N (5n), the fourteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant, and, in allusion to its mode of formation, is called the dentinasal or linguanasal consonant. Its commoner sound is that heard in ran, done; but when immediately followed in the same word by the sound of g hard or k (as in single, sink, conquer), it usually represents the same sound as the digraph of it usually represents the same sound as the digraph of it usually represents the same sound as the digraph of it usually represents. This is a simple but related sound, and is called the gutture-nasal consonant. See Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 243-246.

The letter N came into English through the Latin and Greek from the Phemician, which probably derived it from the Egyptian as the ultimate origin. It is etymologically most closely related to M. See M. M. n. (Print.) A measure of space equal to half an M (or om); an en.

Ma (nik), a. & adv. No; not. See No. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Nab (nik), n. [Cf. KNAR, KNOR, KNOR.] 1. The summit of an eminence [Prov. Eng.]

2. (Firearms) The cock of a guillock.

Knight.

3. (Lockmithing) The keeper, or box into which the lock is shot.

Wash v. f. [ging & n. n. Nannen (withd): n. nr. & wh.

lock is shot.

lock is shot.

Mab.v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nabbed (ubbd); p. pp. & v. v. n. Nabbed (ubbd); p. pp. & v. n. nabbed (ubbd); p. pp. & v. v. n. Nabbed (ubbd); p. pp. & v. v. n. nabbed (ubbd); p. pp. & v. nabbed (ubbd); p. pulverized sugar candy. Crabb. || **Mabk** (ubbb), n. [Ar. nabiga, nibga.] (Bot.) The dible berries of the Zizyphus Lotus, a tree of Northern Africa, and Southwestern Europe. [Written also nubk.]

See Lorus (b), and SADE.

Marbob (närbbb), n. [Hind. nawāb, from Ar. nawāb, pl. of nāb a vicegerent, governor. Cf. NAWAE.] 1. A deputy or viceroy in India; a governor of a province of

pl. of naib a vicegerent, governor. Cl. NAWAB.] I. A deputy or viceroy in India; a governor of a province of the ancient Mogul empire.

2. One who returns to Europe from the East with immonse riches; hence, any man of great wealth. "A bilious old nabob."

Nav's-rat (näk'ā-rāt), n. [F. nacarat, fr. Sp. or Pg. nacarado, fr. nācar mother-of-pearl. See NACRE.] I. A pale red color, with a cast of orange.

2. Fine lineu or crape dyed of this color.

Nack'er (nāk'ār), n. [F. cl. Sp. nācara, nācar, lt. nack'er (nāk'ār), n. Ey. cf. Sp. nācara, nācar, lt. nacchera, naccaro, LL. nacara, nacarm; of Oriental origin, cf. Ar. nakir hollowed.] (Zool.) A pearly substance which lines the interior of many shells, and is most perfect in the mother-of-pearl. [Written also macker and naker.] See Pearls, and Morther-of-Pearls.

Na'cre-ous (nā'krō-ūs), a. [See NaCRE.] (Zool.) Consisting of, or resembling, nacre; pearly.

Nad (nād), Nad'do (-de). [Contr. fr. ne hadde.] Had not. [Obs.]

Nad'do (-de). [Contr. fr. ne hadde.] Had adder. [Obs.]

Nad'do (-de). [E. Sp. & It nodir: all fr. All. (All. All. (Nac. all.

Mad'der (n&'der), n. [AS. nædre. See Adder.] An adder. [Obs.]

Na'dir (n&'der), n. [F., Sp., & It. nadir; all fr. An næstru's samt nadir, prop., the point opposite the zenith (as samt), in which nazir means alike, corresponding to. Cl. Azimuth, Zenith.] 1. That point of the heavens, or lower hemisphere, directly opposite the zenith; the inferior pole of the horizon; the point of the celestial sphere directly under the place where we stand.

2. The lowest point; the time of greatest depression. The seventh century is the nadir of the human mind in Europe.

Nadir of the sam (Astron.) the axis of the conical shed.

Europe.

Radir of the sun (Astron.), the axis of the conical shadow projected by the earth.

"Radir4. (n&M.4), n. See NRNIA.

Nave (n&V), n. [L. naevus.] A mevus. [Obs.] Dryden.

Navodi (n&Vod), a. [Nævus + -oid.] (Med.) Resembling a nævus or nævi; as, nævodd elephantiasis.

Mm'vose' (në'vōs'), a. Spotted; freckted.

|| Næ'vus (në'vūs), n.; pl. Nævt (-vi). [L.] (Med.)
A spot or mark on the skin of children when born; a
birthmark; — usually applied to vascular tumors, i. e.,
those consisting mainly of blood vessels, as dilated arter-

those consisting mainly of blood vessels, as dilated arteries, veins, or capillaries.

Mag (nig), n. [OE. nagge, D. negge; akin to E. neigh.]

1. A small horse; a pony; hence, any horse.

2. A paramour;—in contempt. [Obs.]

Mag, v. t. & t. [imp. & p. N. Nagge (nigd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nagge to nibble, peck, Dan. nage to graw, Icel. nagg, gnaga, G. nagge, & E. maw.] To tease in a petty way; to soold habitually; to annoy; to free pretinaciously. [Colloq.] "She never nagged."

Mag'ging (nig'ging), a. Fault-finding; teasing; persistently annoying; as, a nagging toothache. [Colloq.]

Mag'gy (nig'g), a. Irritable; touchy. [Colloq.]

Mag'gy (nig'g), n. (Zoül.) A West African gazelle (Gazella redunca).

(Gazella redunca).

**Magyag, in Transylvania.] (Min.) A mineral of blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster, generally of a foliated massive structure; foliated tellurium. It is a telluride of lead and gold.

Mariad (nf/ykd; 277), n. [L. natas, -adis, nais, -idis, a water nymph, Gr. paize, valc, fr. vassv to flow: cf. F. naizde. Cf. Nam.] 1. (Myth.) A water nymph; one of the lower female divinities, fabled to preside over some body of fresh water, as a lake, river, brook, or fountain.

4. (Bot.) Any plant of the order Navada-cess, such as eeigrass, pondweed, etc.



American Naiada (2) a Unio pustu losus, b Unio elegans. (1)

pondweed, etc.

Na'lant (nā'yant), a. (Her.) See NATANT. Crabb.

Na'ld (nā'ld), n. [See NAIAD.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of small, fresh-water, chatopod annelids of the tribe Natdna. They belong to the Oligo-

cheta.

Na'il' (nik'il'; formerly nil'), a. [F. na'il'. See
Naive.] 1. Having a true natural luster without being
cut;—applied by jeweles to a precious stone.

2. Naive; as, a na'if remark.

Na'lk (nil'ik), n. [Hind. nayak.] A chief; a leader;
Raifour ('ye. of India).

"Ma'lk (nā'lk), n. [Hind. nāyak.] A chief; ā leader; a Sepoy corporal. Raifour ('Uc. of India).

Nail (nāi), n. [AS. nægel; akin to D. nægel, OS. & OHG. nagal, G. nagel, leel. nægl, nail (in sense 1), nagli nail (in sense 3), Sw. nagel nail (in senses 1 and 3), Dan. nagle, Goth. ganagijan to nail, Lith. nægas nail (in sense 1), Russ. negote, L. unguit, Gr. övyt, Skr. nakha. v.259.]

1. (Anat.) The horny scale or plate of epidermis at the end of the fingers and toes of man and many apes.

His næyke like a briddes claws were. (hauce)

His nayle like a briddes claws were. Clauce,
The nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and
claws. When compressed, curved, and pointed, they are
called talons or claus, and the animal bearing them is
said to be anguiculate; when they mease the extremities
of the digits they are called hoofs, and the animal is uncalled.

2. (Zool.) (a) The basal thickened portion of the anterior wings of certain hemiptera. (b) The terminal horny plate on the beak of ducks, and other allied birds.

3. A slendor, pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, used for fastening places of wood or other material together, by being driven into or through them.

3. Fr The different sorts of nails are named either from the use to which they are applied, from their shape, from their stay, or from some other characteristic, as shingle, floor, ship-carpenters, and horseshee nails, roscheads, fourpenny, tempenny (see Penny), chiselpointed, cut, wrought, or wire nails, etc.

4. A measure of length, being two inches and a quarter, or the sixteenth of a yard.

Nail bail (Ordungec), a round projectile with an iron

ter, or the sixteenth of a yard.

Nail ball (Ordanace), a round projectile with an iron host protruding to prevent it from turning in the gun.—Nail plate, iron in plates from which cut nails are made.—On the nail, in hand; on the spot; immediately; without delay or time of credit; as, to pay money on the rail. "You shall have ten thousand pounds on the nail." Beaconsfield.—To hit the fall on the head, to hit most effectively; to do or say before in the right way.

Nail, v. t. [imp. & p. (Zoul.) See hall p. pr.
n. NAILING.] [AS. nægliu.—row. [Obs.] Claucer.
with a nail or nails; to close ...or Dan. narhval; akin nails; as, to nail boards to the beanring first syllable is

He is now dead, and nailed in his c. in allusion to

2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails. (Written

2. To stud or boss with nails, or as with nails. Written
The rivets of your arms were nailed with gold Dry--lly

3. To fasten, as with a nail; to bind or hold, as to a bargain or to acquiescence in an argument or assertion; hence, to catch; to trap.

When they came to talk of places in town, you saw at on will natled them.

Goldsmi

To nail a lie or an assertion, etc., to detect and entry poses it, so as to put a stop to its currency;—an expension probably derived from the former practice of all ession ers, who were accustomed to nail bad or cour prices of money to the counter.

ers, who were accustomed to nail bad or couphkeeppieces of nouse to the counter.

Mail'resh', n. A brush for cleaning the nails.

Mail'er (-\$\vec{v}_1\$), n. I one whose occupation wills.

Nail'er (-\$\vec{v}_1\$), n. I one whose occupation wills.

Mail'er-ses, n. A woman who makes notice.

Mail'er-ses, n. A woman who makes notice.

Mail'er-ses, n. A woman who makes notice.

Mail'ended of hedd'ed), a. Having a head like that

Mail-head'ed (-hedd'ed), a. Having a head like that

Mail-head'ed (-hedd'ed), a. Having a head like that

Mail-head'ed head'ed head of a nail.

acters. See under Arrowhead's head of a nail.

acters. See under Arrowhead's head of large nails acters. See under Arrowhead of a series of low fourcalled also nail-head moderny, for nail-head. It is the

Mail'less, a. Without nails who heads of large nails;

Same as the simplest form of destooth. See Doortooth.

Main'sook' (nai'sook'), na's having no nails.

Kaghan, A thick sort of see [Nainaukh, a valley in

striped, formerly made in Indi, isconet muslin, plain or

| Mais'sani' (F. na'sa'n'; R. naisd.] (Zoöl.) See Naian.

Maive (ni'sv'), a. [F., p. p.

Maive (ni'sv'), a. [F., p. in naid, feen. naive, fr. L. na
Nair.] Having native of tive. See Naive, ingen
if food, foot; out, out, other: shair: so: sing, in

2. (Zoöl.) Any species of a tribe (Naiades) of freship tools; artless; frank; as, naive manners; a naive perwater bivalves, including Unio, Anadonia, and numerous allied genera; a river musel.

3. (Zoöl.) One of a group of butterfiles.

Be NYMPH.

A Park Any Park

Ratve'ty (nivov'ty), n. Naiveté. Carlyle. Nake (nak), v. t. To make naked. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Make (nak), v. t. To make naked. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Come, be ready, nake your swords. Old Play.
Ma'ked (na'k'éd), a. [AS. nacod; akin to D. nackt,
G. nackt, OHG. nacchof, nahhot, leel. noketer, naken,
Sw. naken, Dan. nogen, Goth. nagabs. Lith. nagas,
Russ. nagin, L. nadus, Skr. nagan. *V266. Cf. Nogs.]
1. Having no clothes on; uncovered; nude, bare,
as, a naked body; a naked limb; a naked sword.
2. Having no means of defense or protection; open;
unarmed; defenseless.

Thy power is full naked. (Chaucer. Behold my bosom naked to your swords. Addison. 3. Unprovided with needful or desirable accessories, means of sustemance, etc.; destitute; unaided; bare. Patrots who had exposed themselves for the public, and whom they saw now left not of.

they saw now left naked.

4. Without addition, exaggeration, or excuses; not concealed or disguised; open to view; manifest; plain.

The truth appears so maked on my side.

That any purblind eye may find it out. Shak.

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of lime with thom we have to do.

Heb. 1v 13.

5. Mere; simple; plain.

The very naked name of love. The very naked name of love. Shake $\mathbf{6}$. (Bot.) Without pubescence; as, a naked leaf or stem; bare, or not covered by the customary parts, as a flower without a perianth, a stem without leaves, seeds without a periarp, buds without bud scales. 7. (Mus.) Not having the full complement of tones; said of a chord of only two tones, which requires a third tone to be sounded with them to make the combination place into the latest $\mathbf{1}$ there is a saided fourth or fifth.

nation pleasing to the ear; as, a naked fourth or fifth.

irre (Colubrina reclinate) of Southern Florida and the West Indies, having a hard and heavy heartwood, which takes a fine polish. C. S. Sargent.

Syn.—N. bere denuded; uncovered; unclothed;
Syn.—N. bere denuded; uncovered; unclothed;
Syn.—The control of the control of basket, in allusion sparts; the genitals.

From L. name. The condition of being naked. of basket, in allusion sparts; the genitals.

reticulation of some since denses of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the denses of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the denses of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the denses of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the denses of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the dense of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the dense of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the dense of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the dense of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the dense of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the dense of his faither. Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Any species of the faither for the native name.] (Zood.) Gen. ix. 22. (Zood.) Ann in the native name.] (Zood.) Gen. ix. 23. (Zood.) Ann in the native name.] (Zood.) Gen. ix. 24. (Zood.) Ann in the native name.] (Zood.

fr. awl, like newt fr. ewt.] An awl. [OUS. OF Froz. Eng.]

Nam (näm). [Contr. fr. ne am.] Am not. [Ubs.]

Nam. obs. inp. of Nim.

Nam'a-ble (näm'à-b'l), a. Capable of being named.

Na-ma'tion (nà-mā'ahūn), n. [Lil. namare to take; cf. AB. niman to take.] (O. Eng. & Scote Law) A distraining or levying of a distress; an impounding. Burrill.

Nam'ay-oush (näm'à-kūsh), n. [Indian name.] (Zool.) A large North American lake trout (Salvelmus namayexsh). It is usually spotted with red, and sometimes weighs over forty pounds. Called also Mackinaw trout, lake trout, lake salmon, salmon trout, togue, and tuladi.



Ham'by-pam'by (năm'by-păm'by), n. [From Ambrose Phillips, in ridicule of the extreme simplicity of some of his verses.] Talk or writing which is weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty.

Ham'by-pam'by, a. Affectedly pretty; weakly sentimental, finical; insipid.

Namby-pam'by madrigals of lovs.

Hame (năm), n. [AB. nama; akin to D. naam, OS. & OHG. namo, G. name, Icel. nafn, for namn. Dan.

Math, Sw. namn, Goth. namö, L. nomen (perh. influenced by noscere, gnoscere, to learn to know), Gr. ŏroka, Skr. nāman. 4267. Gf. Anonymots, Ignominy, Mismomer, Nominal, Noun.] 1. The title by which any person or thing is known or designated; a distinctive specific appellation, whether of an individual or a class. Whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the

What 's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet.

By any other name would since as sweet.

2. A descriptive or qualifying appellation given to a person or thing, on account of character or acts.

His name shall be called Wonderful, Councillor, The mighty flood, The verlasting Father, The Prince of Peace.

Lix. b.

3. Reputed character; reputation, good or bad; estimation; fame; especially, illustrious character or fame; honorable estimation; distinction.

What men of name resort to him?

Shak.

Far above . . . every name that is named, not only in this world, but also in that which is to come. Eph. i. 21.

I will get me a name and honor in the kingdom.

I Macc. iii. 14. I Macc. III. 14

He hath brought up an evil name upon a virgin. Deut. xxii. 19
The king's army...had left no good name behind. Clarendon.

4. Those of a certain name; a race; a family.

4. Those of a certain name; a race; a family.

The ministers of the republic, mortal enemies of his name, came every day to pay their feigned evilines.

5. A person; a mindividual. [Poetic]

They list with women each degenerate name. Druden.

Christian name. (a) The name a person receives at baptism, as distinguished from sunname; baptism or not. Given mame. See under Gruen.—In name, in profession, or by title only; not in reality; as, a friend in name.—In the name of. (a) In behalf of; by the authority of.

"I charge you in the duke's name to obey me." Shak.

(b) In the represented or assumed character of. "I'll to him again in name of Brook." Shak.—Name plate, a sign; a doorplate.—Fon name, a name upon it, as a sign; a doorplate.—Fon name, a name upon it, as a sign; a pseudonym or norm de plume. Bayard Taylor.—Proper name (Gram.), a name applied to a particular person, place, or thing.—To call names, to apply opprobrious epithets to; to call by reproachful appellations.—To take a name in vain, to use a name lightly or profanely; to use a name in making flippant or dishonest oaths. Er. xx. 7.

Syn.—Appellation; title; designation; cognomen;

oaths. E. xx. 7.

Syn. — Appellation; title; designation; cognomen; denomination; epithet. — Name, Appellation, Title, Denomination; epithet. — Name, Appellation, Title, Denomination of sounds or letters by which a person or thing is known and distinguished. Appellation, although sometimes put for name simply, denotes, more properly, a descriptive term, used by way of marking some individual peculiarity or characteristic; as, Charles the Hold, Philip the Stammerer. A title is a term employed to point out one's rank, office, etc.; as, the Duke of Bedford, Paul the Apostle, etc. Denomination is to particular bodies what appellation is to individuals; thus, the church of Christ is divided into different denominations, as Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Proshyterians, etc.

Name (nām), pr. finns, & p. n. Name (nāmd).

alists, Episcopalians, Prosbyterians, etc.

Name (nām), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Named (nāmd); p.
pr. & vb. n. Naming.] [A3. namian. See Name, n.]

1. To give a distinctive name or appellation to; to entitle; to denominate; to style; to call.

She named the child len, bod.

Thus was the building to

Riblenious, and the work Confusion

1. Milton.

2. To mention by name; to utter of
of; to refer so by distinctive title; to the same of the sa 'e name None named thee but to Old Yew, which graspest That name the underly,

3. To designate by name or pose; to nominate; to specify a day for the wedding.

Whom late you have

4. (House of Commons) To designate (anname, as the Speaker does by way of repriman.

Syn.—To denominate; style; term; call; ment. poetfy; designate; nominate.

**Mame·less, a. 1. Without a name; not having been iven a name; as, a name/ess star.

Walter.

given a name; as, a nameless star.

2. Undistinguished; not noted or famous.

A nameless dwelling and an unknown name. Harte.

3. Not known or mentioned by name; anonymous; a nameless writer. "Nameless pens." Atterbury.

3. Not known or mentioned by name; anonymous; a nameless writer. "Nameless pens." Atterbury.

4. Umamable; indescribable; inexpressible.

But what it is, that is not yet known; what I can not name; 'its nameless woe, I wot. Shak.

I have a nameless horror of the man. Hawthorne.

Hame'less-ly, adv. In a nameless namuer.

Name'ly, adv. In a nameless namuer.

Name'ly, adv. 1. By name; by particular mention; specifically; especially; expressly. [Obs.] Chaucer.

The solitariness of man... God hath namely and principally ordered to prevent by marriage.

Millon.

The solitariness of man . . . God hath namely and principally ordered to prevent by marriage.

2. That is to say; to wit; videlicet; — introducing a particular or specific design in.

For the excellency of the son amply, its power of divining dreams; that several such divides one have been made, none can question.

Nam'er (nām'ār), n. One wa, names, or calls by name.

Name'sake' (nām'āk'), n. \cdot\ on ame's sake; i. e., one named of the sake of another's name. \cdot\ one called after, or named out of regard to, another.

Nam'or (nām'ār), adr. No more. \cdot\ one. \cdot\ one.

! originally manufactured at Nankin, in China. 1 [Written originally manufactured at Nankin, in China.] [Written also nankin.] 1. A species of cloth, of a firm texture, originally brought from China, made of a species of cotton (Gossypium religiosum) that is naturally of a brownish yellow color quite indestructible and permanent.

2. An imitation of this cloth by artificial coloring.

3. pl. Trousers made of nankeon. Ld. Lytton.

Kankeon btd (Zoil.), the Australian night heron (Nycticoruz Caledonicus); — called also quaker.

Man'ny (nān'nỳ), n. A diminutive of Ann or Anne, the proper name.

Nanny goat, a female goat. [Colloq.]

Nanny goat, a female goat. [Colloq.]

Nan'ny-ber'ry (-bĕr'ry), n. (Bot.) See Sheepbeery.

Nan'pie (nän'pi), n. (Zoōt.) The mapple.

|| Na'os (nä'os), n. [NL., fr. Gr. vacca a temple, the cella.] (Arch.) A term used by modern archaeologists instead of cella. See Cella.

Nap (näp), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Napped (näpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Napping.] [OE. nappen, AS. hnæppian to take a nap, to slumber; cf. AS. hnipian to bend one's self, Icel. hnipna, hnipa, to droop.]

1. To have a short sleep; to be drowsy; to doze.

2. To be in a careless, secure state.

1 took thee nappma, unprepared.

Hadib Alladib.

I took thee napping, unprepared.

Map, n. A short sleep; a doze; a siesata. Couper.

Map, n. [OE. noppe, AS. hnoppa; akin to D. nop,
Dan. noppe, Ltf. nobbe.] 1. Woolly or villous surface
of felt, cloth, plants, etc.; an external covering of down,
of short fine hairs or fibers forming part of the substance
of anything, and lying smoothly in one direction; the
pllo; - as, the nap of cotton flaunel or of broadcloth.
2. pl. The loops which are cut to make the pile, in
velvet.

Map. r. t. To raise, or put, a nap on. Hudibi as

which is intermediate between the lighter gasoline and the heavier benzine, and has a specific gravity of about 0.7,—used as a solvent for varnishes, as a carburctant,

6.7.—used as a solvent for varnishes, as a carburctant, illuminant, etc.
2. (Chem.) One of several volatile inflammable liquids obtained by the distillation of certain carbonaceous materials and rosembling the naphtha from petroleum; as, Baghead naphtha, from Boghead coal (obtained at Baghead, Scotland); crude naphtha, or light oil, from coal tar; wood naphtha, from wood, etc.
Fy* This term was applied by the earlier chemical writers to a number of volatile, strong smelling, inflammable liquids, chiefly belonging to the ethers, as the sulphate, nitrate, or acetate of ethyl.
Naphtha vitroli INL. naphtha of vitriol! (Old Chem.)

Maphtha vitrioli [ML., naphtha of vitriol] (Old Chem.), omnon ethyl ether; — formerly called sulphure ether. common et

Naph'tha-late (-lût), n. (Chem.) A salt of naphthalic a phthalate. [Obs.]

h'tha-ler hem. K white crystal-

'hem. A white crystal-...lation of certain bituminous heavy oil of coal tar. It is the type ge number of derivatives among organic formerly called also naphthaline.

athalene red (Chem.), a dyestuff obtained from cer-and diazo derivatives of naphthylamine, and called also nagdala red.—Naphthalene yellow (Chem.), a yellow dye-tuff obtained from certain nitro derivatives of naphthol.

pulph'tha-len'ic (nāt/tha-lēn'īk or nāp²-), a. (('hem.) spot aning to, or derived from, naphthalene;— used spot aning to, or derived from, naphthalene;— used applicating to designate a yellow crystalline substance, and obtain a phthalenic acid and also hydroxy quinone, and obtain to mertain derivatives of naphthal.

Naph 1-146 (axt that re name) a. (Chem.) (a)

Naphthalio (naft-thall's or naphthol.

Pertain thal'o (naft-thall's or nap.), a. (Chem.) (a)

Library (a)

Library (Chem.) and called naphthalic acids.

Naphthalic acid designating an acid probably identical with

Naphthalic (Chem.) Same as Naphthylamise.

Naphthaline (Atthallin or nap.), n. [Naphthaline Naphthaline (Atthallin or nap.), n. [F. naphta
See Naphthaline (Atthallin or nap.), line.] (Chem.)

Naphthalica

See NAPHTHALERS (1107-161), D. Chem.) Tent. (Chem.) Tent. (115-115), v. t. (Chem.) To mingle, satu-Naph-that/a-rin (115-115), p. (Chem.) To mingle, satu-Naph-that/a-rin (115-115), p. (Naph-that/a-rin or map-), n. [Naph-that/a-rin or map-), n. [Naph-that/a-rin or map-), n. [Naph-that/a-rin or map-library maph-that/a-rin or map-library maph-that/a-rin (115-115), m. [Naph-that/a-rin or maph-that/a-rin or maph-th

Naph'thene (năf'then nap'-), n. (Chem.) A pecul-an ingredient of Caucasian drocarbon occurring

Naph'thide (-thYd or -thi of naphthalene or its radical n. (Chem.) A compound th a metallic element; as, mercuric naphthide.

nercuric naphanae.

Naph-tho'io (năf-thō'ik o
taining to, derived from, or r
used specifically to designate
boxyl derivatives, called napho nap-), a. (Chem.) Per-ted to, naphthalene; — by one of a series of car-ic arids. Naph'thol (naf'thōl or nap'-), n. [Naphthalene + -ol.] Chem.) Any one of a series of hydroxyl derivatives of annithalene, analogous to phenol. In general they are systalline substances with a phenol (carbolic) odor.

Naphthol bine, Naphthol orange, Naphthol yellow (Chem.), brilliant dyestuffs produced from certain complex nitrog-enous derivatives of naphthol or naphthoquinone.

Raphtho-qui'none (thô-kwi'nōn), n. [Naphthalene quinone.] (Chem.) A yellow crystalline substance, $t_{10}H_0O_2$, analogous to quinone, obtained by oxidizing aphthalene with chromic acid.

Topolog, minious acid.

**Raph'thy! (nä'/thil or näp'-), n. [Naphthalene +-yl.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon radical regarded as the essential residue of naphthalene.

**Maph'thy! am'ine (Am'in or -En), n. (Chem.) One of two basic amido derivatives of naphthalene, C₁₀H₇,NH₂, forming crystalline solids.

**Na-pie'ri-an | (nå-pë'ri-an), a. Of, pertaining to, or Na-pe'ri-an | discovered by, Napier, or Naper.

Napierian logarithms. See under Logarithms.

Napierian logarithms. See under Logarithms.

Na'pi-er's bones' (na'pi-er's bonz'), Na'pi-er's rods'
(rōdz'). A set of rods, made of bone or other material,
each divided into nine spaces, and containing the numbers of a column of the multiplication table; — a contrivance of Baron Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for
facilitating the operations of multiplication and division.

Na'pi-form (na'pi-form; 277), a. [L. napus turnip
-form: cf. F. napiforne. Cf. NaVew.]

(Bol.) Turnip-shaped; large and round in the
upper part, and very slender below.

Nap'kin (nap'kin), n. [Dim. of OF. nape
a tablecloth, cloth, F. nappe, L. mappa. See
Naprax.] 1. A little towel, or small cloth,
esp. one for wiping the fingers and mouth at
table.

2. A handkerchief. [Obs.] Shak.

2. A handkerchief. [Obs.] Napkin pattern. See Linen scroll, under Linen. - Napkin ring, a ring of metal, ivory, or other material, used to inclose a table mapkin.

Shak. Nap'less, a. Without nap; threadbare. Na'ples yel'low (na'p'lz yĕl'lb). See See under YEL-

Ma-po'le-on (ná-pō'lĉ-ŏn), n. [From the Emperor apoleon 1.] A French gold coin of twenty francs, or about \$3.86

Na-po'le-on'ic (- $\delta n'' k$), α . Of or pertaining to Napoon I., or his family; resembling, or having the qualities

Na-po-18-on/16 (-5n/Yk.), a. Of or pertaining to Napoleon I., or his family; resembling, or having the qualities of, Napoleon I.

Na-po-18-on-18t (na-po-16-5n-Yst), n. A supporter of the dynasty of the Napoleons.

Nappe (nap), n. [F. nappe cloth, sheet. See Naper-18t] (Feem.) Sheet; surface; all that portion of a surface that is continuous in such a way that it is possible to pass from any one point of the portion to any other point of the portion without leaving the surface. Thus, some hyper-boloids have one nappe, and some have two.

Napp-laess (napp-laess), n. [From 28 Naper-17]. The quality of having a nap; abundance of nap, as on cloth.

Napp'ning (-ping), n. 1. The act or process of rabing a map, as on cloth.

2. (Hat Making) A sheet of partially felted fur before it is united to the hat body.

Nap'py (-py), a. [From 1st Nap.] 1. Inclined to sleep; sleepy; as, to feel nappy.

2. Tending to cause sleepmess; serving to make-leepy; strong; heady; as, nappy ale. [Obs.] Would.

Nap'py, a. [From 3d Nap.] Having a nap or pile; downy; shaggy.

Nap'py, n. ; pl. Nappers (-piz). [OE nap, AS. have, cup, bowl. See Hanapen.] A round earthen dish, with a fint bottom and sleping sides. [Written also nappic.] Map'py. (n. pa/v) (n. pool*), n. Kaking by surprise; an unexpected onset or attack.

Nap'py ('nap'pool*), n. [Native name.] (Zoöl.) A very small chevrotain (Tragnetics), native of Java. It is about the size

lus Javanicus), native Java. It is about the Java. It is about the size of a hare, and is noted for its agility in leaping. Called also Java musk deer, pygmy musk deer, and decilet.

and decreet.

|| Na'pus (nā'pŭs), n.
[L.] (Bot.) A kind of turnip. See Navew.



Nar'co-lne (när'st-ln or-en), n. [L. narce numbness, torpor, Gr. vapsn; Napu (Tragulus Javanacus). cf. F. narceine.] (Chen.)
An alkaloid found in small quantities in opium, and extracted as a white crystalline substance of a bitter astringent taste. It is a narcotic. Called also narceia.

Nar-cis'sino (när-sis'sin), a. Of or pertaining to

Narcissus.

Nar-cis'sus (när-sis'süs), n.; pl. Narcissuss (-ĕz).
[L. narcissus, and (personified) Ναrcissus, Gr. νάρκασσος, Νάρκασσος, Νάρκασσος, Νάρκασσος το νάρκα torpor, in allusion to the narcotic properties of the flower. Cf. Narcotro.]

1. (Bot.) A genus of endogenous bulbous plants with handsome flowers, having a cup-shaped crown within the six-lobed perianth, and comprising the daffodils and jouquils of several kinds.

2. (Classical Myth.) A beautiful youth fabled to have been enamored of his own image as seen in a fountain, and to have been changed into the flower called Narcissus.

Flower of Nary

CISSUS.

|| Nar-co'sis (-kō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. zetta), νάρκωσις. See Narcotic.] (Med.) Privation of sense or consciousness, due to a narcotic.
| Nar-cot'io (-kōt'ik), a. [F. narcotique, Gr. ναρκωτικός, fr. ναρκοῦν to benunb, νάρκη numbness, torpor.] (Med.)

ule, senute, care, am, arm, ask, final, all; eve, event, on fern, recent; Ice. idea. Ill: old. obev. orb. Add:

Having the properties of a narcotic; operating as a nar-

Having the properties of a narcotic; operating as a narcotic.—Nar-cot'io-ness, n. (Med.) A drug which, in medicinal doses, generally allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; but which, in poisonous doses, produces stupor, coms, or convulsions, and, when given in sufficient quantity, causes death. The best examples are opium (with morphine), belladonna (with ataopine), and conium.

**Narcot'io-al (nic-köt'i-kal), a. Narcotic.—Narcot'io-al-iv, adv.

Mar-cotio-al (nar-koti-kai), a. Marcotic.— Mar-cotio-al-ly, adv.

Mar'co-tine (när'kō-tǐn or tēn), n. [Cf. F. narcotine.
Cf. Cotarine.] (Chem.) An alkaloid found in optime.
and extracted as a white crystalline substance, tasteless and less poisonous than morphine; — called also

Narco-tism (něr/kô-třz'm), n. [Cf. F. narcotine.]
Narco-tism (něr/kô-třz'm), n. [Cf. F. narcotine.]
Narco-tism (něr/kô-třz'm), n. [Cf. F. narcotine.]
Narcosis; the state of being narcotized. G. Eliot.
Narco-tism (něr/kô-třz'm), n. [Cf. F. narcotisme.]
(-tizd); p. pr. & vô. n. Narcotrzīne (-tiz'lng).] To imbue with, or subject to the influence of, a narcotic; to put into a state of narcosis.
Nard (něrd), n. [AS., fr. L. nardus, Gr. νάρδος; cf. Heb. nêrd, Per. nard, Skr. naluda.] 1. (Bot.) An East Indian plant (Nardostachys Jutamansi) of the Valerian family, used from remote ages in Oriental perfumery.
2. An ointment prepared partly from this plant. See SPIKENARD.

SPIKENARD.

SPIKENARD.
3. (Bot.) A kind of grass (Nardus stricta) of little value, found in Europe and Asia.

Nard'ine (närd'In), a. [L. nardinus, Gr. νάρδινος.]
Of or pertaining to nard; having the qualities of nard.

| Nar-Goo' (när-döö'), n. (Bot.) An Australian name for Marsilia Drummondii, a four-leaved cryptogamous plant, sometimes used for food.

Nare (när), n. [L. naris.] A nostril. [R.] B. Jonson.

|| Na'res (när'ēz'), n. pl. [L., pl. of naris nostril.]
(Anat.) The nostrils or nasal openings, —the anterior nares being the external or proper nostrils, and the posterior nares, the openings of the nasal cavities into the mouth or pharynx.

mouth or pharynx.

Mar'gile (nār'gil), n. [Per. nārghil, prop., a cocoaMar'gil-leh (-gi-lā), l nut; prob. so called because
first made of a cocoanut.] An apparatus for smoking
tobacco. It has a long flexible tube, and the smoke is
drawn through water.

|| Mar'i-oa (năr'i-kā), n. (Zoöl.) The brown coati.

See Coat.

Nar'i-form (när'i-fòrm), a. [L. naris nostril + ; form. See Nosz.] Formed like the nose.

Nar'ine (när'i-h'i), a. [L. naris nostrils.

Nar'in-bie (när'i-b'i), a. [L. narrabilis, fr. narrare to narrate.] Capable of being narrated or told. [Obs.]

Nar'in-gan'setts (när'i-gän'setts), n. pl.; sing. Nar-nagansett sett. (climat.) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited the shores of Narragansett Bay.

Nar-rate' (när-rät' or när'int; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Narrate); p. pr. & vb. n. Narrating.] [L. narratus, p. p. of narrare to narrate, prob. for gnarigare, fr. gnars knowing. See Ionone, Know.] To tell, rehearse, or rectte, as a story; to relate the particulars of; to go through with in detail, as an incident or transaction; to give an account of. give an account of.

give an account of.

Syn. — To relate; recount; detail; describe.

Nar-ra/tion (năr-rā/shūn), n. [L. narratio: cf. F. narration.]

1. The act of telling or relating the particulars of an event; rehearsal; recital.

2. That which is related; the relation in words or writing of the particulars of any transaction or event, or of any series of transactions or events; story; history.

3. (Rhet.) That part of a discourse which recites the time, manner, or consequences of an action, or simply states the facts connected with the subject.

Syn. — Account: Parital: radicarsal: relation: descrip.

Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; description; explanation; detail; narrative; story; tale; history. See Account.

tory. See Account.

Nar'ra-tive (năr'râ-tīv), a. [Cf. F. narratif.] 1. Of or pertaining to narration; relating to the particulars of an event or transaction.

2. Apt or inclined to relate stories, or to tell particulars of events; story-telling; garrulous.

But wise through time, and marrative with age. Pope.

Nar'ra-tive, n. That which is narrated; the recital of a story a continuous account of the next inclusive of an experiment of the particulars.

Marra-tive, n. That which is narrated; the recital of a story; a continuous account of the particulars of an event or transaction; a story.

Cynthio was much taken with my narrative. Tatler Syn. — Account; recital; rehearsal; relation; narra m; story; tale. See Account.

tion; story; tale. See Account.

Mar'ra-tive-ly, adv. In the style of narration.

Mar'ra-tive-ly, adv. In the style of narration.

Mar'ra-to-ry (nar'ra-to-ry), a. [L.] One who narrates; one who relates a series of events or transactions.

Nar'ra-to-ry (nar'ra-to-ry), a. Glving an account of events; narrative; as, narratory letters. Howell.

Marro (nar), a. Nearer. [Obs.]

Marrow (nar'ra), a. [Compar. Narrower (-ar); superl. Narrow (nar'ra), a. [Compar. Narrower (-ar); superl. Narrow (narva), a. [Obs. narva, naro.]

1. Of little breadth; not wide or broad; having little distance from side to side; as, a narrow board; a narrow street; a narrow hem.

Hath passed in safety through the narrow seas. Shak.

2. Of little extent: very limited; circumscribed.

2. Of little extent; very limited; circumscribed.
The Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a narrow maps in the world.

By. Wilking.

compass in the world.

3. Having but a little margin; having barely sufficient space, time, or number, etc.; close; near;—with special reference to some peril or misfortune; as, a narrow shot; a narrow escape; a narrow majority. Dryden.

4. Limited as to means; straitened; pinching; as,

narrow circumstances.

5. Contracted; of limited scope; illiberal; bigoted;

as, a narrow mind; narrow views. "A narrow under-

6. Parsimonious; nigo rdly; covetous; selfish.

A very narrow and stinted charity. Sim

7. Scrutinizing in detail; close; accurate; exact.
But first with narrow search I must walk round
This garden, and no corner leave unspied.

Milton 8. (Phon.) Formed (as a vowel) by a close position of some part of the tongue in relation to the palate; or (according to Bell) by a tense condition of the pharynx; — (distinguished from wide; as \(\vec{e}\) (3ve) and \(\vec{o}\) (5\vec{o}\)d), etc., from \(\vec{f}\) ([11]) and \(\vec{o}\) ([6\vec{o}\)d), etc. See Guide to Pronuncia-

The Narrow is not unfrequently prefixed to words, especially to participles and adjectives, forming compounds of obvious signification; as, narrow-bordered, narrow-bremsted, narrow-breaded, narrow-leaved, narrow-pleaded, narrow-pleaded, narrow-pleaded, etc.

Narrow-gauge. (Railroad) See Note under Gauge, n., 6.

Narrow (uăr'rō), n.; pl. Narrows (-rōz). A narrow passage; esp., a contracted part of a stream, lake, or see; a strait connecting two bodies of water; — usually in the plural; as, The Narrows of New York harbor.

Near the island there lay on one side the jaws of a dangerou

Marrow. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Narrowed (-röd); p. pr. & rb. n. Narrowno.] [AS. nearwinn.] 1. To lesson the breadth of; to contract; to draw into a smaller compass; to reduce the width or extent of. Sir W. Temple.

2. To contract the reach or sphere of; to make less liberal or more selfish; to limit; to confine; to restrict; as, to narrow one's views or knowledge; to narrow a caretien it, discussive.

question in discussion.

Our knowledge is much more narrowed if we confine our elves to our own solitary reasonings.

I. Watts

selves to our own solitary reasonings.

3. (Knitting) To contract the size of, as a stocking, by taking two stitches into one.

Nar'row, v. i. 1. To become less broad; to contract; to become narrower; as, the sea narrows into a strait.

2. (Man.) Not to step out enough to the one hand or the other; as, a horse narrows.

Santiting To contract the size of a stocking or other knit article, by taking two stitches into one.

Nar'row-or (-8v), n. One who, or that which, narrows or contracts.

Hannah More.

ows or contracts. Hannah More.

rows or contracts.

Mar'row-ing, n. 1. The act of contracting, or of making or becoming less in breadth or extent.

2. The part of a stocking which is narrowed.

Mar'row-ly, adv. [AS. nearulice.] 1. With little breadth; in a narrow manner.

2. Without much extent; contractedly.

3. With minute scrutiny; closely; carefully; as, to look or watch narrowly, to search narrowly.

4. With a little margin or space; by a small distance; hence, closely; hardly; barely; only just; — often with reference to an avoided danger or misfortune; as, he narrowly escaped.

rowly escaped.

5. Sparingly: parsimoniously.
Nar'row-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Of narrow mental scope; illiberal; mean. — Nar'row-mind'ed-ness, n.
Nar'row-ness, n. [AS. nearunes.] The condition or

scope; illicera; inean. — Natrow—mind ed. ness, n. Marrow-ness, n. [AS. nearunes.] The condition or quality of being narrow.

Nart (night). [For ne art.] Art not. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nart (night). [For ne art.] Art not. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Narthez (night) see Giant fennel, under Fennel. Gr. νάρθξ.] 1. (Bot.) A tall umbelliferous plant (Ferula communits). See Giant fennel, under Fennel.

2. (Arch.) The portice in front of ancient churches; sometimes, the atrium or outer court surrounded by ambulatories; — used, generally, for any vestibule, lobby, or outer porch, leading to the nave of a church.

Nar'wal (night wel), n. (Zoöl.) See Narwhal.

Nar'wa (night wel), a. Narrow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nar'whal (-hwhl), n. [Sw. or Dan. narhval; akin to Icel. nāhvalr, and E. whale. The first syllable is perh. from Icel. nār corpse, dead body, in allusion to the whitish color of its skin. See Whale. [Written also narwhale.] (Zoöl.) An arctic cetacean (Monodon monoceros), about twenty feet long. The male usually has one long, twisted, pointed canine tooth, or tusk, projecting forward from the upper jaw like a horn, whence it is called also sea unicorn, unicorn fish, and unicorn whale. Sometimes two horns are developed, side by side.



Nas (näz). [For ne was.] Was not. [Obs.] Chaucer. Nas. [Contr. fr. ne has.] Has not. [Obs.] Spenser. Na'sal (nä'zal), a. [F., from L. nasus the nose. Sce Nose.] 1. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the nose.

2. (Phon.) Having a quality imparted by means of the nose; and specifically, made by lowering the soft palate, in some cases with closure of the oral passage, the voice thus issuing (wholly or partially) through the nose, as in the consonants m, n, ng (see Guide to Pronucciation, \$2.27, 208); characterized by resonance in the nasal passage; as, a nasal vowel; a nasal utterance.

ge; as, a nasal vowel; a nasal utterance.

Nasal bones (Anat.), two bones of the skull, in front of ite frontals.— Nasal index (Anat.), in the skull, the ratio if the transverse breadth of the anterior nasal aperture the height from the base of the aperture to the masion, hich latter distance is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

which latter distance is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

**Ma'sal, n. 1. An elementary sound which is uttered through the nose, or through both the nose and the mouth simultaneously.

2. (Med.) A medicine that operates through the nose; an errhine. [Archaic]

3. (Anc. Armor) Part of a helmet projecting to protect the nose; a nose guard.

4. (Anat.) One of the nasal bones.

5. (Zoöl.) A plate, or scale, on the nose of a flah, etc.

Na-sal'1-ty (uā-zā'/1-ty), n. [Of. F. nasalité.] The
quality or state of being nasal.

Na'sal-1-za'tion (nā'zal-1-zā'shūn), n. The act of nasalizing, or the state of being nasalized.

Na'sal-1:ze (mā'zal-1z), v. l. [imp, & p. p. Nasalized.

Na'sal-1:ze, n. Nasalizing (-iz'ing).] To render
nasal, as sound; to insert a masal letter or sound in.

Na'sal-1:ze, v. i. To utter words or letters with a nasal sound; to speak through the nose.

Na'sal-1:q. utr. In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nas'sal-1; utr. In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nas'sal-1; v. utr. In a nasal manner; by the nose.

Nas'oen-cy (-sen-sy), n. [L. nascentia. See Nascent.]

State of being nascent; birth; beginning; origin.

Nas'oen (-sent), a. [L. nascens, -utis, p. pr. of nasci
to be born. See Nation, and cf. Naisant.] 1. Commencing, or in process of development; beginning to
exist or to grow; coming into being; as, a nascent germ.

Nascent passions and anxieties.

Berkeley. Nascent passions and anxieties.

2. (Chem.) Evolving; being evolved or produced.

Nascent passions and anxieties. Beckeley.

2. (Chem.) Evolving; being evolved or produced.

Nascent state (Chem.), the supposed instantaneous or momentary state of an uncombined atom or radical just separated from one compound acid, and not yet united with another.—a hypothetical condition implying pseudiarly active chemical properties; as, hydrogen in the nascent state is a strong reducer.

Nascent state is a strong reduc

tus and the nose; as, the nasolachrymal, nasal, or lachrymal duct.

Na'so-pal'a-tal (-pāl'ā-tal), a. [Naso-+ palatal.]

Na'so-pal'a-tine (-tin), a. (Anat.) Connected with both the nose and the palate; as, the nasopalatine, or incisor, canal connecting the mouth and the nasal chamber in some animals; the nasopalatine nerve.

Na'so-phar'yn-go'al (-tār'în-jō'al or -tār'īn'jō-al), a. [Naso-+ pharyngeal.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to both throat and nose; as, a nasophuryngeal polypus.

Na'so-sep'tal (-sēp'tal), a. [Naso-+ septal.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the internasal septum.

Na'so-tur'bi-nal (-tûr'bi-nal), a. [Naso-+ turbinal.] (Anat.) Connected with, or near, both the turbinal and the nasal bones; as, the ansoturbinal bone, made up of the uppermost lamelles of the ethinoturbinal, and sometimes united with the nasal. —n. The nasoturbinal bone.

Nas'sa (nās'sa), n.; pl. E. Nassas (-sāz), L. Nassz (-sēz), L. Nassz (-sēz), L. Nassz (-sēz), T. Ha, and other allied genera of the family Nassidæ; a dog whelk. See Illust. under Gastnoroba.—Nas'sold (-sōid), a.

Nas'ti-ty (nās'ti-ty), adv. In

Was'ti-ly (nås'tY-ly), adv. In

Mass'ti-19 (has'ti-19), adv. In a American Nasses. a Nasse, or Tritia trivitator state of being nasty; extreme filthines; dirtiness; also, indecency; obscenity.

The nastiness of Plautus and Aristophanes. Dryden.



American Nasses

filthiness; dirtiness; also, indecency; obscenity.

The nastiness of Plantus and Aristophanes. Dryden.

Nas-tur'tion (näs-tūr'shūu), n. [See NASTURTIUM.]
(Bot.) Same as NASTURTIUM.

Nas-tur'tium (-shūm; L. -shī-tīum), n. [L. nastur-tīum, for nasitortīum, fr. nasus nose + torquere, tortum, to twist, torture, in allusion to its causing one to make a wry face by its pungent taste. See Noss of the face, and Torture.]

1. (Bot.) A genus of cruciferous planta, having white or yellowish flowers, including several species of cress. They are found chiefly in wet or damp grounds, and have a pungent bitting taste.

2. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Tropwolum, goraniaceous herbs, having mostly climbing stems, peltate leaves, and spurred flowers, and including the common Indian cress (Tropwolum majus), the canary-bird flower (T. peregrium), and about thirty more species, all natives of South America. The whole plant has a warm pungent flavor, and the fleshy fruits are used as a substitute for capers, while the leaves and flowers are sometimes used in salads.

Was'ty (nax'ty), a. [Compar. NASMER (-ti-er); superl. | V44. See Kin kindred, and cf. Cognate, Natal, Natale National of the people of the satisfied from the rest by common designating; nauseous. | 1 Offensively filthy; very dirty, foul, or defiled; disgusting; nauseous. | 1 Hence | Locally | Offensive | disagreeable | number | 1 Hence | Locally | Offensive | 1 Hence |

diagusting; nauseous.

2. Hence, loosely: Offensive; disagreeable; unpropitious; wet; drizzling; as, a nasty rain, day, aky.

3. Characterized by obscenity; indecent; indelicate;

gross : filthy.

3. Characterized by obscenty; indecent; indeneate; gross; filthy.

Ryn. — Nasty, Filthy, Foul, Dirty. Anything nasty is usually wet or damp as well as filthy or dirty, and disgusts by its stickiness or odor; but filthy and foul imply that a thing is filled or covered with offensive matter, while dirty describes it as defiled or sullied with dirt of any kind; as, filthy clothing, foul vapors, etc.

Na'sute (ns'sut), a. [L. nasutus, fr. nasus the nose.]

1. Having a nice sense of amell. [Obs.] Evelyn.

2. Critically nice; captious. [Obs.] Gauden.

Na'sute-ness. n. Quickness of seen; hence, nice discernment; acuteness. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

Nat. [For ne at.] Not at; nor at. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nat. [For ne at.] Not at; nor at. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nat. [For ne at.] Not at; nor at. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nat. [For ne at.] Not at; nor at. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nat. [Tor ne at.] Not at; nor at. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nat. [And this of the chause of the companying or dating from one's birth; native.

Prince' children took names from their natal places. Camden.

Princes' children took names from their natal places. Can
Propitious star, whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's natal hour.
P

2. (Astrol.) Presiding over nativity: as. natal Jove. Syn. - Native; natural. See NATIVE.

Syn. — Native; natural. See Native.

Na'ta-li'tial (na'ta-lish'al), a. [L. natalitius, from Na'ta-li'tious (-lish'da), a. natalis. See Natural.]

Of or pertaining to one's birth or birthday, or one's nativity. [Obs.] "Natalitial poplar." Evelyn. "Natalitious fire." W. Carturight.

Na-tal'o-in (na-tal'o-in), n. [From Natal aloes.] (Chem.) A bitter crystalline substance constituting the essential principle of Natal aloes. Cf. Aloin.

Na-tal' plum' (na-tal' plum'). (Bot.) The drupacous fruit of two South African shrubs of the genus Arduina (A. bispinosa and A. grandifora).

Na-tals (na'tals), n. pl. One's birth, or the circumstances attending it. [Obs.]

Na-tals (na'tals), n. pl. One's birth, or the circumstances attending it. [Obs.]

Na-tant (na'tant), a. [L. natans, -antis, from nature to swim, v. intens. fr. nare to swim: cf. F. natant.]

1. (Bot.) Floating in water, as the leaves of water liles, or submersed, as those of many aquatic plants.

2. (Her.) Placed horizontally across the field, as if swimming toward the dexter side;—said of all sorts of flahes except the flying fish.

Na-tant-ly (na'tant-ly), adv. In a

flying fish.

Na'tant-ly (na'tant-ly), adv. In a floating manner; swimmingly.

Na-ta'tion (na-ta'shūn), n. [L. natatio, f. natare to swim: cf. F. natation. See NATANT.] The act of floating on the water; swimming.

Sir T. Broune.

ing on the water; swimming.

Sir T. Browne.

Natant.

Nata-to'res (nk'tâ-tô'rêz), n. pl. [L. natator a swimmer.] (Zoël.) The swimming birds.

They were formerly united into one order, which is now considered an artificial group.

Nata-to'ri-al (nk'tâ-tô'ri-al), a. Inclined or adapted to swim; swimming; as, natatorial birds.

Nata-to'ri-ous (-us), a. (Zoöl.) Adapted for swimming; -said of the legs of certain insects.

Nata-to'ri-ous (-un), n. [L.] A swimming bath.

Nata-to-ry (nk'ta-tô-ry), a. [L. nataorius.] Adapted for swimming or floating; as, natatory organs.

Natoh (nkch), n. [OF nache fesse, LL natica, from L. natis the rump, buttocks. Cf. Arrensons.] The rump of beef; sep., the lower and back part of the rump.

Natch bone, the edgebone, or aitchbone, in beef.

Natoh'ez (nkch'ez), n. pl. (Ethnol.) A tribe of In-

Natch bons, the edgebone, or aitchbone, in beef.

Natch'ez (nkch'ez), n. pl. (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians who formerly lived near the site of the city of Natchez, Mississippi. In 1729 they were subdued by the French; the survivors joined the Creek Confederacy.

Natch'nee (-nē), n. (Bot.) An annual grass (Etcusine coracana), cultivated in India as a food plant.

| Mar'es (nā'tēz), n. pl. [L., the buttocks.] \$\frac{1}{2}, (d.att.)\$
(a) The buttocks. (b) The two anterior of the four lobes on the dorsal side of the midbrain of Rost mammals; the anterior optic lobes.

2. (Zoōl.) The umbones of a bivalve shell.

Nath (nāth). [Contr. fr. ne hath.] Hath not. [Ohs.]

Nath (nāth). [Contr. fr. ne hath.] Hath not. [Ohs.]

Nathriess' (nāth'līs'), adv. [OE. natheles, na the less, hatheless, not the less, AS. nā never. See NA, The, conj., and cf. NEVERTHELESS.] Nevertheless. [Archaic]. Chaucer. Mitton. K. Arnold.

Nath'more' (-mōr'), adv. [OE. nath. more.] Not the more; never the more. [Obs.]

Nath'ca (nāt'l-kh), n.; pl. E. NATICAS (-kāz), L. NATICE. (-kā). (Zoōl.) Any one of numerous species of ma-

CE (-28). (Zööl.) Any one of numerous species of ma-rine gastropods belonging to Natica, Lunatia, Neverita, and other allied genera (family Naticidæ). They burrow beneath the sand, or mud, and drill other shells.





Nation (Lunatia heros, var. triscriata), a Shell, nat. size; b Shell with the ani-mal expanded as in crawling, dorsal view, nat. size.

Mat'i-cold (-kold), a. [Natica + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Like or belonging to Natica, or the family Naticides.
Ma'tion (nā'shān), n. [F. nation, L. natio nation, race, orig., a being born, fr. natics, p. p. of nasci, to be born, for gnatus, gnasci, from the same root as E. kin.

All nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues. 2. The body of inhabitants of a country, united under an independent government of their own.

A nation is the unity of a people. A nation is the unity of a people. Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation. $F.\ S.\ Key.$

F. S. Key.

2. Family; lineage. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

(a) One of the divisions of university students in a classification according to nativity, formerly common in Europe. (b) (Szotch Universities) One of the four divisions (named from the parts of Scotland) in which students were classified according to their nativity.

5. A great number; a great deal; — by way of emphasis; as, a nation of herbs.

sis; as, a nation of herbs.

Five nations. See under Five.—Law of nations. See International law, under International, and Law.

Syn.—People; race. See Prople.

Ma'tion.al (näsi'hin.al; 277, a. [Cf. F. national.]

1. Of or pertaining to a nation; common to a whole people or race; public; general; as, a national government, language, dress, custom, calamity, etc.

2. Attached to one's own country or nation.

2. Attached to one's own country or nation.

National anthem, a popular song or hymn which has become by general acceptance the recognized musical expression of the patriotic sentlment of a nation; as, "God save the King' is called the national anthem of England.

National bank, the official common name of a class of the United States.—National flag. See under Flag... National guard, a body of militia, or a local military organization, as in Paris during the French Revolution, or as certain bodies of militia in other European countries and in the United States.—National salute, a sainte consisting of as many guns as there are States in the Union. [U. N.]

Na'tion-al-ism (-Iz'm), n. 1. The state of being national; national attachment; nationality.

2. An idem, trait, or character peculiar to any nation.

3. National independence; the principles of the Na-

onances. Na'tion-al-ist, n. One who advocates national unity ad independence; one of a party favoring Irish inde-

penuence.

Na'tion-al'i-ty (nash'un-al'i-ty), n.; pl. Nationaliries (-tiz). [Cf. F. nationalir.]

1. The quality of being national, or strongly attached to one's own nation; patriotism.

2. The sum of the qualities which distinguish a nation;

3. A race or people, as determined by common language and character, and not by political bias or divisions; a nation.

The fulfillment of his mission is to be looked for in the condi-tion of nationalities and the character of peoples. H. W. Beecher.

the diminishment of his missions to the consect for the contribution of nationaltities and the character of peoples. H.W. Beecher.

4. Existence as a distinct or individual nation; national unity and integrity.

5. The state or quality of belonging to or being connected with a nation or government by nativity, character, ownership, allegiance, etc.

National-lazation (nish/tin-al-l-X-zk'shun), n. The act of nationalizing, or the state of being nationalized.

National-laze (nish/tin-al-l-X-zk'shun), n. The nationalized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nationalizing of nation, or the peculiar sentiments and attachments of citizens of a nation.

National-lv. adv. In a national manner or way:

Na'tlon-al-ly, adv. In a national manner or way as a nation. "The Jews . . . being nationally espoused o God by covenant." South. Na'tion-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being us-

tional: nationality

tional; nationality.

Native (ua'tiv), a. [F. natif, L. nativus, fr. nasci.
p. p. natus. See Nation, and cf. Naive, Neil's serf.]

1. Arising by birth; having an origin; born. [Obs.]

Anaximander's opinion is, that the gods are native, rising and vanishing spain in long periods of times.

Cultworth.

2. Of or pertaining to one's birth; natal; belonging to the place or the circumstances in which one is born; — opposed to foreign; as, native land, language, color,

3. Born in the region in which one lives; as, a native inhabitant, race; grown or originating in the region where used or sold; not foreign or imported; as, native oysters, or strawberries.

4. Original; constituting the original substance of any-

4. Original; constituting the original substants of all thing; as, native dust.

5. Conferred by birth; derived from origin; born with one; inherent; inborn; not acquired; as, native genius, cheerfulness, simplicity, rights, etc.

Courage is native to you. Jowett (Thucyd.).

6. Naturally related; cognate; connected (with). [R.]

The head is not more native to the heart, Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father.

7. (Min.) (a' Found in nature uncombined with other elements; as, native silver. (b) Found in nature; not artificial; as, native sodium chloride.

artificial; as, native sodium chloride.

Native American party. See under American, a.—Native bear (Zoūl.), the koala.—Native bread (Iot.), a large underground fungus, of Australia Mylitta australis), somewhat resembling a truffle, but much larger.—Native devil. (Zoūl.) Same as Tasmanian devil, under Devil.—Native hea (Zoūl.), an Australian rail (Tritionyz Mortierii).—Native phessant. (Zoūl.) See Lepoa.—Native rabbit (Zoūl.), an Australian marsupia (Perumeles lugorii), resembling a rabbit in size and form.—Native sixth (Zoūl.), he koala.—Native sixth (Zoūl.), an Australian ainging bird (Pachycephala olivacea);—called also thick-head.—Native turks (Zoūl.), the Australian bustard (Choriotis australis);—called also bebilya.

Syn.—Natural: nati: original: congenital.—Native.

thing, or that which springs therefrom; native, to one's birth or origin; as, a native country, language, etc.; natid, to the circumstances of one's birth; as, a natial day, or star. Native talent is that which is inborn; natural talent is that which springs from the structure of the mind. Native eloquence is the result of strong innate emotion; natural eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

mind. Native eloquence is opposed to that which is studied or artificial.

Native (nEtity), n. 1. One who, or that which, is born in a place or country referred to; a denizen by birth; an animal, a fruit, or vegetable, produced in a certain region: as, a native of France.

2. (Stock Breeding) Any of the live stock found in a region, as distinguished from such as belong to pure and distinct imported breeds. [U.S.]

Native-ly, adv. By natural or original condition; naturally; originally.

Native-ness, n. The quality or state of being native.

Native-lam (12'm), n. 1. The disposition to favor the native inhabitants of a country, in preference to immigrants from foreign countries.

2. (Physics) Conformity with the principles or tendencies of nature;—opposed to empiricism.

Nativ-istio (1stitk), a. (Physics) Derived from, or in accordance with, native qualities or tendencies; naturalistic;—opposed to empiristic.

Nativ-isty (nativits. See Native, and cf. Naiveré.]

1. The coming into life or into the world; birth; also, the circumstances attending birth, as time, place, manner, etc.

Linave served him from the hour of my nativity. Shak.

I have served him from the hour of my nativity. Shak. Thou hast left . . . the land of thy nativity. Ruth ii. 11.

These in their dark nativity the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame. Milton.

Shall yield us, pregnant with inferrial flame. Milton.

2. (Fine Arts) A picture representing or symbolizing the early infancy of Christ. The simplest form is the babe in a rude cradle, and the heads of an ox and an ass to express the stable in which he was born.

3. (Astrol.) A representation of the positions of the heavenly bodies at the moment of one's birth, supposed to indicate his future destinies; a horoscope.

The Nativity, the birth or birthday of Christ; Christmas day.—To cast, or calculate, one's nativity (Astrol.), to find out and represent the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

**MatPra* (NatPra*), 2. (Zoil.) A species of shrike.

Nat'ka (nat'ka), n. (Zoöl.) A species of shrike. Na'tri-um (na'tri-um), n. [NL. See Natron.] (Chem.)

The technical name for sodium.

Na'tro-lite (na'tro-lit; 277), n. [Natron + -lite: cf. F. natrolithe.] (Min.) A zeolite occurring in groups of glassy acicular crystals, and in masses which often have a radiated structure. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina

a radiated structure. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and soda.

Na'tron (nā'trŏn), n. [F., fr. Sp. natron, Ar. natrūn, nitrūn. Cf. Niter, Anatron.] (Min.) Native sodium carbonate. [Written also anatron.]

Nat'ter (Niter, N. t. [Cf. Icel. knetta to grumble.] To find fault; to be peevish. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.]

Nat'ter-jack' (-jāk'), n. (Zooi.) A European toad (Minfo calamitu), having a yellow line along its back.

Nat'ty (nāt'tŷ), a. [Cf. Neat clean.] Neat; tidy; spruce. [Colloy.]—Nat'tl-y, adv.—Nat'tl-ness, n. Nat'u-ral (nāt'ū-ral; 135), a. [OE. naturel, F. naturel, fr. L. naturalis, fr. natura. See Nature.] I. Fixed or determined by nature; pertaining to the constitution of a thing; belonging to native character; according to nature; essential; characteristic; not artificial, foreign, assumed, put on, or nequired; as, the natural growth of animals or plants; the natural motion of a gravitating body; natural strength or disposition; the natural heat of the body; natural scene, and rare force of will. Macaulay.

With strong natural scene, and rare force of will. Macaulay.

With strong natural sense, and rare force of will. Macaulay. With strong natural sense, and rare force of will. Macaulay.

2. Conformed to the order, laws, or natural facts, of nature; consonant to the methods of nature; according to the stated course of things, or in accordance with the laws which govern events, actions, feelings, etc.; not exceptional or violent; legitimate; normal; regular; us, the natural consequences of crime; a natural death.

What can be more natural than the circumstances in the behavior of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day?

Addison.

fatal dwy?

3. Having to do with the existing system of things; dealing with, or derived from, the creation, or the world of matter and mind, as known by man; within the scope of human reason or experience; not supernatural; as, a natural law; natural science, history, theology.

I call that natural religion which men might know . . . by the mere principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation.

Bp. Wilkins.

4. Conformed to truth or reality; as: (a) Springing from true sentiment; not artificial or exaggerated;—said of action, delivery, etc.; as, a natural gesture, tone, etc. (b) Resembling the object initiated; true to nature; according to the life;—said of anything copied or initiated.

initiated; as, a portrait is natural.

5. Having the character or sentiments properly belonging to one's position; not unnatural in feelings.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes, . . . He wants the natural touch.

He wants the natural touch.

6. Connected by the ties of consanguinity. "Natural friends."

7. Begotten without the sanction of law; born out of wellock; illegitimate; bastard; as, a natural child.

8. Of or pertaining to the lower or animal nature, as contrasted with the higher or moral powers, or that which is spiritual; being in a state of nature; unregenerate.

The natural representation of the higher of God.

The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God.

1 Cor. ii. 14.

(Zoil.), the Koula.—Native thrush (Zoil.), an Australian singing bird (Pachycephala olivacea):—called also thich-head.—Native turkey (Zoil.), the Australian bustard (Choriolis australis):—called also bebiya.

Syn.—Natural: matal: original: congenital.—Native, Natural. Natural interest to the nature of a taken in arcs whose radii arc 1.

NATURAL

10. (Mus.) (a) Produced by natural organo, as those of the human throat, in distinction from instrumental music. (b) Of or pertaining to a key which has neither a flat nor a sharp for its signature, as the key of C major. (c) Applied to an air or modulation of harmony which moves by easy and smooth transitions, digressing but little from the original key. Moore (Encyc. of Music).

Natural day, the space of twenty-four hours. Chaucer.— Hatural fats, Natural gas, etc. See under Far. Gas, etc.— Natural fats, Natural gas, etc. See under Far. Gas, a history or description of nature as a whole, including the sciences of botany, zoblogy, geology, mineralogy, geology chemistry, and physics. In recent butange the term is often restricted to the sciences of botany and sollogy collectively, and sometimes to the science of justice and of right and wrong, which is native in mankind, as distinguished from specifically metaled divine law, and formulated human law. Natural person. (Laiv.) See under Pauson, n.— Natural application from one key to the reintic keas.— Natural order. (Mal. Hist.) See under Pauson, n.— Natural selection of physical science, command laws of matter and considers those effecting energy in the physics, which treats of the phenomena and laws of matter and considers those effecting and mature; — contrasted with mental which is written without flats or sharps. Model would be a preforable term, as less likely to mislend, the so-called artificial scales (scales represented by the use of flats and sharps being equally natural with the so-called natural scale.— Natural scales (Mus.), a supposed operation of natural laws analogous, in its operation and resulting in the surrival of the fittest. The theory of natural selection supposes that this has been brought about mainly by gradual changes of environment which have leed to corresponding changes of structure, and that those forms which have alcome so modified as to be best adapted to the changed environment this resulting in the surrival of the fittes

It should be borne in mind that the natural system of botany is natural only in the constitution of its genera, tribes, orders, etc., and in its grand divisions.

Gray.

etc., and in its grand divisions.

Natural theology, or Natural religion, that part of theological science which treats of those evidences of the existence and attributes of the Supreme Being which are exhibited in nature; — distinguished from revealed religion. See Quotation under NATURAL, a., 3.—Natural vowel, the vowel sound heard in urn, furf, sir, her, etc.; — so called as being uttered in the easiest open position of the mouth organs. See Neural vowel, under NEUTRAL, and Guide to Pronunciation, § 17.

Syn. - See NATIVE.

Syn. — See Native.

Nat'n-ral (ndt'd-ral; 135), n.

1. A native; an aboriginal. [Obs.]

2. pl. Natural gifts, impulses, etc. [Obs.]

3. One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; an idiot. "The minds of naturals." Locke.

4. (Mus.) A character [1] used to contradict, or to remove the effect of, a sharp or flat which has preceded it, and to restore the unaltered note.

Nat'u-ral-ism (-Iz'm), n. [Cl. F. naturalisme.]

1. A state of nature; conformity to nature.

2. (Metaph.) The doctrine of those who deny a supernatural agency in the miracles and revolations recorded in the Bible, and in spiritual influences; also, any system of philosophy which refers the phenomena of nature to a blind force or forces acting necessarily or according to

blind force or forces acting necessarily or according to fixed laws, excluding origination or direction by one in-

telligent will.

Nat'u-ral-ist, n. [Cf. F. naturaliste.] 1. One versed in natural science; a student of natural history, esp. of the natural history of animals.

2. One who holds or maintains the doctrine of naturalism in religion.

H. Businell.

Mat'u-ral-is'tic (-Ys'tYk), a. 1. Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism

Matu-ral-istic (-istic), a. 1. Belonging to the doctrines of naturalism.

2. Closely resembling nature; realistic. "Naturalistic bit of pantomime." W. D. Howells.

Natur-ral'i-ty (-ril'I-ty), n. [L. naturalitas: cf. F. naturalite.] Nature; naturalness. [R.]

Natural-i-astidom (-ral-I-zā'shīm), n. [Cf. F. naturalisation.] The act or process of naturalizing, esp. of investing an alien with the rights and privileges of a native or citizen; also, the state of being naturalized.

Natural-i-se (nāt'ū-ral-īz; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p.

Naturalized (-iad); p. pr. & vb. n. Naturalizing (-ysing).] [Cf. F. naturalizer. See Natural.] 1. To nake natural; to render easy and familiar by custom and habit; as, custom naturalizes labor or study.

2. To confer the rights and privileges of a native subject or citizen on; to make as if native; to adopt, as a foreigner into a nation or state, and place in the condition of a native subject.

3. To receive or adopt as native, natural, or vernacular; to make one's own; as, to naturalize foreign words.

4. To adapt; to accustom; to habituate; to acclimate; to cause to grow as under natural conditions.

Its wearer suggested that pears and peaches might yet be naturalized in the New England climate.

Its wearer suggested that pears and peaches might yet be nat-ralized in the New England climate. Hawthorne.

Nat'u-ral-ize, v. i. 1. To become as if native.

2. To explain phenomena by natural agencies or laws, to the exclusion of the supernatural.

Infected by this naturalizing tendency. H. Bushnell Matu-ral-ly, dw. In a natural manner or way; according to the usual course of things; spontaneously.

Natu-ral-ness, n. The state or quality of being natural; conformity to nature. Wa'ture (nā'tūr; 135), n. [F., fr. L. natura, fr. natus orn, produced, p. p. of nasci to be born. See NATION.] 1. The existing system of things; the world of matter, r of matter and mind; the creation; the universe.

But looks through nature up to nature's God. P. Nature has caprices which art can not imitate. Macan

2. The personified sum and order of causes and effects; the powers which produce existing phenomena, whether in the total or in detail; the agencies which carry on the processes of creation or of being; — often conceived of as a single and separate entity, embodying the total of all finite agencies and forces as disconnected from a creating or ordering intelligence.

Lott admire

How Nature, wise and frugal, could commit Such disproportions.

3. The established or regular course of things; usual order of events; connection of cause and effect.

4. Conformity to that which is natural, as distinguished from that which is artificial, or forced, or remote from actual experience.

One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Shak

5. The sum of qualities and attributes which make a person or thing what it is, as distinct from others; native charactor; inherent or essential qualities or attributes; peculiar constitution or quality of being.

Thou, therefore, whom thou only canst redeem Their nature also to thy nature join, And be thyself man among men on earth.

Hence: Kind; sort; character; quality.
 A dispute of this nature caused mischief.

7. Physical constitution or existence; the vital powers; the natural life. "My days of nature." Shak.

Oppressed nature sleeps. Shak.

8. Natural affection or reverence

If an ection of reverence.

If a we not seen
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated nature force his way?

9. Constitution or quality of mind or character.

A born devil, on whose nature Nurture can never stick. That reverence which is due to a superior nature. That reverence which is due to a superior nature. Addison. Good nature. Ill nature. See under Goop and Ill.—In a state of nature. (a) Naked as when born; nude. (b) In a condition of sin; unregenerate. (c) Untamed; uncivilized.—Nature printing, a process of printing from metallic or other plates which have received an impression, as by heavy pressure, of an object such as a leaf, lace, or the like.—Nature worship, the worship of the personified powers of nature.—To pay the debt of nature, to die.

Na'ture, v. t. To endow with natural qualities. [Obs.]

He [God] which natureth every kind.

Ma'tured (na'tôrd: 135), a. Having (such a nature.) Addison

Me [God] which natureth every kind. Goncer.

Ma'tured (nwttrd; 135), a. Having (such) a nature,
temper, or disposition; disposed; — used in composition;
as, good-natured, ill-natured, etc.

Ma'tur-less (nwtr-less), a. Not in accordance with
nature; unnatural. [Obs.]

Na'tur-lsm (-1z'm), n. (Med.) The belief or doctrine
that attributes everything to nature as a smattive agent.

Na'tur-ist, n. One who believes in, or conforms to,
the theory of pubrician.

Na'tur-ist, n. One who believes in, or conforms to, the theory of naturism.

Na-tur'ity (nà-tū'r'-tỹ), n. The quality or state of being produced by nature. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Na'tur-ize (nā'tūr-iz), v. t. To endow with a nature or qualities; to refer to nature. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Nau'tra-go (na'tū-iz), v. t. To endow with a nature nawis-tranger (na'tī-iz), v. t. To endow with a nature or qualities; to refer to nature. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Nau'tra-gous (-frà-gits), a. [F., fr. L. naufragus. See Nauras-tranger (Ds.) Jer. Taylor.

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Nau'tra-gous (-fragus. See Nauras-tranger (Ds.) Jer. Taylor.

Nau'tra-gous (-fragus. See Nauras-tranger (Ds.) Jer. Taylo

2. The arithmetical character 0; a cipher. See Cipher. To set at naught, to treat as of no account; to disregard; to despise; to defy; to treat with ignominy. "Ye have set at naught all my counsel." Prov. 1. 25.

Naught, adv. In no degree; not at all. To wealth or sovereign power he naught applied. Fairfax. Naught, a. 1. Of no value or account; worthless;

It is naught, it is naught, saith the buyer. Pr Go, get you to your house; begone, away! All will be naught else. Things naught and things indifferent.

2. Hence, vile; base; naughty. [Obs.]
No man can be stark naught at once

Naugh'ti-ly (na/tY-ly), adv. In a naughty manner; Maughti-ly (nati-jy), auv. In a maughty Shak.
Naughti-ness, n. The quality or state of being naughty; perverseness; badness; wickedness.

I know thy pride, and the naughtiness of thine heart.

1 Sam. xvii. 28.

Waught'ly (nat'ly), adv. Naughtily; wrongly. [Obs.] Naught'ly (1901), dan. Naughthy; wrongty. [1908.]
Because my parents naughtly brought me up. Mir. for Mag.
Naught'ly (1914), a. [Compar. Naughtter (-t-f-f);
superl. Naughttest.] 1. Having little or nothing. [Obs.]
[Men] that needy be and naughty, help them with thy goods.

2. Worthless; bad; good for nothing. [Obs.]

The other basket had very naughty figs. Jer. xxiv. 2.
3. Hence, corrupt; wicked. [Archaic]

So shines a good deed in a naughty world.

4. Mischievous; perverse; froward; guilty of disobedient or improper conduct; as, a naughty child.

This word is now seldom used except in the latter sense, as applied to children, or in sportive censure.

Mau'ma-chy (na'mà-kỳ), n. [L. naumachia, Gr. ναυμαχία; ναῦς ahip $+ \mu \dot{\alpha} \chi \eta$ fight, battle, $\mu \dot{\alpha} \chi c \sigma \theta a \iota$ to fight.] 1. A naval battle; esp., a mock sea fight.

2. (Rom. Antiq.) A show or spectacle representing a sea fight; also, a place for such exhibitions.

|| Hau'pli-us (na'pli-us), n.; pl. Nauplii (-i). [L., a kind of shellfish, fr. cr., vaue ship + ware to sail.] (Zodl.) A crustacean larva having three pairs of locometive organs (corresponding to the antenne, and



tree pairs of locomotive organs (corresponding to the antennules, antennae, and mandibles), a median eye, and little or no segmentation of the body.

**Manyo-pomy'e-ter* (np'rb-pōm'é-tèr), n. [Gr. ναῦς ship + ροπή inclination + -meter.] (Naut.) An instrument for measuring the amount which a ship heels at sea.

**Manyo-py* (nps'kô-pŷ), n. [Gr. ναῦς ship + -scopy.cf. F. nauscopie.] (Naut.) The power or act of discovering ships or land at considerable distances.

**Manyo-a* (ng'shô-à or -shà), n. [L., fr. Gr. ναυσία, r. ναῦς ship. Bes Nave of a church, and cf. Noise.] Seasickness; honce, any similar sickness of the stomach accompanied with a propensity to vomit; qualm; squeamisiness of the stomach; loathing.

**Manyo-ant* (ng'shô-ant), n. [L. nauseans, p. pr. of nausearc.] (Med.) A substance which produces nausea.

**Nau'so-ate* (-āt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Nausearten.] (In nausear, nauseatum, fr. nausea.

**Sea Nausea.] To become squeamish; to feel nausea; to turn awny with disquat.

**Nau'so-ate, v. t. 1. To affect with nausea; to sicken; to cause to feel loathing or disquat.

**The patient nauseates and loathes wholesome foods. Blackmore.

**Wanyo-atten (-ākhūn). "The act of nausearting or "The set of nausearting or "The set of nauseanting or "T

The nationt nauseates and loathes wholesome foods. Blackmore. Nau'se-a'tion (-ā'shān), n. The act of nauseating, or he state of being nauseated.

ne state of being nauscated.

Nau'se-a-tive (na'shō-ā-tīv or -shā-tīv), a. Causing

Nau'se-u-vo (...)
nauseous (ng'ahūs; 277), a. [L. nauseous.] Causing, or fitted to cause, nausea; sickening; loathsome; disgusting; exciting abhorrence; as, a nauseous drug or medicine. — Nau'seous-ly, adr. — Nau'seous-ness, n.
The nauseousness of such company disgusts a reasonable ma.

Dryden.

"Nautoh (nach), n. [Hind. nāch, fr. Skr. nṛtya dance.] An entertainment consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing (or Nautch) girls. [India] Nau'tio (nṛ'ti', a. [See NAUTCAL.] Nautical. Nau'tio-al (nṛ'ti'-kal), a. [L. nauticus, Gr. ναντικός, fr. ναντης a seaman, sallor, fr. ναῦς ship: cf. F. nautique. See Nave of a church.] Of or pertaining to seamen, to the art of navigation, or to ships; as, nautical skill.

Syn. - Naval; marine; maritime. See NAVAL. Nautical almanac. See under Almanac. — Nautical distance, the length in nautical miles of the rhumb line joining any two places on the earth's surface. — Nautical mile. See under Mile.

joining any two places on the earth's surface. — Nautical mils. See under MILE.

Nau'tio-al-ly, adv. In a nautical manner; with reference to nautical affairs.

Nau'ti-lord (nyt-16rm), a. [Gr. vavc ship + -form.]
Shaped like the hull of a ship.

Nau'ti-loid (loid), a. [Nautilus + -oid: cf. F. nautilus.]

Nau'ti-loid (loid), a. [Nautilus + -oid: cf. F. nautiloid.] (Zōōl.) Like or pertaining to the nautilus; shaped like a nautilus shell. — n. A mollusk, or shell, of the genus Nautilus or family Nautilidæ.

Nau'ti-lin (-lib, n. ; pl. E. NautilusEs (-Ez), L. Nautilus of the genus Nautilus of family Nautilidæ.

Nau'ti-lin (-lib, n. ; pl. E. NautilusEs (-Ez), L. Nautilus of the genus Nautilus of shellfish which was supposed to be furnished with a membrane which served as a sail, fr. vavc ship. See Nave of a church.] 1. (Zōōl.)

The only existing genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods. About four species are found living in the tropical Pacific, but many other species are found Iving in the tropical Pacific, but many other species are found fossil.

The shell is spiral, symmetrical, and chambered, or divided into several cavities by simple curved partitions, which are traversed and connected together by a continuous and nearly central tube or siphungether by a continuous and nearly central tube or siphun-cle. See TETRABBANCHIATA.



cle. See TETRABRANCHIATA.

The head of the animal bears numerous simple tapered arms, or tentacles, arranged in groups, but not furnished with suckers. The siphon, unlike that of ordinary cephalopods, is not a closed tube, and is not used as a locomotive organ, but merely serves to conduct water to and from the gill cavity, which contains two pairs of gills. The animal occupies only the outer chamber of the shell; the others are filled with gas. It creeps over the bottom of the sea, not coming to the surface to swim or sall, as was formerly imagined.

The arronaut:—also called agare, mutifut. See

face to awim or sail, as was formerly imagined.

2. The argonaut; — also called paper nuntilus. See Argonaura, and Paper nuntilus, under Paper.

3. A variety of diving bell, the lateral as well as vertical motions of which are controlled by the occupants. Ma'va-loes (nā'vā-hōz), n. pl.; sing. Navajo (-hō). (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians inhabiting New Mexico and Arizona, allied to the Apaches. They are now largely engaged in agriculture.

Na'val (nā'val), a. [L. navalis, fr. navis ship: cf. F. naval. See Nava of a church.] Having to do with shipping; of or pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; as, naval forces, successes, stores, etc.

Naval brigade, a body of seame or marines organized

Naval brigade, a body of seamen or marines organized for military service on land. — Naval officer. (a) An officer in the navy. (b) A high officer in some United States

ustomhouses.—Naval tactics, the science of managing or maneuvering vessels sailing in squadrons or fleets.

or maneuvering vessels sailing in squatures or needs.

Syn. - Nautical; marine; maritime. - Naval. Nautical.

Acaud is applied to vessels, or a navy, or the things which pertain to them or in which they participate; nautical, to seamen and the art of navigation. Hence we speak of a naval, as opposed to a military, engagement; naval equipments or stores, a naval triumph, a naval officer, stc., and of nautical pursuits or instruction, nautical calculations, a nautical almanac, etc.

Ma'vals (nā'valz), n. pl. Naval affairs. [Obs.]
Na'varoh (nā'vārk), n. [L. navarchus, Gr. ναὐαρχος; τῶς ship + ἀρχός chief.] (Gr. Antig.) The commander a fleet.

Ma'varoh (nā'vārk). n. [L. navaranus, Gr. γανωρχοναῦς slip + ἀρχὸς chief.] (Gr. Antiq.) The commander
of a fleet.

Ma'varoh-y (-y), n. [Gr. ναναρχία.] Nautical skili
or experience. [Ohs.] Sir W. Petty.

Ma'var-resse' (nā'vār-rēz' or -rēs'), a. Of or pertaining to Navarre. - n. sing. & pl. A native or inhabitant
of Navarre; the people of Navarre.

Nave (nāv), n. [As. nafu; skin to D. naaf, G. nabe,
OHG. nabu, Icel. nöf, Dan. nav; Sw. naf, Skr. nabhi nave
and navel: cf. L. umbo boss of a shield. √260. Ch.
NAVEL.] 1. The block in the center of a wheel, from
which the spokes radiate, and through which the axle
passes; — called also hub or hob.

2. The navel. [Obs.]

Mave, n. [F. nef, Ir. L. navis ship, to which the
church was often likened; akin to Gr. ναῦς, Skr. nāus,
and perh. to AS. naca boat, G. nachen, Icel. nökkvi; cf.
L. nare to swim, float. Cf. NAUSEA, NAUTICAL, NAVAL.]
(Arch.) The middle or body of a church, extending from
the transepts to the principal entrances, or, if there are
no transepts, from the choir to the principal entrance,
but not including the alsles.

Na'vel (nā'v'l). n. [AS. nafela, fr. nafu nave; akin
to D. navel, G. nabel, OHG. nabolo, Icel. nafit, Dan. navic, Sw. nafle. L. nubilicus, Gr. ohçaλος, Skr. nābhila.

V260. See Nave hub, and cf. Ompilalic, Nombell, Ummilical.] 1. (Anal.) A mark or depression in the middle of the abdomen; the umbilicus. See Ummilicus.

2. The central part or point of anything; the middle.

Within the navel of this hideous wood, wells. Milton.

Within the navel of this hideous wood, Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells. Milton

3. (Gun.) An eye on the under side of a carronade for securing it to a carriage.

Navel gall, a bruise on the top of the chine of the back of a horse, behind the saddle. Johnson. — Navel point. (Her.) Same as Nombell.

(Mer.) Same as NOMBRIL.

**Ma'vel-wort' (-wirry), n. The umbilical cord.

**Ma'vel-wort' (-wirry), n. (Bot.) A European perennial succulent herb (Cotyledon umbilicus), having round, peltate leaves with a central depression; — sho called

peltate leaves with a control pennywort, and kidneywort.

Walwaw (na/vi), n. [OF. navel, naveau, a dim. fr. I pennywort, and kidneywort.

**Ma'yow (nk'vi), n. [OF. navel, naveau, a dim. fr. L. napus navew. Ci. Napirorm.] (Bot.) A kind of small turnip, a variety of Brassica campestris. See Brassica. [Written also naphew.]

**Na-vio'u-lar (na-vik'ti-ler), a. [L. navicularius, fr. navicula, dim. of navis ship: cf. F. navicularie.] 1. Ot, pertaining to, or resembling, a boat or ship.

2. Shaped like a boat; cymbiorm; scaphoid; as, the navicular glumes of most grasses; the navicular bone.

Mavicular bons. (Anat.) (a) One of the middle bones of the tarsus, corresponding to the centrale;—called also acaphoid. (b) A proximal bone on the radial side of the carpus; the scaphoid.—Navicular disease (Far.), a disease affecting the navicular bone, or the adjacent parts, in a horse's foot.

Na-vio'u-lar, n. (Anat.) The navicular bone.
Navi-ga-bii'1-ty (nav')-ga-bii'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. navi-gabiité.] The quality or condition of being navigable; navigableness.

navigableness.

Ravigable (nžv'I-gå-b'l), a. [L. navigabilis: cf.

F. navigable. See Navioate.] Capable of being navigated; deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to vessels; as, a navigable river.

By the common law, a river is considered as navigable only so far as the tide ebbs and flows in it. This is also the doctrine in several of the United States. In other States, the doctrine of the civil law prevails, which is, that a navigable river is a river capable of being navigated, in the common sense of the term. Kent. Burril.

gated, in the common sense of the term. Kent. Burrill.

- Mav'l-ga-ble-ness, n. - Nav'l-ga-bly, adv.

Nav'l-gate (-gā'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Navigaten (-gā'-tēd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Navigating.] [L. navigatins, p. p. of navigate, v. t. & i.; navis ship + agere to move, direct. See Nave, and Agent.] To journey by water; to go in a vessel or ship; to perform the duties of a navigator; to use the waters as a highway or channel for commerce or communication; to sail.

The Phenicians navigated to the extremities of the Western Ocean.

Arbuthnot.

May'i-gate, v. t. 1. To pass over in ships; to sail over or on; as, to navigute the Atlantic.

2. To steer, direct, or manage in sailing; to conduct (ships) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen; as,

(ships) upon the water by the art or skill of seamen; as, to navigate a ship.

**Rav'l-ga'tion (-ga'shin), n. [L. navigatio: cf. F. navigation.] 1. The act of navigating; the act of passing on water in ships or other vessels; the state of being navigable.

2. (a) The science or art of conducting ships or vessels from one place to another, including, more especially, the method of determining a ship's position, course, distance passed over, etc., on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy. (b) The management of sails, rudder, etc.; the mechanics of traveling by water; seamanship.

3. Ships in general. [Poettc]

**Ships in general. [Poettc]

**Ak'rial navigation, navigation navigation on rivers, inland navigation, naternal navigation, navigation on rivers, inland lakes, etc.

**Rav'l-ga'tor (ukv'l-ga'ter), n. [L. Cf. Navyy.] One

Wav'i-ga'tor (nav'i-ga'ter), n. [L. Cf. Navvy.] One

who navigates or sails; esp., one who directs the course of a ship, or one who is skillful in the art of navigation; also, a book which teaches the art of navigation; as, Bowditch's Navigator.

and, a dood when teaches the art of navigarin; as, Bowditch's Navigator.

Na. vig'er-ous (na-vij'ōr-ūs), a. [L. naviger; navis ship + gerere to bear.] Bearing ships; capable of floating vessels. [R.]

Nav'vy (nāv'vy), n.; pl. Navvies (-viz). [Abbreviated fr. navigator.] Originally, a laborer on canals for internal navigation; hence, a laborer on other public works, as in building railroads, embankments, etc. [Eng.]

Na'vy (nāv'y), n.; pl. Navies (-viz). [OF navie, fr. L. navis ship. See Nave of a church.] 1. A fleet of ships; an assemblage of merchantmen, or so many as sail in company. "The navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir."

2. The whole of the war vessels belonging to a nation

2. The whole of the war vessels belonging to a 3. The whole of the war vessels counting to a hadron ruler, considered collectively; as, the navy of Italy.

3. The officers and men attached to the war vessels a nation; as, he belongs to the navy.

Navy bean. See Bran. — Navy yard, a place set apart as a shore station for the use of the navy. It often con-tains all the mechanical and other appliances for building and equipping war vessels and training their crews.

and equipping war vessels and training their crews.

|| Na-wab' (nà-wab'), n. [See NABOR.] A deputy
ruler or viceroy in India; also, a title given by courtesy
to other persons of high rank in the East.

Naw! (nal), n. [See NALL.] An awl. [Obs.] Tusser.
Nay (nā), adv. [Icel. nei; akin to E. no. See No.
adv.] 1. No; —a negative answer to a question asked, or
a request made, now superseded by no. See Yss.

And cke when I say "yc," ne say not "nay." Chaucer.

Lell von nay, but expent ve report ve shell all likewise.

I tell you nay; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise erish.

Luke xiii. 3. And now do they thrust us out privily? nay, verily: but let them come themselves and fetch us out.

Acts xvi. 37.

He that will not when he may, When he would he shall have nay. Old Prov Before the time of Henry VIII. nay was used to nawer simple questions, and no was used when the form f the question involved a negative expression; nay was to simple form, no the emphatic.

2. Not this merely, but also; not only so, but; — used o mark the addition or substitution of a more explicit r more emphatic phrase.

"Were he my brother, nay, my kingdom's heir." Shak.

Nay, n.; pl. Nays (naz). 1. Denial; refusal.

2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative.

It is no nay, there is no denying it. [Obs.] It is no nay, there is no denying it. [00s.] Chaucer.

May, v. t. & t. To refuse. [00s.] Holinshed.

|| Na-yaur' (na-yar'), n. (Zoöl.) A species of wild sheep (Onis Hodgsonii), native of Nepaul and Thibet. It has a dorsal mane and a white ruff beneath the neck.

Nayt (nāt), v. t. [Icel. neita.] To refuse; to deny.

[00s.] "He shall not nayt no deny his sin." Chaucer.

Nay'ward (nā'wērd), n. The negative side. [R.]

Howe'er you lean to the nayward.

Howe'er you lean to the nanuard. Shak.

Nay'word' (nikwird'), n. A byword; a proverb; also, a watchword. [Obs.] Shak.

Naz'a-rene' (nikwia-ren'), n. [L. Nazarenus, Gr. Nacappvés, fr. Nacacet Nazareth.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Nazareth; — a term of contempt applied to Christ and the early Christians.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) One of a sect of Judaizing Christians in the first and second centuries, who observed the laws of Moses, and hold to certain horesies.

of Moses, and hold to certain horesics.

Naz'a-rite (naz'a-rit), n. A Jew bound by a vow to leave the hair uncut, to abstain from wine and strong drink, and to practice extraordinary purity of life and devotion, the obligation being for life, or for a certain time. The word is also used adjectively.

Naz'a-rite-ship. n. The state of a Nazarite.

Naz'a-rite of the Nazarites.

Waz'a-ri-tism (năz'a-ri-tĭz'm; 277), n. The vow and

practice of a Nazarite.

Naze (162), n. [See NESS.] A promontory or headland.

Nazi-tite (162)-rit), n. A Nazarite.

Ne (16), adv. [AS. ne. See No.] Not; never. [Obs.]

He never yet no villany ne said.

Ne was formerly used as the universal adverb of negation, and survives in certain compounds, as never (= ne ever), and none (= ne one). Other combinations, now obsolete, will be found in the Vocabulary, as nad, nam, nil. See Negative, 2. Shak

Ne, conj. [See NE, adv.] Nor. [Obs.]
No niggard ne no fool. Chaucer . ne, neither . . . nor. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Ne. . . ne, neither . . nor. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Meal (nël), n. See 2d Neir. Shak.

Meal (nël), v. t. To anneal. [R.] Sacon.

Meal, v. t. To be tempered by heat. [R.] Bacon.

Meap (nel), n. [Cl. Nez, Napr.] The tongue or pole of a cart or other vehicle drawn by two animals. [U. S.]

Meap (nel), a. [AS. nēptīdo neap flood; cf. hnipian to bend, incline.] Low.

Neap tides, the lowest tides of the lunar month, which occur in the second and fourth quarters of the moon; — opposed to spring t des.

Neap, n. A neap tide.

High springs and dead neaps. Meaped (nept), a. (Naut.) Left aground on the height of a spring tide, so that it will not float till the next spring tide; — called also beneaped.

No'a-pol'1-tan (ne'4-pol'1-tan), a. [L. Neapolitanus, fr. Neapolit Naples, Gr. Neanolx, lit., New town.] Of or pertaining to Naples in Italy. — n. A native or citi-

of Naples.

Noar (nor), adv. [AS. neár, compar. of neáh nigh. ee Nigh.] 1. At a little distance, in place, time, manner, or degree; not remote; nigh.

My wife! my truitress! let her not come wear me. Millon,

2. Nearly; almost; well-nigh. "Near twenty years ago." Shak. "Near a fortuight ago." Addison. Near about the yearly value of the land. Locke.

3. Closely; intimately.

Far and near, at a distance and close by; throughout a whole region.—To come near to, To go near to, to want but little of; to approximate to. "Such a sum he found would go near to ruin him." Addison.—Near the wind (Naut.), close to the wind; closehauled.

Mear (not), a. [Compar. Nearen (- er); superl. Nearent.] [See Near, adv.] 1. Not far distant in time, place, or degree; not remote; close at hand; adjacent; neighboring; nigh. "As one near death." Shak.

As one near death.

He served great Hector, and was ever near.

Not with his trumpet only, but his spear.

2. Closely connected or related.

She is thy fother's near kinswoman. Lev. xviii. 12. 3. Close to one's interests, affection, etc. ; touching, or affecting intimately; intimate; dear; as, a near friend.
4. Close to anything followed or imitated; not free, loose, or rambling; as, a version near to the original.
5. So as barely to avoid or pass injury or loss; close;

8. Close-fisted; parsimonious. [Obs. or Low, Eng.]

The same is also true of the word night.

Syn. - Nigh; close; adjacent; proximate; contig-uous; present; ready; intimate; familiar; dear.

Near, prep. Adjacent to; close by; not far from; igh; as, the ship sailed near the land. See the Note

nigh; as, the ship sailed near the land. See the Note under NEAR, a.

Near, v. t. [imp. & p. p. NEARED (nord); p. pr. & vb. n. NEARING.] [See NEAR, adv.] To approach; to come nearer; as, the ship neared the land.

Near, v. i. To draw near; to approach.

A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist! And still it neared, and neared. Coleridge.

And still it neared, and neared.

No-aro'tio (no-krk'tik), a. [Neo-+ arctic.] Of or pertaining to a region of the earth's surface including all of temperate and arctic North America and Greenland, in the geographical distribution of animals, this regions marked off as the habitat of certain species.

No-ar'hand' (nor'hind') a. & adv. Near; near at and; closely. [Ohs. or Scal.]

Near'-legged' (-lègd'), a. Having the feet so near operation that they interfere in traveling.

No-ar'1y, adv. In a near manner; not remotely; closely; intimately; almost.

No-ar'ness, n. The state or quality of being near;—used in the various senses of the adjective.

Near'ness, n. The state or quality of being near;—used in the various senses of the adjective.
Near'sight'ed (-sit'éd), a. Seeing distinctly at short distances only; shortsighted.—Near'sight'ed-ness, n. See Myorc, and Myorts.
Neat (net), n. sing. & pl. [AS. neat; akin to OHG. nöz, Icel. naut, Sw. nöt, Dan. nöd, and to AS. neotun to make use of, G. geniessen, Goth. niutan to have a sharrin, have joy of, Lith. nauda use, profit.] (Zoöt.) Cattle of the genus Bos, as distinguished from horses, sheep, and goats; an animal of the genus Bos, as, a neat's tongue; a neat's foot.
Whyrin the headsfugen were keeping of their neat. Speace.

tongue; a neat's foot.

Chaucer.

Wherein the herds [men] were keeping of their neat. Spenser.

The steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all called neat.

A neat and a sheep of his own.

Neat's-foot oll, an oil obtained by boiling the feet of neat cattle. It is used to render leather soft and plitable.

Neat, a. [See Neat, n.] Of or pertaining to the genus Bos, or to cattle of that genus; as, neat cattle.

Neat, a. [Compar, Neaten (-ër); superl. Neaters.]

OE. nett, F. net, fr. L. niticus; fr. nitere to shine. Cf.

Nitto, Net, a., Natty.] 1. Free from that which soils, defiles, or disorders; clean; clean; tidy.

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it

If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it tas that was so surprisingly neat and clean.

Law.

was that was so surprisingly need and clean.

2. Free from what is unbecoming, inappropriate, or tawdry; simple and becoming; pleasing with simplicity; tasteful; trim; chaste; as, a neat style; a neat dress.

3. Free from admixture or adulteration; good of its kind; as, neat brandy. "Our old wine neat." Chapman.

4. Excellent in character, skill, or performance, etc. nice; finished; adroit; as, a neat design; a neat thief.

5. With all deductions or allowances made; net. [In this sense usually written net. See Nex. a., 3.]

Next line (Civil Engin.), a line to which work is to be built or formed. — Next work, work built or formed to next lines.

Syn. — Nice: pure: cleanly: tidy: trim: spruce.

Syn. - Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

Syn. — Nice; pure; cleanly; tidy; trim; spruce.

'Neath (noth or noth), prep. & adv. An abbreviation of Benkarth. [Poetic]

Neat'herd' (notherd'), n. A person who has the care of neat cattle; a cowherd.

Neat'house' (-hous'), n. A building for the shelter of neat cattle. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Massinger.

Neat'-iy (-1-fi), v. t. [Neat, a. + fy.] To make neat. [Obs.]

Meat'i-fy ('I-fi), v. t. [Neat, a. + 79.] Holland.

neut. [Obs.]

Meat'ness, n. The state or quality of being neat.

Neat'ness, n. [From neat cattle.] A woman who takes care of cattle. [R.] Warner.

Neb (n8b), n. [AS. nebb head, face; akin to D. neb, Iccl. nef. beak of a bird, nose, Dan. neab beak, bill, Sw. nübb, nüf, and prob. also to D. sneb, neaved, bill, beak, G. schnabel, Dan. & Sw. snabel, and E. snap. Of. Nis, SNAT, SNAPIE.] The nose; the snout; the mouth; the beak of a bird; the bill; a nib, as of a pen. [Also written nib.]

|| No-ba'li-a (nt-bl/li-a), n. [NL., of uncertain origin.] (Zoöl.) A genus of small memo Crustan. Law. ces, considered the type of a dis-tinct order (Neba-loidea, or Phyllo-

Neb'-neb' (neb'-

Nebalia (N. Geoffroni), male eb'—neb' (neb'u-), n. Bame as Mouth Organs; b s Thorucic and dominal Appendages; e Eye ; l Stach; i Intestine; c Campace. Neb'u-la (něb'ů-

Meb'u-la (neb'ū-la), n.; pl. Nagu-la, (neb'u-la), n.; pl. Nagu-la, (la), n.; pl. Nagu-la, n.; pl. Na

the nature of, or resembling, a nebula.

Nebular hypothesis, an hypothesis to explain the process of formation of the stars and planets, presented in various forms by Kant. Herschel. Laplace, and others. As framed by Laplace, it supposed the matter of the solar system to have existed originally in the form of a vast, diffused, revolving nebula, which, gradually cooling and contracting, threw off, in obedience to mechanical and physical laws, successive rings of matter, from which subsequently, by the same laws, were produced the several planets, satellites, and other bodies of the system. The phrase may indicate any hypothesis according to which the stars or the bodies of the solar system have been evolved from a widely diffused nebulous form of matter.

Neb'u-la'ted (-la'téd), a. Clouded with indistinct

widely diffused neutrous form of matter.

Neb'u-la'ted (-lā/těd), a. Clouded with indistinct color markings, as an animal.

Neb'u-la'tion (-lā'shūn), n. The condition of being nebulated; also, a clouded, or ill-defined, color mark.

Neb'u-la (nēb'ūl), n. [Cf. F. nēbule. See Nebula.]

A little cloud; a cloud. [Obs.]

| Nob'u-1d' (nf-bu'lt'), | a. [F. nébulé.] (Her.) ComNob'u-1y (néb'n-1s), | posed of successive short
curves supposed to resemble a cloud; — said of a heraldic
line by which un ordinary or subordinary may be bounded.
Nob'u-1-za'ton (néb'd-1-zā'shūn), n. (Med.) The
act or process of nebulizing; atomization.
Nob'u-1ize (néb'd-liz), n. l. [See Nebula.] To reduce
(as a liquid) to a fine spray or vapor; to atomize.
Nob'u-1izer (-li'zĕr), n. An atomizer.
Nob'u-1os'+1y (-los'+1y), n. [L. nebulositas: cf. F.
néb'u-los'-1y (-los'+1y), n. [L. nebulositas: cf. F.
néb'u-los'-1y (-los'+1y), n. (ality of being nebulous;
cloudiness; haziness; mistiness; nebulousness.

The nebulosity... of the mother idiom. I. Disracti.
2. (Astron.) The faint misty appearance surrounding O light without nebule.

2. (Astron.) The faint misty appearance surrounding

The nebulosity... or the management of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; an advocate of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; an advocate of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; and consistent.

Neb'u-lous-ly, adv. — Neb'u-lous-ness, n.
Neb'u-loy, n. (Her. & Arch.) A line or a decoration composed of successive short curves or waves supposed to resemble a cloud. See Négulé.
Neo'es-sa't-an (nés'és-sa'r1-an), n. [Cf. F. nécessarien. See Necessart.] An advocate of the doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian.
Neo'es-sa't-an-ism (-1x'm), n. The doctrine of philosophical necessity; a necessitarian .

Huzley.
Neo'es-sa't-in-ism (-1x'm), n. The doctrine of philosophical necessity; unavoidably; indispensably.
Neo'es-sa-t-in-less, n. The quality of being necessary.
Neo'es-sa-t-in-ss. n. The quality of being necessary.
Neo'es-sa-t-in-st. n. The unit of the impossible to be otherwise; not to be avoided; inevitable.

Death, a necessary end.
Will come when it will come.

Shak.

2. Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with,

2. Impossible to be otherwise, or to be dispensed with without preventing the attainment of a desired result; indispensable; requisite; essential. "Tis necessary he should die."

A certain kind of temper is necessary to the pleasure and quiet of our minds.

Tillotson.

3. Acting from necessity or compulsion; involuntary; opposed to free; as, whether man is a necessary or a nee agent is a question much discussed.

Noo'es-ga-ry, n.; pl. Necessatuss (-r/z). 1. A thing that is necessary or indispensable to some purpose; something that one can not do without; a requisite; an essential; — used chiefly in the plural; as, the necessaries

ot life.

2. A privy; a water-closet.

3. pl. (Law) Such things, in respect to infants, lunatics, and married women, as are requisite for support suitable to station.

sureous vostation. **Mo-oes** site T -an (nc-ses sit-ta r) -an), a. Of or pertaining to the doctrine of philosophical necessity in regard to the origin and existence of things, especially as applied to the actings or choices of the will; — opposed to libertarian.

Ne-ces/si-ta'ri-an, n. One who holds to the doctrine

of necessitarianism.

Ne-cest-tari-an-ism (-Yr'm), n. The doctrine of philosophical necessity; the doctrine that results follow by invariable sequence from causes, and esp. that the will is not free, but that human actions and choices result inevitably from motives; determinism. M. Arnold.

Neces'al-tato (ne-ses'sl-tat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Necessitated (-ta'(ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Necessitating (-ta'(ting).] [Cl. L. necessitatins, p. p. of necessitare, and F. necessiter. See Necessity.] 1. To make necessary or indispensable; to render unavoidable.

Sickness [might] necessitate his removal from the court.

This fact necessitates a second line. 2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel.

2. To reduce to the necessity of; to force; to compel. The Marquis of Newoastle, being pressed on both sides, was necessitated to draw all his army into York.

Ne-oce/site/ton (-ta/shūn), n. [Cf. F. nécessitation.]
The act of making necessary, or the state of being made necessary; compulsion. [R.]
Ne-oce/sit-tied (ne-sew/si-tid), a. In a state of want necessitous. [Obs.]
Ne-oce/sit-tous (ne-sew/si-tid), a. [Cf. F. nécessiteux.]
1. Very needy or indigent; pressed with poverty.

Necessitous heirs and penurious parents. Arbuthnot.
2. Narrow: destitute: ninching: ninchel: ns. necessi-

2. Narrow; destitute; pinching; pinched; as, necessi-

tous circumstances.

Ne-ces'si-tous-ly, adv. — Ne-ces'si-tous-ness, n.
Ne-ces'si-tude (-tud), n. [L. necessitudo, fr. necesse.
See Necessary.] 1. Necessitousness; want. Sir M. Hale.
2. Necessary connection or relation.
Between kings and their people, parents and their children, there is so great a necessitude, propriety, and intercourse of nature.

nature.

No-ces'si-ty (nô-sös'si-ty), n.; pl. Necessities (-ti2).

[OE. necessite, F. nécessite, L. necessitas, fr. necesse.
See Necessary. 1. The quality or state of being necessary, unavoidable, or absolutely requisite; inevitableness; indispensableness.

2. The condition of being needy or necessitous; pression nead; indispensableness.

ing need; indigence; want.

Urge the necessity and state of times.

The extreme poverty and necessity his majesty was in.

Unc.

3. That which is necessary; a necessary; a requisite; something indispensable; — often in the plural.

These should be hours for necessities, Not for delights.

Shak.

What was once to me
Mere matter of the fancy, now has grown
The vast necessity of heart and life.

Tenn

4. That which makes an act or an event unavoidable; irresistible force; overruling power; compulsion, physical or moral; fate; fatality.

So spake the fiend, and with necessity.

The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds. Milton.

5. (Metaph.) The negation of freedom in voluntary acton; the subjection of all phenomena, whether material r spiritual, to inevitable causation; necessitarianism. Of necessity, by necessary consequence; by compulsion, or irresistible power; perforce.

Syn. - See NEED.

Nock (něk), n. [OE. necke, AS. hnecca; akin to D. nek the mape of the neck, d. nacken, OHG. nacch, hnacch, leel. hnakki, Sw. nacka, Dan. nakke.] 1. The part of an animal which connects the head and the trunk, and which, in man and many other animals, is more slender than the trunk.

than the trunk.

2. Any part of an inanimate object corresponding to or resembling the neck of an animal; as: (a) The long slender part of a vessel, as a retort, or of a fruit, as a gourd. (b) A long narrow tract of land projecting from the main body, or a narrow tract connecting two larger tracts. (c) (Mus.) That part of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, which extends from the head to the body, and on which is the finger board or fret board.

3. (Mech.) A reduction in size near the end of an object formed by a grown proud it; as a sect forming

ject, formed by a groove around it; as, a neck forming the journal of a shaft.

4. (Bot.) The point where the base of the stem of a plant arises from the root.

plant arises from the root.

Nook and crop, completely; wholly; altogether; roughly and at once. (colloq.)—Nock and nock (Racing), so nearly equal that one cannot be said to be before the other; very close; even; side by side.—Neck of a captal. (Arch.) See (forgerin.—Nock of a cascabel (Gun.), the part joing the knob to the base of the breech.—Nock of a gun, the small part of the piece between the chase and the swell of the muzzle.—Nock of a coth (Anat.), the constitution between the root and the crown.—Nock or nothing (Fig.), at all risks.—Nock verse. (a) The verse formerly read to entitle a party to the benefit of clergy, said to be the firstverse of the fifty-first Psalm. "Miserrer met," etc. Sir Wulter Scott. (b) Hence, a verse or saving, the utterance of which decides one's fate; a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their nock verse or

utterance of which decides one's fate; a shibboleth.

These words, "bread and cheese," were their neck verse or shibboleth to distinguish them; all pronouncing "broad and cause," being presently put to death.

Meck yoke. (a) A bar by which the end of the tongue of a wagon or carriage is suspended from the collars of the harnesses. (b) A device with projecting arms for carrying things (as buckets of water or sap) suspended from one's shoulders. On the neck of innediately after; following closely. "Committing one sin on the neck of another." W. Perkins.— Stiff neck, obstinacy in evil or wrong; inflexible obstinacy; contumacy. "I know thy rebellion; and thy stiff neck." Dett. xxx1 27.—To break the neck of, to destroy the main force of. "What they presume to borrow from her sage and virtuous rules. . breaks the neck of their own cause." Millon.—To harden the neck, to grow obstinate; to be more and more perverse and rebellious. Neh. ix. 17.—To tread on the neck of, to oppress; to tyrannize over.

Modr. v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Necked (někt); p. pr. &

oppress; to tyrannize over.

Nock, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Necken (někt); p. pr. & vb. n. Neckens.] (Mech.) To reduce the diameter of (an object) near its end, by making a groove around it;—used with down; as, to neck down a shaft.

Nock'ar nut' (něk'ār nůt'). (Bot.) See Nicker nur.
Nock'band' (-bānd'), n. A band which goes around the neck; often, the part at the top of a garment.

Mock'oloth' (-klöth'; 115), n. A piece of any fabric worn around the neck.

worn around the neck. **Necked** (nekt), a. 1. Having (such) a neck; — chiefly used in composition; as, stiff-necked. 2. (Naut.) Cracked; —said of a treenail.

Neck'er-chief (nek'er-chift), n. [For neck kerchief.]
A kerchief for the neck; — called also neck handkerchief.
Neck'ing, n. Same as Neckmold.
Neck'ing, n. Same as Neckmold.
Neck'ing, n. Same as Neckmold.

Neck'ing, n. Same as Neckmold.

2. (Naut.) A rope or chain, worn around the neck as an ornament.

2. (Naut.) A rope or chain fitted around the masthead to hold hanging blocks for jibs and stays.

Neck'inged (likst), a. Wearing a necklace; marked as with a necklace.

as with a necklace.

The hooded and the necklaced snake. Sir W. Jones.

Neok/land (nök/land), n. A neck of land. [Obs.]

Neok/lat (nök/löt), n. A necklace. E. Arnold.

Neok/mold* (-nöld*), n. (Arch.) A small convex.

Neok/mold* (-nöld*), n. (Arch.) A small convex.

Neok/mold* (-nöld*), n. (Arch.) A small convex.

Neok/plate* (-plat*), n. See Genoex, 1 and 2.

Neok/plate* (-plat*), n. A scarf, band, or kerchief of silk, etc., passing around the neck or collar and tied in front; a bow of silk, etc., fastened in front of the neck.

Neok/weat* (-wēt*), n. A collective term for cravats, collars, etc. [Collog. or trade name]

Neok/wead* (-wēt*), n. (Bot.) (a) An American annual wead (Veronica peregrina), with small white diowers and a roundish pod. (b) The hemp; — so called as furnishing ropes for hanging criminals. Dr. Prior.

Neot*-ohi-o*sis* (nök*rō-bf-ō*sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. verpós dead + βίωσις way of life, fr. βίος life.] (Biol. & Med.) The death of a part by molecular disintegration and without loss of continuity, as in the processes of degeneration and atrophy.

Neotro-bi-o*tic (-öt*lik), a. (Biol. & Med.) Of or perded and the necklaced snake.

tion and without loss of continuity, as in the processes of degeneration and strophy.

Nocro-bi-0t'10 (-5t'fk), a. (Biol. & Med.) Of or pertaining to necrobiosis; as, a necrobiotic metamorphosis.

Ne-orol'a-try (n&-krō'd-try), n. [Gr. vekpo's a dead person + λατρεύειν to worship.] The worship of the dead; manes worship.

Nocro-lite (n&'rō-lit), n. [Gr. vekpo's a corpse + -lite.] (Min.) Same as Necronity.

Neoro-log'ic (-10'ffk), a. [Gf. F. nécrologique.]

Neoro-log'ic (-10'ffk), b. (Gf. F. nécrologique.)

Neoro-log'ic (-10'frk), b. (Gf. F. nécrologique.)

Neoro-log'ic (-10'frk), b. (Gf. F. nécrologique.)

Neoro-log'ic (-10'frk), l. (Gf. F. nécrologique.)

count of deaths.

No-orol'o-gist (nö-kröl'o-jist), n. One who gives an account of deaths.

No-orol'o-gy (-jy), n.; pl. Necrologies (-j'lz). [Gr. νεκρός a dead person + -logy: cf. F. nécrologie. See Necromancer.] An account of deaths, or of the dead; a register of deaths; a collection of obituary notices.

No-oro-man'og (-nèk'rō-mkn'sôr), n. One who praotices necromancy; a sorcerer; a wizard.

No-to-man'og (-sy), n. [OE. nigromaunce, nigromance, OF. nigromaunce, F. nécromance, nécromancie, from L. necromantia, Gr. νεκρομαντεία ; νεκρός a dead body (akin to L. necare to kill, Skr. nag to perish, vanish) + μαντεία divination, fr. μάντες diviner, seer, akin to E. mania. See Manla, and cf. Interrectins, Noxious. The old spelling is due to confusion with L. niger black. Hence the name black art.] The art of revealing future events by means of a pretended communication with the dead; the black art; hence, magic in general; conjuration; enchantment. See BLACK ART.

This palace standeth in the air,

This palace standeth in the air, By necromancy placed there. Neo'ro-man'tic (-man'tik), n. Conjuration. [R.] With all the necromantics of their art. Young.

win an ine necromantics of their art. Young.

Nec'ro-man'tic (-mkn'trk), { a. Of or pertaining to Nec'ro-man'tic-al (-tl-kal), } necromancy; performed by necromancy.— Nec'ro-man'tic-al-ly, αdv.

Nec'ro-mite (nkk'rō-nit), n. [Gr. νεκρός a dead body.] (Min.) Fetid feldspar, a mineral which, when struck, exhales a fetid odor.

exhales a fetid dor.

Ne-oroph'a-gan (nb-krbi'a-gan), a. [See Necropha-gan (nb-krbi'a-gan), a. [See Necropha-gan (nb-krbi'a-gan), a. [See Necropha-gan (nb-krbi'a-gan), a. [Gr. Veκροφάγος eating corpses; νεκρός a dead body + φαγείν to eat: cf. F. nbcrophage.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Necrophaga; eating carrion. See Necrophaga, eating carrion. See Necrophaga, a dead body + φαγείν to fear.] An exaggerated fear of death or horror of dead bodies.

Neo'ro-phore (nbk'rb-fb'n), n. [Gr. νεκρός a Neo'ro-phore (nbk'rb-fb'n), n. [Gr. νεκρός α dead bodies.

oi death or horror of dead bodies.

Nectro-phore (nčk/rô-fōr), n. [Gr. Nectrophagan (Neverpór a dead body + φόρειν to bear.]
(Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of beetles of the genus Necrophorus and allied genera;—called also burying beetle, carrion beetle, sexton beetle.

and allied genera; — called also burying beetle, carrion beetle. Section beetle.

Ne-cropyo-lis (nö-kröp/ö-l's), n. : pl. Necropolists (cž.). [NL., fr. Gr. νεκρόπολις; νεκρός a dead body, adj., dead + πόλις city.] A city of the dead; a name given by the ancients to their cometeries, and somatimes applied to modern burial places; a graveyard.

Neo'rop-sy (nök'rōp-sy), n. [Gr. νεκρός a dead body + όψις sight: cf. F. nécropsie.] (Med.) A post-mortem examination or inspection; an autopsy. Bee Autorey.

Neo'ro-soop'io (nök'rō-skōp'lk), d. [Gr. νεκρός a Neo'ro-soop'io-al (-1-kal), de ad body + -scope.] Of or relating to post-mortem examinations.

Ne-crose' (nö-krōv), v. i. & i. (Med.) To affect with necrosis; to undergo necrosis.

Ne-crosed' (nö-krōv), v. i. & i. (Med.) Affected by necrosis; dead; as, a necrosed bone.

| Ne-cro'sis (nö-krōv'sis), n. [NL., fr. Cr. νέκροσις, fr. νέκροϋν to make dead, to mortily, νέκρός a dead body.]

1. (Med.) Mortification or gangrene; especially, gangrene of bone, or the death of a bone or portion of a bone in mass, as opposed to its death by molecular disintegration. See Caries.

2. (Rot.) A sweetish secretion of blossoms from which bees make honey.

Noc-ta're-al (nëk-tā'rē-al), a. 1. Nectareous.

2. (Rot.) Of or pertaining to a nectary.

Noc-ta're-an (-an), a. [L. nectareus: cf. F. nectareus.

Noc-ta're-an (-an), a. [L. nectareus: cf. F. nectareus.

"Nectarean juice."

Talfourd.

Noc'ta'red (nëk'tërd), a. Imbued with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar. Millon.

Noc-ta're-ous (nëk-tā'rē-āb, a. Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling nectar; sweet as nectar; delicious; nectarean. Pope. — Noc-ta're-ous-ness, n.

Noc-ta'ri-al (-ri-al), a. Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Noc-ta'ri-al (-ri-al), a. Of or pertaining to the nectary of a plant.

Noc'ta-ried (nök'ta-rid), a. Having a nectary.

Noc'ta-ried (nök'ta-rid), a. [L. nectar nectar + f-grous: cf. F. nectarif'er.] (Bot.) Secreting nectar; — said of blossoms or their parts.

Noc'tar-ine (nök'ta-rin), a. Nectareous. [R.] Milton.

Noc'tar-ine, n. [Cf. F. nectarine. See Nectar.]

(Bot.) A smooth-skinned variety of peach.

Spanish nectarine, the plumlike fruit of the West Indian tree Chrysobalanus leave:—also called covon plum. It is made into a sweet conserve which is largely exported from Cubs.

from Cuba.

Neo'tar-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nectarized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nectarized (-izing).] To mingle or infuse with nectar; to sweeten. [Obs.] Cockeram.

Neo'tar-ous (-ib.), a. Nectarious. Millon.

Neo'tar-y (-th-ry), n.; pl. Nectaries (-riz). [From Nectar: cf. F. nectaire.] (Bot.) That part of a blossom which secretes nectar, usually the base of the corolla or petals; also, the spur of such flowers as the larkspur and columbine, whether nectariferous or not. See the Illustration of Narturtium.

"Nectoralize (ush'th-us'll'is) n.: pl. Nectoralized (ush'th-us'll'is) n.: pl. Nectoralized (ush'th-us'll'is) n.: pl. Nectoralized (ush'th-us'll'is) n... pl. Nectoralize

columbine, whether nectariferous or not. See and Americation of Nasturtum.

| Nec'to-ca'lyz (nök'tō-kā'l'iks), n.; pl. Nzctocalycz (kāl'l'-sāz). [NL., fr. Gr. 19πτός swimming + κάλως a calyx.] (Χοὐι). (α) The swimming bell or umbrella of a jellyfish or medusa. (b) One of the zooids of certain Siphonophora, having somewhat the form, and the essential structure, of the bell of a jellyfish, and acting as a swimming organ.

Nec'to-sao (něk'tō-sāk), n. [Gr. 19πτός Nec'to-saok] swimming + E. 16π.] (Ζοὐι). That portion of the axis which bears the nectocalyces in the Siphonophora.

tion of the axis which bosses in the Siphonophora.

Ned'der (nëd'dër), n. [See Adder.]

(Zoöl.) An adder. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Chaucer.

(Zool.) An adder. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Chaucer.

Red'dy (-dy), n.; pl. Neddiss (-diz).

[Nee (nk), p. p., fem. [F., fr. L. nata, fem. of natus, p. p. of naze' to be born. See Nation.] Born; —a term sometimes used in introducing the name of the family to which a married woman belongs by birth; as, Madame de Staël, née Necker.

Need (néd), n. [OE. need, neod, nede, slaged. b As. nédd, nýd; akin to D. nood, G. not, for a tin, naths.] 1. A state that requires supply or relief; pressing occasion for something; mecessity; urgent want.

And the city had no need of the sun. Rev. xxi. 23.

rellet; pressure received want.

And the city had no need of the sun. Rev. xxi. 23.

I have no need to beg. Shak.

Be governed by your needs, not by your fancy. Jer. Taylor.

2. Want of the means of subsistence; poverty; indi-2. Want of the management of the state of th

3. That which is needful; anything necessary to be done; (pl.) necessary things; business. [Obs.] Chaucer.

4. Situation of need; peril; danger. [Obs.] Chaucer. 4. Situation of need; porll; danger. [Obs.] Chaucer. Syn. — Exigency; emergency; strait; extremity; neessity; distress, destitution; poverty; indigence; want; penury. — NEED, NECESSITY. Necessity is stronger than need; it places us under positive compulsion. We are frequently under the necessity of going without that of which we stand very greatly in need. It is so also with the corresponding adjectives; necessitous circumstances imply the direct pressure of suffering; needy circumstances, the want of aid or relief.

Meed (ned), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Needed; p. pr. & vb. n. Needing.] [See Need, n. Ct. AS. nydan to force, Goth. naupjan.] To be in want of; to have cause or occasion for; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

occasion for; to lack; to require, as supply or relief.

Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, unemployed, and less need rest.

With another verb, need is used like an auxiliary,
generally in a negative sentence expressing requirement
or obligation, and in this use it undergoes no change of
termination in the third person singular of the present
tense. "And the lender need not fear he shall be injured." Anacharsis (Trans.).

Need, v. i. To be wanted; to be necessary. Change
When we have done it, we have done-sall that is no ur power,
and all that needs.

Need, v. to recensity. See Names [Oth.] Ch.

and all that needs.

Meed, adv. Of necessity. See NEEDS. [Ohs.] Chaucer.

Meed'er (-3r), n. One who needs anything. Shak.

Need'ful (-ful), a. 1. Full of need; in need or want;
needy; distressing. [Archaic]

The needful time of trouble. Bk. of Com. Prayer.

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.

2. Necessary for supply or relief; requisite.
All things need/ul for defense abound.

— Need/ul-ly, adv. — Need/ul-ness, n.

Need/ul-ly, adv. [From Need.] In a needy condition or manner; necessarily.

Need/iness, n. The state or quality of being needy; want; poverty; indigence.

Needle (need'u), n. [OE. nedle, AS. nædl; akin to D. neald, OS. nādla, G. nadel, OHG. nādal, nādala, Icel. nāl, Sw. nāl, Dan. naal, and also to G. nāhen to sew, OHG. nājan, L. nere to spin, Gr. vēuv, and perh. to E. snare: cf. Gacl. & Ir. snathad needle, Gael. snath thread, G. schnur string, cord.] 1. A small instrument of steel, sharply pointed at one end, with an eye to receive a thread,—used in sewing.

Chaucer.

The some needles (as for sewing machines) the eye is at the pointed end, but in ordinary needles it is at the blunt end.

2. See Magnetic needle, under MAGNETIC.

3. A slender rod or wire used in knitting; a knitting needle; also, a hooked instrument which carries the thread or twine, and by means of which knots or loops are formed in the process of netting, knitting, or crocheting.

4. (Bot.) One of the needle-shaped secondary leaves of pine trees. See Pinus.

Any slender, pointed object, like a needle, as a pointed crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obeliak, etc.

oc. Any sender, joinies object, has beened, as a joine of crystal, a sharp pinnacle of rock, an obeliak, etc.

Dipping needle. See under Dipping.—Needle bar, the reciprocating bar to which the needle of a sewing machine is attached.—Needle beam (Arch.), in shoring, the horizontal cross timber which goes through the wall or pier, and upon which the weight of the wall rests, when a building is shored up to allow of alterations in the lower part.—Needle furse (Bot.), a prickly leguminous plant of Western Europe; the petty whin (Gentsat Anglica).—Needle gun, a firearm loaded at the breech with a cartridge carrying its own fullminate, which is exploded by driving a slender needle, or pin, into it.—Needle loom (Nearing), a loom in which the wet thread is carried through the shed by a long eye-pointed needle instead of by a shuttle.—Needle sore (Min.), acicular bismuth; a sulphide of bismuth, lead, and copper occurring in acicular crystals;—called also alkinite.—Needle shell Zoid.), a sea urchin.—Needle spar (Min.), aragonite. Needle telegraph, a tclegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle to the right or to the left of a certain position.—Sea needle (Zoid.), the garish.

Needle, v. t. To form in the shape of a needle; as,

Rec'dle, v. t. To form in the shape of a needle; as, o needle crystals.

Nec'dle, v. t. To form needles; to crystallize in the rm of needles.

form of needles.

Nee'dle-book' (-bōōk'), n. A book-shaped needlecase, having leaves of cloth into which the needles are stuck.

Nee'dle-case' (-kās'), n. A case to keep needles.

Nee'dle-fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoōi). (a) The European great pipefish (Siphostoma, or Syngnathus, acus);—called also earl, and tanglefish. (b) The garfish.

Nee'dle-ful (-ful), n.; pl. NEEDLEFULS (-fulz). As much thread as is used in a needle at one time.

Nee'dle-point'ed (-point'éd), n. Pointed as needles.

Nee'dler (nē'dlēr), n. One who makes or uses needles; also, a dealer in needles.

Pers Plowman.

Need'less (nēd'lēs), a. 1. Having no need. [Obs.]

Weeping into the needless stream.

Shak.

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, need-

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, need-

2. Not wanted; unnecessary; not requisite; as, necel-less labor; necelles expenses.

3. Without sufficient cause; groundless; causeless, "Necelless jealousy." Need/less-ness, n.
Need/less-ly, adv. — Need/less-ness, n.
Need/le-stone' (në/d'l-stōn'), n. (Min.) Natrolite; — called also needle zeotite.

caued also needle zeolite.

Nee'dle-wom'an (-wōōm'an), n.; pl. Needlewomen (-wIm'ēn). A woman who does needlework; a seamstross.

Nee'dle-work' (-wfrk'), n. 1. Work executed with a needle; sewed work; sewing; embroidery; also, the business of a seamstress.

business of a scanstress.

2. The combination of timber and plaster making the outside framework of some houses.

**Ree'dly (në'dly), a. Like a needle or needles; as, a needly thorn; a needly beard.

**Ree'dly (në'dly), adv. [AS. nÿdlice.

Necessarily; of necessity. [Obs.]

**Reed'ment (-ment), n. Something needed or wanted pl. Outfit; necessary luggage. [Archaic]

**Carrying each his needments.

Woodsworth.

Reeds (nëda), adv. [Oriz, egn. of need, used as an.

Needs (need), adv. [Orig. gen. of need, used as an adverb. Cf.-wards.] Of necessity; necessarily; indispensably;—often with must, and equivalent to of need.

A man must needs love mauger his head. Chawer.

And he must needs go through Samaria. John iv. 4.
He would needs know the cause of his repulse. Sir J. Davies.

Reods ocot (-köst'), adv. Of necessity. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Reods 1y, adv. Of necessity. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Reody (16d'y), a. [Compar. Negdig: 1, -2e']; superl. Negdig: 1. Distressed by want of the means of living; very poor; indigent; necessitous.
Thou shalt open thy hand who must be brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land.

Sees the bluebe of needs meats. Dr. T. Devils.

Spare the blushes of needy merit. Dr. T. Dwight.

2. Necessary; requisite. [Obs.]

Corn to make your needy bread.

Neeld (nöld), | n. [.see Needle.] A needle. [Ohs.] Neel (nöl), | Shak. Neel ghau (-gg), n. (Zoöl.) See Nylohau. Neem' tree' (nëm' trë'). [Hind. nōm.] (Bot.) An Asiatic name for Melia Azadirachta, and M. Azedarach.

Asiatic name for Melia Azadiruchta, and M. Azedarach.
See Margosa.
Neer (16°), adv. & a. Nearer. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Ne'er (16° or nfir), adv. A contraction of Never.
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Neese (16° or nfir), adv. A contraction of Never.
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Neese (16° or nfir), adv. And M. Azedarach.
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Nees (16° or nfir)

Necs'ing (nēz'lug), n. Bneezing. [Obs.] "By his neezings a light doth shine."

| Mo' ex'e-at (no' Eks'-at). [L. ne exeat regno let him not go out of the kingdom.] (Law) A writ to restrain a person from loaving the country, or the jurisdiction of the court. The writ was originally applicable to purposes of state, but is now an ordinary process of courts of equity, resorted to for the purpose of obtaining ball, or security to abide a decree.

| Met (no'; F. na't), n. [F. See Navs.] The nave of a church. [Obs.]
| Mo'land (no'!and). | a. [L. nefandus not to Me-lan'dous (no'. Main'). | be spoken; ne not + far' to speak.] Unfit to speak of; unmentionable; implous; execrable. [Obs.] "Nofand abominations." Sheldon. "Nefandous high treason." Cotton Mather.
| Meta'l-ous (no'. Fir'l-is), a. [L. nefarius, fr. nefas crime, wrong; ne not + far divine law; akin to far' to speak. See No, adv., and FATE.] Wicked in the extreme; abominable; iniquitous; atrociously villainous; execrable; detestable; iniquitous; atrociously villainous; execrable; detestable; horrible; heinous; atrocious; infamous; impious. See Inquirous.
| No'fasch (na'fash), n. (Zoöl.) Any fish of the genus Distichodus. Several large species luhabit the Nile.
| No'ga'tion (no'ga'shin), n. [L. negatio, fr. negare to say no, to deny, ne not + the root of aio I say; cf. Gr. mul., Skr. ah to say; cf. F. négation. See No, adv., and cf. Andor, Deny, Reneande.] 1. The act of denying; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; assertion of the nonreality or untruthfulness of anything; assertion of the momenting is not, or has not been, or will not be; denial; — the opposite of afirmation.

Our assertions and negations should be yea and nay. Ropers.

2. (Lagic) Description or definition by denial, exclusion, or exception; statement of what a thing is not, or has not, from which may be inferred what it is or has.

Neg'a-tive (neg'a-tiv), a. [F. négatif, L. negativus, fr. negare to deny. See Neaarion.] I. Denying; implying, containing, or asserting denial, n

2. Not positive; without affirmative statement or demonstration; indirect; consisting in the absence of something; privative; as, a negative argument; a negative morality; negative criticism.

There is another way of denying Christ, . . . which is nega-tive, when we do not acknowledge and confess him. South.

tire, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.

3. (Logic) Asserting absence of connection between a subject and a predicate; as, a negative proposition.

4. (Photog.) Of or pertaining to a picture upon glass or other material, in which the lights and shades of the original, and the relations of right and left, are reversed.

5. (Chem.) Metalloidal; nonmetallic; — contrasted with positive or basic; as, the nitro group is negative.

The This word, derived from electro-negative, is now commonly used in a more general sense, when acidiferous is the intended signification.

Negative crystal. (a) A cavity in a mineral mass, hav-

commonly used in a more general sense, when acidiferous is the intended signification.

Negative crystal. (a) A cavity in a mineral mass, having the form of a crystal. (b) A crystal which has the power of negative double refraction. See Refraction. Negative alectricity (Elec.), the kind of electricity which is developed upon resin or ebonite when rubbed, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery which is connected with the plate most attacked by the exciting liquid;—formerly called resinous electricity. Opposed to positive electricity. Formerly, according to Franklin's theory of a single electric fluid, negative electricity was supposed to be electricity in a degree below saturation, or the natural amount for a given body. See ELECTRIC.—Negative sign, or which stands in the relation indicated by this sign to some other quantity. See Negative sign the Enorman of the composition of composition of the composition of composition at composition of composition and composition of composition and composition of composition and composition of composition of composition of composition and composition of comp

Meg'a-tive, n. [Cf. F. négative.] 1. A proposition by which something is denied or forbidden; a conception or term formed by prefixing the negative particle to one which is positive; an opposite or contradictory term or concention. conception

This is a known rule in divinity, that there is no command that uns in negatives but couches under it a positive duty. South.

2. A word used in denial or refusal; as, not, no.

The in Old English two or more negatives were often joined together for the sake of emphasis, whereas now such expressions are considered ungrammatical, being chiefly heard in Illitorate speech. A double negative mer some sometimes used as nearly or quite equivalent to an

ative.

No wine ne drank she, neither white nor red. Chaucer These eyes that never did nor never shall so much as frown on you.

3. The refusal or withholding of assent; veto.

If a king without his kingdom be, in a civil sense, nothing,
ten . . . his negative is as good as nothing.

Millon

4. That side of a question which denies or refuses, or

4. That side of a question which in taken by an opposing or denying party; the relation or position of denial or opposition; as, the question was decided in the negative.
5. (Photog.) A picture upon glass or other material, in which the light portions of the original are represented

in some opaque material (usually reduced aliver), and the dark portions by the uncovered and transparent or semitransparent ground of the picture.

A negative is chiefly used for producing photographs by means of the sun's light passing through it and acting upon sensitized paper, thus producing on the paper a positive picture.

6. (Elect.) The negative plate of a voltaic or electrolytic cell.

Megative pregnant (Law), a negation which implies an affirmation.

Heg'a-tive (nëg'a-tiv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Negatives tivd); p. pr. & vb. n. Negativing.] 1. To prove unsal or untrue; to disprove.

The omission or infrequency of such recitals does not nega-tive the existence of miracles.

Paley.

tive the existence of miracles.

2. To reject by vote; to refuse to enact or sanction; as, the Senate negatived the bill.

3. To neutralize the force of; to counteract.

Mag's-tive-ly, adv. 1. In a negative manner; with or by denial. "He answered negatively." Boyle.

2. In the form of speech implying the absence of something; — opposed to positively.

I shall show what this image of God in man is, negatively, by showing wherein it does consist.

Negatively charged or electrified (Elec.), having a charge.

wherein it does consist.

Megatively charged or electrified (Elec.), having a charge of the kind of electricity called negative.

of the kind of electricity called negative.

Meg'a-tiv'-try.

Meg'a-tiv'-try.

**Meg'a-to-ry (něg'a-tō-ry), a. [L. negatorius: cf. F. négatorius: [Expressing denial]; belonging to negation; negative.

|| Meg'a-to-th (něg'1-nŏth), n. pl. [Heb. něgňnŏth.]; Carlyle.
|| Stript.) Stringed instruments.

**To the chief musician on Neginoth. Ps. iv. (heading).

**Meg'a-to-th (něg'1-nŏth); n. pl. [Tens. f. o. Newyswist.]

To the chief musician on Neginoth. Ps. iv. (heading).

**Mog-lect' (nég-lékt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Neglectus, p. p. p. v. & v. h. Neglectus,]. [L. neglectus, p. p. of neglegere (negligere) to disregard, neglect, the literal sense prob. being, not to pick up; nec not, nor (fr. ne not + -que, a particle akin to Goth. -h, -uh, and prob. to E. vho; cf. Goth. nih nor) + L. legere to pick up, gather. See No, adv., Legens, Who.] I. Not to attend to with due care or attention; to forbear one's duty in regard to; to suffer to pass unimproved, unheeded, undone, etc.; to omit; to disregard; to slight; as, to neglect duty or business; to neglect to pay debts.

My absence doth neglect no great designs.

This, my long suffering and my day of grace.

Those who neglect and scorn shall never taste.

Milton.

2. To omit to notice; to forbear to treat with attention or respect; to slight; as, to neglect strangers.

or respect; to slight; as, to neglect strangers.

Syn. To slight; overlook; omit; disregard; disessen; contemn. See SLIGHT.

teem; contemm. See SLIGHT.

Nog-loot', n. [L. neglectus. See NEGLECT, v.]

1. Omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness; failure to do, use, or heed anything; culpable disregard; as, neglect of business, of health, of economy.

To tell thee andly, shepted, without blame, Or our neglect, we look her as we came.

2. Omission of attantion on strilliten.

2. Omission of attention or civilities; slight; as, neg-

ect of strangers.
3. Habitual carelessness; negligence.

Age breeds neglect in all. 4. The state of being disregarded, slighted, or neg-

Rescue my poor remains from vile neglect. Syn. — Negligence: inattention; disregard; disesteem; remissness; indifference. See Negligence.

Neg-lect'ed ness, n. The state of being neglected.
Neg-lect'er (-ër), n. One who neglects. Sout
Neg-lect'uli (-iu), a. Full of neglect; heedles
careless; negligent; inattentive; indifferent. Pop A cold and neglectful countenance.

Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they rere not entirely neglectful of it.

Arbuthnot.

Though the Romans had no great genus for trade, yet they were not entirely neglectful of it.

— Neg-lectful-ly, adv. — Neg-lectful-ness, n.

Neg-lectfung-ly, adv. Carelessly; heedlessly. Shak.

Neg-lectfun (-lèk'shūn), n. [L. neglectio.] The state of being negligent; negligence. [Obs.] Shak.

Neg-lectfue (-lèk'shūn), n. Neglectful. [R.] "Neglective of their own children." Negli-gee' (neg'li-zhā'; F. nā'glà'zhā'), n. [F. néglige, fr. negliger to neglect, L. negligere. Bee Nzolzer.]

An easy, unceremonious attire; undress; also, a kind of easy robe or dressing gown worm by women.

Neg'li-gence (nog'li-jens), n. [F. négligence, L. negligentia.] 1. The quality or state of being negligent; lack of due dliligence or care; omission of duty; habitual neglect; heedlessness.

2. An act or instance of negligence or carelessness.

Remarking his besuttes, . . . I mut also point out his negli-

Remarking his beauties, . . . I must also point out his negliences and defects.

Blair.

geness and derects.

3. (Law) The omission of the care usual under the circumstances, being convertible with the Roman culpa. A specialist is bound to higher skill and diligence in his specialist han one who is not a specialist, and liability for negligence varies accordingly.

Contributory negligence. See under Contributory.

Contributory negligence. See under CONTRIBUTORY.

Syn.—Neglect; inattention; heedlessness; disregard; alight.—Neglicexes, Nizolbor. These two words are freely interchanged in our older writers; but a distinction has gradually aprung up between them. As now generally used, negligence is the habit, and neglect the act, of leaving things undone or unattended to. We are negligent as a general trait of character; we are guilty of neglect in particular cases, or in reference to individuals who had a right to our attentions.

Meg'li-gent (-jent), a. [F. négligent, L. negligens, p. pr. of negligere. See Negliger.] Apt to neglect; customarily neglectful; characterized by negligence; care-

less; heedless; culpably carcless; showing lack of attention; as, disposed in negligent order. "Be thou negligent of fame." that thinks he can afford to be negligent is not far fr

Syn.—Careless; heedless; neglectful; regardless; oughtless; indifferent; inattentive; remiss.

Reg'li-gent-ly (neg'li-jent-ly), adv. In a negligent

Meg'il-gi-ble (-jY-b'l), a. [Cf. F. négligible, négligeaconsideration.

consideration.

Within very negligible limits of error. Sir J. Herschel.

Ne-goos' (nê-gōs'; F. nâ'gôs'), n. [F. nêgoce. See
Nacotiatz.] Business; occupation. [Obs.] Hentley.

Me-go'ti-a-bil'-i', vîe-gōsih'-a-bil'-i', or -shà-bil', n. [Of. F. nêgociabilut.] The quality of being negotiable or transferable by indorsement.

Ne-go'ti-a-bie (nê-gō'sh'-a-b'l or -shà-b'l), a. [Of. F. négociable. See Nacotiatz.] Capable of being negotiated; transferable by sasignment or indorsement to another person; as, a negotiable note or bill of exchange.

Nacotiable paper, any commercial paper transferable

Negotiable paper, any commercial paper transferable by sale or delivery and indorsement, as bills of exchange, drafts, checks, and promissory notes.

We-go'ti-ant (-shI-ant or -shant), n. [L. negotians, prop. p. pr. of negotiari: cf. F. négociant.] A negotiator. [R.] Sir W. Raleigh. tor. [R.] Sir W. Raleigh.

Megotilate (-shi-st), v. i. [L. negotiatus, p. p. of negotiari, fr. negotium business; nec not + oftum leisure. Ci. Negotier.] 1. To transact business; to carry on trade. [Obs.]

on trade. [Obs.] A to transact unsuless, to carry, on trade. [Obs.] Hammond.

2. To treat with another respecting purchase and sale or some business affair; to bargain or trade; as, to negotiate with a man for the purchase of goods or a farm.

3. To hold intercourse respecting a treaty, league, or convention; to treat with, respecting peace or commerce; to conduct communications or conferences.

He that negotiates between God and man is God's ambassador.

1s God's ambassador.

4. To intrigue; to scheme. [Obs.] Racon.

Nego'ti-ste, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Negotiatren (-3'těd); p. pr. & vb. n. Negotiatring (-a'tǐng).]

1. To carry on negotiation; as, to negotiate on exchange.

Constantinople had negotiate lace, or an exchange.

Constantinople had negotiated in the isles of the Archipelago.

1. To transfer for a valuable consideration under rules of commercial law; to sell; to pass.

The notes were not negotiated to them in the usual course of business or trade.

business or trade.

Ne-go'ti-a'tion (-sly-a'shun), n. [L. negotiatio: cf. F. négociation.] 1. The act or process of negotiating; a treating with another respecting sale or purchase, etc. 2. Hence, mercantile business; trading. [Obs.]

Who had lost, with these prizes, forty thousand pounds, after twenty years' negotiation in the East Indies.

3. The transaction of business between nations; the transaction of processing the process of the

mutual intercourse of governments by diplomatic sgents, in making treaties, composing differences, etc.; as, the negotiations at Ghent. An important negotiation with foreign powers. Macaulay,

Ne-go'ti-a'tor (në-gō'shi-ā'tĕr), n. [L.: cf. F. négo-ciateur.] One who negotiates; a person who treats with others, either as principal or agent, in respect to pur-

others, either as principal or agent, a contact chase and sale, or public compacts.

Ne-go'tl-a-to-ry (-shi-à-tò-ry or -shà-tò-ry), a. Of or pertaining to negotiation.

Ne-go'tl-a'triz (-shi-à'triks), n. [L.] A woman who Miss Edgeworth.

Megoticus ital (Silver ital).

Miss Edgeworth.

Negoticus (-hits), n. [L. negotiositas.] The state of being busy; multitude of business. [Obs.]

Negotious (-hits), a. [L. negotiosus.] Very busy; attentive to business; active. [R.]

Negotious-ness, n. The state of being busily occupied; activity. [R.]

Negress (R.]

Negress (R.)

Negresses (Ex.)

Negresses, lem. of nègre a negro. See Negro.] A black woman: a female negro.

Me'grees (ne'gres), n.; pl. Neoreses (-82). [Cf. F. négresse, fem. of nègre a negro. See Negro.] A black woman; a female negro.

| Ne-gri'ta (nå-gre'ta), n. [Sp., blackish, fem. of negrito, dim of negro black.] (Zoöl.) A blackish fish (Hypoplectrus nigricans), of the Sea-bass family. It is a native of the West Indies and Florida.

Ne-gri'to (uå-grit'īk), a. Of or pertaining to negroes; composed of negroes.

Ne-gri'tos (nå-gri'tōx), n. pl.; sing. Neorito (-16).

[Sp., dim. of negro black.] (Ethnol.) A dograded Papuan race, inhabiting Luzon and some of the other East Indian Islands. They resemble negroes, but are smaller in size. They are mostly nomads.

Ne'gro (nō'gri), n.; pl. Negroes (-gro). [Sp. or Pg. negro, fr. negro black. L. niger; perh. akin to E. nighl.] A black man; especially, one of a race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of tropical Africa, and are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat noses, and thick protruding lips; also, any black person of unmixed African blood, wherever found.

Ne'gro, a. Of or pertaining to negroes; black.

Ne'gro, a. in the laval of the negro.

Ne'gro, a. of or pertaining to negroes; black.

Ne'

McEtrath.—Negro monkey (Zoòl.), the moor monkey.

Me'groid (nē'groid), a. [Negro + -oid.] 1. Characteristic of the negro.

2. Resembling the negro or negroes; of or pertaining to those who resemble the negro.

Me'gro-loid (nē'grō-loid), a. See Negroid.

Me'gus (nē'gūs), n. A beverage made of wine, water, sugar, nutmeg, and lemon juice; —so called, it is asid, from its first maker, Colonel Negus.

|| We'hi-loth (në'hi-loth), n. pl. [Heb.] (Script.) A term supposed to mean, perforated wind instruments of music, as pipes or flutes.

We-hush'tan (në-hish'tán), n. [Heb.] A thing of brass; — the name under which the laraelites worshiped the brazen serpent made by Moses.

Z'ings xviii. 4. Neif (nëi), n. [OF. neif, naïf, a born serf, fr. L. Neits | nativus born, imparted by birth. See Nature.] A woman born in the state of villeinage; a female serf.

Neif. Neaf (nëf), n. [Icel. hneft: akin to Dan. nære.

male serf.

**Medit*, Neaf* (nēi), n. [Icel. hnefi; akin to Dan. nære, 8w. nājre.] The fist. [Obs.] "I kiss thy næjt." "Give me your neaf." Shak.

**Medgh* (nā), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Neighen (nād); p. pr. & vb. n. Neighen.] [OE. neien, AS. hnērgan, prob. of imitative origin; cf. MHG. nēgen, Icel. hneggja, gweggja, 8w. gnägga. Cf. Nao a horse.] 1. To utter the cry of the horse: to whinny. nitative origin...

w. gnägga. Cf. Nao a horse...

le horse; to whimy.

2. To seoff or sneer; to jeer. [Obs.]

Neighed at his nakedness.

of a horse; a whi

Reau & Fl.

Neighed at his nakedness. Beau. & Fl. Meigh, n. The cry of a horse; a whinty. Meight bor (nāthār). n. [OE. neighebour, AS. neahgebūr; neah nigh + gebūr a dweller, farmer; akin to D. nabuur, G. nachbar, OHG. nāhgibūr. See Nian, and Book.] [Spelt also neighbour.] 1. A person who lives near another; one whose abode is not far off. Chaucer. Masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbors. Shak.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbors. Shak.

2. One who is near in sympathy or confidence.

Buckingham
No more shall be the neighbor to my counsel.

Shak.

3. One entitled to, or exhibiting, neighborly kindness; hence, one of the human race; a fellow being.

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was neighbor unto him that fell among the thieves?

The gospel allows no such term as "stranger;" makes every man my neighbor.

South.

Meighbor, a. Near to another; adjoining; adjackt; neighboring. "The neighbor cities." Jer. The neighbor room." Shak.

Neighbor, v. t. [inp. & p. p. Neighbored (-bord); p. pr. & vb. n. Neighboring.] 1. To adjoin; to border on; to be near to.

Leisurely ascending hills that neighbor the shore. Sandys. 2. To associate intimately with. [Obs.] Sho **Neigh'bor**, v. i. To dwell in the vicinity; to be neighbor, or in the neighborhood; to be near. [Obs.]

neighbor, or in the neighborhood; to be near. Love. Shak.

Neighbor-hood (-hood), n. (Written also neighborwhood.)

1. The quality or condition of being a neighbor; the state of being or dwelling near; proximity.

Then the prison and the palace were in awful neighborhood.

Ld. Lytton.

2. A place near; vicinity; adjoining district; a region the inhabitants of which may be counted as neighbors; as, he lives in my neighborhood.

3. The inhabitants who live in the vicinity of each other; as, the fire alarmed all the neighborhood.

4. The disposition becoming a neighbor; neighborly kindness or good will. [Obs.]

Jer. Taylor.

Syn.—Vicinity: vicinage; proximity.—Nguanoshoon, Vicinity. Vicinage; proximity.—Nguanoshoon, Vicinity. Neighborhood is Anglo-Saxon, and vicinity is Latin. Vicinity does not commonly denote so close a connection as neighborhood. A neighborhood is a more immediate vicinity. The houses immediately adjoining a square are in the neighborhood of that square; those which are somewhat further removed are also in the vicinity of the square.

Meigh'bor-ing, a. Living or being near; adjacent; adjacent; the neighbor-ing nations or countries.

Meigh'bor-il-ness (-iY-nes), n. The quality or state

Neighbory. All [Also written neighbory.] Appropriate to the relation of neighbors; having frequent or familiar intercourse; kind; civil; social; friendly. adv. In a neighborly manner.

Judge if this be neighborly dealing. Weigh'bor-ship, n. The state of being neighbors.

[R.] Baid'hout (nis'hout), n. [From D. niesen to sneeze + hout wood.] (Rot.) The mahogany-like wood of the South African tree Pteroxylon utile, the sawdust of which causes violent sneezing (whence the name). Also

which causes violent sneezing (whence the name). Also called sneezewood.

Nei'ther (ne'ther or ni'-; 277), a. [OE. neither, nother, nother, AS. nāwõer, nāhwæðer; nā never, not + hwæðer whether. The word has followed the form of either. See No, and Whether, and cf. Neuter, Nor.] Not either; not the one or the other.

Both? one? or neither? Neither can be enjoyed,
If both remain alive. He neither loves,
Nor either cares for him. Shak.

Nor either cares for him.

Mei'ther, conj. Not either;—generally used to introduce the first of two or more coordinate clauses of which those that follow begin with nor.

Fight neither with small nor great, save only with the king.

1 Kings xxii. 31.

Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy dissent, Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me. Milton.

When she put it on, she made me vow That I should neither sell, nor give, nor lose it. Shak. That I should neither sell, nor give, nor loss it. Shok.

The Wither was formerly often used where we now use nor. "For neither circumcision, neither uncircumcision is anything at all." Tyndale. "Ye shall not eat of it, neither shall ye touch it." Gen. iii. 3. Neither is sometimes used colloquially at the end of a clause to enforce a foregoing negative (nor, not, no). "He is very tall, but not too tall neither." Addison. "I care not for his thrust." No, nor I neither." Shak.

Not so neither, by no means. [Obs.].

| Me-lum'bo (nê-lum'bō), n. [Ceylonese word.] (Bot.)
A genus of great water lilies. The North American species is Netumbo lutea, the Asiatic is the sacred lotus, N. speciosa. [Written also Netumbium.]

Wem'a-line (něm'a-lin), a. [L. nema thread, Gr. νημα, fr. νέειν to spin.] (Min.) Having the form of threads; fibrous.

νημα, fr. νεεω to spin.] (Aim.) Having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nem'a-life (-lit), n. [Gr. νῆμα thread + -lite: cf. F. némalite.] (Min.) A fibrous variety of brucite.

|| Nem'a-tel'mi-a (-lĕl'mi-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)

Same as Nemathelminthes.
|| Nem'a-the'ol-um (-thē'sli-dim or -sl-dim), n.; pl.

Nematheola (-â). [NL. fr. Gr. νῆμα a thread + θήκη a box.] (Bot.) A peculiar kind of fructification in certain red algre, consisting of an external mass of filaments at length separating into tetraspores.
|| Nem'a-thel-min'thes (-thēl-min'thēz.), n. pl. [NL. || Nem'a-thel-min'thes (-thēl-min'thēz.), h. See Nemato-line (Rom'a-thel-min'thes (-thēl-min'thea).

Nem'a-thel-min'thes (nēm'a-tēl-), h. Gen Nemato-line (Nem'a-tel-nem'a-tel-min'thea).

Nem'a-tel-nem'a-tel-min'thea (-thel-min'thea).

Nem'a-tel-(nēm'a-tel-, A. combining form from Gr. νῆμα, νήματος, a thread.

a thread.

Nem'a-to-blast (-bläst), n. [Nemato-+-blast.] (Biol.) A spermatocyte or spermoblast.

| Nem'a-to-oa'lyx (-kk'llks), n.; pl. L. Nematocalyces (-kll't-sēz, lc. -Calyxes (-ēz). [NL. See Nemato-, and Calyx.] (Zoöl.) One of a peculiar kind of cups, or calicles, found upon hydroids of the family Plumularidæ. They contain nematocysts. See Plumularia.

| Nem'a-too'e-ra (nēm'ā-tōs'ē-rā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. νρμα, νημα, νημα, οτ species horn.] (Zoöl.) A suborder of dipterous insects, having long antenna, as the mosquito, gnat, and crane fly; — called also Nemocera.

Nem'a-to-oyst (nēm'ā-tō-sits), n. [Nemato-+ cyst.] (Zoöl.) A lasso cell, or thread cell. Seo Lasso cell, under Lasso.

Nem'a-tode (-tōd), a. & n. (Zoöl.) Securication.

der Lasso.

Nem'a-tode (-tōd), a. & n. (Zoöl.) Same as Nematoid.

Nem'a-togene (-tō-jōn), n. {Nemato-+ root of Gr. γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (Zoöl.) One of the dimorphic forms of the species of Dicyemata, which produces vermiform embryos; — opposed to rhombogene.

Nem'a-tog'nath (něm'a-tōg'nāth), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Nematograthi

Nemra-tog'nath (něm'a-tōg'nath), n. (2001.) Che of the Nematognath.

INem'a-tog'nath (-nâ-thi), n. pl. [NL. See Nemato-and Gwathic.] (Zōōl.) An order of fishes having barbeis on the jaws. It includes the catrishes, or situroids. See Siluroid.

Nem'a-told (něm'a-toid), n. [Nemato-+-oid.] (Zōōl.) Of or pertaining to the Nematoidea.—n. One of the Nematoidea. See Illustration in Appendix.

INem'a-tol'de-a (-toil·dē-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. rīpa, rīparos, thread +-oid.] (Zōōl.) An order of worms, having a long, round, and generally smooth body; the roundworms. They are mostly parasites. Called also Nematodea, and Nematoda.

The trichina, stomach worm, and pinworm of man belong to this group. See also Vinegar eet, under VINEGAR, and GAPEWORM.

VINEGAR, and GAPEWORM.

Nom'a-toid'e-an (-δ-an), a. & n. (Zoöl.) Nematoid.

||Nem'a-topn'o-ra (-toit'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. νῆμα, νήματος, a thread + φέρειν to bear.] (Zoöl.) Same as Collengerator.

No'me-an (nē'mō-an; 277), a. [L. Nemcus, fr. Nemca, Gr. Νεμ'α]. Of or pertaining to Nemca, in Argolis, where the ancient Greeks celebrated games, and Hercules killed a lion.

cules killed a lion.

No-mer'te-an (n^2 -mēr'tē-an), a. ($Zo\"{i}.$) Of or pertaining to the Nemertina. — n. One of the Nemertina.

|| No-mer'tes (n^2 -mēr'tēz), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $n\mu\nu\rhor\'{i}\nu$ unerring.] ($Zo\'{i}.$) A genus of Nemertina.

No-mer'ti-an (-t1-an), a. & n. ($Zo\'{i}.$) Nemertean.

No-mer'tid (-td), a. & n. ($Zo\'{i}.$) Nemertean.

|| No-mer'ti-da (-t1-dA), n. pl. [NL.] ($Zo\'{i}.$) Nemertina.

|| New Meet Chan (vi angle, m. pl. | NL. See Nemertes. | (Zool.) An order of helminths usually having a long, slender, smo. A, often bright-colored body, covered with minute vibrating cilia;—called also Nemertea, Nemertida, and Rhynchoccela.



The mouth is beneath the head, and the straight intestine terminates at the posterior end. They have a very singular long tubular proboseis, which can be everted from a pore in the front of the head. Their nervous system and blood vessels are well developed. Some of the species become over one hundred feet long. They are mostly marine and seldom parasitic; a few inhabit fresh water. The two principal divisions are Anopla and Enopla.

Mom'o-sis (něm'ô-sīs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Νέμεσις, orig., distribution, fr. νέμειν to distribute. See Nomad.] (Class. Myth.) The goddess of retribution or vengeance; hence,

Myth.) The goddess of retribution or vengeance; hence, retributive justice personified; divine vengeance; hence, retributive justice personified; divine vengeance, the statement of the universe, and lets no offense go unchastised. Emerson.

No-moph'i-list (nō-mōf/I-list), n. [See Nemorhilly.] One who is fond of forests or forest scenery; a haunter of the woods. [R.]
No-moph'i-ly (-ly), n. [Gr. νέμος wooded pasture, glade + φιλείν to love.] Fondness for forests or forest scenery; love of the woods. [R.]
No-moph'i-ly (-ly), n. [L. nemoralis, fr. nemus, nemoris, a wood or grove: cf. F. némoral.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove: cf. F. némoral.] Of or pertaining to a wood or grove. [R.]
Nemo'-rous (-rūs), α. [L. nemorosus.] Woody. [R.]
Paradies itself was but a kind of nemorous temple. Erelyn.
Nemp'ne (nōmp'ne), v. t. [AS. nemnan to name or call. See Nams, v.] To name or call. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Nempy (nōmt), p. nof Næmne. Called; named. [Obs.]
Nems (nōmz), n. (Zoōl.) The ichneumon.
|| North (nōmz), n. [L. nenia, naenia.] A funeral song; an elegy.

song; an elegy.

Nen'u-phar (něn'û-fūr), n. [F. némifar: cf. Sp. nemifar, lt. nemifar; all fr. Per. nlūfar.] (Bot.) The great white water lily of Europe; the Nymphae alba.
Ne'o-(nĕ'ō-). [Gr. νέος youthful, new. See Næv.] A profix meaning new, recent, lete; and in chemistry designating specifically that variety of metameric hydrocarbons which, when the name was applied, had been recently classified, and in which at least one carbon atom is connected directly with four other carbon atoms;—contrasted with normal and iso-; as, neopentane; the neoparaffus. Also used adjectively.

Ne'o-no'mi-an. ism (-Iz'm), n. The doctrines or belief of the Neonomians.
Ne'o-no'mi-an-ism (-Iz'm), n. The doctrines or belief of the Neonomians.
Ne'o-no'mi-an-ism (-Iz'm), n. The neonhutus. Gr. veddures.

neoparaffins. Also used adjectively.

|| Ne'o-car'(-da (-kār'(-da), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. νέσ new + καρίς, -ίδος, a kind of crustacean.] (Zoil.) The modern, or true, Crustacea, as distinguished from the Merostomata.

Merostomata.

Ne'o-cone (nē'c-sēn), a. [Neo- + Gr. καινός new.]

(Geol.) More recent than the Eocene, that is, including both the Miocene and Pliocene divisions of the Tertiary.

Ne'o-Ohris-tian't-ty (krīs-chha'f-ty or -krīs'chī-Kn'.

I-ty), n. [Neo- + Christianity.] Rationalism.

Ne'o-co'mi-an (-kō'nī-an), n. [From Neocomium, the Latin name of Neufchatel, in Switzerland, where those rocks occur.] (Geol.) A term applied to the lowest deposits of the Cretaceous or chalk formation of Europe, being the lower greensand.

Ne'o-co'mi-an, a. (Geol.) Of or pertaining to the lower greensand.

Ne'0-commic (-κδz/m]k), a. [Neo-+cosmic.] Of or pertaining to the universe in its present state; specifically, pertaining to the universe in its present state; specifically, pertaining to the races of men known to history.

Ne-oc'ra-oy (nō-ōk'rā-s̄y), n. [Nco-+-cracy, as in aristocracy.] Government by new or inexperienced hands; upstart rule; raw or untried officials.

Ne-oc'a-mode (nō-ōk'a-mōd), n. [Or νεοδαμώδης; νέος new + δάμος, δήμος, the people + είδος shape.] In ancient Sparta, one of those Helots who were freed by the state in reward for military service.

Mitford.

Ne'o-dym'i-um (nō'ō-dim'i-tim), n. [NL. See Nso, and Didym'um.] (Chem.) A supposed metallic element regarded (by some chemists) as one of the constituents of didymium. Symbol Nd.

Ne'o-gse'an (nō'ō-jō'an), a. [Neo-+Gr. γαῖα earth.] (Zoid.) Of or pertaining to the New World, or Western Hemisphore.

Hemisphere.
Ne-og/a-mist (n²-ŏg/a-mĭst), n. [Gr. νεόγαμος newly married.] A person recently married.
Ne'o-gen (n²/a-jĕn), n. [Neo·+-gen.] (Chem.) An alloy resembling silver, and consisting chiefly of copper, zinc, and nickel, with small proportions of tin, aluminium, and bismuth.
Urc.

ium, and bismuth.

Ne-og'ra-phy (nt-og'ra-fy), n. [Neo- + -graphy.] A
new method or system of writing.

Ne'o-Lat'in (nö'ō-lkt'in), a. [Neo- + Latin.] Applied
to the Romance languages, as being mostly of Latin origin.

Ne'o-lith'io (nö'ō-lith'lk), a. [Neo- + -lith + -ic.]
(Archwol. & Geol.) Of or pertaining to, or designating,
an era characterized by late remains in stone.

The Notlithic craincludes the latter half of the "Stone age;" the human relies which belong to it are associated with the remains of animals not yet extinct. The kitchen middens of Denmark, the lake dwellings of Switzerland, and the stockaded islands, or "erannogs," of the British Islee, belong to this year.

Me'o-lo'gi-an (-lō'ji-an), a. Neologic; neological.
Ne'o-lo'gi-an, n. A neologist.
Ne'o-lo'gi-an-ism (-lz'm), n. Neologism.
Ne'o-log'ic -lō'ji'li, } a. [Cf. F. néologique.] Of
Ne'o-log'ic-al (-l-kal), or pertaining to neology;
employing new words; of the nature of, or containing,
new words or new doctrines.

A genteel neological dictionary.

Ne'o-log'lo-al-ly, adv. In a neological manner.
Ne-ol'o-gism (nö-öl'ō-jlz'ın), n. [Cf. F. neologisme.]
1. The introduction of new words, or the use of old ords in a new sense.

Mrs. Browning. vords in a new sense.

ords in a new sense.

2. A new word, phrase, or expression.

3. A new doctrine; specifically, rationalism.

Me-ol'o-gist (-jist), n. [Cf. F. néologistc.] 1. One he introduces new words or new senses of old words into a language.

2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of belief. 2. An innovator in any doctrine or system of celler, especially in theology; one who introduces or holds doctrines subversive of supernatural or revealed religion; a rationalist, so-called.

Ne-0l'o-gis'tio-al (-il'-kal), | a. Of or pertaining to Ne-0l'o-gis'tio-al (-il'-kal), | neology; neological.

Ne-0l'o-gi-za'tion (-jl'-zā'shūn), n. The act or process of publicity as 'tion' of publicity and in the state of process.

neologizing.

Ne-0l'o-gize (ne-5l'ō-jiz), v. i.

1. To introduce or use wwords or terms or new uses of old words.

ew words or terms or new uses of old words.

2. To introduce innovations in doctrine, esp. in theo-2. To introduce innovations in doctrine, esp. in theo-prical doctrine.

Ne-ol'o-gy (-jy), n. [Neo-+-logy: cf. F. néologie.]

1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words or

Neo-1'o-gy (-ij), n. [Neo-+-logy: ct. F. neotogie.]

1. The introduction of a new word, or of new words or significations, into a language; as, the present nomenclature of chemistry is a remarkable instance of neology.

2. A new doctrine; esp. (Theol.), a doctrine at variance with the received interpretation of revealed truth; a new method of theological interpretation; rationalism.

| Ne'o-me'ni'a (ne'5-me'ni'-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. νεομηνία; νέος new + μην month.]

The time of the new moon; the beginning of the month in the lunar calendar.

| Ne'o-me-noi'dea (ne't-mē-noi'dē-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Neomenia, a rupresentative genus (see Nkomenia, a rupresentative genus (see Nkomenia, + -oid.] (Zood.). A division of vermiform gastropod mollusks, without a shell, belonging to the Isopleura.

Ne'o-morph (ne't-mbrf), n. [Neo-+ tremity: c Posterior extremity: c Posterior extremity c Posterior extre

No o-norma-an-issu (-1z m), n. The doctrines or belief of the Neonomians.

Ne'o-phyte (no't-fit), n. [L. neophytis, Gr. νεόφντος, prop., newly planted; νεός new + φντός grown, φντόν that which has grown, a plant, fr. φνεν to grow: cf. F. nέορhyte. Bee Nsw, and Bz.] 1. A new convert or proselyte; — a name given by the early Christians, and still given by the Roman Catholics, to such as have recently embraced the Christian faith, and been admitted to baptism, esp. to converts from heathenism or Judaism.

2. A novice; a tyro; a beginner in anything.

| No'o-playsia (ne't-pla'zhi-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. νός new + πλάσσεν to form, mold.] (Physiol. & Med.) Growth or development of new material; neoplasty.

Ne'o-plasm (ne't-playm), n. [See Neoplasia] (Physiol. & Med.) A new formation or tissue, the product of morbid action.

morbid action.

Me'o-plas'tic (nē'ō-plās'tīk), a. (Physiol. & Med.)

Of or pertaining to neoplasty, or neoplasta.

Me'o-plas'ty (nē'ō-plās'tỹ), n. [See Neoplasta.]

(Physiol. & Med.) Restoration of a part by granulation,

Meiove inflammation, or autoplasty.

Ne'o-pla-ton'ic (nō'ō-pla-tōn'ik), a. Of, pertaining o, or recembling, Neoplatoniam or the Neoplatonists.

Ne'o-pla'to-ni'cian (-pla'tō-nish'an), n. A Neoplatoniats.

Ne'o-pla'to-ni'clan (-pla'ttò-nieh'an), n. A Neoplatonist.

Ne'o-pla'to-nism (-pla'ttò-niz'm), n. [Neo-+ Platonism.] A pantheistic eclectic school of philosophy, of which Plotinus was the chief (A. D. 205-270), and which sought to reconcile the Platonic and Aristotelian systems with Oriental theosophy. It tended to mysticism and theurgy, and was the last product of Greek philosophy.

Ne'o-pla'to-nist (-n'st), n. One who held to Neoplatonism; a member of the Neoplatonic school.

Ne'o-ra'ma (-rä'mà or -rā'mà), n. [Gr. νεός temple + ρραμα a view.] A panorama of the interior of a bullding, seen from within.

Ne-os'sine (n'è-δs'ε'n), n. [Gr. νεοσσά a bird's nest.]

Ne'o-seol'o-gy (n̄c δs-εδ'c-jb', n. [Gr. νεοσσός a young bird + -logu.] (Zoōil.) The study of young birds.

Ne'o-ter'lo (nè-tèr'lk), a. [L. neotericus, Gr. νεωπος (-reconderce) (-reconderce) (-repusés, fr. recorpes, constituting the edible bird's mest.)

Ne'o-ter'lo (nè-tèr'lk), a. [L. neotericus, Gr. νεωπος (-reconderce) (-repusés, fr. recorpes, constituting the edible bird's mest.)

Ne'o-ter'lo (nè-tèr'lk), a. [L. repusés, fr. recorpes, constituting the edible bird's mest.]

Ne'o-ter'lo (nè-tèr'lk), a. [L. repusés, fr. recorpes, constituting the edible bird's mest.]

ww. "Our neaderic verbs." Fitzed. Hall.
Some being ancient, others neaterical. Baccos.

Ne'o-ter'ic, n. One of modern times; a modern.

Ne'o-ter'io-al-ly ('I-kn!-ly'), adv. Recently; newly.

Ne-o-t'er-ism (ne-5'ter-ly'n), n. [Gr. νεωστερισμός in-ovation.] An innovation or novelty; a neateric word r phrase.

or phrase.

Ne-ot'er-ist, n. One who introduces new words or

Fitzed. Hall.

nrasco. Fitzed. Hall. Me-0t'er-ize (-iz), v. i. [imp. & p. P. Neoterizen; p. pr. & vb. n. Neoterizing.] [Gr. νεωτερίζειν to imo-ate.] To innovate; to coin or introduce new words. Freely as we of the nineteenth century neoterize. Fitzed. Hall.

Ne'o-trop'lo-al (ne'o-trop'l-ka'l), a. [Aco-+ trop'cal.] (Geog. & Zoöl.) Belonging to, or designating, region of the earth's surface which comprises most South America, the Antilles, and tropical North Amer-

ica.

Ne'o-zo'lo (-zō'lk), a. [Nco+ Gr. ζω'ı life.] (Geol.)

Moro recent than the Paleozoic, — that is, including the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

Nep (ne'p), n. [Abbrev. fr. Nepeta.] (Bot.) Catnip.

||Ne'pa (ne'p)a), n. [L. nepa scorpion.] (Zoōt.) A genus of aquatic hemipterous insects. The species feed upon other insects and are noted for their voracity; — called also scorpion bug and water scorpion.

Nep'au-lese' (nëp'g-lēz' or -lēs'),
a. Of or pertaining to Nepaul, a kingdom in Northern Hindostan.
n. sing. & pl. A native or natives

of Nepaul.

No-pen'the (nt-pen'tht), n. [Fr. Gr. νηπενθής removing all sorrow; hence, an epithet of an Egyptian drug which lulled sorrow for the

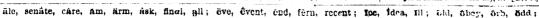
drug which indea sorrow for the day; $\nu\eta$ -not + $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta\sigma$ sorrow, grief.] A drug used by the ancients to give relief from pain and sorrow; — by some supposed to have been oplum or hasheesh. Hence, anything soothing and comforting.

nome supposed to have oeen opining or hasheesh. Hence, anything soothing and comforting. Lulled with the sweet repenthe of a court. Pope. Quaff, O quaff this kind nepenthe. Poc. No-pen'thes (thez), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 19πενθής. See NEPENTHE.] 1. Same as NEPENTHE.

2. (Bot.) A genus of climbing plants found in India, Malaya, etc., which have the leaves prolonged into a kind of stout tendril terminating in a pitcherlike appendage, whence the plants are often called pitcher plants and monkey-cups. There are about thirty species, of which the best known is Nepenthes distillatoria. See PITCHER PLANT.

|| Nep'e-ta (nep'ê-tâ), n. [L.] (Bot.) Leaves of Ne-Remis of labiate plants, including the reduced.

Neph'a-lism (nēf'ā-līz'm), n. [Gr. νηθαλισμός coberticles]



ness, fr. νηφάλιος sober, νήφειν to drink no wine: cf. F. néphalistme.] Total abstinence from spirituous liquor.

Mepha-list (nét'ê-list), n. [cf. F. néphaliste.] One who salvocates or practices nephalism.

Meph'e-line (nét'ê-lin), n. [Gr. νεφέλη cloud: cf. F. meph'e-line (nét'ê-lin), néphètine. Cf. Nebula.]

(Min.) A mineral occurring at Vesuvius, in glassy hexagonal crystals; also elsewhere, in grayish or greenish masses having a greasy luster, as the variety elseolite. It is a silicate of alumina, soda, and potash.

Meph'e-lo-dom'e-ter (-lō-dòm'ê-têr), n. [Gr. νεφέλη a cloud + δδός way + meter.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for reckoning the distances or velocities of clouds.

Meph'e-lom'e-ter (-lōm'ā-têr), n. [Gr. νεφέλη a cloud + -meter.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for measuring or registering the amount of cloudiness.

Meph'e-tow'e-ter (-lōm'ā-têr), n. [Gr. νεφέλη a cloud + -meter.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for measuring or registering the amount of cloudiness.

Meph'e-tow, nevou, nevu, net reveu, OF. also, nevou, L. nevos; akin to AS. nefa, D. neef, G. neffe, OHG. nevo, lcel. neft a kinsman, Gr. νέποδες, pl., brood, young, Skr. nepāt grandson, descendant. V262. Cf. Niece, Nero-time.] 1. A grandson or grandchild, or remoter lineal descendant. [Obs.]

But if any widow have children or nephews [Rev. Ver. grand-thildren). 1 Tim. v. 4.

But if any widow have children or nephews [Rev. Ver. grand-children]. If naturalists say true that nephews are often liker to their grandfathers than to their fathers.

Jer. Taylor.

2. A cousin. [Obs.] Shak.
3. The son of a brother or a sister, or of a brother-in-

or sister-in-law

law or sister-in-law.

(Chaucer. || Meph'i-lim (nět/i-lim), n. pl. [Hob. něphilim.]

Giants.

Neph'o-scope (nět/i-skōp), n. [Gr. vi. 4. Num. xiii. 33.

Neph'o-scope (nět/i-skōp), n. [Gr. vépos a cloud + -scope.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for observing the clouds and their velocity.

|| Me-phral/gj-a (ně-frāl/jj-a), | n. [NL. nephralgia, Ne-phral/gy (ně-frăl/jj), fr. Gr. vepos a kidney + āyoç pain: cf. F. něphralgie.] (Met.) Neuralgia of the kidneys; a disease characterized by pain in the region of the kidneys without any structural lesion of the latter.

(Paain.

No-phrid'i-al (no-frid'i-al), a. (Zoöl. & Anat.) Of

Ne-phrid'i-ai (ne-frid'i-ai), a. (2001. & Andi.) Or or portaining to a nephridium.

|| Ne-phrid'i-um (-um), n.; pl. Nephridia (-à). [NL., f. Gr. reprison of the kidneys.] (2001. & Andi.) A segmental tubule; one of the tubules of the primitive urinogenital organs; a segmental organ. See Illust. under Loeven's Larva.

der Loren's Larva.

Noph'rite (n6'/rit; 277), n. [Cf. F. néphrite. See
NEPHRITS.] (Min.) A hard compact mineral, of a dark
green color, formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of
the kidneys, whence its name; kidney stone; a kind of
jade. See Jade.

No-phrit'io (n6-tr't'Yk), a. [L. nephriticus, Gr. νεNo-phrit'io-al (-Y-kal), β φριτικός: cf. F. néphrétique. See Nephritris.] 1. Of or pertaining to the kidneys or urinary organs; renal; as, a nephritic disease.

2. (Med.) (a) Alfocted with a disease of the kidneys;
as. a nephritic patient. (b) Relieving disorders of the
kidneys; affecting the kidneys; as, a nephritic medicine.

Nephritic stone (Min.) nephritic inde. See Nephrito.

Nephritic stone (Min.), nephritic; jade. See NEPHETTE.

Nephrit'(0, n. (Med.) A medicine adapted to relieve
r cure diseases of the kidneys.

Ne-phri'tis (nt-fri'tis), n. [L., fr. Gr. νεφρίτις (sc.

Ne-phrit'io, n. (Med.) A medicine adapted to relieve or cure diseases of the kidneys.

Ne-phri'tis (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) fir'ti'li\(\text{,}\) n. [L., fr. Gr. νεφρίτε (sc. νόσος), fr. νεφρός a kidney.] (Med.) An inflammation of the kidneys.

Neph'to-lith'io (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) fith'\(\text{,}\) n. [Gr. νεφρός a kidney + lith + -ie.] (Med.) Of or pertaining to gravel, or renal calculi.

Nephrol'o-gy (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) fi\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) j), n. [Gr. νεφρός a kidney + logy.] A treatise on, or the science which treats of, the kidneys, and their structure and functions.

Neph'to-stome (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) fi\(\text{,}\) is given body cavity.

Nephrol'o-my (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) fi\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) is A anot.) The funnelshaped opening of a nephridium into the body cavity.

Ne-phrol'o-my (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) fi\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) is n'ephrolomic.] (Surg.)

Extraction of stone from the kidney by cutting.

Nep'0-tal (n\(\pi\)) fi\(\frac{\pi}{2}\) tal), a. (for relating to a nephew.

Ne-pol'ti (n\(\frac{\pi}{2}\)) for pertaining to nepotism.

taining to nepotism.

The nepotic umbition of the ruling pontiff. Milman Rep'c-tiam (nsp't-tiz'm: 277), n. [L. nepos, nepotis, nephew: cf. F. népotisme. See NETHEW.] Undue
attachment to relations; favoritism shown to members
of one's family; bestowal of patronage in consideration
of relationship, rather than of merit or of legal claim.

From spootism Alexander V. was safe; for he was without kindred or relatives. But there was another perhaps more fatal nepotism, which turned the tide of popularity against him — the nepotism of his order.

Milman.

nepotam of his order.

Nep'o-tist (-tist), n. One who practices nepotism.

Nep'tune (nep'tun), n. [L. Neptunus.] 1. (Rom. Myth.) The son of Saturn and Ops, the god of the waters, especially of the sea. He is represented as bearing a tri-diant for a searcher.

aspensing of the sea. The is represented as bearing a codent for a scepter.

2. (Astron.) The remotest known planet of our system, discovered—as a result of the computations of Leverrier, of Paris—by Galle, of Berlin, September 23, 1846. Its mean distance from the sun is about 2,775,000,000 miles, and its period of revolution is about 164.78 years.

Neptune powder, an explosive containing nitroglycerin.

— used in blasting. — Neptune's cup (Zoid.), a very large, cup-shaped, marine sponge (Thalassema Neptuni).

Mep-tu'ni-an (nep-tu'ny-an), a. [L. Neptunius belonging to Neptune: cf. F. neptunien.] 1. Of or pertaining to the ocean or sea.

2. (Geol.) Formed by water or aqueous solution; as,

Neptunian rocks.

Neptunian races (Ethnol.), the Malay and Polynesian races. — Neptunian theory (Ieol.), the theory of Werner, which referred the formation of all rocks and strata to the ency of water; — opposed to the Plutonic theory.

Mep-tu'ni-an (něp-tū'nY-an), n. [Cf. F. neptunien, Nep'tu-nist (něp'tū-nīst), neptunistc.] (Geol.)
One who adopts the Neptunian theory.

Mep-tu'ni-cen'tic (něp-tū'ni-sěn'tr'k), a. [Neptune + centric.] (Astron.) As seen from Neptune, or having Neptune as a center; as, Neptunicentric longitude

Nep-tw'ni-um (nep-tw'ni-um), n. [NL.] (Chem.) A new metallic element, of doubtful genuineness and un-certain identification, said to exist in certain minerals. as

columbite.

Ner (něr), adv. & a. Nearer. [Obs.] See Nearer.

Nere (něr), [Contr. fr. ne were.] Were not. [Obs.]

(Chaucer.

Mere (ner.) [Contr. fr. ne were.] Were not. [Obs.]
Chaucer.
Refredd (nertaid), n.; pl. E. Nereids (-Ids.), L. Nereids (nereids.).
Elides (nereids.).
El. Nereis, -idis, Gr. Napeis, Napeis, Napeis, Napeis, Napeis, Napeis, Napeis, Napeis, Napeis (Nereus, an ancient sea god; akin to supos wet, Skr. nāru water, cf. Gr. vásu to tiow.] 1. (Class. Myth.) A sea nymph, one of the daughters of Nereus, who were attendants upon Noptune, and were represented as riding on sea horses, sometimes with the human form entire, and sometimes with the tail of a fish.
2. (Zoöl.) Any species of Nereis. The word is sometimes used for similar annelids of other families.
Ne're-18 (ne'rê-1s or nê-rê'is), n.; pl. Nereids (families.)
Ne're-18 (ne'rê-1s or nê-rê'is), n.; pl. Nereids (ne'rê-1s or nê-rê'is), n.; pl. Nereids, of marine chetopod annelids, having a well-formed head, with two pairs of eyes, antenne, four pairs of tentacles, and a protrusile pharynx, armed with a pair of hooked jaws.



Nereis (Nereis Pelagica).

No're-ites (në'rë-its), n. pl. (Palcon.) Fossil tracks

|| Ne/re-o-cvs/tis (ne/re-o-sis/tis), n. [NL. || No're-o-cys'tis (no're-ō-sis'tis), n. [NL. See Ns-REID, and CYST.] (Bot.) A genus of gigantic seaweeds. || F Neveocystis Lutkeam, of the North Pacific, has a stem many fathoms long, terminating in a great vesicle, which is crowned with a turit of long leaves. The stem is used by the Alaskans for fishing lines.

Nerf'ling (nerf'ling), n. (Zo-

ol.) The id.

| No-ri'ta (n\(\tilde{c}\)-ri't\(\ta\)), n. [L., a sort of sea mussel, Gr. νηρίτης, νηρέτης.] (Zo\(\tilde{c}\)). A genus of marine gastropods, mostly natives of warm climates.

| Nor'ta (n\(\tilde{c}\)'' it or n\(\tilde{c}\)'' it; 277), n.
| (Zo\(\tilde{c}\)''. Any mollusk of the genus Nat. size.
| Nat'ita.

Nerita.

| Ner'4-ti'na (nĕr'7-ti'nā), n. (Zoöl.) A genus including numerous species of shells resembling Nerita in form. They mostly inhabit brackish water, and are often deli cately tinted.

cately tinted.

Ne'ro (ιε'rō), n. A Roman emperor notorious for debauchery and barbarous cruelty; hence, any profligate and cruel ruler or merciless tyrant. — Ne-ro'ni-an

ruler or merciless tyrant. — Notatina (N. Ze-né-rô'ni-an), a. Ner'o-li (nêr'ô-li'), n. [F. nêroli said bra). Neritina (N. Ze-to be from the name of an Italian prin-cess.] (Chem.) An essential oil obtained by distillation from the flowers of the orange. It has a strong odor, and is used in perfumery, etc.

Neroll camphor (Chem.), a white crystalline waxy substance, tasteless and odorless, obtained from neroli oil;—called also auradin.

called also auradin.

Nor're (nör're), adv. & a. [See NEAR.] Nearer.
[Obs.] [Written also neer, ner.] Chaucer.

Never the neer, never the nearer; no nearer. [Obs.]

Nor'ate (nörv'āt), a. (Bot.) Nerved.

Nor-vation (nör-vakshin), n. The arrangement of nerves and veins, especially those of leaves; neuration.

The outlines of the fronds of ferns, and their nervation, are frail characters if employed alone for the determination of existing genera.

Norva (Norva Control of Norva Con

nating genera.

Nerve (nerv), n. [OE nerfe, F. nerf, L. nerust, akin to Gr. νεθρον sinew, nerve; cf. νευρά string, bowstring; perh. akin to E. needle. Cf. Νευκαλωίλ.]

1. (And.) One of the whitish and elastic bundles of fibers, with the accompanying tissues, which transmit nervous impulses between nerve centers and various parts of the animal body.

parts of the animal body.

An ordinary nerve is made up of several bundles of nerve fibers, each bundle inclosed in a special sheath (the perincurium) and all bound together in a connective tissue sheath and framework (the epincurium) containing blood vessels and lymphatics.

2. A sinew or a tendon.

3. Physical force or steadiness; muscular power and control; constitutional vigor.

He led me on to mightiest deeds,
Above the nerve of mortal arm.

Milton.

4. Steadiness and firmness of mind; self-command in personal danger, or under suffering; unshaken courage and endurance; coolness; pluck; resolution.

5. Audacity; assurance. [Starg]

6. (Bot.) One of the principal fibrovascular bundles or ribs of a leaf, especially when these extend straight from the base or the midrib of the leaf.

7. (Zoöl.) One of the nervures, or veins, in the wings of insects.

These fibers are either medullated or nonmedullated. In both kinds the essential part is the translucent threadlike axis cylinder which is continuous the whole length of the fiber.—Neve stretching (Med.), the operation of stretching a nerve in order to remedy diseases such as tetanus, which are supposed to be influenced by the condition of the nerve or its connections.

Merry (nirv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nerved (nërvd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nervino.] To give strength or vigor o; to supply with force; as, fear nerved his arm.

Merved (nërvd), a. 1. Having nerves of a special haracter; as, weak-nerved.

2. (Bot.) Having nerves, or simple and parallel ribs or cine.

Nerve'less (nërv'lës), a. 1. Destitute of nerves.

2. Destitute of strength or of courage; wanting vigor; weak; powerless.

2. Destitute of strength or of courage; wanting vigor; weak; powerless.

A kingless people for a nerveless state. Byron.

Awaking, all nerveless, from an ugly dream. Hawthorne.

Nervoloss-ness, n. The state of being norveless.

Nervol-shak'en (-shāk'n), a. Affected by a tremor, or by a nervous disease; weakened; overcome by some violent influence or sensation; shocked.

Nervi-mo'tion (nêrv'n-mo'shān), n. [Nerre + mo-tion.] (Physiol.) The movement caused in the sensory organs by external agents and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.

Nerv'ni-mo'tor (-ter), n. [Nerre + motor.] (Physiol.) Any agent capable of causing nervimotion. Dunglison.

Nerv'ine (nêrv'in; 277), a. [L. nervinus made of shews: cf. F. nervin. See Nerve.] (Med.) Having the quality of acting upon or affecting the nerves; quieting nervous excitement. — n. A nervine agent.

Nervo-mus'cu-lar (nêrv's-mis'kô-lêr), a. [Nerre + muscular.] (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to both nerves and muscles; of the nature of nervos and muscles; as, nervomuscular energy.

Ner-vose' (nêr-vôs'), a. [See Nervous.] (Bol.) Same as Nerven.

es ; as, nervomuscular energy. **Ner-vose'** (nër-vōs'), a. [See Nervous.] (*Bot.*) Samo

Ner-vos'i-ty (ner-vos'I-ty), n. [L. nervosilas strength.]

Ner-vos'l-ty (nêr-vos'l-ty), n. [L. nervositas strength.]
Nervousness. [R.]
Nervousness. [R.]
Nervousness. [R.]
Nervous (nêrvus), a. [L. nervosus sinewy, vigorous: cf. F. nerveur. See Nerve.] 1. Possessing nerve; sinewy; strong; vigorous. "Nervous arms." Pope.
2. Possessing or manifesting vigor of mind; characterized by strength in sentiment or style; forcible; spirited; as, nervous writer.
3. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; as, nervous excitement; a nervous fever.
4. Having the nerves weak, diseased, or easily excited; subject to, or suffering from, undue excitement of the nerves; easily agitated or annoyed.
Poor, weak, nervous creatures. Cheyns.
5. Sensitive; excitable; timid.
Our aristocratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair

O. Densitive; excitator; timu.
Our aristocratic class does not firmly protest against the unfair
treatment of Irish Catholics, because it is nervous about the
land.

M. Arnold.

M. Arnold.

Nervous fever (Med.), a low form of fever characterized by great disturbance of the nervous system, as evinced by delirium, or stuper, disordered sensibility, etc. — Nervous system (Anat.), the specialized coordinating apparatus which endows animals with sensation and voliton. In vertebrates it is often divided into three systems: the central, brain and spinal cord; the peripheral, oranial and spinal nerves; and the superpathetic. See Brain, Nerve, Spinal cord, under Seinal, and Sympathetic system, under Sympathetic and Illust. in Appendix. — Nervous temperament, a condition of body characterized by a general predominance of mental manifestations. Mayne.

Nervous_Iv_adv. In a nervous manner.

ween predominance of mental manifestations. Mayne.

Nerv'ous-ly, adv. In a nervous manner.

Nerv'ous-ness, n. State or quality of being nervous.

Nerv'ure (-fr), n. [F. See Nerve.] 1. (Bot.) One of the nerves of leaves.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the chitinous supports, or veins, in the wings of insects.

Nerv'y (-y), a. [Compar. Nervier (-Y-ër); superl.
LEST.] Strong; sinewy. "His nervy knees." Kents.

Nesv'olenoe (nésh'en), n. [L. nescientia, fr. nescience, p. pr. of nescire not to know; ne not + scire to know.]

Want of knowledge; ignorance; agnosticism.

God fetched it about for me, in that absence and nescience of mine.

Want (næv) n. Norg. [Ohs.] Piers Plowmal.

God fetched it about for me, in that absence and neceimer of lip. Hall.

Ness (nöz), n. Nose. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.
Ness (nös), n. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.
Ness (nös), n. [AS. hnese, hmese, akin to Goth.
hnaqus.] Soft; tender; delicate. [ths. or Prov. Eng.]
Noss (nös), n. [AS. næs, nes; akin to Icel. nes, 8w.
näs, Dan. næs, and K. nose. V261. See Nose.] A
promontory; a cape; a headland.

[P. Ness is frequently used as a suffix in the names of
places and promontories; as, Sheerness.
—ness (-nös). [AS. ness, nyss, nys; akin to OS. nissi,
nutssi, D. nis, OHG. nissa, nussi, nussi, G. nis, niss,
Goth. -inussus.] A suffix used to form abstract nouns
expressive of quality or state; as, goodness, greatness.
Ness'ler'120 (nös'lör-iz), v. t. [From Nessler, the
chemist.] (Chem.) To treat or text, as a liquid, with a
solution of mercuric iodide in potassium iodide and prtassium hydroxide, which is called Nessler's solution
or Nessler's test, and is used to detect the presence of
ammonia.

Mest (nest), n. [AS. nest; akin to D. & G. nest, Sw. näste, L. nidus, for nisdus, Skr. nīda resting place, 4. Steadiness and firmness of mind; self-command in personal danger, or under suffering; unshaken courage and endurance; coolness; pluck; resolution.

5. Audacity; assurance. [Slang]

6. (Bot.) One of the principal fibrovascular bundles or ribs of a leaf, especially when these extend straight from the base or the midrib of the leaf.

7. (Zoöl.) One of the nervures, or veins, in the wings of insects.

Merve cell (Anat.), one of the nucleated cells with which nerve fibers are connected; a ganglion cell.—Nerve fiber (Anat.), one of the fibers of which nerves are made up.

bird or a fowl for holding her eggs and for hatching and rearing her young.

The birds of the air have nests.

The birds of the air have nests. Matt. viii. 20.

2. Hence: The place in which the eggs of other animals, as insects, turtles, etc., are laid and hatched; a sing place in which young animals are reared. Bentley.

3. A sing, comfortable, or cozy residence or situation; a retreat, or place of habitual resort; hence, those who occupy a nest, frequent a haunt, or are associated in the same pursuit; as, a nest of traitors; a nest of bugs.

A little cottage, like some poor man's nest. Spenser.

4. (Geol.) An aggregated mass of any ore or mineral, in an isolated state, within a rock.

5. A collection of boxes, cases, or the like, of graduated size, within the one next larger.

6. (Mach.) A compact group of pulleys, gears, springs, etc., working together or collectively.

Nest egg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from

Nest egg, an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place; hence, figuratively, something laid up as the beginning of a fund or collection.

Hudibras.

Nest (nest), v. i. To build and occupy a nest.

The king of birds nested within his leaves.

Mest, v. t. To put into a nest; to form a nest for.

From him who nested himself into the chief power. So

From him who nested nimed! into the chief power. South.

Most*ful (-ful), n.; pl. NestFuls (-fulz). As much or many as will fill a nest.

Nos*tlo (u6s), v. i. [inp. & p. NestLeo (-'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. NestLino (-ling).] [AS. nesttian.] 1. To make and occupy a nest; to nest. [Obs.]

The kingfisher . . . nestles in hollow banks. L'Estrang 1ne kinglisher . . . nestres in nonlow banks. I be ledose and a nug, as a bird in her nest; to cuddle up; to settle, as in a nest; to harbor; to take shelter.

Their purpose was to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there neste till succors came.

Bacon.

country, and there nestle till succors came.

3. To move about in one's place, like a bird when shaping the interior of her nest or a young bird getting close to the parent; as, a child nestles.

Nes'tile, r. t. 1. To house, as in a nest.

2. To cherish, as a bird her young.

Nes'ting (nes'ling), n. 1. A young bird which has not abandoued the nest.

2. A nest: a recorded [Chr.]

Nestling (nestling), n. 1. A young bird which has not abandoued the nest.

2. A nest; a receptacle. [Obs.] Bacon.
Nestling, a. Newly hatched; being yet in the nost.
Nestling, a. Newly hatched; being yet in the nost.
Nestlor (nestler), n. (Zoöl.) A genus of parrots with gray heads, of New Zealand and Papua, allied to the cockatoos. See Kaka.
Nest-0'rl-an (nest-to'rl-an), n. (Eccl. Hist.) An adherent of Nestorius, patriarch of Constantinople in the fifth century, who was condemned as a heretic for maintaining that the divine and the human natures were not merged into one nature in Christ (who was God in man), and, hence, that it was improper to call Mary the mother of God, though she might be called the mother of Christ; also, one of the sect established by the followers of Nestorius in Persia, India, and other Oriental countries, and still in existence. Opposed to Entychian.
Nestorian in Persia, India, and other Oriental countries, and still in existence. Opposed to Entychian.
Nestorian counselor mentioned by Homer; hence, wise; experienced; aged; as, Nestorian caution.
Nestorian Christians, or of Nestorius.
Net (nöt), n. [AS. net; akin to D. net, OS. net, netti, OHG. nezzi, G. netz, Icel. & Dan. net, Sw. nüt, Goth. nati; of uncertain origin.] I. A fabrio of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or weven into meshes, and used for catching fish, birds, butterfies, etc.
2. Anything designed or fitted to entrap or catch; a snare; any device for catching and holding.
Aman that flatterth his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet.
Prov. xxix. 5.

A man that flattereth his neighbor spreadeth a net for his feet.

Prov. xxix. 5

In the church's net there are fishes good or had. Jer. Taylor

In the church's net there are fishes good or bed. Lev. Taylor.

3. Anything wrought or woven in meshes; as, a net for the hair; a mosquito net; a tennis net.

4. (Geom.) A figure made up of a large number of straight lines or curves, which are connected at certain points and related to each other by some specified law.

Net. v. L. [imp. & p. p. NETERD (.téd.); p. pr. & vb.

7. NETTING.] 1. To make into a net; to make in the style of network: as, to net site.

style of network; as, to net silk.

2. To take in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

And now I am here, netted and in the toils.

3. To inclose or cover with a net; as, to net a tree.

Met, v. i. To form network or netting; to knit.

Net, a. [F. See Near clean.] 1. Without spot;

pure; shining. [Obs.]

Her breast all naked as net ivory. Spenser.

2. Free from extraneous substances; pure; unadulterated; neat; as, net wine, etc. [R.]
3. Not including superfluous, incidental, or foreign matter, as boxes, coverings, wraps, etc.; free from charges, deductions, etc.; as, net profit; net income; net weight, etc. [Less properly written nett.]

Net tennage (Naul.), the tonnage of a vessel after a deduction from the gross tonnage has been made, to allow space for crew, machinery, etc.

allow space for crew, machinery, etc.

Not, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Netted; p. pr. & vb. n. Netting.] To produce or gain as clear profit; as, he netted a thousand dollars by the operation.

Not fish' (net fish'), n. (Zo'ii). An astrophyton.

Noth'er (neth'er), a. [OE. nethere, nithere, AS. ntdera, fr. the adv. nider down, G. nieder, Sw. nedre below, nether, a. & adv., and also to Skr. ni down. \(\formalleq 201.\) Cf.

Beneath.] Situated down or below; lying beneath, or in the lower part; having a lower position; belonging to the region below; lower; under; — opposed to upper.

"Twitt upper, nether, and surrounding fires. Millon."

Twixt upper, nether, and surrounding fires. Milton This darksome nether world her light Doth dim with horror and deformity. All my nether shape thus grew transformed.

Meth'er-more' (nëth'ër-mör'), a. Lower; nether bb.1 Meth'er-most (.most), a. [AS nidemest. See Ether, and cf. Afternost.] Lowest; as, the nether-Millon.

NETHER, and cf. ATTERMOST.] Lowest; as, the nothermost shell; the nethermost abyas. Millon.

|| Neth'!-nim (nöth'!-nim), n. pl. [Heb., pl. of nāthin given, granted, a slave of the temple, fr. nāthan to give.]
(Jewish Aniig.) Servants of the priests and Levites in the menial services about the tabernacle and temple.

Net'!-fy (nöt'!-fi), v. l. [Vet, a. + -fy.] To render neat; to clean; to put in order. [R.] Chapman.

Net'ing (-ting), n. [From NeT, n.] 1. The act or process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes, as for fanewark fishing nets etc.

process of making nets or network, or of forming meshes, as for fancywork, fishing nets, etc.

2. A piece of network; any fabric, made of cords, threads, wires, or the like, crossing one another with open spaces between.

3. (Naut.) A network of ropes used for various purposes, as for holding the hammocks when not in use, also for stowing sails, and for hoisting from the gunwale to the rigging to hinder an enemy from boarding. Totten.

the rigging to hinder an enemy from boarding. Totten.

Netting needis, a kind of slender shuttle used in netting.

Netting, n. Urine. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Net'ting, n. Urine. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Net'ting (net't'), n. [AS. netele; akin to D. netel, G. nessel, OHG. nezzila, nazza, Dan. netde, nätde, Sw. nässla; cf. Litt. notere.] [Hol.] A plant of the genus Uritac, covered with minute sharp hairs containing a poison that produces a stinging sensation. Uritac gracells is common in the Northern, and U. chamsedryoides in the Southern, United States. The common European species, U. urens and U. dvicea, are also found in the Eastern United States. U. pilulifera is the Roman nettle of England.

States. U. pilulifera is the Roman nettle of England.

The term nettle has been given to many plants related to, or in some way resembling, the true nettle; as: Australian nettle, a stinging tree or shrub of the genus Laportea (as L. gigas and L. moroides);—also called nettle tree.—Bee nettle, Hemp nettle, a species of Unleopies. See under HEMP.—Blind nettle, Dead nettle, a harmless species of Lamium.—False nettle (Bachmeria cylindrica), a plant common in the United States, and related to the true nettles.—Hedge nettle, a species of Stachys. See under HEDGE.—Hetge nettle, Solanum Carolinense. See under HEDGE.—Hetge tree. (a) Same as HAGNERRIV. (b) See Australian nettle (above).—Spurge nettle, a stinging American herb of the Spurge family (Jatropha uvens).—Wood nettle, a plant (Laportea Conadensis) which stings severely, and is related to the true nettles.

Nattle cleth, a kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and

severely, and is related to the true nettles.

Nettle cloth, a kind of thick cotton stuff, japanned, and used as a substitute for leather for various purposes.— Nettle rash (Med.), an eruptive disease resumbling the effects of whipping with nettles.— Bes nettle (Zool.), a meduss.

Nettlie, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nettlep (-t'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Nettling (-tllng).] To fret or sting; to irritate or vex; to cause to experience sensations of displeasure or uneasiness not amounting to violent anger.

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself.

**Nettlie, http://dx.dool.pr.dool.pr.//dx.dool.pr.//dx.dool.pr.//dx.dool.pr.//dx.dool.pr.//dx.dool.p

The princes were so nettled at the scandal of this afront, that every man took it to himself.

L'Estrange.

Net'tle-bird' (-bërd'), n. (Zoöl.) The European white-throat. [Prov. Eng.]

Net'tler (-tlēr), n. One who nettles. [R.] Millon.

Net'tles (nět'e'lz), n. pl. [See KNITTLE.] (Naut.) (a)

The halves of yarns in the unlaid end of a rope twisted for pointing or gratting. (b) Small lines used to sling hammocks under the deck beams. (c) Reef points.

Net'tling (-tling), n. (Rope Making) (a) A process (resembling splicing) by which two ropes are joined end to end so as to form one rope. (b) The process of tying together the ends of yarns in pairs, to prevent tangling.

Net'tling, p. pr. & a. Stinging; irritating.

Net'tling cell (Zoöl.), a lasso cell. See under Lasso.

Net'ty (-tỷ), a. Like a net, or network; netted. [R.]

Net'-work' (-wūrk'), n. L. A fabric of threads, cords, or wires crossing each other at certain intervals, and knotted or secured at the crossings, thus leaving spaces or meshes between them.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or presince the she of a ret. or a set on the coresing interlacing or presince.

or meshes between them.

2. Any system of lines or channels interlacing or crossing like the fabric of a net; as, a network of valing an entwork of railroads.

Neu'rad (nū'rād), adv. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve + L. ad to.] (Anat.) Toward the neural side; — opposed to hæmad.

Neu'ral (nū'ral), a. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] (Anat. & Zoöt.) Relating to the nerves or nervous system; pertaining to, situated in the region of, or on the side with, the neural, or cerebro-spinal, axis; — opposed to hemal; as applied to invertebrates it is usually the same as dorsal; as applied to invertebrates it is usually the same as ventral. Cf. Hemal.

Neural arch (Anat.), the cartilarinous or homy arch on

Neural arch (Anal.), the cartilaginous or bony arch on the dorsal side of the centrum of the vertebra in a seg-ment of the spinal skeleton, usually inclosing a segment of the spinal cord.

ment of the spinal skeleton, usually inclosing a segment of the spinal cord.

Neu-ral/gl-a (nd-ral/jl-a), n. [NL., from Gr. νεῦρον nerve + ἄνος pain. See Narva.] (Med.) A disease, the chief symptom of which is a very acute pain, exacerbating or intermitting, which follows the course of a nervous branch, extends to its ramifications, and seems therefore to be seated in the nerve. It seems to be independent of any structural lesion. Pungitson.

Neu-ral/glo(-jlk), a. Of or pertaining to, or having the character of, neuralgia; as, a neuralgic headache.

Neu-ral/g-(jlk), n. Neuralgia.

Neural/g-(jlk), n. Neuralgia.

Neura

Heu-ra'tien (nt-ra'shin), n. (Biol.) The arrangement or distribution of nerves, as in the leaves of a plant or the wings of an insect; nervation.

Neu-rar'is (nu-raks'is), n. [Neuro- + axis.] (Anal.)

See Axis cylinder, under Axis.

Heu'ren-ter'io (nu'ren-ter'ik), a. [Neuro- + enteric.]

(Anal.) Of or pertaining to both the neuron and the enteron; as, the neurenteric canal, which, in embryos of many vertebrates, connects the medullary tube and the primitive intestine. See Illust of ECTODERN.

Heu'ridin (nu'ri-din), n. [From Neurnes] (Physiol. Chem.) A nontoxic base, OgH₁₄N, found in the putrescent matters of flesh, fish, decaying cheese, etc.

| Meu'ri-lem'ma (nu'ri-lem'na), n. [Nl., from Gr. veipov nerve + λέμμα peel, skin.] (Anal.) (a) The delicate outer sheath of a nerve fiber; the primitive sheath.

(b) The perineurium.

(b) The perineurum.

Meu-fl/1-ty (nt-rl/1-ty), n. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.]

(Physiol.) The special properties and functions of the nerves; that capacity for transmitting a stimulus which

| Neu-rili-ty (nf-rili-ty), n. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] (Physiol.) The special properties and functions of the nerves; that capacity for transmitting a stimulus which belongs to nerves.
| Neu'rine (nt rin or -rēn), n. [Gr. νεῦρον a nerve.] (Physiol. Chem.) A poisonous organic base (a ptomaine) formed in the decomposition of protagon with boiling baryta water, and in the putrefaction of proteid matter. It was for a long time considered identical with choline, a crystalline body originally obtained from bile. Chemically, however, choline is oxyethyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide, while neurine is vinyl-trimethyl-ammonium hydroxide, (Written also neurin.]
| Neurism (nt ril'te)m, n. [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] (Biol.)
| Nerve force. See Vital force, under Vital.
| Neurism (nt ril'te)m, n. [NL, fr. Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] + -itiz.] (Med.) Inflammation of a nerve.
| Neuro-(nt ril-t). [Gr. νεῦρον nerve.] (Anat.) A combining form denoting a nerve, of or perianing to a nerve or the nervous system.
| Neuro-con'tral (-sēn'tral), a. [Neuro-+ central.] (Anat.) Between the neural arch and the centrum of a vertebra; as, the neurocentral nuture. Huzley.
| Neuro-chord (nt ros rill), n. [Neuro-+ central.] (Not'dal), a. (Zool.) See Naurocord.
| Neuro-che (nt ros rill), n. [Neuro-+ cral.] (Zool.) A cordlike organ composed of elastic fibers situated above the ventral nervous cord of annelids, like the earthworm.
| Neuro-cord (nt ros ros ros), n. [Neuro-+ cral.] (Zool.) Neuro-cord (nt ros ros ros), n. [Neuro-+ cral.] (Zool.) Neuro-cord (nt ros ros), n. [Neuro-+ cral.] (Zool.) Nervo-cord (nt ros ros), n. [Neuro-+ cral.] (Zool.) Neuro-cord (nt

neurology.

Neu-rol'o-gist (nt-rol't-jist), n. One who is versed in neurology; also, one skilled in the treatment of nervous diseases

in neurology; another sample of the neuron of science which treats of the nervous system.

|| Neuro'ma (nd-rō'mā), n. [NL. See Neuro-, and -oma.] (Med.) A tumor developed on, or connected with, a nerve, esp. one consisting of new-formed nerve fibers.
|| Neuro-mere (nū'rō-mēr), n. [Neuro- + -mere.] (Anat.) A metameric segment of the cerebro-spinal nerventers.

ous system.

Nou'ro-mus'ou-lar (-mus'kū-lēr), a. [Neuro-+ muscular.] (Physiol.) Nervomuscular.

|| Nou'ron (nū'ron), n.; pl. Neura (-rā). [NL., from
Gr. repor nerve.] (Anat.) The brain and spinal cord;
the cerebro-spinal axis; myelencephalon. B. G. Wilder.

Nou'ro-path'io (nū'rō-rūl'ri), n. Of or pertaing
to neuropathy; of the nature of, or suffering from, nervous disease.

us disease. **Meu-rop's-thy** (nū-rŏp'ā-thỹ), n. [Neuro- + Gr. πά-χαυ, παδεί», to suffer.] (Med.) An affection of the nervus system or of a nerve. **Reu(ro-pod** (nū'rō-pŏd), n. [Neuro- + -pod.] (Zoöl.).

neuropodous animal.

G. Rolleston.

posed to hæmapodous.

G. Rolleston.

Neu'ro-pore (uū'rō-pōr), n. [Neuro- + pore.] (Anat.)

cither end of the embryonic neural canal.
Neu-rop'ter (nu-rop'ta-Neu-rop'ter (nū-rop'ter), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Neurop-



tera. || Neu-rop'. One of the Neuroptera (Mantispa interrupta):
a Young Larva; b Mature Larva. Both
enlarged. c Mature Insect. Nat. size.

n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. νεθρον nerve + πτερόν a wing, fr. πτέσθαι to fly.] (Zohl.) An order of hexapod insects having two pairs of

large, membranous, net-veined wings. The mouth organs are adapted for chewing. They feed upon other insects, and undergo a complete metamorphosis. The ant-lion, hellgamite, and lacewing fly are examples. Formerly, the name was given to a much more extensive group, including the true Neuropters and the Pseudoneuropters.

Neu-rop'ter-al (nfi-rop'ter-al), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Neuropters.

Men-rop ter-al (nű-röp'tær-al), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Neuroptera.

Neu-rop ter-an (-an), n. (Zoöl.) A neuropter.

|| Neu-rop ter-is (-tā-ris), n. [NL., fr. Gr. νεύρον a nerve + πτρις a kind of fern.] (Paleon.) An extensive genus of fossil ferns, of which species have been found from the Devonian to the Triassic formation.

Neu-rop ter-ous (-tār-ūs), a. (Zoöl.) Neuropteral.

Neu-rop ter-ous (-tār-ūs), a. (Zoöl.) Neuropteral.

Neu-ro-sen-sifer-ous (nū'rō-sāb-sīt-fīr-tās), a. [Neuro-ts-sen-sifer-ous] (Zoōl.) Pertaining to, or forming, both nerves and sense organs.

|| N-u-ro'sis (nū-rō'sā), n.; pl. Neuroses (-ēs).

[NL., fr. Gr. νεύρον nerve.] (Mcd.) A functional nervous afic-tion or disease, that is, a disease of the nerves without any appreciable change of nerve structure.

Neuro-skel/e-tal (nū'rō-skēl/e-tal), a. Of or pertaining to the neuroskeleton. [R.]

Neuro-skel/e-ton (-tān), n. [Neuro-+ skeleton which are in relation with the nervous axis and locomotion.

Owen.

Neu'ro-spast (nū'rō-spast), n. [L. neurospaston, Gr. Neu 70-spast (nū'rō-spāst), n. [L. neurospaston, Gr. νευρόσπαστον, fr. νευρόσπαστον drawn by strings.] A puppet. [R.] Dr. H. More. Neu-rot'io (nū-rōt'īk), a. [Gr. νεῦρον netve.] 1. Of or pertaining to the nerves; seated in the nerves; nervous; as, a neurotic disease.
2. Useful in disorders of, or affecting, the nerves. Neu-rot'io, n. 1. A disease seated in the nerves. 2. (Med.) Any toxic agont whose action is mainly directed to the great nerve centers.

receive to the great herve centers.

**P Neurotics as a class include all those poisons whose main action is upon the brain and spinal cord. They may be divided into three orders: (a) Cerebral neurotics, or tetanics, those which affect the spinal cord. (c) Cerebra-spinal neurotics, or the neurotics, or those which affect both brain and spinal cord.

brain and splinat cord.

Neu'ro-tome ($n\bar{u}'r\bar{o}$ -tom), n. [See Neuroromy.] 1. An instrument for cutting or dissecting nerves.

2. (Anat.) A neuromere.

Neu'ro-tom'io-al (-tom'I-kal), a. Of or pertaining to

Neu-rot'o-mist (nt-rot'o-mist), n. One who is skilled

Nou-roi'o-mist (nū-rōt'ō-m'st), n. One who is skilled in or practices neurotony.

Nou-roi'o-my (-m'), n. [Neuro- + Gr. τέμνειν to cut.]

1. The dissection, or anatomy, of the nervous system.

2. (Med.) The division of a nerve, for the relief of neuralgia, or for other purposes.

Nou'ru-la (nū'ru-lā), n. [NL., dim. of Gr. νεύρον a nerve.] (Zoōl.) An embryo of certain invertebrates in the stage when the primitive band is first developed.

Nou'ter (nū'tōr), a. [L., fr. ne not + uter whether; akin to E. whether. See No, and Whether, and cf. Neither. I. Neither the one thing nor the other; on neither side; impartial; neutral. [Archaic]

In all our undertakings (od will be either our friend or our enemy; for Providence never stands neuter.

2. (Gram.) (a) Having a form belonging more espe-

enemy; for Providence never stands neuter.

2. (Gram.) (a) Having a form belonging more especially to words which are not appellations of males or females; expressing or designating that which is of neither sex; as, a neuter noun; a neuter termination; the neuter gender. (b) Intransitive; as, a neuter verb.

3. (Biol.) Having no generative organs, or imperfectly developed ones; sexless. Bee NEUTER, n., 3.

Neuter, n. 1. A person who takes no part in a contest; one who is either indifferent to a cause or forbears tentratives; a recent

to interfere; a neutral.

The world 's no neuter; it will wound or save.

The world 's no neuter; it will wound or save. Young.

2. (Gram.) (a) A noun of the neuter gender; any one of those words which have the terminations usually found in neuter words. (b) An intransitive verb.

3. (Biot.) An organism, either vegetable or animal, which at its maturity has no generative organs, or but imperfectly developed ones, as a plant without stamens or pistils, as the garden Hydrangea; esp., one of the Imperfectly developed females of certain social insects, as of the ant and the common honeybee, which perform the labors of the community, and are called workers.

Neutral (nutral), a. [L. neutralis, fr. neuter. See NEUTER.] 1. Not engaged on either side; not taking part with or assisting either of two or more contending parties; neuter; indifferent.

The heart can not possibly remain neutral, but constantly takes part one way or the other.

Shaftesbury.

2. Neither good nor bad; of medium quality; nid-

takes part one way or the other.

2. Neither good nor bad; of medium quality; middling; not decided or pronounced.

Some things good, and some things ill, do seem,
And neutral some, in her fantastic eye. Sir J. Davies.

3. (Biol.) Neuter. See Neuter, a., 3.
4. (Chem.) Having neither acid nor basic properties; unable to turn red litmus blue or blue litmus red;—said of certain salts or other compounds. Contrasted with acid, and alkaline.

with acid, and alkaline.

Neutral axis, Neutral surface (Mech.), that line or plane, in a beam under transvorse pressure, at which the fibers are neither stretched nor compressed, or where the longitudinal stress is zero. See Aris. —Neutral equilibrium (Mech.), the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that when moved slightly it neither tends to return to its former position nor depart more widely from it, as a perfect sphere or cylinder on a horizontal plane.—Neutral sait (Chem.), a sait formed by the complete replacement of the hydrogen in an acid or base; in the former case by a positive or basic, in the latter by a negative or acid, element or radical.—Neutral tint, a bluish gray pigment, used in water colors, made by mixing indigo or other blue with some warm color. The shades vary greatly.—Neutral vowel, the vowel element having an obscure

and indefinite quality, such as is commonly taken by the vowel in many unaccented syllables. It is regarded by some as identical with the ü in up, and is called also the natural vowel, as unformed by art and effort. See Guide to Pronunciation, \$17.

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Hen'tral (nu'tral), n. A person or a nation that takes o part in a contest between others; one who is neutral. The neutral, as far as his commerce extends, becomes a party in the war.

R. G. Harper.

Weu'tral-ist, n. A neutral; one who professes or

Moutral'i-ty (nt-train'-ty), n. [Cf. F. neutralit-]

1. The state or quality of being neutral; the condition of being unengaged in contests between others; state of taking no part on either side; indifference.

Men who possess a state of neutrality in times of public dan-er, desert the interest of their fellow subjects.

Addison. ger, desert the interest of their fellow subjects. Addison.

2. Indifference in quality; a state neither very good nor bad. [Obs.] Donne.

3. (Chem.) The quality or state of being neutral. See NEUTRAIA, a., 4.

4. (International Law) The condition of a nation or government which refrains from taking part, directly or indirectly, in a war between other powers.

5. Those who are neutral; a combination of neutral powers or states.

powers or states Armed neutrality, the condition of a neutral power, in time of war, which holds itself ready to resist by force any aggression of either belligerent.

Neu'tral-i-za'tion (nū'tral-i-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. neutralisation.] 1. The act or process of neutralizing, or the state of being neutralized.

or the state of being neutralized.

2. (Chem.) The act or process by which an acid and a base are combined in such proportions that the resulting compound is neutral. See NEUTRAL, a., 4.

Neutral-ize (nū/tral-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. NEUTRAL-IZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. NEUTRALIZING (-izing).]

[Cf. F. neutralizer.]

1. To render neutral; to reduce to a state of neutrality.

So here I am neutralized again. Sir W. Scott.

to a state of neutrality.

So here I am neutralized again. Sir W. Scott.

2. (Chem.) To render inert or imperceptible the peculiar affinities of, as a chemical substance; to destroy the effect of; as, to neutralize an acid with a base.

3. To destroy the peculiar properties or opposite dispositions of; to reduce to a state of indifference or inefficiency; to counteract; as, to neutralize parties in government; to neutralize efforts, opposition, etc.

Counter citations that neutralize each other. E. Everett.

Neu'ral-i'ger (-i'ver), n. One who, or that which, neutralizes; that which destroys, disguises, or renders inert the peculiar properties of a body.

Neu'ral-iy, adv. In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neu'ral-iy, dv. In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neu'ral-iy, dv. In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neu'ral-iv, dv. In a neutral manner; without taking part with either side; indifferently.

Neu'ral-iv, dv. In a neutral manner; the unit of perfect of the side; indifferently.

Neva'dite (név'dit), n. [F., fr. L. niz, nivis, snow.] (Gcol.) The upper part of a glacier, above the limit of perfectual snow. See Glacier.

Nev'en (név'n), v. t. [Icel. nefna. v/267.] To name; to mention; to utter. [Obs.]

As oft I head my lord them neven. Chaucer.

Nev'er (név'er), adv. [AS. næfre, ne not, no + æfre ever.] I. Not syer, not, at aux time; at no time.

Nev'er (nev'er), adv. [AS. næfre; ne not, no + æfre 'er.] 1. Not ever; not at any time; at no time, ever.] 1. Not ever; not as whicher past, present, or future.

Death still draws nearer, never seeming near.

2. In no degree; not in the least; not.

Whoseever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see never the worse.

And he answered him to never a word. Matt. xxvii. 14.

What has a sweet much used in composition with preparticiples to form adjectives, as in never-ceasing, ne dying, never-ending, never-fading, never-fading, testing its usual signification.

taining its usual signification.

Never a deal, not a bit. [Obs.] Chaucer. — Never so, as never before; more than at any other time, or in any other circumstances; especially; particularly; — now often expressed or replaced by ever so.

Ask me never so much dower and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

A fear of battery, . . . though never so well grounded, is no Blackstone.

ureas.

**Mev'er-more' (-mor'), adv. Never again: at no time creafter.

Where springtime of the Heaperdes Begins, but endeth nevermore.

Long/ellow.

Nev'er-the-lat'er (-the-lat'er), adv. or conj. Never-

Nev'er-the-lat'er (-the-haver),
theless. [Obs.]
Nev'er-the-less' (-lös'), adv. or conj. [Never + the
(see The by that) + less.] Not the less; notwithstanding; in spite of that; yet.
No chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous inevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of
lichteousness. Syn. - However; at least; yet; still. See However.

metal : a new planet : new scene

3. Newly beginning or recurring; starting anew; now

commencing; different from what has been; as, a new year; a new course or direction.

4. As if lately begun or made; having the state or quality of original freshness; also, changed for the better; renovated; unworn; untried; unspent; as, rest and travel made him a new man.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a new life. Rk. of Com. Prayer. Men after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost

5. Not of ancient extraction, or of a family of ancient descent; not previously known or famous. Add.
6. Not habituated; not familiar; unaccustomed. Addison.

New to the plow, unpracticed in the trace.

7. Fresh from anything; newly come. New from her sickness to that northern air. Dryden.

New from her sickness to that northern air. Dryden.

New birth. See under Birth. New Church, or New
Jerusalem Church, the church holding the doctrines taught
by Emanuel Swedenborg. See Swedenborganes of God, so as to be governed by new and holy motives. — New
hand, land cleared and cultivated for the first time. — New
light. (Zool.) See Crappie. — New moon. (a) The moon
in its first quarter, or when it first appears after being
invisible. (b) The day when the new moon is first seen;
the first day of the lunar month, which was a holy day
among the Jews. 2 Kings iv. 23. — New Red Sandtone
(Geol.), an old name for the formation inmediately above
the coal measures or strata, now divided into the Permian
and Trias. See Sandenone. New style. See Style.—
New Testament. See under Testament. — New world, the
land of the Western Hemisphere; — so called because
not known to the inhabitants of the Eastern Hemisphere
until recent times. until recent times.

Syn. - Novel; recent; fresh; modern. See Novel. New (nu), adv. Newly; recently.

III New is much used in composition, adverbially, in the sense of newly, recently, to qualify other words, as in new-born, new-formed, new-found, new-mown. Of new, anew. [Obs.] .. Chaucer.

Of new, anew. [Obs.]

New, v. t. & i. To make new; to renew. [Obs.]

New'born' (nū/hōrn'), a. Recently born.

New'come' (nū/kūm'), a. Recently come.

New'com'er (-kūm'ēr), n. One who has lately come.

New'el (nū'ēl), n. [From Nzw. Cf. Novel..] A novelty; a new thing. [Obs.]

New'el (nū'ēl), n. [OF. nual, F. noyau stone, of truit, noyau d'esculier newel, fr. L. nucalis like a nut. fr. nur. nucis. nut. Cf.

noyau a escatter newei, it. L. nucats like a nut, fr. nuz, nucis, nut. Cf.
Nowel the inner wall of a mold, Nucleus.] (Arch.) The upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind; hence, in stairs having straight flights, the principal post at the foot of a staircase, or the secondary ones at the andings. See Hollow newel, under

New'ian'gle (nu'fan'g'l), a. [New **Hongie.] Eager for novelties; desirous of changing. [Obs.]

So newfangel be they of their meat.

Chaucer. novelties; de-

New tangle, v. t. To change by introducing novelties. [Obs.]
New tangled (g'ld), a. 1. New of Staircase.

Maw fangled (g'ld), a. 1. New of Staircase.

New fangled nonenclature." in Sir W. Hamilton.

Sir W. Hamilton. newfangled nomenclature."

2. Disposed to change; inclined to novelties; given to now theories or fashions. "Newfangled teachers."

1 Tim. vi. (heading). "Newfangled men." Latimer.

Newfangled-ness, n. Affectation of, or fondness for, novelty; vain or affected fashion or form.

Newfangle-ness (-g'l-nös), n. [OE. newfanglenes.

See Fangle.] Newfangledness. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Proud newfangleness in their apparel. Kohynson (More's Utopia).

Proud neuglangleness in their appurel. Robynson (More's Utopia).

New'ian'glist (-glYst), n. One who is eager for novelties or desirous of change. [Obs.] Tooker.

New'ian'gly (-glY), adv. In a newfangled manner; with eagerness for novelty. [Obs.] Sir T. More. New'iash'doned (nū'lšah'done) a. Made in a new form, or lately come into fashion.

New'ound-land' (nū'lšund-länd', often nū-found'-länd), n. 1. An island on the coast of British North America, famed for the fishing grounds in its vicinity.

2. A Newfoundland dog. Tennyson.



ng.] **New'ish**,a. Some-

what new; nearly new. Bacon. New'ly, adv.
1. Lately; recently.

He rubbed it o'er with newly gathered mint. Dryden.

Head of Newfoundland Dog.

2. Anew; afresh; freshly.

And the refined mind doth newly fashion Into a fairer form.

New'mar'ket (nū'mar'ket), n. [From Newmarket, England.] A long, closely fitting cloak.
New'-mod'el (nū'möd'čl), v. t. To remodel.
New'ness (nū'nös), n. The quality or state of being new; as, the newness of a system; the newness of a scene; newness of life.

News (nuz), n. [From New: cf. F. nouvelles. News is plural in form, but is commonly used with a singular verb.] 1. A report of recent occurrences; information of something that has lately taken place, or of something before unknown; fresh tidings; recent intelligence.

Evil news rides post, while good news baits.

2. Something strange or newly happened.

It is no news for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich.

3. A bearer of news; a courier; a newspaper. [Obs.] There cometh a news thither with his horse.

News'-book' (-book'), n. A newspaper. [Obs.] News'boy' (-boi'), n. A boy who distributes or s

Nows'boy' (-boi'), n. A boy who distributes or sens newspapers.

Nows'-let'ter (-lét'těr), n. A circular letter, written or printed for the purpose of disseminating news. This was the name given to the earliest English newspapers.

Nows'man (-män), n. ; pl. Nawsman (-män). 1. One who brings news. [Obs.]

2. A man who distributes or sells newspapers.

Nows'mon' ger (-uhn'gür), n. One who deals in news; one who is active in hearing and telling news.

news; one who is active in hearing and telling news.

News'pa'per (-pā'pēr), n. A sheet of paper printed and distributed, at stated intervals, for conveying intelligence of passing events, advocating opinions, etc.; a public print that circulates news, advertisements, proceedings of legislative bodies, public announcements, etc.

News'room' (-rōōm'), n. A room where news is collected and disseminated, or periodicals are sold; a reading room supplied with newspapers, magazines, etc.

News'-vond'er (-vēnd'ēr), n. A seller of newspapers.

News'-writ'er (-vil'ēr), n. One who gathered news for, and wrote, news-letters.

News'-ke' (-v. Roll of news: abounding in infor-

News'-writ'er (-rīt'ēr), n. One who gathered news for, and wrote, news-letters.

News'y (-\vec{y}), a. Full of news; abounding in information as to current events. [Cotton].

Nowt (nitt), n. [OE. evel, evele, AB. efete, with n prefixed, on evel being understood as a newl. Cf. Ext.] (Zoil.) Any one of several species of small aquatic salmanders. The common British species are the created newt (Triton cristatus) and the smooth newt (Lophinus punctatus). In America, Diemicrylus viridescens is one of the most abundant species.



American Newt (Diemictulus viridescens). (%)

New-to'ni-an (nū-tō'nĭ-an), a. Of or pertaining to ir Isaac Newton, or his discoveries.

Bir Isaac Newton, or his discoveries.

Newtonian philosophy, the philosophy of Sir Isaac Newton:—applied to the doctrine of the universe as expounded in Newton's "Principia," to the modern or experimental philosophy (as opposed to the theories of Descartes and others), and, most frequently, to the matimatical theory of universal gravitation.—Newtonian telescope (Astron.), a reflecting telescope, in which rays from the large speculum are received by a plane mirror placed diagonally in the axis, and near the open end of the tube, and thrown at right angles toward one side of the tube, where the image is formed and viewed through the eyeplece.—Newtonian theory of light. See the Note under LIGHT.

New-to'mi-an, n. A follower of Newton.

New'-year' (nū'yēr'), a. Of or pertaining to, or suitable for, the commencement of the year; as, New-year

gitts or odes.

New 'Year's' Day' (nū' yērz' dā'). The first day of a calendar year; the first day of January. Often colloquially abbreviated to New Year's or New Year.

New Zea'land (nū' zē'land). A group of islands in

outh Pacific Ocean.

New Zealand fax. (a) (Rot.) A tall, liliaceous herb (Pharmium tenar), having very long, sword-shaped, distichous leaves which furnish a fine, strong fiber very valuable for cordage and the like. (b) The fiber itself.—New Zealand tea (Rot.), a myrtaceous shrub (Leptospermum xeoparium) of New Zealand and Australia, the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea.

the leaves of which are used as a substitute for tea.

Nex'i-ble (něks'i-b'l), a. [L. nexibilis, from meetere, nezum, to bind.] That may be knit together. [R.]

Next (někst), a., superl. of Nign. [AS. něhst, nichst, nijhst, superl. of neáh nigh. See Night.] 1. Nearest in place; having no similar object intervening. Chaucer.

Was next her side in order sat the rest.

Fear followed me so hard, that I fled the next way.

Banyan.

2. Nearest in time; as, the next day or hour.
3. Adjoining in a series; immediately preceding or following in order.

None could tell whose turn should be the next.

4. Nearest in degree, quality, rank, right, or relation; as, the next heir was an infant.

The man is near of kin unto us, one of our next kinsmen.

Ruth ii. 20

Neth ii. 20.

Next is usually followed by to before an object, but to is sometimes omitted. In such cases next is considered by many grammarians as a preposition.

Next friend (Law), one who represents an infant, a married woman, or any person who can not appear sui juris, in a suit at law.

m a suit at law. In the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding; as, this man follows next.

|| Nex'us (nëks'dis), n. [L.] Connection; tle.

Man is doubtless one by some subtle nexts . . . extending from the new-born infant to the superannusted dotard. De Ouincey.

Process of the first parts of th

subdivision of the American Upper Silurian system, embracing the Medina, Clinton, and Niagara epochs. The rocks of the Niagara spoch, mostly limestones, are extensively distributed, and at Niagara Falls consist of about elighty feet of shale supporting a greater thickness of limestone, which is gradually undermined by the removal of the shale. See Chart of Geology.

Ni/as (mi/as), n. [F. niats. See Eyas.] A young huwk; an eyas; hence, an unsophisticated person. [Obs.]

Nib (nit), n. [A variant of neb.] L. A small and pointed thing or part; a point; a prong. "The little nib or fructifying principle."

2. (Zoūl.) The bill or beak of a bird; the neb.

3. The points of a pen; also, the pointed part of a pen; a short pen adapted for insertion in a holder.

4. One of the handles which project from a seythe math; also [Prov. Eng.], the shaft of a wagon.

Nib, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nibbed (nibd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nibshol.] To furnish with a nib; to point; to mend the point of; as, to nib a pen.

snath; also [Prov. Eng.], the share of the control of the control

Nib'ble, v. i. To bite upon something gently or cautiously; to eat a little of a thing, as by taking small bits cautiously; as, fishes nibble at the balt.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly alls a-nibbling at one single passage.

Tillotson.

ulla anibbling at one single passage.

Nib'ble, n. A small or cautious bite.

Nib'bler (-blêr), n. One who, or that which, nibbles.

You tell me what the wits say of your book. But these combblers at the outside.

By Maximuton.

Nib'bling-ly (-bling-ly), adv. In a nibbling manner;

|| Ni-ca'gua (nê-kä'gwā), n. (Zoöl.) The laughing fal-

on. See under Laughino. **Nio/a-ra/gua wood/** (nYk/a-ra/gwa wood/). Brazil

wood.

Nico-lite (nik'kĉ-lit), n. [From NL. niccolum nickel.] (Min.) A mineral of a copper-red color and metallic luster; an arsenide of nickel; — called also copper-nickel, kupfernickel.

Nico (nis), a. [Compar. Nicer (ni'sēr); superl. Nicer.] [OE., foolish, fr. OF. nice ignorant, fool, fr. L. nescius ignorant; ne not + scius knowing, scire to know. Perhaps influenced by E. nesh delicate, soft. See No, and Science.] 1. Foolish; silly; simple; ignorant; also, weak; effeminate. [Obs.]

But say that we ben wise and nothing nice. Chaucer.

2. Of trifling moment; unimportant; trivial. [Obs.]

The letter was not nice, but full of charge

The letter was not nice, but full of charge Of dear import.

3. Overscrupulous or exacting; hard to please or satisfy; fastidious in small matters.

Curious not knowing, not exact but nice.

And to taste Think not I shall be nice.

Think not I shall be nice.

4. Delicate; refined; dainty; pure.

Dear love, continue nice and chaste.

Anice and subtile happiness.

Mitton.

5. Apprehending slight differences or delicate distinctions; distinguishing accurately or minutely; carefully discriminating; as, a nice tuste or judgment. "Our author happy in a judge so nice." Pope. "Nice verbal criticism." Coleridge.

6. Done or made with careful labor; suited to excite

6. Done or made with carrein lanor; since to excite admiration on account of exactness; evidencing great skill; exact; fine; finished; as, nice proportions, nice workmanship, a nice application; exactly or fastidiously discriminated; requiring close discrimination; as, a nice point of law, a nice distinction in philosophy.

The difference is too nice Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice

Syn. - Dainty; delicate; exquisite; fine; accurate; exact; correct; precise; particular; scrupulous; punctilious; fastidious; squeamish; finical; effeminate; silly.

Miooly, adv. In a nice manner.
Mioone (ni's sin or nt-son'; 277), a. [L. Nicaeus, fr. Nicaeu Nice, Gr. Nicaeu Nice, do to the council held

town of Asia Minor, or to the ecumenical council held there A. D. 325.

Niceae Creed (Theol.), a summary of Christian faith, composed and adopted by the Council of Nice, against Arianism, A. D. 325, altered and confirmed by the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 331, and by subsequent councils.

Niceaes (nis/nes), n. Quality or state of being nice.

Nicety (nis/nes), n. Nicety. [R.]

Nice-ty (nis/nes-ty), n.; pl. Niceries

(-ti2). [Of niceté foolishness.] 1. The quality or state of being nice (in any of the senses of that word).

The miller smiled of her nicety. Chaucer.

2. Delicacy or exactness of percep-

2. Delicacy or exactness of perception; minuteness of observation or of discrimination; precision.

3. A delicate expression, act, mode of treatment, distinction, or the like; a

minute distinction. The fineness and nicetics of words. Locke. To a nicety, with great exactness or

accuracy.

Miche (nich), n. [F., fr. It. nichia, prop., a shell-like recess in a wall, fr. nichia, a shell-fike recess, gen-tectural Vascus, las.] A cavity, hollow, or recess, generally within the thickness of a wall, for a statue, bust,

or other erect ornament. Hence, any similar position. literal or figurative.

Images defended from the injuries of the weather by niches f stone wherein they are placed.

Evelyn. Miched (nicht), a. Placed in a niche. "Those niched napes of noble mold."

Tennyson.

Migney (nices), α. Items, b. Items,

Old Nick, the evil one; the devil. [Collog.]

Mick, n. [Akin to Nock.] 1. A notch cut into something; as: (a) A score for keeping an account; a reckoning, [Obs.] (b) (Print.) A notch cut crosswise in the shank of a type, to assist a compositor in placing it properly in the stick, and in distribution. W. Savage. (c) A broken or indented place in any edge or surface; as, with in chine. nicks in china.

2. A particular point or place considered as marked by a nick; the exact point or critical moment.

To cut it off in the very nick. Howell.

This nick of time is the critical occasion for the gaining of a

L'Estrange.

Description.

Nick, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nicken (nikt); p. pr. & vb. n. Nickino.]

1. To make a nick or nicks in; to notch; to keep count of or upon by nicks; as, to nick a stick, tally, etc.

2. To mar; to deface; to make ragged, as by cutting with the number of the nicken numbers of t

2. To mar; to deface; to make ragged, as by cutting nicks or notches in.

And thence proceed to nicking sashes. The itch of his affection should not then Have nicked his captainship. Shak.

3. To suit or fit into, as by a correspondence of nicks;

Words nicking and resembling one another are applicable to different significations.

Camden.

4. To hit at, or in, the nick; to touch rightly; to strike at the precise point or time.

The just season of doing things must be nicked, and all accidents improved.

L'Estranac.

5. To make a cross cut or cuts on the under side of (the tail of a horse, in order to make him carry it higher).

Nick, v. t. To nickname; to style. [Obs.]

For Warbeck, as you nick him, came to me. Ford.

Nick'ar nut' (n'k'ôr n'út') Nick'ar tree' (trê').

(Bot.) Same as Nicker nut', Nicker tree' (trê').

(Bot.) Same as Nicker nut, Nicker tree' (trê').

(Bot.) Same as Nicker nut.

Nick'el (n'k'el), n. [G., fr. Sw. nickel, abbrev. from Sw. kopparnickel copper-nickel, a name given in derision, as it was thought to be a base ore of copper. The origin of the second part of the word is uncertain. Cf. Kuppennickel, Copper-nickel. 1. (Chem.) A bright silvernickel, Copper-nickel. 1. (Chem.) A bright silvernickel, Copper-nickel. 1. to cours combined with and, malleable, and ductile. It occurs combined with sulphur in millertie, with arsenie in the mineral niccolite, and with arsenie and sulphur in nickel glance. Symbol Ni. Atomic weight 55.6.

The On account of its permanence in air and inertness to oxidation, it is used in the smaller coins, for plating iron, brass, etc., for chemical apparatus, and in certain alloys, as German silver. It is magnetic, and is very frequently accompanied by cobalt, both being found in meteoric iron.

2. A small coin made of or containing nickel; esp., a ve-cent piece. [Colloq. U. S.]

Nickel silver, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc; — usually called German silver; called also argentan.

five-cont piece. [Collog. U. S.]

Nickel silver, an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc; —
usually called German silver; called also argentan.

Mick-el'ic (nik-ĕl'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or
containing, nickel; specifically, designating compounds
in which, as contrasted with the nickelous compounds,
the metal has a higher valence; as, nickelic oxide.

Mick'el-il'gr-ous (nik'ĕl'if'ēr-fis), a. [Nickel +
-ferous.] Containing nickel; as, nickeliferous iron.

Mick'el-ine (nik'ĕl-in or -ēn), n. 1. (Chem.) An
alloy of nickel, a variety of German silver.

2. (Min.) Niccolite.

Nick'el-ous (-ās), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or
designating, those compounds of nickel in which, as contrasted with the nickelic compounds, Frankland.

Mick'el-ous (-ās), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or
designating, those compounds of nickel in which, as contrasted with the nickelic compounds, Frankland.

Mick'el-ous (-ās), n. [From Nick, v. t.] 1. One of the
night brawlers of London formerly noted for breaking
windows with half-pence. [Cant] Arbuthnot.

2. The cutting lip which projects downward at the
edge of a boring bit and cuts a circular groove in the
wood to limit the size of the hole that is bored.

Mick'er nut' (nit'). A rounded seed, rather smaller
than a nutnneg, having a hard smooth shell, and a yellowish or bluish color. The seeds grow in the prickly
pods of tropical, woody climbers of the genus Cwantpinia. C. Bonduc has yellowish seeds; C. Bonducella
bluish gray. [Spelt also neckar nut, nickar nut.]

Mick'er tree' (tre'). (Bol.) The plant producing
nicker nuts. [Written also neckar tree and nickar tree.]

Nick'ing, n. [From Nick, v. t.] (Coal Mining) (n)

The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face.

(b) nl. Small coal produced in making the nicking.

Nick'ing, n. [From Nick, v. t.] (Coal Mining) (n)

The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the face.

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Nick'ing, n. [From Nick, v. t.] (Coal Mining) (n)

The cutting made by the hewer at the side of the

You nickname virtue; vice you should have spoke. Shak:
I altogether disclaim what has been nicknamed the dostrine
of finality.

Macaulay.

Nic'o-la'i-tan (ulk'5-la'i-tan), n. [So called from Nicolas of Antioch, mentioned in Acts vi. 5.] (Ecci. Hist.) One of certain corrupt persons in the early church at Epiesus, who are censured in Rev. ii. 6, 16.
Ni-loo'itan (ni-kô'sham), n. [F. nicotione; — so called from Nicot, who first introduced it into France, A. D. 1500.] Tobacco. [R.]
Ni-loo'itan, a. Pertaining to, or derived from, tobacco. [R.]
See Nicotione (R.)

Mi-ortian, a. Pertaining to, or derived from, to-bacco. [R.]

| Mi-ortia'ms (-shi-s'ns), n. [NL. See Nicotian.]
(Bot.) A genus of American and Asiatic solanaceous herbs, with viscid foliage and funnel-shaped blossoms. Several species yield tobacco. See Tobacco.

Mi-ortia-mine (ni-ko'shi-s-hin or -sōu), n. [F. nicotianine. See Nicotian.] (Chem.) A white waxy substance having a lot, bitter taste, extracted from tobacco leaves and called also tobacco camphor.

Mi-ortio (ni-kōt'lk), a. (Chem.) Nicotinic.

Ni-ortidine (1-din or d-sūn), n. [Nicotine + pyridine.] (Chem.) A complex, oily, nitrogenous base, isomeric with nicotine, and obtained by the reduction of certain derivatives of the pyridine group.

Nicotine (nik's-tin or -tōn), n. [F. nicotine. See Nicotian.] (Chem.) An alkaloid which is the active principle of tobacco. It is a colorless, transparent, oily inquid, laving an aerid odor, and an aerid burning taste. It is intensely poisonous.

liquid, having an acrid odor, and an acrid burning taste. It is intensely poisonous. Ure.

Nico-tin'le (nik'ō-tin'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, nicotine; nicotie;—used specifically to designate an acid related to pyridine, obtained by the oxidation of nicotine, and called nicotinic acid.

Nic'tate (nik'tāt), v. i. [L. nicture, nictuum, from nicere to beckon.] To wink; to nictitate.

Nic-ta'tion (nik-tā'shin), n. [L. nictutio: cf. F. nictation.] The act of winking; nictitation.

Nic'ti-tate (nik'tī-tāt), v. i. [See Nictate.] To wink; to nictate.

Nictitating mambrane (Anat.). a thin membrane, found

Mictitating membrane (Anat.), a thin membrane, found in many animals at the inner angle, or beneath the lower lid, of the eye, and capable of being drawn across the eyeball; the third eyelid; the haw.

Nic'tl-ta'tion (-ta'shūn), n. The act of winking.
Nic'tl-ta'tion (-ta'shūn), n. The act of winking.
Nic'tl-men'tal (nic'tl-men'tal), a. [L. nidamentum
materials for a nest, fr. nidus nest. See Nest.] (Zoöt.)
Of, pertaining to, or bearing, eggs or egg capsules; as,
the nidamental capsules of certain gastropouls; nidamental glands. See Hust. of Dibranchitats.

Of, pertaining to, or occaming the nidamental capsules of certain gastropods; nidamental glands. See Illust, of Dirranchata.

Ni'da-ry (ni'dà-ry), n. [L. nidus a nest.] A collection of nests. [R.]

Nido (nid), n. [L. nidus a nest: cf. F. nid.] A nestin; a brood; as, a nide of pheasants. [Obs.]

Ni'dor-ing (ni'dòr-ing), a. [See Nide.] Infamous; dastardly. [Obs.]

Nidg'er-y (nij'er-y), n. [See Nider.] A trifle; a place of foolery. [Obs.]

Nidg'et (nij'et), n. [Written also nigget, nigeot.] [Cf. F. nigand a booby, fool, OF. niger to play the fool. A fool; an idiot; a coward. [Obs.]

Nid'-if-oate (nid'I-fl-kū), n. i. [imp. & p. p. Nidratho (kā'tōd); p. pr. & v. h. Nidricatho.] L. nidificare, nidipicatum; nidus nest + -ficare (in comp.) to make. See -ry, and cf. Nest.] To make a nest.

Where are the fishes which nidificated in trees? Lowell.

Nid'-fl-oa'tion (n'd'I-fl-kū'shūn), n. [Cf. F. nidifica-

where are the manes which manifested in trees I Lovest.

Nid'1:fi-ar'tion (n'd'I-fi-Ar'shim), n. [Cf. F. nidification.] The act or process of building a nest.

Ni'ding (n'd'ng), n. [Written also nithing.] [AS.

ni'ding (n'd'ng), n. [Written also nithing.] [AS.

ni'ding (n'd'ng), n. [Written also nothing.] [AS.

He is worthy to be called a niding. Honell

He is worthy to be called a niding. Howell.

Ni'dor (ni'dôr), n. [L.] Scent or savor of meat or food, cooked or cooking. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Ni'dor-ons (-6s'), a. Nidorous. [R.] Arbuthnot.

Ni'dor-ous (-ūs), a. [L. nidorosus steaming, recking: cf. F. nidoroux. See Nidor.] Resembling the smell or taste of roast meat, or of corrupt animal matter. [R.]

Nid'u-lant (ni'd'-lant), a. [L. nidulans, p. pr. : cf. F. nidulant.] 1. Nestling, as a bird in its nest.

2. (Bot.) Lying loose in pulp or cotton within a berry or pericarp, as in a nest.

Nid'u-late (-lāt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Nidularte.

Rid'u-late (-lāt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Nidulari, ir. nidulus, dim. of nidus a nest.] To make a nest, as a bird. [R.]

Cockeran.

Nid'u-la'tion (-lū'shūn), n. The time of remaining in

Nid'u-la'tion (-la'shun), n. The time of remaining in the nest. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Mid'u-lite (nid'ū-lit), n. [L. nidulus a little nest.]

(Paleon.) A Silurian fossil, formerly supposed to consist

of eggs.

M'dus (ni'dus), n.: pl. Nipi (-di). [L. See Nidz,
NEST.] A nest: a repository for the eggs of kirds, insects,
etc.; a breeding place; esp., the place or substance where
parasites or the germs of a disease effect lodgment or

parasites or the germs of a disease effect lodgment or are developed.

Ricce (nës), n. [OE. nece, F. nièce, LL. neptia, for L. neptis a granddaughter, niece, akin to nepos. See NEPIEW.]

2. A relative, in general; especially, a descendant, whether male or female; a granddaughter or a grandson. [Obs.]

3. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-ladaw or sister, index.

2. A daughter of one's brother or sister, or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law.

Mief (185). n. See Neif, the fist.

Miellist (11-51/18t). n. One who practices the style of ornamentation called nicilo.

Mi-61/10 (-16). n. [It. nicilo, LL. nigellum a black or blackin namel, fr. L. nigellus, dim. of niger black. See Negro, and of. Anneal.]

1. A metallic alloy of a deep black color.

2. The art, process, or method of decorating metal with incised designs filled with the black alloy.

3. A plece of metal. or any other object, so decorated.

3. A piece of metal, or any other object, so decorated.
4. An impression on paper taken from an ancient incised decoration or metal plate.

Nitle (nit'l), n. [OF.] A trifle. [Obs.] Chaucer.

You miggle not with your conscience and religion. Hassinger.

2. To act or walk mineingly. [Prov. Eng.]

3. To fret and snarl about trifles. [Prov. Eng.]

Niggler (nig'gler), n. One who niggles.

Nigh (ni), a. [Compar. Nioher (-er); superl. Nioher, or Next (nekst.).] [Or. nigh, neigh, neigh, neih, AS.

neah, neh; akin to D. na, adv., OS. näh, a., OliG. näh,
G. nah, a., nach to, after, leel. nä (in comp.) nigh, Goth.

nähev, nehwa, adv., nigh. Gf. Nexn, Nicohenon, Next.]

1. Not distant or remote in place or time; near.

The loud tumult shows the battle nigh. 2. Not remote in degree, kindred, circumstances, etc.; osely allied; intimate. "Nigh kinsmen." Knolles. Ye... are made nigh by the blood of Christ. Eph. n. 13. Syn.—Near; close; adjacent; contiguous; present; sirthlyoping.

neighboring. Nigh, adv. [AS. nchh, nch. See Nigh, a.] 1. In situation near in place or time, or in the course of

a situation now events; near.

He was sick, nigh unto death.

He drew not nigh unheard: the angel bright, Ere he drew nigh, his radiant visage turned. Milton.

2. Almost; nearly; as, he was nigh dead.

Nigh, v. t. & i. To draw nigh (to); to approach; to me near. [Obs.]

Nigh, prep. Near to; not remote or distant from.
Was not this nigh shore?"

Shak.

Nigh/ly, dv.. In a near relation in place, time, de-

Nighly, adv. In a near relation in place, time, de-ree, etc.; within a little; almost. [Obs.]

A cube and a sphere . . . nighly of the same bigness. Locke.

A cube and a sphere . . . nighty of the same bigness. Locke.

Nigh'ness, n. The quality or state of being nigh.

[R.] "Nighness of blood." Holinshed.

Night (nit), n. [OE. night, niht, AS. neatt, niht; akin to D. nacht, OS. & OHG. nath, G. nacht, litt. nott, Sw. natt, Dan. nat, Goth. nahts, Lith. naktis, Russ. nocke, W. nos, Ir. nochd, L. noz, nockis, Gr. vvič, vvrvoš, Skr. nakta, nakti. '4265. Cf. Equinox, Noccurnal.]

1. That part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; esp., the time between dusk and dawn, when there is no light of the sun, but only moonlight, starlight, or artificial light.

cial light.

God called the light Day, and the darkness He called

2. Hence: (a) Darkness; obscurity; concealment.

2. Hence: (a) Darkness; obscurity; concealment.

Nature and nature's laws lay hid in night. Pop.

(b) Intellectual and moral darkness; ignorance. (c) A state of affliction; adversity; as, a dreary night of sorrow. (d) The period after the close of life; death. She slosed her cyes in everlasting night. Dryden.

(e) A lifeless or unenlivened period, as when nature seems to sleep. "Sad winter's night." Spenser.

F Night is sometimes used, esp. with participles, in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, night-blooming, night-born, night-warbling, etc.

Night by night, Night after night, nightly; many nights.

So help me God, as I have watched the night, Ay, night by night, in studying good for England. Shak. Ny, night by night, in studying good for England. Shak.

Night bird. (Zoil). (a) The moor hen Gallinula chloropus). (b) The Manx chearwater (Puffinix Anglorum).

Night blindness. (Med.) See Hauraldoria. Night crow, as bird that cries in the night. — Night dog, a dog that hunts in the night, — Night erow, a bird that cries in the night. — Night dog, a dog that hunts in the night, — used by poachers. — Night are (d) Fire burning in the night. (b) Ignis fatus: Will-o'the-wisp; Jack-with-a-lantern. — Night fiver (Zoil.), any creature that flies in the night, as some birds and insects. — Night glass, a spyglass constructed to concentrate a night. Totlen.— Night green, iodine green. — Night hawk (Zoil.), au American bird (Chordciles Virginiumus), allied

| Mig/gard (nig/gard), n. [Icel. hnäggr niggardly, stingy +-ard; cf. Sw. njugg. A8. hnehm.] A person meanly close and covetous; one who spends grudgingly; a stingy, parsimonious fellow; a miser. Chancer.

A penurious niggard of his wealth.
Be niggardls of advice on no pretense. Pope.

Mig/gard, a. Like a niggard; meanly covetous or parsimonious; niggardly; miserly; stingy.
Mig/gard-ise (-iz), n. Niggardliness. [Obs.] Spenser.
Mig/gard-ise (-iz), n. Niggardliness. [Obs.] Spenser.
Mig/gard-ise (-iz), n. Niggardlines is not good husbandry. Addison.
Mig/gard-ly, a. Meanly covetous or avaricious in dealing with others; stingy; niggard.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for steatened to be nongardly.

Syn. — Avaricious; covetous; parsimonious; sparing; miserly; penurious; sordid; stingy. See Avanticous.
Mig/gard-d.ship, n. Niggardliness. [Obs.] Kr. Lipot.
Mig/gard-d.ship, n. Niggardliness. [Obs.] Chancer.
Mig/gard-d.ship, n. Niggardliness. [O

what night vule now about this haunted grove? Shak—Night sight. (Med.) See NyCTALOPIA. —Night sight. (Med.) See NyCTALOPIA. —Night snap, a night thicf. (Canl) Hean. & Fl. —Night soll, human excrement;—so called because in cities it is collected by night and carried away for manure. —Night spell, a charmagainst accidents at night. —Night swallow (Zool.), the nightjar. Night walk, a walk in the evening or night. —Night walker. (a) One who walks in his sleep; a somman-bullst; a noctambulist. (b) One who roves about in the night for evil purposes; specifically, a prostitute who walks the streets. —Night walking. (a) Walking in one's sleep; somman-bullstm; moctambulistm. (b) Walking the streets at night with evil designs. —Night warbler (Zool.), the sedge warbler (Acroscyhalus phragmitis;—called also night singer. (Prov. Eng.)—Night watch. (a) A period in the night, as distinguished by the change of watch. (b) A watch, or guard, to afford protection in the night. —Night watcher, one who watcheds with evil designs. —Night witch. Same as Night hag, above.

Night'-bloom'ing (nit/bloom'Ing), a. Blooming in What night rule now about this haunted grove? Shak

Night'-bloom'ing (nit'bloom'Ing), a. Blooming in

Night-blooming cereus. (Bot.) See Note under CEREUS. Night'cap' (-kap'), n. 1. A cap worn in bed to pro-

cet the head, or in undress.

2. A potion of spirit drank at bedtime. [Cant] Wright.

Night'dress' (dres'), n. A nightgown.

Night'ed, a. 1. Darkened; clouded. [R.] Shak.

2. Overtaken by night; belated. Beau. & Fl.

Night'er-tale (nit'er-tal), n. [Cf. Icel. nätturpel.]

Period of night; nighttime. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Night'-spod' (di'), a. Capable of seeing at night; harp-eyed. "Your night-eyed Tiberlus." B. Jonson.

Night'fall' (fal'), n. The close of the day. Swift.

Night'-faring (-far'Ing), a. Going or traveling in he night.

He night.

Gay.
**Might'gown' (-goun'), n. A loose gown used for uncess; also, a gown used for a sleeping garment.

**Might'in-gale (nit'In-gal), n. [OE. nihtegale, night
**water AS. with the state of the st

Night'in-gale (i inguide, AS. nitte-gale; nitt night + gala n to sing, akin to E. yell; ct. D. nachtegaal, OS. nahtigala, OHG. nachtigala, G. nachtigala, Sw. näktergal, Dan. nattergal. See Night, and Yell. [2001.] A small, plain, brown and gray European



smail, plant, order and gray European song bird(Luscinia luscinia).

Nightingale (Luscinia luscinia).

Nightingale (Luscinia luscinia).

Nightingale (Luscinia luscinia).

Nightingale (Luscinia song luscinia).

Nightingale (Luscinia philomela).

Rastern Europe, having similar habits; the thrush night-ingale. The name is also applied to other allied species. Mock nightingale. (Zool.) See BLACKCAP, n., 1 (a).

Mock nightingals. (Zoöl.) See BLACKCAP, n., 1 (a).

Might'ish, a. Of or pertaining to night.

Might'ish', [.in'], n. (Zoöl.) A goatsucker, esp. the

European species. See Illust. of Goatsucker.

Might'less, a. Having no night.

Might'long' (Jöng'; 115), a. Lasting all night.

Might'long' (Jöng'; 116), a. Lasting all night, or to every

night; happening or done by night, or every night; as,

night'ly, adv. At night; every night.

Might'ly, adv. At night; every might.

Might'lyman (-man), n.; pl. Nightmen (-mēn). One

whose business is emptying privies by night.

Might'mare (-mër'), n. [Night + mare incubus. See

Mare incubus.] 1. A fiend or incubus formerly sup
posed to cause trouble in sleep.

2. A condition in sleep usually caused by improper eating or by digestive or nervous troubles, and characterized by a sense of extreme uncasiness or disconfort (as of weight on the chest or stomach, impossibility of (as or weight on the cheet of security, improvement of motion or speech, etc.), or by frightful or oppressive dreams, from which one wakes after extreme anxiety, in a troubled state of mind; incubs.

3. Hence, any overwhelming, oppressive, or stupefy-

ing influence.
Night'shade' (nīt'shād'), n. [AS. nihtsoadu.] (Bot.)

Night'shade' (nit'shād'), n. A common name of many species of the genus Solanum, given esp. to the Solanum nigrum, or black nightshade, a low, branching weed with small white flowers and black globular berries reputed to be poisonous.

Deadly nightshade. Same as Belladdonna (a). — Enchanter's nightshade. See under Enchanter En. — Stinking nightshade. See Henbank. — Three - leaved nightshade. See Trillium.

Night'shirt' (-shert'), n. A

Night'shirt' (shört'), n. A kind of nightgown for men.

Night'time' (stim'), n. The time from dusk to dawn; — opposed to daytime.

Night'ward (werd), a. Approaching toward night.

Ni-gran'-line (nl-grän'i-lin (Atopa Belladoma).

or -lön), n. [L. niger black + (Atopa Belladoma).

et a. antime.] (Chem.) The complex, nitrogenous, organic base and dyestuff called also antiline black.

Ni-gree'cent (nl-grös'scut), a. [L. nigerscens, p. pr. of nigrescere to grow black, fr. niger black. See Nzoro.]

Growing black; changing to a black color; approaching to blackness.

Johnson.

Nig'ri-fi-ca'tion (n'g'ri-fi-kä'sh\u00e4n), n. [L. nigrifi-care to blacken; niger black + -fleure (in comp.) to make. See -fv.] The act or process of making black.

Johnson.

[M.] Johnson.

Ni'grine (ni'grin), n. [L. niger black: cf. F. nigrine.] (Min.) A ferruginous variety of rutile.

Nig'ri-tude (nig'ri-tūd), n. [L. nigritude, fr. niger black.] Blackness; the state of being black. Lamb.

Nig'ro-man'cie (-rō-mān's), n. Necromancy. [Obs.]

Nig'ro-man'cien (-sin), n. A necromancer. [Obs.]

These false enchanters or nigromanciens. Chaucer.

These false enchanters or nigromanciens. Chancer.

Ni'gro-sine (ni'grō-sin or -sōn), n. [From L. niger
black.] (Chem.) A dark bine dyestuff, of the induline
group;—called also azodiphenyl blue.

| Ni'gra (ni'gwh), n. [Br.] (Zoid.) The chigoe.

| Ni'hii (ni'hil), n. [L.] Nothing.

| Nihii album [L., white nothing! (Chem.), oxide of
zinc. See under Zinc. —| Nihii debet [L., he owes nothing! (Law), the general issue in certain actions of debt.

| Nihii ditt [L., he says nothing! (Law), a declinature by
tho defendant to plead or answer. Tomlins.

| Ni'hii-jam (Jz'm), n. [L. nihil nothing: cf. F. vi.

MVMI-ism (-Iz'm), n. [L. nihil nothing: cf. F. nihilism. See Annhilate.]. Nothingness; nihility.

2. The doctrine that nothing can be known; skepticism as to all knowledge and all reality.

3. (Politics) The theories and practices of the Nihiliate.

a do an anomalogue and an reactions of the Nihilists.

Ni'hil-ist, n. [Cf. F. nihiliste. See Nihilism.]

1. One who advocates the doctrine of nihilism; one who believes or teaches that nothing can be known, or

who believes or teaches that norming can be about, asserted to exist.

2. (Politics) A member of a secret association (esp. in Russia), which is devoted to the destruction of the present political, religious, and social institutions.

N'hil-is-ric (ni/hil-is-rick), a. Of, pertaining to, or

N'hil-is'tic (m'hil-is'tis), a. 01, percanning of, characterized by, nihilism.

Ni-hil'i-ty (ni-hil'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. nihilité. See Ni-illism.] Nothingness; a state of being nothing.

Nil (nil). [See Nill., r. t.] Will not. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nil, n. & a. [L., a contr. of nihil.] Nothing; of no account; worthless; — a term often used for canceling.

A. J. Ellis.

in accounts or bookkeeping.

Mile (nll), n. [L. Nilus, Gr. Nείλος.] The great river of Egypt.

Nile bird. (Zoid.) (a) The wryneck. [Prov. Eng.] (b) The crocodile bird.—Nile goose (Zoid.), the Egyptian goose. See Note under Goose, 2.

Milgau (nil'ga), n. (Zoöl.) See NYLGHAU.

Mill (nil), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nilled (nild); p. pr. & wb. n. Nilling.] [AB. nillm, nyllan; ne not + willan to will. See No, and Will.] Not to will; to refuse; to reject. [Obs.]

Cortes, said he, I nill thine offered grace. Spenser.

will, v. 4. To be unwilling; to refuse to act.
The actions of the will are "velle" and "nolle," to will and nill.

Will he, nill he, whether he wills it or not.

. Will he, nill he, whether he wills it or not.

Nill, n. [Cf. Ir. & Gael. neul star, light. Cf. Nebula.]

1. Shining sparks thrown off from melted brass.

2. Scales of hot iron from the forge.

Knight.

Nilom'e-ter (nt-lom'ê-têr), n. [Gr. Νειλομέτριον; Nελος the Nile + μέτρον measure: cf. F. nilométre.]

An instrument for measuring the rise of water in the Nile during its periodical flood.

Nilo-scope (nt/lô-skōp), n. [Gr. Νειλοσκοπείον; Νελος the Nile + σκοπείον to observe.] A Nilometer.

Milot'io (nt-löt'ik), n. [L. Niloticus, fr. Nilus the Nile, Gr. Neλος: cf. F. nilotique.] Of or portaining to the river Nile; as, the Nilot crocodile.

Milt (ntlt). [Contr. fr. ne wilt.] Wilt not. [Obs.]

Mill (n'm), v. f. (imp. Nak (nkm) or Nimmed (n'md), p. p. Nomen (no'men) or Nome (no'm).] [AS. niman.

VI. Cf. Niebel.] To take; to steal; to filch. [Obs.]

This canon it in his hand nam. Chaucer.

This canon it in his hand nam. Nim-bif'er-ous (nim-bif'er-us), a. [L. nimbifer; nimbus a cloud + ferre to bear.] Serving to bring clouds

nimbus a cloud + ferre to bear.] Serving to bring clouds or stormy weather.

**Eim*ble (nimb*l), a. [Compar. Nimeles (-ble*r); super!. Nimeles (-ble*r). [OE. nimel, prob. orig., quick at selzing, fr. nimen to take, AS. niman; akin to D. nemen, G. nehmen, OHG. neman, Icel. nema, Goth. nima, and prob. to Gr. vique to distribute, *7. Cf. Noma, Numb.] Light and quick in motion; moving with ease and celerity; lively; swift.

Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails. Pope. **Through the mid seas the nimble pinnace sails. Pope. **Through the mid seas as nimble-footed, nimble-pinioned, nimble-winged, etc.

**Mimble Will (Bot.). a slender, branching, American grass (Muhlenbergia diffusu), of some repute for grazing purposes in the Mississippi valley.

**Syn.-Aglic; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

Syn. -- Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

Syn. — Agile; quick; active; brisk; lively; prompt.

**Mim'ble-ness, n. The quality of being nimble; lightness and quickness in motion; agility; switness.

**Mim'bless (-bles), n. Nimbleness. [Obs.] Spenser.

**Mim'bly, adv. In a nimble manner; with agility;

with light, quick motion.

**Mim-bose' (11m-bose'), a. [L. nimbosus, fr. nimbus

cloud.] Cloudy; storny; tempestuous.

**Mim'bus (nim'būs), n.; pl. L. Nimei (-bi), E. Nimeuses (-52). [L., a rain storn, a rain cloud, the cloudslaped splendor which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth.] 1. (Fine Arts) A circle, or disk, or any

midication of radiant light around the heads of divinities,

saints, and sovereigns, upon medals, pictures, etc.; a

halo. See Aureola, and Glory, n., 5.

EFF "The nimbus is of pagan origin." "As an at-

naio. See Aursola, and Glory, n., b.

"The nimbus is of pagan origin." "As an attribute of power, the nimbus is often seen attached to the heads of evil spirita." "Fairholt.

2. (Meteor.) A rain cloud; one of the four principal arieties of clouds. See CLOUD.

arieties of clouds. See CLOUD.

Ni.mi/e-ty (ni-mi/e-ty), n. [L. nimietas, fr. nimius, , nimis, adv., too much.] State of being in excess. [R.]

There is a nimiety, a too-muchness, in all Germans. Coleridge.

There is a nimicity, a too-muchness, in all Germans. Coleridge.

Nim'1-ous (nIm'1-ûs), a. [L. nimius.] Excessive;
extravagant; inordinate. [Obs.]

Nim (nin). [Fr. ne in.] Not in. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nin'com-poop (n'n'kŏm-pōōp), n. [A corruption of non compos.] A fool; a silly or stupid person. [Low]
An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a nincompoop, is the best language she can afford me.

guage she can afford me.

Nine (nin), a. [OE. nine, nihen, AS. nigon, nigan; akin to D. & LG. negen, OS. & OFries. nigun, OHG. niun, G. neun, Icel. niu, Sw. nio, Dan. ni, Goth. niun, Ir. & Gael. naoi, W. naw, L. novem, Gr. évéa, Skr. navan; of unknown origin. √307. Cf. November.]
Eight and one more; one less than ten; as, nine miles.

Eight and one more; one less than ten; as, nine miles. Nine men's morris. See Morris.—Nine points circle (deom.), a circle so related to any given triangle as to pass through the three points in which the perpendiculars from the angles of the triangle upon the opposite sides (or the sides produced) meet the sides. It also passes through the three middle points of the sides of the triangle and through the three middle points of the sides of the triangle and through the three middle points of the parts of the perpendiculars that are between their common point of meeting and the angles of the triangle. The circle is shence called the nine points or six points circle.

Nine, n. 1. The number greater than eight by a unit; nine units or objects.

nine units or objects.

2. A symbol representing nine units, as 9 or ix.

The Nine, the nine Muses.

Nine'-bark' (-bārk'), n. (Bot.) A white-flowered rosaceous shrub (Neillia, or Spirwa, opulifolia), common in the Northern United States. The bark separates

mon in the Northern United States. The bark separates into many thin layers, whence the name.

Nine'-opes' (inin'iz'), n. (Zoōl.) The lamprey.

Nine'fold' (-föld'), a. Nine times repeated.

Nine'holes' (-hōl'), n. pl. A game in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a ball is bowled.

Nine'-kill'er (-k'l'ĕ), n. [So called because it is believed to kill and impale on thorns nine birds, etc., in succession.] (Zoōl.) The northern butcher bird.

Nine'pence (-pens), n.; pl. NINEFENCES (-pensēz).

1. An old English silver coin, worth nine pence.

2. A New England name for the Spanish real, a coin formerly current in the United States, and valued at twelve and a half cents.

Nine'pins (-yinz), n. pl. A game played with nine

Wine'pins (-pinz), n. pl. A game played with nine pins, or pieces of wood, set on end, at which a wooden ball is bowled to knock them down; bowling. The United States, ten pins are used for this came, which is therefore often called tenpins.

The the United States, ten pins are used for this game, which is therefore often called tenjins.

Nine'score' (-skōr'), a. Nine times twenty, or one hundred and eighty.—n. The product of nine times twenty; innescore units or objects.

Nine'teen' (-tōr'), a. [AS. nigonifine, nigonifine. See Ninx, and Txn.] Nine and ten eighteen and one more; one less than twenty; as, nineteen months.

Nine'teen', n. 1. The number greater than eighteen by a unit; the sum of ten and nine; nineteen units or objects.

2. A symbol tor nineteen units, as 19 or xix.

Nine'teenth' (-tōnth'), a. [Cf. AS. nigonicoōa.]

1. Following the eighteenth and preceding the twentieth; coming after eighteen thers.

2. Constituting or being one of nineteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Mine'teenth', n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by nineteen; one of nineteen equal parts of anything.

2. The next in order after the eighteenth.

3. (Mus.) An interval of two octaves and a fifth.

Nine't-eth (nin'ti-th), a. 1. Next in order after the eighty-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Mine 11-81n (nin't1-8th), 2. 1. Next in order axer the eighty-ninth.

2. Constituting or being one of ninety equal parts.

Nine 11-81h, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by ninety; one of ninety equal parts of anything.

2. The next in order after the eighty-ninth.

Hine'ty (nin'ty), a. [See Ninz, and cf. Foatr.] Nine times ten; eighty-nine and one more; as, ninety men. Hine'ty, n.; pl. Ninzrinz (-tiz). 1. The sum of nine times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine; ninety units or objects.

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xc.

times ten; the number greater by a unit than eighty-nine; ninety units or objects.

2. A symbol representing ninety units, as 90 or xo.

Min'my (un'n'y), n.; pl. Niemus (-n'ts). [Cf. It. ninno, sisma, a baby, Sp. nisho, sisha, child, infant, It. ninna, ninna nanna, lullaby, prob. It. nit, na, as used in singing a child to sleep.] A fool; a simpleton. Shak.

Nin'my-ham'meer (-him'mer), n. A simpleton; shak aily person. [Colloq.]

Minth (uninth), a. [From Ninn; cf. AS. nigoda.]

1. Following the eighth and preceding the tenth; coming after eight others.

2. Constituting or being one of nine equal parts into which anything is divided.

Minth, n. 1. The quotient of one divided by nine; one of nine equal parts of a thing; the next after the eighth.

2. (Mus.) (a) An interval containing an octave and a second. (b) A chord of the dominant seventh with the ninth added.

Ninth/ly, adv. In the ninth added.

Ninth/ly, adv. In the ninth added.

Ninth/ly, adv. In the ninth place.

Mi'o-bet (ui'd-bit), n. (Zod.). The magple. [Prov. Eng.]

Mi'o-bate (ui'd-bit), n. [Bee Nio-nium.] (Chem.) Same as Columatre.

Ni'o-bit (ni'd-bit), n. (Min.) Same as Columerc.

leguminous tree (Piptadenia peregrina), thence called

niopo tree.

Nip (nlp), n. [LG. & D. nippen to sip; akin to Dan.
nippe, G. nippen.] A sip or small draught; esp., a
draught of intoxicating liquor; a dram.

Nip, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nippen (nlpt), less properly Nirr; p. pr. & vb. n. Nippen (nlpt), less properly Nirr; p. pr. & vb. n. Nippen (-plng).] [OE.
nipen; cf. D. nijpen to pinch, also knippen to nlp, clip,
pinch, snap, knijpen to pinch, LG. knippen, G. kneipen,
kneipen, to pinch, cut off, nlp, Lith. knebti.] I. To catch
and inclose or compress tightly between two surfaces,
edges, or points which are brought together or closed;
to pinch; to close in upon.

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir heil.

to pinch; to close in upon.

May this hard earth cleave to the Nadir hell,
Down, down, and close again, and mip me flat,
If I be such a truitress.

To remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two
meeting edges of anything; to clip.
The small shoots... must be nipped off. Mortimer.

Hence: To blast, as by frost; to check the growth
or vigor of: to dustry.

or vigor of; to destroy.

4. To vex or pain, as by hipping; hence, to taunt.

And sharp remorae his heart did prick and nip. Spenser.

To mip in the bud, to cut off at the very commence-ment of growth: to kill in the incipient stage.

nemt or growth; to kill in the incipient stage.

Mip, n. 1. A seizing or closing in upon; a pinching;
s, in the northern seas, the nip of masses of ice.

2. A pinch with the nails or teeth.
3. A small cut, or a cutting off the end.
4. A blast; a killing of the ends of plants by frost.
5. A hiting sarcasm; a taunt.
6. (Naut.) A short turn in a rope.

Wip and tuck, a phrase signifying equality in a contest. [Low, U. S.]

Mip'per (nip'per), n. 1. One who, or that which, nips.

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number.

2. A fore tooth of a horse. The nippers are four in number.

3. A satirist. [Obs.]

4. A pickpocket; a young or petty thief. [Old Cant]

5. (Zowl.) (a) The cunner. (b) A European crab (Polybius Henslowi).

Nip'per-kin, n. [See 1st
Nir.] A small cup. [Obs.]

Rip'pers (-pers), n. pl.

[From 2d Nir.] 1. Small pinchers for holding, breaking, or cutting.

2. (Mach.) A device with fingers or jaws for seizing an object and holding or conveying it; as, in a printing press, a class for catching a sheet and conveying it to the form.

3. (Naul.) A number of rope-yarms wound together, used to secure a cable to the messenger.

Nip'ping (nip'ping), a. Biting; pinching; painful; destructive; as, a nipping nanner.

Nip'ping-ly, adv. In a nipping manner.

Nip'ping-ly in adv. In a sipping manner.

Nip'ping-ly in a cup of wine taste nippingta. Chapman.

Nip'pi-ta'to (n'i)'pi-ta'tò), n. Strong llquor. [Old.



Mip/pi-ta'to (nYp/pY-ta'tō), n. Strong liquor. [Old Beau. & Fl.

Mip'ple (nl'p'p'l), n. [Formerly neble, a dim. of neb. See Nnn, Nnn.] 1. (Anal.) The protuberance through which milk is drawn from the breast or mamma; the

which milk is drawn from the pressure of mammilla; a teat; a pap.

2. The orifice at which any animal liquid, as the oil from an oil bag, is discharged. [R.] Derham.

3. Any small projection or article in which there is an orifice for discharging a fluid, or for other purposes; as, the nipple of a nursing bottle; the nipple of a percussion lock, or that part on which the cap is put and through which the fire passes to the charge.

4. (Mech.) A pipe fitting, consisting of a short piece of pipe, usually provided with a screw thread at each ond, for connecting two other fittings.

Solder nipple, a short pipe, usually of brass, one end of which is tapered and adapted for attachment to the end of a lead pipe by soldering.

**Bip'ple-wort' (nip'p'l-wdrt), n. (Bot.) A yellow-flowered composite herb (Lampsena communis), formerly used as an external application to the nipples of women; — called also doct-cress.

merly used as an external application to the nipples of women;—called also dock-crest.

|| Mir-va'na (n8r-va'na), n. [Skr. nirvâṇa.] In the Buddhist system of religion, the final emancipation of the soul from transmigration, and consequently a beatific enfranchisement from the evils of worldly existence, as by annihilation or absorption into the divine. See Buddhist (niz). [From ne is.] Is not. [Obs.] Chaucer.

|| Mi'san (ni'akn), n. [Heb. nian.] The first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, formerly answering nearly to the month of April, now to March, of the Christian calendar. See Abis.

|| Ni'say (ni'sy), n. pl. Nierrs. A simpleton. [Obs.]

|| Ni'say (ni'sy), n.; pl. Nierrs. A simpleton. [Obs.]

|| Ki'si (ni'si), conj. [L.] Unless; if not.

|| The proceedings this word is used to indicate that any order, etc., shall take effect at a given time, unching else is done to prevent its taking effect. Continuace nit is a conditional continuance of the case till the next term of the court, unless otherwise disposed of in the mean time.

| Mis price (Law) unless before:—a phrase applied to a part and decreasely the a sturid under with a service indicate of the court that generally we a sturid unique.

The mean time.

Misi prius (Law), unless before; —a phrase applied to terms of court, held generally by a single judge, with a jury, for the trial of civil causes. The term originated in a legal faction. An issue of fact being made up, it is, according to the English practice, appointed by the entry on the record, or written proceedings, to be tried by a jury from the county of which the proceedings are dated, at Westminster, unless before the day appointed (niet prius) the judges shall have come to the county in question (which they always do) and there try the cause. Bes In banc, under Banc.

Niste (In's'te). [Contr. from ne wiste.] Wist not; knew not. [Obs.]

Mistus (ni'su's), n. [L., fr. nili, p. p. nisus, to strive.]

A striving; an effort; a conatus.

A nisus or energizing towards a presented object. Hickok.

Nit (nit), n. [As. hnitu; akin to D. neet, G. niss,

Wit (1st), n. [AS. hnitu; akin to D. neet, G. niss, OHG. niz; cf. Gr. κονές, κονίδος, Icel. gnit, 8w. gnet, Dan. gnid, Russ. & Pol. gnida, Bohem. hnida, W. nedd.] (Zööl.) The egg of a louse or other small insect.

(Zool.) The egg of a louse or other small insect.

Nit grass (Bot.), a pretty annual European grass (Gastridium lendigerum), with small aplicelets somewhat resembling a nit. It is also found in California and Chill.

Ni'ten-oy (n'ten-sy), n. [L. nitens, p. pr. of nitere to shine.] Brightness; luster. [R]

Ni'ten-oy, n. [From L. nitens, p. pr. of nit to strive.] Endeavor; effort; tendency. [L.]

Endeavor; effort; tendency. [L.]

Ni'ten (nit'er), n. [F. nitre, L. nitrum native soda, Ni'tes | natron, Gr. virpov; cf. Ar. nitrün, natrün, natron. Cf. NATRON.] 1. (Chem.) A white crystalline semitransparent salt; potassium nitrate; saltpeter. So SALTRETER.

2. (Chem.) Native sodium contents and processions.

2. (Chem.) Native sodium carbonate; natron. [Obs.]

2. (Chem.) Native sodium carbonate; natron. [Obs.]
For though thou wash thee with niter, and take thee much sop, yet thine iniquity is marked before me. Jer. ii. 22.
Cubic niter, a deliquescent salt, sodium nitrate, found as a native incrustation, like niter, in Peru and Chili, whence it is known also as Chili saltpeter.—Niter bush (Bot.), a genus (Nitraria) of thorny shrubs bearing edibit berries, and growing in the saline plains of Asia and Northern Africa.
Nith'ia (nitr'ia), n. [Obs.] See Niding.
Nitr'ia (nitr'id), a. [L. nitidus, fr. nitere. See 3d Near.] 1. Bright; lustrous; shining. [R.] Boyle.
2. Gay; spruce; fine;—said of persons. [R.] T. Reeve.
Nitra-nit'io (ni'trà-ni'l'k), a. [Nitro-+ chloranti the complex organic acid produced as a white crystalline substance by the action of nitrous acid on hydroquinone.
Ni-tran'i-line (ni-tràn'i-l'in or -lön), n. [Nitro-+ aniine.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of nitro derivatives of aniline. In general they are yellow crystalline substances.

Ni'trate (ni'trat), n. [Cf. 1". nitrate.] (Chem.) A salt

Nitrate of silver, a white crystalline salt (AgNO₃), used a photography and as a cauterizing agent; — called also approximation.

Iunar caustic.

N'tra-ted (ni'tra-ted), a. 1. (Chem.) Combined, or impregnated, with nitric acid, or some of its compounds.

2. (Photog.) Prepared with nitrate of silver.

Ni'tra-tine (ni'tra-tin), n. (Min.) A mineral occurring in transparent crystals, usually of a white, sometimes of a reddish gray, or lemon-yellow, color; native sodium nitrate. It is used in making nitric acid and for manure. Called also soda niter.

Ni'tra-try (ni'tri-a-ry), n. [See Niter.] An artificial bed of animal matter for the manufacture of niter by nitrification. See Niterication.

dioxide or peroxide.

Nitride (nitrid or -trid), n. [From Nitrogen.]
(Chem.) A binary compound of nitrogen with a more metallic element or radical; as, boric nitride.

Nitrifor-ous (ni-trifor-us), a. [Niter + -ferous.]

Bearing niter; yielding, or containing, niter.

Mitri-di-catton (nitri-fi-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. nitrifi-cation. See Nitriff.] 1. (Chem.) (a) The act, process, or result of combining with nitrogen or some of its com-pounds. (b) The act or process of oxidising nitrogen or its compounds so as to form nitrous or nitric acid.

2. A process of oxidation, in which nitrogenous vegeta-ble and animal matter in the presence of air, moisture, and some basic substances, as lime or alkali carbonate, is converted into nitrates.

is converted into nitrates.

13 The process is going on at all times in porous soils and in water contaminated with nitrogenous matter, and is supposed to be due to the presence of an organized ferment or ferments, called nitrification ferments. In former times the process was extensively made use of in the production of saliptetr.

the production of saltpoter.

Mitt-Her (niftt-Her), n. (Chem.) An agent employed in nitrification.

Mitt-Hy (-H), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nitrified (-Hd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nitrified (-Hd);] [Niter + -fy: cf. f. nitrifier. See Nitre.] (Chem.) To combine or impregnate with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitrous or nitric acid; to subject to, or produce by, nitrification.

Ni'trile (ni'tril or -tril), n. [See Nitro-.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of cyanogen compounds; particularly, one of those cyanides of alcohol radicals which, by boiling with acids or alkalies, produce a carboxyl acid, with the elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia.

with the elimination of the nitrogen as ammonia.

The nitriles are named with reference to the acids produced by their decomposition; thus, hydrocyanic acid is formic nitrite, and methyl cyanide is acctic nitrite.

Mitrite (nitrit), n. [Cf. F. nitrite. See Niter.]

(Chem.) A salt of nitrous acid.

Anyl nitrite, a yellow oily volatile liquid, used in medicine as a depressant and a vasc-dilator. Its inhalation produces an instantaneous flushing of the face.

Mitro (nitro-). 1. A combining form or an adjective denoting the presence of nier.

2. (Chem.) A combining form (used also adjectively) designating certain compounds of nitrogen or of its acids, as nitrobydrochloric, nitrocalcite; also, designating the group or radical NO₂, or its compounds, as nitrobenzene.

Nitro group, the radical NO₂;—called also nitroxyl.

Nitro group, the radical NO₂;—called also nitroxyl.

Nitro-ben'zene (-bén'zēn or -bēn-zēn'), n. [Nitro-+benzene.] (Chem.) A yellow aromatic liquid (C₀H_m,NO₂), produced by the action of nitric acid on benzene, and called from its odor imitation oil of bitter aimonds, or essence of mirbane. It is used in perfumery, and is manufactured in large quantities in the preparation of aniline. Formerly called also nitrobenzol.

Nitro-ben'zol \((-bēn'zēl or -bēn-zēl'), n. See Ni-Nitro-ben'zol \((-bēn'zēl or -bēn-zēl'), n. See Ni-Nitrate of calcium, a substance having a grayish white color, occurring in efflorescences on old walls, and in limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter.

limestone caves, especially where there exists decaying animal matter.

N'tro-car'bol (-kär'böl), n. [Nitro-+ carbon + L. oleum oll.] (Chem.) See Nitrodepthers.

N'tro-collu-lose' (-sěl'd-lōs'), n. [Nitro-+ cellu-lose.] (Chem.) See Gun cotton, under Gun.

N'tro-collo'ro-form (-klō'rō-lōrm), n. [Nitro-+ cellu-lose.] (Chem.) See Gun cotton, under Gun.

N'tro-form (ni'trō-fōrm), n. [Nitro-+ chloroform.] (Chem.) Same as Chioritane, analogous to chloroform, obtained as a colorloss oily or crystalline substance, Ch.(NO₃), quite explosive, and having well-defined acid properties.

N'tro-gel'a-tin (-jöl'd-tin), n. [Nitro-+ gelatin.]

An explosive consisting of gun cotton and camphor dissolved in nitroglycerin. [Written also nitrogelatine.]

N'tro-gen (ni'trō-jōn), n. [L. nitrum natron +-gen: cf. F. nitrogène. See NITER.] (Chem.) A colorless gaseous nomeetallic element, tasteless and odorless, comprising four fifths of the atmosphere by volume. It is incapable of supporting life (hence the name axote still used by French chemists); but it forms many important compounds, as ammonia, nitric acid, the cyanides, etc., and is a constituent of all organized living tissues, animal or vegetable. Symbol N. Atomic weight 14. It was formerly regarded as a permanent noncondensible gas, but was liquefied in 1877 by Caillette of Paris, and Fictet of merly regarded as a permanent noncondensible gas, but was liquefied in 1877 by Cailletet of Paris, and Pictet of

Geneva.

Ni'tro-gen-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nitrogenized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nitrogenized. (Chem.) To combine, or impregnate, with nitrogen or its compounds.

Ni-trog'e-nous (ni-troj'è-nus), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, nitrogen; as, a nitrogenous principle; nitrogenous compounds.

rogenous foods. See 2d Note under Food, n

Mitroglyo'er-in (ni/tro-glis'er-in), n. [Ni/tro-glyo'er-in (ni/tro-glis'er-in), n. [Ni/tro-glyo'er-in] (ni/tro-glis'er-in), n. [Ni/tro-glyo'er-in] (Chem.) A liquid appearing like a heavy oil, colorless or yellowish, and consisting of a mixture of several glycerin salts of nitric acid, and hence more properly called glycerin ni/trate. It is made by the action of nitric acid on glycerin in the presence of sulphuric acid. It is extremely unstable and terribly explosive. A very dilute solution is used in medicine as a neurotic under the name of glonoin. [Written also ni/roglycerine.]

**Tagreat number of explosive compounds have been produced by mixing nitroglycerin with different substances; as, dynamic, or giant powder, nitroglycerin mixed with siliceous earth; lithofracteur, nitroglycerin mixed with siliceous earth; lithofracteur, nitroglycerin; claulim, nitroglycerin with sawdust and nitrate of sodium or barium; Colonia pouder, gunpowder with nitroglycerin; claulim, nitroglycerin with sawdust, or with sawdust and nitrate of potassium and some other substances; lignose, wood fiber and nitroglycerin.

**Nitro-hy'dro-ablo'rio (-hi'drō-klö'rik), a. [Nitro-

former to three of the latter, and remarkable for its solvent action on gold and platinum;—called also nitromuriatic acid, and aqua regia.

former to three of the latter, and remarkable for its solvent action on gold and platinum;—called also nitromuriatic acid, and agua regia.

Nitrel (mirtōl), n. (Chem.) Any one of a series of hydrocarbons containing the nitro and the nitroso of isonitroso group united to the same carbon atom.

Ni-trole-um (ni-trōl'th), n. [NL., fr. L. nitrum natron + oleum oil.] (Chem.) Nitroglycerin.

Ni-trol'io (ni-trōl'tk), a. (Chem.) Of, derived from, or designating, a nitrol; as, a nitrolic acid.

Nitro-mag'ne-site (ni\trō-mag'ne-sit), n. [Nitro-+magnesite.] (Chem.) Nitratso of magnesium, a saline sitiorsecence closely resembling nitrate of calcium.

Ni-trom'e-ter (ni-trōn'ē-tār), n. [Nitro-+meter. cf. F. nitrometre.] (Chem.) An apparatus for determining the amount of nitrogen or some of its compounds in any substance subjected to analysis; an axotometer.

Nitro-meth-ane (ni\trō-māth'a), n. [Nitro-+methane] (Chem.) A nitro derivative of methane obtained as a mobile ilquid;—called also nitrocarbol.

Nitro-ma'ri-at'lo (ni\trō-māv'i-av'lk), a. [Oi. F. nitromuri-at'la (ni\trō-māv'i-av'lk), a. [Ch. E. nitromuri-at'la (ni\trō-māv'i-av'lk), a. [Oi. F. nitromuriatique. See Nitrao-Nucoculonic.

Ni'tro-phe'nol (ni\trō-la'lnōl), n. [Nitro-+phenol.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of nitro derivatives of phenol. They are yellow oily or crystalline substances and have well-defined acid properties, as pieric acid.

Ni'tro-phe'nol (ni\trō-la'lnōl), n. [Nitro-+phenol.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a complex acid called nitroprussic acid, obtained indirectly by the action of nitric acid on potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiato), as a red crystalline unstable substance. It forms salts called nitroprussic acid, obtained indirectly by the action of nitric acid on potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiato), as a red crystalline unstable substance. It forms salts called nitroprussic acid, obtained indirectly by the action of nitric acid on potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiato), as a red crystaline unstable substance. It

Ni'tro-syl'io (nī'trō-aĭl'ĭk), a. (Chem.) Of, pertain-

M'tro-syllo (nitro-sillk), a. (('hem.) Oi, pertaining to, or containing, nitrosyl; as, nitrosylia caid.
M'trous (nitrais), a. [L. nitrosus full of natron: cf.
F. nitreux. See Nitrs.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or containing, niter; of the quality of niter, or resembling it.
2. ('Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, any one of those compounds in which nitrogen has a relatively lower valence as contrasted with nitric compounds.

Nitrous acid (Chem.), a hypothetical acid of nitrogen HNO₂, not known in the free state, but forming a well known series of salts, viz., the nitrites.—Nitrous exide. See LAUDHING GAS.

Mi-troy'21 (ni-tröks'11), n. [Nitro-+ oxygen + :yl.] (Chem.) The group NO₂, usually called the nitro group. || Nitrum (nitritim), n. [L., natron. See Nitra.] (Old Chem.) Niter. || Nitrum flammans [L., flaming niter] (Old Chem.), ammonium nitrate; — probably so called because it delagrates when suddenly heated.

nium nitrate : — probably so called because it defingrates when suddenly heated.

Mi'try (ni'try), a. (Chem.) Nitrous. [Obs.]

Mi'try (ni'tri), n. [Nitro. + yl.] (Chem.) A name sometimes given to the nitro group or radical.

Mit'ter (ni't'êr), n. [From Nir.] (Zoöl.) The horse louse; an insect that deposits nits on horses.

Mit'tly (-tl'y), adv. Lousily. [Obs.] Hayward.

Mit'tings (-tings), n. pl. [Prob. from Nir.] (Mining) The refuse of good ore.

Mit'ty (-ty), a. Full of nits. B. Jonson.

Mit'ty, a. [L. nitidus. See Nirid.] Shining; elegant; spruce. [Obs.] "O sweet, nitty youth." Marston.

Mi'val (ni'val), a. [L. nivalis, fr. niz, nivis, snow.] Abounding with anow; snowy. [Obs.] Johnson.

Mi'vo-ous (ni'vê-ŭs), a. [L. niveus, fr. niz, nivis, snow.] Showy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow.

Mi'vo-ous (ni'vôz'), n. [F., fr. L. niz, nivis, snow.] Showy; resembling snow; partaking of the qualities of snow.

Mi'vo-ous (ni'vôz'), n. [F., fr. L. niz, nivis, snow.] The fourth month of the French republican calendar [1792-1806]. It commenced December 21, and ended January 19. See Vennémiatre.

Mix (niks), n.; fem. Nixe (-t). [G. Ct. 1st Nick.] (Teut. Myth.) One of a class of water spirits, commonly described as of a mischlevous disposition.

The treacherous nizes who entice men to a watery death. Tylor.

The treacherous nizes who entice men to a watery death. Tylor.

The treacherous nitres who entice men to a water, death a print in the (n'the'l), n. See Nix.

|| Mi-zam' (nê-zim'), n. [Hind. & Ar. nizām order, a ruler, fr. Ar. nazama to arrange, govern.] The title of the native sovereigns of Hyderabad, in India, since 1719.

No (nō), a. [OE. no, non, the same word as E. none; cf. E. a, an. See None.] Not any; not one; none.

Let there be no strife . . . between me and thee. Gen. xiii. 8.

That goodness is no name, and happiness no dream. Eyron.

and in the first and in the first and happiness no dream. Living dust and nitrate of potassium and some other substances; it is not and nitroglycerin.

Nitro-hydro-ahlo'rio (-hi'drā-klö'rik), a. [Nitro-hydro-ahlo'rio (-hi'drā-klō'rik), a. [Ni

or degree; —a word expressing negation, denial, or refusal. Before or after another negative, no is emphatic.

We do no otherwise than we are willed. Shak.

I am perplex' d and doubtful whether or no.

I dare accept this your congratulation.

There is none righteous, no, not one. Rom. iii. 10.

No (nō), n.; pl. Nose (nōz). 1. A refusal by use of the word no; a denial.

2. A negative vote; one who votes in the negative; as, to call for the ayes and noes; the noes have it.

No-a'chi-an (nō-b'ki-an), a. Of or pertaining to the patriarch Nosh, or to his time.

Bo'ah (nō'a), n. [Heb. Nōakh rest.] A patriarch of Biblical history, in the time of the Deluge.

Nosh's ark. (n) (Zoōl.) A marine bivalve shell (Arca Now), which somewhat resembles an ark, or ship, in form. (b) A child's toy, consisting of an ark-shaped box containing many different wooden animals.

Nob (nōb), n. [C. Knon.] The head. [Low]

Nob, n. [Abbrev. fr. noble.] A person in a superior position in life; a nobleman. [Slang]

Rob'bley (-bi'-y), adv. In a nobby manner. [Slang]

Rob'bley (-bi'-y), adv. In a nobby manner. [Slang]

Rob'bley (-bi'-y), a. [From 2d Nos.] Stylish; modish; elegant; showy; aristocratic; fashionable. [Slang]

Rob'bley-ry, n. A history of noble families.

Robil's-tay', n. A history of noble families.

Robil's-tay' (-tō'-y), n. [C. OF. nobilitatus. See Noble.] To make noble; to ennoble; to exast. [Obs.]

Nobl'-tay' (nō-bil'-ty), n. [L. nobilitaus, p. p. of nobilitare.]

Nobl'-tay' (nō-bil'-ty), n. [C. OF. nobilitation.]

The act of making noble. [Obs.]

Nobl'-tay' (nō-bil'-ty), n. [L. nobilitaus cf. OF. nobilitare.]

Nobl'-tay' (nō-bil'-ty), n. [L. nobilitaus cf. OF. nobilitalence; eminence.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it.

And named their prode avoility of sout.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the nobility of her courage prevailed over it. Sir P. Sidney.

prevailed over it.

Sir P. Sidney.

Sir P. Sidney.

And named their pride nobility of soul.

2. The state of being of high rank or noble birth; patrician dignity; antiquity of family; distinction by rank, station, or title, whether inherited or conferred.

I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to nobility of blood and titles, in the story of Sigismunds.

Dryden.

blood and titles, in the story of S(sismunda. Dryden.

3. Those who are noble; the collective body of nobles or titled persons in a state; the aristocratic and patrician class; the peerage; as, the English nobility.

Noble (nob'bl), a. [Compar. Nobles (-blēr); superl. Noblest (-blēt).] [F. noble, fr. L. nobilis that can be or is known, well known, famous, highborn, noble, fr. noscere to know. See Know.]

1. Possessing eminance, elevation, dignity, etc.; exalted; above whatever is low, mean, degrading, or dishonorable; magnanimous; as, a noble nature or action; a noble heart.

Status, with winding ty orowned, belong

Statues, with winding ivy crowned, belong To nobler poets for a nobler song.

2. Grand; stately; magnificent; splendid; as, a noble

2. Grand; success, su

Noble is used in the formation of self-explaining ompounds: as, noble-born, noble-hearted, noble-minded. compounds; as, noble-born, noble-hearted, noble-minded.

Noble metals (Chem.), allver, gold, and platinum;—so called from their freedom from oxidation and permanence in air. Copper, mercury, aluminium, palladium, rhodium, iridium, and osmium are sometimes included.

Syn.—Honorable; worthy; dignified; elevated; exated; superior; sublime; great; eminent; illustrious; renowned; stately; splendid; magnificent; grand; magnanimous; generous; liberal; free.

nanimous; generous; liberal; free.

Mo'ble, n. 1. A person of rank above a commoner;
a nobleman; a peer.
2. An English money of account, and, formerly, a gold
coin, of the value of 6s. 8d. storling, or about \$1.61.
3. (Zoöl.) A European fish; the lyrie.

Mo'ble, v. t. To make noble; to ennoble. [Obs.]

Thou nobledest so far forth our nature. Chaucer.

Mo'ble-man (-man), n.; pl. Noblemen (-men). One
of the noblity; a noble; a peer; one who enjoys rank
above a commoner, either by virtue of birth, by office,
or by patent.

or by patent.

No'ble-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Having a noble mind; honorable; magnanimous. — No'ble-mind'ed ness, n. noratie; magnamous.— no no-nimu et ness, n. No nie-mess, n. The quality or state of being noble; satness; dignity; magnanimity; elevation of mind, aracter, or station; noblity; grandeur; stateliness. His purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity.

Jer. Taylor.

His purposes are full of honesty, nobleness, and integrity.

No-blesse' | (nô-blēs'; 277), n. [F. noblesse. See No-blesse' Node.] 1. Dignity; greatness; noble birth or condition. [Obs.] Chaucer. Spenser. B. Jonson.

2. The nobility; persons of noble rank collectively, including males and females.

No'ble-woma'an (nô'b'l-wôom'an), n.; pl. Noglewomse (-wim'6n). A female of noble rank; a peeress.

No'ble-wom'an (nô'b'l-wôom'an), n.; pl. Noglewomse (-wim'6n). A female of noble rank; a peeress.

No'ble-wom'an (nô'b'l-wôom'an), n.; pl. Nogles.

No'ble birth; nobility; dignity. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. Noble birth; nobility; dignity. [Obs.] Chaucer.

No'bly (nô'blŷ), adv. 1. Of noble extraction; as, no-bly born or descended.

2. In a noble manner; with greatness of soul; heroically; with magnanimity; as, a deed nobly done.

3. Splendidly; magnificently.

Syn.— Illustriously; honorably; magnanimously; heroically; worthily; eminently; grandly.

No'body. (nô'bôd'y), n.; pl. Nosoddes (-fr.). [No, a. + body.] 1. No person; no one; not anybody.

2. Hence: A person of no influence or importance; an insignificant or contemptible person. [Colloq.]

Movake (n5/kkk), n. [Corrupted fr. Indian nookhik meal. Palfrey.] Indian corn parched, and beaten to powder,—used for food by the North American Indians.
Novemi (novem), a. [L. nocens, p. pr. of nocere to hurt. See Nuisance, Noxious.] 1. Doing hurt, or having a tendency to hurt; hurtful; mischlevous; noxious; as, nocent qualities.

2. Guilty:—the opposite of innocent. [Ohn.] Event.

as, nocent qualities.

2. Guilty; — the opposite of innocent. [Obs.] Foze.

No'cent, n. A criminal. [Obs.] Sir T. Browns.

No'cent-ly, adv. Hurtully; injuriously. [2.]

No'cive ino'siv), a. [L. nocivus, fr. nocere to hurt.]

Hurtul; injurious. [R.]

Nock (nök), n. [See Noton.] 1. A notch. [Obs.]

He took his arrow by the nock.

Chapman.

2. (Naut.) The upper fore corner of a boom sail or of

2. (Naut.) The upper fore corner of a boom sail or of a trysail.

Nock, v. t. To notch; to fit to the string, as an arrow; to string, as a bow. [Obs.]

Nock, v. t. To notch; to fit to the string, as an arrow; to string, as a bow. [Obs.]

Noc-tam'bu-liding (nok-tim'bū-lik'shūn), n. [L. nox, noctis, night + ambulare to walk: cf. F. noctambulation.] Somnambulism (-1x2'm), n. Somnambulism.

Noc-tam'bu-list (-1ist), n. A somnambulism.

Noc-tam'bu-list (-1ist), n. A somnambulist. [Obs.]

Noc-tam'bu-list (-1ist), n. A contambulist. [Obs.]

Noc-tid'-list (nok-tid'-al), a. [L. nox, noctis, night dies day.] Comprising a night and a day; as, a noc-tidiad day. [R.]

Noc-tid'-livus (-tit'ēr-tis), a. [L. noctifer; nox, noc-tis + ferre to bring.] Bringing night. [Obs.] Johnson.

Noc-tid'-livus (nok-til'-5-nid), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] [Zoži.) A South American bat of the genus Noc-tilio, having check pouches and large incisor teeth.

Noc'tid'-livus (nok-til'-5-nid), n. p. In NocTILUCE. (-85).

[L. noctiluca something that shines by night, fr. nox, noctis, night + lucere to shine, lux light.] 1. (Old Chem.) That which shines at night; -a fauctful name for phosphorus.

nectis, night + succes to since, we have the for phosphorus.

2. (Zool.) A genus of marine flagellate infusoria, remarkable for their unusually large size and complex structure, as well as for their phosphorescence. The brilliant diffuse phosphorescence of the sea is often due to myriads of Noctilucas.

Noc-ti-lu'cin (-sin), n. (Zool.)

A fatlike substance in certain marine animals, to which they owe their phosphorescent properties.

Noc-ti-lu'cin (-sin), a. (Zool.)

Of or pertaining to Noctiluca.

Noc-ti-lu'cous (-sin), a. (Zool.)

Noc-ti-lu'cous (-sin), a. (Sool.)

No

Noc-tiv's-ga'tion (-ga'shūn), n. A roving or going about in the night.

Noc-tiv's-gous (nok-tiv's-gūs), a. [L. noctivagus; noz. noctis + vagus wandering.] Noctivagant.

Noctio-graph (nok-ti-graf), n. [L. noz. noctis, night + graph.] 1. A kind of writing frame for the blind.

2. An instrument or register which records the presence of watchmen on their heats.

Noc'tu-a-ry (-tū-ā-rÿ; 135), n. [L. noctu by night.]

A record of what passes in the night; a nightly journal; distinguished from diary. [R.]

Noc'tu-ā(nok'ti-ā'd), n. [From L. noz, noctis, night.]

Zoöl.) Any one of numerous moths of the family Noctuidæ, or Noctualie, as the outworn moths, and armyworm moths; — so called because they fly at night.—

a. Of or pertaining to the noctuids, or family Noctuida Noctule (-tūl; 135), n. [F., fr. L. noctua a night owl, fr. noz, noctis, night.] (Zoöl.) A large European bat (Vespertilio, or Noctualia, altivolans).

Noc'turn (-tūrn), n. [F. nocturne, fr. L. nocturnus. See Nocturnat, and cf. Nocrusm.] 1. An office of devotion, or act of religious service, by night.

2. One of the portions into which the Psalter was divided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at a night service.

Nocturnat (nok-tūrnali, noc-turnalis, noc-

vided, each consisting of nine psalms, designed to be used at a night service.

Noo-tur'nal (nök-tūr'nal), a. [L. nocturnalis, nocturnus, fr. noz, noctis, night. See Night, and cf. Nocturnus, fr. noz, noctis, night. See Night, and cf. Nocturnus, fr. noz, noctis, night. See Night, and fr. noz, noctis, night. See Night, and noturnal darkness, cries, expeditions, etc., opposed to diurnul.

2. Having a habit of seeking food or moving about at night; as, nocturnal birds and insects.

Noo-turnel and history of the seeking form of moving about at night; as, nocturnal birds and insects.

Noo-turnel (nök-tūrn'), n. [F. See Nocturn.] (Mus.) A night piece, or serenade. The name is now used for a certain graceful and expressive form of instrumental composition, as the nocturne for orchestra in Mendelssoin's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" music.

Noo'u-meant (nök'u-ment), n. [LL. nocumentum, fr. nocere to hurt.] Harm; injury; detriment. [Obs.]

Noo'u-ous (da), a. [L. nocuus, fr. nocere to hurt. Hartul; in oxious. [R.] — Noo'u-ous-ly, adv. [R.]

Mod (nöd), v. i. [OE. nodden; cf. OHG. hnötön, genuolön, to shake, and E. nudje.] I. To bend or incline the upper part, with a quick motion; as, nodding plumes.

2. To incline the head with a quick motion; to make a slight bow; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of drowsyness, with the head; as, to nod at one.

3. To be drowsy or dull; to be careloss.

Nor is it Homer nods, but we that dream. Pope.

Mod, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Nodden.]

Nodden. I. [To foeline or bend, as the head or

Mod. v.t. [imp. & p. p. Noden (-d&d); p. pr. & vb.
Noding. 1. To incline or bend, as the head or
op; to make a motion of assent, of salutation, or of
rowsiness with; as, to nod the head.

2. To signify by a nod; as, to nod approbation.

3. To cause to bend. [Poetic]

By every wind that nods the mountain pine.

Hod (nöd), s. 1. A dropping or bending forward of the upper part or top of anything.

Like a drunken edior on a mast,

Ready with every nod to tumble down.

2. A quick or sight downward or forward motion of the head, in assent, in familiar salutation, in drowsiness, or in giving a signal, or a command.

A look or a nod only ought to correct them (the children) when they do amiss.

Looks.

Nations obey my word and wait my nod.

hen they do amiss.

Nations obey my word and wait my wod.

Prior.

The land of Mod, sleep.

Mod'al (nöd'al), a. Of the nature of, or relating to, a e; as, a nodal point.

Modal line, Nodal point, in a vibrating plate or cord, that ine or point which remains at rest while the other parts f the body are in a state of vibration.

Mo'da-ted (no'da-ted), a. [L. nodaius, p. p. of nodare to make knotty, fr. nodus knot. See Node.] Knotted. Nodased hyperbola (Geom.), a certain curve of the third prder having two branches which cross each other, form-

ing a node.

No-da'tion (nō-dā'shhūu), n. [L. nodatio knottiness.]
Act of making a knot, or state of being knotted. [R.]

Mod'der (nōd'dēr), n. One who node; a drowsy person.

Nod'ding (-d'ng), a. (Bot.) Curved so that the apex hangs down; having the top bent downward.

Nod'die (-d'l), n. [OE. nodil, nodle; perh. fr. nod, because the head is the nodding part of the body, or perh. akin to E. knot; of. Prov. E. nod the nape of the neck.]

1. The head; — used jocosely or contemptuously.

Come, master, I have a project in my noddle.

2. The back part of the head or neck. [O

roccasion . . . turneth a bald noddle, after she hath predd her locks in front, and no hold taken.

Bacon

Od'dy (-dy), n.; nl. Noppy:

sented her locks in front, and no hold taken.

Mod'dy (-dy), n.; pl. Noddles (-dlz). [Prob. fr. nod to incline the head, either as in assent, or from drowsiness.]

2. (Zoöl.) (a) Any tern of the genus Anous, as A. stoistus. (b) The arctic fulmar (Fulmarus glaciatis).

Sometimes also applied to other ass

plied to other sea birds.

3. An old game at cards.

Halliwell.

4. A small two-wheeled one-horse



Noddy (Anous stolidus).

An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical

vehicle.

5. An inverted pendulum consisting of a short vertical flat spring which supports a rod having a bob at the top; — used for detecting and measuring slight horizontal vibrations of a body to which it is attached.

Node (nod), n. [L. nodus: perh. akin to E. knot. Cf. Noose, Nowed.] 1. A knot; a knob; a protuberance; a swelling.

2. Specifically: (a) (Astron.) One of the two points where the orbit of a planet, or comet, intersects the ecliptic, or the orbit of a satellite intersects the plane of the orbit of its primary. (b) (Bot.) The joint of a stem, or the part where a leaf or several leaves are inserted. (c) (Dialing) A hole in the gnomon of a dial, through which passes the ray of light which marks the hour of the day, the parallels of the sun's declination, his place in the ecliptic, etc. (d) (Geom.) The point at which a curve crosses itself, being a double point of the curve. See Crunode, and Acnode. (e) (Mech.) The point at which the lines of a funicular machine meet from different angular directions;—called also knot. W. R. Johnson.

(f) (Poet.) The knot, intrigue, or plot of a piece. (g) (Med.) A hard concretion or incrustation which forms upon bones attacked with rheumatism, gout, or syphilis; sometimes also, a swelling in the neighborhood of a joint. Dunglison. (h) (Mus.) One of

tism, gout, or syphilis; sometimes also, a swelling in the neighborhood of a joint. Dunglison. (h) (Mus.) One of the fixed points of a somrous string, when it vibrates by aliquot parts, and produces the harmonic tones; nodal line or point. (i) (Zool.) A swelling.

line or point. (i) (Zōōi.) A swelling.

Ascending node (Astron.), the node at which the body is passing northerly, marked with the symbol Ω, called the Drapon's head. Called also northern node. — Descending node, the node at which the body is moving southwardly, marked thus ξ̄̄̄̄, called Drapon's tail. — Line of nodes, a straight line joining the two nodes of an orbit.

Nod'io-al (nŏd'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining to the nodes; from a node to the same node again; as, the nodical revolutions of the moon.

Nodical month. See Lunar month, under MONTH.

Mo'do-sa'rine (nō'dt-sā'rīn), a. (Zōōl.) Resembling in form or struc-

in form or struc-ture a foraminifture a foranua.

erous shell of the genus Nodosaria.

n. (Zoöl.) A ria communia (x 116):

c N. radicial (x 10). The state of the s

genus Nodosura.

n. (20d.) A ria communis (× 114).

foraminifer of the genus Nodosaria or of an allied genus.

Ro-dose' (nö-dös'), a. [L. nodosus, fr. nodus knot.]

1. Knotty; having numerous or conspicuous nodes.

2. (Zoòl.) Having nodes or prominences; having the alternate joints enlarged, as the antennae of certain insects.

Medorl-ty (ne-dos'1-ty), n. [L. nodosilas.] 1. The quality of being knotty or nodose; resemblance to a node or swelling; knottiness.

Holland.

ode or swelling; knottiness.

2. A knot; a node.

No-do'sons (nb-dō'shs), } a. Nodose; knotty; knotNo'dons (nb'dh's), } ted. [Obs.]

Nod'u-lar (nōd'h-lēr; 135), a. [Cf. F. nodulaire.]

4. pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or knot.

Nod'ule (-tl), n. [L. nodulus, dim. of nodus knot:

6. F. nodule.] A rounded mass of irregular shape; a

titls knot or lumn.

little knot or lump.

Hed/mled (nod/fild), a. Having little knots or lumps.

Hed/mled (nod/fild), a. (Bot.) Having
Mod/w-long (-tils), a. (Bot.) Having
Mod/w-long (-tils), s. mall nodes or
knots; diminutively nodose.

Ho/el (no/el), n. [F. nod/l. L. natalis
hithday, fr. natalis natal. Bee Natal.]
Bame as Nowm.

Ho-e/ma tach/o-graph (no-E/ma-tak/cgraf), n. [Gr. vompa the understanding +
edges swiftness + -graph.] An instrument
for determining and registering the duration of more or less complex operations of
the mind.

Ho's-mat'io (no's-mit'file), a. [Gr. voHo's-mat'io (no's-mit'file), a. [Gr. voHo's-mat'io (no's-mit'file), a. [Gr. voHo's-mat'io (no's-file), b. (Gr. voHo's-mat'io (no's-file), a. (Gr. voHo's-mat'io (no's-file), n. (Eccl. Hist.) One of the
followers of Noetus, who lived in the third century. He
denied the distinct personality of the Father, Son, and
Holy Ghost.

No-et'io-al (-i-kal), perceive, voice mind, intellect.]

Mo-et'io (nô-et'fk), a. [Gr. ronnikés, fr. rosar to No-et'io-al (-I-kai), i perceive, roir mind, intellect.]
Of or pertaining to the intellect; intellectual.

I would employ the word noetic to express all those cognitions which originate in the mind itself.

Sir W. Hamilton.

which originate in the mind itself. Sir W. Mamilton.

Nof (nof). [Contr. fr. ne of.] Not of; nor of. [Obs.]

Nog (nog), n. [Abbrev. fr. noggin.] 1. A noggin.

2. A kind of strong ale.

Hog, n. [Etymol. uncertain.] 1. A wooden block, of the size of a brick, built into a wall, as a hold for the nails of woodwork.

2. One of the square logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine.

3. (Shipbuildian) A treamall to featen the square logs.

2. One of the aquare logs of wood used in a pile to support the roof of a mine.

3. (Shipbuilding) A treenail to fasten the shores.

Nog, v. 1. [From 2d Noc.] 1. To fill in, as between scantling, with brickwork.

2. (Shipbuilding) To fasten, as shores, with treenails.

Nog'gan, (gan), a. [Prop., made of hemp, fr. Prov.

E. nogs hemp.] Made of hemp; hence, hard; rough; harsh. [Obs.]

Nog'gin (-gin), n. [Ir. noigin, or Gael. noigean.

Cf. 1st Noc.] 1. A small mug or cup.

2. A measure equivalent to a gill. [Prov. Eng.]

Nog'ging (-ging), n. [From Noc, v. t.] Rough brick masonry used to fill in the interstices of a wooden frame, in building.

Nog'no (noidn), n. [Abbrev. fr. OE. anoiance.]

[Written also noyance.] Annoyance. [Obs.] Tusser.

Nois (noil), v. t. To annoy. See Nov. [Obs.] Tusser.

Nois (noil), n. pl. [Etymol. uncertain.] Waste and knote of wool removed by the comb; combings.

Noin (noint), v. t. To anoint. [Obs.] Sir T. North.

Noise (noil), n. [F. noise noisy strife, quarrel, brause.] I. Sound of any kind.

The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion without noise to us perceived.

The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion without noise to us perceived.

to us perceived.

P Noise is either a sound of too short a duration to be determined, like the report of a cannon; or else it is a confused mixture of many discordant sounds, like the rolling of thunder or the noise of the waves. Nevertheless, the difference between sound and noise is of danot.

**Confused Confused Confus

2. Especially, loud, confused, or senseless sound; clam-

s; din.
3. Loud or continuous talk; general talk or discus-on; rumor; report. "The noise goes." Shak. aion; rumor; report. What noise have we had about transplantation of diseases and transfusion of blood!

T. Baker.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague which has made so much noise in all ages.

4. Music, in general; a concert; also, a company of musicians; a band. [Obs.]

Milton.

The king has his noise of gypsics

The king has his noise of gypsics.

Syn. — Cry; outery; clamor; din; elatter; uproar.

Moise, v. i. To sound; to make a noise.

Moise, v. t. [imp. & p. Noisen (noisd); p. pr. & vb. n. Noising.]

All these sayings were noised abroad. Luke 1.65.

2. To disturb with noise. [Obs.]

Moise Tull (-ful), a. Loud; clamorous. [Obs.] Dryden.

Moise Tull (-ful), a. Loud; clamorous. [Obs.] Dryden.

Moise less, a. Making, or causing, no noise or bustle; without noise; silent; as, the noiseless foot of time.

So noiseless would live.

Dryden.

So noiseless would I live.

Soncieles would live.

Boncieles would live.

Boncieles would live.

Boncieles would live.

Bolise less ly, adv.—Noise less ness, n.

Bol-sette' (noi-zet'), n. (Bot.) A hybrid rose produced in 1817, by a French gardener, Noisette, of Charleston, South Carolina, from the China rose and the musk rose. It has given rise to many fine varieties, as the Lomarque, the Marschal (or Marshal) Niel, and the Cloth of gold. Most roses of this class have clustered flowers and are of vigorous growth.

Bols live in the state or quality of being noisy.

Bols live in the state or quality of being noisy.

Bols live in the state or quality of being noisy.

Bols live in the state or quality of being noisy.

Bols annor. In Noxious to health; hurtful; mischievous; unwholesome; insalubrious; destructive; as, noisome efficula. "Noisome pestilence." Ps. xcl. 3.

Offensive to the smell or other senses; disgusting fetid. "Foul breath is noisome."

Bols of the state of the state of the sense words.

Byn.—Noxious; unwholesome; insalubrious; mischievous; destructive.—Noisoms, Noxious. These words have to a great extent been interchanged; but there is a tendency to make a distinction between them, applying morious to things that inflict evil directly; as, a norious dise, finite, rude, full, up, urn; pitf;

plant, noxious practices, etc., and noisome to things that operate with a remoter influence; as, noisome vapors, a noisome pestilence, etc. Noisome has the additional sense of disgusting. A garden may be free from noxious weeds or animals; but, if recently covered with manure, it may be filled with a noisome amell.

Mode'y (nois'y), a. [Compar. Noisire (-I-3r); superl.

Normer.] [From Noise.] 1. Making a noise, esp. a loud sound; clamorous; vociferous; turbulent; boisterous; as, the noise crowd.

2. Full of noise. "The noise town." Dryden.

Mol'de (noi'de). [Contr. fr. ne wolde.] Would not. Chauser.

[Obs.] Chaucer.

Mole (nö), n. [See Noll.] The head. [Obs.] Shak.

Mo'li-me-tan'ge-re (nö'li-mē-tān'jē-rē), n. [L.,
touch me not.] 1. (Bot.) (a) Any plant of a genus of
herbs (Impatiens) having capsules which, if touched
when ripe, discharge their seeds. See IMPATHENS. (b)
The squirting cucumber. See under Cucumber.

2. (Med.) A name formerly applied to several varieties of ulcerous cutaneous diseases, but now restricted
to Lupus exedens, an ulcerative affection of the nose.

Mo-li'tion (nö-l'slr'fan), n. [L. nolle not to will, to be
unwilling; ne + velle to will, to be willing.] Adverse
action of will; unwillingness; — opposed to volution.

A nolition and a direct enmity against the lust. Jer. Taylor.

Noll (nöl), n. [OE. nol, AS. hnoll top; akin to OHG.

A notition and a direct enuity against the lust. Jer. Taylor.

Noll (nöl), n. [OE. nol, AS. hnoll top; akin to OHG.
hnol top, head.] The head; the noddle. [Obs.]

Nol-le'i-ty (nöl-lē'i-ty), n. [L. nolle to be unwilling.]

The state of being unwilling; nolition. [R.]

Nol'le prose-equi (nöl'iš prosek-kwi). [L., to be unwilling to prosecute; —
an entry on the record, denoting that a plaintiff discontinues his suit, or the attorney for the public a prosecution; either wholly, or as to some count. or as to some cution; either wholly, or as to some count, or as to some of several defendants

of several defendants. $\|\mathbf{Wo'lo} \otimes \mathbf{Wo'lo} \otimes \mathbf{Wo'lo$

guilty.

Mol. pros. An abbrev. of Nolle Prosequi.

**Nol'-pros' (nöl'pros'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. -Prossed (-prost'); p. pr. & vb. n. -Prossing.] To discontinue by entering a nolle prosequi; to decline to prosecute.

**Nolt* (nölt), n. sing. & pl. Neat cattle. [Prov. Eng.]

**Nom* (nön), n. [F. See Noun.] Name.

|| Nom de guerre (nôn'de-gar'), literally, war name; hence, a fictitious name, or one assumed for a time. — || Nom de plume (-plum'), literally, pen name; hence, a name assumed by an author as his or her signature.

| Nom de plume (-plum'), literally, pen name; hence, a name assumed by an author as his or her signature.
| No'ma (nō'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. νομά, lit., a feeding. See Name.] (Med.) See Canker, n., 1.
| Nom'ad (nōm'ad; 277), n. [L. nomats, -adis, Gr. νομά, -άδος, pasturing, roaming without fixed home, fr. νομάς, -άδος, pasture, allotted abode, fr. νέμεν to distribute, allot, drive to pasture; prob. akin to AS. niman to take, and E. nimble: cf. F. nomade. Cf. ASTRONONY, ECONONY, NIMBLE, NEMBESS, NUMB, NUMBER.] One of a race or tribe that has no fixed location, but wanders from place to place in search of pasture or game.
| Nom'ad, a. Roving; nonadic. | Nom'ad, a. Roving; nonadic. | Nom'ad. (nō-mā'dl-an), n. A nomad. [R.] | No-ma'dl-an (nō-mā'dl-an), n. A nomad. [R.] | No-ma'dl-an (nō-mā'dl-an), n. (Gr. νομαδιος. See Nom-AD.) Of or pertaining to nomads, or their way of life; wandering; moving from place to place for subsistence; as, a nomadic tribe.— No-ma'dl-ally (-l-kal-ly), adv. | Nom'ad-lsm (uŏm'ad-lz'm), n. The state of being a nomad.

nomad.

**Mom'ad-lie (-iz), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Nomadized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nomadizing (-f'zIng).] To lead the life of a nomad; to wander with flocks and herds for the sake of finding pasturage.

The Vogules nomadize chiefly about the Rivers Irtish, Obi, Kama, and Volga.

W. Tooke.

Mama, and voiga.

No'man-oy (no'man-sy), n. [Cf. F. nomancie, no-mance, abbrev. fr. onomancie. See Onomancy.] The art or practice of divining the destiny of persons by the letters which form their names.

No'-man's/ land/ (no'manz/ land/). 1. (Naut.) A pace amidahips used to keep blocks, ropes, etc.; a span a ship belonging to no one in particular to care for.

2. Fig.: An unclaimed space or time.

That no-man's land of twilight.

2. Fig.: An unclaimed space or time.

That no-man's land of twilight. W. Black.

Nom'arch (nom'ark), n. [Gr. voµós a district arch.] The chief magistrate of a nome or nomarchy.

Nom'arch-y (nom'ark-y), n.; pl. Nomachies (1z).

A province or territorial division of a kingdom, under
the rule of a nomarch, as in modern Greece; a nome.

Nom'hies (nūm'b'lz), n. pl. [F. nombes, fr. L. lumbulus, dim. of lumbus a loin. Cf. Numeles, Umbles,
Humeles.] The entrails of a deer; the umbles. [Written also numbles.]

Nom'bril (nōm'bril), n. [F. nombril, for OF. lombril, i. e., ombril, with the article, a dim. fr. L. umbilicus the navel. See Navel.] (Her.) A point haliway
between the fess point and the middle base point of an
esoutcheon; — called also navel point. See Ecoutorieon.

Nome (nōm), n. [Gr. voµós, fr. v/µɛv to deal out,
distribute.] 1. A province or political division, as of
modern Greece or ancient Egypt; a nomarchy.

2. Any melody determined by inviolable rules. [Obs.]
Nome, n. [Cf. Binomial.] (Alg.) [Obs.] See Term.
Nome, No'men (nô'men), obs. p. p. of Nis. Chaucer.
No'men-cla'tor (nō'mēn-klā'tēr), n. [L., fr. nomen
name + calare to call. See Nawa, and Calendar.]

1. One who calls persons or things by their names.

In Rome, candidates for office were attended each by a nomenclator, who informed the candidate of the names of the persons whom they met and whose votes it was desirable to solicit.

2. One who gives names to things, or who settles and

adjusts the nomenclature of any art or science; also, a list or vocabulary of technical names. Nomen-cla/tress (n5/měn-clā/trěs), n. A female ne-

enclator. No'men-cla'tur-al (no'men-kla'tur-al; 135), a. Per-

No men-olatural (no men-klatural; 130), a. Pertaining or according to a nomenclature.

No men-olature (no men-clature. See Nomenclatura: cf. F. nomenclature. See Nomenclatura.

1. A name. [Obs.]

2. A vocabulary, dictionary, or glossary. [R.]

3. The technical names used in any particular branch of science or art, or by any school or individual; as, the nomenclature of botany or of chemistry; the nomenclature of Lavoisier and his associates.

No'mi-al (115'mY-al), n. [Cf. Binomial.] (Alg.) A

Nominal (nominal), n. (Cl. BINOMIL.) (Alg.) A name or term.

Nom'lo (nom'fk), α. [Gr. νομικός, fr. νόμος a law, custom.] Customary; ordinary; — applied to the usual English spelling, in distinction from strictly phonetic methods. H. Sueet. — n. Nomic spelling. A. J. Ellis.

Nom'l-nal (nom'l-nal), α. [L. nominalis, fr. nomen, nominis, name. See Name.] 1. Of or pertaining to a name or names; having to do with the literal meaning of a word; verbal; as, a nominal definition. Bp. Pearson.

2. Existing in name only; not real; as, a nominal difference. "Nominal attendance on lectures." Macaulay.

Nom'l-nal, n. 1. A nominalist. (Obs.) Cumden.

Nominal, n. 1. A nominalist. [Obs.]
2. (Gram.) A verb formed from a noun.
3. A name; an appellation.

A is the nominal of the sixth note in the natural distonic scale.

Moore (Encue, of Music).

scale.

Mom'l-nal-ism (-Tz'm), n. The principles or philosophy of the Nominalists.

Nom'l-nal-ist, n. (Metaph.) One of a sect of philosophers in the Middle Ages, who adopted the opinion of Roscelin, that general conceptions, or universals, exist in name only.

Roid.

Nom'l-nal-is'tic (-Ys'tYk), a. Of or pertaining to the

Nom'i-nal-ize (nom'i-nal-iz), v. t. To convert into a

Nom'1-nal-ise (nom'1-nai-is),
noun. [Obs.]
Nom'1-nal-y, adv. In a nominal manner; by name;
in name only; not in reality.
Nom'1-nate (-nat), v. [imp. & p. p. Nominates
(-na'téd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nominating (-na'ting).] [L.
nominatus, p. p. of nominare to nominate, fr. nomen name.
See Name.] 1. To mention by name; to name. [Obs.]
To nominate them all, it is impossible.

Shak.

2. To call; to entitle; to denominate. [Obs.] Spenser.

3. To set down in express terms; to state. [Obs.]

Is it so nommated in the bond?

Shak.

4. To name, or designate by name, for an office or place; to appoint; esp., to name as a candidate for an election, choice, or appointment; to propose by name, or offer the name of, as a candidate for an office or place.

Nom'i-nate-ly (-n\tau-ly), adv. By name; particularly; namely:

Nom'i-nate-ly (-nat-ly), adv. By name; particularly; Spelman.
namely. [Obs.]
Nom'i-na'tion (-na'shin), n. [L. nominatio: cf. F. nomination.]
1. The act of naming or nominating; designation of a person as a candidate for office; the power of nominating; the state of being nominated.

designation of a person as a candidate for office; the power of nominating; the state of being nominated. The nomination of persons to places being ... a flower of the crown, he would reserve to himself.

2. The denomination, or name. [Obs.] Bp. Pearson. Nom'i-na-tival (nom'i-na-tival), a. (Gram.) Of or pertaining to the nominative case.

Nom'i-na-tive (nom'i-na-tiv), a. [L. nominativus belonging to a name, nominative.] (Gram.) Giving a name; nominative case.

Nom'i-na-tive-ly, adv. In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

Nom'i-na-tive-ly, adv. In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

Nom'i-na-tive-ly, adv. In the manner of a nominative; as a nominative.

Nom'i-na-tive-ly, adv. In the manner of a nominative; no mamed, or designated, by another, to any office, duty, or position; one nominated, or proposed, by others for office or for election to office.

Nom'i-na' (nom'i-no'), n. [See Nominate, and Es.] A nominator. [Obs.]

No-mon' (nom'i-no') (no-mo'ri-sy), n. [Gr. νόμος law +-cracy, as in democracy.] Government in accordance with a system of law.

No-mog' (no-mo'ri-sy), n. [Gr. νόμος law +-cracy, as the form proper for laws.

No-mol'osy (no-mo'ri-sy), n. [Gr. νόμος law +-loys.] 1. The science of law; legislation.

2. The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology.

Sir W. Hamilton.

No-mol'o-gy (nō-mòl'ō-jy), n. [Gr. νόμος law + -logy.] 1. The science of law; legislation.

2. The science of the laws of the mind; rational psychology.

Nom'o-pel'mous (nōm'ō-pēl'mūls), a. [Gr. νόμος law, custom + πόμα sole of the foot.] (Zοῦλ.) Having a separate and simple tendon to flex the first toe, or hallux, as do passerine birds.

Nom'o-thete (nōm'ō-thēt), n. [Gr. νομοθέτης: νόμος + rūθναι to assign: cf. F. nomothète.] A lawgiver. [R.] Nom'o-theti'o (nōm'ō-thēt'lk), a. [Gr. νομοθέτης: μοιστικό.] Hom'o-theti'o-al (-I-kal), legislative; enacting laws; as, a nomothetical power. [R.] Bp. Barlow.

Nom. (nōn), a. No; not. See No, a. (Anucer. Non. (nōn), [L. non, OL. noenu, noenum, fr. neer. num, fil., not one. See Noxe.] A prefix used in the sense of not; un-; in-; as in nonattention, or non-attention, nononformity, nonmetallic, nonsuit.

The prefix non-may be joined to the leading word by means of a hyphen, or, in most cases, the hyphen may be dispensed with. The list of words having the prefix non-could easily be lengthened.

non-could easily be lengthened.

Mon's-hil'-i-ty (non's-hil'-i-ty), n. 1. Want of ability.

2. (Law) An exception taken against a plaintiff in a cause, when he is unable legally to commence a suit.

Mon'ac-cept'ance (-iik-sept'ans), n. A neglect or refusal to accept.

Non-ac'ld (non-as'Yd), a. (Chem.) Destitute of acid roperties; hence, basic; metallic; positive; — said of ertain atoms and radicals.

certain atoms and radicals.

Non'ao-quaint'anos (nŏn'āk-kwānt'ans), n. Want of acquaintane; the state of being unacquainted.

Non-ao'qui-se'oence (nŏn-āk'kwi-ĕs'sens), n. Refusal of acquisseence; failure to yield or comply.

Non'ad-mis'sion (nŏn'ād-mĭsh'du), n. Failure to be

admitted.

Non'a-dult' (-à-dült'), a. Not adult ; immature.

Non-a'ër-o-bl-ot'io (nön-a'ër-à-bt-ōt'lk), a. (Biol.)
Capable of living without atmospheric oxygen; anaëro-bl-ot'.

biotic.

Non'age (non'āj), n. [LL. nonagium, from L. nonus ninth, novem nine.] (Eccl.) The ninth part of movable goods, formerly payable to the clergy on the death of persons in their parishes.

Non'age, n. [Pref. non- + age.] Time of life before a person becomes of age; legal immaturity; uninority.

The human mind . . . was still in its nonage. Coleridge. Non'aged (-žid), a. Having the quality of nonage;

being a minor; immature. W. Browne. Mon'a-ge-narit-an (nōn'a-je-na'rī-an), n. [L. nona-genarius containing, or consisting of, ninety, fr. nona-geni ninety each; akin to novem nine.] A person ninety

gent ninety each; akin to novem nine.] A person ninety years old.

**Mon'a-ges'1-mal (-jēs'1-mal), a. [L. nonagesimus the ninetieth. See Nonagenalma.] (Astron.) Of or pertaining to the ninetieth degree or to a nonagesimal.

**Bon'a-ges'1-mal, n. (Astron.) The middle or highest point of that part of the ecliptic which is at any given moment above the horizon. It is the ninetieth degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the points in which it is intersected by the horizon.

**Ron'a-gon (non'a-gön), n. [L. nonus ninth + Gr. γωνία angle.] (Math.) A figure or polygon having nine sides and nine angles.

**Non-a'gri-an (non-ā'gri-an), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoil.) Any moth of the genus Nonagria and allied genera, as the spindleworm and stalk borer.

**Non'a-gi-lena-a'tlon (non-ā'y-n-ā'shūn), n. Fallure to alienate; also, the state of not being allenated.

**Non'a-gi-lena-gi-lena (non-gi-gi-nan nonans is a colorless volatile liquid, an ingredient of ordinary kerosene.

**Non'a-pear'anoe (non'ā-p-gōr'an), n. Default of appearance, as in court, to prosecute or defend; failure to appear.

**Non'a-n-noint'ment (-point'ment), n. Neglect of mak-

to appear.

Non'ap-point'ment (-point'ment), n. Neglect of making appointment; failure to receive an appointment.

Non'ar-in'al (&r-in'al), n. Failure to arrive.

Non'as-sump'sit (&s-sump'sit). [L., he did not undertake.] (Law) The general plea or denial in an action of assumpsit.

indeterace.] (Amb) The general piec of deniar in an action of assumpsit.

Non'at-tend'anoe (-&t-těnd'ans), n. A failure to at-tend; emission of attendance; nonappearance.

Non'at-ten'tion (-těn'shūn), n. Inattention.

Non'at-tu'mi-nous (-bt-tū'mi-nbs), a. Containing no bitumen; not bituminous.

Nonce (nōus), n. [For the nonce, OE for the nonce, a corruption of for then ones, where n in then is a relic of AS. m in dam, dat. of the article and demonstrative pronoun, E. the. See For, Once, and The.] The one or single occasion; the present call or purpose;—chiefly used in the phrase for the nonce.

The miller was a stout carl for the nones.

And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him

And that he calls for drink, I 'll have prepared him

A chalice for the nonce.

Shak.

Nonce word, "a word apparently employed only for the once."

Murray (New English Dict.).

Murray (New Engum Dec.).

| Non'oha'lance' (nôn'shá/läne'), n. [F. See NonCHALANT.] Indifference; carelessness; coolness.
|| Non'oha'lant' (nön'shá/län'), a. [F., fr. non not
(L. non) + chaloir to concern one's self for, fr. L. calere to be warm, to be inflamed with desire, to be troubled. See Non-, and Caldron.] Indifferent; careless;

cool.
Non'oha-lant'ly (non'shi-lant'ly), adv.

Non'oha-lant'ly (non'sha-länt'ly), adv. In a nonchalant, indifferent, or careless manner; coolly.
Non'olaim' (non'kläm'), n. A failure to make claim within the time limited by law; omission of claim.
Non'oo-he'sion (-kō-hē'zhūn), n. Want of cohesion.
Non'oo-in'ol-dent (-in'sl-dent), a. Not coincident.
Non-oom'bat-ant (non-kom'bat-ant), n. (Mil.) Any person connected with an army, or within the lines of an army, who does not make it his business to fight, as any one of the medical officers and their assistants, chaplains, and others; also, any of the citizens of a place occupied by an army; also, any one holding a similar position with respect to the navy. Non'com'platant (non-kom'phatant), a. Not coincident.
Non-com'phatant (non-kom'phatant), a. Not coincident.
Non-com'phatant (non-kom'phatant), a. Not coincident.
Non-com'phatant (non-kom'phatant), a. (Mil.) Any person connected with an army, or within the lines of a narmy, who does not make it his business to fight, as any one of the medical officers and their assistants, chaplains, and others; also, any one holding a similar position with respect to the navy.
Non'com-missioned (non'kom-mish'find), a. Not having a commission.
Noncommissioned (non'kom-mish'find), a. Not having a commission from the chief executive or supreme suthority of the State; but by the Secretagy of War or by the commanding officer of the regiment.
Non'com-mit'fall (-mit'tal), n. A state of not being committed or pledged; forbearance or refusal to commit one's self. Also used adjectively.
Non'com-mun'ion (-mun'yūn), n. Neglect or failure of communion.
Non'com-ple'tion (-plē'shūn), n. Lack of completion; failure to complete.
Non'com-ple'tion (-plē'shūn), n. Neglect of compliance; failure to comply.
Non'com-ply'ance (-pli'ans), n. Neglecting or refusing to comm'pos (non kom'pos).
Non'com'pos (n

noun, an idiot; a lunatic; one devoid of reason, either by nature or from accident.

Non'con. (nön'kön), n. See Noncontent.

Non'con-olud'ing (-klü'ding), a. Not concluding.

Non'con-our'rence (-klü'rens), n. Refusal to concur.

Non'con-den'si-ble (-dön'si-b'l), a. Not condensible; incapable of being liquefied (- said of gases.

Non'con-dens'ing, a. (Steam Engine) Not condensing; discharging the steam from the cylinder at a pressure nearly equal to or above that of the atmosphere and not into a condenser.

Non'con-duct'ing (-dük't'ing), a. Not conducting;

sure nearly equal to or above that of the atmosphere and not into a condenser.

Non/con-duct'ing (-dük't'Ing), a. Not conducting; not transmitting a fluid or force; thus, in electricity, wax is a nonconducting substance.

Non/con-duct'ion (-shin), n. The quality of not being able to conduct or transmit; failure to conduct.

Non'con-duct'or (-dik'têr), n. (Physics) A substance which does not conduct, that is, convey or transmit, heat, electricity, sound, vibration, or the like, or which transmits them with difficulty; an insulator; as, wool is a nonconductor of heat; glass and dry wood are nonconductors of electricity.

Non'con-form'ing (-fôrm'Ing), a. Not conforming to declining conformity; especially, not conforming to the established church of a country.

Non'con-form'it, n. One who does not conform to an established church; especially, one who does not conform to the established church; especially, one who does not conform to the established church; especially, one who does not conform to the established church; especially, one who does not conform to unit with the established church in tentles and modes of worship.

usal to unite with the established church in its rites and nodes of worship.

Non/con/stat (non/kon/stat), n. [Law L.] It does of appear; it is not plain or clear; it does not follow.

*Non/con-tagious. (non/kon-tajits), a. Not contactus; not catching; not communicable by contact.

*Non/con-tagious-ness, n.

*Non/con-tagious-ness, n.

*Non/con-tent/ (-tent/), n. (British House of Lords) by whother the properties are appeared whether the properties are appeared.

Non'oon-tent' (-tênt'), n. (British House of Lords) One who gives a negative vote; — sometimes abridged into noncon. or non con.

Non'oon-trib'u-ting (-trib'n-trig), a. Not contrib-Non'oon-trib'u-tory (-tê-ry), uting.
Non'da (nōn'da), n. (Bot.) The edible plumlike fruit of the Australian tree, Parinarium Nonda.

Non-deo'ane (nōn-dēk'ān), n. [L. nonus ninth + decem ten.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon of the parafin series, a white waxy substance, C₁₀H_{0,1} — so called from the number of carbon atoms in the molecule.

Non'de-did'u-ate (nōn'dŝ-sld'u-ŝt.), a. (Anat.) Characterized by the absence of a decidua; indeciduate.

Non'de-liv'er-y (-liv'ōr-y), n. A neglect or failure of delivery; omission of delivery.

Non-dep'o-sition (nōn-dēp'ō-zīsh'ūn), n. A failure to deposit or throw down.

to deposit or throw down.

Non'de-script (non'de-skript), a. [Pref. non-+
L. descriptus described.] Not hitherto described; novel;
hence, odd; abnormal; unclassifiable.

In according described.] Not interest described; novel; hence, old; abnormal; unclassifiable.

Non'de-script, n. A thing not yet described; that of which no account or explanation has been given; something abnormal, or hardly classifiable.

Non'de-vel'op-ment (-vel'op-ment), n. Failure or lack

Non'dis-cov'er-y (-dYs-kŭv'er-y), n. Want or failure

Non'do (nön'dō), n. (Bot.) A coarse umbelliferous plant (Ligusticum actæifolium) with a large aromatic root. It is found chiefly in the Alleghany region. Also

root. It is found chieny in the aneguany region.

All angelico.

None (nun), a. & pron. [OE. none, non, nan, no, na, AS. nān, fr. ne not + ān one. \(\sqrt{193}\). See No, a. & adv., One, and cf. Non., Null, a.] 1. No one; not one; not anything; — frequently used also partitively, or as a plural, not any.

There is none that doeth good: no, not one. Ps. xiv. 3.

Six days ye shall gather it, but on the seventh day, which is the Sabbath, in it there shall be nonc. Ex. xvi. 26.

Terms of peace yet none Vouchsafed or sought.

None of their productions are extant.

No; not any; — used adjectively before a vowel, in old style; as, thou shalt have none assurance of thy life. None of, not at all; not; nothing of; — used emphatically. "They knew that I was none of the register that entered their admissions in the universities." Fuller. — None-so-pretty (Bot.), the Saxifraga umbrosa. See London pride (a), under London.

April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the seventh day of March, May, July, and October. The nones were nine days before the idea, reckoning inclusively, according to the Roman method.

2. [F. none, fr. L. See Noox.] The canonical office, being a part of the Breviary, recited at noon (formerly at the ninth hour, 3 r. m.) in the Roman Catholic Church.

3. The hour of dinner; the noonday meal. [Obs.]

At my supper and sometimes at nones. P. Plo

At my supper and sometimes at nones. P. Plouman.

Non'es-sen'tial (nōn'ēs-šēn'shal), a. Not essential.

Non'es-sen'tial, n. A thing not essential.

Non' est' fac'tum (nōn' ēst' fāk'tūm). [Law L., it is not (his) deed.] (Law) The plea of the general issue in an action of debt on bond.

Non' est' in-ven'tus (in-ven'tus). [L., he is not found.] (Law) The return of a sheriff on a writ, when the defendant is not found in his county.

None'such' (nūn'sūch'), n. A person or thing of a sort that there is no other such; something extraordiary; a thing that has not its equal. It is given as a name to various objects, as to a choice variety of apple, a species of medic (Medicago lupulina), a variety of pottery clay, etc.

a species of ment (attacky tryband, a many of parties of the ry clay, etc.

No.net' (nō-nōt'), | n. [From L. nonus ninth, like
| No.net'to (nāt'tō), | E. duef, fr. L. duo.] (Mus.) A
composition for nine instruments, rarely for nine voices.

Non-ett (nōn'ōt), n. (Zoòl.) The titmouse. [Obs.]

Non-ex'e-cu'dion (nōn-ōks'ō-kū'ahū), n. Neglect or

thus of the composition of the

tion; failure to limit.
|| Non' li'quet (non' li'kwet). [L.] It is not clear; a verdict given by a jury when a matter is to be deferred to another day of trial.

Non/ma-lig'nant (-ma-lYg'nant), a. Not malignant,

as a disease.

Non-man'u-fao'tur-ing (nŏn-măn'ū-făk'tūr-Yng), a.
Not carrying ou manufactures.

Non-med'ul-la'ted (nŏn-mēd'ūl-lā'tēd), a. Not medullated; (Anat.) without a medulla or marrow, or without a medullary sheath; as, a nonmedullated nerve fiber.

Non-mem'ber ship, n. State of not being a member.

Non'met'al (nōn'mēt'al), n. (Chem.) Any one of the set of elements which, as contrasted with the metal, possess, produce, or receive, acid rather than basic properties; a metalloid; as, oxygen, sulphur, and chlorine are nonmetals. are nonmetals

rine are nonmetas.

Non'me-tal'lic (nön'më-tal'lYk), a. 1. Not metallic.

2. (Chem.) Resembling, or possessing the properties of, a nonnetal or metalloid; as, sulphur is a nonmetallic

nat'u-ral, a. Not natural; unnatural.

Non-nat'u-ral, a. Not natural; unnatural.
Nonne (nün), n. A nun. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Non'ne-oes'sity (nön'ne-ses'si-ty), n. Absence of necessity; the quality or state of being unnecessary.
Non'ni-trog'e-nous (nön'ni-troj'e-nis), a. Devoid of nitrogen; as, a nonnitrogenous principle; a nonnitrogenous panous food. See the Note under Food, n., 1.
Non-nu'ole-vted (-nū'klē-K'těd), a. Without a nucleus.
Non'ny (nön'ny), n. A silly fellow; a ninny.
Non'o-be'di-ence (nön's-bê'di-ens), n. Neglect of obedience; failure to obey.
Non'o-berv'ance (-öb-zērv'ans), n. Neglect or failure to observe or fulfill.

i Mon' ob-stan'te (non' ob-stan'ts). [L.] 1. Not-withstanding; in opposition to, or in apite of, what has been stated, or is to be stated or admitted.

2. (Law) A clause in old English statutes and letters

t, importing a license from the crown to do a thing that anding any statute to the contrary. This disnding any statute to the contrary. The wer was abolished by the Bill of Rights. notwithsta

In this very reign [Henry III.] the practice of dispensing with atutes by a non obstante was introduced.

Hallam.

In this very reign [Henry III.] the practice of dispensing with statutes by a non obstante was introduced.

**Bon obstante varedicto [LL.] (Law), a judgment sometimes entered by order of the court, for the plaintiff, notwithstanding a verdict for the defendant.

**Senon'io (no-no'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, nonane; as, nonoic acid, which is also called pelargonic acid. Cf. Pelargonic.

**Mon'on (non'io), n. [Nonane + -one, suffix denoting the third degree of unsaturation.] (Chem.) Any one of several metameric unsaturated hydrocarbons (C_pH₁₄) of the valylene series.

Mon'ox-yg'e-nous (non'öks-l'j's-nds), a. (Chem.)

**Without oxygen; characterized by the absence of oxygen; as, a nonoxygenous alkaloid.

**Mon'ox-pell' (non'ph-rell'), n. [See Nonparril, a.]

1. Something of unequaled excellence; a peerlesshing or person; a noneauch; -often used as a nane.

2. [F. nonpareille.] (Print.) A size of type next smaller than minion and next larger than agate (or ruby).

**This line is printed in the type called nonpareil.

This line is printed in the type called nonpareil.

3. (Zoil.) (a) A beautifully colored finch (Passerina ciris), native of the Southern United States. The male has the head and neck deep blue, rump and under parts bright red, back and wings golden green, and the tail bluish purple. Called also painted finch. (b) Any other similar bird of the same genus.

Non'pa-reil', a. [F., from non not + pareil equal, fr. LL. pariculus, dim. of L. par equal. See Non, and PAIR, PEER.] Having no equal; peerless.

Non-pay'ment, n. Neglect or failure to pay.

Non'per-form'ance, n. Neglect or failure to perform.

Non-photo-bl-ot'lo (nön-fö'tō-bt-öt'lk), a. (Biol.)

Capable of living without light; as, nonphotobiotic plant ceils, or cells which habitually live in darkness.

Non'plane' (nön'plān'), a. (Math.) Not lying in one plane; — said of certain curves.

Non'plus (nön'pläß), n. [L. non not + plus more, further. See Plural.] A state or condition which baffes reason or confounds judgment; insuperable difficulty; inability to proceed or decide; puzzle; quandary.

Both of them are a perfect nonplus and baffle to all human understanding. This line is printed in the type called nonpareil.

Both of them are a perfect nonplus and baffle to all human inderstanding.

South.

Mon'plus' (-plus'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nonplusko (-plust') or Nonplusko p. pr. & vb. n. Nonplusko or Nonplusko j. To puzzle; to confound; to perplex; to cause to stop by embarrassment.

He has been nonplused by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavored to prove.

Spectator.

it was that he endeavored to prove.

Spectator.

Mon-prep'a-ra'tion (non-prep'a-ra'shin), n. Neglect or failure to prepare; want of preparation.

Mon-pres'en-ta'tion (-prez'en-ta'shin), n. Neglect or failure to present; state of not being presented.

**Mon'pro-duo'tion, n. A failure to produce or exhibit.

**Mon'pro-des'sion-al (-fesh'an-al), a. Not belonging to a professional interpretation of the professional usage.

**Mon'pro-fif'oden-oy (-fish'en-sy), n. Want of professional profit of the progress.

**Mon'pro-fif'oden-oy (-fish'en-sy), n. Want of professional profit of the professional properties of the profit of the profi

ency; failure to make progress.

Non'pro-fi'cient (-fish'ent), n. One who has failed

become proficient.

Non' pros.' (non' pros'). An abbreviation of Non

NON' PTOS.' (non' pros'). An abbreviation of Non PROSEQUIUS.

NON'-PTOS' (non'pros'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Non-prosens (-proset); p. pr. & vb. n. Non-prosens (-sing).]

To decline or fail to prosecute; to allow to be dropped (said of a suit); to enter judgment against (a plaintiff who fails to prosecute); as, the plaintiff was non-prosect.

Non' pro-seq'ul-tur (non' pro-sk/wl-tur). [L. ho does not prosecute.] (Law) A judgment entered against the plaintiff in a suit where he does not appear to prosecute. See NoLE PROSEQUI.

RON'TS-OUT'FING (hūr'-kūr'rng), a. Nonrecurrent.

Non'TS-QRI'Anos (-gkrd'uns), n. Want of due regard; disregard; slight. [Obs.]

Non'TS-GRI' (-s'jent), n. (Eng. Universities) A master of arts whose regency has ceased. See Regent.

Hon'Ts-ul'tion (-rin-d'sh'd'n), n. Neglect of rendition; the not rendering what is due.

The nonrendition of a service which is due. S. E. Dwight.

The nonrendition of a service which is due. S. E. Dwight. Mon/re-sem/blance (-rê-zĕm/blans), n Want of resmblance; unlikeness; dissimilarity.

Mon-res/1-denoe (non-rez/1-dens), n. The state or con-

Non-res'l-denoe (non-rez'l-dens), n. The state or condition of being nonresident.

Non-res'l-dent (-dent), a. Not residing in a particular place, on one's own estate, or in one's proper place; as, a nonresident clergyman or proprietor of lands.

Non-res'l-dent, n. A nonresident person; one who does not reside in the State or jurisdiction.

Non're-sist'anoe (non're-sist'ans), n. The principles or practice of a nonresistant; passive obedience; submission to authority, power, oppression, or violence without opposition.

mission to authority, power, oppression, or violence without opposition.

**Mon're-sist'ant' (-ant), a. Making no resistance.

**Hom're-sist'ant', n. One who maintains that no resistance should be made to constituted authority, even when unjustly or oppressively exercised; one who advocates or practices absolute submission; also, one who holds that violence should never be resisted by force.

**Hom're-sist'ing, a. Not making resistance.

**Hom-ru'mi-nant (non-ry'mi-nant), a. Not ruminating; as, a nonruminant animal.

**Eon'sane' (non'sān'), a. Unsound; not perfect; as, a person of nonsane memory.

Rickstone.

Mon'sense (non'sens), n. [Pref. non- + sense : cf. F. nonsens.] 1. That which is not sense, or has no sense; words, or language, which have no meaning, or which convey no intelligible ideas; absurdity.

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

Reasons verses, lines made by taking any words which cocur, but especially certain words which it is desired to recollect, and arranging them without reference to anything but the measure, so that the rhythm of the lines may aid in recalling the renuembrance of the words.

Syn. - Folly; silliness; absurdity; trash; balderdash.

Syn.—Folly; slimess; absurdty; trasn; bauerdasn.

Mon-sen'si-cal (bin-sen'si-kai), a. Without sense; unmeaning; absurd; foolish; irrational; preposterous.

Mon-sen'si-toe (-tiv), a. Not sensitive; wanting sense or perception; not easily affected.

| Non seq'ui-tur (sek'Wi-tir). [L., it does not follow.] (Logic) An inference which does not follow from the premises

Non-sex'u-al (-seks'ū-al), a. Having no distinction

Non-ser'u-al (-sekru-ul), u. having of sex; sexless; neuter.

Mon-slave'hold'ing (-slav'höld'ing), a. Not possessing or holding slaves; as, a nonslaveholding State.

Non'so-lu'tion (non'so-lu'shun), n. Fallure of solu-

on or explanation.

Non-sol/ven-oy (non-sol/ven-sy), n. Inability to pay

debts; insolvency.

Non-sol/vent (-vent), a. Not solvent; insolvent.

Non-solvent, n. An insolvent.
Non-solvent, c. An insolvent.
Non-solvent, c. An insolvent.
Non-solvent (-solvent), a. Not sonant. — n. A non-mant or nonvocal consonant.

Non-so'nant (-so'nant), a. Not sonant. — n. A non-sonant or nonvocal consonant.

Non-spar'ing (non-spar'ing), a. Sparing none.

Non-str'a-ted (-str'it-ted), a. (Nat. Hist.) Without striations; unstriped; as, nonstrinted nuscle fibers.

Non'sub-mis'sion (non'süb-nish'ün), n. Want of submission; failure or refusal to submit.

Non'sub-mis'sive (mis'süb'), a. Not submissive.

Non'sub-mis'sive (mis'süb'), a. Not submissive.

Non'sub-mis'sive (mis'süb'), a. See Nonesuch.

Non'sub' (non'süch), n. See Nonesuch.

Non'sub' (non'süch), n. Law) A neglect or failure by the plaintiff to follow up his suit; a stopping of the suit; a renunciation or withdrawal of the cause by the plaintiff, either because he is satisfied that he can not support it, or upon the judge's expressing his opinion. A compulsory nonsuit is a nonsuit ordered by the court on the ground that the plaintiff on his own showing has not made out his case.

Non'suit', n. t. [imp. & p. p. Nonsutted; p. pr. & th. n. Nonsuttnon] (Law) To determine, adjudge, or record (a plaintiff) as having dropped his suit, upon his withdrawal or failure to follow it up. "When two are joined in a writ, and one is nonsuited." Z. Swift.

Non'suit', a. Nonsuited.

Non-ten'ure (-tön'ür), n. [Law) A plea of a defendant that he did not hold the land, as affirmed.

Non'term' (non'tërm'), n. (Law) A vacation between two terms of a court.

Non'uro-lite (non'trō-nit), n. [So called because found in the arrondissement of Nontron, France.] (Min.) A greenish yellow or green mineral, consisting olifefly of the hydrous silicate of iron.

Non-un'ni-form'ist (-ü'ni-form'ist), n. One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or causes more violent than

Non-vni-form'ist (-ū'ni-f0rm'ist), n. One who believes that past changes in the structure of the earth have proceeded from cataclysms or causes more violent than are now operating; — called also nonuniformitarian.

Non-un'ion-ist (non-ūn'yūn-ist), n. One who does not belong, or refuses to belong, to a trades union.

Non-us'anoe (-ūz'ans), n. Neglect of using; failure to use. [R.]

Non-us'er (-ër), n. 1. A not using; failure to use.

An office may be forseited by misuser or nonuser. Blackstone.

2. (Law) Noglect or omission to use an easoment or franchise or to assert a right.

Non-vas'ou-lar (-văs'kū-lēr), a. (Anat.) Destitute of veasels; extravascular.

Non'ver-nao'u-lar (-vỡr-năk'ū-lēr), a. Not vernacular.

A nonvernacular expression. Sir W. Hamilton.

Non-vo'cal (-vo'kal), a. Not vocal; destitute of tone.

— n. A nonvocal comonant. Non'yl (nön'll), n. [Nonane + -yl.] (Chem.) The hydrocarbon radical, C_0H_{19} , derived from nonane and forming many compounds. Used also adjectively; as,

forming many compounds. Used also adjectively; as, nonyl alcohol.

Non/y-lene (nön/Y-len), n. [Nonane + ethylene.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of metameric, unsaturated hydrocarbons (Chl.) of the ethylene series.

Non/y-len'le (nön'Y-len'lk), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, related to, or designating, nonylene or its compounds; as, nonylene acid.

Nonyl'le (nön'l'lk), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, nonyl or its compounds; as, nonylic acid.

Nonyl'le (nön'd'l), n. [Cl. Nodels, Nodel.] A simpleton; a blockhead; a stupid person; a miny. [Low]

The cluckling grin of noodles. Sydney Smith.

Noo'dle, n. [G. nudel vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough, made with eggs, rolled up, cut into small pleces, and used in soup.

Nook (nöok; 277), n. [OK. nok; cf. Gael. & Ir. niuc.]
A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

How couldst thou find this dark, sequestered nook? Milton.

nona (sc. hors) the ninth hour, then applied to the church services (called nones) at that hour, the time of which was afterwards changed to moon. See Nins, and of. Nones, Nunchion.] 1. The middle of the day; midday; the time when the sun is in the meridian; twelve o'clock in the daytime.

2. Hence, the highest point; culmination.

In the very noon of that brilliant life which was destined to so soon, and so fatally, overshadowed.

Motley. High noon, the exact meridian; midday. — Noon of night, midnight. [Poetic] Dryden.

Mong (nön), a. Belonging to midday; occurring at idday; meridional.

Young.

Moon, v. a. To take rest and refreshment at noon.

Moon'day' (-dz'), n. Midday; twelve o'clock in the

Noon'day', α. Of or pertaining to midday; meridional;

MOD'CRY, a. Of or pertaining to industy; merianasi, as, the noonday heat. "Noonday walks." Addison.

Moon'-flow'er (-flou'er), n. (Bot.) The goat's beard, whose flowers close at midday.

Moon'flog, n. A rest at noon; a repast at noon.

Moon'stead (-sted), n. The position of the sun at noon. [Oth.]

Noon'stead (-stěd), n. The position of the sun at noon. (Obs.)
Noon'tide (-tid'), n. [From noon + tide time; cf. AS. Noonid the ninth hour.] The time of noon; midday.
Noose (nōōs or nōōz; 277), n. [Frob. fr. OF. nous, nom. sing. or acc. pl. of nou knot, F. nœud, L. nodus. Cf. Node.] A running knot, or loop, which binds the closer the more it is drawn.
Noose (nōōz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Noosed (nōōzd); p. pr. & eb. n. Noosing.] To tie in a noose; to eatch in a noose; to entrap; to insnare.
Noot (nōt). See 1st Not. [Obs.]
Noot (nōt). See 1st Not. [Obs.]
Nopal (nō'pal), n. [Mexican nopalli.] (Bot.) A cactaceous plant (Nopalea cochineal insect feeds, and from which it is collected. The name is sometimes given to other it is collected. The species of Cactacex. The name is sometimes given to other

species of Cactacem.

No'pal-ry (-if), n.; pl. Noralries (-ifz). A plantation of the nopal for raising the cochineal insect.

Nope (nop), n. (Zoöl.) A bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

Nor (nor), conj. [OE. nor, contr. from nother. See Neither.] A negative connective or particle, introducing the second member or clause of a negative proposition, following neither, or not, in the first member or clause (as or in affirmative propositions follows either). Nor is also used sometimes in the first member for neither, and sometimes the neither is omitted and implied by the use of nor.

Provide neither gold are silver, nor brass, in your pursuance.

Provide neither gold nor silver, nor brass, in your purses, nor crip for your journey.

Matt. x. 0, 10.

Where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt. Matt. vi. 20. I love him not, nor fear him.

Where neither party is nor true, nor kind.

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there. Dryden.

Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there. Druden.

Mor'bert-ine (nör'bört-in), n. See Premorstrant.

Mo'ri-a (nör'l-à), n. [Sp., from Ar. nā'ūra.] A large water wheel, turned by the action of a stream against its floats, and carrying at its circumference buckets, by which water is raised and discharged into a trough; used in Arabia, China, and elsewhere for irrigating land; a Persian wheel.

Moythage (n) a [Persian are]

which water is raised and usensaged may a crough, decided and Arabia, China, and elsewhere for irrigating land; a Persian wheel.

No'rian (-an), a. [From norite.] (Gool.) Pertaining to the upper portion of the Laurentian rocks. T. S. Hant. Norice (nor'is), n. Nurse. [Obs.] Chaucer. No'rie (no'ri), n. [Etymol uncertain.] (Zooil.) The cornorant. [Prov. Eng.]

Nor'-mon (no'ri-mon), n.; pl. Norimons (-monz). A Japanese covered litter, carried by men. B. Taulor.

Norine (no'rit), n. [F., fr. Norvège Norway.] (Min.) A granular crystalline rock consisting essentially of a triclinic feldspar (as labradorite) and hyperstheue.

No'ri-um (no'ri-um), n. [Kl.] (Chem.) A supposed metal alleged to have been discovered in zircon.

Norm (no'rin, n. [L. norma a rule. See Normal, a.]

1. A rule or authoritative standard; a model; a tyne. 2 (Biol.) A typical, structural unit; a type. Aquasiz.

Nor'ma (no'rina), n. [L.] 1. A norm; a principle or rule; a model; a standard.

2. A mason's or a carpenter's square or rule.

3. A templet or gauge.

Nor'mal (no'rina), a. [L. normalis, fr. norma rule, pattern, carpenter's square; prob. skin to noscere to know; cf. Gr. yvópuco well known, ryvópuco wello known, ryvópuco wellon, also, carpenter's square; ref. F. normal. See Know, and cf. Abnomal, regular; natural; analogical.

Deviations from the normal type.

2. (Geom.) According to a square or rule; perpendicular; forming a right angle. Specifically: Of or per-

ing to, related to, or designating, honylelle of its collpounds; as, nonyle as to designating, nonyl or its compounds; as, nonyle as did.

Noo'dle (165'd'!), n. [Cf. Noddle, Noddle, Noddle (165'd'!), n. [Cf. Noddle, Noddle, Noddle, n. [Cf. Noddle, Noddle, n. [Cf. nudel vermicelli.] A thin strip of dough, made with eggs, rolled up, cut into small pieces, and used in soup.

Nool (165k; 277), n. [OR nok; cf. Gael. & Ir. niuc.]
A narrow place formed by an angle in bodies or between bodies; a corner; a recess; a secluded retreat.

How couldst thou find this dark, sequestered nool? Mitton.

Nook-shotten (-shbt/t'n), a. Bull of nooks, angles, or corners. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

That nook-shotten isle of Albion.

No'd-log'slat (16-51'd-ijst), n. One versed in noölogy.

No-bl'o-gist (16-51'd-ijst), n. One versed in noölogy.

No-bl'o-gist (16-51'd-ijst), n. One versed in noölogy.

Nool (160n), a. No. See the Note under No. [Obs.]

Noon (160n), a. No. See the Note under No. [Obs.]

Noon (160n), a. No. See the Note under No. [Obs.]

Noon (160n), a. Als. non, orig., the minth hour, it. or place in the series of control of the apparent place in the food, foot; out, oil; chair; go: sing, ipk; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

heavens of a planet or comet at a specified time, the place having been determined by a considerable number of ob-servations, extending perhaps over many days, and so combined that the accidental errors of observation have largely balanced each other.—Normal school, a school whose methods of instruction are to serve as a model or imitation; an institution for the training of teachers.

imitation; an institution for the training of teachers.

Syn.—Normal, Regular, Ordinary, Regular and ordinary are popular terms of well-known signification; normal has now a more specific sense, arising out of its use in science. A thing is normal, or in its normal state, when strictly conformed to those principles of its constitution which mark its species or to the standard of a healthy and natural condition. It is abnormal when it departs from those principles.

departs from those principles.

Nor'mal (nor'mal, n. [Cf. F. normale, ligne normale.

See Normal, a.] 1. (Geom.) Any perpendicular.

2. (Geom.) A straight line or plane drawn from any point of a curve or surface so as to be perpendicular to the curve or surface at that point.

the curve or surface at that point.

EF The term normal is also used to denote the distance along the normal line from the curve to the axis of abscissas or to the center of curvature.

Nor'mal-ty (-sy), n. The quality, state, or fact of being normal; as, the point of normalcy. [R.]

Nor'mal-ty-adv. In a normal manner. Darwin.

Nor'mal-ty, adv. In a normal manner. Darwin.

Nor'man, -man), n. [F. normand.] (Naut.) A wooden bar, or iron pin.

Nor'man, a. [F. normand, of Scand. origin. See Northman, and cf. Norman, style of norman language; the Norman conquest.

Norman atyle (Arch.), a tyle of architecture which arose in the Assationaries.

NORTHMAN, and cf. Nobel of or pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans; as, the Norman language; the Norman conquest.

Norman style (Arch.), a style of architecture which arose in the tenth century, characterized by great massiveness, simplicity, and strength, with the use of the semicircular arch, heavy round columns, and a great variety of ornaments, among which the zigzag and spiral or cable-formed ornaments were prominent.

Norman, n. A native or inhabitant of Normandy originally, one of the Northmen or Scandinavians who conquered Normandy in the 10th century; afterwards, one of the mixed (Norman-French) race which conquered England, under William the Conqueror.

Norman-ism (-1z'm), n. A Norman idiom; a custom or expression peculiar to the Norman idiom; a custom or expression peculiar to the Norman.

Morn (norm), n. [lecl.norm, pl.normir.] 1. (Scan-Morn (norm), dinavian Myth.) One of the three Fates, Past, Present, and Future. Their names were Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld.

2. A tutclary deity; a genius.

Norvoyi.an'io (no-ro'pi-fan'Ik), a. [Etymology uncertain.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the aromatic series obtained from opianic acid.

Norvoy (nofr'col), n. [Lit., north king, fr. F. nord north. + roi king.] (Her.) The most northern of the English Kings-at-arms. See King-at-arms, under King.

Norse (nors), a. [Dan. Norse, fr. Nord north. See North.] Of or pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, or to the language spoken by its inhabitants.

Norse (nors), a. [Dan. Norse, fr. Nord north. See Norse n. The Norse language.

Norse (north), n. [As. norse, akin to D. noord, G. Morth (north), n. [As. nord; akin to D. noord, G. Sw., & Dan. nord, Icel. nord; Act. Norman, Norse.]

Nortelry . . . lerned at the nunnery. Chaucer.

North (north), n. [AS. nord; akin to D. noord, G.,
Sw., & Dan nord, Icel. nord; of. Ot. Norman, Norse.]

1. That one of the four cardinal points of the compass, at any place, which lies in the direction of the true meridian, and to the left hand of a person facing the east; the direction opposite to the south.

2. Any country or region situated farther to the north than another; the northern section of a country.

3. Specifically: That part of the United States lying north of Mason and Dixon's line. See under Line.

North, a. Lying toward the north; situated at the Lorth, or in a northern direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the north, or coming from the north.

North following. See Following. a. 2.— North pole.

coming from the north.

North following. See Following. a., 2.—North pole, that point in the heavens, or on the earth, ninety degrees from the equator toward the north.—North preceding See Following. a., 2.—North star, the star toward which the north pole of the earth very nearly points, and which accordingly seems fixed and immovable in the sky. The star a (alpha) of the Little Bear, is our present north star, being distant from the pole about 1° 25°, and from vear to year approaching slowly nearer to it. It is called also Cynosura, polestar, and by astronomers, Polaris.

Cynosură, polestar, and by astronomers, Polaris.

North, v. i. To turn or move toward the north; to veer from the east or west toward the north.

North, adv. Northward.

North'east' (nôrth'ēst'), n. The point between the north and east, at an equal distance from each; the northeast part or region.

North'east', a. Of or pertaining to the northeast proceeding toward the northeast, or coming from that point; as, a northeast course; a northeast wind.

Northeast passage, a passage or communication by sea between the Atlantic and Facific oceans along the north coast of Asia.

oast of Asia.

North'east', adv. Toward the northeast.

North'east'er (-ër), n. A storm, strong wind, or gale, oming from the northeast.

North'east'er-ly, a. Pertaining to the northeast; oward the northeast, or coming from the northeast.

toward the northeast, or coming from the northeast.

North'east'erly, adv. Toward the northeast.

North'east'ern (-ërn), a. Of or pertaining to the northeast; northeasterly.

North'east'ward (-wêrd), | adv. Toward the North'east'ward-ly (-wêrd-ly), | northeast.

North'er (north'er), n. A wind from the north; esp., a strong and cold north wind in Texas and the vicinity of the Gulf of Mexico.

Morth'er-li-mess (north'&r-l'-nes), n. The quality or state of being northerly; direction toward the north.

Morth'er-ly, a. Of or pertaining to the north; toward the north, or from the north; northern.

Morth'er-ly, adv. Toward the north.

Morth'ern (-en), a. [AS. noreerne.] 1. Of or pertaining to the north; being in the north, or nearer to that point than to the east or west.

2. In a direction toward the north; as, to steer a north-

Z. in a direction toward the north; as, to steer a north-ern course; coming from the north; as, a northern wind. Northern diver. (Zoil.) See Loon.—Northern lights. See Aurora borealis, under Aurora.—Northern spp (Bot.), an excellent American apple, of a yellowish color, marked with red.

North'ern-er (-er), n. 1. One born or living in the

2. A native or inhabitant of the Northern States;—

North'ern-most' (-mōst'), a. [Cf. Northmost.] Farthest north.

Farthest north.

North'ing, n. 1. (Surv. & Navigation) Distance northward from any point of departure or of reckoning, measured on a meridian;—opposed to southing.

2. (Astron.) The distance of any heavenly body from the equator northward; north declination.

North'man (north'nan), n.; pl. Northman (-men).
[AS. noroman. See North; and Man, and cf. Norman.)
One of the inhabitants of the north of Europe; esp., one of the notant Scendingviene: a Northman.

of the ancient Scandinavians; a Norseman.

North/most/ (-mōst/), a. [AS. norōmest. Cf. AFTER-MOST.] Lying farthest north; northermost.

Northmost part of the coast of Mozambique.

De Foe.

Most.] Lying tarthest north; northernmost.

Northness, n. A tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north.

North-ness, n. A tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north.

North-ness, n. A tendency in the end of a magnetic needle to point to the north.

North-ness n. Section of the north and to the orth than to Northumberland.

North-ward (nôrth-wêrd), a. [AS. norōweard.] Toward the north; nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

North-ward (-wêrd), | adv. Toward the north, or North-ward.| ward.| to the north apoint nearer to the north than to the east or west point.

North-ward.| y, a. Having a northern direction.

North-ward.| y, adv. In a northern direction.

North-wast' (nôrth-wêst'), n. [AS. norōwest.] The point in the horizon between the north and west, and equally distant from each; the northwest part or region.

North-west', a. 1. Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the point between the north and west; being in the northwest; toward the northwest, or coming from the northwest; as, the northwest as, a northwest as, a northwest.

2. Coming from the northwest; as, a northwest wind. 2. Coming from the northwest; as, a northwest wind. Northwest passage, a passage or communication by sea setween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans along the north coast of America, long sought for by navigators.

North'west', adv. Toward the northwest.

North'west'er (-ër), n. A storm or gale from the northwest; a strong northwest wind.

North'west'er-ly, a. Toward the northwest, or from the northwest.

Northwest. (Fin), a. Of, pertaining to, or being in, the northwest; in a direction toward the northwest; coming from the northwest; northwesterly; as, a northwestern course.

west; coming from the northwest; northwesterly; as, a northwestern course.

North/west/ward (-werd), | adv. Toward the North/west/ward-ly (-werd-ly), | northwest.
Nor-we'gi-an (nor-we'gi-an), a. [Cf. Icel. Noregr, Norway. See North, and Way.] Of or pertaining to Norway, its inhabitants, or its language.
Nor-we'gi-an, n. 1. A native of Norway.

2. That branch of the Scandinavian language spoken in Norway.

2. That branch of the Scandinavian language spoach in Norway.

Norwe'gl-um (-um), n. [NL. See Norweglan.]
(Chem.) A rare metallic clement, of doubtful identification, said to occur in the copper-nickel of Norway.

Nor-we'yan (-yan), a. Norweglan. [Obs.] Shak.
Nose (nöz), n. [AS. nosu; akin to D. neus, G. nase, OHG. nasa, leel. nös, Sw. näsa, Dan. näse, Lith. nosis, Russ. nosi, L. nasus, nares, Skr. näsä, näs. y261. Cf.
NASAL, NASTERTIUM, NAZE, NOSTRU, NOZZIE.] 1. (And.)
The prominent part of the face or anterior extremity of the head containing the nostrils and olfactory organ under Olfactory organ. See Nostrui, and Olfactory organ under Olfactory.

2. The power of smelling; hence, seent.

We are not offended with a dog for a better nose than his master.

3. A projecting end or beak at the front of an object a snout; a nozzle; a spout; as, the noze of a bellows the noze of a teakettle.

a smout; a nozzle; a spout; as, the noze of a bellows; the noze of a teakettle.

Nose Mt (Carp.), a bit similar to a gouge bit, but having a cutting edge on one side of its boring end.—Nose hamser (Mach.), a frontal hammer.—Rose hele (Chas Making), a small opening in a furnace, before which a globe of crown glass is held and kept soft at the beginning of the fiattening process.—Nose key (Carp.), a for wedge.—Nose lest (Zodi., a thin, broad, membranous fold of skin on the nose of many species of bats. It varies greatly in size and form.—Nose of wax, fig., a person who is pliant and easily influenced. "A nose of vax to be turned every way." Massinger.—Nose piece, the nozzle of a pipe, hose, bellows, etc.; the end piece of microscope body, to which an objective is attached.—To hold, put, or bring one's nose to the grindstons. See under Genhartone.—To lead by the nose, to lead at pleasure, or to cause to follow submissively; to lead blindly, as a person leads a beast. Shak.—To put cane's nose out of joint, to humiliate one's pride, esp. by supplanting one in the affections of another. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's nose of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's ones of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's ones of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's nose of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's nose of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's nose of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose into, to meddle officiously in.—To wipe cas's nose of, to deprive of; to rob. [Slang]—To thrust one's nose of the case of

2. To touch with the mose; to push the mose into or against; hence, to interfere with; to treat insolently.

Lambs . . . nowing the mother's udder. Tennyson.

3. To utter in a masal manner; to pronounce with a masal twang; as, to note a prayer. [R.] Couley. Home (noz.), v. i. 1. To small; to saint; to scent. Auduhon.

2. To pry officiously into what does not concern one.

**Mose bag' (-\text{\text{Lig'}}), u. A bag in which feed for a horse, ox, or the like, may be fastened under the nose by a string passing over the head.

**Mose band' (-\text{Lig'}), n. That part of the headstall of a bridle which passes over a horse's nose.

**Mose bleed' (-\text{Lig'}), n. 1. A bleeding at the nose.

2. (**Bot.) The varrow. See Yarrow.

Mose fised. (-fised), n. 1. A brieding at the nose.

2. (Bot.) The yarrow. See Yarrow.

Mosed (nōzd), a. Having a nose, or such a nose;—
chiefly used in composition; as, pug-nosed.

Mose gay' (nōz'gā'), n. [Nose + gay in the sense of
a gay or showy thing.] A bunch of odorous and showy

a gay or snowy tring.] A bunch of outlook and showly flowers; a bouquet; a posy.

Fope.

Rog*el (n\u00e4z^b), v. t. [See Noursiz.] To nurse; to lead or teach; to foster; to nuzzle. [Obs.]

If any man use the Scripture... to nosel thee in anything save in Christ, he is a false prophet.

Tyndale.

If any man use the Scripture... to novel thee in anything save in Christ, he is a false prophet.

Nose'less (1.ō2'1ĕs), a. Destitute of a nose.

Nose'smart' (-smārt'), n. (Bot.) A kind of cress, a pungent cruciferous plant, including several species of the genus Nasturitum.

Nose'thirl (-thērl), Nose'thril (-thril), n. Nostril.

[Obs.] [Written also nosethurl, nosthrill.] Chaucer.

Nos'ing (1.ō2'1ηg), n. (Arch.) That part of the tread-board of a stair which projects over the riser; hence, any like projection, as the projecting edge of a molding.

Nos'o-co'mi-al (1.ō2'6'N-al), a. [L. nosocomium a hospital, Gr. νοσοκομείον; νόσοι disease + κομείν to attend to.] Of or pertaining to a hospital; as, nosacomial atmosphere.

Nos'o-co're-phy (1.ō-sōg'ra-fy), n. [Gr. νόσοι disease + -graphy: cf. F. nosographie.] A description or classification of diseases.

Nos'o-log'io-al (1.ō2'6-lō]'l-kal), a. [Cf. F. nosolo-

+ -graphy? cf. F. nosolyapme.] A description of classification of diseases.

Noso'o-log'io-al (nös'd-löj'l-kal), a. [Cf. F. nosologique.] Of or pertaining to nosology.

No-sol'o-gist (nö-söl'ö-jist), n. [Cf. F. nosologiste.]

No-sol'o-gy (nö-söl'ö-jy), n. [Gr. νόσος disease + -logy: cf. F. nosologie.] 1. A systematic arrangement, or classification, of diseases.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of disease of the classification of diseases.

2. That branch of medical science which treats of diseases, no of the classification of diseases.

Nos'o-po-st'io (nön'ō-pō-8t'Ik), a. [Gr. νόσοε diseases + ποιητικός productive, fr. ποιείν to make.] Producting diseases. [β.] Arbullmot.

Nost (nöst). [Contr. from ne wost.] Wottest not; Chaucer.

Nos-tal'gi-a (nös-tal'ji-λ), n. [NL., fr. Gr. νόστοε a return home + ἄλγος pain.] (Mrd.) Homesickness; ea, a severe and sometimes fatal form of melancholia, due

a severe and sometimes fatal form of melancholia, due to homesickness.

Nos-tal'gic (-ijk), a. [Ci. F. nostalgique.] Of or pertaining to nostalgia; affected with nostalgia.

Nos-tal'gy (-ij), n. Same as Nos-taloia.

Nos-tal'gy (-ij), n. [E.] (Bol.) A genus of algor.

The plants are composed of moniliform cells imbedded in a gelatinous substance.

The plants are composed of moniliform cells imbedded in a gelatinous substance.

The plants are composed of moniliform cells imbedded to a gelatinous substance.

The plants are the substance is found on the ground, and is ordinarily not seen; but after a rain it swells up into a conspicuous jellylike mass, which was formerly supposed to have fallen from the sky, whence the popular names, fallen star and star jelly. Also called witches' butter.

Nos'tal' (nos'tr'), n. [OE. nosethril, nosethril, AS. noshyrl; nos for nosu nose + pyrel opening, hole, from pyrel plerced, for pyrhel, ir. purb through, *\261. See Noss, and Through, and cf. Traill.] 1. (Anat.) One of the external openings of the nose, which give passage to the air breathed and to secretions from the nose and eyes; one of the anterior nares. one of the anterior nares

TF In sperm whales, porpoises, and allied animals, there is only one nostril, which is situated on the top of the head and called a spiracle.

2. Perception; insight; acuteness. [Obs.]

Methinks a man

Of your sagacity and clear nostril should

Have made another choice.

B. Jonson.

Have made another choice. R. Joneon.

Nos'trum (-trüm), n.; pl. Nostrums (-trüms). [Neut.
sing. of L. noster ours, fr. nos we. See Us.] I. A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret for the
purpose of restricting the profits of sale to the inventor
or proprietor; a quack medicine.

2. Any scheme or device proposed by a quack.

The incentives of agitators, the arts of impostors and the na

Mot (not). [Contr. from ne wot. See 2d Norz.] Wot (not). [Contr. from ne wot. See 2d Norz.] Wot not; know not; knows not. [Obs.] See Norr.

Not, adv. [Oz. not, not, nought, naught, the same word as K. naught. See Naught. See Naught. See Naught. Act one word spake he more than was need.

Not one word spake he more than was need.

Not one word spake he more than was need.

Ex. x.z. 15.

Thou shalt not steal. Ex. xx. 15.

Thine eyes are upon me, and I am not. Job vii. 8.

The question is, may I do it, or may I not do it? Rp. Sanderson.

Not . . . but, or Not but, only. [Obs. or Collogi] Chaucer.

Not. .. but, or Not but, only. [Obs. or Colleg.] Chaucer.

I Nota-bil'1-a (nö't-b-b'1'7-a), n. pl. [Neut. pl. of L.

notabilis notable.] Things worthy of notice.

Not's-bil'1-ty (nö't-b-b'1'7-ty), n.; pl. Notabler.

(tt). [Cl. F. notabilité.] I. Quality of being notable.

2. A notable, or remarkable, person or thing; a person of note. "Parisian notabilities."

Cariyle.

3. A notable saying. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Not's-ble (nöt's-b'1), a [F. notable, L. notabilis, fr.

notare to mark, note mark, note. See 5th Norm.] 1. Capable of being noted; noticeable; plain; evident.
2. Worthy of notice; remarkable; memorable; noted or distinguished; as, a notable event, person.

or duringuished; as, a notative event, parson.

Notable in the sense of careful, thrifty, characterisal by thrift and capacity (as, a notable housekeeper) is pronounced by many good orthospists, not should derivative notableness, and notable, being also similarly pronounced with short o in the first syllable.

3. Well-known; notorious. [Obs.] Chaucer. Mot'a-bie (nōt'a-b'l), s. 1. A person, or thing, of

Notch (nöch), n. [Akin to nock; of. OD. nock, OSw. nocka, Cf. Nick a notch.] 1. A hollow cut in anything; a nick; an indentation.

And on the stick ten equal notches makes.

And on the stick ten equal notices makes.

2. A narrow passage between two elevations; a deep, close pass; a defile; as, the notch of a mountain.

**Motch*, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Norchen (notch); p. pr. & vb. n. Norchins.]

1. To cut or make notches in; to indent; also, to score by notches; as, to notch a stick.

2. To fit the notch of (an arrow) to the atring.

God is all sufferance; here he doth show No arrow notched, only a stringless bow. Herrick

God is all sufference; here he doth show No arrow notched, only a stringles bow. Herrick.

Notch/board/ (-bōrd'), n. (Carp.) The board which receives the ends of the steps in a staircase.

Notch/ng, n. 1. The act of making notches; the act of cutting into small hollows.

2. The small hollow, or hollows, cut; a notch or notches.

3. (Carp.) A method of joining timbers, scantling, etc., by notching them, as at the ends, and overlapping or interlocking the notched portions.

4. (Engin.) A method of excavating, as in a bank, by a series of cuttings side by side. See also GULLETING.

Note (not), v. t. [AB. hulan to strike against, imp. had.] To butt; to push with the horus. [Prov. Eng.]

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Note, (not), v. t. [AB. hulan to strike against, imp. had.] To butt; to push with the horus. [Prov. Eng.]

Note, n. [Nt. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Note, n. [AS. notu use, profit.] Need; needful business. [Obs.]

Note, n. [F. note, L. note; akin to noscere, noture.

Note, n. [F. note, L. note; akin to noscere, noture.

Note, n. [F. note, L. note; akin to noscere, undure.

to know. See Know.] 1. A mark or token by which a thing may be known; a visible sign; a character; a distinctive mark or feature; a characteristic quality.

Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the notes of external profession.

Sho [the Anglican church] has the note of possession, ich note of freedom from party titles, the note of of possession, ich note of freedom from party titles, the note of of ceredom of the church of the church of the court of the church they also the notes of external profession.

She [the Anglican church] has the note of possession, the note of freedom from party titles, the note of life — a tough life and a vigorous.

J. H. Newman. What a note of youth, of imagination, of impulsive aggerness, there was through it all!

Mrs. Humphry Ward.

2. A mark, or sign, made to call attention, to point out something to notice, or the like; a sign, or token, proving or giving evidence.

3. A brief remark; a marginal comment or explanation; hence, an annotation on a text or author; a comment; a oritical, explanatory, or illustrative observation. The best writers have been perplexed with notes, and obscured with illustrations.

Felton.

4. A brief writing intended to assist the memory; a semorandum; a minute.

memorandum; a minute.

5. pl. Hence, a writing intended to be used in speaking; memoranda to assist a speaker, being either a synopsis, or the full text of what is to be said; as, to preach from note; also, a reporter's memoranda; the original report of a speech or of proceedings.

6. A short informal letter; a billet.

A diplomatic missive or written communication.
 A written or printed paper acknowledging a debt, and promising payment; as, a promissory note; a note of land; a negotiable note.
 A list of items or of charges; an account. [Obs.]

Here is now the smith's note for shoeing. State.

10. (Mus.) (a) A character, variously formed, to indicate the length of a tone, and variously placed upon the staff to indicate its pitch. Hence: (b) A musical sound; a tone; an utterance; a tune. (c) A key of the piano

The wakeful bird . . . tunes her nocturnal note That note of revolt against the eighteenth century, which we etect in Goethe, was struck by Winckelmann. W. Pater

11. Observation; notice; heed.

Give orders to my servants that they take
No note at all of our being absent hence.

12. Notification; information; intelligence. [Obs.] Shak

The king . . . shall have note of this.

13. State of being under observation. [Obs.] Small matters . . . continually in use and in note

14. Reputation; distinction; as, a poet of note.

There was scarce a family of note which had not poured out blood on the field or the scaffold.

Prescott. 15. Stigma; brand; reproach. [Obs.]
Note of hand, a promissory note.

Note (not), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Noted; p. pr. & vb. n. Noting.] [F. noter, L. notare, fr. nota. See Note, n.]

1. To notice with care; to observe; to remark; to head; to attend to.

No more of that; I have noted it well.

No more of that; I have noted it well.

2. To record in writing; to make a memorandum of.
Every unguarded word... was noted down. Macaulay.

3. To charge, as with crimo (with of or for before the thing charged); to brand. [Obs.]

They were both noted of incontinency.

4. To denote; to designate.

5. To annotate. [R.]

W. H. Dizon.

6. To set down in musical characters.

To note a bill or draft, to record on the back of it a re-fusal of acceptance, as the ground of a protest, which is done officially by a notary.

done officially by a notary.

Note'hook (+köké), n. 1. A book in which notes or memorandums are written.

2. A book in which notes of hand are registered.

Not'ed (nöt'ed), a. Well known by reputation or report; eminent; celebrated; as, a noted author, or traveler.— Not'ed-1y, adv.— Not'ed-ness, n.

Note'ful (nöt'hul), a. Useful. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Note'less, a. Not attracting notice; not conspicuous.

Noteless as the race from which he sprung. Sir W. Scott.

Noteless as the race from which he sprung. Sir W. Scott.
Noteless-noss, n. A state of being noteless.
Notelest (18t), n. A little or short note; a billet.
Note' pa'per (pa'pe'). Writing paper, not exceeding in size, when folded once, five by eight inches.
Note' not'e'n, n. 1. One who takes notice.
2. An annotator. [Obs.]
Note'wor'thy (war'thy), a. Worthy of observation or notice; remarkable.
Noth'ng (nuth'ing), n. [From no, a. + thing.]
1. Not anything; no thing (in the widest sense of the word thing); — opposed to anything and something.
Yet had his aspect nothing of severe. Dyden.
2. Nonavistance: nonentity: absence of being; nthil-

2. Nonexistence; nonentity; absence of being; nihil-

ity; nothingness.

3. A thing of no account, value, or note; something irrelevant and imperthent; something of comparative unimportance; utter insignificance; a trifle.

Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of nought. Is. zii. 24.

'Tis nothing, says the fool; but, says the friend,
This nothing, sir, will bring you to your end. Dryden.

4. (Arith.) A cipher; naught.

Mothing but, only; no more than. Chaucer. — To make nothing of. (a) To make no difficulty of; to consider as trilling or unimportant. "We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts." Ray. (b) Not to understand; as, I could make nothing of what he said.

Nothing, adv. In no degree; not at all; in no wise.

Adam, with such counsel nothing swayed. Milton. The influence of reason in producing our passions is nothing our so extensive as is commonly believed.

Burke.

Nothing off (Naut.), an order to the steersman to keep

the vossel close to the wind.

Noth ing-a'ri-an (-ā'ri-an), n. One of no certain belief; one belonging to no particular sect.

Noth ing-ism (-ĭz'm), n. Nihility; nothingness. [R.]

Noth ing-ness, n. 1. Nihility; nonexistence.

2. The state of being of no value; a thing of no value.

Notice (nō'lin), n. [F., fr. L. notitia a being known, knowledge, fr. notere, notum, to know. See Know.]

1. The act of noting, remarking, or observing; observation by the senses or intellect; cognisance; note.

How ready is envy to mingle with the notices we take of other persons!

2. Tatalliance.

2. Intelligence, by whatever means communicated; knowledge given or received; means of knowledge; express notification; announcement; warning.

1... have given him noblec the the Duke of Cornwall and Regan his duchess will be here.

Shak.

An announcement, often ao anied by comments remarks; as, book notices; the announcement an inference and the announcement of t

To take notice of to perceive especially; to observe or treat with particular attention.

Syn. — Attention; regard; remark; note; heed; consideration; respect; civility; intelligence; advice; news. Mo'tice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Norteen (no'tist); p. pr.

& vb. n. Notesine (n5'ti-sing).] 1. To observe; to see; to mark; to take note of; to heed; to pay attention te.
2. To show that one has observed; to take public note of; to remark upon; to make comments on; to refer to; as, to notice a book.

This plant deserves to be noticed in this place. Tooks.

Another circumstance was noticed in connection with the suggestion last discussed.

Sir W. Hamilton.

3. To treat with attention and civility; as, to notice

Syn. — To remark; observe; perceive; see; mark; note; mind; regard; heed; mention. See Remark.

No'tice-a-ble (no'tis-a-b'l), a. Capable of being observed; worthy of notice; likely to attract observation;

served; worthy of notice; likely to attract observation; conspicuous.

A noticeable man, with large gray eyes. Wordsworth.

No'ticea-bly, adv. In a noticeable manner.

No'ti-de'ni-an (no'ti-de'ni-an), n. [dr. vôrov back + iðavó comely.] (Zoōil.) Any one of several species of sharks of the family Notidavidse, or Heranchidee. Called also cow sharks. See Sharks.

No'ti-de-ortion (no'ti-di-ka'shim), n. [Cf. F. notification. See Notify.] 1. The act of notifying or giving official notice or information to the public or to individuals, corporations, companies, or societies, by words, by writing, or by other means.

2. Notice given in words or writing, or by signs.

3. The writing which communicates information; an advertisement, or citation, etc.

No'ti-fy (no'ti-fi), v. t. [tmp. & p. p. Notifier, L. notificare; notus known (p. p. of noscere to know) + ficure (in comp.) to make. See Know, and -Fr.] 1. To make known; to declare; to publish; as, to notify a fact to a person.

to a person. No law can bind till it be notified or promulged. No law can one can it be notified or printing.

2. To give notice to; to inform by notice; to apprias; as, the constable has notified the citizens to meet at the city hall; the bell notifies us of the time of meeting.

The President of the United States has notified the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed the act.

Journal of the Aenate, U. S.

Representatives that he has approved and signed the act.

2. This application of notify has been condemned; but it is in constant good use in the United States, and in perfect accordance with the use of certify.

No'tion (nb'shin), n. [L. notio, fr. noscere to know; cf. F. notion. See Know.] 1. Mental apprehension of whatever may be known or imagined; an idea; a conception; more properly, a general or universal conception, as distinguishable or definable by marks or notes.

What hat been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the notion of principles.

Fwa agree in their notions about these words. Chepne.

That notion of hunger, cold, sound, color, thought, wish, or fear which is in the mind, is called the "idea" of hunger, cold, etc.

Notion, again, signifies either the act of apprehending, signalizing, that is, the remarking or taking note of, the various notes, marks, or characters of an object which its qualities afford, or the result of that act.

Sir W. Hamilton.

the result of that set.

2. A sentiment; an opinion.

The extravagant notion they entertain of themselves. Addison.

A perverse will easily collects together a system of notions to justify itself in its obliquity.

2. Sange, wind Cole 7.

A perverse will easily collects together a system of motions to justify itself in its obliquity.

3. Sense; mind. [Obs.]

4. An invention; an ingenious device; a knickknack; as, Yankee notions. [Colloq.]

5. Inclination; intention; diaposition; as, I have a notion to do it. [Colloq.]

6. Inclination; intention; diaposition; as, I have a notion to do it. [Colloq.]

7. Mo'tion-al. (al), a. I. Consisting of, or conveying, actions or ideas; expressing abstract conceptions.

2. Existing in idea only, visionary expectations; whimsical.

Discourses of speculative and notional things. Evelyn.

3. Given to foolish or visionary expectations; whimsical; fanciful; as, a notional man.

No'tion-al'ty (-41/1-ty), n. A notional or ground-less opinion. [K.]

No'tion-al-ly (no'shtin-al-ly), adv. In mental apprehension; in conception; not in reality.

Two faculties ... notionally or really distinct. Norris.

No'tion-at-(-4t), a. Notional. [R.]

No'tion-at-(-4t), a. An annotator. [Obs.]

No'tion-at-(-4t), a. (-4t), a. (-4t

(b) The Dorsbranchiata.

**Mo'to-bran'ahi-ate (-brăn'ki-kt), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Notobranchiata.

**No'to-chord (no'tô-kôrd), n. [Gr. vôrov the back + E. chord.] (Anal.) An elastic cartilagelike rod which is developed beneath the medullary groove in the verterendance of the primitive axial skeleton around which the centra of the vertebre and the posterior part of the base of the skull are developed; the chorda dorsalis. See Illust. of Ecroderm.

**No'to-chor'dal (-kôr'dal), a. (Anal.) Of or pertaining to the notochord; having a notochord.

**Mo'to-don'tian (-dôn'shan), n. [Gr. vôrov the back + dôo's, bôvrov a tooth.] (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of bombycld moths belonging to Notodomia, Nericc, and allied genera. The caterpliar of these moths has a hump, or spine, on its back.

**Mo'to-chor'di-sm' (-py'd'i-sm), n.; pl. L. Notofodia. (Anal.) (Ana

Mo'to-ri'e-ty (nö'tô-ri'ê-tÿ), n. [Cf. F. notoriété. See Noroazous.] The quality or condition of being notorious the state of being generally or publicly known;—com-monly used in an unfavorable sense; as, the notoriety of

They were not subjects in their own nature so expose public notoriety.

world: notoricty.

Mo-to'ri-ous (nō-tō'ri-us), a. [L. notorius pointing out, making known, fr. noscere, notum, to know: cf. F. notoire. See Know.] Generally known and talked of by the public; universally believed to be true; manifest to the world; evident;—usually in an unfavorable sense; as, a notorious thief; a notorious crime or vice.

Your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. Since you provoke me, shall be most notorious. Shak.

Syn. — Distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous;
celebrated; noted; famous; renowned.

— No-to'ri-ous-ly, adv. — No-to'ri-ous-ness, n.

|| No-tor'nis (nō-tòr'nis), n. [Ni., fr. Gr. νότος the south, or southwest + όρνες bird.] (Zού.) A genus of birds allied to the gallinules, but having rudimentary wings and in.

bird.] (Zooil.) A genus of birds allied to the gallinules, but having rudimentary wings and incapable of flight. Notornis Mantelli was first known as a fossil bird of New Zealand, but subsequently a few individuals were found living on the southern Island. It is supposed to be now nearly or quite extinct.

|| No'to-the'nium (no'tō-the'nium), n. [NL., fr. Gr. voorou the back + θηρίον a wild animal.] (Zooil.) An extinct genus of gigantic herbivorous marsupials, found in the Pliceone formation of Australia.

|| No'to-tre'ma (-tre'ma), n. [NL., fr. Gr. voorou back + τημα a hole.] (Zooil.)

The pouched, or marsupial, frog of South America.

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|| No'to-tre'ma (-tre'ma), n. [NL., fr. Gr. voorou back + τημα a hole.] (Zooil.)

|| Not't-pat'ed (ne't-pat'ed), n. [NL., fr. Gr. voorou back + τημα a hole.] (Zooil.)

|| Not't-pat'ed (-tre'd'a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. voorou back + τημα a hole.] (Zooil.)

|| Not't-pat'ed (ne't-pat'ed), n. [NL., fr. Gr. voorou back + τημα a hole.] (Zooil.)

"Mot-tur'no (nŏt-töör'nō), n. [It.] (Mus.) Same as octurne.

OCTURNE.

| Notum (nottim), n.: pl. Nota (-tà). [NL., fr. Gr. &ror.] (Zoöl.) The back.

| Notum (tis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Notes.] The south wind.

Not wheat (not hwat), n. [Nott + wheat.] Wheat ot bearded.

| Notum (Line | Wheat | W

Mot bearded.

Not with-standing (-with-standing), prep. Wit out prevention, or obstruction from or by; in spite of.

out prevention, or obstruction from or by; in spite of.

We gentil women bee

Loth to displease any wight,
Notwithstanding our great right. Chaucer's Dream.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported that their gratitude made them, notwithstanding his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done. Dr. H. More.

The Notwithstanding was, by Johnson and Webster, viewed as a participle absolute, an English equivalent of the Latin non obstante. Its several meanings, either as preposition, advert, or conjunction, are capable of being explained in this view. Later grammarians, while admitting that the word was originally a participle, and can be treated as such, prefer to class it as a preposition or disjunctive conjunction.

Syn.—In spite of: despite.—Norwytheranding. In

troated as such, prefer to class it as a preposition or disjunctive conjunction.

Byn.— In spite of; despite.—Norwithstanding, In spite of, Daspite. These words and phrases are often interchanged, but there is a difference between them, chiefly in strength. Notwithstanding is the weaker term, and simply points to some obstacle that may exist; as, is hall go, notwithstanding the rain. In spite or despite of has reference primarily to active opposition to be encountered from others; as, "I'll be, in man's despite, a monarch;" "I'll keep mine own, despite of all the world." Shak. Hence, these words, when applied to things, suppose greater opposition than notwithstanding. We should say, "He was thrust rudely out of doors in spite of his entreaties," rather than "notwithstanding." On the other hand, it would be more civil to say, "Notwithstanding all you have said, I must still differ with you."

Mot'with-standing, adv. or conj. [Originally the participle of withstand, with not prefixed.] Nevertheless; however; although; as, I shall go, notwithstanding it rains.

Lwill surely read the kingdom from thee, and will sive "to

it rains.

I will surely read the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant. Notwithstanding, in thy days I will not do it.

I Kings xi. 11, 12.

They which honor the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are, notwithstanding, to know that the same had an end in Christ.

Hooker.

himself, are, notwithstanding, to know that the same had an end in Christ.

You did wisely and honestly too, notwithstanding. But is the greatest beauty in the parish.

Fielding.

Movimithatanding that, notwithstanding; although.

These days were agen to him, notwithstanding that he was basking in the smilles of the pretty Mary.

W. Irving.

Nough (nouch), n. [See Ouch.] An ouch; a jewel.

[Obs.]

Mou'gat' (nouch), n. [F.] A cake, sweetmeat, or confection made with almonds or other nuts.

Nought (nat), n. & adv. Be Nauor.

Nought (nat), n. & adv. Be Nauor.

Chaucer.

Nould (nould). [Contr. fr. ne would.] Would not.

[Obs.]

Wy those who nould repent."

Fairfax.

Noule (noul), n. [See Noll.] The top of the head; the head or noll. [Obs.]

Nought nat (nould).

Nougher and (nou'me-nal), a. (Metaph.) Of or pertaining to the noumenon; real;—opposed to phenomenal.

Heu/me-non (nou/mā-nōn), n. [NL, fr. Gr. rou
peror the thing perceived, p. pr. pass. of rour to perceive,

rour the mind.] (Metaph.) The of itself unknown and

unknowable rational object, or thing in test/, which

is distinguished from the phenomenon through which

it is apprehended by the senses; and by which it is inter
preted and understood;—so used in the philosophy of

Kant and his follower.

it is apprehencial by the Relief of the philosophy of Kant and his followers.

Noun (noun), n. [OF. noun, nun, num, non, nom, F. nom, fr. L. nomen name. See Name.] (Gram.) A word used as the designation or appellation of a creature or thing, existing in fact or in thought; a substantive.

The By some grammarians the term noun is so used as to include adjectives, as being descriptive; but in general it is limited to substantives.

Of or pertaining to a noun. Nonn'al (-al), a.

crbs which in whole or in part have shed their old nounal Earle. Noun'ize (-iz), v. t. To change (an adjective, verb Earle

NORMAN (12), v. t. To change (an adjective, verb, otc.) into a noun.

Earle.

Nour'loe (núr'is), n. A nurse. [Obs.] Spenser.

Nour'ish (núr'ish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Noursiste (-lait); p. pr. & vb. n. Noursistens.] [Of. norien, norischen, Of. nurir, nurrir, norir, norrir, F. nourrir, fr. L. nurire. Cf. Nurse, Nurrament, and see -ish.] I. fo feed and cause to grow; to supply with matter which increases bulk or supplies waste, and promotes health; to furnish with nutriment.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth nourish it. Is. xliv. 14. 2. To support; to maintain.

Whiles I in Ireland nourish a mighty hand. 3. To supply the means of support and increase to; to encourage; to foster; as, to nourish rebellion; to nourish the virtues. "Nourish their contentions." Hooker. 4. To cherish: to comfort.

Ye have nourished your hearts. James W. K. 5. To educate; to instruct; to bring up; to nurture; to promote the growth of in attainments.

Chaucer.

Nourished up in the words of faith. 1 Tim. iv. 6.
Syn. - To cherish; feed; supply. See NURTURE. Nour'ish, v. i. 1. To promote growth; to furnish

Grains and roots nourish more than their leaves.

2. To gain nourishment. [R.] Bacon.

Nourish, n. A nurse. [Obs.] Holland.

Nourish-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. [Cf. F. nourrisable.]

1. Capable of being nourished; as, the nourishable parts of the body.

2. Capable of giving nourishment. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Nourish-er (-3r), n. One who, or that which, nourishable.

Milton. Grains and roots nourish more than their leaves. Bacon

ishes. Mour'ish-ing, a. Promoting growth; nutritious. Mour'ish-ing-ly, adv. Nutritively; cherishingly. Nour'ish-ment (-ment), n. [Cf. OF. norrissement.]

1. The act of nourishing, or the state of being nour ished; nutrition.

2. That which serves to nourish: nutriment: food. 2. That which serves to nourish; nutriment; 1000.

Learn to seek the nourishment of their souls. Hooker.

Mour's-ture (ntir'-ttir), n. Nurture. [Obs.] Spenser.

Nourisle (ntir's-ttir), v. t. [Freq., fr. OE. nourse. See

Nurse.] To nurse; to rear; to bring up. [Obs.] [Written also nosel, nousel, nousle, nousle, nuzle, etc.]

She noursled him till years he raught. Spenser.

She noursled him till years he raught. Spenser.

|| Nous (nous), n. [NL., fr. Gr. pops mind.] Intellect; understanding; talent; - used humorously.

|| Nous'el | (nuz'l), v. t. [See Noosz.] To insnare; to Nou'sle | ontrap. [Obs.] Johnson.
|| Nou'the, Now'the (nou'the), adv. [Now + the.]
|| Just now; at present. [Obs.]
|| But thereof needeth not to speak as nouthe. Chaucer.

No-vac'u-lite (nō. vāk'ū-līt), n. [L. novacula a sharp knife, razor: cf. F. novaculie.] (Min.) A variety of siliceous slate, of which hones are made; razor stone;

siliceous slate, of which hones are made; razor stone; Turkey stone; hone stone; what slate.

No-willian (nō-wā/sham), n. (Eccl. Hist.) One of the sect of Novactius, or Novactianus, who held that the lapsed might not be received again into communion with the church, and that second marriages are unlawful.

No-wa'tisn-ism ('Iz'm), n. The doctrines or principles of the Novatians.

Miner.

No-wa'tion (-shūn), n. [L. novatio; novus new: cf. F. novation.] 1. Innovation. [Obs.]

I shall easily grant that novations in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths.

of discenters in commonwealths. Zaua. 2. (Law) A substitution of a new debt for an old one; then, the remodeling of an old obligation. No-va'tor (-ter), n. An innovator. [Obs.] Nov'el, (nov'el; 92), a. [Of novel, nuvel, F. nouvel, nouveau, L. novelius, dim. of novus new. See New.] Ofrecent origin or introduction; not ancient; new; hence out of the ordinary course; unusual; strange; surprising.

The civil law, the nonel or new constitutions are those which are supplemental to the code, and posterior in time to the other books. These contained new decrees of successive emperors.

Novel assignment (Law) a new assignment or specification of a suit.

Novel as a new assignment or specincation of a suit.

Byn. — New; recent; modern; fresh; strange; uncommon; rare; unusual. — Nover, New. Everything at its first occurrence is new; that is novel which is so much out of the ordinary course as to strike us with surprise. That is a new sight which is beheld for the first time; that is a new sight which either was never seen before or is seen but seldom. We have daily new inventions, but a novel one supposes some very peculiar means of attaining its end. Novel theories are regarded with distrust, as likely to prove more ingenious than sound.

Nov'el, n. [F. nouvelle. See Nover, a.] 1. That which is new or unusual; a novelty.

2. pl. News; fresh tidings. [Obs.]

Some came of curiosity to hear some novels. Latimer.

3. A flottious tale or narrative, professing to be con-

3. A fictitious tale or narrative, professing to be con-

formed to real life; esp., one intended to exhibit the operation of the passions, and particularly of love. Dryden.
4. [L. novellae (sc. constitutiones): cf. F. novelles.]
(Law) A new or supplemental constitution. See the Note under Noven, a.

Mov'el-ette' (nov'el-fe'), n. [Dim. of novel, n. Bee Noven.] A short novel.

Mov'el-ism (nov'el-is'n), n. Innovation. [Obs.]

Nov'el-ist, n. L. An innovator; an asserter of novelty. [Obs.]

O [Cit Requesiliste It received a Novetter of novel.

Luaworin.
[Obs.]
2. [Ci. F. nouvelliste, It. novellista.] A writer of news.

Tatler (178).

2. [Cf. F. nouvelliste.] A writer of a novel or novels.

3. [Cf. F. nouvelliste.] A writer of a novel or novels.

Nov'el-ize (-iz), v. i. To innovate. [Obs.]

Nov'el-ize, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Novellized (-izd); p.
pr. & vb. n. Novellisting (-izing).] 1. To innovate. [Obs.]

2. To put into the form of novels; to represent by fiction. "To novelize history." Sir J. Herschel.

Nov'el-ry (-ry), n. [OF. novelerie.] Novelty; new
things. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Nov'el-ty (-ty), n.; pl. Novellies (-tiz). [OF. novelif, F. nouveaulé, I. novellias.] 1. The quality or state
of being novel; newness; freshness; recentness of origin

Novelty is the great parent of pleasure

2. Something novel; a new or strange thing.

Mo-vem'ber (nō-vēm'bēr), n. [L. November, or Novembris (ac. mensis), the ninth month of the old Roman year, which began with March, fr. novem nine: cf. F. Novembre. See NIME.] The eleventh month of the year,

containing thirty days.

Nov'e-na-ry (növ'e-nt-ry), a. [L. novenarius, from novem nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nine.

Nov'e-na-ry, n. The number of nine units; nine, col-

lectively.

Novene (nö'vēn), a. [L. novenus nine each, in LL., ninth, fr. L. novem nine.] Relating to, or dependent on, the number nine; novenary. [R.]

The triple and novene division ran throughout. Milman.

No-ven'ni-al (nō-vēn'nY-al), a. [L. novennis of nine ears; novem nine + annus year.] Done or recurring

years; novem nume T unma year.]

No-ver'cal (nō-vēr'kal), a. [L. novercalis, from noverca a stepmother.] Of or pertaining to a stepmother unitable to, or in the manner of, a stepmother. Derham.

Nov'loe (nōv'Is), n. [F., from L. novicius, novitius, new, from novus new. Bee Nzw, and cf. Novirrous.]

To no whole seem up now business, profession, or call-

Novioe (novis), n.

1. One who is new in any business, profession, or calling; one unacquainted or unskilled; one yet in the rudiments; a beginner; a tyro.

1 am young; a novice in the trade.

2. One newly received into the church, or one newly converted to the Christian faith.

1 Tim. iii. 6.

3. (Eccl.) One who enters a religious house, whether of monks or nuns, as a probationist.

No poore cloisterer, nor no norys.

Chaucer.

No poore cloistere; nor no norys.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Nov'loe, a. Like a novice; becoming a novice. [Obs.]
Nov'loe-ship (nov'ls-ship), n. The state of being a

Novice-moving (novis-manp), n. In state to being a novice; novitate.

Novi-lu'nar (novis-lu'nâr), a. [L. novus new + luna the moon.] Of or pertaining to the new moon. [R.]

Noviri-ate (nō-vish/T-āt), n. [LL. noviiduus: cf. F. noviciati.] 1. The state of being a novice; time of initiation or instruction in rudiments. 2. Hence: Time of probation in a religious house be-

2. Hence: Time of probation in a religious house before taking the vows.

3. One who is going through a novitiate, or period of probation; a novice.

4. The place where novices live or are trained. [R.]

No-vi-tious (no-vish'ūs), a. [L. novitius, novicius.]

Newly invented; recent; new. [Obs.] Bp. Pearson.

Novi-ty (nov'-ty), n. [L. novitius, fr. novus new.]

Newness; novelty. [Obs.] Sir T. Brown.

Novinum (no'vūm), n. A game at dice, properly called novem quinque (L., nine five), the two principal throws being nine and five. [Obs.]

Now (nou), adv. [OE. nou, nu, AS. nū, nu; akin to D., OS., & OHG. nu, G. nu, nun, Icel., nū, Dan., Sw., & Goth. nu, L. nunc, Gr. vvi, vvi, Skr. nu, nū. V193.

Cf. New.] 1. At the present time; at this moment; at the time of speaking; instantly; as, I will write now.

I have a patient now living, at an advanced age, who dis-

I have a patient now living, at an advanced age, who dis-charged blood from his lungs thirty years ago.

Arbuthnot. Very lately; not long ago.
They that but now, for honor and for plate,
Made the sea blush with blood, resign their hate. Waller.

3. At a time contemporaneous with something spoken of or contemplated; at a particular time referred to.

The ship was now in the midst of the sea. Matt. xiv. 24.

4. In present circumstances; things being as they are;—hence, used as a connective particle, to introduce an inference or an explanation.

How shall any man distinguish now betwixt a parasite and a man of honor?

L'Estrange. Why should he live, now nature bankrupt is? Shak.

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas, Now, Barabbas was a robber.

The other great and undoing mischief which befalls men is by their being misrepresented. Now, by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander. South.

we man is mirrepresented. Now. by canning even good, as man is mirrepresented to others in the way of slander. South.

Now and again, now and then; coccasionally. — Now and now, again and again; repeatedly. [0b.] Chaucer.—

Now and then, at one time and another; indefinitely; cocasionally; not often; at intervals. "A mead here, there a heath, and now and then a wood." Druyton.—

Now now, at this very instant; precisely now. [0bs.]

"Why, even now now, at holding up of this finger, and before the turning down of this." J. Webster (1607).— Now ... now, alternately; at one time ... at another time.

"Now high, now low, now master up, now miss." Pope.

"Our now happiness."

Glawvill.

Mow, n. The present time or moment; the present.

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past;

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past ;
But an eternal now does ever last.

Cowley.

Mow/a-days/ (nou/à-dās/), adv. [For now on (OE. an) age. See A., 1.] In these days; at the present time. What men of spirit, nousdays, ... Come to give sober judgment of new plays? Garrick.

Moway/ (nows/), adv. [No.a.+way. Of.-wanns.]

Moways/ (-wās/), In no manner or degree; not at it; nowse.

But Ireland will noways allow that name unto it. But ireland will notedy allow that name unto it. Fuller.

Bowch (nouch), n. See Novch. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Bowch (noud), n. (Zod.) The European gray gurnard (Trigla gurnardus). [Written also knoud.]

Bowch (noö'8d), a. [F. nouch p. p. of nouer to knot, fr. L. nodare. See Nodated.] (Her.) Knotted; tied in a knot, as a server.

MOW'ed (noo'ed), a. [F. noue, p. p. or nouer to knot, fr. L. nodere. See NOZATED.] (Her.) Knotted; tied in a knot, as a serpent.

Now'el (no'el), n. [See NOZL.] [Written also noël.]

1. Christmas; also, a shout of joy at Christmas for the birth of the Savior. [Obs.]

2. (Mus.) A kind of hymn, or canticle, of mediæval origin, sung in honor of the Nativity of our Lord; a Christmas care) Grove.

2. (Mus.) A kind of hymn, or canticle, or medievain origin, sung in honor of the Nativity of our Lord; a Christmas carol.

Now'el, n. [F. noyau, prop., a kernel. See Noxau, Nawal a poat.] (Founding) (a) The core, or the inner part, of a mold for casting a large hollow object. (b) The bottom part of a mold or of a flask, in distinction from the cope; the drag.

Nowes (nooz), n. pl. [From OF. nous. See Noose, Noose] The marriage knot. [Obs.] Crashaw.

Nowes (nooz), n. pl. [From OF. nous. See Noose, Noose] The marriage knot. [Obs.] Crashaw.

Nowhere' (no'hwar'), adv. [AS. nāhwār. See No, and Where.] Not anywhere; not in any place or state; as, the book is nowhere to be found.

No'whither (no'hwath'ôr), adv. [No + whither.]

Not anywhither; in no direction; nowhere. [Archaic]

"Thy servant went nowhither." 2 Kings v. 25.

Not in any manner or degree; in no way; noways.

Others whose case is nowise different. Earle.

Now'the (nout'the). See Nouthe. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Now'the (nout'the). See Nouthe. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Now'the (nout'the). See Nouthe. [Chaucer.]

Now'the (nout'the). See Nouthe. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Now'the (nout'the), and [L. nortus, fr. nora harm; akin to nocere to harm, hurt. Cf. Nusakoes, Necko-Manor.] I. Hurt'dli; harmful; bansful; pernicious; injurious; destructive; unwholesome; insalubrious; as, nortious practices or examples.

Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is nortious to spiritual promotions.

Swit.

Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is exious to spiritual promotions. Swit.

2. Guilty; criminal. [R.]

Those who are noxious in the eye of the law. Abp. Bramb Syn. - Noisome; hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; pernicious; misohievous; corrupting; baneful; unwholesome; insalubrious. See Noisome.

Moy (noi), v. t. [See Annoy.] To annoy; to vex.
[Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Moy (101), **. *L. [See ANNOY.] It's annoy to vex.

All that noyed his heavy spright. Spenser.

Moy, n. That which annoys. [Obs.] Piers Plowmen.

Moy'anoe (-ans), n. Annoyance. [Obs.] Spenser.

|| Moy'au' (nwk'yō'), n. [F., prop., the stone or nut of a fruit, fr. L. nuccuis like a nut. See Newell a post.] A cordial of brandy, etc., flavored with the kernel of the bitter almond, or of the peach stone, etc.

Moy'eu (noi'c), n. An annoyer. [Obs.] Tusser.

Moy'ful (-ful), a. Full of annoyance. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Moy's (noilz), n. pl. See Nous.

Moy'ous (noi'ds), a. Annoying; disagreeable. [Obs.]

Watch the nonzon might, and wait for joyous day. Spenser.

Noyles (noilz), n. pl. See Noils.

Noylous (noilts), a. Annoying; disagreeable. [Obs.]

Watch the noyous might, and wait for joyous day. Spenser.

No'sle (noz'z'), n. Nozzle. [Obs.]

Noz'sle (noz'z'), n. Nozzle. [Obs.]

Noz'sle (noz'z'), n. [A dim. of nose. \$\sqrt{281.}] [Written also nosle.] I. The nose; the snout; hence, the projer ting vent of anything; as, the nozzle of a bellows.

2. Specifically: (a) A short tube, usually tapering, forming the vent of a hose or pipe. (b) A short outlet, or inlet, pipe projecting from the end or side of a hollow vessel, as a steam-engine cylinder or a steam boiler.

|| Bu'ance' (nu'kws'), n. [F.] A shade of difference; a delicate gradation.

|| Mu'ance' (nu'kws'), n. [F.] A shade of difference; a delicate gradation.

|| Bu'ance' (nu'kws'), n. [F.] A shade of difference; a delicate gradation.

|| Bu'ance' (nu'kws'), n. [F.] A shade of difference; a delicate gradation.

|| Bu'ance' (nu'kws'), n. [Cf. Knoe.] To push; to nudge; also, to beckon. [Prov. Eng.]

|| Bub'hin (-b'ln), n. A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Collog. U. S.]

|| Bub'hin (-b'ln), n. A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Collog. U. S.]

|| Bub'hin (-b'ln), n. A small or imperfect ear of maize. [Collog.] U. S.]

|| Bub'bin (-b'll), v. t. [Cf. LG. nubben to knock, cuff.]

To beat or bruise with the fist. [Obs.] A insworth.

|| Bub'bec'u-la (ni-bek'd-la), n. pl. Nubeccuze. (b) A cloudy object or appearance in urine.

|| Bub'bin (-b'll), v. t. [Write-bec'u-la), n. [From L. nubes cloud.] A light fabric of wool, worn on the head by women; a cloud.

|| Bub'bin (-b'll), n. Of or pertaining to Nubia in Eastern Africa. — n. A native of Nubia.

|| Bub'bir-ous (ni-b'lf's-lis), a. [L. nubifer; nubes cloud + ferre to bear: cf. F. nubifere.] Bringing, or producing, clouds.

Wiblifer-ous (int-director), in the director of coloud + ferre to bear: cf. F. nubifère.] Bringing, or producing, clouds.

Enbigé-nous (nú-blj/s-nis), a. [L. nubes cloud + genous.] Born of, or produced from, clouds. [R.]

Eurhi-late (nű/bl-lat), v. t. [L. nubilatus, p. p. of nubilars to cloud, fr. nubes cloud.] To cloud. [Ds.s.]

Enrhile (nű/bl), a. [L. nubilis, fr. nubere to marry: cf. F. nubile. See Nuprial.] Of an age suitable for numericae: marriageable.

cf. F. nublic. See NUFTAL.] Of an age suitable for marriage; marriageable. Prior.

Mu-bil'1-ty (nu-bil'1-ty), n. [Cf. F. nublitic.] The state of being marriageable. [R.]

Mu'bi-lous (nu'bi-los), a. [L. nubliosus, nublius, fr. Mu'bi-lous (nu'bi-los), a nubes cloud.] Cloudy. [R.]

Mu'os-ment (nu'ki-ment), n. [L. nucementa fir come, fr. nux, nucis, a nut.] (Bot.) A catkin or ament; the flower cluster of the hazel, pine, willow, and the like.

Mu'os-ment-layoeous (-mē-tā'shība), a. [See Nucament.] (Bot.) Like a nut either in structure or in being

ent; bearing one-seeded nutlike fruits. [Writ-

indehisoent; bearing one-seeded nutlike fruits. [Written also nucumentaceous.]

INu-cellus (uc-sél'ida), n.; pl. Nucelli (-ii). [NL., dim. of nux, nucis, a nut.] (Bot.) See Nucleus, 3 (a).

INu-cellus (uc-sél'ida), n.; pl. Nucelle (-ica). [LL.] (Zoòl.)

The beck or upper part of the neck; the nape.

Mu'chal (uu'kal), a. [Cf. F. nucul.] (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the back, or nape, of the neck; — applied especially to the anterior median plate in the carapace of turtles.

Mu-cellus (uu'sli'6r-ids), a. [L. nux, nucis, nut + ferous.] Bearing, or producing, nuts.

Mu'cellorum (uū'sli'6r-ids), a. [L. nux, nucis, nut + form.] (Bot.) Shaped like a nut; nut-shaped.

Mu'cin (uū'sli), n. [L. nux, nucis, a nut.] (Chem.)

See Justons.

Nu'clie (nū'sli), n. [L. nux, nucis, a nut.] (Chem.)
See Justone.

Nu'clè-al (nū'klē-al), la. Of or pertaining to a nu
Nu'clè-al (nū'klē-al), la. Of or pertaining to a nu
nu'clè-al (nū'klē-al), leleus; as, the nuclear spindlo (see Iliusi. of Karvornnesis) or the nuclear fibrils of
a cell; the nuclear part of a comet, etc.

Nu'clè-ale (-āt), v. i. [Ct. L. nucleare to become
kernelly.] To gutier, as about a nucleus or center.

Nu'clè-ale (-ātèd.), a. Having a nucleus; nucleate; as, nucleated cells.

Nu'clè-in (nū'klē-ln, n. (Physiol. Chem.) A con
stituent of the nuclei of all cells. It is a coloriess
amorphous substance, readily soluble in alkaline fluids
and especially characterized by its comparatively large
content of phosphorus. It also contains nitrogen and
sulphur.

wilphur.

Ru'cle-c-branch (nū'klē-t-brank), a. (Zoöl.) Be
**Nucleobranchiata. — n. One of the Nulonging to the Nucleobranchiata. -

cleobranchiata.

|| Mu'cle-o-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăp'kY-ă'tà), n. pl. [NL. See Nucleus, and Branchia.] (Zoùl.) See Heteropoda.

|| Mu'cle-o-id'i-o-plas'ma (-id'i-ō-plăz'ma), n. [NL. See Nucleus, and Intoplasma.] (Biol.) Hyaline plasma contained in the nucleus of vegetable cells.

|| Mu-cle'o-lar (nt-kl5'o-l6'), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to the nucleus of a cell

ing to the nucleolus of a cell.

Nu'cle-o-la'ted (nū'klē-ō-lā'těd), a. Having a nucle-

M'ols-o-la'ted (nifkls-5-la'teu), a. maving a naturale, or second inner nucleus.

M'ols-ols (-5), n. [See Nucleolus.] The nucleus within a nucleus; nucleolus.

Mu-ols-olus (ni-klēf-tiks), n.; pl. Nucleolu (-ii).

[L., a little nut, dim. of nucleus.]

1. A little nucleus.

2. (Biol.) A small rounded body contained in the nucleus. cleus of a cell or a protozoan.

It was termed by Agassiz the entoblast. In the protozoa, where it may be situated on one side of the nucleus, it is sometimes called the endoplastule, and is supposed to be concerned in the male part of the reproductive process. See Nucleus.

which we contented in the mass part of the reproductive process. See Nucleus 1821m), n. [Nucleus + -plasm.] (Biol.) The matter composing the nucleus of a cell; the protoplasm of the nucleus; karyoplasma.

Nucle-o-plasmino (-plasmino), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to nucleoplasm; — esp. applied to a body formed in the developing ovum from the plasma of the nucleus of the germinal vesicle.

Nucleus (1); [L., a kernel, dim fr. nux, nucia, nut. Cf. Newel post.] 1. A kernel; hence, a central mass or point about which matter is gathered, or to which accretion is made; the central or material portion; — used both literally and figuratively.

It must contain within itself a nucleus of truth. I. Taulor.

It must contain within itself a nucleus of truth. I. Taylor.

It must contain within itself a nucleus of truth. I. Taylor.

2. (Astron.) The body or the head of a comet.

3. (Bot.) (a) An incipient ovule of soft cellular tissue.

(b) A whole seed, as contained within the seed coats.

4. (Biol.) A body, usually spheroidal, in a cell or a protozoan, distinguished from the surrounding protoplasm by a difference in refrangibility and in behavior towards chemical reagents. It is more or less protoplasmic, and consists of a clear fluid (achromatin) through which extends a network of fibers (chromatin) in which may be suspended a second rounded body, the nucleolus (see NUCLEOTLASM). See Cell division, under Division.

The nucleus is sometimes termed the endoplast or endoblast, and in the protozoa is supposed to be concerned in the female part of the reproductive process. See Karvorinesis.

in the female part of the reproductive process. See Kartoriness.

5. (Zoül.) (a) The tip, or earliest part, of a univalve or bivalve shell. (b) The central part around which additional growths are added, as of an operculum. (c) A visceral mass, containing the stomach and other organs, in Tunicata and some mollusks.

|| Ma'ou-ia (nū'kū-iā), n. [L., little nut, dim. of nux, nucis, a nut.] (Zoül.) A genus of small marine bivalve shells, having a pearly interior.

Nu'oule (nū'kū), n. [L. nucula a small nut.] (Bot.) Same as Noulex.

Nu'ou-men-ta'oeous ('kū-mōn-tā'shūs), (N. proxima). a. (Bot.) See Nucukentacsous.

Nu-da'tion (nū-dā'shūn), n. [L. nudatto, fr. nudare to make naked, fr. nudus naked. See Nude.] The act of stripping, or making bare or naked.

Mad'die (nūd'd'l), v. : To walk quickly with the head bent forward; — often with along. [Prov. Eng.]

Nude (nūd), a. [L. nudus. See Naked.] 1. Bare; naked; unclothed; undraped; sa, a nude statue.

2. (Lau) Naked; without consideration; void; as, a nude contract. See Nudus pactum.

Blackstone.

The nude, the undraped human figure in art.

The made, the undraped numan negate m art.

- Mudely, adv. - Mude'ness, n.

Mudge (uij), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nubged (uijd); p.
pr. & vb. n. Nubgens.] [Cf. Frov. G. kniitschen to
squeese, pinch, E. knock.] To touch gently, as with the
elbow, in order to call attention or convey intimation.

Madge (nŭj), n. A gentle push, or jog, as with the elbow.

Mu'di-brachi-ate (nü'di-brāk'i-āt), a. [L. nudus
nade + brachium an anı.] (Zoöl.) Having tentacles
without vibratile cilia.

Mu'di-branch (nū'di-brānk), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertanging to the Nudibranchiata. — n. One of the Nudibranchiata.

branchiata.

|| Wu'di-bran'chi-a'ta (-brăn'-k'-ă'ta), n. pl. [NL. See Nude, and Branchia.] (Zoùl.) A division of opiathobranchiate mollusks, having no shell except while very young. The gills are naked and attuated upon the back or sides. See Craatobranchia.

Nu'di-bran'chi-ate (-brān'ki-āt), a. & n. (Zoùl.) Same as Nu-Dibranchi

at), a. & n. (2001.) Same as NuDIRRANCH.

Mu'di-caul (nū'di-kai), a. [L.
nudus naked + caulis stem.]

(Bot.) Having the stems leafless.

**Nu'di-fi-ca'tion (nū'di-fi-kā'shūu), n. [L. nudus naked +
-ficare (in comp.) to make. See
-**Y.] The act of making nude.

**Ru'di-fi-ca'tion (nū'di-fi-kā'shūu), n. [L. nuduit-]

1. The quality or state of being nude; nakedness.

2. That which is nude or naked
ing nude; nakedness.

2. That which is nude or naked
ing nude; nakedness:

2. That which is nude or naked
ing naked part; undraped or unclothed portion; esp. (Fine Arts), the human figure represented unclothed; any representation
of nakedness; — chiefly used in the plural and in a bid
sense.

There are no such licenses permitted in poetry any more than in painting, to design and color obscene nudities. Dryden. || Nu'dum pac'tum (nu'dum pak'tum). [L., a nude pact.] (Law) A bare, naked contract, without any con-

ideration.

Nu-gao't-ty (nfi-gas'1-ty), n. [L. nugacilas, fr. nu-gaz, -acts, trifling.] Futility; trifling talk or behavior; drollery. [R.]

Nu'gao (nu'j8), n. pl. [L.] Trifles; jeats.

Nu-ga'tion (nfi-ga'shdn), n. [Cl. OF. nugation.]

The act or practice of trifling. [R.] Racon.

Nu'ga-to-ry (nu'ga-to-ry), a. [L. nugatorius, fr. nu-gari to trifle, nugae jests, trifles.] 1. Trifling; valn; futile; insignificant.

2. Of no force; inoperative; ineffectual.

If all are pardoned, and pardoned as a mere act of elemency, he very substance of government is made ungatory. I. Taylor.

Hug'get (nug'get), n. [Earlier niggot, prob. for nigot, an ingot. See Ingor.] A lump; a mass, esp. a mative lump of a precious metal; as, a nugget of gold.

Mug'st'y (nu']-fi), v. t. [L. nugac trifies + fy.] To
render trifling or futile; to make silly. [R.] Coleridge.

Mul'samoe (nu'sams), n. [OE. noisance, OF. noisance,
nuisance, fr. L. nocentia guilt, fr. nocere to hurt, harm;
akin to necare to kill. Cf. Necomancy, Nocent, Norson, Norso

B Nuisances are public when they annoy citizens in general; private, when they affect individuals only.

Nul'san-cer (nu'san-ser), n. (Law) One who makes

Mul'san-oer (nu'san-ser), n. (Law) one was a more or causes a nuisance.

Mul (ntil), a. [F. See Null, a.] (Law) No; not any; as, nul disseizin; nul tort.

Mull (ntil), a. [L. nullus not any, none; ne not + ullus any, a dim. of unus one; cf. F. nul. See No, and One, and cf. None.] Of no legal or binding force or validity; of no efficacy; invalid; vold; nugatory; useless.

Faultily faultiess, icily regular, splendidly null Tempson.

Null, n. 1. Something that has no force or meaning.

2. That which has no value; a cipher; zero. Bacon.

Null method (Physics), a zero method. See under Zero. Null, v. l. [From null, a., or perh. abbrev. from an-ul.] To annul. [Obs.] Millon. Null, n. [Etymol. uncertain.] One of the beads in ulled work.

Nulled (nulld), a. Turned so as to resemble nulls. Nailed work (Cabinetwork), ornamental turned work re-embling nulls or beads strung on a rod.

sembling nuls of beads string on a rod.

Mulli-hife-ty (nki/li-bif-ty), n. [L. nullibi nowhere.] The state or condition of being nowhere. [Obs.]

Mulli-fi-ca'tion (-fi-kā'shūn), n. [L. nullipiratic contempt. See Nut.nrt.] The act of nullifying; a rendering void and of no effect, or of no legal effect.

Right of nullification (U. S. Hist.), the right claimed in behalf of a State to nullify or make void, by its sover-eign act or decree, an enactment of the general govern-ment which it deems unconstitutional.

ment which it deems unconstitutional

Mul'11-iid-i-an (-fid-'-an), a. [L. nullus none + fides
faith.] Of no faith; also, not trusting to faith for salvation; — opposed to solifidian.

Mul'11-iid-'-an, n. An unbeliever.

Mul'11-iid-'-an, n. An unbeliever.

B. Jonson
Mul'11-iid-'--an, n. One who nullifies or
makes void; one who maintains the right to nullify a
contract by one of the parties.

Mul'11-iy (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nullifficare; nuljus none + -ficare (in comp.) to make. See Null, a., and
-rv.] To make void; to render invalid; to deprive of
legal force or efficacy.

-rv.] To make void; to render multi/y the conditions of Such correspondence would at once nulti/y the conditions of I. Taylor. the probationary system.

Syn. — To abrogate; revoke; annul; repeal; invaliate; cancel. See Abolish.

Mulf1.pore (-pōr), n. [L. nullus none + porus pore.]
(Bot.) A name for certain crustaceous marine algae which
secrete carbonate of lime on their surface, and were
formerly thought to be of animal nature. They are now

considered corallines of the genera Melobesia and Litho-

thamnion.

Nullity (nüllity), n.; pl. Nullitus. [LL. nullitis, fr. L. nullus none: ct. F. nullitis. See Null.]

1. The quality or state of being null; nothingness; want of efficacy or force.

2. (Law) Nonexistence; as, a decree of nullity of marriage is a decree that no legal marriage exists.

3. That which is null.

S. The which is null.

Was it not absurd to say that the convention was supreme in Macaulan.

Macaulan. the state, and yet a nullity?

Numb (nům), a. [OE. nume, nome, prop., selzed, taken, p. p. of nimen to take, AS. niman, p. p. numen. Y. See Nimelz, Noman, and cf. Benume.] 1. Enfeebled in, or destitute of, the power of sensation and motion; rendered torpid; benumbed; insensible; as, the fingers or limbs are numb with cold. "A stony image, cold and numb."

Shak.

2. Producing numbers.

Shak.

2. Producing numbness; benumbing; as, the numb, cold night. [Obs.]

Mumb, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Numero (udind); p. pr. & vb. n. & vb the power of sensation or motion; to render senseless or

the power of sensation or motion; to render sometiment; to deaden; to benumb; to stupefy.

For lazy winter numbs the laboring hand.

Like dull narcotics, numbing pain.

Numbred-ness (num/6d-nes), n. Numbness. [Obs.]

Wiseman.

Num'ber (num'ber), n. [OE. nombre, F. nombre, L. numerus; akin to Gr. νόμος that which is dealt out, fr. νόμος to deal out, distribute. See Nume, Nomad, and cf. Numerate, Numero, Numerous.] 1. That which admits of being counted or reckoned; a unit, or an aggregate of units; a numerable aggregate or collection of individuals; an assemblage made up of distinct things expressible by figures. gate of units; a numerance magnetic individuals; an assemblage made up of distinct things expressible by figures.

2. A collection of many individuals; a numerous assemblage; a multitude; many.

Ladica are always of great use to the party they esponse, and never fail to win over numbers.

Addison.

on a numeras; a word or character denoting a numer; as, to put a number on a door.

1. Numerousness; multitude.

1. Number itself importeth not much in armies where the people of weak courage.

5. The state or quality of being numerable or countable. Of whom came nations, tribes, people, and kindreds out of umber. 2 Esdras iii. 7.

6. Quantity, regarded as made up of an aggregate of

Quantity, regarded as made up of an aggregate of separate things.
 That which is regulated by count; poetic measure, as divisions of time or number of syllables; hence, poetry, verse; — chiefly used in the plural.
 I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came. Pope.
 (Gram.) The distinction of objects, as one, or more than one (in some lamputages as one or two or more than one (in some lamputages).

than one (in some languages, as one, or two, or more than two), expressed (usually) by a difference in the form of a word; thus, the singular number and the plural number are the names of the forms of a word indicating the objects denoted or referred to by the word as one, or as more than one.

9. (Math.) The measure of the relation between quans. (Main.) In measure of the relation between quantities or things of the same kind; that abstract spacies of quantity which is capable of being expressed by figures; numerical value.

Abstract number, Abundant number, Cardinal number, etc. See under Abstract, Abundant, etc. — In numbers, in numbered parts; as, a book published in numbers.

**Mum'ber, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Numbered (-bērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Numbering.] [OE. nombren, noumbren, F. nombrer, fr. L. numerare, numeratum. See Number, n.]

1. To count; to reckon; to ascertain the units of; to anumerate.

If a man can number the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be numbered.

Gen. xiii. 16.

2. To reckon as one of a collection or multitude

He was numbered with the transgressors. He was numbered with the transgressors. It iiii. 12.

3. To give or apply a number or numbers to; to assign the place of in a series by order of number; to designate the place of by a number or numeral; as, to number the houses in a street, or the apartments in a building.

4. To amount to; to equal in number; to contain; to

consist of; as, the army numbers fifty thousand.

Thy team can not number the deal. Campbell.
Numbering machine, a machine for printing consecutive
umbers, as on railway tickets, bank bills, etc.

Numbering machine, a machine for printing consecutive numbers, as on railway tickets, bank bills, etc.

Syn.—To count; enumerate; calculate; tell.

Num'ber-er (-3r), n. One who numbers.

Num'ber-ful (-ful), a. Numerous. [Obs.]

Num'ber-ous (-4s), a. Numerous. [Obs.]

Num'ber-ous (-4s), a. Numerous. [Obs.]

Num'ber-ous (-4s), a. Numerous. [Obs.]

Num'bers (-bers), n. pl. of Numers. The fourth book of the Pentateuch, containing the census of the Hebrews.

Numb'fish' (num'bis), n. pl. Bee Nombles.

Numbles (num'bis), n. pl. Bee Nombles.

Numbroses (num'bis), n. The condition of being numb; that state of a living body in which it loses, wholly or in part, the power of feeling or motion.

Numer-s.ble (nu'mēr-s.b'l), a. [L. numerabilis. See Numbles, v. l.] Capable of being numbered or counted.

Nu'mer-al (-al), a. [L. numeralis, fr. numerus number: of. F. numera. See Number, n.] 1. Of or pertaining to number; consisting of number or numerals.

A long train of numeral progressions.

A long train of numeral progressions.

A long train of numeral progressions. Locke.

2. Expressing number; representing number; as, numeral letters or characters, as X or 10 for ten.

Eumar-al, n. 1. A figure or character used to express a number; as, the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc.; the Roman numerals, I, V, X, L, etc.

2. A word expressing a number.

Eumar-al-ly, adv. According to number; in number; numerically.

Hn'mer-a-ry (nü'mër-t-ry), a. [LL. numerarius: cf. F. numéraire.] Belonging to a certain number; counting as one of a collection or body.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, be a numerary canon.

a numerary canon.

Avige.

Mu'mer-ate (-Et), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Numeraries (-Evid); p. pr. & vb. n. Numeraries (-Eving).] [L. numeratus, p. p. of numerare to count. Bee Numera, v.] (Arith.) To divide off and read according to the rules of numeration; as, to numerate a row of figures.

Nu'mer-a'tion (-E'shūn), n. [L. numeratio a counting out: cf. F. numeration.] 1. The act or art of numeration.

bering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign.

Locke

2. The act or art of reading numbers when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to the art of reading numbers written in the scale of tens, by the Arabic method. Davies & Peck.

scale of tens, by the Arabic method. Davies & Peck.

EP For convenience in reading, numbers are usually separated by commas into periods of three figures each, as 1,154,455. According to what is called the "English" system, the billion is a million of millions, a trillion a million of billions, and each higher denomination is a million times the one preceding. According to the system of the French and other Continental nations and also that of the United States, the billion is a thousand millions, and each higher denomination is a thousand times the preceding.

times the preceding.

Nu'mer-a-tive (nū'mēr-ā-tiv), \(\alpha \). Of or pertaining to numeration; as, a numerative system.

Eng. Cyc.

Nu'mer-a'tor (nū'mēr-ā'tār), n. [L. numerator: cf.

F. numérateur.] 1. One who numbers.

2. (Math.) The term in a fraction which indicates the number of fractional units that are taken.

number of fractional units that are taken.

135" In a vulgar fraction the numerator is written above a line; thus, in the fraction is (five unita) 5 is the numerator; in a decimal fraction it is the number which follows the decimal point. See Fraction.

Nu-mario (nū-mēr'ik), a. [Ct. F. numérique. See Nu-mario-al (-1-kal), Numen, n.] I. Belonging to number; denoting number; consisting in numbers; expressed by numbers, and not letters; as numerical characters; a numerical equation; a numerical statement.

**P Numerical, as opposed to algebraical, is used to enote a value irrespective of its sign; thus, -5 is numerically greater than -3, though algebraically less.

2. The same in number; hence, identically the same; identical; as, the same numerical body. [Obs.] South. Would to God that all my fellow brethren, which with me bemoan the loss of their books, . . . might rejoice for the recovery thereof, though not the same numerical volumes. Fuller.

covery thereof, though not the same numerical volumes. Fullet. Numerical equation $\langle M_D \rangle$, an equation which has all the quantities except the unknown expressed in numbers; edistinguished from liberal equation. — Numerical value of an equation or expression, that deduced by substituting numbers for the letters, and reducing.

numbers for the letters, and reducing.

Nu-merio, n. (Math.) Any number, proper or improper fraction, or incommensurable ratio. The term also includes any imaginary expression like $m+n\sqrt{-1}$, where m and n are real numeric n numbers.

Nu-merio-al-ly, adv. In a numerical manner; in numbers; with respect to number, or sameness in number; a_n , a thing is numerically the same, or numerically different

Mu'mer-ist (nū'mēr-Ist), n. One who deals in num-ers. [Obs.] Sir T. Broune. Mu'me-ro (nū'mē-rā), n. [It., or F. numéro; both fr. anumerus number.] Number;— often abbrev. No.

Mu'me-ro (nu'me-ro), n. 11t., of F. named.
numers number.] Number;—often abbrev. No.
Mu'mer-os/1-ty (nu'mēr-ōs/1-ty), n. [L. numerositas.]
1. The state of being numerous; numerousness. [Obs.]
2. Rhythm; harmony; flow. [Obs.]
The numerosity of the sentence pleased the ear. S. Parr.

Number-ous (number-us), a. [L. numerous. See Number.] 1. Consisting of a great number of units or individual objects; being many; as, a numerous army, Such and so numerous was their chivalry. Milton.

Such and so nuncrous was their chivalry.

2. Consisting of poetic numbers; rhythmical; measured and counted; melodious; musical. [Obs.]

Such prompt cloquence
Flowed from their lips, in prose or numerous verse. Milton.

Nu'mer-ous-ly, adv. — Nu'mer-ous-ness, n.

Nu-mid'i-an (nt-mid'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to ancient Numidia in Northern Africa.

Numidian crans. (Zobl.) See Demonseries. 2.

Numidian crans. (Zobl.) See Demonseries.

Numidian crans. (Zool.) See Demoiselle, 2.

Numis-mat'io (nū'miz-māt'īk), a. [L. numisma, Nu'mis-mat'io-al (-māt'l-kal), } nomisma, a piece of money, coin, fr. Gr. νόμισμα anything sanctioned by usage, the current coin, fr. νομίζευ to introduce a custom, or usage, fr. νόμισς a custom, or usage, fr. νόμισμα to distribute, assign: cf. F. numismatique. See Nomad.] Of or pertaining to coins; relating to the science of coins or medals.

r medals. **Ru'mis-mat'ios** (-Yks), n. [Cf. F. numismatique.]
he science of coins and medals. **Ru-mis'ma-tist** (nū-miz'mė-tist), n. One skilled in

umismatics; a numismatologist.

Ru-mis-ma-tog-ra-phy (-tog-ra-fy), n. [L. numisma itis (Gr. vduoya) + graphy.] A treatise on, or decription of, coins a..d medals. cription of, coins a..d medals. **Nu-mis/ma-tol/o-gist** (-tŏl/ō-jĭst), n. One versed in

Numis/ms-tol/o-gist (-tōl/ō-j/st), n. One versed in numismatology.
Nu-mis/ms-tol/o-gy (-tōl/ō-j/y), n. [L. numisma, -atis + -logy.] The science which treats of coins and medals, in their relation to history; numismatos.
Numi/ms-ry (nūm/mā-ry), a. [L. nummarius, from numnus a coin.] Of or relating to coins or money.
Numi/mu-lar (-mū-lōr), {a. [L. nummularius, fr. Numi/mu-lar (-mū-lōr), {a. [L. nummularius, fr. Numi/mu-lar (-mū-lōr), {a. [L. nummular us, fr. Nummular sputa."

Sir T. Watson.
Num/mu-lar/tion (nūm/mū-lōr), n. (Physiol.) The

arrangement of the red blood corpuscles in rouleanx, like piles of coins, as when a drop of human blood is examined under the microscope.

Bum'mu-lite (nim'mu-lit), n. [L. nummus a coin + lite: of. F. nummulties.] (Poleon.) A fossil of this genus. Nummulties and allied genera.

|| Num'mu-lites (-li'tes), n. [Paleon.) A genus of extinct Tertary Foraminifera, having a thin, flat, round abell, containing a large number of small chambers arranged spirally.

| Numm'mu-lite (-lite'lk), a. lowipata). a side view, mum'mu-lite (of, ilke, composed of, or containing, nummulites; as, num-mulities beds.

| Numm'mu-lites (lite'lk), a. lowipata). a side view, multite beds.
| Numm'mu-lites (lite'lk), a. lowipata). a side view, multite beds.

multice beds.

Mumps (numps), n. [Cl. Nums.] A dolt; a blockhead. [Obs.]

Bum'skull' (num'skül'), n. [Numb + skull.] A
dunce; a dolt; a stupid fellow. [Collog.]

They have talked like numskulls. Arbuthnot.

Mum'skulled' (-sküld'), a. Stupid; doltish. [Collog.]

Num (nun), n. [Os. nume, AB. nume, fr. L. nonna
nun, nonnus monk; cf. Gr. róvra, róvros; of unknown
origin. Cf. Nunnur.] 1. A woman devoted to a religious life, who lives in a convent, under the three vows
of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

The holy time is quiet as a num.

The holy time is quiet as a nun Breathless with adoration. 2. (Zovi.) (a) A white variety of domestic pigeons having a veil of feathers covering the head. (b) The smew. (c) The European blue titmouse.

smew (c) The European blue titmouse.

Gray nuns (R. C. Ch.), the members of a religious order established in Montreal in 1745, whence branches were introduced into the United States in 1853;—so called from the color of their robe, and known in religiou as Sisters of Charity of Montreal.—Nun buoy. See under Buoy.

Mun'chion (nün'chiūn; 277), n. [OE. nonechenche, for noneschenche, prop., a noon drink; none noon + schenchen, schenken, skinken, to pour, AS. scencan, See Noos, and Skink, v. i.] A portion of food taken at or after noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon. Hudibras.

or after noon, usually between full meals; a luncheon.

Written also noonshum.]

Nun'ci-ate (nün'shi'-āt), n. One who announces; a
messenger; a nuncio. [Obs.]

Nun'ci-a-ture (nün'shi'-ā-tūr; 135), n. [L. nunciare,
nuntiare, to announce, report, fr. nuncius, nuntius, measenger: cf. F. nonciature, It. nunziatura. Bee Nuncio.]

The office of a nunciature of the control of the office of the nunciatura.

He office of a nuncio.

Clare

Wun'ci-o (n\u00e4n's\u00e41-\u00e5), n. ; pl. Nuncios (-\u00e4\u00e41-\u00e5z).

numero, numero, fr. L. numeius, numitus, messenger; perh. akin to novus new, E. new, and thus, one who brings news. Cf. Announce.] 1. A messenger. [Obs.] Shak.

2. The permanent official representative of the pope at a foreign court or seat of government. Distinguished

at a foreign court or seat of government. Distinguished from a legate a latere, whose mission is temporary in its nature, or for some special purpose. Nuncios are of higher rank than internucios. || **Run'ol-us* (-shi-le), n.; pl. Nuncii (-i), [L.] (Roman & Old Eng. Law) (a) A messenger. (b) The information communicated.

formation communicated.

Nun'ou-pate (nun'kū-pāt), v. t. [L. nuncupatus, p. p. of nuncupate to nuncupate, prob. fr. nomen name + capere to take.]

1. To declare publicly or solemnly; to proclaim formally. [Obs.]

In whose presence did St. Peter nuncupate it? Barrow.

In whose presence did Si. Peter nuncupate it? Barrow.

2. To dedicate by declaration; to inscribe; as, to nuncupate a book. [Obs.]

Evelyn.

Mun'ou-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), n. [L. nuncupatio.]

**Phe act of nuncupating. [Obs.]

Mun-ou'pa-tive (nūn-kū'pā-tīv or nūn'kū-pā'tīv;

**ZT7), a. [L. nuncupativus nominal: cf. F. nuncupatif.]

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory. [Obs.]

2. Nominal; existing only in name. [Obs.]

3. Oral; not written.

3. Oral; not written.

Nuncupative will or testament, a will or testament made by word of mouth only, before witnesses, as by a solder or seaman, and depending on oral testimony for proof.

Blackstone.

Mun-ou'pa-to-ry (-tô-ry), a. Nuncupative; oral.
Mun'di-nal (nūn'di-nal), n. A nundinal letter.
Mun'di-nal (nūn'di-nal), a. [L. nundinalis, nundinalis,

day: cf. F. nundinal.] Of or pertaining to a fair, or to a market day.

Nundinal letter, among the Romans, one of the first eight letters of the alphabet, which were repeated successively from the first to the last day of the year. One of these always expressed the market day, which returned every nine days (every eight days by our reckontred

ing).

Mun'di-nate (-nāt), v. i. [L. nundinatus, p. p. of nundinari to attend fairs, to traffic. See Nundinar, a.] To buy and sell at fairs or markets. [Obs.]

Mun'di-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. [L. nundinatic.] Traffic at fairs; marketing; buying and selling. [Obs.]

Common nundination of pardons. App. Bramhall.

Mun-na'tion (nūn-nā'shūn), n. [From nun, the Arabiton.] (Arabic Gram.) The pronunciation of n at the end of words.

Mun'nary (n\u00e4n-n\u00e4n).

end of words.

Mun'mer-y (ndin'ner-y), n.; pl. Nunneries (-Ix).

[OE. nonneric, OF. noneric, F. nonneric, ir. nonne nun,
L. nonna. See Nun.] A house in which nuns reside; a
cloister or convent in which women reside for Hie, under
religious vows. See Cloister, and Convent.

Mun'nigh (-nigh), a. OI, pertaining to, or resembling,
a nun; characteristic of a nun. — Nun'migh-ness, n.

Mup (nip), n. Same as Nurson. [Obs.]

I Bu'phar (niv'ith), n. [Fen. naifar.] (Bot.) A genus
of plants found in the fresh-water ponds or lakes of

Europe, Asia, and North America; the yellow water lily. Cf. NYMPHEA.

Europe, Asia, and North America; the years was an C.I. Nymphara.

Numbers, a fool. [Obc.]

Numbers, a fool. [Obc.]

Numbers, as fool. [Obc.]

Numbers, as fool. [In suprialis, fr. numbers, as fool. fr. fr. fool. fr. fr. numbers, fr.

a wedding; as, nuptial rites and ceremonies.

Then, all in heat,
Ithen, all in heat,
Ithen, all in heat,
Milton.

Mup'tial, n.; pl. Nuptials (-shals). Marriage; wedding; nuptial ceremony; -now only in the plural.

Celebration of that suptial, which
We two have sworn shall come.

Preparations . . for the approaching nuptials. Prescott.

Mur (uftr), n. [Cf. Knuz.] A hard knot in wood; also, a hard knot of wood used by boys in playing hockey.

I think I'm as hard as a nur, and as tough as whitleather.

W. Howitt.

Warl (nûrl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nurled (nûrld); p. pr. & vb. n. Nurline.] [Cf. Knurl.] To cut with reeding or fluting on the edge of, as coins, the heads of screws, etc.; to knurl.

receing or nutring on the edge of, as coins, one beast of screws, etc.; to knurl.

Nurse (nûrs), n. [OE. nourse, nurice, norice, OF. nurice, norrice, norrice, F. nourrice, fr. L. nutricia nurse, prop., fem. of nutricius that nourishes; a skin to nutrix, -icis, nurse, fr. nutrire to nourish. See Nourses, and cf. Nurrarrous.] 1. One who nourishes; a person who supplies food, tends, or brings up; as: (a) A woman who has the care of young children; especially, one who suckles an infant not her own. (b) A person, especially a woman, who has the care of the sick or infirm.

2. One who, or that which, brings up, rears, causes to grow, trains, fosters, or the like.

The nurse of maily sentiment and heroic enterprise. Burke.

3. (Naul.) A lieutenant or first officer, who is the real

The nurse of many sentiment and neroic enterprise. Durket.

3. (Naut.) A lieutenant or first officer, who is the real commander when the captain is unfit for his place.

4. (Zoöl.) (a) A peculiar larva of certain trematodes which produces cercaris by asexual reproduction. See CERCARIA, and REDIA. (b) Either one of the nurse sharks. Nurse shark. (Zoöl.) (a) A large arctic shark (Somniosus microcephalus), having small teeth and feeble jaws



Nurse Shark (Somniosus microcephalus).

— called also sleeper shark, and ground shark. (b) A large shark (Finglymostoma cirratum), native of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, having the dorsal fins situated behind the vontral fins.— To put to nurse, or To put out to nurse, to send away to be nursed; to place in the care of a nurse.— Wet nurse, Dry nurse. See WET NURSE, and DRY NURSE, in the Vocabulary.

NURSE, and DRY NURSE, in the Vocabulary.

NURSE, v. t. [imp. & p. Nursen (nürst); p. pr. & vb. n. Nursen.] I. To nourish; to cherish; to foster; as: (a) To nourish at the breast; to suckle; to feed and tend, as an infant. (b) To take care of or tend, as a sick person or an invalid; to attend upon.

Sons wont to nurse their parents in old age. Milton.

Him in Egerian groves Aricia bore, And nursed his youth along the marshy shore. Dryden.

To bring up; to raise, by care, from a weak or invalid condition; to foster; to cherish; — applied to plants, animals, and to any object that needs, or thrive by, attention. "To nurse the saplings tall." Millon. By what hands [has vice] been nursed into so uncontrolled adominion?

3. To manage with care and economy, with a view to

3. To manage with care and economy, with a view to

increase; as, to nurse our national resources.

4. To caress; to fondle, as a nurse does. A. Trollops.
To nurse billiard balls, to strike them gently and so as to keep them in good position during a series of carons. Nurse/hound' (-hound'), n. ($Zo\ddot{o}l$.) See Houndrish. Nurse/maid' (-mād'), n. A girl employed to attend

children.

**Murse'pond', n. A pond where fish are fed. Walton.

**Murse'r (ndrs'er), n. One who nurses; a nurse; one
who cherishes or encourages growth.

**Murse'r-y (-y), n.; pl. Nurseries (-iz).

**Criterie. 1. The act of nursing. [Obs.] "Her kind

**nursery."

2. The place where nursing is carried on; as: (a) The 2. The place where nursing is carried on; as: (a) The place, or apartment, in a house, appropriated to the care of children. (b) A place where young trees, shrubs, vines, etc., are propagated for the purpose of transplanting; a plantation of young trees. (c) The place where anything is fostered and growth promoted. "Fair Padua, nursery of arts." Shak.

Christian families are the nurseries of the church on earth, as ahe is the nursery of the church in heaven.

(d) That which forms and educates; as, commerce is the

(d) That which forms and educates; as, commerce is the sursery of seamen.

3. That which is nursed. [R.] Millon.

Nurs'ex-y-man (-man), n.; pl. Nurseryman (-man), in who cultivates or keeps a nursery, or place for reargetrees, etc.

Nurs'ing, s. Supplying or taking nourishment from, ras from, the breast; as, a nursing mother; a nursing hand.

hiant.

Nurs'ling (-Hng), n. [Nurse + -ling.] One who, or that which, is nursed; an infant; a fondling.

I was his mursing once, and choice delight.

Nurs'line (nurs'), v. t. To nurse. See Nourals. [Obs.]

Nurs'ture (nurs'), v. t. To nurse. See Nourals. [Obs.]

Nurs'ture (nurs'), v. t. To nurse. See Nourals.

OF. norriture, norretwee, F. nourtiture, it. L. nutritura a nursing, suckling. See Nourish.] 1. The act of nourishing or nursing; tender care; education; training.

A man neither by nature nor by nurse wise. Mitton.

2. That which nourishes; food; diet. Spenser.

Nur'ture (nur'tur; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nur-rured (-turd); p. pr. & vb. n. Nurruring.] 1. To feed; to nourish.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

2. To educate; to bring or train up.

He was nurtured where he had been born. Sir H. Wotton.

Syn.— To nourish; nurse; cherish; bring up; educate; tend.— To Nurrurs, Nourish, Chernish. Nourish denotes to supply with food, or cause to grow; sa, to nourish a plant, to nourish rebellion. To nurture is to train up with a fostering care, like that of a mother; as, to nurture info strength; to nurture in sound principles. To cherish is to hold and treat as dear; sa, to cherish hopes or affections.

hopes or affections.

Nus'tie (nifs"]), v. t. [Cf. Nuzzle.] To fondle; to cherish. [Obs.]

Nut (nut), n. [OE. nute, note, AS. hnutu; akin to D. not, G. nus, collé. nute, told. not, Sv. nöt, Dan. nöd.]

1. (Bot.) The fruit of certain trees and shrubs (as of the almond, walnut, lickory, beech, filbert, etc.), consisting of a hard and indehiacent shell inclosing a kernel.

2. A perforated block (usually a small piece of metal), provided with an internal or female screw thread, used on a bolt, or screw, for tightening or holding something, or for transmitting motion. Bee Illust. of Nut for a 1st Bolt.

3. The tumbler of a gunlock.

Knight.

Knight.

at Both.

3. The tumbler of a gunlock. Kn:
4. (Naul.) A projection on each side
an anchor, to secure the stock in place.

Tam nut. Lock nut, a nut. of the shank of

2. (Nata.) A projection on each side of the shank of an anchor, to secure the stock in place.

Check nut, Jam nut, Lock nut, a nut which is screwed up tightly against another nut on the same bolt or screw, in order to prevent accidental unscrewing of the first nut.—Nut buoy. See under Buoy.—Nut coal, screened coal of a size smaller than stove coal and larger than pea coal; —called also chesinut coal.—Nut crab (Zoöl.), any leucosoid crab of the genus Ebalin, as Ebalia tuberosa of Europe.—Nut grass (Bot.), a plant of the Sedge family (Cyperus rotundus, var. Hydra, which has slender root-stocks bearing small, nutlike tibers, by which the plant lock, a device, as a metal plate bent up at the corners, to prevent a nut from becoming unscrewed, as by jarring.—Nut place, (Bot.) See under Pinz.—Nut rush (Bot.), a genus of cyperaceous plants (Scleria) having a hard bony achene. Several species are found in the United States and many more in tropical regions.—Nut tree, a tree that bears nuts.—Nut weevil (Zoöl.), any species of weevils of the genus Balaninus and other allied genera, which in the larval state live in nuts.

Nut, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nuttree (-t&d);

Nut, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Nutted (-ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Nutting.] To gather nuts.

Nut, v. & [imp. & p. p. NUTTED (-ed.), p. pr. & vb. n. NUTTING.] To gather nuts.

Nu'tant (nü'tant), a. [L. nutans, p. pr. of nutare to nod, v. intons, fr. nuere (in comp.) to nod; cf. Gr. veveu.] Nod-ding; having the top bent downward.

Nuta'tion (ui-tā'shūn), n. [L. nuta-tio a nodding, fr. nutare to nod : cf. F. (Intanna na: fio a nodding, fr. nutare to nod : cf. F. (Intanna na: fio a nodding, fr. nutare to nod : cf. F. (Intanna na: fio a nodding, fr. nutare to nod : cf. F. (Intanna na: fio a nodding, fr. nutare to nod : cf. F. (Intanna na: fio a nod in fio a nutare nod in fio a nutare

dark brown, spo ted with white. feeds on nuts, seeds, and insects.
(b) The American, or Clarke's, nut-cracker (Picicorus Columbianus) of Western North

Nut'gall' (-gal'), European Nuteracker (Nucifraga caryocatactes).

Nut'gall' (sgl'),

n. A more or less
carpocataetes).

carpocataetes).

carpocataetes).

cound gall resembling a nut, esp. one of those produced
on the oak and used in the arts.

See Gall, Gallnur.

Nut'hathu' (-hāch'), n. [OR. nuthake. See 2d Hack.] (Zoöl.) Any
one of several species of birds of the
genus Sitta, as the European species
(Sitta Europea). The white-breasted nuthatch (S. Carolinensis), the
vad-breasted nuthatch (S. Canadan-

(Stita Europea). The white-breasted nuthatch (S. Carodinensis), the red-breasted nuthatch (S. Canadensis), the pygmy nuthatch (S. Canadensis), the pygmy nuthatch (S. Pygman), and others, are American.

Nut'hook' (-hook'), n. 1. A hook at the end of a pole to pull down boughs for gathering the nuts.

2. A thief who steals by means of a hook; also, a balliff who hooks or seizes malefactors.

Nut'job'ear (-jöb'bër), n. (Zoöl.)

The nuthatch. [Prov. Eng.]

Hut'let (-lit), n. (Bot.) A small nut; also, the stone of a drupe.

Nut'meg (-mig), n. (DE. notemuge; note nut + OF. muge musk, of the same origin as E. musk; cf.

OF. notz muguette nutmeg, F. notz



White-breasted Nut-hatch (Sitta Caroli-nensis).

muscade. See Nur, and Musk.] (Bot.) The kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg tree (Myristica fragrans), a na-tive of the Molucca Islands, but cultivated elsewhere in the tropics.

tive of the Molucca Islands, but cultivated elsewhere in the tropics.

This fruit is a nearly spherical drupe, of the size of a pear, of a yellowish color without and almost white within. This opens into two nearly equal longitudinal valves, inclosing the nut surrounded by its aril, which is mace. The nutmeg is an aromatic, very grateful to the taste and smell, and much used in cookery. Other species of Myristica yield nutmegs of inferior quality.

American, Calabash, or Jamaica, nutmeg, the fruit of a ropical shrub (Monoidera Myristica) at a shout the size of an orange, and contains many aromatic loads inheeded in pulp.—Brasilian nutmes, the fruit of a launceous tree, Cryptocarya moschala,—balitornia nutmen, a tree of the yew family (Torreya Californica), growing in the Western United States, and having a seed which resembles a nutmeg in appearance, but is strongly impregnated with turpentine.—Clove nutmeg, the Kavenava aromatica, a spice, but the seed is acrid and caustic.—Jamaica nutmeg, see American nutmeg (above).—Nutmeg butter, a solid extracted from the nutmeg by expression.—Mutmeg flower (Bol.), a ranunculaceous herb (Aigella sativa) with small black aromatic seeds, which are used medicinally and for excluding moths from furs and clothing.—Nutmeg liver (Med.), a name applied to the liver, when, as the result of heart or lung disease, it undergoes congestion and pigmentation about the central veins of its lobules, giving it an appearance resembling that of a nutmeg.—Nutmeg medion (Bol.), a small variety of nuskmelon of a rich flavor.—Rutmeg pigeon (Zoii.), any one of several species of pigeons of the genus Myristicitora, native of the East Indies and Australia. The color is usually white or cream-white, with black on the wings and tail.—Nutmeg wood (Bol.), the wood of the Palmyra palm.—Faravian nutmeg, the aromatic seed of a South American tree (Laurchu sempervirens).—Pume nutmeg (Bol.), a spicy vian nutmeg (Bol.), a spic

The act or manner of the coper manage (Bot.), a specy tree of Australia (Atherosperma moschata).

Nut'negged (nfit/megg), a. Seasoned with nutmeg.

Nut'peck'er (pek'e'n), n. (Zoöl.) The muthatch.

Nutri-a (nū'tri-a), n. [Sp. nutria an otter, fr. L. lutra, lytra.] The fur of the coppu. See Coppu.

Nu'tri-action (*kā'shūn), n. [L. nutricatio, fr. nutricare, nutricari, to suckle, nourish, fr. nutrix a nurse.]

The act or manner of feeding. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Nu'tri-ent (nū'tri-ent), a. [L. nutricas, p. pr. of nutrire. See Nourish.] Nutritious; nourishing; promoting growth.—n. Any substance which has nutritious qualities, i. e., which nourishes or promotes growth.

Nu'tri-ment (-ment), n. [L. nutrimentum, fr. nutrire to nourish. See Nourish.] 1. That which nourishes; anything which promotes growth and repairs the natural waste of animal or vegetable life; food; aliment.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and atriment diffused into all parts of the body.

South.

2. That which promotes development or growth.

Is not virtue in mankind
The nutriment that feeds the mind?

The nutriment that feeds the mind? Swift.

Mn'tri-men'tal (nū-trish'al), a. Nutritious.

Nu-tri'tial (nū-trish'al), a. Pertaining to, or connected with, nutrition; nutritious. [obs.] Chapman.

Nu-tri'tion (nū-trish'an), n. [of. F. nutrition. Se.

Nutrition.] 1. (P'hysiol.) In the broadest sense, a process or series of processes by which the living organism as a whole (or its component parts or organs) is maintained in its normal condition of life and growth.

maintained in its normal condition of life and growth.

FF In this wide sense it comprehends digestion, absorption, circulation, assimilation, etc., in fact all of the steps by which the nutritive matter of the food is after do incorporation with the different tissues, and the changes which it undergoes after its assimilation, prior to the excretion. See Metabolism.

2. (Physiol.) In a more limited sense, the process by which the living tissues take up, from the blood, matters necessary either for their repair or for the performance of their healthy functions.

3. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fixed like a plant on the peculiar and

Fixed like a plant, on his peculiar spot, To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. Nu-tri'tion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to nutrition;

Mu-tri'tion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to nutrition; as, nutritional changes.

Mu-tri'tious (nū-trish'üs), a. [L. nutricius, nutritius, from nutriz, -icis, a nurse, nutrire to nourish. Bec Nurse, Nourash.] Nourishing; promoting growth, or preventing decay; alimental.— Nu-tri'tious-ly, adv.—Nu-tri'tious-ness, n.

Mu'tri-tive (nū'tri-tīv), a. [Cf. F. nutritif.] Of or pertaining to nutrition; as, the nutritive functions; having the quality of nourishing; nutritious; nutrimental; alimental; as, nutritive food or berries.

Wattritive plasma (Rid) Sea Propriana.— Nutritive

alimental; as, nutritive food or berries.

Nutritive plasma. (Biol.) See Intornasma.—Nutritive polyo (Zool.), any one of the zoolds of a compound hydroid, or coral, which has a mouth and digestive cavity.

Nutri-tive-ly, adv.—Nu'ri-tive-ness, n.

En'tri-ture (-tūr; 135), n. [L. nutritura, fr. nutrire to nourish.] Nutrition; nourishment. [Obs.] Harvey.

Mut'shell' (nūt'shēl'), n. 1. The shell or hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut is inclosed.

2. Hence, a thing of little compass, or of little value.

3. (Zoöl.) A shell of the genus Nucula.

To be, or lis, in a nutshell, to be within a small compass; to admit of very brief or simple determination or statement. "The remedy lay in a nutshell."

Macaulay.

Mut'er (nūt'lēr), n. A galherer of nuts.

ment. "The remedy lay in a nutshell." Macautay.
Nut'ter (nüt'ter), n. A gatherer of nuts.
Nut'ting (nüt'ting), n. The act of gathering nuts.
Nut'ty (nüt'ty), a. 1. Abounding in nuts.
2. Having a flavor like that of nuts; as, nutly wine.
Nux' vom't-oa (nüks' vöm'l-kå). [NL., fr. L. nux a nut + vomere to vomit.] The seed of Strychnes Nuxvomica, a tree which abounds on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts of the East Indies. From this seed the
deadly poisons known as strychnies and brucine are obtained. The seeds are sometimes called Quaker buttons.
Nux'xie (nüt'z'1), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Nuzzled (-z'1d);

2. To go with head poised like a swine, with nose down.

Sir Roger shook his ears, and nuzzled along. Arbuthnot.

3. [Cl. Nuzzle, v. t., 2.] To hide the head, as a child in the mother's bosom; to nestle.

4. To loiter; to idle. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Ny (ni). [Contr. fr. ne I.] Not 1; nor I. [Obs.]

Ny, Nye (ni), a. & adv. Nigh. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Ny'as (ni'cs), n. Seen Nlas.

|| Myo'ta-lo'pi-a (nīk'tā-lō'pī-ā), n. [L. nyctalopia, fr. nyctalops a nyctalops, Gr. νυκτάλωψ. Gr. νυκτάλως hindness or with night blindness, and in the former case was derived fr. νίξ. νωκτός, night + ώψ. ώπός, the αye; in the latter, fr. νίξ + ἀλαός blind + ώψ.] (Med.) (a) A disease of the eye, in consequence of which the patient can see well in a faint light or at twilight, but is unable to see during the day or in a strong light; day blindness. (b)

See Moonelink.

3. Some writers (as Quain) use the word in the opposite sense, night blindness. See Hemeralopia.

Nyota-lops (nik'tā-lōps), n. [L., from Gr. νυκτάλωψ.]

até sense, night blindness. See Hemralofia.

Myo'ta-lops (n'k'tá-löps), n. [L., from Gr. νυκτάλωψ.]

One afflicted with nyctalopia.

Myo'ta-lo'py (-lô'py), n. Sarae as Ντσιλιογία.

Myo-the'me-ron (n'k-thê'mê-rôn), n. [Gr. νυχθήμε-ρον; νύξ, νυκτός, night + ἡμέρα day.] The natural day and night, or space of twenty-four hours.

Myo'th-bune (n'k'1-būn), n. (Ζούλ.) A South American bird of the genus Nyctibius, allied to the goatsuckers.

Myo'th-trop'lo (-tròp'lk), a. [From Gr. νύξ, νυκτός, night + τροπικός turning.] (Βοί.) Turning or bending at night into special positions.

Nyctitropic movements of plants usually consist in a folding or drooping of the leaves, the advantage be-ing in lessening the radiation of heat.

ing in lessening the radiation of heat.

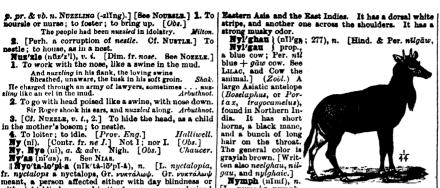
Myo'te-phile (n'k'tt-fil), n. [Gr. νύξ, νυκτός, night + φιλεύ to love.] (Ζούι.) Any Australian bat of the genus Nyctophilus, having a very simple nasal appendage.

Mye (nl), n. [Prob. fr. F. nid nest, brood, L. nid uset, best. See Nest, and cf. Eye brood, Nide.] A brood or flock of pheasants.

My-en'tek (n'-ĕn'tĕk), n. (Zoöl.) A carnivorous ammal (Helictis moscatus, or H. orientalis), native of

found in Northern India. It has short horns, a black mane, and a bunch of long hair on the throat. The general color is grayish brown. [Written also neelghau, nilgau, and nylghair.]

Mymph (Minf), n.



| Mymph (lilmi), n. |
| L. nympha nymph, bride, young woman, Gr. νυμφη: cf. F. |
| nymphe. Cf. Nuprial. |
| L. (Class. Myth.) A goddess of the mountains, forests, meadows, or waters.

Where were ye, numphs, when the remorseless deep Closed o'er the head of your loved Lycidus? Milton 2. Hence: A lovely young girl; a maiden; a damsel.

Nymph, in thy orisons

Be all my sins remembered.

Shak

Be all my sina remembered.

Shak.

3. (Zoöl.) The pupe of an insect; a chrysalis.

4. (Zoöl.) Any one of a subdanily (Najudes) of butterfiles including the purples, the fritillaries, the peacock butterfly, etc.; — called also naiad.

Mym'pha (nim'fa), n.; pl. Nymphæ (-f8). [L. See Nymph a goddess.] 1. (Zoöl.) Same as Nymph, 3.

2. pl. (Anat.) Two folds of mucous membrane, within the labia, at the opening of the vulva.

|| Nym-pha'a (nim-fs'a), n. [L. the water lily, Gr. rymphaia.] (Bot.) A genus of aquatic plants having showy flowers (white, blue, pink, or yellow, often fragrant), including the white water lily and the Egyptian lotus.

The Recent critics have endeavored

Recent critics have endeavored to show that this genus should be called Costalia, and the name Nymphæa transferred to what is now Nymphæa (N. odorata), or Water

Nymph'al (nYmf'al), a. Of or pertaining to a nymph or nymphs; nymphean.



Lily.

Hym-pha'les (nim-fa'les), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) An trensive family of

butterflies includ-ing the nymphs, the satyrs, the monarchs, the heliconias, and oth-ers: - called also ers; — called hrush-fooled



iconias, and others; iconias, and others; icalled also brush-footed butterfites.

Hym-phe'an (nf., roupeaior. See Nymph. 10 for appropriate to, nymphs; inhabited by nymphs; as, a nymphean cave.

Hymph'et (nim'fet), n. A little or young nymph. [Poetic] "The nymphets sporting there." Drayton.

Hymph'lo (nim'f'th), a. [Gr. υνμφικός bridal.] Of Mymph'lo-al (-kall), or pertaining to nymphs.

Hymph'lo-al (-kall), or pertaining to nymphs.

Hymph'lo-al (-kall), a. Resembling, or characteristymph'lo-ley'sy (nim'fi-ley'sy), n. [Gr. υνμφη anymph. Mymph'lo-ley'sy (nim'fi-ley'sy), n. [Gr. υνμφη anymph. Hymph'lo-ley'sy (nim'fi-ley'sy), n. [Gr. υνμφη anymph-haaβasee to sete.] A species of demoniac untusiasm or possession coming upon one who had accidentally looked upon a nymph; ecstasy. [E.] De Quincey.

The nympholepy of some fond despir. Byron.

Hym'pho-ma'nia. (-mā'ni-a), n. [Gr. υνμφη a bride + μανία madness.] (Med.) Morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in women, constituting a true disoase.

Nym'pho-ma'ny (-mā'ny), n. [Cf. F. nymphomanie.]

(Med.) Same as Nymphomania.

Hys. tag'mus (nis-tāg'mus), n. [NL., fr. Gr. υνσταμος for womens, fr. υνσταίςευ to nod

σταγμός drowsiness, fr. νυστάζειν to nod fr. rvoracer to nod in sleep, to slumber.] (Mcd.) A rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs.

Ny.u'la (nI-u'là),

n. (Zoöl.) A species of ichneumon (Herpestes nyula). Its fur closely set zigzag markings.



Its fur is beautifully variegated by

(5). 1. 0, the fifteenth letter of the English alpha-(5). 1. O, the fifteenth letter of the English alphabet, derives its form, value, and name from the Greek O, through the Latin. The letter came into the Greek from the Phenician, which possibly derived it ultimately from the Egyptian. Etymologically, the letter o is most closely related to a, e, and u, as in E. bone, AS. bdn; E. stone, AS. stān; E. broke, AS. brecan to break; E. bore, AS. beran to bear; E. dove, AS. dūfe; E. toft, tuft; tone, true; number, F. nombre.

The letter o has several vowel sounds, the principal of which are its long sound, as in bone, its short sound, as in nod, and the sounds heard in the words orb, son, do (food), and wolf (book). In consection with the other vowels it forms several digraphs and diphthongs. See Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 107-129.

2. Among the ancients, O was a mark of triple time, from the notion that the ternary, or number 3, is the most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

most perfect of numbers, and properly expressed by a circle, the most perfect figure.

O was also anciently used to represent 11: with a dash over it (0), 11,000.

O (5), n.: pl. 0's or Ors (5z).

1. The letter O, or its sound. "Mouthing out his hollow oes and ses." Tennyson.

2. Something shaped like the letter O; a circle or oval. "This wooden O [Globe Theater]." Shak.

3. A cipher; zero. [R.]

Thou art an O without a figure.

Shak.

C'. [Ir. a a desendant.] A prefix to Irlah family

3. A cipper; zero. [21.]

Thou art an O without a figure. Shak.

O'. [Ir. o a descendant.] A prefix to Irish family names, which signifies grandson or descendant of, and is a character of dignity; as, O'Neil, O'Carrol.

O' (5; unaccented 5), prep. A shortened form of of or on. "At the turning o' the tide." Shak.

O (3), a. [See Onz.] One. [Obs.] Chaucer. "Alle thre but o God." Piers Plouman.

O (5), interj. An exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; also, as an emotional or impassioned exclamation expressing pain, grief, surprise, desire, fear, etc.

For ever, O Lord, thy word is settled in heaven. Ps. exix. 80.

O how love I thy law! It is my meditation all the day.

Ps. exix. 97.

Pr. cxix. 97.

2 O is frequently followed by an ellipsis and that,
as in expressing a wish: "O[I wish] that Ishmael might
live before thee!" Gen. xvii. 18; or in expressions of
surprise, indignation, or regret: "O [it is sad] that such
eyes should e'er meet other object!" Sheridan Knowles.

A distinction between the use of O and oh is insisted upon by some, namely, that O should be used only in direct address to a person or personified object, and should never be followed by the exclamation point, while Oh (or oh) should be used in exclamations where no direct appeal or address to an object is made, and may be followed by the exclamation point or not, according to the nature or construction of the sentence. Some insist that oh should be used only as an interjection expressing strong feeling. The form O, however, is, it seems, the one most commonly employed for both uses by modern writers and correctors for the press. "O, I am slain!" Shak. "O what a fair and ministering angel!" Onsigliou.

Ofor a kinding touch from that pure flame! Wordsworth. But she is in her grave.— and oh

But she is in her grave, — and oh
The difference to me! Wordsworth. Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness! Coup.
We should distinguish between the sign of the vocative a
the emotional interjection, writing O for the former, and oh
the latter.

we should distinguish every the angle of the various and the emotional interjection, writing O' for the former, and o' for the latter.

O dear, and O dear me! [corrupted fr. F. O Dieu! or It. O Dio! O God! O Dio mio! O my God! Wyman], exclamations expressive of various emotions, but usually prompted by surprise, consternation, grief, pain, etc.
Oad (5d), n. See Woad. [Obs.] Coles.
Oad (5d), n. [See Aur.] Originally, an ell's child; a changeling left by fairies or goblins; hence, a deformed or foolish child; a simpleton; an idiot.
Oal'ish, a. Like an oaf; simple.—Oal'ish-ness, n.
Oak (5k), n. [Oc. oke, ok, ak, AS. āc; akin to D. cik, G. eiche, OHG. cih, Icel. cik, Sw. ek, Dan. ceg.]
1. [Rol.] Any tree or shrub of the genus Quercus. The oaks have alternate leaves, often variously lobed, and staminate flowers in catkins. The fruit is a smooth nut, called an acorn, which is more or less inclosed in a scaly involucre called the cup or cupule. There are now recognized about three hundred species, of which nearly fifty occur in the United States, the rest in Europe, Asia, and the other parts of North America, a very few barely reaching the northern parts of South America and Africa. Many of the oaks form forest trees of grand proportions and live many centuries. The wood is usually hard and tough, and provided with conspicuous medullary ever ferming the allegrants.

and tough, and provided with conspicuous medullary rays, forming the aliver grain.

2. The strong wood or timber of the oak.

Among the true oaks in America are: Barren oak, or Black-jack, Q. niyra. — Basket oak, Q. Michauxia. — Black

oak, Q. tinctoria; — called also yellow or quercitron oak.
— Bur oak (see under Bur), Q. macrocarpa; — called also over-cup or mossy-cup oak. — Chestnut oak, Q. Prinus, and Q. densifora. — Chinquapin oak (see under Cinnoua-Pin), Q. prinoides. — Coast live oak, Q. aprifolia, of California; — also called enceno. — Live oak (see under Live), Q. virens, the best of all for shipbuilding; also, Q. Chrysolepis, of California. — Pin oak. Bame as Swamp oak. — Fost oak, Q. oblusifolia. — Red oak, Q. rubra. — Ecarlet oak, Q. coccinea. — Serub oak, Q. ditorio, Q. undulata. — Stamp Spanish oak, or Fin oak, Q. pulustris. — Swamp white oak, Q. hicolor. — Water oak, Q. nquatica. — Water with oak, Q. hicolor. — Water oak, Q. nquatica. — Water with oak, Q. hicolor. — Water oak, Q. nquatica. — Water with oak, Q. hicolor. — Robert oak, Q. nquatica. — Water oak, Q. non oak, Q. hicolor. — Turky oak, Q. Cerris (see Carris). — Cork oak, Q. Suber. — English white oak, Q. Holm. — Evergreen oak, Holly oak, Q. Holm oak, Q. hicolor. — Robertsoak, Q. traris oak, Q. trar

Oak'en (5k"n), a. [AS. ācen.] Made or consisting of oaks or of the wood of oaks. "In oaken bower." Millon. Oaken timber, wherewith to build ships.

Oak'er (ök'er), n. See Ocher. [Obs.] Oak'ling (ök'ling), n. A young oak. Snenser Oak'um (ök'üm), n. [AS. ācumba; pref. ā. (cf. G. cr., Goth. us., orig. meaning, out) + cembas to comb, camb comb. See Cour.] 1. The material obtained by untwisting and picking into loose fiber old hemp ropes; — used for calking the seams of ships, stopping leaks, etc.

2. The coarse portion separated from flax or hemp in lackling.

Knichl.

White cakem, that made from untarred rope.

waise casum, that made from untarred rope.
Oak'y (5k'y), a. Resembling oak; strong. Bp. Hall.
Oar (5r), n. [AS. 3r; akin to Icel. 3r, Dan. aare, Sw.
3ra; perh. akin to E. row, v. V8. Cf. Rowicox.]
1. An implement for impelling a boat, being a slender piece of timber, usually ash or apruce, with a grip or handle at one end and a broad blade at the other. The part which rests in the rowlock is called the loom.

The An oar is a kind of long paddle, which swings about a kind of fulcrum, called a rowlock, fixed to the side of the boat.

2. An oarsman; a rower; as, he is a good *oar*.

3. $(Zo\ddot{o}l.)$ An oarlike swimming organ of various in

Oar cock (Zoöl.), the water rail. [Prov. Eng.] — Speed car, an oar having the blade so curved as to affor a better hold upon the water in rowing.

Spoon Oar. a Handle; b Loom; c Blade.

Spoon Oar. a Handle; b Loom; c Blade.

To boat the oars, to cease rowing, and lay the oars in the boat.— To feather the oars. See under Frather, v. f.—To lie on the oars, to cease pulling, raising the oars out of water, but not boating them; hence, to cease from work of any kind; to be idle; to rest.—To maffe the cars, op put something round that part which rests in the row-lock, to prevent noise in rowing.—To put in one's ear, og ive aid or advice; — commonly used of a person who obtrudes aid or counsel not invited.—To ship the oars, to place them in the rowlocks.—To toss the oars, To peak the oars, to lift them from the rowlocks and hold them perpendicularly, the handle resting on the bottom of the boat.—To trail oars, to allow them to trail in the water alongside of the boat.—To unship the oars, to take them out of the rowlocks.

Dar n. t. g. i. [inp. S. n. n. CARRIN [Ed.]); a nr S. v. Dar n. t. g. i. [inp. S. n. n. CARRIN [Ed.]); a nr S. v.

Oar, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. Oared (5rd); p. pr. & vb. n. Oaring.] To row. "Oared himself." Shak. Oared with laboring arms.

Oared (5rd), a. 1. Furnished with cars; — chiefly used in composition; as, a four-cared boat.

2. (Zool.) (a) Having feet adapted for swimming. (b) Totipalmate; — said of the feet of certain birds. See Illust. of Avrs.

Oared shrew ($Zo\partial l$.), an aquatic European shrew (Crossopus ciliatus); — called also $black\ water\ shrew$.

Oar'fish' (5r'ffsh'), n. (Zoöl.) The ribbon fish.
Oar'foot' (-foot'), n. (Zoöl.) Any crustacean of the

genus Remipes.

Oar'-Got'ed, a. Having feet adapted for swimming.

Oar'less, a. Without oars.

Sylvester.

Oar'losk' (ōr'lōk'), n. (Naut.) The notch, fork, or other device on the gunwale of a boat, in which the oar rests in rowing. See ROWLOCK.

Oars'man (ōrz'man), n.; pl. Oarsmen (-men). One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, an oar; a rower.

who uses, or is skilled in the use of, an oar; a rower.

At the prow of the boat, rose one of the oarsmen. Long/ellow.

Oar'weed' (or'wed'), n. (Bot.) Any large seaweed of
the genus Laminaria; tangle; kelp. See Kell.

Oar'y (or'y), a. Having the form or the use of an oar;
as, the swan's oary feet.

Millon. Addison.

O'a-sis (o'A-sis or ō-s'sis; 277), n.; pl. Oases (-e82).

[L., fr. Gr. ōaous; cf. Copt. ouathe.] A fertile or green
spot in a waste or desert, esp. in a sandy desert.

My one oasis in the dust and drouth
O'city life.

Oast (ost), n. [OE ost. AS. āst.; cf. Gr. alfoe burning

Otety life.

7ennyson.

Oast (5st), n. [OE. ost, AS. āst; cf. Gr. albec burning heat.] A kiln to dry hops or malt; a cockle. Mortimer.

Oat (5t), n.; pl. OATS (5ts). [OE. ote, ate, AS. āta, akin to Fries. oat; of uncertain origin.] 1. (Bot.) A well-known cereal grass (Avena sativa), and its edible grain; — commonly used in the plural and in a collective

2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. [Obs.] Millon. Animated ests, or Animal eats [Bol.], a grass (Avena steriits) much like eats, but with a long spirally twisted awn which coils and uncoils with changes of moisture, and thus gives the grains an apparently automatic motion.—Ost fowl (Zoōl.), the anow bunting;—so called from its feeding on costs. [Pron. Enq.]—Ost grass (Bot.), the name of several grasses more or less resembling cats, as Danthonia spicula, D. sericea, and Arrhenatherum avenaceum, all common in parts of the United States.—To feel one's cats, to be conceited or self-important. [Stany]—To sow ear's wild ests, to indulge in youthful dissipation. Thackeruy.—Wild cats (Bot.), a grass (Avena fattua) much resembling cats, and by some persons supposed to be the original of cultivated oats.

Ostfanke (5t/k&t/), n. A cake made of catmeal. 2. A musical pipe made of oat straw. [Obs.] Milton.

posed to be the original of cultivated outs.

Oat'onke' (8t'kšk'), n. A cake made of oatmoal.

Oat'en (8t''n), a. 1. Consisting of an oat straw or atom; as, an oaten pipe.

2. Made of oatmeal; as, oaten cakes.

Oath (8th), n.; pl. Oatms (8thz). [OE. othe, oth, ath, AB. & &; akin to D. eed, OB. &; G. ed, Icel. ei&r, Sw. ed, Dan. eed, Goth. oatps; of. Oir. oeth.]

1. A solemn affirmation or declaration, made with a reverent appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed. "I have an oath in heaven."

Shot.

No at the server for the soncealing of those [inventions.]

cath in heaven."

An oath of secrecy for the concealing of those [inventions] shich we think it to keep secret.

2. A solemn affirmation, connected with a sacred object, or one regarded as sacred, as the temple, the alter the blood of Abel, the Bible, the Koran, etc.

3. (Law) An appeal (in verification of a statement made) to a superior sanction, in such a form as exposes the party making the appeal to an indictment for perjury if the statement be false.

4. A careless and blasphemous use of the name of the divine Being, or anything divine or sacred, by way of

appeal or as a profane exclamation or ejaculation; an expression of profane swearing. "A terrible oath." Shak.

Oath'a-ble (5th'a-b'l), a. Capable of having an oath administered to. [Obs.]

Oath'break'ing (-brāk'Ing), n. The violation of an oath; pertury.

Onth'a-ble (5th'4-b'1), a. Capable of having an oath administered to. [Obs.]
Onth'break'ing (-brāk'ing), n. The violation of an oath; perjury.
Oat'meal' (5t'mēl'), n. 1. Meal made of oats. Gay.
2. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Panicum; panic grass.
Ob. (5b.). [L. ob, prep. Cf. Err.]. A prefix signifying to, toward, before, against, reversely, etc.; also, as a simple intensive; as in oblige, to bind to; obstacle, something standing before; object, lit., to throw against; obvate, reversely, or oppositely, ovate. Ob. is commonly assimilated before c, f, g, and p, to oc. of., og., and op.
Ob-am'bu-lat' (5b-ām'bu-lat), v.; (L. obambulatus, p. p. of obambulatus]. To walk about. [Obs.]
Ob-am'bu-lat'tion (-lā'ahūn), n. [L. obambulatus].
A walking about. [Obs.]
| Ob'bli-ga'to (5b'bli-gā'tō), a. [It., lit., bound. Seconical (Mus.) Required; necessary; indispensable;—applied to voices or instruments indispensable to the just performance of a musical composition. Also used substantively. [Written also obligato.]
Ob-clav'ate (5b-klā'vāt), a. [Pref. ob-+clavate.]
Inversely clavate.
Ob'com-pressed' (5b'kōm-prēst'), a. [Pref. ob-+compressed'] Compressed or flattened antero-posteriorly, or in a way opposite to the usual one.
Ob-con'fo (5b-kōn'fk), a. [Pref. ob-+conical, ob-or'date (5b-kōn'fk), a. [Pref. ob-+conical, ob-or'date (5b-kōn'fk), a. [Pref. ob-+condet.]
Heart-shaped, with the attachment at the pointed end; inversely conical.
Ob-dip'lo-stem'onous (5b-dTp'lī-stem'onous.) (Bol.) Having twice as many stamens as petals, those of the outer sat being opposite the petals;—said of flowers.
Ob-dip'lo-stem'onny (ny), n. (Bol.)
The condition of being obdiplostemo-lets of Oxalis.
Ob'dor-mi'tion (5b'dōr-mīsh'dn), n. [L. obdormire to fall asleep.] Siege. [Obs.]

Obdor-mi'tion (öb'dőr-mish'ün), n. [L. obdormire to fall asleep.] Sleep. [Obs.]

Ob-duoe' (öb-düs'), v. l. [L. obducere, obductum; ob (see Ob.) + ducere to lead.] To draw over, as a covering. [Obs.]

Ob-duot' (öb-dükt'), v. l. [See Obduce]. To draw over; to cover. [Obs.]

Ob-duot'tion (öb-dük'shün), n. [L. obductio.] The act of drawing or laying over, as a covering. [Obs.]

Ob'du-acy (öb'dîc-n-s-k'; 277), n. The quality or state of being obdurate; invincible hardness of heart; obstinacy. "Obduracy and persistency." Shak.

The absolute completion of sin in final obduracy. South.

The absolute completion of sin in final obduracy. South.

Ob'du-rate (-rat), a. [L. obduratus, p. p. of obdurare to harden; ob (see OB.) + durare to harden, durus hard. See Durk.] 1. Hardened in feelings, csp. against moral or mollifying influences; unyielding; hard-hearted; stubbornly wicked.

The very custom of evil makes the heart obdurate against whatsoever instructions to the contrary.

Hooker.

Art thou obdurate, flinty, hard as steel, Nsy, more than flint, for stone at rain relenteth? Shak. 2. Hard; harsh; rugged; rough; intractable. "Obdurate consonants." Swift.

To Sometimes accented on the second syllable, especially by the older poets.

There is no flesh in man's obdurate heart. Cowner.

There is no fiesh in man's obdurate heart. CowperSyn.—Hard; firm; unbending; inflexible; unyielding; stubborn; obstinate; impenitent; callous; unfeelling; insensible; unsusceptible.—Obdurate, Callous,
Hardened.

Hardened.

Semenal and settled disregard for the claims of the sensigeneral and settled disregard for the claims of interest,
duty, and sympathy; as, hardened in vice. Obdurate
implies an active resistance of the heart and will against
the pleadings of compassion and humanity.

ne pleadings of compassion and numanity.

- Ob'du-rate-ly (-rât-ly), adv. - Ob'du-rate-ness, n.

- Ob'du-rate (-rât), v. t. To harden. [Obs.]

- Ob'du-rat'ion (5b'dū-rā'shūn), n. [L. obduratio.]

- hardening of the heart; hardness of heart. [Obs.]

- Ob-dure' (5b-dūr'), v. t. To harden. [Obs.] Millon.

- Ob-dure' (5b-dūr'), a. Obdurate; hard. [Obs.]

- Ob-dure' (5b-dūr'), b. Dedurate; hard. [Obs.]

This saw his hapless foes, but stood obdured. Milton.

This saw his hapless foes, but stood chaired. Milton.

Ob-dure'ness, n., Ob-dur'ed-ness (5b-dur'sd-nes), n.

Hardness, [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

O'be (5'b\$), n. See Obl.

O-be'ah (5-b\$'4), n. Same as Obl.—a. Of or pertaining to obl; as, the obeah man.

B. Edwards.

O-be'di-ble (-di-b'), a. Obedient. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

O-be'di-ence (5-b\$'dl-ens), n. [F. obedience, L. obedientia, obcedientia. See Obedients, and cf. Obbisance.]

1. The act of obeying, or the state of being obedient; compliance with that which is required by authority; subjection to rightful restraint or control.

Generating must compel the defines of individuals.

Government must compel the obedience of individuals. As 2. Words or actions denoting submission to authority utifulness.

Shak dutifuln

dutifulness. Shah.

3. (Eccl.) (a) A following; a body of adherents; as, the Roman Catholic obedience, or the whole body of persons who submit to the authority of the pope. (b) A cell (or offshoot of a larger monastery) governed by a prior. (c) One of the three monastic vows. Shipley. (d) The written precept of a superior in a religious order or congregation to a subject.

Canonical obedience. See under Canonical. — Passive bedience. See under Passive.

O-be'di-en'ci-a-ry (-ën'sh'i-ā-ry or -shá-ry), n. One lelding obedience. [Obs.]

O-be'di-ent (ô-be'di-ent), a. [OF. obedient, L. obediens, oboediens, -entis, p. pr. of obedies, oboedies, to obey.

Bee Onn:] Bubject in will or act to authority; willing to obey; submissive to restraint, control, or command.

And floating straight, obediest to the stream. Shak.

The chief his orders gives; the obedient band, With due observance, wait the chief's command. Pope. Syn. - Dutiful; respectful; compliant; submissive O-be'di-en'tial (-ën'shal), a. [Ct. F. obédientiel.] ecording to the rule of obedience. [R.]

An obediential subjection to the Lord of Nature. Sir M. Hale.

An obediential subjection to the Lord of Nature. Sir M. Hale.
O-be'di-ent-ly (5-be'di-ent-ly), adv. In an obedient
manner; with obedience.
O-bel'sance (6-be'sans or 8-be'-; 277), n. [F. obéissance obedience, fr. obéissant. See Obex, and cf. ObeDIENCE, ABAISANCE.] 1. Obedience. [Obs.] Chaucer.
2. A manifestation of obedience; an expression of
deference or respect; homage; a how; a courtesy.
Bathsheba bowed and did obsisance unto the king. 1 Kings i. B.
O-bel'sancy (-san-sy), n. See Obersance. [Obs.]
O-bel'sant (-sant), a. [F. obéissant, p. pr. of obéir to
obey.] Ready to obey; reverent; deferential; also, servlely submissive.

Chaucer.

obey.] Ready to obey; reverent; deferential; also, servilely submissive. Chaucer. Chaucer. Bo-be'li-on (c-bb'li-on), n. [NL., from Gr. δβελός a spit.] (Anat.) The region of the skull between the two purietal foramina where the closure of the sagittal suture. Ob'-blis'(al (6b'δ-lYs'kal), n. Formed like an obelisk. Ob'-blisk (6b'δ-lYs'kal), n. [L. δbe-liscus, Gr. δβελός a spit, a pointed pillar: cf. F. δδε-lisque.] 1. An upright, four-sided pillar, gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramid called pyramidion. It is ordinarily monolithic. Egyptian obelisks are commonly covered with hieroglyphic writing from top to bottom.

2. (Print.) A mark of reference;—called also dagger [1]. See DAg-GER, n., 2.
Ob'-blisk at L. [fram 5 a. 7]



needle. In old MSS. or editions of the classics, it marks suspected passages or readings.

Obeq'ui-tate (6b-8k'wY-tāt), v. i. [L. obequiatus, p. p. of obequiare to ride about.] To ride about. [Obs.]

Obeq'ui-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [f.hs.] Cockeram.
Ob'er-on (6b'ēr-ōn), n. [F., fr. OF. Auberon; prob. of Frankish origin.] (Medieved Mythol.) The king of the fairles, and husband of Titania or Queen Mab. Shak.
Ob'er-ra'tion (-t̄r-rā'shūn), n. [L. oberrare to wander about.] A wandering about. [Obs.] Johnson.
O-bese' (t̄-bēw'), a. [L. obesus eaten away, lean; also, that has eaten itself fat, fat, stout, p. p. of obedere to devour; ob (see Ob-) + edere to eat. See Ear.] Excessively corpulent; fat; fieshy.
O-bese'-ty (t̄-bēw')-ty), n. [L. obesus: c f̄ F. obesit.]
O-bese'-ty (t̄-bēw'-ty), n. [L. obesus: c: f̄ F. obesit.]
The state or quality of being obese; incumbrance of fiesh.
O-bey' (t̄-bēw'), n. f. [imp. & p. p. Oneyen (-bād'); p. pr. & vb. n. Obeying (ose Obs.) + audire to hear. See Audible, and cf. Oberianke.] 1. To give ear to; to execute the commands of; to yield submission to; to comply with the orders of.

Children, obey your parents in the Lord. Eph.
Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey?

2. To submit to the authority of; to be ruled by.

My will obeyed his will.

Chaucer. My will obeyed his will.

Afric and India shall his power obey. 3. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as,

3. To yield to the impulse, power, or operation of; as, ship obeys her helm.

(b.bey', v. i. To give obedience.

Will he obey when one commands?

Tennyson.

Tennyson.

Tennyson old writers obey was used, as in the french idiom, with the preposition to.

His servants ye are, to whom ye obey.

Rom. vi. 16.

He commanded the trumpets to sound: to which the two grave knights obeying, they performed their courses.

Sir P. Sidney.

brave knights deging, they performed their courses.

O-bey'er (-8:), n. One who yields obedience. Holland.
O-bey'ing-ly, adv. Obediently; submissively.
Ob-itm' (5b-ferm'), v. t. [L. obfrmatus, p. p. of ob-Ob-itm' (5b-ferm'), v. t. [L. obfrmatus, p. p. of ob-Ob-itm' ate (-8:), frmare to make steadfast. Bee Ob-, and Firm, v. t.] To make firm; to harden in resolution. [Obs.]
Hardness of heart; obdurscy. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.
Ob-fus'cate (5b-fus'kt), a. [L. obfrmatus, p. p. of obfuscate to darken; ob (see Ob.) + fuscare, fuscatum, to darken, from fuscus dark.] Obfuscated; darkened; obsured. [Obs.] Written also offuscate.] Sir T. Elyot.
Ob-fus'cate (-kkt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obsuscatus, to charden; to becloud; hence, to confuse; to bewilder.
Its head, like a smokejack, the funnel unswept, and the ideas whirling round and round about in it, all objuscated and darkened over with fuliginous matter.
Clouds of passion which might obfuscate the intellects of meaner females.

Ob'sus-ca'tion (öb'sus-kā'shun), n. [L. obsuscatio.] The act of darkening or bewildering; the state of being darkened. "Obsuscation of apirits." Burton. "Obsuscation of the cornea." E. Darwin.

O'bit (5'bi), n. (Prob. of African origin.) 1. A speles of sorcery, probably of African origin, practiced among the negroes of the West Indies. [Written also be and obe.dh.] De Quincey. B. Edwards.

2. A charm or fetich. [West Indies] B. Edwards.

Ob-im'bri-cate (5b-im'bri-kat), a. [Pref. ob + imbricate.] (Bot.) Imbricated, with the overlapping ends directed downward.

O'bit (5'bit or 5b'tt; 277), n. [OF. obit, L. obitus, fr. obire to go against, to go to meet, (sc. mortem) to die; ob (see Ob.) + ire to go. See Issue.] 1. Death; decease; the date of one's death.

2. A funeral solemnity or office; obsequies.

3. A service for the soul of a deceased person on the amilversary of the day of his death.

The emoluments and advantages from oblations, obits, and

The emoluments and advantages from oblations, obits, and other sources, increased in value.

Milman.

Past obt. [L. post obitum]. See Post-obit. # Obi-ter (5b/1-ter), adv. [L., on the way; ob (see Ob.) + tter a going, a walk, way.] In passing; incidentally; by the way.

Fig. 5 the way.

Other dictum (Law), an incidental and collateral opinion uttered by a judge. See Dictum, n_* , 2(a).

O-bit'u-al (b-bit'b-al; 135), a_* [L. obitus death. See Orr.] Of or pertaining to obits, or days when obits are celebrated; as, obitual days.

O-bit'u-a-ri-ly (-a-ri-ly), adv. In the manner of an obituary

celebrated; as, contact usys.

O-bit'u-a-ri-[y] (-t-ri-[y]), adv. In the manner of an obituary.

O-bit'u-a-ry (-ry), a. [See Obit.] Of or pertaining to the death of a person or persons; as, an obituary notice; obituary poetry.

O-bit'u-a-ry, n.; pl. Obit'u-arias (-ryz). [Cf. F. obituarie. See Obit.] 1. That which pertains to, or is called forth by, the obit or death of a person; esp., an account of a deceased person; a notice of the death of a person, accompanied by a biographical sketch.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A list of the dead, or a register of anniversary days when service is performed for the dead.

Ob-fect' (Ob-jekt'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Obiterten; p. pr. & vb. n. Obiterten; c. to oppose; ob (see Ob-)+ jacers to throw or put before, to oppose; ob (see Ob-)+ jacers to throw: cf. F. objecter. See Jet a shooting forth.] 1. To set before or against; to bring into opposition; to oppose. [Ob.]

Of less account some knight thereto object.

Whose loss so great and harmful can not prove. Fairfax. Some strong impediment or other objecting itself. Hooker.

Pallas to their eyes

The mist objected, and condensed the skies. Pope.

2. To offer in opposition as a criminal charge or by way of accusation or reproach; to adduce as an objection or adverse reason

He gave to him to object his heinous crime. Spenser Others o'ject the poverty of the nation.

The book . . . giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be ordered.

Whitgy't

as are to be ordered.

Whiteyt.

Ob-ject', v. i. To make opposition in words or argument;— usually followed by to.

Sir T. More.

Ob'ject (öb'jekt), n. [L. objectus. See Object, v. t.]

1. That which is put, or which may be regarded as put, in the way of some of the senses; something visible or tangible; as, he observed an object in the distance; all the objects in sight; he touched a strange object in the dark.

dark.

2. That which is set, or which may be regarded as set, before the mind so as to be apprehended or known; that of which the mind by any of its activities takes cognizance, whether a thing external in space or a conception formed by the mind itself; as, an object of knowledge, wonder, fear, thought, study, etc.

Object is a term for that about which the knowing subject is conversant; what the schoolmen have styled the "materia circa quam."

Sor W. Hamilton.

The chieft of their bitterest hatted.

Macaulou.

The object of their bitterest hatred.

3. That by which the mind, or any of its activities, is directed; that on which the purposes are fixed as the end of action or effort; that which is sought for; end; aim; motive; final cause.

Object, beside its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause. . . This innovation was probably borrowed from the French. Sir W. Hamilton. Let our object be, our country, our whole country, and nothing but our country.

D. Webster

4. Sight; show; appearance; aspect. [Obs.] Shak.

He, advancing close
Up to the lake, past all the rest, arose
In glorious object.

5. (Gram.) A word, phrase, or clause toward which an action is directed, or is considered to be directed; as, the object of a transitive verb.

object of a transitive verb.
Object glass, the lens, or system of lenses, placed at the end of a telescope, microscope, etc., which is toward the object. Its office is to form an image of the object, which is then viewed by the eyeldece. Called also objective. Bee Illust. of Microscope. — Object lesson, a built of which object teaching is made use of. — Object staff. (Leveling) Same as LEVELING STAFF. — Object teaching, a method of instruction, in which illustrative objects are employed, each new word or idea being accompanied by a reprosentation of that which it signifies; — used especially in the kindergarten, for young children.
Ob-lect' (5b-18kV), a. II., objectus, p. 1. Opposed.

pecially in the kindergarten, for young children.

Ob-ject' (5b-j8kt'), a. [L. objectus, p. p.] Opposed; presented in opposition; also, exposed. [Obs.]

Ob-ject's-ble (-k-b'l), a. Such as can be presented in opposition; that may be put forward as an objection. [R.]

Ob-jec'ti-fy (5b-j8k'ti-fi), v. t. [Object + 'fy.] To cause to become an object; to cause to assume the character of an object; to render objective. J. D. Morell.

Ob-jec'tion (5b-j8k'shin), n. [L. objectio: cf. F. objection.] 1. The act of objecting; as, to prevent agreement, or action, by objection.

2. That which is, or may be, presented in opposition; an adverse reason or argument; a reason for objecting; obstacle; impediment; as, I have no objection to going; unreasonable objections. "Objections against every truth."

3. Cause of trouble; sorrow. [Obs. or R.]

3. Cause of trouble; sorrow. [Obs. or R.]
He remembers the objection that lies in his bosom, and he sight deeply.
Syn.— Exception; difficulty; doubt; scruple.
Ob-jec'tion-a-bis (8b-j&k'shūn-à-b'l), a. Liable to objection; likely to be objected to or disapproved of; offensive; as, objectionable words.—Ob-jeo'tim-a-bly, adv.
Ob'jeot-ist (8b'j&t-1st), n. One who adheres to, or is skilled in, the objective philosophy.

Ed. Rev.
Ob-jeo'ti-vate (8b-j&k'ti-v&b), v. t. To objectify.
Ob-jeo'ti-vate(b-j&k'ti-v&b), n. Converting into an object.

object.
Ob-jec'tive (5b-jek'tiv), a. [Cf. F. objectif.] 1. Of

Ob-jective (ob-ject.uv), a. [On Endough of or pertaining to an object.

2. (Metaph.) Of or pertaining to an object; contained in, or having the nature or position of, an object; outward; external; extrinsic;—an epithet applied to whatever is exterior to the mind, or which is simply an object of thought or feeling, and opposed to subjective.

of thought or feeling, and opposed to subjective.

In the Middle Ages, subject meant substance, and has this sense in Descarties and Spinoza: sometimes, also, in Reid. Subjective is used by William of Occam to denote that which exists independent of mind, objective, what is formed by the mind independent of mind value of the subjective in Descarties. Kant and Fichte have call by realists objective in Descarties, Kant and Fichte have called the object, the subject with them, is the mind which knows: object, that is subjective, the varying conditions of the knowing mind 1 objective, that which is in the constant nature of the thing known.

Trendelenburg.

Objective means that which belongs to, or proceeds from, the object known, and not from the subject knowing, and thus denotes what is real, in opposition to that which is ideal — what exists in nature, in contrast to what exists merely in the thought of the individual.

Sir W. Hamilton.

of the individual.

Objective has come to mean that which has independent extense or authority, apart from our experience or thought. Thus, moral law is said to have objective authority, that is, authority belonging to itself, and not drawn from anything in our nature.

Calderwood (Fleming's Focabulary).

3. (Gram.) Pertaining to, or designating, the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition, being that case in which the direct object of the verb is placed. See Accusartys, n

CUSATIVE, 7.

TF The objective case is frequently used without a governing word, esp. in designations of time or space, where a preposition, as at, in, on, etc., may be supplied.

where a preposition, as at, in, on, etc., may be supplied.

My troublous dream [on] this night doth make me sad. Shak.

To write of victories [in or for] next year. Hudibras.

Objective lins (Perspective), a line drawn on the geometrical plane which is represented or sought to be represented.—Objective plane (Perspective), any plane in the horizontal plane that is represented.—Objective point, the point or result to which the operations of an army are directed. By extension, the point or purpose to which anything, as a journey or an argument, is directed.

Syn.—Objective, Sunjective. Objective is applied to things exterior to the mind, and objects of its attention; subjective, to the operations of the mind itself. Hence, an objective motive is some internal feeling or propensity. Objective views are those governed by outward things; subjective views are produced or modified by internal feeling. Sir Walter Scott's poetry is chiefly objective; that of Wordsworth is eminently subjective.

In the philosophy of mind, subjective denotes what is to be

ive; that of Wordsworth is eminently subjective.

In the philosophy of mind, subjective denotes what is to be eferred to the thinking subject, the ego, objective what belongs of the object of thought, the non-ego.

Ob-jec'tive, n. 1. (Gram.) The objective case.

2. An object glass. See under OBJECTIVE, a.

Ob-jec'tive-ly, adn. In the manner or state of an obsect, as, a determinate idea objectively in the mind.

Ob-jec'tive-ness, n. Objectivity.

Is there such a motion or objectiveness of external bodies, thich produceth light?

Sir Ji. Hale.

which produceth light?

Sir M. Hale.

Ob'[so-tiv'1-ty] (3b']@k-tiv'1-ty], n. [Cf. F. objectivite.]

The state, quality, or relation of being objective; character of the object or of the objective.

The calm, the cheerfulness, the disinterested objectivity have
disappeared in the life of the Greeks.]

M. Arnold.

Ob'[sot-ise] (3b']§kt-iz], v. t. To make an object of; to
regard as an object; to place in the position of an object.

In the latter, as objectized by the former, arise the emotions
and affections.

Coleridge.

Ob'jeot-leas, a. Having no object; purposeless.
Ob-ject/or (ob-jekt/er), n. [L., an accuser.] One who objects; one who offers objections to a proposition

on the way one who others objections to a proposition or measure.

Ob-jib/ways (öb-jib/wāz), n. pl. See Chipfeways.
Ob-jic/-ent (öb-jis'i-ent), n. [L. objiciene, p. pr. of objecter to object.] One who makes objection: an objector. [k.]

Ob-ju-ra'tion (öb-jū-rā'shūn), n. [L. objurare to bind by onth; ob (see Ob-) + jurare to swear, fr. jus right.] A binding by onth. [K.] [Imp. & p. p. Objuration.]

Ob-jur'gate (öb-jūr'gāt), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. Objuratus, p. p. of objurgare to chide; ob (see Ob-) + jurgare to quarrel, scold, fr. jus right, court.

See Jury.] To chide; to reprove.

Ob'jur-gat'tion (öb-jūr-ga'shūn), n. [L. objurgating; reproof.
While the good lady was bestowing this objurgation.]

While the good lady was bestowing this objurgation on Mr. Ben Alien.

Dickens.

Mr. Ben Anen.

With a strong objurgation of the elbow in his ribs.

Landon

Ob-jur/ga-to-ry (5b-jûr/ga-tō-ry), a. [L. objur-gatorius.] Designed to objurgate or chief; containing or expressing reproof; culpatory. Bancroft.

The objurgatory question of the Pharisees. Paley. Ohlan Ob-lan'oe-o-late (-lan'sē-ō-lat), a. [Pref. ob-+
unceolate.] Lanceolate in the reversed order,

that is, narrowing toward the point of attachment more than toward the spex.

Gray.

Ob-late' (5b-lat' or 5b'lat; 277), a. [L. oblatus, used as p. p. of offerre to bring forward, offer, dedicate; ob (see Oz.) + latus borne, for latus. Bee TOLERATE.]

1. (Geom.) Flattened or depressed at the poles; as, the earth is an oblate spheroid.

2. Offered up; devoted; consecrated; dedicated;—used chiefly or only in the titles of Roman Catholic orders. See Oblatus.

2. Offered up; devoted, business.

2. Offered up; devoted, business of Roman Catholic orders. See Oblatz, n.

Oblate ellipsoid or spheroid (Gcom.), a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about its winer axis; an oblatum. See Ellipsoid of revolution, under Ellipsoid. Oblate, n. [From Oblatz, n.] (R. C. Ch.) (n) One of an association of priests or religious women who have offered themselves to the service of the church. There are three such associations of priests, and one of women, called oblates. (b) One of the Oblati.

Oblati (Solivii), n. pl. [LL., fr. L. oblatus. See Oblatz.] (R. C. Ch.) (a) Children dedicated in their arry years to the monastic state. (b) A class of persons, especially in the Middle Ages, who offered themselves and their property to a monastery. Addis & Arnold.

Oblation (Soliviahūn), n. [L. oblatio: cf. F. oblation. See Oblatz.] 1. The act of offering, or of making an offering.

Locke.

and their property to a monastery. Addis & Arnold.

Ob-la'tion (Ob-la'shin), n. [L. oblatio: cf. F. oblation. See Oblata] 1. The act of offering, or of making an offering.

2. Anything offered or presented in worship or sacred service; an offering; a sacrifice.

A peculiar ... oblation given to God. Jer. Taylor. A pin was the usual oblation. Sir W. Scott.

3. A gift or contribution made to a church, as for the expenses of the eucharist, or for the support of the clergy and the poor.

Ob-la'tine (-Er), n. One who makes an offering as an act of worship or reverence. Ir. H. More.

Ob-la'tine (-Er), v. i. [L. oblatratus, p. p. of obla-trarieto bark against.] To bark or snarl, as a dog. [Obs.]

Obla'tration (Ob'la-tra'shin), n. The act of oblatrating a barking or snarling.

Bob-la'tine (Ob-la'tion), n.; pl. Oblatia (-ta). [NL. See Oblatza]. [Geom.) An oblate spheroid; a figure described by the revolution of an ellipse about its minor axis. Cf. Oblonoum.

Ob-lec'tate (Ob-la'tion) (Ob'la-ta'shin), n. [L. oblectatus, p. p. of oblectare.] To delight; to please greatly. [Obs.]

Ob'lec-la'tion (Ob'la'ta'shin), n. [L. oblectatio.] The act of pleasing highly; the state of being greatly pleased; delight. [R.] Peltham.

Ob'l-ga-bie (ob'l'ga-b'l), a. Acknowledging, or complying with, obligations on which you can rely, — is obligation; nor another is not. Emerson.

Ob'l-gate (-gat), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Oblectared (-gat) (-g

That they may not incline or be obligated to any vile or lowly

Ob'li-ga'tion (-gā'sh'un), n. [F. obligation, L. obligatio. See Oblige.] 1. The act of obligating.

2. That which obligates or constrains; the binding power of a promise, contract, oath, or vow, or of law; that which constitutes legal or moral duty.

Atender conscience is a stronger obligation than a prison. Fuller.

A tender conscience is a stronger outgation than a prison. ruter.

3. Any act by which a person becomes bound to do something to or for another, or to forbear something; external duties imposed by law, promise, or contract, by the relations of society, or by courtesy, kindness, etc.

Every man has obligations which belong to his station. Duties extend beyond obligation, and direct the affections, desires, and intentions, as well as the actions.

Heuvell.

and intentions, as well as the actions.

Bhewell.

4. The state of being obligated or bound; the state of being indebted for an act of favor or kindness; as, to place others under obligations to one.

5. (Law) A bond with a condition annexed, and a penalty for nonfulfillment. In a larger sense, it is an acknowledgment of a duty to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing.

Days of obligation. See under Day.

|| Ob'll-ga'to (5b'll-ga'ta), a. [It.] See Obbligator.

|| Ob'll-ga'to (5b'll-ga'ta-f-ly), adv. In an obligatory manner; by reason of obligation.

|| Ob'll-ga-to-ri-ness, n. The quality or state of being obligatory.

Ob'li-ga-u-1-12008, ...

Ob'li-ga-to-ry (8b'li-ga-tō-ry; 277), a. [L. obligatorius: cf. F. obligatore.] Binding in law or conscience; imposing duty or obligation; requiring performance or forbearance of some act; — often followed by on or upon; as, obedience is obligatory on a soldier.

As long as the law is obligatory, so long our obedience is due.

Jer. Taylor.

O-bligo' (5-blij'; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oblical (5-blijd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Oblicano (5-blij'ing).] [OF. obligier, F. obliger, L. obligare; ob (see Ob.) + ligare to bind. See Lioament, and cf. Obligate.] 1. To attach, as by a bond. [Obs.] He had obliged all the senators and magistrates firmly to him-self.

2. To constrain by physical, moral, or legal force; to put under obligation to do or forbear something.

The obliging power of the law is neither founded in, nor to be measured by, the rewards and punishments annexed to ft.

South.

Religion obliges men to the practice of those virtues which onduce to the preservation of our health.

Tilloton. 3. To bind by some favor rendered; to place under a debt; hence, to do a favor to; to please; to gratify; to accommodate.

Thus man, by his own strength, to heaven would soar, And would not be obliged to God for more. Dry The gates before it are brass, and the whole much obliged to Pope Urhan VIII. Evelyn.

Ob'll-gee' (5b'll-j8'), n. [F. obligé, p. p. of obliger.
See Oblige' The person to whom another is bound, or
the person to whom a bond is given. Blackstone.
O-blige'ment (5-blij'ment), n. Obligation. [E.]
I will not resist, therefore, whatever it is, either of divine or
human obligement, that you lay upon me.
O-bli'ger (5-bli'j\$r'), n. One who, or that which,
obliges.

Sir H. Wotton.

obliges. Sir H. Wotton.

O-bli ging (-jIng), a. Putting under obligation; disposed to oblige or do favors; hence, helpful; civil; kind.

Mona Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very obliging to a stranger who desires the sight of them.

Byn.—Civil; complaisant; courteous; kind.—OBLIGING, KIND, Complaisant; courteous; kind.—OBLIGING, KIND, COMPLAISANT. One is kind who desires to see others happy; one is complaisant who endeavors to make them so in social intercourse by attentions calculated to please; one who is obliging performs some actual service, or has the disposition to do so.

tual service, or has the disposition to do so.

Obliging-ly, adv. — Obliging-ness, n.
Obligor (bbligor), n. The person who binds himself, or gives his bond to another.

Bilacktone.
Obli-quartion (Sbl-lk-wk-8hiln), n. [L. obliquatio, fr. obliquare to turn obliquely. See Oblique.] 1. The act of becoming oblique; a turning to one side; obliquity, as, the obliquation of the eyes. [R.] Sir T. Browns.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude. [R.]
Oblique/ (bb-lik/ or -lik'; 277), a. [F., fr. L. oblique; ob (see Ob.) + liquis oblique; of. licinus bent upward, Gr. Aixpos alanting.] [Written also oblike.]

1. Not erect or perpendicular; neither parallel to, nor at right angles from, the base; slanting; inclined.

It has a direction oblique to that of the former motion. Cheyne.

2. Not straightforward; indirect; obscure; hence, disingenuous; underhand; perverso; sinister.

The love we bear our friends.

Drautes.

disingenuous; underhand; perverse; sinister.

The love we bear our friends. - Drayton.

Hath in it certain oblique ends.

This mode of oblique reasarch, when a more direct one is denied, we find to be the only one in our power. De Quincey.

Then would be closed the restless, oblique eye,
That looks for evil, like a treacherous spy. Wordsworth.

3. Not direct in descent; not following the line of father and son; collateral.

His natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an oblique

father and son; collateral.

This natural affection in a direct line was strong, in an oblique but weak.

Oblique angle, Oblique ascension, etc. See under Angle.

Oblique angle, Oblique ascension, etc. See under Angle.

Ascension, etc.—Oblique arch (Arch.), an arch whose jambs are not at right angles with the face, and whose intrados is in consequence askew.—Oblique bridge, a skew bridge. See under Bargor, n.—Oblique case (Grant.), any case except the nominative. See Case, n.—Oblique circle (Projection), a circle whose plane is oblique to the axis of the primitive plane.—Oblique is oblique to the direction of which is not perpendicular to the line fired at.—Oblique sank (Fort), that part of the curtain whence the fire of the opposite bastion may be discovered. Withelm.—Oblique sank (Bol.) (n) A leaf twisted or inclined from the normal position. (b) A leaf having one half different from the other.—Oblique inc (Geom.), a line that, meeting or tending to meet another, makes ob-Oblique Lines. Inque angles with it.—Oblique metion (Mus.).

(Mus.), a kind of motion or progression in which one part ascends or descends, with the other prolongs or repeats the same tone, as in the accompanying and alirection oblique to the mesial plane of the body, or to the sasociated muscles;—applied especially to two muscles of the cychall.—Oblique materials.—Oblique sangle with the meridian.—Oblique speech.—Oblique speech.—Oblique speech oblique in the horizon of the place; or as it appears to an observer at any point on the sarth except the poles and the equator.—Oblique step (Mit.), a step in marching, by which the soldier, while advancing, gradually takes ground to the right or left at an angle of about 29. It is not now practiced. Withelm in which the coordinate axes are oblique to each other.

Ob-lique, n. (Geom.) An oblique line.

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Ob-lique', n. (Geom.) An oblique line.
Ob-lique', v. i. [imp, & p. p. Oblique line.
Ob-lique', v. v. i. [imp, & p. p. Oblique line.
I. To deviate from
a perpendicular line; to move in an oblique direction.

a perpendicular line; to move in an oblique direction.

Projecting his person towards it in a line which obliqued from
the bottom of his spine.

Sir W. Scott.

the bottom of his spine.

Sir W. Scott.

(Mil.) To march in a direction oblique to the line of the column or platoon;—formerly accomplished by oblique steps, now by direct steps, the men half-facing either to the right or left.

Ob-lique-angled (-angled), a. Having oblique angles; as, an oblique-angled triangle.

Ob-lique-y, adv. In an oblique manner; not directly; indirectly. "Truthe oblique-y leveled."

Bp. Fell.

Declining from the noun of day.

directly.

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun obliquely shoots his burning ray.

His discourse tends obliquely to the detracting from others.

Addison.

Ob-lique ness, n. Quality or state of being oblique.
Ob-liqui-ty (5b-lYk'wY-ty), n.; pl. Orliquites (-tiz).
[L. obliquitas: cf. F. obliquite.] 1. The condition of being oblique; deviation from a right line; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity; the amount of

such deviation; divergence; as, the obliquity of the eclip-tic to the equator.

2. Deviation from ordinary rules; irregularity; devia-tion from moral rectitude.

To disobey [God] . . . imports a moral obliquity. South

To disoby [God] . . . imports a moral obliquity. South.

Ob'lite (5b'lit), a. [L. oblitus, p. p. of oblinere to
beamer.] Indistinct; slurred over. [Obs.] "Obscure
and oblide mention."

Ob-literate (5b-literate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oblitrate
end oblide mention."

Ob-literate (bolitrerate), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oblitrate
literatus, p. p. of obliterare to obliterate; ob (see Ob-)+
litera, littlera, letter. See Lettel.] 1. To erase or blot
out; to efface; to render undecipherable, as a writing.

2. To wear out; to remove or destroy utterly by any
means; to render imperceptible; as, to obliterate ideas;
to obliterate the monuments of antiquity.

The hard and bitter delignes of the or that experience are

The harsh and bitter feelings of this or that experience are lowly obliterated. W. Black.

Ob-lit'er-ate (-\hat{\text{t}}), a. (Zo\(i\)!. Scarcely distinct; — applied to the markings of insects.

Ob-lit'er-a'fion (-\hat{\text{s}}\sin_i\)), n. [L. obliteratio: cf. F. obliteration.] The act of obliterating, or the state of being obliterated; extinction.

Sir M. Hale.

Ob-lit'er-a-tive (-\lambda \text{t}\sin \text{t}\sin \text{t}\sin \text{t}\). Tending or serving to obliterate.

to obliterate.

Ob-liv'i-Om (5b-liv'i-du), n. [L. oblivio, akin to oblivios to forget: cf. OF. oblivion.]

1. The act of forgeting, or the state of being forgotten; cessation of remembrance; forgetfulness.

Second childishness and mere convene.

Among our crimes oblivion may be set.

Dryden.

The origin of our city will be buried in eternal oblivion.

W. Irving. Second childishness and mere oblivion. Dryden.

2. Official ignoring of offenses; amnesty, or general pardon; as, an act of oblivion.

Syn. — See Forgetfulness.

Ob-liv'i-ous (-us), a. [L. obliviosus: cf. F. obliviouz.]

1. Promoting oblivion; causing forgetfulness. "The oblivious pool."

Milton.

She lay in deep, oblivious slumber. Longfellow

She lay in deep, oblivious slumber. Long/ellow.

2. Evincing oblivion; forgetful.

Through ago both weak in body and oblivious. Latimer.

—Ob-liv'l-ous-ly, adv.—Ob-liv'l-ous-ness, n. Foxe.
Ob-loc'u-tor (5b-l5k'd-t8r), n. [L. oblocutor, oblocutor, to speak against; ob lessed obs.) + loqui to speak. See Loquacious.] A disputer; a gainsayer. [Obs.]
Ob'long (5b'löng; 115), a. [L. oblongus; ob (see Os.) + loquus long; cf. F. oblong.] Having greater length than breath, esp. when rectangular.
Ob'long, n. A rectangular figure longer than it is broad; hence, any figure longer than it is broad; thence, any figure longer than it is broad; the longus figure longer than a descent.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an oblong upon a descent.

Ob/lon-ga'ta (ŏb'lŏn-gā'tā), n. [NL.] (Anat.) The edulla oblongata.

B. G. Wilder.

medulla oblongata.

B. G. Wilder.
Ob'lon_ga'tal (-tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the medulla oblongata; medullar.

**Ob'long-ish (öb'löng-ish), a. Somewhat oblong.
Ob'long-ish, adv. In an oblong form.

**Ob'long-ness, n. State or quality of being oblong.
Ob'long-o'vate (-5'vit), a. Between oblong and ovate, but inclined to the latter.

**| Ob-long'gum (öb-löng'güm), n.; pl. Oblonga (-gå).

**[NL. See Oblong.] (Geom.) A prolate spheroid; a figure described by the revolution of an ellipse about its greater axis. Cf. Oblatus, and see Ellipsoid of revolution, under Ellipsoid of revolution.

greater axis. Cf. Oblatum, and see Ellipsoid of revolution, under ELLIPSOID.

Ob-lo'qui-ous (öb-lō'kwY-ŭs), a. Containing obloquy;
reproachful. [R.] Xounton.

Ob'lo-quy (öb'lō-kwY), n. [L. obloquium, fr. obloqui.
See Oblocuton.] I. Censorious speech; defamatory language; language that casta contempt on men or their actious; blame; reprehension.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth be nentioned with obloquy and detraction?

Adduson.

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. [Obs.] Shak.

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace. [Obs.] Shak.

Byn.—Reproach; odium; consure; contumely; gainsaying; reviling; calumny; slander; detraction.

Ob'luc-ta'tion (Sb'lik-tā'shin), n. [L. obluctatio, fr. obluctari to struggle sgainst.] A struggle against; resistance; opposition. [Obs.] Fotherby.

Ob'mu-tes'conce (Sb'nū-tes'sens), n. [L. obmutescens, p. pr. of obmutescere to become dumb; ob (see
Obs.)—mutescere to grow dumb, fr. mutus dumb.] 1. A
becoming dumb; loss of speech. Sir T. Braune.

2. A keeping silent or mute.

Ob-noz'ious (Sb-nōk'shūs), a. [L. obnozius; ob (see
Ob.)—nozius (bb-nōk'shūs), a. [L. obnozius; ob (see
Ob.)—tozius hurtful. See Noxious.] 1. Subject; liable; exposed; answerable; simenable;—with to.

The writings of lawyers, which are tied and obnozious to their
particular laws.

Esterming it more honorable to live on the public than to he

articular laws.

Esterming it more honorable to live on the public than to be be be be not any private purse.

Obnoxious to any private purse.

Obnoxious, first or last,

To basest things.

Milton.

2. Liable to censure; exposed to punishment; reprehensible; blameworthy. "The contrived and interested schemes of . . . obnarious authors." Bp. Fell.

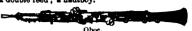
All are obnazious, and this faulty land, Like fainting Hester, does before you stand Watching your scepter.

Watching your scepter.

3. Offensive; odious; hateful; as, an obnoxious statesman; a minister obnoxious to the Whigs. Burke.

—Ob-noxious-1y, adv. —Ob-noxious-ness, n. South.
Ob-nuvil-1se (5b-nuvil-1-1st), v. [L. obnubilatus, p. of obnubilare to obscure. See Ob-, and Nublars.]
D. of obnubilare to obscure. [Obs.] Burton. —Ob-nuvil-1st.
tion (-lä'shün), n. [Obs.] Burton. —Ob-nuvil-1st.
O'Doo (5'boi or 5'b5-2), n. [It., fr. F. haudhois. See
HAUTENY.) (Mus.) One of the higher wind instruments in the modern orchestra, yet of great antiquity, having a

penetrating pastoral quality of tone, somewhat like the clarinet in form, but more slender, and sounded by means of a double reed; a hautboy.



|| Obos d' amore [It., lit., obos of love], and || Obos di caccia [It., lit., obos of the chase], are names of obsolete modifications of the obos, often found in the scores of Bach and Handel.

and Handel.

O'bo-ist (5'hô-īst), n. A performer on the oboe.

O'bo-is-ry (5b'ô-la-ry), a. [See Obolus.] Possessing
only small coins; impoverished. [R.] Lamb.
Ob'ole (5b'ōl), n. [Cf. F. obole. See Obolus.]

(Old Pharm.) A weight of twelve grains; or, according
to some, of ten grains, or half a scruple. [Written also
obd.]

UP'016 (00 1), n. [Cf. F. obole. See Obsits.]

Old Pharm.) A weight of twelve grains; or, according to some, of ten grains, or half a scruple. [Written also obol.]

Ob'0-lise (8bt-18), n. [Of. Obolus.] A copper coin, used in the lonian lainds, about one cent in value.

"Db'0-lise (8bt-18), n. [Of. Obolus.] A copper coin, used in the lonian lainds, about one cent in value.

"Db'0-lise (8bt-18), n. pl. Obolt (-11). [L. fr. Gr. ob-0-lise (8bt-18), n. pl. Obolt (-11). [L. fr. Gr. obsode.] (Gr. Antic.) (a) A small silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachm. about three cents in value.

(b) An ancient weight, the sixth part of a drachm.

Ob'0-me'goid (8bt-6-me'goid), a. [Pref. ob-+ ome-goid.] (Zool.) Obversely omegoid.
Ob-0-val (8b-5-val), a. [Pref. ob-+ oval.] Obovato.
Ob-0-val (8b-5-val), a. [Pref. ob-+ oval.] Obovato.
Ob-0-val (8b-5-ref) hilm), n. [L. obreption, fr. obrepere, obreptum, to creep up to; ob (see Ob-) + report to creep.] I. The act of creeping upon with secrecy or by surprise. [Obs.]

2. (Soots Law) The obtaining gifts of escheat by fraud or surprise.

Ob'rop-pittons. Bee Oberption.] Done or obtained by surprise; with secrecy, or by concalment of the truth. [R.] Colgrave.

Ob'rop-gate (8br'6-gat), v. t. [L. obrogatus, p. p. of obrogate to obrogate.] To annul indirectly by enacting a new and contrary law, instead of by expressly abrogating or repealing the old one. [Obs.] Hailey.

"Ob'rok (6br'6k), n. [Russ. obrok.] (a) A rent. (b) A poll tax paid by peasants absent from their lord's escate. [Russia]

Ob-soene' (8b-sōn'), a. [L. obscenus, obsacenus, obscenus' (5 k. obscenus, obscenus, obscenus' (5 k. obscenus, obscenus, obscenus' (5 k. obscenus, obscenus, obscenus, obscenus, obscenus, obscenus to the mind or view something which delicacy, purity, and decency forbid to be exposed; impure; as, obscene language; obscene pictures.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grew obscene and uncleanly.

2. Foul: filthy: disgusting.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grew obscens and uncleanly.

I. Watts.

2. Foul: filthy: discusting.

A girdle foul with grease bluds his obscure attire. Dryslen.

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. [R.] [A Latinism]

At the cheerful light,
The greaning ghosts and birds obscure take flight. Dryslen.

Syn. - Impure; immodest; indecent; unchaste; lewd.

Syn. — Impure; immodest; indecent; unclasse; lews.

Ob-scene[4], adv. — Ob-scene[ness, a.

Ob-scene[4], ty (5b-sen'(-ty), n.; pl. Obscentitis (-tz),

[L. obscenitas: cf. F. obscenité.] That quality in words or things which presents what is offensive to chastity or purity of mind; obscene or impure language or acts; moral impurity; lewdness; obsceneness; as, the obscenity of a speech, or a picture.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that obscenity has no place in wit.

Dryder

No pardon vile obscenity should find.

No pardon vile obscenity should flad. Pope.

Ob-sour'ant (8b-skūr'ant), n. [L. obscurans, p. pr. of obscurare to obscure.] One who obscures; one who prevents enlightenment or hinders the progress of knowledge and wisdom.

Ob-sour'ant-ism (-[x'm), n. The system or the principles of the obscurants.

C. Kingsley.

Ob-sour'ant-ist, n. Same as Obscurant. Ed. Rec.

Ob'scu-ra'tion (5b'skū-rā'shūn), n. [L. obscuratio.

cf. F. obscuration. See Obscura, v. t.] The act or operation of obscuring is the state of being obscured; as, the obscuration of the moon in an eclipse. Sir J. Herschel,

Ob-soure' (5b-skūr'), a. [Comput. Obscurack (-ēt),
supert. Obscuras:] [L. obscuras, orig., covered; ob (see Ob-) + a root probably meaning, to cover; cf. L. scutum shield, Skr. sku to cover: cf. F. obscur. Cf. Skr.]

1. Covered over, shaded, or darkened; dectitute of light; imperfectly illuminated; dusky; dim.

His lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness. Prov. xx. 20.

His lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness. Prov. xx. 20.

His lamp shall be put out in obscure darkness. Prov. xx. 20.

2. Of or pertaining to darkness or night; inconspicuous to the sight; indistinctly seen; hidden; retired; remote from observation; unnoticed.

The obscure bird
Clamored the livelong night.
Shak.
The obscure corners of the earth.
Sir J. Davies.

3. Not noticeable; humble; mean. "O base and obscure vulgar." Shak. "An obscure person." Alterburg.

4. Not easily understood; not clear or legible; abstruse or blind; as, an obscure passage or inscription.

5. Not clear, full, or distinct; clouded; imperfect; as, an obscure view of remote objects.
Obscure view of remote objects.
Obscure reys (Opt.), those rays which are not luminous or visible, and which in the spectrum are beyond the limits of the visible portion.

Syn.—Dark; dim, darksome; dusky; shadowy; misty; abstruse; intricate; difficult; mysterious; retired; unnoticed; unknown; humble; mean; indistinct.
Obscure, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obscure (-kūrd!);

They are all counted in a partial value of Shak.

Why, 't is an office of discovery, love,
And I should be obscured.

Shak.

There is scarce any duty which has been so obscured by the writings of learned men as this.

And seest not sin obscures thy godlike frame? Dryden.

Ob-source (Ob-surve) (To-surve) (To-surve) (To-surve).

How! there 's bad news.

I must obscure, and hear it.

Beau. & F.I.

Obscure', n. Obscurity. [Obs.] Millon.
Obscure'ly, adv. In an obscure manner. Millon.
Obscure'ment (-ment), n. The act of obscuring, or he state of being obscured; obscuration. Pompiret.
Obscure'ness, n. Obscurity. Bp. Hall.
Obscur'er (öb-skür'er), n. One who, or that which,

Obscures.

Obscure:

Obscurit:

O

You are not for obscurity designed.

They were now brought forth from obscurity, to be contemplated by artists with admiration and despair.

Macaulay.

Syn. — Darkness; dimness; gloom. See DANKNESS.

Ob'se-crate (5h'sā-krāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obsg-crate) (-krā'tād); p. pr. & vb. n. Obsg-cratns.] [Lus obsceratus, p. p. of obscerare, prop., to ask on resligous grounds; ob (see Ob.) + sacrare to declare as sacred, from sacer sacred.] To beseech; to supplicate; to implore. [R.]

from sacer sacred.] To beseech; to supplicate; to implore. [R]

Ob'se-cra'(tion (-kris'shin), n. [L. obsecratio: cf. E. obsecration.] 1. The act of obsecrating or imploring; as, the obsecrations of the Litany, being those clauses beginning with "By."

Bp. Stillingfeet. Shipley.

2. (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which the orator implores the assistance of God or man.

Ob'se-cra-to-ry (5b'sē-krā-to-ry), a. Expressing, or used in, entreaty; supplicatory. [R.]

Bp. Hall.

Ob'se-quient (5b'sē-kweith), a. [L. obsequents, p. pr. of obsequi; ob (see Ob-) + sequi. See Sequence.] Obedient; submissive; obsequious. [Obs.]

Fotherby.

Ob-se'qui-ence (-sē/kwi-ens), a. [L. obsequionaness, E.]

Ob'se-quient (5b'sē-kwiz), n. pl. See Obsequio.

Ob-se'qui-ence (-sē/kwi-ens), a. [L. obsequionat, fr. obsequium compliance, fr. obsequi: cf. F. obsequionat, fr. obsequium compliance, fr. obsequi.] 1 Promptly obedient, or submissive, to the will of another; compliant; yielding to the desires of another; devoted. [Obs.]

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither. Addison

2. Bervilely or meanly attentive; compliant to excess; cringing; fawning; as, obsequious flatterer, parasite.

There lies ever in "obsequious" at the present the sense of an observance which is overdone, of an unmanly readiness to fall in with the will of another.

Ziese Obsequious of or pertaining to obsequies; funereal.

[R.] "To do obsequious sorrow." Shak.

funeral. [R.] "To do obsequious sorrow." Shak. Syn.—Compliant; obedient; servile. See Yielding. Ob-se'qui-ous-ly, adv. 1. In an obsequious manner; compliantly; fawningly.

2. In a manner appropriate to obsequies. [Obs.]

Whilst I awhile obsequiously lament
The untimely fail of virtuous Lancaster. Shak.

Ob-se'qui-ous-ness, n. The quality or state of being obsequious. South.

obsequious. South.

Ob'se-quy (5b'sê-kwy), n.; pl. Obsequics (-kwiz).

[L. obsequice, pl., funeral rites, fr. obsequi: cf. F. obsequies, See Obsequent, and cf. Obsequious.] 1. The last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; hence, a rite or ceremony pertaining to burial; — now used only in the plural.

Spenser.

only in the plural.

I will . . . , fetch him hence, and solemnly attend,
With silent obsequy and funeral train.

I will myself
Be the chief mourner at his obsequies.

Dryden The funeral obsequies were decently and privately performe by his family.

J. P. Mahafi

by his family.

2. Obsequiousness. [Ohs.]

3. Observa-ble (3b-zerv'a-b'l), a. [L. observabilis: cf. f. observabile.] Worthy or capable of being observed; discernible; noticeable; remarkable.

Sir T. Browne.

discernible; noticeable; remarkable. Str T. Browne.
The difference is sufficiently observable. Southey.

Observa-ble-ness, n.—Observa-bly, adv.
Observa-nce (-ans), n. [F. observance, L. observance, L. observance of consenvant.] 1. The act or practice of observing or noticing with attention; a heeding or keeping with care; performance; — usually with a sense of strictness and fidelity; as, the observance of the Sabbath is general; the strict observance of duties.

It is a custom
More honored in the breach than the observance. Shak.
2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worshin or respect.

2. An act, ceremony, or rite, as of worship or respect; especially, a customary act or service of attention; a form; a practice; a rite; a custom.

At dances

These young folk kept their observances.
Use all the observance of civility. Chaucer Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy observances.

Royers.

O I that wasted time to tend upon her, To compass her with sweet observances!

3. Servile attention; sycophaney. [Obs.]
Salada and fieah, such as their haste could get,
Chapman

This is not atheism,
But court observance.

Beau. 4 Fl

But court observance. Bean. & Fl. Syn. — OBSERVANCE, OBSERVATION. These words are discriminated by the two distinct senses of observe. To observe means (1) to keep strictly; as, to observe a fast day, and hence, observance denotes the keeping or heeding with strictness; (2) to consider attentively, or to remark; and hence, observation denotes either the act of observing, or some remark made as the result thereof.

to hide; to make less visible, intelligible, legible, glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with observed lights.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with observed lights.

"Back" observations.

Love rigid honesty,

And strict observance of impartial laws. Rosco And strict observance of impartial laws. Rosecommon.

Observ'an-oy (öbserv'an-oy), n. Observance. [Obs.]

|| Observan'dum, (öbservan'dum), n. pl. Osservand.

Observ'ant (öbserv'ant), a. [L. observans, -aniis, p. pr. of observare: cf. F. observant. See Osservan, p. pr. of observare: wiewing or noticing attentively; watch'ul; attentive; as, an observans spectator; observant inbits.

Wandering from clima to allow a boundary.

Wandering from clime to clime observant stray'd. 2. Submissively attentive; obediently watchful; reardful; mindful; obedient (to); — with of; as, to be

2. Submissively account, gardful; mindful; obedient (to); — with of; as, to be observent of rules.

We are told how observent Alexander was of his master Aristotle.

Observant, n. 1. One who observes forms and Hooker.

iles. [Obs.]
2. A sycophantic servant. [Obs.]

2. A sycophantic servant. [Obs.]

That stretch their duties inicity.

Shok.

3. (R. C. Ch.) An Observantine.

Obser-van'tine (Sbv28r-van'tin), n. [Fr. observantine.]

(R. C. Ch.) One of a branch of the Order of Franciscans, who profess to adhere more strictly than the Conventuals to the intention of the founder, especially as to poverty;—called also Observants.

Obser-vantion. (Sbv28r-v8/shūn), n. [L. observatio: cf. F. observation.]

1. The act or the faculty of observing or taking notice; the act of seeing, or of fixing the mind upon, anything.

mind upon, anything.

My observation, which very seldom lies.

2. The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view;

2. The result of an act, or of acts, of observing; view; reflection; conclusion; judgment.

In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage in making wise observations on our conduct. I. Watts.

3. Hence: An expression of an opinion or judgment upon what one has observed; a remark. "That is a foolish observation."

Shak.

To observations which ourselves we make We grow more partial for the observer's se Performance of what is prescribed; adherence in ctice; observance. [Obs.]

We are to procure dispensation or leave to omit the observa-tion of it in such circumstances. Jer. Taylor.

tion of it in such circumstances.

5. (Science) (a) The act of recognizing and noting some fact or occurrence in nature, as an aurora, a corona, or the structure of an animal. (b) Specifically, the act of measuring, with suitable instruments, some magnitude, as the time of an occultation, with a clock; the right ascension of a star, with a transit instrument and clock; the sun's altitude, or the distance of the moon from a star, with a sextant; the temperature, with a thermometer, etc. (c) The information so acquired.

When a phenomenon is scrutinized as it occurs in nature, the act is tormed an observation. When the conditions under which the phenomenon occurs are artificial, or arranged beforehand by the observer, the process is called an experiment. Experiment includes observation.

To take an observation (Naul.), to ascertain the altitude of a heavenly body, with a view to fixing a vessel's posi-

Syn. — Observance; notice; attention; remark; coment: note. See Observance. Ob'ser-va'tion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to observation; consisting of, or containing, observations.

Chalmers

Ob-serv/a-tive(ob-zerv/a-tiv), a. Observing; watchul Ob'ser-va/tor (ob'zer-va/ter), n. [L.] 1. One who observes or takes notice. [Obs.] Sir M. Hate.

2. One who makes a remark. [Obs.] Dryden.
Ob-serv/a-to-ry (ob-zerv/a-to-ry), n.; pl. Observa-to-reserva-to-ry (ob-zerv/a-to-ry), n.; pl. Observa-to-reserva-to-ry). The previous on the heavenly bodies.

2. A building fitted with instruments for making systematic observations of any particular class or series of natural phenomena.

3. A placemena.

3. A place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view

3. A place, as an elevated chamber, from which a view may be observed or commanded.

4. (Mil.) A lookout on a flank of a battery whence an officer can note the range and effect of the fire. Farrow.

Observe/ (5b-26rv/), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Observer.

(-zervd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Observing.] [L. observare, observatum; job (see Ob) + ervare to save, preserve, keep, heed, observe: cf. F. observer. See Serve.] 1. To take notice of by appropriate conduct; to conform one's action or practice to; to keep; to heed; to obey; to comply with; as, to observe rules or commands; to observe civility.

Ye shall observe the facet of unleavened bread. Fr. vii. 17.

Ye shall observe the feast of unleavened bread. Ex. xii. 17. He wolde no such cursedness observe. Chaucer. Shak. Must I budge? Must I observe you? With solemn purpose to observe Imm stably his sovereign will.

Imm stably his sovereign will.

2. To be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to; to notice with care; to see; to perceive; to discover; as, to observe an eclipse; to observe the color or fashion of a dress; to observe the movements of an army.

3. To express as what has been noticed; to utter as a remark; to say in a casual or incidental way; to remark.

Ob-serve, n. i. 1. To take notice; to give attention to what one sees or hears; to attend.

2. To make a remark; to comment; - generally with

trained to habits of, close and exact observation; as, an estronomical observ

The observed of all observers Careful observers may foretell the hour, By sure prognostic, when to dread a shower. Swift.

2. One who keeps any law, custom, regulation, rite, etc.; one who conforms to anything in practice. "Diligent observers of old customs." Spenser. These . . hearkened unto observers of times. Dear. xviii, 14. 3. One who fulfills or performs; as, an observer of

3. One who fulfills or performs; as, an observer of his promises.

4. A sycophantic follower. [Obs.]

4. A sycophantic follower. [Obs.]

6. A sycophantic follower. [Obs.]

8. Beau. & Fl.

9. Beau. & Fl.

10. Beas' (St-85s'), v. t.

11. Observing - V.

12. Observing, production of the state of besiege; ob (see Obs.) + sedere to sti.] To besiege; to beset. [Obs.]

9. Beas' (St-85s'), v. t.

12. Observing - V.

9. Beas' (St-85s'), v. t.

13. The act of besieging. [Obs.] Johnson.

14. The act of besieging. [Obs.] Johnson.

15. The state of being besieged; — used specifically of a person beset by a spirit from without.

Whether by obsersion or possession, I will not determine.

15. Button.

16. Button.

17. Button.

18. Button.

a person beset by a spirit from without.

Whether by obsession or possession; will not determine.

Obsid'14-an (3b-ei'd'1-an), n. [L. Obsidiants lapis, so named, according to Pliny, after one Obsidius, who discovered it in Ethiopia: cf. F. obsidiane, obsidiene. The later editions of Pliny read Obsianus lapis, and Obsius, instead of Obsidiants lapis, and Obsidius.] (Min.) A kind of glass produced by volcances. It is usually of a black color, and opaque, except in thin splinters.

To In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal structure.



In a thin section it often exhibits a fluidal struc-ture, marked by the arrangement of microlites in the lines of the flow of the molten mass.

Ob-sid/1-o-nal (-5-nal), a. [L. obsidionalis, from ob-sidio a siege, obsidere to besiege: cf. F. obsidional. See Obszes.] Of or pertaining to a siege.

Obsidional crown (Rom. Antiq.), a crown bestowed upon a general who raised the siege of a beleaguered place, or upon one who held out against a siege.

a general who raised the stege of a decauge who had out against a stege.

Ob-nig'il-la'tion (öb-sīj'īl-lā'shūn), n. [L. ob (see Ob.) + sīgillīm a seal.] A sculing up. [Obs.] Maunder.
Ob-nig'il (öb-nī'), v. t. [See ObsignAtīz.] To seal; to confirm, as by a seal or stamp. [Obs.] Bradford.
Ob-nig'inate (öb-nā'g'nāt), v. t. [L. obsignatus, p. p. of obsignatur to seal. See Ob., and Sign.] To seal; to ratify. [Obs.] Barrow.
Ob'nig na'tion (öb'sīg-nā'shūn), n. [L. obsignatio.] The act of sealing or ratifying; the state of being sealed or confirmed; confirmation, as by the Holy Spirit.

The spirit of manifestation will but upbraid you in the shame and horror of a seal eternity, if you have not the spirit of obsignation.

and norror of a sad eternity, if you have not the spirit of obsignation.

Ob-sig'na-to-ry (5b-sig'na-tō-ry), a. Ratifying; confirming by sealing. (10k.]

Ob'so-lesce' (5b'sō-lĕs'), v. i. [L. obsolescere. See Obsolescert.] To become obsolescent. [R.] Fitzed Halt.
Ob'so-lesc'come (-lefs'ens), n. [See Obsolescent.]

The state of becoming obsolete.
Ob'so-lesc'cont (-ent), a. [L. obsolescens, -entis, p. pr. of obsolescere, to wear out gradually, to fall into disuse; ob (see Ob-) + solere to use, be wont.] Going out of use; becoming obsolete; passing into desuetude.

Ob'so-lete (bi'sō-lēt), a. [L. obsoletus, p. p. of obsolescere. See Obsolescent]. I No longer in use; gone into disuse; disused; neglected; as, an obsolete word; an obsolete statute; — applied chiefly to words, writings, or observances.

Ob'so-lete, v. t. To become obsolete; to go out of use. [R.]

Ob'so-lete-ly, adv. In an obsolete manner.

Ob'so-lete-ness, n. 1. The state of being obsolete, or no longer used; a state of desuetude.

2. (Biol.) Indistinctness; want of development.

Ob'so-let-ism (-let-Ix'm), n. A disused word or phrase; an archaism.

Fitzed. Indil.

Ob'sta-ole (5b'sta-k'l), n. [F., fr. L. obstaculum, fr. obstare to stand before or against, to withstand, oppose; ob (see Ob.) + stare to stand. See Stand.] That which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance; an obstruction, physical or moral.

If all obstacles were out away.

If all obstacles were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown. Syn. — Impediment; obstruction; hindrance; diffi-culty. See Impediment, and Obstruction.

Ob'stan-cy (b)-stan-sy), n. [L. obstantia, fr. obstants, p. pr. of obstante. Bee Obstacle.] Opposition; impediment; obstruction. [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

Obstet'ric (5b-stet'rik), a. [L. Obstet'ric-al. (ri-kal), obstetrical, ri-kal), obstetricitis, fr. obstetriz, -icis, a midwife, fr. obstetrize. See Obstact.]
Of or pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women in childbed; as, the obstetric art.

on or upon.

I have burely quoted ... without observing upon it. Pope.

Syn.—To remark. See Remark.

Observier (-8r), n.

1. One who observes, or pays attention to, anything; especially, one engaged in, or later than the male winds are attended.



Obstet'ri-cate (öb-stët'ri'-kāt), v. i. [L. obstetrica-tus, p. p. of obstetricare, fr. obstetrix.] To perform the office of midwife. [Obs.] "Nature does obstetricate."

Ob-stet'ri-cate, v. t. To assist as a midwife. [Obs.]

Ob-stet'ri-ca'tien (-kE'ahūn), n. The act of assisting as a midwife; (elivery. [Obs.]

Ob'ste-tri'olan (öb'ste-triah'an), n. One skilled in obstetrics; an accoundeur.

Ob'ste-tri'olous (-triah'ūs), a. [See Osstwrate.]

Serving to assist childbirth; obstetric; hence, facilitating any bringing forth or deliverance. [Obs.]

Yet is all human teaching but maleutical, or obstetricious

Cudworth.

Ob-atet'rics (ob-stet'riks), n. [Cf. F. obstetrique.

Bee Obstetrac.] The science of midwifery; the art of assisting women in parturition, or in the troubles incident to childbirth.

to childbirth.

Ob-stet'zl-oy (-ri-sy), n. Obstetrics. [R.] Dunglison.
Ob'sti-na-oy (bb'sti-na-sy), n. [See Obstinate.] I. A
fixedness in will, opinion, or resolution that can not be
shaken at all, or only with great difficulty; firm and
usually unreasonable adherence to an opinion, purpose,
or system; unyielding disposition; atubbornness; pertinacity; persistency; contumacy.

You do not well in obstinacy
To cavil in the course of this contract.

Shak.

their ignorance, or obstinacy, under the obscurity

Looke To shelter to

2. The quality or state of being difficult to remedy, relieve, or subdue; as, the obstinacy of a disease or evil.

Syn. - Pertinactiv; firmness; resoluteness; inflexibility; persistency; stubbornness; perverseness; continuely. - Obstinacy. Pertinactiv denotes great firmness in holding to a thing, aim, etc. Obstinacy is great firmness in holding out against persuasion, attack, etc. The former consists in adherence, the latter in resistance. An opinion is advocated with pertinactive or defended with obstinacy, generally in a bad one. "In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and if with pertinactly maintained, a capital error." Sir T. Browne. "Every degree of obstinacy in youth is one step to rebelion." South. 2. The quality or state of being difficult to remedy

lion." South.

Ob'sti-nate (-nat), a. [L. obstinatus, p. p. of obstinare to set about a thing with firmness, to persist in; ob (see Ob-) + a word from the root of stare to stand. See STAND, and cf. Destine.] 1. Pertinacionally adhering to an opinion, purpose, or course; persistent; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; pertinacious; — usually implying unreasonableness.

I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of

I have known great cures done by obstinate resolutions of drinking no wine.

No ass so meek, no ass so obstinate. Those obstinate questionings
Of sense and outward things. Wordsworth

2. Not yielding; not easily subdued or removed; as, obstinate fever; obstinate obstructions.

Syn. — Stubborn; inflexible; immovable; firm; per-imacious; persistent; headstrong; opinionated; unyield-ng; refractory; contumacious. See STUBBORN.

nonsure, persistent, nonstrong; opinionated; unyielding; refractory; contumacious. See Stubsonn.

— Ob'sti-nate-ly, adv. — Ob'sti-nate-ness, n.
Ob'sti-nation (-nā'shūn), n. [L. obstinatio.] Obsti-navy; stubbornness. [Obs.] Ier. Taylor.
Ob'sti-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), n. [L. obstipatio a close pressure; ob (see Ob.) + stipare to press.] 1. The act of stopping up, as a passage. [Obs.] Raidey.
2. (Med.) Extreme constipation. [Obs.] Hooper.
Ob-streper-ous obstreper-ā.us, a. [L. obstreper-us, from obstrepers to make a noise at; ob (see Ob.) + strepere to make a noise.] Attended by, or making, a loud and tumultuous noise; clamorous; noisy; vociferous. "The obstreperous city." Wordsworth. "Obstreperous approbation." Addison.

Beating the sit with their obstreperous beaks. B. Joneon

Beating the air with their obstreperous beaks. B. Jonso Beating the air with their obstreperous beaks. B. Jonson.

Obstrep'er-ous-ly, adv. — Obstrep'er-ous-ness, n. Obstridtion (öb-strik'shin), n. [L. obstringere, obstrictum, to bind to or about.] The state of being constrained, bound, or obliged; that which constrains or obliges; obligation; bond. [R.] Milton. Obstringer (öb-string'), v. t. [See Obstraction.] To constrain; to put under obligation. [R.] Bp. Gardiner. Obstruct's (öb-strikt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obstructus, p. p. of obstructers to build up before or against, to obstruct, ob (see Obs.) + structes to pile up. See Structure.]

1. To block up; to stop up or close, as a way or passage; to place an obstacle in, or fill with obstacles or impediments that prevent or hinder passing; as, to obstruct a street; to obstruct the channels of the body.

"Tis he the obstructed paths of sound shall clear. Pope.

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from pass-

The ne the contracted paths of sound shall clear. Force.

2. To be, or come, in the way of; to hinder from passing; to stop; to impede; to retard; as, the bar in the harbor obstructs the passage of ships; clouds obstruct the light of the sur; unwise rules obstruct legislation. Th' impatience of obstructed love."

Johnson.

Syn. — To bar; baricade; stop; arrest; check; interrupt; clog; choke; impede; retard; embarrass; oppose. Ob-struct'er (-ër), n. One who obstructs or hinders.
Ob-struction (ob-strük'shün), n. [L. obstructio.]
1. The act of obstructing, or state of being obstructed.
2. That which obstructs or impedes; an obstacle; an

A popular assembly free from obstructions. Swift.

3. The condition of having the natural powers obstructed in their usual course, the arrest of the vital functions; death. [Poetic]

impediment; a hindrance.

To die, and go we know not where, To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot

Syn.—Obstacle; bar; barrier; impediment; clog; check; hindrance.—Obstruction, Obstructs. The difference between these words is that indicated by their etymology; an obstacle is something standing in the

way; an obstruction is something put in the way. Obstacle implies more fixedness and is the stronger word. We remove obstructions; we surmount obstacles.
Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intunste friend-ship than inequality of fortune. Collier.
The king expected to meet with all the obstructions and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way. Clarendon.
Obstruction-ism (3b-strük'shūn-Ix'm), n. The act or the policy of obstructing progress. Lond. Lit. World.
Obstruction-ist, n. One who hinders progress; one who obstructs business, as in a legislative body. — a. Of or pertaining to obstruct in progress. [Cef. F. obstructif.]
Obstructive (3b-struk'iv), a. [Cf. F. obstructif.]
Tending to obstruct; presenting obstacles; hindering; causing impediment. — Obstructive person or thing.
Obstructive, n. An obstructive person or thing.
Obstruct. See Obstruct.] Causing obstruction; blocking up; hindering; as, an obstruct medicine. Johnson.
Obstruct. Anything that obstructs or closes a passage; esp., that which obstructs natural passages in the body; as, a medicine which acts as an obstruent.
Obstructive-facility (3b-stūf-sikk'shūn), n. [L. obstupefacere to stupefy.] See Stuperaction. [Obs.] Howell.
Obstrupe-fac'live (-tiv), a. Stupefactive. [Obs.]
Obstrupe-fy (5b-stūfp-fif), v. t. [Cf. L. obstupefacere. See Obs, and Stupery.] See Stupery. [Obs.]
Obstrupe-fy (5b-stūfp-fif), v. t. [Cf. L. obstupefacere. See Obs., and Stupery.] See Stuperaction. [Obs.]

His mother, then, is mortal, but his Sire Hie who obtains the monarchy of heaven. Mitton.

2. To get hold of by effort; to gain possession of; to procure; to acquire, in any way.

His mother, then, is mortal, but his sire

He who obtains the monarchy of heaven.

2. To get hold of by effort; to gain possessaion of; to
procure; to acquire, in any way.

Some pray for riches: riches they obtain. Dryden.

By guileful fair words peace may be obtained. Shak.

It may be that I may obtain children by her. Gen. xvi. 2.

Syn.—To attain: gain; procoure; acquire; win; earn.
See Attain.—To Obtain, Get. Gain, Earn. Acquire.

The idea of getting is common to all these terms. We
may, indeed, with only a slight change of sense, substitute get for either of them; as, to get or to gain a prize;
to get or to obtain an employment; to get or to earn a
living; to get or to acquire a language. To gain is to get
by striving; and as this is often a part of our good fortune, the word gain is peculiarly applicable to whatever
comes to us fortuitously. Thus, we gain a victory, we
gain a cause, we gain an advantage, etc. To earn is to
deserve by labor or service; as, to earn good wages; to
carn a triumph. Unfortunately, one does not always get
or obtain what he has carned. To obtain implies desire
for possession, and some effort directed to the attainment of that which is not immediately within our reach.
Whatever we thus seek and get, we obtain, whether by
our own exertions or those of others; whether by good
or bad means; whether permanently, or only for a time.
Thus, a man obtains an employment; he obtains the information he desired; he obtains an annew to a letter,
etc. To acquire is more limited and specific. We acquire
what comes to us gradually in the regular exercise of our
vided we desire it. Thus, we acquire knowledge, provided we desire it. Thus, we acquire services of our
alitities, while we obtain what comes in any way, provided we desire it. Thus, we acquire services of our
alitities, whi

Ob-tain, v. i. 1. To become held; to gain or have a firm footing; to be recognized or established; to subsist; to become prevalent or general; to prevail; as, the custom obtains of going to the seashore in summer.

Sobriety hath by use obtained to signify temperance in drinking.

The Theodosian code, several hundred years after Justinian's ime, did obtain in the western parts of Europe.

2. To prevail; to succeed. [R.] Evelyn.

So run that ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commentation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the ide which obtainct hot.

Ob-tain'a-ble (-ā-b'l), a. Capable of being obtained. Ob-tain'ar (-ār), n. One who obtains. Ob-tain'ment (-ment), n. The act or process of ob-

Ob-tain'ment (-inent), n. The act or process of obtaining; attainment.
Ob-teor'ded (öb-têkt'öd), a. [L. obtectus, p. p. of obtegere to cover over.] I. Covered; protected. [Obs.]
2. (Zoid). Covered with a hard chitinous case, as the pupa of certain files.
Ob-tem'per (öb-těm'për), v. t. & t. [See Obtemper.
Ob-tem'per ate (-āt), v. t. [L. obtemperare, obtemperatum to obey.] To obey. [Do. sp. Johnson.
Ob-tend' (öb-těnd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obtembed; p. pr. & vb. n. Obtembed;] [L. obtendere, obtent:m, to stretch or place before or against; ob (see Ob-) + tendere to stretch.] I. To oppose; to hold out in opposition. [Obs.]
2. To offer as the reason of anything; to pretend. [Obs.]
Ob-tend'-bra'tion (öb-těnd'-bra's-bra'shūn), n. [L. obtendere to stretch.] [L. obtendere'-bra'tion (öb-těnd'-bra's-bra'shūn), n. [L. obtendere'-bra'tion (öb-těnd'-bra's-bra'shūn), n. [L. obtendere'-bra'tion (öb-těnd'-bra's-bra'shūn), n. [L. obtendere'-bra'tion (öb-těnd'-bra's-bra

Ob-to-no-bra'tion (ob-ten'e-bra'shun), n. [L. obtenebrare to make dark.] The act of darkening; the state of being darkened; darkness. [Obs.]

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an obtenebration joined rith a semblance of turning round.

with a semblance of turning round.

Obten'sion (Sb-tšn'shin), n [L. obtentio. Sec Obten's Description (Sb-tšn'shin), n [L. obtentio. Sec Obtending. [Obs.] Johnson.
Obtent' (Sb-tšat'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obtentio. Sec Obtention.

Obtent' (Sb-tšat'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obtention. Description.

Listari to witness, fr. lesits a witness.] 1. To call to witness; to invoke as a witness. [R.] Dryden.

2. To beseech; to supplicate; to beg for. [R.]
Obtent', v. t. To protest. [R.] E. Waterhouse.
Obtent-viton (Sb'tša-tš'shin), n. [L. obtestatio.] The act of obtesting; supplication; protestation. [R.]
Antonio asserted this with great obtestation.

Evelyn.

Obtent-viton (Sb'tšra-tš-šahin), n. [L. obtestatio.]

Obtree-ta'tion (öb'trek-ta'shun), n. [L. obtrectatio, from obtrectare to detract from through envy. See Datract.] Slander; detraction; calumny. [Obs.] Barrow.

Ob-trude' (5b-trud'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obtruded; p. pr. & vb. n. Obtrudene.] [L. obtrudere, obtrusum; ob (see Ob.) + trudere to thrust. Bee Therat.] I. To thrust inspertinently; to present without warrant or solicitation; as, to obtrude one's self upon a company.

The objects of our senses obtrude their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no.

2. To offer with unreasonable importunity; to urge
Millon. unduly or against the will.

Ob-trude', v. i. To thrust one's self upon a company or upon attention; to intrude.

or upon attention; to intrude.

Syn. — To Obtrudes, Intrude. To intrude is to thrust one's self into a place, society, etc., without right, or uninvited; to obtrude is to force one's self, remarks, opinions, etc., into society or upon persons with whom one has no such intimacy as to justify such boldness.

Ob-trud'er (-tryd'ër), n. One who obtrudes.

Ob-trud'er (-tryd'ër), n. One who obtrudes. p. p. of obtruncare.] To deprive of a limb; to lop. [R.]

Ob'trun-ac'tion (öb'trün-kā'shūn), n. [L. obtruncatio.]

The act of lopping or cutting off. [R.] Cockeran.

Ob-tru'ston (öb-try'zhūn), n. [L. obtrusion. See Obtrudes by force or unsolicited; as, the obtrusion of crude opinions on the world.

2. That which is obtruded.

Ob-tru'ston-ist, n. One who practices or excuses obtrusion. [R.]

Ob-tru'sion-ist, n. One who practices or excuses obtrusion. [R.] Gent. Mag.
Ob-tru'sive (-siv), a. Disposed to obtrude; inclined to intrude or thrust one's self or one's opinions upon others, or to enter uninvited; forward; pushing; intrusive.—Ob-tru'sive-ly, adv.—Ob-tru'sive-ness, n.

Not obvious, not obtrusive, but retired. Milton.
Ob-tund' (5b-tund'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obstunded, p. pr. & vb. n. Obstunding.] [L. obtundere, obtusum; ob (see Ob.) + tundere to strike or beat. See Stutters.)
To reduce the edge, pungency, or violent action of; to dull; to blunt; to deaden; to quell; as, to obtund the acrimony of the gall. [Archaic] Harvey.
They ... have filled all our law books with the obtunding story of their suits and trials.

Ob-tund'ent (-ent), n. [L. obtundens, p. pr. of obtun-

They ... have filled all our law books with the obtending story of their suits and trials.

Milton.

**Ob-tund'ent (-ent), n. [L. obtundens, p. pr. of obtundere.] (Med.) A substance which sheathes a part, or blunts irritation, usually some bland, oily, or mucilaginous matter; — nearly the same as denuicent. Forsyth.

**Ob-tund'er (-\vec{e}\)r, n. (Med.) That which obtunds or blunts; especially, that which blunts sensibility.

**Ob'tu-ra'tion (\vec{b}\t'\vec{e}\)rac{\vec{e}\)rac{\vec{e}\}r_0}{\vec{e}\}r_0. [L. obturare to stop up; cf. F. obturation.] The act of stopping up, or closing, an opening. [Obs.] "Deaf by an outward obturation."

**Bp. Hall.*

**Ob'tu-ra'tor (\vec{o}\)tu-ra'(\vec{e}\)r_1. [NL., fr. L. obturare to stop up; cf. F. obturateur.]

1. That which closes or stops an opening.

to stop up: cl. F. obturateur.] 1. That which closes or stops an opening.
2. (Surg.) An apparatus designed to close an unnatural opening, as a fissure of the palate.

Ob'tu-ra'tor, a. (Anat.) Serving as an obturator; closing an opening; pertaining to, or in the region of, the obturator foramen; as, the obturator nerve.

Obturator foramen (Anat.), an opening situated between the public and ischial parts of the innominate bone and closed by the obturator membrane; the thyroid foramen. Ob-tus'an/gu-lar (ŏb-tus'an/gu-ler), a. See Ortuse-

Ob-tus'an'gu-lar (öb-tüs'ăn'gū-lēr), a. See Obtuse-Angular.

Ob-tuse' (öb-tüs'), a. [Compar. Ob-tuse' (öb-tüs'), a. [Compar. Ob-tuse' (öb-tüs'), a. [Compar. Ob-tuse' (öb-tüs'), a. [Compar. Ob-tus' (öb-tüs')], a. [Compar. Ob-tus' (öb-tüs')]. [Compar. Ob-tus' (öb-tüs')], a. [Compar. Ob-tus' (öb-tüs')]. [Compar. Ob-tüs' (öb-tüs')]. [Compar

2. The state of being dulled or blunted; as, the oblusion of the senses.

Ob-tw-livy (-st. ty), n. Obtuseness. Lond. Quart. Rev.
Ob-umbrant (5b-umbront), a. [L. obumbrans, p. pr.] (Zožl.) Overhanging; as, obumbrant feathers.
Ob-umbrate (-brāt), v. t. [L. obumbrate, p. p. of obumbrare to overshadow, cloud; ob + umbrare to shade.] To shade; to darken; to cloud. [R.] Howeld.
Ob'um-bra'tion (5b'um-brā'shūn), n. [L. obumbrate to.] Act of darkening or obscuring. [R.] Sir T. More.
Ob-un'cous (5b-un'kūs), a. [L. obumbrate to.] Act of darkening or obscuring. [R.] Sir T. More.
Ob-un'cous (5b-un'kūs), a. [L. obumbrate.
Ob-un'cous (5b-un'kūs), a. [L. obumbrate.
Ob-ven'tion (5b-vēn'shūn), n. [L. obumbrate.
Ob-ven'ten to come : cf. F. obvention.] The act of appening incidentally; that which happens casually; an incidental advantage; an occasional offering. [Obs.]

"Tithes and other obventions."

"Tithes and other obventions."

Legacies bequeathed by the deaths of princes and great per-ons, and other casualties and obventions. Fuller.

sons, and other casualties and obventions.

Obvers'ant (3b-vers'ant), a. [L. obversans, p. pr. of obversart to hover before; ob (see Os.) + versare to move about.] Conversant; familiar. [Obs.] Bacon.
Ob-versae (5b-vers), a. [L. obversus, p. p. of obvertere. See Obver.] Having the base, or end next the attachment, narrower than the top, as a leaf.
Obverse (5b-vers), n. [Cl. F. obverse, obvers. See Obvers, a.] 1. The face of a coin which has the principal image or inscription upon it; — the other side being the reverse.

2. Anything necessarily involved in, or answering to, another; the more apparent or conspicuous of two possible sides, or of two corresponding things.

The fact that if a belief) invariably exists being the obverse of the fact that there is no alternative belief. If. Spencer.

Ob-ver'sion (öb-vër'shūn), a. (L. obversio a turning towards.]

1. The act of turning toward or downward.

2. (Logic) The act of immediate inference, by which we deny the opposite of anything which has been affirmed; as, all men are mortal; then, by obversion, no men are immortal. This is also described as "immediate inference by privative conception."

Ob-vert' (öb-vērt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Onverted: p. pr. & vb. n. Onverted.

If its base be obverted towards us. I. Watts.

Ob'vi-ate (öb'vi-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Osviated.

Ob'vi.ate (51/v1.att), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Obvi.ates (51/v1.att), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Obvi.ates (-a't&d); p. pr. & vb. n. Obvi.atno.] [L. obvi.are; ob (see Ob.) + vi.are to go, fr. via wiv. See VOAAGE.]

1. To meet in the way. [Obs.]

Not to stir a step to obviate any of a different religion. Fuller.

2. To anticipate; to prevent by interception; to remove from the way or path; to make unnecessary; as, to obviate the necessity of going.

To lay down everything in its full light, so as to obviate all

Ob'vi-a'tion (ob'vi-a'shun), n. The act of obviating,

Ob'vi-a'tion (5b'vi-a'shin), n. The act of obviating, or the state of being obviated.

Ob'vi-ous (5b'vi-ūs), a. [L. obvius; ob (see Ob.) + via way. See Voxace.] 1. Opposing; fronting. [Obs.]

To the evil turn

Milton.

2. Exposed; subject; open; liable. [Obs.] "Obvious

2. Exposed; subject; open; liable. [Obs.] "Obvious to dispute."

3. Easily discovered, seen, or understood; readily perceived by the eye or the intellect; plain; evident; apparent; as, an obvious meaning; an obvious remark.

Apart and easy to be known they lie.

Apart and easy to be known they lie.

Apart and easy to be known they lie.

Pope.

Syn.—Plain; clear; evident. See Manifest.

Ob'vo-lute (ob'vá-lit), la. [L. obvolutus, p. p. of ob-Ob'vo-lute(ob'vá-lit), la. [L. obvolutus, p. p. of ob-Ob'vo-luted (-lū'těd), | volvere to wrap round; ob (see Ob.) + volvere to roll.] Overlapping; contorted; convolute; — applied primarily, in botany, to two opposite leaves, each of which has one edge overlapping the nearest edge of the other, and secondarily to a circle of several leaves or petals which thus overlap.

Oby (5'hy), n. See Obi.

B'O(a (5'kà), n. [Sp.] (Bot.) A Peruvian name for certain species of Oxalis (O. crenata, and O. tuberosa) which bear edible tubers.

Oc'oa.my (5k'kà-mÿ), n. [A corruption of alchemy.]

Ocoa.fictor (5k'kā'zh'u), n. [F. occasion, Loccusio, ochymy, stc.]

ochymy, etc.] Oc-a'sion (Sk-kā'zhūn), n. [F. occasion, L. occusio, fr. occidere, occasion, to fall down; ob (see Ob.) + cadere to fall. See Chance, and cf. Occident.] 1. A falling out, happening, or coming to pass; hence, that which falls out or happens; occurrence; incident.

The unlocked-tor incidents of family history, and its hidden excitements, and its arduous occusions.

I. Taylor.

2. A favorable opportunity; a convenient or timely 2. A favorance opposition, , ance; convenience.

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, deceived me.

Rom. vii. 11.

I'll take the occasion which he gives to bring Him to his death.

Him to his death.

3. An occurrence or condition of affairs which brings with it some unlooked-for event; that which incidentally brings to pass an event, without being its efficient cause or sufficient reason; accidental or incidental cause. Her beauty was the occasion of the war.

Druden 4. Need; exigency; requirement; necessity; as, I have no occasion for firearms.

After we have served ourselves and our own occasions.

Jer. Taylor When my occasious took me into France.

5. A reason or excuse; a motive; a persuasion.

Whose manner was, all passengers to stay, And entertain with her occasions sly.

Spenser On occasion, in case of need; in necessity; as convenience requires; occasionally. "That we might have intelligence from him on occasion."

Byn. — Need; incident; use. See Opportunity.

Ocasion (8k-küzhün), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Occasionsio (sk-küzhün), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Occasionsio (sk-küzhün), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Occasionsio (sk-küzhünd); p. pr. & vb. n. Occasionsino [Cf. p. occasionsino]. To give occasion to; to cause; to produce; to induce; as, to occasion anxiety. South.

If we inquire what it is that occasions men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes.

Oc-ca'sion-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being occa-

oned or caused.

Oc-ca'sion-al (-al), a. [Cl. F. occasionnel.]

1. Of or pertaining to an occusion or to occasions; occurring at times, but not constant, regular, or systematic; made or happening as opportunity requires or admits; casual; incidental; as, occasional remarks, or efforts.

cidental; 88, occusional relimina, or electron.

The . . . occusional writing of the present times. Bagehot.

2. Produced by accident; as, the occasional origin of thing. [Obs.]

Sir T. Browne.

a thing. [Uos.] Sit T. Browne.

Occasional cause (Metaph.), some circumstance preceding an effect which, without being the real cause, becomes the occasion of the action of the efficient cause; thus, the act of touching gunpowder with fire is the occasional, but not the efficient, cause of an explosion.

Oc-og/sion-al-ism ('Iz'm), n. (Metaph.) The system of occasional causes; — a name given to certain theories of the Cartesian school of philosophers, as to the intervention of the First Cause, by which they account for the apparent reciprocal action of the soul and the body.

Oc-ca'sion-al'i-ty (ök-kä'zhün-ki'i-ty), n. Quality or ate of being occasional; occasional occurrence. [fl.] Oc-ca'sion-al-ly (ök-kä'shün-al-ly), adv. In an occaonal manner; on occasion; at times, as convenience

sional manner; on occasion; at times, as co requires or opportunity offers; not regularly. The one, Wolsey, directly his subject by birth; the other, subject occasionally by his preferment. Fuller.

Oc-ca'sion-ate (-āt), v. t. To occasion. [Obs.]

The lowest may occasionate much ill. Dr. H. More.

The lowest may occasionate much iii. Dr. H. More.

Occasion-er (-\$\frac{2}\trians \), n. One who, or that which, occasions, causes, or produces.

Bp. Sandersom.

Occasive (-\$\frac{1}\trians \), a. [L. occasives, fr. occases a going down, setting of the heavenly bodies, fr. occiders to fall or go down. See Occasions.] Of or pertaining to the setting sun; falling; descending; western.

Occacation (&&&-k\sin\), n. [L. occacatio, fr. occarcare to make blind; ob + cascare to blind, fr. cascus blind.] The act of making blind, or the state of being blind. [R.] "'This inward occeation." Bp. Hall.

Occident (&K'si-dent), n. [F., fr. L. occidens, occidentis, fr. occidens, p. pr. of occider to fall or go down. See Occasion.] The part of the horizon where the sun last appears in the evening; that part of the earth towards the sunset; the west; — opposed to orient. Specifically, in former times, Europe as opposed to Asia; now, also, the Western hemisphere.

I may wander from east to occident.

Shak.

I may wander from east to occident

Occidental (dental), a. [L. occidentalis: cf. F. occidental.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or situated in, the occidental climates, or customs; an occidental planet.

2. Possessing inferior hardness, brilliancy, or beauty; — used of inferior precious stones and genns, because those found in the Orient are generally superior.

O'cidentals (-talz), n. pl. (Eccl.) Western Christians of the Latin rite. See Oniextals.

Oo-did'a-ous (ök-sid'd-üs), a. [L. occidents, fr. occidere to go down.) Western; occidental. [R.] Blonnt. Oo-dip'-tal (ök-sip'-tal), a. [Cf. F. occipital. (Anal.) Of or pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the lead, or to the occipital bone.

Occipital bone (Anal.), the bone which forms the poste-

Occipital bone (Anal.), the bone which forms the posterior segment of the skull and surrounds the great formen by which the spinal cord leaves the cranium. In the ligher vertebrates it is usually composed of four bones, which become consolidated in the adult.—Occipital point (Anat.), the point of the occiput in the mesial plane farthest from the ophryon.

bones, which (Anat.), the point of the occiput in the messia plane farthest from the opinyon.

Occip'-tal, n. (Anat.) The occipital bone.
Occip'-tal, n. (Anat.) The occipital bone.
Occip'-to-(ök-sip'-t-b-). [See Occipital bone and neothing relation to, or situation near, the occiput; as, occipito-axial; occipito-mastoid.
Occip'-tal, as, occipito-axial; occipito-mastoid.
Occip'-to-ax'-tal (Aks'-al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the occipital bone and second vertebra, or axis.
Occipit (ök'-si-pit), n.; pl. L. Occipital bone.
E. Occipits, [L., fr. ob (see Os-) + caput head. See Chief.] 1. (Anat.) The back, or posterior, part of the head or skull; the region of the occipital bone.
2. (Zoil.) A plate which forms the back part of the head of insects.
Occidion (ök-sizh'in), n. [L. occisio, fr. occidere, occisum, to cut down, to kill; ob (see Os-) + caedere to cut.] A killing; the act of killing. [Obs.] Sir M. Hale.
Occiude' (ök-kilüd'), v. t. [L. occiudere, occisum; ob (see Os-) + claudere to shut.] 1. To shut up; to close. [R.]

2. (Chem.) To take in and retain; to absorb; — said especially with respect to gases; as iron, platinum, and palladium occiude large volumes of hydrogen.
Occiude' (ök-kilü'n), a. [L. occiudens, p. pr. of occiudene.] Serving to close; shutting up. — n. That which closes or shuts up.
Occiude (ök-kilü'n), a. [L. occiusus, p. p. See Occiude.] Shut; closed. [Obs.]
Occiuded. The transient annoximation of the edges.

Constriction and occlusion of the orifice.

Constriction and occlusion of the orifice. Howell.

2. (Med.) The trapsient approximation of the edges of a natural opening; imperforation. Dunglison.
Occlusion of gases (Chem. & Physics), the phenomenon of absorbing gases, as exhibited by platinum, palladium, iron, or charcoal; thus, palladium absorbs, or occludes, nearly a thousand times its own volume of hydrogen, and in this case a chemical compound seems to be formed.

Ocount (3k-knik'), a. [L. occultus, p. p. of occulere to cover up, hide; ob (see On-) + a root prob. akin to E. hell: cf. F. occulte.] Hidden from the eye or the understanding; invisible; secret; concealed; unknown. It is of an occult kind, and is so inseptible in the advances as to

It is of an occult kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to

It is of an occult kind, and is so insensible in its advances as to escape observation.

Occuti line (Geom.), a line drawn as a part of the construction of a figure or problem, but not to appear in the finished plan.—Occuti qualities, those qualities whose effects only were observed, but the nature and relations of whose productive agencies were undetermined;—so called by the schoolmen.—Gecut sciences, those sciences of the Middle Ages which related to the supposed action or influence of occult (unlitles, or supernatural powers, as alchemy, magic, necromancy, and astrology.

Occult, v. t. To eclipse; to hide from sight.

Occult.**A'dion (ök'kil-tä'shin), n. [L. occultatio a hiding, fr. occultare, v. intens, of occulere: cf. F. occultation. See Occurt.] 1. (Astron.) The hiding of a heavenly body from sight by the intervention of some other of the heavenly bodies;—applied especially to eclipses of satrs and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of satrs and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets by the moon, and to the celipses of sates and planets of the property of the celipses of sates and planets of the property of the celipses of sates and planets of the property of the celipses of sates and planets of the property of the celipses of sates and planets of the celipses of sates and pl

The reappearance of such an author after those long periods of occultation.

Jeffrey.

Circle of perpetual occultation. See under Circle.

Oc-cult'ed, a. 1. Hidden; secret. [Obs.]

2. (Astron.) Concealed by the intervention of some other heavenly body, as a star by the moon.
Oc-oult'ing (Sk-kült'Ing), n. Same as OCCULTATION.
Oc-oult'ing (-12'm), n. A certain Oriental system of

UO-CUIL'ISIM (-Iz'm), n. A certain Oriental system of theosophy.

Oo-Cuil'Ist, n. An adherent of occultiam.
Oo-Cuil'Ist, adv. In an occult manner.
Oo-Cuil'Ist, adv. Beate or quality of being occult.
Oo'cu-pan-cy (Ok'kū-pan-cy), n. [See Occupant.]
The act of taking or holding possession; possession; occupation.

Title by occupancy (Law), a right of property acquired by taking the first possession of a thing, or possession of a thing which belonged to nobody, and appropriating it.

Blackstone. Kent.

Oc'cu-pant (ök'kü-pant), n. [L. occupans, p. pr. of occupare: cf. F. occupant. See Occurr.] 1. One who occupies, or takes possession; one who has the actual use or possession, or is in possession, of a thing.

E This word, in law, sometimes signifies one who takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner.

takes the first possession of a thing that has no owner.

2. A prostitute. [Obs.] Marston.

Occupate (-pat), v. t. [L. occupatus, p. p. of occupatus.

Occupation (-pa'shūn), n. [L. occupatio: cf. F. occupation.]

1. The act or process of occupying or taking possession; actual possession and control; the state of being occupied; a holding or keeping; tenure; use; as, the occupation of lands by a tenant.

2. That which occupies or engages the time and attention; the principal business of one's life; vocation; employment; calling; trade.

Absence of occupation is not rest. Cowper.

Absence of occupation is not rest. Cowper. Occupation bridge (Engin.), a bridge connecting the parts of an estate separated by a railroad, a canal, or an ordinary road.

Syn.—Occupancy; possession; tenure; use; employment; avocation; engagement; vocation; calling; office; trade; profession.

Oo'cu-pi'er (ŏk'kū-pī'er), n. 1. One who occupies, or

2. One who follows an employment; hence, a tradesman. [Obs.] "Merchants and occupiers." Holland.

The occupiers of thy merchandise. Ezek. xxvii. 27.

Timo. & p. p. OCCUPIED

The occupiers of thy merchandisc. Ezck. xxvii. 27.

O'ou.py (Sk/ki-pi), v. t. [imp. & p. D. OccuPIED

(-pid); p. pr. & vb. n. OccuPYING (-pi/Ing).] [OE. occupien, F. occuper; ft. L. occupiere; ob (see Ob.) + a word

akin to capere to take. See CARACIOUS.] I. To take or

hold possession of; to hold or keep for use; to possess.

Woe occupieth the fine [end] of our gladness. Chaucer.

The better apartments were already occupied. W. Irving.

2. To hold, or fill, the dimensions of; to take up the room or space of; to cover or fill; as, the camp occupies five acres of ground.

3. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage

3. To possess or use the time or capacity of; to engage the service of; to employ; to busy.

An archbishop may have cause to occupy more chaplains than six.

They occupied themselves about the Sabbath. 2 Macc. viii. 27. 4. To do business in; to busy one's self with. [Obs.] All the ships of the sea, with their mariners, were in thee to eccept thy merchandise.

Not able to occupy their old crafts. Robynson (More's Utopia).

Not able to occupy their old crafts. Robynson (More's Utopia).

5. To use; to expend; to make use of. [Obs.]

All the gold that was occupied for the work. Ex. xxxviii. 24.

They occupy not money themselves. Robynson (More's Utopia).

6. To have sexual intercourse with. [Obs.] Nares.

Oc'ou-py, v. i. 1. To hold possession; to be an occupant. "Occupy till I come."

2. To follow business; to traffic.

Oc-our" (ök-klūr'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Occurred (-klūr'); p. pr. & vb. n. Occurrens (-klūr'); p. pr. & vb. n. Occurrens (-klūr'); p. true (-klūr'); p. pr. & vb. n. Occurrens (-klūr'); p. pr. & vb. n. Occ

2. To go in order to meet; to make reply. [Obs.]

I must occur to one specious objection. Bentley. I must occur to one specious objection. Bentley.

3. To meet one's eye; to be found or met with; to present itself; to offer; to appear; to happen; to take place; as, I will write if opportunity occurs.

In Scripture, though the word het occur, yet there is no such thing as "heir" in our author's sense.

Locke.

To meet or come to the mind; to suggest itself; to be presented to the imagination or memory.

There doth not occur to me any use of this experiment for profit.

Bacon.

Hacon.

Oc-our'rence (ök-kür'rens), n. [Cf. F. occurrence.
See Occur.] 1. A coming or happening; as, the occurrence of a railway collision.

Toyages detain the mind by the perpetual occurrence and ex-tation of something new.

I. Watts.

2. Any incident or event; esp., one which happens without being designed or expected; as, an unusual occurrence, or the ordinary occurrences of life.

All the occurrence of my fortune. Syn. - See EVENT.

Occurrent (-rent), a. [L. occurrens, entis, p. pr. of occurrers: cf. F. occurrent. See Occur.] Occurring or happening; hence, incidental; accidental.

Occurrent, n. 1. One who meets; hence, an adver-

ary. [Obs.]

2. Anything that happens; an occurrence. [Obs.]

These we must meet with in obvious occurrents of the world.

Sir T. Brown.

Sir T. Browns.

Occursor (ök-kûrs'), n. [L. occursus.] , Same as
Occurson. [Obs.] Bentley.
Occursion (ök-kûr'shûn), n. [L. occursio. See
Occura.] A meeting; a clash; a collision. [Obs.] Boyle.
O'cean (ô'shan), n. [F. océan, L. occanus, Gr. éxeroccora, in Homer, the great river supposed to encompass the earth.] 1. The whole body of salt water which

covers more than three fifths of the surface of the globe;
— called also the sea, or great sea,

Like the odor of brine from the ocean Comes the thought of other years.

2. One of the large bodies of water into which the great ocean is regarded as divided, as the Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.

cific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic oceans.

3. An immense expanse; any vast space or quantity without apparent limits; as, the boundless ocean of eternity; an ocean of affairs.

C'ocan (ō'shan), a. Of or pertaining to the main or great sea; as, the ocean waves; an ocean stream. Million.

C'ocan'io (b'shā'shī'lk), a. [Cf. F. océanique. See Ocean.]

O'ocan' of or pertaining to the ocean; found or formed in or about, or produced by, the ocean; frequenting the ocean, especially mid-ocean.

Petrels are the most agrial and oceanic of birds. Day

retreis are the most serial and occanic of Dirds. Darwin.

2. Of or pertaining to Oceania or its inhabitants.

O'cean-og'ra-phy (b'chion-og'ra-fy), n. [Ocean +
-graphy.] A description of the ocean.

O'cean-ol'o-gy (-5i'd-jy), n. [Ocean + -logy.] That
branch of science which relates to the ocean.

|| O-ce'a-nus (6-86'4-nus), n. [L., from Gr. 'Okravos.']
(Gr. Myth.) The god of the great outer sea, or
the river which was believed to flow around the

hole earth.
O-cel'la-ry (*-sel'--rv), a. Of or per-

O-oel'la-ry (8-s8l'-la-ry), a. Of or pertaining to ocelli.
O-oel'late (-lāt), a. Same as Ocella-red.
O-oel'la-ted (-lā-tēd or ō'sēl-lā'vēd), a. [L. ocellātus, fr. ocellus a little eye, dim. of oculus an eye.] 1. Resembling an eye.] 2. Marked with eyolike spots of color; as, the ocellated blemy. Ocellāted turksy (Zo'



Ocellated Turkey,

to Patagonia. It is covered with blackish ocellated spots and blotches, which are vari-



which are variously arranged.

Ocelot (Felis pardalis).

The ground color varies from reddish gray to tawny yellow.

O'chre | (Ö'kĕr), n. [F. cere, L. ochra, fr. Gr. ŏxpa, O'chre | from òxpao pale, pale yellow.] (Min.) (a)

An impure earthy ore of iron or a ferruginous clay, usually red (hematite) or yellow (limonite), — used as a pigment in making paints, etc. The name is also applied to clays of other colors. (b) A metallic oxide occurring in earthy form; as, tungstic ocher or tungstite.

O'chre-ous | (kĕr-is), a. [Cf. F. ocreux.] Of or O'chre-ous | pertaining to ocher; containing or resembling ocher; as, acherous matter; ocherous soil.

O'cher-y (Ö'kĕr-y), a. Ocherous. [Written also ochrey, ochry.]

Och-le'sis (ök-lö'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. öxhor, disturbance, fr. öxhor crowd, mob.] (Med.) A general morbid condition induced by the crowding together of many persons, esp. sick persons, under one roof.

G. Gregory.

Och-loo'ra-oy (ök-lök'ra-sy), n. [Gr. öxhor, ara; to be strong, to

Och-loc'ra-oy (ök-lök'rà-sÿ), n. [Gr. ōxλοκρατία;
ōxλος the populace, multitude | κρατείν to be strong, to
rule, κράτος strength: cf. F. ochlocratic.] A form of
government by the multitude; a mobocracy. Hare.
Och'lo-orat'lo (ök'lō-krāt'lk), a. Of or pertaining
Och'lo-orat'lo-al (-l-kal), | to ochlocracy; having the form or character of an ochlocracy; mobocratic.
— Och'lo-orat'lo-al-ly, adv.
O-okra'coeus (8-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
O'chra'coeus (8-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
O'chra'coeus (5-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
(7-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
(10-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
(10-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
(10-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.
(10-krāt'shīs), a. Ocherous.

Tours a (**Are-a, h., pt. Ochrea (**). It if a.) A greave or legging.

2. (**Bot.*) A kind of sheath formed by two stipules united round a stem.

O'chreate (**F**tit), | a. 1. Wearing or O'chreated (**T**tit), furnished with an

ochrea or legging; wearing boots; booted.

A scholar undertook . . . to address himself ochreated unto the vice changellor.

Fuller.

chreated unto the vice chancellor. Fulter.

2. (Bot.) Provided with ochrese, or sheathformed stipules, as the rhubarb, yellow dock, and knotgress.

O'chre-ous (ō'kō'-ūs), a. See Ocherous.
O'chrey (ō'kry), a. See Ocherous.
Ochro-leu'cous (ōk'rō-lū'kūs), a. [Gr. Šxpa coher + Aeuce's white.] Yellowish white; having a faint tint of dingy yellow.
O'chry (ō'kry), a. See Ochery.

Och'y-my (ök'l-my), n. [Obs.] See Occarr.
-ock (-ük). [AS.-uc.] A suffix used to form diminuives; as, bullock, hillock.

-OCE (-UK). [AS. -UC.] A SUMIX USED TO FORM diminutives; as, bullock, hillock.

O'GTA (σ'krå), n. (Bot.) See OKRA.

O'GTA-6 (σ'krå-λ), n. [L.] See OCHREA.

O'GTA-6 (σ'krå-λ), n. [G.] See OCHREATED.

OO'LA-6 (σ'krå-λ) prefix meaning eight. See OCTO-O'LA-chord (ökrå-λ)ση, n. [Gr. οκτάχορδος with eight strings; οκτα (for όκτά eight) + χορδή string, chord: cf. F. octacorde.] (Mus.) An instrument of eight strings; a system of eight tones. [Also written octochord.]

eight strings; a system of eight tones. [Also written octochord.]

Oc'tad (δκ'tăd), n. [Gr. ὀκτάς, -ἀδος, the number eight.] (Chem.) An atom or radical which has a valence of eight, or is octavalent.

Oc'ta-e'dral (δκ'tă-ĕ'dral), a. See Octarredal.

Oc'ta-em'e-ron (-ĕm'ē-ron), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ὀκτα-ήμερον, neut. of ὀκταήμερος of the eighth day.] (Eccl.) A fast of eight days before a great festival. Shipley.

Oc'ta-egou (δκ'tă-gôn), n. [Gr. ὀκτάγμερον eight-ονταίρου (το ἀκτα-(το ἀκτά eight) + γωνία an angle: cf. F. octoρone.] 1. (Geom.) A plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

2. Any structuro (as a fortification) or place with eight sides or angles.

Regular octagon, one in which the sides are all equal.

equal.

Oc-tag'o-nal (ök-tăg'ō-nal), a. Hav Octagon.
ing eight sides and eight angles.

Oc-tag'y-nous (ök-tăg'ī-nūs), a. [Octa-+ Gr. үчий
id.] (Воі.) Having eight pistils or styles; octogynous.

Octa-ho'dral (ök'tā-hō'dral), a. [See Останевкол.]
Having eight faces or sides; of, pertaining to, or formed
in, octahedrons; as, octahedral cleavage. [Octa- + Gr. vvvn

..., occanedral borax (Chem.), borax obtained from a saturated solution in octahedral crystalls, which contain five molecules of water of crystallization; distinguished from common or prismutic borax. — Octahedral from ore (Min.), magnetics.

magnette.

Oo'ta-he'drite (-drīt), n. (Min.) Titanium dloxide occurring in acute octahedral crystals.

Oc'ta-he'dron (-drŏn), n. [Gr. δετάεδρον, fr. δετάεδρος eight-sided; δετα- (στο δετά eight) + έδρα scat, base, from έζεσθαι to sit.] (Geom.) A solid bounded by eight faces. The regular octahedron is contained by eight equal equilateral triangles.

lateral triangles.

Octam'er-ous (ök-tăm'ēr-ūs), a. [Octa-+ Gr. μέρος part.] (Bot.) Having the parts in eights; — said of a flower with eight members in each set of organs.

Octam'octor (-ċ-tĕr), n. [Cf. L. octa-meter in eight feet. See Octa-, and Meter.] (Pros.) A verse containing eight feet; as,—
Deepy inject the lateriage procedure them.

Deep' in to' the | dark'ness | peer'ing, | long' I | stood' there | wond''ring, | fear'ing.

Deep' injto' the | dark'ness| peer'ing, | long' I | stood' there | wond'ring, | fear'ing.

Octan'dor (Sit-Kin-der), n. One of the Octandria.

| Octan'dor (Sit-Kin-der), n. Dt. [NL., fr. Gr. bara- (for baro eight) + arip, arbois, male, man.] (Bot.) A Linmean class of plants, in which the flowers have eight stamens not united to one another or to the pistil.

Octan'drian (-dr'an), u. (Bot.) Of or pertaining Octan'drous (-dr'as), to the Octandria; having eight distinct stanens.

Octane (Six'ian), n. [See Octa-] (Chem.) Any one of a group of metameric hydrocarbons (Call.,) of the methane series. The most important is a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, found in petroleum, and a constituent of benzene or ligroin.

Octangulus eight-cornered; coto eight + angulus angle.] Having eight angles; eight-angled.—Octangulus name.

Octant (Six'iant), n. [L. octans, -nntis, fr. octo eight. See Octavel.] 1. (icom.) The eighth part of a circle; an arc of 45 degrees.

2. (Astron. & Astrol.) The position or aspect of a heavenly body, as the moon or a planet, when half way between conjunction, or opposition, and quadrature, or distant from another body 45 degrees.

3. An instrument for measuring angles (generally called a quadrant), having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. Sextant.

4. (Math. & Crystallog.) One of the eight parts into

called a quadrant), having an arc which measures up to 90°, but being itself the eighth part of a circle. Cf. Sextant.

4. (Math. & Crystallog.) One of the eight parts into which a space is divided by three coördinate planes.

10°ta-pla (0k'ta-pla), n.; etymol. pl., but syntactically sing. [NL., fr. Gr. berza. (for borze eight) + -pla, as in E. hezapla; cf. Gr. berzahoos eightfold.] A portion of the Old Testament prepared by Origen in the 3d century, containing the Hebrew text and seven Greek versions of it, arranged in eight parallel columns.

Oc'ta-ton' (0k'ta-rōon'), n. Sec Octoroon.

Oc'ta-toun' (0k'ta-tōn'), n. Sec Octoroon.

Oc'ta-toun' (0k'ta-tōn'), n. [L. octateuchus, Gr. berzeight books of the Old Testament. [R.]

Oc'ta-toun' (0k'ta-tōn'), n. [L. octateuchus, Gr. berzeight books of the Old Testament. [R.]

Oc'ta-velon' (0k'ta-tōn'), n. [L. octateuchus, Gr. berzeight books of the Old Testament. [R.]

Oc'ta-velon' (0k'ta'), n. [R. octave an eighth, fr. octavus (0k'ta'), n. [R. fr. L. octavu an eighth, fr. octavus (ghth, fr. octo eight. See Eight, and cf. Octavo, Uras.] 1. The eighth day after a church festival, the festival day being included; also, the week following a church festival. "The octaves of Easter." Jer. Taylor.

2. (Mus.) (a) The eighth tone in the scale; the interval between one and eight of the scale, or any interval

of equal length; an interval of five tones and two semitones. (b) The whole diatonic scale itself.

The ratio of a musical tone to its octave above is 1:2 as regards the number of vibrations producing the

3. (Poet.) The first two stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of four verses each; a stanza of eight lines.

With mournful melody it continued this octave. Sir P. Sidney. Double octave. (Mns.) See under Double. — Octave flute (Mns.), a small flute, the tones of which range an octave higher than those of the German or ordinary flute;—called also piccolo. See Piccolo.

A small cask of wine, the eighth part of a pipe.
 Oc'tave (δk'tāv), α. Consisting of eight; eight.

Oc-ta'vo (ök-tā'vō), n.; pl. Octavos (-vōz). L. im octavo; in in + octavo, abl. of octavos. See Octavas.]
A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eight leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book so made; — usually written 8vo or 8°.
Octavo, a. Having eight leaves to a sheet; as, an octave form, book, leaf, size, etc.
Octave form, book, leaf, size, etc.
Octave form, book, leaf, size, etc.

Oc-ten'ni-al (ök-ten'nY-al), a. [L. octennium a peri-

Octornial (ök-tön'n'-al), a. [L. octennium a period of eight years; octo eight + annus year.] Happening every eighth year; also, lasting a period of eight years. Johnson.—Octor'ntal-ly, adv.

Octor'(ök-töt'), n. [From L. octo eight, like E. duct, fr. L. duo. Beo Octavis.] (Mus.) A composition for eight parts, usually for eight solo instruments or voices.

Octic (ök-tik), a. [Octo- + -tc.] (Math.) Of the eighth degree or order.—n. (Alg.) A quantic of the eighth degree.

Octile (ök-til), n. [Ct. F. octil, a. See Octant.] Same as Octant. 2. [R.]
Octil-don (ök-til'(yūn), n. [L. octo eight + -illian, as in E. millian: cf. F. octillian.] According to the French method of numeration (which method is followed also in the United States) the number expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. See Numeration.

Octo-(ök-ti-d). Octa-(ök-ti-l). L. octo eight, Gr. öxrü, with a combining form öxra. Cf. Eight, Gr. öxrü, with a combining form öxra. Cf. Eight, Gr. öxrü, with a caprylate.

Octo-ate (ök-ti-d), n. (Chem.) A sat of an octole acid; a caprylate.

Octo-ate (ök-ti-d), n. [L., the eighth month of the

October (okubate), n. (Chem.) A sait of an octobe acid; a carrylate.

October (okubate), n. [L., the eighth month of the brimitive Roman year, which began in March, fr. october; cf. F. Octobre. See Octave.] 1. The tenth month of the year, containing thirty-one days.

2. Ale or eider made in that month.

The country gentlemen had a posset or drink they called October. Emerson.

The country gentlemen had a posset or drink they called Observe.

| Oc-tocera (Sk-tōs/t-hō, n. pl. | NL. | Octocerata. | Oc'to-cer'a-ta (Sk'tō-hōr'à-th), n. pl. | NL. | Octocerata. | Oc'to-cer'a-ta (Sk'tō-hōr'à-th), n. pl. | NL., fr. Gr. barw eight + k-pac, -croe, a horn. | (Zoil.) A suborder of Cephalopoda including Octopus, Argonauta, and allied genera, having eight arms around the head; — called also Octopoda.

Oc'to-chord (Ok'tō-hōrd), n. | Octo-chord (Ok'tō-hōrd), n. | Oc'to-dec'l-mo (Ok'tō-hōrd), n. | Nu. | Oc'to-dec'l-mo (Sk'tō-hōrd), n. | Nu. | Oc'to-dec'l-mo, n. ; pl. Octoberl-mos (-mōz). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into eighteen leaves; hence, indicating R

eighteen leaves; hence, indicating more or less definitely a size of book, whose sheets are so folded;—usu-ally written 18mo or 18°, and called

Oc'to-den'tate (ök'tō-dēn'tāt), a.
Octo- + dentate.] Having eight

Cectn.

Oc'to-dont (5k'tô-dônt), a. [Octo
Gr. bôovs, bôov-os.] (Zoöl.) Of or

ertaining to the Octodontide, a

milly of rodents which includes the coypu, and many

Octocerata. A Argo-nanta Argo. (1/2) B Eledone ventricosa.

other South American species.

Oo'to-ed'rio-al (ök'tō-ēd'ri-kal), a. See OCTAHEDRAL.

other Bouth American species.

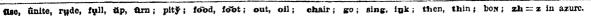
Octo-ed'rio-al (&k'tō-ēd'rī-kal), a. See Octahennal.

[Obs.]

Octo-fid (&k'tō-fid), a. [Octo-+ root of L. findere to spile: cf. F. octofide.] (Bot.) Cleft or separated into eight segments, as a calyx.

Octog's-my (&k-tōy'ā-mō'y), n. [Octo-+ Gr. yauos marriage.] A marrying eight times. [R.] Chaucer.
Octog-anty (ak-tōy'ā-mō'y), n. [Octo-+ Gr. yauos eighty years, or more, of age.

Octog-anty (bk-tōy'ā-mō'y) or &k'tō-jā-; 277), a. [L. octog-arius, from octogeni eighty each, octoginta eighty, fr. octo eight. See Klour, Elghery.] Of eighty years of age. "Being then octogenary." Aubrey.
Octog-id (&k'tō-g'fō-nd), a. See Octaonal. [Obs.]
Octog-onal (&k-tōy'ō-nd), a. See Octaonal. [Obs.]
Octog-onal (&k-tōy'ō-nd), a. See Octaonal. [Obs.]
Octog-yn-lan (jin'lan), a. (Bot.) Having eight Octog-yn-lan (jin'lan), a. (Bot.) Having eight Octog-yn-ons (&k-tōy'ī-nia), a. (Bot.) Having eight Octog-yn-ons (&k-tōy'ī-nia), bistlis; octagrous Octofic (&k-tōy'î-nia), pistlis; octagrous Octofic (&k-tōy'î), a. [See Ocro-] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, octane;—used specifically, to designate any one of a group of acids, the most important of which is called caprylic acid.



Oc'to-loc'u-lar (ök'tō-löt', a. [Octo-+ locuzr.] (Bot.) Having eight cells for seeds.
Octo-naph'thene (-năf'thān or -năp'.), n. [Octo-+
aphthene.] (Chem.) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon of
ne octylene series, occurring in Caucasian petroleum.
Oc'to-na-ry (ök'tō-nā-ry), a. [L. octonarius, fr. octoni
git each, fr. octo eight.] Of or pertaining to the numer eight.

oo'to-noo'u-lar (-nŏk'ŭ-lēr), a. [L. octoni eight each

Oo'to-noo'u-lar (-nök'tō-lēt), a. [L. octons eight esch E. ocular.] Having eight eyes. Derham.
Oo'to-pede (ök'tō-pēd), n. [Octo- L. pes, pedis, oot.] (Zoid.) An animal having eight feet, as a spider.
Oo'to-ped-lous (-pēt'al-lūs), a. [Octo- + petal.] Bot.) Having eight petals or flower leaves.
Oo'to-ped (ök'tō-pöd), n. [Gr. örwönous eight-footed; κτώ eight + πους, ποδός, foot: cf. F. octopode.] (Zoid.) be at the Octoporta.

Une of the Octocerata.

|| Oo-top'o-da (-tōp'ō-dà), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) (a)
Same as Octocerata. (b) Same as Arachenda.
|| Oo'to-po'di-a (δίκ'tō-pō'dl-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. δετώ eight + πόδιον a little foot.] (Zoöl.) Same as Octocerata.

Оо'to-рив (бк'tō-рйs; L. бк-tō'рйs), n. [NL. See Осто-гор.] (*Zoöl.*)

A genus of eight-armed cephalopods, including numerous species, some of 3 them of large Bize. See DEVILPISH. Oc/to-ra/-



Octopus (Octopus Bairdii).
diated (-ratdi-14ted), a. [Octo-+ radiated]

Gi-a'ted (-rā'- a Young Male; b Tip of Hectoctylized Arm. d'rā'ted), a. [Octo-+ radiated.] Having eight rays.
Oc'to-roon' (δκ'tt-rōon'), n. [L. octo eight + -roon, as in quadroon.] The offspring of a quadroon and a white person; a mestee.
Oc'to-sper'mous (δκ'tō-spēr'mūs), a. [Octo-+ Gr. σπόρμα seed.] (Βοt.) Containing eight seeds.
Oc-tos'ti-ohous (δκ-tōs'tī-kūs), a. [Octo-+ Gr. στίχος a row.] (Βοt.) In eight vertical ranks, as leaves on a stêm.
Oc'to-styla (λκ'tō-stī)

on a stem.

Oc'to-style ($\delta k' t\bar{c}$ -stil), a. $[Octo-+Gr. \sigma r\bar{\nu}\lambda c_5]$ a pillar: cf. F. octostyle.) (Arch.) Having eight columns in the front; — said of a temple or portico. The Partheon is octostyle, but most large Greek temples are heatsyle. See Hexastyle.— n. An octostyle portico or

temple.

Oo'to-syl-lab'ic (-sil-läb'lk), } a. [L. octosyllabus.

Oo'to-syl-lab'ic-al (-l-kal), } See Octo-, and Syllables.

Do'to-syl'la-ble (ök'tō-sil'la-b'), a. Octosyllabic.

Oo'to-syl'la-ble, n. A word of eight syllables.

Oo'to-syl'la-ble, n. A word of eight syllables.

Oo'to-yl' (ök'tō-l'), n. [Octoic + y.l] (Chem.) A hypothetical radical (C₈H₁₀O), regarded as the essential residue of octoic acid.

#Oo'troi' (ök'tō-wk'), n. [F.] 1. A privilege granted by the savesiers surbority as the acquiser right of trade with savesiers surbority as the acquiser right of trade

"Oo'trad' (Sk'trwk'), n. [F.] 1. A privilege granted by the sovereign authority, as the exclusive right of trade granted to a guild or society; a concession.

2. A tax levied in money or kind at the gate of a French ofty on articles brought within the walls.

[Written also octroy.]
Oo'tu-or (Sk'ttl-or; 135), n. [From L. octo eight + vor, as in L. quaturo] (Mus.) See Octet. [R.]
Oo'tu-ole (Sk'ttl-p'l), a. [L. octupius; cf. Gr. oxtanhose; cf. F. octupie.] Eightfold.
Oo'tyl (Sk'ttl), n. [Octane + vl.] (Chem.) A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical regarded as an essential residue of octane, and as entering into its derivatives; as, octyl alcohol.

Oo'tyl-one (-Sn), n. [Octane + ethylene.] (Chem.)

as, octyl alcohol.

Oo'tyl-ene (-8n), n. [Octane + ethylene.] (Chem. Any one of a series of metameric hydrocarbons (C_8H_{10} , of the ethylene series. In general they are combustible colorless liquids.

of the ethylene series. In general they are combustible, colorless liquids.

Octyl'so (ök-til'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, octyl; as, octylio ether.

Oc'u-lar (ök'ū-lēr), a. [L. ocularis, octularius, ir. oculus the eye: cf. F. oculaire. See EYE, and cf. Antler, Invendle.] I. Depending on, or perceived by, the eye; creceived by actual sight; personally seeing or having seen; as, ocular proof.

Shak.

Thomas was an ocular witness of Christ's death. South

Thomas was an ocular witness of Christ's death. South.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the eye; optic.
Oc'u-lar, n. (Opt.) The eyepiece of an optical instrument, as of a telescope or microscope.
Oc'u-lar-ly, atv. By the eye, or by actual sight.
Oc'u-lar-y (-lar-y), a. Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; optic; as, oculary medicines.
Oc'u-late (Sk'\0.1\c), la. [L. oculatus, fr. oculus eye.]
Oc'u-lated (-la'\0.5\d), l. Furnished with eyes.
2. Having spots or holes resembling eyes; occilated.
Oc'u-li-form (-li-form), a. [L. oculus the eye; resembling an eye; as, an oculiform pebble.

| Oc'u-li-ns an eye; as, an oculiform pebble.
| Oc'u-li-ns and the could be actually the eye. (Coll) A genus of tropical corals, usually branched, and having a very solid texture.
| Oc'u-li-ns/solid texture.

| 00'u-||1-na'|| 0-a (-|1|-na'|| sh\$-a), n. pl.
| DL, fr. NL. oculina the name of size; b Part of the same, enlarged, with
| typical genus. | the Animals expanded as in life.
| (Zoöl.) A suborder of corals including many reef-building

Oo'u-list (ök't-list), n. [L. oculus the eye: cf. F. vuliste.] One skilled in treating diseases of the eye.
Oc'u-lo- (ök'ū-lō-). A combining form from L. oculus

the eye.

Oo'n-lo-mo'tor (-mō'tĕr), a. [Oculo-+motor.] (Anat.)
Of or pertaining to the movement of the eye; — applied especially to the common motor nerves (or third pair of cranial nerves) which supply many of the muscles of the rolt.—n. The oculomotor nerve.
Oo'n-lo-na'sal (-nk'zal), a. [Oculo-+nasal.] (Anat.)
Of or pertaining to the region of the eye and the nose; as, the oculonasal, or nasal, nerve, one of the branches

of the onhthalmic

of the ophthalmic. || Oo'u-lus (8td-lus), n.; pl. Ooul (-ii). [L., an eye.] [A. neye; (Bot.) a leaf bud.

2. (Arch.) A round window, usually a small one. O'cy-po'di-an (5'sl-pō'dl-an), n. [Gr. wav; swift + wovs, woods, foot.] (Zoöl.)
One of a tribe of crabs which live in holes in the sand along the seashore, and run very ranidly

sand along the seashore, and run very rapidly, — whence the name.

Od (5d or 5d), n. [G., fr. Gr. 566; passage.] (Physics) An alleged force or natural passage.

natural power, supposed, Ocypodian (Ocypoda arenaria). by Reichenbach and others, to produce the riches by Reichenbach and others, 'Geypoulan' (Ceypoula archards), to produce the phenomena of mesmerism, and to be developed by various agoncies, as by magnets, heat, sight, chemical or vital action, etc.;—called also odyle, or the odylic force. [Archard]
That od force of German Reichenbach
Which still, from female finger tips, burnt blue. Mrs. Browning.

|| O'da'lisque' (F. 5'dà'lēsk'; E. 5'dà-l'isk'), n. [F., fr.
Turk. odaliq chambermaid, fr. oda chamber, room.] A female slave or concubine in the harem of the Turkish sultan. [Written also odahlic, odalisk, and odalik.]
Not of those that men desire, sleek.

ł

Not of those that men desire, sleek Odalisques, or oracles of mode.

Odd (5d), a. [Compar. Odds is in ended and triangle.] Tennyson.

Odd (5d), a. [Compar. Odds is tongue of land, a triangle, a]

[OE. odde, fr. Icel. odds is tongue of land, a triangle, a]

odd number (from the third or odd angle, or point, of a triangle), orig., a point, tip; akin to Icel. oddr point, point of a weapon, 8w. udda odd, udd point, Dan. od, AB. ord, OHG. ort, G. ort place (cf. E. point, for change of meaning.) 1. Not paired with another, or remaining over after a pairing; without a mate; unmatched; single; as, an odd shoe; an odd glove.

2. Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; not capable of being evenly paired, one unit with another; as, 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, etc., are odd numbers.

Shak.

I hope good luck lies in odd numbers. 3. Left over after a definite round number has been taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, ex-

taken or mentioned; indefinitely, but not greatly, exceeding a specified number; extra.

Sixteen hundred and odd years after the earth was made, it T. Burnet.

Was destroyed in a deluge.

T. Burnet.

T. Burnet.

T. Burnet.

4. Remaining over; unconnected; detached; fragmentary; hence, occasional; inconsiderable; as, odd jobs; odd minutes; odd trifles.

5. Different from what is usual or common; unusual; singular; peculiar; unique; strange. "An odd action."

Shak. "An odd expression." Thackeray.

The odd man to perform all things perfectly is in my now. The odd man, to perform all things perfectly, is, in my poor pinion, Joannes Sturmius.

Ascham

Patients have sometimes coveted odd things. Arbuthnot Locke's Essay would be a very odd book for a man to make sinuself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writ-

ngs. Syn. — Quaint; unmatched; singular; unusual; ex-reordinary: strange; queer; eccentric; whimsical; fanraordinary; strange; queer; eccentri-astical; droll; comical. See QUAINT.

ustical; droll; commean. see quarra-odd. Fel/low (84' f81'lt). A member of a secret or-er, or fraternity, styled the Independent Order of Odd ellows, established for mutual ald and social enjoyment. Odd:1-w (64'l-t*). n.; pl. Oddritts (-tiz). 1. The Odd'ty (6d'tty), n.; pl. Oddrits (tiz). 1. Ti quality or state of being odd; singularity; queernes peculiarity; as, oddity of dress, manners, and the like. That infinitude of oddities in him. Stern

That which is odd; as, a collection of oddities. Odd'ly, adv. 1. In an odd manner; unevenly. [R. 2. In a peculiar manner; strangely; queerly; curious. "A figure a little more oddly turned." Locke

A great black substance, very oidly shaped. Swift.

3. (Math.) In a manner measured by an odd number.

Odd'ness, n. 1. The state of being odd, or not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the oddss, but also the essence of that number.

Slomitority.

ness, but also the essence of that number.

2. Singularity; strangeness; eccentricity; irregularity; uncouthness; as, the oddness of dress or shape; the oddness of an event.

Odds (ödz), n. sing. & pl. [See Odd, a.] 1. Difference in favor of one and against another; excess of one of two things or numbers over the other; inequality; advantage; superiority; hence, excess of chances; probability. "Preeminent by so much odds." Millon. "The fearful odds of that unequal fray."

The odds

The odds

Is that we scarce are men and you are gods. Shak There appeared, at least, four to one odds against them. Suift.
All the odds between them has been the different scope; siven to their understandings to range in.

Locke.
Judging is balancing an account and determining on which side the odds lie.

Locke.

2. Quarrel; dispute; debate; strife; - chiefly in the phrase at odds.

Set them into confounding odds. I can not speak
Any beginning to this prevish odds. At odds, in dispute; at variance. "These squires at odds

did fall." Spenser. "He fisshes into one gross crime or other, that sets us all at odds." Shak.— It is edds, it is probable. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.— Odds and each, that which is left; remnants; fragments; refuse; scraps; miscellaneous articles. "My brain is filled... with all kinds of odds and ends." W. Irving.

of odds and ends." w. Frong.

Ode (5d), n. [F., fr. L. ode, oda, Gr. odi; a song, especially a lyric song, contr. fr. dodi;, fr. detčeu to sing; cf. Skr. vad to speak, sing. Cf. Comkov, Munor, Mosony.] A short poetical composition proper to be set to music or sung; a lyric poem; esp., now, a poem characterized by sustained noble sentiment and appropriate terized by sust dignity of style.

Hangs odes upon hawthorns and elegies on brambles. Shak. O! run; prevent them with thy humble ode, And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.

Ode factor, one who makes, or who traffics in, odes; -

Ode factor, one who makes, or who trames in, odes;—used contemptuously.

Ode/let (5d/l8t), n. A little or short ode.

O-de'om (5-d5'0n), n. [NL., fr. Gr. elseiov, fr. elseiov the German tribes.

the German tribes.

There in the Temple, carved in wood,
The innege of great Odin stood.

O-din'ic (5-dIn'Ik), a. Of or pertaining to Odin.
O'di-ous (O'di-dis; 277), a. [L. odiosus, from odium hatred: cf. F. odiesus. See Odium.] 1. Hateful; descript or receiving hatred; as, an odioms name, system, vice. "All wickedness will be most odious." Sprat.

He rendered himself odious to the Parliament. Clarendon. 2. Causing or provoking hatred, repugnance, or disgust; offensive; disagreeable; repulsive; as, an odious sight; an odious smell.

Milton.

The odious side of that polity.

The odious side of that polity. Macaulay.

Syn. — Hateful; detestable; abominable; disgusting; loathsome; invidious; repulsive; forbidding; unpopular.

— O'di-ous-ly, adv. — O'di-ous-ness, n.
O'dist Gd'st), n. A writer of an ode or odes.

O'di-um (3'di-um), n. [L., fr. odi I hate. Cf. Annox, Noisone.] 1. Hatred; dislike; as, his conduct brought him into odium, or, brought odium upon him.

2. The quality that provokes hatred; offensiveness.

She threw the odium of the fact on me. Dryden. || Odium theologicum (the odium) [L.], the enmity scullar to contending theologians.

| Odium theologicum (the δ-12) 1-kmm) [L], the enmity peculiar to contending theologians.

Syn. - Hatred; abhorrence; detestation; antipathy. - Odium. Hatren. We exercise hatred; we endure odium. The former has an active sense, the latter a passive one. We speak of having a hatred for a man, but not of having an odium toward him. A tyrant incurs odium. The odium of an offense may sometimes fall unjustly upon one who is innocent.

I wish I had a cause to seek him there,
To oppose his hatred fully.

You have ... dexterously thrown some of the odium of your polity upon that middle class which you despise. Beacompheld.

Od'Ize (δd'iz or δd'iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Odizen (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Odizene.] To charge with od. See Ob. [Archaic]

Od'myl (δd'mil), n. [Gr. δδμή, δσμή, stench +-yl.]

Chem.) A volatile liquid obtained by boiling sulphur with linseed oil. It has an unpleasant garlic odor.

Odom'e-ter (δ-dδm'δ-tēr), n. [Gr. δδμετρον, δδόμετρος, an instrument får measuring distances; δδός way + μέτρον measure: cf. F. odomètre, hodomètre.] An instrument attached to the wheel of a vehicle, to measure the distance traversed; also, a wheel used by surveyors, which registers the miles and rods traversed.

O'do-met'flo-al (δ'dδ-mēt'rī-kal), a. [Cf. F. odométrique, hodomètrique.] Of or pertaining to the odometer, or to measurements made with it.

O-dom'e-trous (δ-dδm'δ-trūs), a. Serving to measure distance on a road. [R.]

Sydney Smith.

O-dom'e-ty (-try), n. Measurement of distances by the odometer.

Odometer. O-don'a-ta (δ-dŏn'a-ta), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ὸδούς, # tooth.] (Zo-ol.) The di-vision of in-sects that

includes the

includes the dragon files.

|| O'don-tal'gi-a (5'-don-tal'ji-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δδονταλγία; δδούς, δδόντος, a tooth + άλγος pain.] (Med.) Toothache.

a One of the Odonata (Agrion saucium), nat. size.
b Larva of Calopteryx, some-what enlarged.

obove, obove, a tooth.
O-don'to-blast (8-don'th-blast), n. [Odonto-+-blast.]
1. (Anat.) One of the more or less columnar cells on the outer surface of the pulp of a tooth; an odontoplast. They are supposed to be connected with the formation of dentine.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the cells which secrete the chitinous seth of Mollusca.

etc.; the toothed whales.

O'don-tog'e-ny (6'don-t6)'t-ny), n. [Odonto-+ root of Gr. yiyverfas to be born: cf. F. odontogénie.] (Physicial). Generation, or mode of development, of the teeth.

O-don'to-graph (6-don'to-graf), n. [Odon'to-+graph.] (Mech.) An instrument for marking or laying off the outlines of teeth of gear wheels.

O-don'to-graph'io (-graf'Tk), a. Of or pertaining to odontograph'io (-graf'Tk), a.

O'don-tog'ra-phy (5'don-tog'ra-fy), n. A description

or the teeth. **0-don'toid** (b-dön'toid), a. [Gr. δδοντοειδής; δδούς δδόντος, a tooth + είδος form: cf. F. odontoide.] (Anat. (a) Having the form of a tooth; toothlike. (b) Of or per taining to the odontoid bone or to the odontoid process.

(a) Having the form of a tooth; toothlike. (b) Of or pertaining to the edontoid bone or to the odontoid process.

Odontoid bone (Anat.), a separate bone, in many reptiles, corresponding to the edontoid process. Odontoid process, or Odontoid percess, in Drida and nammals. See Aust.

| O'don-toi'os (ö'dön-töi'sō), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. Odontoid of Odontoid percess, and Odontoholcess.] (Paleon) An extinct order of ostrichlike aquatic birds having teeth, which are set in a groove in the jaw. It includes Heaperornis, and allied genera. See Hesperornis. [Written also Odontholces, and Odontoholcess.] (Min.) A fossil tooth colored a bright blue by phosphate of iron. It is used as an imitation of turquoise, and hence called bone turquoise.

O'don-tol'o-gy (ö'dön-töi'ō-jÿ; 277), n. [Odonto-+logy: cf. F. odontologie.] The science which treats of the beeth, their structure and development.
||O'don-tophore (-ödö'n-tō-fōr), n. [Odonto-+ Gr. Odon'to-phore (-ödön't-fōr), n. [Odonto-+ Gr. Odon'to-phore (-odon'to-phore)]

special structure found in the mouth of most mollusks, except bivalves. It consists of several muscles and a cartilage which supports a chitinous radula, or lingual ribbon, armed with eeth. Also applied to the radula alone. See RADULA.

O'don-toph'o-rous
(Vdon-tof'o-rus), a. (Zool.) Having an odonto-phore.



(δ'don-to/fo-rus), a. (20-ol.) Having an odonto-phore.

O-don'to-plast (5-dön'-to-plast), n. [Odonto-fo-rus), n. [Odon-to-fu-rus), n. [Odonto-fu-rus), n. [Odonto-fu-

der of extinct toothed birds having the teeth in sockets, as in the genus Ichthyornis. See Ichthyornis. Grant Gran

O'dor-it'er-eus (-Yt'er-us), a. [L. odori/er; odor odor + ferre to bear. See Obos, and 1st Bearling or yielding an odor; perfumed; usually, sweet of scent; iragrant; as, odori/erous spices, particles, fumes, breezes. Milton. — O'dor-it'er-ous-ly, adv. — O'dor-it'er-ous-ly, adv. — O'dor-it'er-ous-ly, adv.

breezes. Milton. — O'dor-if'er-ous-ly, adv. — O'unif'er-ous-ness, n.
O'dor-less, a. Free from odor.
O'dor-less, a. Free from odor.
O'dor-less, a. [Written also odourous.] [L.
odorus, fr. odor odor: ct. OF. odoros, odoreuz.] Having
or emitting an odor or seent, esp. a sweet odor; fragrant;
sweet-smelling. "Odorous bloom." Keble.
Buch fragrant flowers do give most odorous smell. Spenser.
O'dor-ous-ly, adv. — O'dor-ous-ness, n.
Ods (ödz), interj. A corruption of God's; — formetly used in oaths and ejaculatory phrases. "Ods
oddkin." "Ods pity."

Od'yi | (5d'ii), n. [Gr. ôbôs passage + 65% matter Od'yie | or material.] (Physics) See Ob. [Archaio] Odyle | ode; as, odylic force. [Archaio.] Odysea, gr. Odvorsis | Odysea, Gr. Odys

globin and other substances of the corpuscies, may be dissolved out.

G-001'o-gy (£-kū/tō-iy), n. [Gr. olxos house + -logy.]

Blool. The various relations of animals and plants to one another and to the outer world.

G'00-nom'loa! (%kō-nōm't-kal), a. See Economica.

G-0-nom'loa! (%kō-nōm't-kal), a. See Economica.

G-0-nōm'loa! (%kō-nōm't-kal), a. See Economica.

G-0-nōm'loa! (&kō-nōm't-kal), a. See Economica.

G-0-nōm'loa! (&kō'nōm't-kal), a. See Economica.

G-0-nōm'loa! (&kō'nōm't-kal), a. See Economica.

G-0-nōm'loa! (&kō'nōm'loa!), n. [NL., from Gr. oi&naa swelling, tumor, fr. oi&n'e voseul.] (Mcd.) A swelling from effusion of watery fluid in the cellular tissue beneath the skin or mucous membrane; dropsy of the subcutaneous cellular tissue. [Written also cdcma.]

G-dem'a-tous (&-dòm'a-tūs), a. (Mcd.) Pertaining to, or of the nature of, odems; affected with edema.

G-11'ad (&-11'yad or 11'-), n. [B. willade, fr. will [Gill'adde' (ĕ'ydd'), s. eye. See Kyelet.] A glance of the eye; an amorous look. [Obs.]

She gave strange willades and most speaking looks. Shak.

Gl'1et (ĕ'lšt), n. [See Erelet.] An eye, bud, or

She gave strange arillades and most speaking looks. Shak.

Effet (δ'18t), n. [See EYELET.] An eye, bud, or shoot, as of a plant; an oilet. [Obs.] Holland.

E-nan'thate (δ-nān'thāt), n. (C'hem.) A salt of the supposed cenanthic acid.

E-nan'thio (-thīk), a. [Gr. οἰνάνθη the first shoot of the vine, the vine blossom, the vine; οἶνη thow no despecifically used, formerly, to dosignate an acid whose specifically used, formerly, to dosignate an acid whose sthereal salts were supposed to occasion the peculiar bouquet, or aroma, of old wine. Of. ENARTHYLIO.

Enanthic acid. an acid obtained from comanthic ether

athereal salts were supposed to occasion the peculiar bouquet, or aroma, of old wine. Cf. CENATHYLIO.

Enanthic acid, an acid obtained from quanthic ether by the action of alkalies.—Enanthic sther, an ethereal aubstance (not to be confused with the bouquet, or aroma, owine) found in wine lees, and consisting of a complex mixture of the ethereal salts of several of the aligner acids of the acid series. It has an ethereal oder, and as used in flavoring artificial wines and liquors. Called also oit of wine. See Essential oil, under Essential.

E-nan'thol (-thô), n. [Emanthylie + L. ofeum oil.] (Chem.) An oily substance obtained by the distillation of castor oil, recognized as the aldehyde of quanthylie acid, and hence called also emanthaldehyde.

E-nan'thon (-thôn), n. [Emanthic +-wl.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon radical formerly supposed to exist in emanthic acid, now known to be identical with heptyl.

E-nan'thyl-ate(-th), n. (Chem.) A salt of cenanthylic (o'nan-thyl'ate(-thill), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, emanthyl; specifically, designating an acid formerly supposed to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with the acid in omanthic ether, but now known to be identical with heptole acid.

tical with the acid in cenanthic ether, but now known to be identical with heptolc acid.

E'nan-thyl'1-dene (-1-den), n. (Chem.) A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, having a garlic odor; heptine.

E-nan'thyl-ous (ε-năn'th'I-da), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid formerly supposed to be the acid of cenanthylic ether, but now known to be a mixture of higher acids, especially capric acid. [Obs.]

E'no-oy'an (ε'nō-si'an), n. [Gr. olvos wine + κύανος a dark-blue substance.] (Chem.) The coloring matter of red wines.

B'no-0y'an (3'no-si'an), n. [Gr. olvor wine + kvavor of red wines.

Gi-nol'o-gy (8-nöl'ō-jÿ), n. [Gr. olvor wine + logy.]

Knowledge of wine, scientific or practical.

|| Gin'o-ma'ni-a (8'n'ō-ma'ni-a or 8'nō-), n. [NL., fr. Gr. olvor wine + µavia mania.] (Med.) (a) Delirium tremens. Rayer. (b) Dipsomania.

Chn'o-med (8'n'ō-mēl), n. [Gr. olvor wine + µān.

Chn'o-med (8'n'ō-mēl), n. [Gr. olvor wine + µān.

chnom'o-ter (\$-nōn'ō-tēr), n. [Gr. olvor wine + µān.

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chnom'o-ter (\$-nōn'ō-tōr), n. [Gr. olvor wine + µān.

chnom'o-ter (\$-nōn'ō-tōr), n. [Gr. olvor wine + µān.]

cho-nom'o-ter (\$-nōn'ō-tōr), n. [Gr. olvor wine + µān.]

ch

posite its larve in the mass control is Cestrus ovis.

2. A vehement desire; esp. (Physiol.), the periodical sexual impulse of animals; heat; rut.

Of (5v), prep. [AS. of of, from, off; akin to D. & OS. of, G. ab off, OHG. aba from, away, Icel., Dan., Sw., & Goth. of, L. ab, Gr. and, Skr. apa. Cl. Off, A. (2), As., After, Er.-] In a general sense, from, or out from; proceeding from; belonging to; relating to; concerning;—used in a variety of applications; as:

1. Denoting that from which anything proceeds; indicating origin, source, descent, and the like; as, he is of a race of kings; he is of noble blood.

That holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God.

Luke i. 35. I have received of the Lord that which also I delivered unto

2. Denoting possession or ownership, or the relation of subject to attribute; as, the apartment of the consul; the power of the king; a man of courage; the gate of heaven. "Poor of spirit."

3. Denoting the material of which anything is composed, or that which it contains; as, a throne of gold; a sword of steel; a wreath of mist; a cup of water.

4. Denoting part of an aggregate or whole; belonging to a number or quantity mentioned; out of; from amongst; as, of this little he had some to spare; some of the mines were unproductive; most of the company. It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed.

Lam. iii. 22.

It is a duty to communicate of those blessings we have re-

It is a duty to communicate of those blessings we have re-Franklin.

ceived.

5. Denoting that by which a person or thing is actuated or impelled; also, the source of a purpose or action; as, they went of their own will; no body can move of itself; he did it of necessity.

For it was of the Lord to harden their hearts. Josh. xi. 20. Denoting reference to a thing; about; concerning; relating to; as, to boast of one's achievements.

relating to; as, to boast of one's achievements.

Knew you o' this fair work?

7. Denoting nearness or distance, either in space or time; from; as, within a league of the town; within an hour of the appointed time.

8. Denoting identity or equivalence;—used with a name or appellation, and equivalent to the relation of apposition; as, the continent of America; the city of Rome; the Island of Cuba.

9. Denoting the agent, or person by whom, or thing by which, anything is, or is done; by.

And told to her of (by) some.

He taught in their synagogues, being glorified of all.

Luke iv. 15.

[Jesus] being forty days tempted of the devil. Luke iv. 1, 2. The use of the word in this sense, as applied to ersons, is nearly obsolete.

persons, is nearly obsolete.

10. Denoting relation to place or time; belonging to, or connected with; as, men of Athens; the people of the Middle Ages; in the days of Herod.

11. Denoting passage from one state to another; from. [Obs.] "O miserable of happy." Milton.

12. During; in the course of.

Not be seen to wink of all the day. Shak.

My custom always of the afternoon. Shak.

of may be used in a subjective or an objective sense. "The love of God" may mean, our love for God, or God's love for us.

sense. "The love of God" may mean, our love for God, or God's love for us.

Eff From is the primary sense of this preposition; as sense retained in off, the same word differently writerently of the for distinction. But this radical sense disappears in most of its applications; as, a man of genies; a man of rare endowments; a fossil of a red color, or of an hexagonal figure; he lost all hope of relief; an afiair of the cablent; he is a man of decayed fortune; what is the price of corn? In these and similar phrases, of denotes property or possession, or a relation of some sort involving connection. These applications, however, all proceeded from, or is produced by, a person or thing, either has had, or still has, a close connection with the same; and hence the word was applied to cases of mere connection, not involving at all the idea of separation.

Of cassequence, of importance, value, or influence. Of late, recently; in time not long past. — Of old, formerly; in time long past. — Of one's self; without help or prompting; spontaneously.

Why, knows not Montague, that of itself Shak.

Off (Sf; 116), adv. [OE. of, orig. the same word as E.

Off (87; 116), adv. [OR. of, orig, the same word as E. of, prep., AS. of, adv. & prep. √194. See Or.] In a general sense, denoting from or away from; as:

1. Denoting distance or separation; as, the house is a second control of the control of the

1. Denoting distance or separation, ...,

2. Denoting the action of removing or separating; separation; as, to take off the hat or cloak; to cut off, to pare off, to clip off, to peel off, to tear off, to march off, to fly off, and the like.

3. Denoting a leaving, abandonment, departure, abatement, interruption, or remission; as, the fever goes off; the pain goes off; the game is off; all bets are off.

4. Denoting a different direction; not on or towards; away; as, to look off.

5. Denoting opposition or negation. [Obs.]

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on.

Rn. Sanderson.

away; as, to look off.

5. Denoting opposition or negation. [Obs.]

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either off or on.

From off, off from; off. "A live coal . . . taken with
the tongs from off the altar." Is. vi. 6.— Off and on. (a)
Not constantly; not regularly; now and then; occasionally. (b) (Naui.) On different tacks, now toward, and now
away from, the land.— To be off. (a) To depart; to escape; as, he was off without a moment's warning. (b) To
e abandoned, as an agreement or purpose; as, the bet
was declared to be off. [Colloq.]— To come off. To cut off.
To fail off. To go off, of the other Course, Utr., FALI., Go,
etc.—To get off. (a) To utter; to discharge; as, to get off
easily from a trial. [Colloq.]— To take off, to mimic or
personate.— To tell off (Mil.), to divide and practice a
regiment or company in the several formations, preparatory to marching to the general parade for field exercities. Farrow.— To be well off, to be in good condition.

To be ill off, To be badly off, to be in poor condition.

to depart.

Off, prep. Not on; away from; as, to be off one's legs or off the bed; two miles off the shore.

Addison.

Off (of; 115), interj. Away; begone;—a command of depart.

Off, prep. Not on; away from; as, to be off one's gaucy; representing; important; rude; saucy; representing; important; stucking; invading.

Off hand. See Opphand.—Off side (Football), out of lay;—said when a player has got in front of the ball in serminage, or when the ball has been last touched by ne of his own side behind him.— To be off color, to be of wrong color.—To be off one's food, to have no appetite. Off hand. See OFFHAND. Off side (Football), out of play: —said when a player has got in front of the ball in a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by one of his own side behind him. — To be off color, to be of a wrong color. —To be off one's food, to have no appetite. [Collow.]

a wrong color. — To be on the laws, which is a color of the side of an animal or a team farthest from the driver when he is on foot; in the United States, the right side; as, the off horse or ox in a team, in distinction from the nigh or near horse or ox; the off leg.

2. Designating a time when one is not strictly attentive to business or affairs, or is absent from his post, and, hence, a time when affairs are not urgent; as, he took an off day for fishing; an off year in politics. "In the off Thackeray."

Off side. (a) The right hand side in driving; the farther side. See Gmm. (b) (Cricket) See Off, n.

Off, n. (

ner side. See Grg. (b) (Crickel) See Gry, n.

Off, n. (Crickel) The side of the field that is on the ight of the wicket keeper.

Offfal (50fal), n. [Off + fall.] 1. The rejected or raste parts of a butchered animal.

2. A dead body; carrion.

3. That which is thrown away as worthless or unfit for the content of the cont use : refuse : rubbish.

The offals of other professions

The offals of other professions. South.

Off'out' (5/'klt'; 115), n. 1. That which is cut off.

2. (Bookbinding) A portion of the printed sheet, in certain sizes of books, that is cut off before folding.
Of.fence' (5f-fan'), n. Sec OFFENSE.
Of.fend' (5f-fand'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OFFENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. OFFENDING.] [Of. offendre, L. offondere, offensum; ob (see Ob.) + fendere (in comp.) to thrust, dash. Sec DEFEND.] 1. To strike against; to attack; to assail. [Obs.]

2. To displease; to make angry; to affront.
A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city.

2. To displease; to make angry, to annual A brother offended is harder to be won than a strong city.

Prov. xviii. 19.

3. To be offensive to; to harm; to pain; to annoy; as, rong light offends the eye; to offend the conscience.
4. To transgress; to violate; to sin against. [Obs.]

Marry, sir, he hath offended the law.

Marry, sir, he hath affended the law. Stak.

5. (Script.) To oppose or obstruct in duty; to cause to stumble; to cause to sin or to fall. [Obs.]

Who hath you mishoden or affended. Chaucer.

If thy right eye affend thee, pluck it out. And if thy right hand affend thee, cut it off.

Great peace have they which love thy law, and nothing shad affend them.

Observed. 1. To the content of the law o

offend them.

Pr. exix. 165.

Of-lend', v. i. 1. To transgress the moral or divine law; to commit a crime; to stumble; to sin.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.

If it be a sin to covet honor,
I am the most offending soul slive.

Shak.

2. To cause dislike, anger, or voxation; to displease.

I shall offend, either to detain or give it. Shall

To offend against, to do an injury or wrong to; to commit an offense against. "We have offended against the Lord already."

2 Chron. xxviii. 13.

Ol-lend'ant (-ant), n. An offender. [R.] Holland. Ol-lend'er (-ër), n. One who offends; one who violates any law, divine or human; a wrongdoer.

and my son Solomon shall be counted offenders. I Kings i. 21.

Of-lend(ress (-res), n. A woman who offends. Shak.
Of-lense' (Of-fons'), n. [F., fr. L. offensa. See OrOf-lense'] renn.] 1. The set of offending in any
une; esp., a crime or a sin, an affront or an injury.
Who was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for
in instituation.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great pen, but I hope without offense to their memories.

Dryden. 2. The state of being offended or displeased; anger;

He was content to give them just cause of offense, when they had power to make just revenge.

Sir P. Sidney

3. A cause or occasion of stumbling or of sin. [Obs.] Woe to that man by whom the offense cometh! Matt. xviii. 7 This word, like expense, is often spelled with a c. It ought, however, to undergo the same change with expense, the reasons being the same, namely, that s must be used in offensive as in expensive, and is found in the Latin offension, and the French offense.

To take offense, to feel, or assume to be, injured or af-routed; to become angry or hostile.—Weapons of offense, hose which are used in attack, in distinction from those of defense, which are used to repel.

Syn. — Displeasure; umbrage; resentment; misdeed misdemeanor; trespass; transgression; delinquency fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult.

fault; sin; crime; affront; indignity; outrage; insult.

Of-lense'ful (-ful), a. Causing offense; displeasing; wrong; as, an offenseful act. [R.]

Of-lenseless, a. Unoffending; inoffensive.
Of-len'sion (-shun), n. [OF., tr. L. offensio an offense.]
Assault; attack. [Obs.]
Of-len'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. offensif. See OFEND.]
I. Giving offense; causing displeasure or resentment; displeasing; annoying; as, offensive words.

2. Giving pain or unpleasant sensations; disagreeable; revolting; noxious; as, an offensive simple offensive sounds. "Offensive to the stomach."

Bacon.

3. Making the first attack; assailant; aggressive; hence, used in attacking;—opposed to defensive; as, an offensive war; offensive weapons.

offensive war; offensive weapons. League offensive and defensive, a league that requires all the parties to it to make war together against any foe, and to defend one another if attacked.

Syn. - Displeasing; disagreeable; distasteful; ob-

To act on the offensive, to be the attacking party.
Offer (Stiffer), v. [imp. & p. D. OFFERED (-ferd);
p. pr. & vb. n. OFFERING.] [OE. offren, AS. offrian to
sacrifice, fr. L. offerre; ob (see OE) + ferre to bear,
bring. The English word was influenced by F. offrir to
offer, of the same origin. See 1st BEAR.] 1. To present,
as an act of worship; to immolate; to sacrifice; to present in prayer or devotion; — often with up.

(The abstraction of the same origin.)

Thou shalt offer every day a bullock for a sin offering for tonement.

A holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices. 1 Pet. ii. 5. 2. To bring to or before; to hold out to; to present for acceptance or rejection; as, to offer a present, or a bribe; to offer one's self in marriage.

1 offer thee three things. 2 Sam. xxiv. 12. 3. To present in words; to proffer; to make a proposal of; to suggest; as, to offer an opinion. With the infinitive as an objective: To make an offer; to declare one's willingness; as, he offered to help me.

4. To attempt; to undertake.

All that offer to defend him.

To bid, as a price, reward, or wages; as, to offer a guinea for a ring; to offer a salary or reward.
 To put in opposition to; to manifest in an offensive way; to threaten; as, to offer violence, attack, etc.

Syn. - To propose; propound; move; proffer; tener; sacrifice; immolate.

Offer, v. i. 1. To present itself; to be at hand.

The occasion offers, and the youth complies. Dry 2. To make an attempt; to make an essay or a trial; used with at. "Without offering at any other remains."

He would be offering at the shepherd's voice. L'Estrange

It would be offering at the shepherd's voice. L'Estrange.
I will not offer at that I can not master. Bacon.
Offer, n. [Cf. F. offre, fr. offrir to offer, fr. L. offerre. See Offers, v. l.] 1. The act of offering, bring ing forward, proposing, or bidding; a proffer; a first advance. "This offer comes from mercy." Shak.
2. That which is offered or brought forward; a proposal to be accepted or rejected; a sum offered; a bid.
When offers are disdained, and love denied. Pope.

When offers are distained, and love denied. Pope.

3. Attempt; endeavor; essay; as, he made an offer to catch the ball. "Some offer and attempt." South.

Offer-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being offered; suitable or worthy to be offered.

Offer-for (offer-for), n. One who offers; esp., one who offers something to God in worship.

Offer-ing, n. 1. The act of an offerer; a proffering.

2. That which is offered, esp. in divine service; that which is presented as an expiation or atonement for sin, or as a free gift; a sacrifice; an oblation; as, a sin offering.

They are polluted offerings more abhorred
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.

3. A sum of money offered, as in church service; as, a

3. A sum of money offered, as in church service; as, a missionary offering. Specif.: (Ch. of Eng.) Personal titles payable according to custom, either at certain seasons as Christma or Easter, or on certain occasions as marriages or christenings.

[None] to the offering before her should go. Chaucer.
Burnt offering, Drink offering, etc. See under Burnt, etc.
Offer-to-ry (-tō-ry), n. ; pl. Offerioring her foreign with the place to which offerings were brought, in
LL. offertory: cf. F. offertore.] 1. The act of offering, or the thing offered. [Obs. or R.] Bacon. Bp. Fell.
2. (R. C. Ch.) (a) An anthem chauted, or a voluntary played on the organ, during the offering and first part of the Mass. (b) That part of the Mass which the priest reads before uncovering the challee to offer up the elements for consecration. (c) The oblation of the elements.
3. (Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.) (a) The Scripture sentences said or sung during the collection of the offerings. (b) The offerings themselves.
Offer-ture (-tūr; 135), n. [LL. offertura an offering.] Offer; proposal; overture. [Obs.]

More offert-res and advantages to his crown. Milton. [None] to the offering before her should go. Chaucer

ing.] Offer; proposal; overture. [Obs.]

More offert-res and advantages to his crown. Milton.

Off hand (5t'hknd'), a. Instant; ready; extemporaneous; as, an offland speech; offland excuses.—

adv. In an offland manner; as, he repiled offland.

Office (5t'fis.), n. [F., fr. L. officium, for opticium; ops ability, wealth, help + facere to do or make. See Orulent, Fact.]

1. That which a person does, either voluntarily or by appointment, for, or with reference to, others; customary duty, or a duty that arises from the relations of man to man; as, kind offices, pious offices.

1 would I could do a good office between you. Shak.

I would I could do a good office between you. 2. A special duty, trust, charge, or position, conferred by authority and for a public purpose; a position of trust or authority; as, an executive or judicial office; a municipal office.

3. A charge or trust, of a sacred nature, conferred by God himself; as, the office of a priest under the old dispensation, and that of the apostles in the new.

ensation, and was or one application. Insertion I magnify mine Rom. xi. 13.

4. That which is performed, intended, or assigned to be done, by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; a function;—answering to duty in intelligent beings.

They [the eyes] resign their office and their light. Shak.

Heaperus, whose office is to bring Milton
Twilight upon the earth.
In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the orbit do the office of so many prisms.
Sir I. Neuton 5. The place where a particular kind of business or

service for others is transacted; a house or apartment in which public officers and others transact business; as, the register's office; a lawyer's office.

6. The company or corporation, or persons collectively, whose place of business is in an office; as, I have notified the office.

7. pl. The apartments or outhouses in which the domestics discharge the duties attached to the service of a house, as kitchens, pantries, stables, etc. [Eng.]

An of the office let them stand at distance. As for the offices, let them stand at distance.

As for the opiecs, let them stand at distance. Bacon.

8. (Rool.) Any service other than that of ordination and the Mass; any prescribed religious service.

This morning was read in the church, after the office was done, the declaration setting forth the late conspiracy against the king's person.

Evelym.

the king's person.

Holy office. Bame as Inquisition, n., 3.—Houses of office.

Same as def. 7 above. Chancer.—Little office (R. C. Ch.), an office recited in honor of the Virgin Mary.—Office bearer, an officer; one who has a specific office or duty to perform.—Office copy (Law), an authenticated or certified copy of a record, from the proper office. See Certified copies, under Copy. Abbott.—Office-found (Law), the finding of an inquest of office. See under Inquisit.—Office holder. See OfficeHolder in the Vocabulary.

Office holder. See OFFICEHOLDER in the Vocabulary.

Office (8t/fis), v. t. To perform, as the duties of an office; to discharge. [Obs.]

Shak.

Office-holder (-hold/er), n. An officer, particularly one in the civil service; a placeman.

Office-of (8t/fiser), n. [F. officier. See OFFICE, and cf. OFFICIAL, n.] 1. One who holds an office; a person lawfully invested with an office, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical; as, a church officer; a police officer; a staff officer. "I am an officer of state."

Shak.

2. (U. S. Mil.) Specifically, a commissioned officer, in distinction from a warrant officer.

in distinction from a warrant officer.

Field officer, General officer, etc. See under Field, General, etc.—Officer of the day (Mil.), the officer who, on a given day, has charge for that day of the guard, prisoners, and police of the post or camp.—Officer of the deck, or Officer of the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel.

Officer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Officer temporarily in charge on the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel.

Officer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Officer temporarily in charge on the deck of a vessel, esp. a war vessel.

Officer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Officer (serd); p. pr. & vb. n. Officers over.

A To command as an officer; as, veterans from old regiments officered the recruits.

Officelal (5f-fish/al), a. [L. officialis: cf. F. official.

See Office, and cf. Official, n.] 1. Of or pertaining to an office or public trust; as, official duties, or routine.

That, in the official marks invested, you

Shal.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from

Anon do meet the senate.

2. Derived from the proper office or officer, or from the proper authority; made or communicated by virtue of authority: as, an official statement or report.

3. (Pharm.) Approved by authority; sanctioned by the pharmacopeais; appointed to be used in medicine; as, an official drug or preparation. Cf. Officinal.

4. Discharging an office or function. [Obs.]

The stomach and other parts official unit substition.

Discharging an office or function.

The stomach and other parts official unto nutrition.

Sir T. Browne. The stomach and other parts opens, and Sor T. Browne.

Of-fi'dial, n. [L. officialis a magistrate's servant or attendant: cf. F. official. See Official, a., and cf. Official. Process.] 1. One who holds an office; esp., a subordinate executive officer or attendant.

2. An ecclesiastical judge appointed by a bishop, chapter, archideacon, etc., with charge of the spiritual Huckstone.

Blackstone.

Jurisdiction.

Of:ficial-iam (-Yz'm), n. The state of being official; a system of official government; also, adherence to office routine; red-tapism. Officialism may often drift into blunders.

Officialism may often drift into blunders. Smiles.

Officialism may often drift into blunders. Smiles.

Officialism may often drift into blunders. Smiles.

Official-14y (81-fish'd-ll'), adv. By the proper officer; by virtue of the proper authority; in pursuance of the special powers vested in an officer or office; as, accounts or reports officially verified or rendered; letters officially communicated; persons officially notified.

Official-14y (-tỷ), n. [Cf. F. officialit.] The charge, office, court, or jurisdiction of an official. Aylife.

Officiant (81-fish'ant), n. [L. officians, p. pr. Bee Office at the burial office.

Officiant. (Ecc.). The officer who officiates or performs an office, as the burial office.

Official-14y (-th)-1--ty). a. Of or pertaining to an office or an officer; official. [R.] Heylin.

Official-2-ty (61-fish'ra-ty), v. to [imp. & p. p. Officians. Bee Office.]

To act as an officer in performing duty; to transact the business of an office or public trust: to conduct a public service. Bp. Stillinghest.

Official-4, v. t. To discharge, perform, or supply, as an official duty or function. [Obs.]

Merely to official light Round this opacous earth.

Official-4 tor (-5't8r), n. One who officiates.

Tylor.

Round this opacous earth.

Millon.

Of.fi'ci-x'tor. To. One who officiates.

Of.fio'l.nal (5f.fis'l.nal or 5f'fl-sf'nal; 277), a. [F.,
fr. L. officina a workshop, contr. fr. opifeina, fr. opifes a
workman; opus work + facere to make or do.] I. Wes
din a shop, or belonging to it. [Obs. or R.] Johnson.

2. (Pharm.) Kept in stock by apothecaries; — said
of such drugs and medicines as may be obtained without
special preparation or compounding; not magistral.

special preparation or compounding; not magistral.

This term is often interchanged with official, but in strict use official drugs are not necessarily official. See Officials (5f.fshfis), a. [L. officious: cf. F. officieux. See Office.]

1. Pertaining to, or being in accordance with, duty.

1. Here were any lie in the case, it could be no more than an officious and venial one. Note on Gen. xxvii. 19 (Dougy version).

2. Disposed to serve; kind; obliging. [Archato]
Yet not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious. They were tolerably well bred, very officious, humane, and 3. Importunately interposing services; intermeddling

in affairs in which one has no concern; meddiesome.

In her behalf that sooms your services. Shak.

Syn. — Impertinent; meddling. See infrarrisent.

— Of-Hodous-ly, adv. — Of-Hodous-nees, n.

Offing (Mi'nig; 115), n. [From Off.] That part of the sea at a good distance from the shore, or where there is deep water and no need of a pilot; also, distance from the shore; as, the ship-had ten miles offing; we saw a hip in the offing.

Offish, a. Shy or distant in manner. [Collog. U. S.]

Officin, n. [Off + let.] A pipe to let off water.

Off soour'ing (M'akour'ing), n. [Off + scour.] That which is sooured off; hence, refuse; rejected matter; that which is viie or despised.

Lam. iii. 45.

Off soum' (M'asum'), n. [Off + scour.] Removed soum; refuse; dross.

soum; refuse; dross.

Off'set' (5f'set'), n. [Off' + set. Cf. Ser-off.] In general, that which is set off, from, before, or against,

mething; as:—

1. (Bot.) A short prostrate shoot, which takes root and roduces a tuft of leaves, etc. See Illust. of Houselers.

2. A sum, account, or value set off against another sum

2. A sum, account, or value set off against another sum or account, as an equivalent; hence, anything which is given in exchange or retaliation; a set-off.

3. A spur from a range of hills or mountains.

4. (Arch.) A horizontal ledge on the face of a wall, formed by a diminution of its thickness, or by the weathering or upper surface of a part built out from it;

— called also set-off.

5. (Surv.) A short distance measured at right angles from a line actually run to some point in an irregular boundary, or to some polist.

from a line actually run to some point in an irregular boundary, or to some nobject.

6. (Mech.) An abrupt bend in an object, as a rod, by which one part is turned aside out of line, but nearly parallel, with the rest; the part thus bent aside.

7. (Print.) A more or less distinct transfer of a printed page or picture to the opposite page, when the pages are pressed together before the ink is dry or when it is poor. Offset staff (Surv.), a rod, usually ten links long, used in acasuring offsets.

Odf-set' (of-set' or off-set'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Off-set', pp. pr. & vb. n. Off-set'nna.] 1. To set off to place over against; to balance; as, to off-set one account or the contract another.

Our against another.

2. To form an offset in, as in a wall, rod, pipe, etc.

Off'shoot' ($\delta f' sh \delta \delta t'$), n. [Off' + shoot.] That which shoots off or separates from a main stem, channel, family, race, etc. : as, the offshoots of a tree.

ly, race, etc.; as, the offshoots of a tree.

The offshoots of the Gulf Stream. J.D. Forbes.

Off'shore' (Of'shor'), a. From the shore; as, an offshore wind; an offshore signal.

Off'sky (Of'skiv'), n. [Off'+-skip, as in landskip.]

(Paint.) That part of a landscape which recedes from the spectator into distance. [R.] Fairholt.

Off'spring' (Of'spring'), n. sing. & pl. [Off + spring.]

1. The act of produced; a child or children; a descendant or descendants, however remote from the stock.

To the gods slone

To the gods alone Our future offspring and our wives are known. Dryden

Our future offering and our wives are known. Dryden.

3. Origin; lineage; family. [Obs.] Fairfax.

01-fus'cate (5f-fus'kät), 0f'fus-ca'tion (5f'fus-kä'-shūn). See Obsuscate, Obsuscation. [Obs.]

0ft (5ft; 115), adv. [AS. oft; akin to OS. & G. oft, OHG. ofto, Sw. ofta, Dan. ofte, Icel. opt, Goth. ufta; of uncertain origin. Cf. Offen.] Often; frequently; no carely; many times. [Poetic] Chaucer.

(It she rejects, but never once offends. Pope.

Oft. a. Frequent; often; repeated. [Poetic]
Often (5t'n; 115), adv. [Compar. Oftenker (-2r);
superl. Oftenker.] [Formerly also ofte, fr. oft. See
Oft. adv.] Frequently; many times; not seldom.
Often, a. Frequent; common; repeated. [R.]
"Thine often infirmities."

1 Time. v. 23.

And weary thee with often welcomes. Beau. & Fl. Often-ness, n. Frequency. Hooker. Often-sith' (-sith'), adv. [Often + sith' time.] Frequently; often. [Obs.]
For whom I sighed have so oftensith. Gascoigne.

For whom I sighed have so oftensith. Gascolgne.
Often-tide' (-tid'), adv. [Often + tide time.] Frequently; often. [Obs.] Robert of Brunne.
Often-times' (-timz'), adv. [Often + time. Cf.
-wards.] Frequently; often; many times. Wordsworth.
Oft'er (oft'er), adv. Compar. of Orr. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Oft'times' (oft'timz'), adv. [Oft + time. Cf. -wards.]
Frequently: often.

Olivimes (oftvime), adv. [Oft + time. Ci. Wards.]
Frequently; often.

Og'am (og'am), n. Same as Ogham.

Og'do-ad (og'dō-ād), n. [Gr. òyōoác, -áōos, from örrö
eight.] A thing made up of eight parts. Milman.

Og'do-as'tioh (-ās'vīk), n. [Gr. òyōos the eighth +

στίχος a verse.] A poem of eight lines. [Obs.] Selden.

Oged (-js'), n. [F. og'ive, augive, LL. augiva, of uncertain origin; of. LL. ogts a support, prop. L. augere to
increase, strengthen, Sp. auge highest point of power
or fortune, apogee, Ar. aug, an astronomical term.]

1. (Arch.) A moiding, the section of which is the form
of the letter S, with the convex part above; cyma re
versa. See Illust. under Cyma.

2. Hence, any similar figure used for any purpose.

Ogee arch (Arch.), a pointed arch, each of the sides of

Ogee arch (Arch.), a pointed arch, each of the sides of which has the curve of an ogee, that is, has a reversed curve near the apex.

curve near the apex.

O-gee'chee lime' (5-gy'cht lim'). [So named from the Ogecchee River in Georgia.] (Bot.) (a) The acid, olive-shaped, drupaceous fruit of a species of tupelo (Nyese ospitala) which grows in swamps in Georgia and Florida. (b) The tree which bears this fruit.

Og'ga.mi'tion (5g'ga.mish'iin), n. [L. oggannire to snarl at; ob (see Op.) + gannire to yelp.] Snarling; grumbling. [R.]

Og'ham (ög'am), s. [Ir.] A particular kind of writing practiced by the ancient Irish, and found in inscriptions on atones, metals, etc. [Written also ogam.] O'give (ö'jiv), n. [F. ogive, OF. augive a pointed arch, LL. augiva a double arch of two at right angles.] (Arch.) The arch or rib which crosses a Gothic vault disconsiliv

(Arch.) The arch or rib which crosses a Goung vacue unagonally.

O'gle (O'g'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ogled (O'g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Ogling (O'gling).] [From a Dutch word corresponding to G. äugeln to ogle, fr. auge eye; cf. D. ogglonken to ogle, OD. oogen to cast sheep's eyes upon, ogge eye. See Evr..] To view or look at with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design to attract notice.

And ogling all their audience, ere they speak. Dryden.

O'gle, n. An amorous side glance or look. Byron.
O'gle (5'gler), n. One who ogles. Addison.
O'gle (5'gler), n. One who ogles.
O'gle (5'gler), n. Ek, fr. Sp. ogro, fr. L. Orcus the god of the infernal regions; also, the lower world, hell.) An imaginary monster, or hideous giant of fairy talle, who lived on human beings; hence, any frightful giant; a cruel monster. a cruel monster.

His schoolroom must have resembled an ogre's den. Macaulau O'gre-ish, a. Resembling an ogre; having the char-cter or appearance of an ogre; suitable for an ogre. An ogreisk kind of jooularity."
O'gress (5'grés), n. [F. ogresse. See Ogn.] A fe-

O'gress (ö'gres), n. [F. ogress. Tennyson.

O'gre-ism (ö'gēr-Iz'm), O'grism (ö'grīz'm), n. The character or manners of an ogre.

O-grg'-lam (ō'g'ēr-Iz'm), a. [L. Ogygius, Gr. 'Ωγύγιος.]
Of or pertaining to Ogyges, a mythical king of ancient Attica, or to a great deluge in Attica in his days; hence, primeval; of obscure antiquity.

Oh (ō), interj. [See O, interj.] An exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially surprise, pain, sorrow, anxiety, or a wish. See the Note under O.

Ohm (ōm). n. [So called from the German electrician,

wish. See the Note under O.

Ohm (5m), n. [So called from the German electrician,
G. S. Ohm.] (Elec.) The standard unit in the measure
of electrical resistance, being the resistance of a circuit
in which a potential difference of one volt produces a
current of one ampère. It is equal to the resistance, at
the temperature of 0 Centigrade, of a column of pure
mercury which is one square millimeter in section and
106 centimeters in length.

This value having been adopted by the International Congress of Electricians at Paris, in 1884, is sometimes called the legal ohm. Previously to this, the unit adopted by a committee of the British Association was in general use, known as the B. A. unit of resistance, or N. A. ohm. The B. A. unit is equal to 1.0112 legal ohms, or the legal ohm is equal to 0.9889 of a B. A. unit.

Ohm's law (Elec.), the statement of the fact that the strength or intensity of an electrical current is directly proportional to the electromotive force, and inversely proportional to the resistance of the circuit.

proportional to the resistance of the circuit.

O-ho' (5-h5'), interf. An exclamation of surprise, etc.
-oid (-oid). [Gr.-o-előn, fr. előos form, akin to iðeiv to
see, and E. wit: cf. F. -oide, L. -oides.] A suffix or combining form meaning like, resembling, in the form of; as
in anthropoid, asteroid, spheroid.

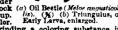
#O-id'i-um (6-id'i-um), n. [NL., dim. fr. Gr. &ov egg.]
(Bot.) A genus of minute fungi which form a floccose
mass of filaments on decaying fruit, etc. Many forms
once referred to this genus are now believed to be temporary conditions of fungi of other genera, among them
the vine mildew (Oidium Tuckeri), which has caused
much liniury to grapes.

the vine mildew (Oidium Tuckeri), which has caused much injury to grapes.

Oll (oil), n. [OE. oile, OF. oile, F. huile, fr. L. oleum; akin to Gr. čhalov. Cf. Olive.] Any one of a great variety of unctuous combustible substances, not miscible with water; as, olive oil, whale oil, rock oil, otc. They are of animal, vegetable, or mineral origin and of varied composition, and they are variously used for food, for solvents, for anointing, lubrication, illumination, etc. By extension, any substance of an oily consistency; as, oil of vitriol.

sistency; as, oil of vitriol.

The mineral oils are varieties of petroleum. See Petroleum. The vegetable oils are of two classes, exertial oils (see under Essential), and natural oils which in general resemble the animal oils and fats. Most of the natural oils and the animal oils and fats consist of etheral saits of glycerin, with a large number of organic acids, principally stearic, oleic, and palmitic, forming respectively stearin, olein, and palmitin. Stearin and palmitin prevail in the solid oils and fats, and olein in the liquid oils. Mutton tallow, beef tallow, and lard are rich in stearin, human fat and palm oil in palmitin, and sperm and cod-liver oils in olein. In making scops, the acids leave the glycerin and unite with the soda or potash.





a cup, or small receptacle, connected with a bearing as a lubricator, and usually provided with a wick, wire, or adjustable valve for regulating the delivery of oil.—Oil engine, a gas engine worked with the explosive vapor of petroleum.—Oil gas, infianmable gas procured from oil, and used for lighting streets, houses, etc.—Oil gland. (a) (2001). A gland which secretes oil; especially in birds, the large glund at the base of the tail. (b) (Bol.). A gland which secretes oil; especially in birds, the large glund at the base of the tail. (b) (Bol.). A gland in some plants, producing oil.—Oil of brick empyreums from like oil.

Oil of brick empyreums from like oil. Cup. Charles and the light emperature,—use of the distillation at a high temperature, of the distillation at a light temperature at high temperature of the distillation at a light temperature, of the distillation at a light temperature of the distillation at a light temperature of the distillation at a light temperature of the viriols or sulphates.—Oil of wine, enanthic ether. See under (Enanthic.—Oil painting. (a) The liver shark. (b) The top. Oil shark (Zoid.). (a) The liver shark. (b) The tope.—Oil shark (Zoid.). (a) A plant of the genus Richus (R. commits, from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained. (b) An Indian tree, the maling the temperature at which petroleum oils give off vapor which is liable to explode.—Oil tree. (Bod.) (a) A plant of the genus Richus (R. commits, from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained. (b) An Indian tree, the maling the temperature at which petroleum oils give off vapor which is liable to explode.—Oil tree. (Bod.) (a) A plant of the genus Richus (R. commits, from the seeds of which castor oil is obtained. (b) An Indian tree, the maling the temperature at which petroleum oils give off vapor which is liable to explode.—Oil tree. (Bod.) (col.) (col.

Olled silk, silk rendered waterproof by saturation with olled oil.

onled oil.

Oil'er (oil'ër), n. 1. One who deals in oils.

2. One who, or that which, oils.

Oil'er-y (-\vec{v}), n. [Cf. F. huiteric.] The business, the place of business, or the goods, of a maker of, or dealer in, oils.

in, oils.

Oil'i-ness (.1-nös), n. The quality of being oily. Bacon.
Oil'i-ness (.1-nös), n. The quality of being oily. Bacon.
Oil'i-ness (.1-nös), n. [See Eyri.er.] (Arch.) (a) A small opening or loophole, sometimes circular, used in media-val fortifications. (b) A small circular opening, and ring of moldings surrounding it, used in window tracery in Gothic architecture. [Written also oylet.]

Oil'man (-män), n.; pl. Onlean (-mön). One who deals in oils; formerly, one who dealt in oils and pickles.
Oil'nut' (-mit'), n. (Bot.) The buffalo nut. See Buffalo nut, under Buffalo.

The name is also applied to various nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butternut, cocoanut, oil-palm nut.

yielding oil, as the butteriut, coccanut, oil-palm nut.

Oil'seed' (-sed'), n. (Bot.) (a) Boed from which oil is expressed, as the castor bean; also, the plant yielding such seed. See Castor Bean. (b) A cruciferous herb (Camelina sativa). (c) The seame.

Oil'skin' (-skin'), n. Cloth made waterproof by oil.

Oil'stone' (-stōn'), n. A variety of home slate, or whetstone, used for whetting tools when lubricated with oil.

Oil'y (-ỳ), a. [Compar. Orlien (-l-ēr); superl. Olliest]. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the nature or qualities of oil; unctuous; oleaginous; as, oily matter or substance.

2. Covered with oil; greasy; hence, resembling oil; as, an oily appearance.

3. Smoothly subservient; supple; compliant; plausible; insinuating. "This oily rascal."

Fulcr.

ble; insinuating. "This oily rascal."

His oily compliance in all alterations.

Oily grain (Bot.), the sesame. - Oily paim, the oil palm.

Olly grain (Bot.), the seasune. — Olly palm, the oil palm.
Ol'ne-ment (ol'në-ment), n. Ointment. [Ols.] Chaucer.

|| Ol'no-me'nl-a (ol'nō-me'nl-a), n. See Œromania.
Oint (oint), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Ointen p. p. p. & rb.
n. Ointing.] [F. oint, p. p. of oindre, L. ungere. See
Anoint, Ointment.] To anoint. [Ols.] Dryden.
Oint'ment (-ment), n. [OE. oinement, OF. oignement, fr. F. oindre to anoint, L. ungere, unguere; akin
to Skr. aft, and to G. anke (in Switzerland) butter.
The first t in the E. word is due to the influence of
anoint. Of. Anoint, Undurnt.] That which serves to
anoint; any soft unctious substance used for smearing
or anointing; an unguent.
O-lid'ways (5-lib'wāz), n. pl.; sing. Ojibwat. (Ethnol.) Same as Chiptewats.
|| O'lo (5'hō), n. [Sp., prop., an eye.] A spring, surrounded by rushes or rank grass; an oasis.
|| Southwestern U. S.] Bartlett.
Oko (5k), n. [Turk. okkah, fr.
Ar. ūkiyah, wakiyoh, prob. fr.
Gr. oivycia, an ounce, fr.
L. uncia. Cf. Ounce a weight.
1. A Turkish and Egyptlan
weight, equal to about 23 pounds.
2. An Hungarian and Wallachian measure, equal to about 2pints.
O'ken-ite (5'kēn-it), n. [Prob.

chian measure, equat was pints.

O'ken-ite (ō'kĕn-it), n. [Prob. from Lorenz Oken, a German naturalist.] (Min.) A massive and fibrous mineral of a whitish color, chiefly hydrous silicate of lime.

O'ker (ō'kĕr), n. (Min.) See

OCHER (5'krå), n. (Bot.) An Okra, reduced. annual plant (Abelmoschus, or Hibiscus, esculentus), whose green pods, abounding in

nutritious mucilage, are much used for soups, stews, or pickles; gumbo. [Written also ocra and ochra.]
-ol (-ōl or -ōl). [From alcohol.] (Chem.) A suffix denoting that the substance in the name of which it appears belongs to the series of alcohols or hydroxyl derivatives, as carbinol, glycerol, etc.

||Olay (501), n. pl. [Tamil ōlai.] Palm leaves, prepared for being written upon with a style pointed with steel. [Written also ola.] Balfour (Cyc. of India).

Old (5ld), n. Open country. [Oba.] Bee Wold. Shak.
Old, al. [Compar. Older (-ōr); superl. Olders.] [Ob. old, old, As. old, eald; akin to D. oud, OS. ald, OFries. ald, old, G. alt, Goth. alpheis, and also to Goth. alan to grow up, Icel. alat to bear, produce, bring up, L. alere to nourish. Cf. Adult, Alderman, Allment, Auld, Elder.]

1. Not young; advanced far in years or life; having lived till toward the end of the ordinary term of living; as, an old man; an old age; an old horse; an old tree.

Let not old age diagrace my high desire. Sir P. Sidney.

Let not old age disgrace my high desire. Eir P. Sidney
The melancholy news that we grow old. Young

The melancholy news that we grow old. Young.

2. Not new or fresh; not recently made or produced; having existed for a long time; as, old wine; an old friendship. "An old acquaintance."

2. Formerly existing; ancient; not modern; preceding; original; as, an old law; an old custon; an old promise. "The old schools of Greece." Millon. "The character of the old Ligurians." Addison.

4. Continued in life; advanced in the course of existence; having (a certain) length of existence; edesignating the age of a person or thing; as, an infant a few hours old; a cathedral centuries old.
And Pharach said unto Jacob, How old art thou? Gen. xlvii. 8.

And Pharaoh said unto Jacob, How old art thou? Gen. xlvii. IF In this use old regularly follows the noun that designates the age; as, she was eight years old.

5. Long practiced; hence, skilled; experienced; cunning; as, an old offender; old in vice.

ning; as, an old offender; old in vice.

Vanc, young in years, but in sage counsel old. Milton.

6. Long cultivated; as, an old farm; old land, as opposed to new land, that is, to land lately cleared.

7. Worn out; weakened or exhauted by use; past usefulness; as, old shoes; old clothes.

8. More than enough; abundant. [Obs.]

If a man were porter of hell gate, he should have old turning the key.

Shak.

9. Aged; antiquated; hence, wanting in the mental vigor or other qualities belonging to youth;—used disparagingly as a term of reproach.

10. Old-fashioned; wonted; customary; as of old; as, the good old times; hence, colloquially, gay; jolly.

11. Used colloquially as a term of cordiality and familiarity. "Go thy ways, old lad." Shak.

11. Used colloquially as a term of cordiality and familiarity. "Go thy ways, old lad."

Shak.

Old ase, advanced years; the latter period of life.—
Old bachelor. See Bachelor, 1.—Old Catholics. See under Catholic.—Old English. See under English. Re.
Old Mick, Old Sersteh, the devil.—Old hady (Zool.), a large European noctuid moth (Mormo maura).—Old maid.
(a) A woman, somewhat advanced in years, who has never been married; a spinster. (b) (Bol.) A West Indian name for the pink-flowered periwinkle (Vinea rosea). (c) A simple game of cards, played by matching them. The person with whom the old card is left is the old maid.—Old man's beard. (Bol.) (a) The traveler's poy (Clematis Vitabo). So named from the abundant long feathery awns of its fruit. (b) The Tillandsia usneoides. See Tillanosta.—Old man's head (Bol.), a columnar cactus (Filocercus semilis), native of Mexico, covered towards the top with long with hairs.—Old read sandstone (Feol.), a series of red sandstone rocks situated below the rocks of the Carboniferous age and comprising various strata of siliceous sandstones and conglomerates. See Sanstone, and the (hart of Geolovy.—Old school, a school or party belonging to a former time, or preserving the character, manner, or opinions of a former time; as, a gentleman of the old school; — used also adjectively; as, (al.), a duck (Clangula hyematis) inhabiting the northern parts of both hem; spheres. The adult male is varied with black and white and is remarkable for the length of its tail.

Called also to long.



Old Squaw (Clangula hyemalis). Male.

- Old style. (Chron.) See the Note under STYLE. - Old Testament. See under TERTAMENT. - Old wife. [In the senses b and c written also oldwife.] (a) A prating old woman; a gossip.

Refuse profane and old wives' fables. 1 Tim. iv. 7 (b) (Zool.) The local name of various fishes, as the European black sea bream (Canthurus lineatus), the American alewife, etc. (c) (Zool.) A duck; the old squaw. — Old World, the Eastern Hemisphere.

Syn. - Aged; ancient; pristine; primitive; antique antiquated; old-fashioned; obsolete. See Ancient.

Old'en (Old'n), a. Old; ancient; as, the olden time.

A minstrel of the olden stamp."

J. C. Shairp.
Old'en, v. i. To grow old; to age. [R.]

She had oldened in that time.

Thackeray.

Old -fash'ioned (-fish'find), a. Formed according to old or obsolete fashion or pattern; adhering to old customs or ideas; as, an old-fashioned dress, girl. "Old-fashioned men of wit."

Addison.

This old-fashioned, quaint abode. Old'-gen'tle-man-ly (-jön't'l-man-ly), a. Pertaining to an old gentleman, or like one. Old'ish, a. Somewhat old. Old' lang syne' (läng sin'). See Auld Lang syne.

Old'-maid'ish (öld'mād'lah), a. Like an old maid;

uid-mann'ala (old'mād'lāh), d. Like an old maid; prim; precue; particular.

Old'-maid'ism (öld'mād'l'x'm), n. The condition or characteristics of an old maid.
Old'ness, n. The state or quality of being old; old age.
Old'ster (öld'stör), n. [Cf. Youngeras.] An old person. [Jocular]
Old'-wom'an-ish (-wööm'an-ish), d. Like an old woman; anile.—Old'-wom'an-ish-ness, n.
|| Ole-@ (ö'lö-å), n. [L., olive. Bee Olive.] (Bot.) A genus of trees including the olive.

TF The Chinese Olea fragrans, noted for its fragrance, and the American devilwood (Olea Americana are now usually referred to another genus (Usmanthus).

äre now usually referred to another genus (Osmanthus).

O'le-a'osous (5'lè-a'shūs), a. [L. oleaceus of the olive tree.] (Bot.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of plants (Oleacex), mostly trees and shrubs, of which the olive is the type. It includes also the sah, the illac, the true jasmine, and the fringe tree.

O'le-ag'i-nous (-8''1-nūs), a. [L. oleaginus, oleaginus, oleaginus, belonging to the olive, fr. olea olive: cf. F. oleaginus. See OLIVE, O'L.] Having the nature or qualities of oil; oily; unctuous.

O'le-ag'i-nous-ness, n. Oiliness.

|| O'le-a'men (5'lè-a'nish), n. [L.] (Med.) A soft ointment prepared from oil.

Dunglison.

|| Ole-a'men (ö'lf-ā'mēn), n. [L.] (Med.) A soft intment prepared from oil.

O'le-an'der (-ān'dēr), n. [F. oléandre (cf. It. oleandro, Lt. lorandrum), prob. corrupted, under the influence of laurus laurel, fr. L. rhododendron, Gr. ροδδενδρον; ρόδον rose + δενδρον tree.] (Bot.) A beautiful evergreen shrub of the Dogbane family, having clusters of fragrant red or white flowers. It is a native of the East Indies, but the red variety has become common in the south of Europe. Called also rosebay, rose laurel, and South-sea rose.

Every part of the plant is dangerously poisonous, and death has occurred from using its wood for skewers

O'le-an'drine (-drin or -dren), n. (Chem.) One of

O'le-an'drine (-dr\n or -dr\n), n. (Chem.) One of several alkaloids found in the leaves of the oleander. O'le-as'ter (-\(\frac{4}{2}\)\text{fer}, \(\frac{1}{2}\)\text{fer}, \(\frac{1}

of cleic acid. Some cleates, as the cleate of merchy, are used in medicine by way of inunction.

O-lec'ra-nal (5-l&k'ra-nal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

O-lec'ra-non (5-l&k'ra-nal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

O-lec'ra-non (5-l&k'ra-nal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

O-lec'ra-non (5-l&k'ra-nal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the olecranon.

O-lec'ra-non (5-l&k'ra-nal), process at the proximal end of the ulna which projects behind the articulation with the ulna which projects and color-less gaseous hydrocarbon called chylene. [Archate] O'le-fine (5'lf-fin or -ffn), n. [From Olefhant] C(Chem.) Olefiant gas, or ethylene; hence, by extension, any one of the series of unsaturated hydrocarbons of which ethylene is a type. See Ethylene.

O'le-fic (5'lf-lk; 2'77), a. [L. oleum oil : cf. F. olé-ique.] (Physiol. Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, oil; as, oleic acid, an acid of the acrylic acid series found combined with glyceryl in the form of olein in certain animal and vegetable fats and oils, such as sperm oil, olive oil, etc. At low temperatures the acid is crystalline, but melts to an oily liquid above 14° C.

O'le-if'er-ous (5'lf-l'lf-l'lf-l'ls-l), a. [L. oleum oil : cf. F. olivier-grave]. Producing oil; as, oleijerous seeds.

O'le-in (5'lf-l'n), n. [L. oleum oil; ef. F. olivine.] (Physiol. Chem.) A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, but solidifying at temperatures below 0° C., found abundantly in both the animal and vegetable kingdoms (see Palmith). It dissolves solid fats, especially at 30-40° C. Chemically, olein is a glyceride of oleic acid; and, as three molecules of

Scented. [R.] Cruches, p. p. to tother same in Scented. [R.] Cruches, p. p. to tother same in Ole-o-graph (5/18-5-gráf), n. [L. oleum oil + -graph.]

1. (Chem.) The form or figure assumed by a drop of oil when placed upon water or some other liquid with which it does not mix.

2. (Painting) A picture produced in oils by a process analogous to that of lithographic printing.

O'le-o-mar'ga-rine (-mix'ga-rin or -rēn), n. [L. oleum oil + E. margarine, margarin.] [Written also oleomargarin.]

1. A liquid oil made from animal fats (esp. beef fat) by separating the greater portion of the solid fat or stearin, by crystallization. It is mainly a mixture of olein and palmitin with some little stearin.

2. An artificial butter made by churning this oil with

2. An artificial butter made by churning this oil with or less milk.

To Oleomargarine was wrongly so named, as it contains no margarin proper, but olein, palmitin, and stearin, a mixture of palmitin and stearin having formerly been called margarin by mistake.

O'le-om'e-ter (-om'e-ter), n. [L. oleum oil + -meter.] (Chem.) An instrument for ascertaining the weight and

(Chem.) An instrument for ascertaining the weight and purity of oil; an elaiometer.

O'le-one (δ'/ἐ-ōn), n. [L. oleum + -one, 1.] (Chem.) An oily liquid, obtained by distillation of calcium oleate, and probably consisting of the ketone of oleio acid.

O'le-op'tene (-δp'/ἔn), n. [L. oleum oil + Gr. πτηνός fleeting.] (Chem.) See ΕLΕΟΓΤΕΝΕ. [R.]

O'le-o-res'in (-δ-τθε'īn), n. [L. oleum oil + Ε. resin.]

1. (Chem.) A natural mixture of a 'erebinthinate oil and a resin.

2. (Med.) A liquid or semiliquid preparation extracted as from capaicum, cubebs, or ginger) by means of ether, nd consisting of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in

3. (Med.) A name or seminque preparamon extraccea (as from capalcum, cubebs, or ginger) by means of ether, and condating of fixed or volatile oil holding resin in solution.

O'le-orse'in-ous (5'18-5-rer'in-us), a.

O'le-ose' (18-5-y), a. [L. olcowa, fr. olcum oil.]
O'le-ous (5'18-5-y), a. [L. olcowa, fr. olcum oil.]
O'le-ous (5'18-5-y), n. The state or quality of being oily or fat; statess. [R.]
O'ler-a'ceous (5'18-5-y), a. [L. olcraceus, from olus, olcris, garden or port herbs, vegetables.] Pertaining to pot herbs; of the nature or having the qualities of herbs for cookery; esculent.

Sir T. Browne.
Oil (5'1), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoil.) The European bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]
Ol-fac'tion (5'l-fak'shin), n. [See OLFACTORY.] (Physiol.) The sense by which the impressions made on the olfactory organs by the odorous particles in the atmosphere are perceived.
Ol-fac'tive (5'l-fak'shin), n. [See OLFACTORY, a.
Ol-fac'tive (5'l-fak'shin), a. [L. olfactus, p. p. of olfacter to smell; olere to have a smell + facere to make. See Olfactory (5'l-fak'shin), a. [L. olfactus, p. p. of olfacter to make.] (Physiol.) Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the sense of smell; as, the olfactory nerves; the olfactory organ are more or less complicated sace, situated in the front part of the head and lined with epithelium innervated by the olfactory or first remain) nerves, and sensitive to odoriferous particles conveyed to it in the air or in water.
Ol-fac'tory (-t-t-ty), n. ; pl. OLFACTORIES (-r'Iz). An olfactory organ; also, the sense of smell; — usually in the plural.
Ol't-ban (50'l-ban), n. (Chem.) See OLEANUM.

the plural.

Ol'1-ban (öl'1-băn), n. (Chem.) See OLIBANUM.

Ol'1b'a-num (ö-l'ib'a-nüm), n. [LL., fr. Ar. al-luban frankincense; ef. Gr. λίβανος, λίβανωτός, of Senitic origin.] The fragrant gum resin of various species of Eoswella; Oriental frankincense.

Ol'1-bene (öl'1-bēn.), n. (Chem.) A colorless mobile liquid of a pleasant aromatic odor obtained by the distillation of olibanum, or frankincense, and regarded as a temporal called also configurates.

inquid of a pleasant aromate dur obtained by the distination of olibanum, or frankineense, and regarded as a terpene; — called also conimene.

Ol'1d (30'/d), a. [L. olidus, fr. olere to smell.]
Ol'1-dous (1-dis.), Having a strong, disagrecable smell; fetid. [Obs.]

Ol'1-fant (50'I-fant), n. [OF.] 1. An elephant. [Obs.]
2. An ancient horn, made of ivory.
Ol'1-gan'drous (50'I-gan'dris), a. [Oligo- + Gr. ἀνρα, ἀνδρός, man, male.] (Bot.) Having few stamens.
Ol'1-gan'drhous (this), a. [Oligo- + Gr. ἀνρα flower.] (Bot.) Having few flowers.
Ol'1-gan'drhous (this), a. [Oligarchy; one of the rulers in an oligarchical government.
Ol'1-gar'chia (50'I-gār'kal), a. Oligarchic. Glover.
Ol'1-gar'chic (*kl·k), a. [Gr. ὁλγαρρικος: cf. Ol'1-gar'chical (*kl·kal), F. oligarchique. See Chioarchy.] Of or pertaining to oligarchy, or government by a few. "Oliqarchical exiles." Jonett (Thucyd.).
Ol'1-gar'chist (51'I-găr'kst.), a. An advocator supporter of oligarchy.

porter of oligarchy. Ol'I-gar'chy (-ky), n.; pl. OligaRches (-kyz). [Gr. ohyap χ a, i ohyo few, little + $\dot{a}_{p}\chi$ e ν to rule, govern: cf. F. oligarchie.] A form of government in which the supreme power is placed in the hands of a few persons; also, those who form the ruling few.

All oligarchies, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list.

list. Ol'I-gist (δ!/I-jYst), n. [See Oligist, a.] (Min.) Hematite or specular from ore ;— prob. so called in allusion to its feelle magnetism, as compared with magnetism.

Ol'I-gist (δ!/I-jYst), α. [Gr. δλέγμστος, superl. of Ol'I-gist(ic', i's'tik), δλέγος few, little: of. διίμστος, little: of. διίμστος, little: of. διίμστος, little: of. διίμστος, little: of. δλέγος, few, little: of. δλέγος, few, little: of. δλέγος, few, little: small.

Ol'I-go-come (κάπ) σ. Γουνία (κάπ) σ. δλέγος, σ. Γουνία (κάπ) σ. δλέγος, σ. Γουνία (κάπ) σ. Γουνία (

Ol'-1go-cone (-sōn), a. [Oligo-+ Gr. καινός new, recent.] (Geol.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, certain strata which occupy an intermediate position between the Eocene and Miocene periods. — n. The Oligocene period. See the Chart of Geology.

|| Ol'-1go-chse'ta (-kō'th), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. δλίγος little, pl., few + χαίτη hair.] (Zoii). An order of Annelida which includes the earthworms and related species.

Ol'-1go-chse (δl'-2g-kōt), a. (Zoii).

Of or pertaining to the Oligocheta.

Ol'-1go-class (-klās), n. [Oligo-+ Gr. κλάσις fracture, fr. κλάν to break.] (Min.)

A triclinic soda-lime feldspar. See Feld-SPAR.

SPAR. .

Ol'1-gom'er-ous (öl'1-gŏm'ĕr-ūs), a.

[Oligo- + Gr. μέρος part.] (Bot.) Having few members in each set of organs; as, an

tew members in each set of organs; as, an oligomerous flower.

Ol'4-go'my-old (δl'1-go'm'-old), a. [Oligo-t-Gr. με, μωνές, a muscle + -old.]

(Anal.) Having few or imperfect syringeal muscles; — said of some passerine birds (Oligomyodi).

muscles; — sand of some passerine brus (Oligomyodi).

Ol'1-go-pot'al-ous (Sl'1-gō-pŏt'al-ūs), a.

Ol'1-go-sep'al-ous (-sēp'al-ūs), a. [Oligo-pet'al-ūs), a.

Ol'1-go-sep'al-ous (-sēp'al-ūs), a. [Oli One of the Oligo-pet al-ūs).

Ol'1-go-sid'er-īte (-sld'ŏr-īt), n. [Oligo-pet'al-ūs), a. [Oligo-pet'al-ūs), a.

pot, a dish of boiled or stewed meat, fr. L. olla a pot, dish. Cf. OLLA, OLLA-FOREDA.] 1. A dish of stewed meat of different kinds. [Obs.]

Besides a good oito, the dishes were triffing.

Evelyn.

2. A mixture; a medley.

3. (Mus.) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

3. (Mus.) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

3. (Mus.) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

4. (Mus.) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

5. (Mus.) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

4. (Mus.) A collection of miscellaneous pieces.

5. (Mus.) A technique of miscellaneous pieces.

5. (Mus.) At computer disease towards the obtany garden.

6. (Mus.) A technique of miscellaneous pieces.

At convenient distance towards the olitory garden. Evelun

At convenient distance towards the olive.
| O-li/va (5-li/va), n. [L. an olive.] (Zoöl.) A genus of polished marine gastroped shells, chiefly tropical, and often beautifully colored.

Ol'1-va'cocous (öl'1-va'shūs), a. [L. oliva olive.] Resembling the olive; of the color of the olive; olive-green.

Ol'1-va-ry (öl'1-và-ry), a. [L. olivarius belonging to olives, fr. oliva an olive: cf. F. olivaire.] (Anal.) Like an olive.

Olivary body (Anat.), an oval prominence on each side of the medulia oblongata; — called also olive.

Olivary body (Anal.), an oval prominence on each side of the medulla oblongata; — called also olive.

Ol't-vas'ter (Ol't-vas'ter), a. [L. oliva olive: cf. F. olivatre.] Of the color of the olive; tawny.

Sir T. Herbert.

Ol'tve (öl'Iv), n. [F., fr. L. oliva, akin to Gr. è\aia.a. See Oliva (Oliva porphyria). (\$\frac{1}{2}\$) tree (Olea Europæa) with small oblong or elliptical leaves, axillary clusters of flowers, and oval, one-seeded drupes. The tree has been cultivated for its fruit for thousands of years, and its branches are the emblems of peace. The wood is yellowish brown and beautifully variogated and beautifully variogated. (b) The fruit of the olive. It has been much improved by cultivation, and is used for making pickles. Olive oil is pressed from its flesh.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) Any shell much reduced. genera; — so called from the form. See OLIVA. (b) The oyster catcher. [Prov. Eng.]

3. (a) The color of the olive, a peculiar dark brownish, yellowish, or tawny green. (b) One of the tertiary colors, composed of violet and green mixed in equal strength and proportion.

4. (Anat.) An olivary body. See under OLIVARY.

5. (Cookery) A small slice of meat seasoned, rolled up, and cooked; as, olives of beef or veal.

To Olive is sometimes used adjectively and in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, olive brown, olive green, olive-colored, olive-skinned, olive crown, olive green, olive-colored, olive sometimes used in Nouthern Europe as a remedy for fevers — olly a breach is possible to the colored of the peace.

of the olive. (b) An Alaxraian hame given to the hard white wood of certain trees of the genus Elsoodendron, and also to the trees themselves.

Ol't-vii (50'1-vii), n. [Cf. F. olivile.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance, obtained from an exudation from the olive, and having a bitter-sweet taste and acid properties. [Written also olivile.] (Grem.) A complex bitter gum, found on the leaves of the olive tree;—called also olivile. Ol't-vine (-vin or -vōn), n. [Cf. F. olivine.] (Min.) A common name of the yellowish green mineral chrysolite, esp. the variety found in eruptive rocks.

Ol'ta (50'1a), n. [See Oliv.] 1. A poot or jar having a wide mouth; a olnerary ura, especially one of baked clay.

2. A dish of stewed meat; an olio; an olla-podrida. [Ol'la-po-dri'da (-pō-drē'dà), n. [Sp., lit., a rotten ot. See Oliv.] 1. A favorite Spanish dish, consisting of a mixture of several kinds of meat chopped fine, and stewed with vegetables.

2. Any incongruous mixture or miscellaneous collec

tion; an cito.

Ol'o-gy (-5-jy), n. [See -LOCY.] A colloquial or humorous name for any science or branch of knowledge.

He had a smattering of mechanics, of physiology, geology, mineralogy, and all other ologies whatsoever.

De Quincey. || **01'pe** (δι'pē), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δλπη.] Originally, a

leather flask or vessel for oils or liquids; afterward, an earthenware vase or pitcher without a spout.

(O-luxa-trum (δ-lūxa-trum), n. [L. holusatrum, olusatrum; olus garden herb + ater black.] (Bot.) An unabelliferous plant, the common Alexanders of Western Europe (Smyrnium Olusatrum).

O-lym'pi-ad (δ-līn'pi-kd), n. [L. olympias, -adit, Gr. δλυμπάς, -άδε, fr. Όλυμπος Olympus, a mountain in Macedonia: cf. F. olympiade.] (Greek Antig.) A period of four years, by which the ancient Greeks reckoned time, being the interval from one celebration of the Olympic games to another, beginning with the victory of Corcebus in the foot race, which took place in the year 776 B. C.; as, the era of the olympiade.

O-lym'pian (-an), β a. [L. Olympius, Olympicus, Gr. O-lym'pia (-pik), β αλυμπος, Όλυμπος, Γολυμπος cf. F. olympique. See OLYMPIAD.] Of or pertaining to Olympius, a mountain of Thessaly, fabled as the seat of the gods, or to Olympia, a small plain in Elis.

Olympic games, or Olympics (Greek Antig.), the greatest of the actival Certical for the section of the actival certical for the section of the section of the actival certical of the section of th

Olympic games, or Olympics (Greek Antiq.), the greatest of the national festivals of the ancient Greeks, consisting of athletic games and races, dedicated to Olympian Zeus, celebrated once in four years at Olympia, and continuing

celebrated once in four years at Olympia, and continuing five days.

O-lym/pl-on'ic (-pl-ōn'lk), n. [Gr. 'Ολυμπιονίκης a conqueror in the Olympic games.] An ode in honor of a victor in the Olympic games. [R.] Johnson. -o'ma (-ō'mā). [Gr. -ωμα, -ώματος.] A suffix used in medical terms to denote a morbid condition of some part, usually some kind of tumor; as in fibroma, glaucoma.

|| Om'a-gra (δm'a-gra), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ωμος shoulder + αγρα scizure.] (Med.) Gout in the shoulder.

O'ma-has' (ό'mà-haz'), n. pl.; sing. Omaha (-hg'). (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians who inhabited the south side of the Missouri River. They are now partly civilized and occupy a reservation in Nebraska.

O-man'der wood' (t-mān'dēr wōdd'). [Etymol. uncertain.] (Bot.) The wood of Diospyros ebenaster, a kind of ebony found in Ceylon.

|| O-ma'sum (t-mā'sūm), n. [L.] (Anat.) The third division of the stomach of runninants. See Mantples, and Illust. under RUMINANT.

Om'ber (tom'dēr: 271), n. [F. hombre, fr. Sp. hom-Om'bre | tom'dēr: 271, n. [F. hombre, fr. Sp. hom-Om'bre | tom'dēr: 271, n. [F. hombre, fr. Sp. hom-Om'bre | tom'der tow, he fails not to make three. Young.

When ombre calls, his hand and heart are free. And, joined to two, he fails not to make three. Young.

Om'bre, n. [F., of uncertain origin.] (Zoöl.) A large Mediterranean food fish (Umbrina cirrhosa): —

Ombre, n. [F., of uncertain origin.] (2οδι.) A large Mediterranean food fish (Umbrina cirrhosa);—called also umbra, and umbrine.

Om-brom'e-ter (ŏm-brōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. δμβρος rain + -meter: cf. F. ombromètre.] (Meteorol.) An instrument for measuring the rain that falls; a rain gauge.

O-me'ga (6-me'ga or ŏ'mē-ga', 277), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δμέγος i. e., the great or long o. Cf. Mickle.] 1. The last letter of the Greek alphabet. See ALPHA.

2. The last; the end; hence, death.

"Omega' thou art Lord," they said.

Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending; hence, the chief, the whole.

The alpha and omega of science. Sir J. Herschel.

The alpha and omega of science.

The alpha and omega of science. Sir J. Herschel.

O-me'goid (-goid), a. [Omega + -oid.] Having the form of the Greek capital letter Omega (1).

Om'e-let (5m'e-let or 5m'let; 277), n. [F. omelette, OF. amelette, alumette, alumetle, perh. fr. L. lamella. Cf. Lamella.] Eggs beaten up with a little flour, etc., and cooked in a frying pan; as, a plain omelet.

O'men (O'men), n. [L. omen, the original form being osmen, according to Varro.] An occurrence supposed to portend, or show the character of, some future event; any indication or action regarded as a foreshowing; a foretoken; a foreboding; a prognostic; a presage; an augury.

Bid go with evil omen, and the brand
Of infamy upon my name.

O'men, v. t. [imp, & p. DMENED (5'mönd); p. pr.
& vb. n. OMENING.] To divine or to foreshow by signs or portents; to have omens or premonitions regarding; to predict; to augur; as, to omen ill of an enterprise.
The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omenad the tragical contents.

O'manad (5'mönd)

The yet unknown verdict, of which, however, all omende the tragical contents.

O'mened ('m'm'nd), a. Attended by, or containing, an omen or omens; as, happy-omened day.

O-men'tal (b-men'tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to an omen or the omental.

O-men'tum (-tim), n.; pl. Omenta (-ta). [L.] (Anat.) A free fold of the peritoneum, or one serving to connect viscera, support blood vessels, etc.; an epiploid.

The The great, or gastrocolic, omentum forms, in most mammals, a great sac, which is attached to the stomach and transverse colom, is loaded with fat, and covers more or less of the intestine; the caul. The lesser, or gastro-hepatic, omentum connects the stomach and liver and contains the hepatic vessels. The gastrosplenic omentum, or ligament, connects the stomach and spleen.

O'mer (G'm'gh'), n. [Cf. Homen.] A Hebrey measure.

commans the inplant vessels. In matter of meritum, or lipament, connects the stomach and spleen.

O'mer (5'm3'), n. [Cf. Homen.] A Hebrew measure, the tenth of an ephal. See EFRIAH. Ez. xvi. 36.

Om'i-let'io-al (5m'i-l8t'i-kai), a. Homiletical. [Obs.]
Om'i-nate (5m'i-l8t'i-kai), a. Homiletical. [Obs.]
Om'i-nate (5m'i-l8t'i-kai), a. [L. ominatus, p. p. of ominari to presage, tr. omen.] To presage; to foreshow; to foretoken. [Obs.]
Om'i-nation (-n8'shun), n. [L. ominatio.] The act of ominating; presaging. [Obs.]
Om'i-nous (5m'i-nus), a. [L. ominatus, fr. omen. See Omen.] Of or pertaining to an omen or to omens; being or exhibiting an omen; significant; portentous;—formerly used both in a favorable and unfavorable sense; now chiefly in the latter; foreboding or foreshowing evil; inauspicious; as, an ominaus dread.

He had a good ominous mame to have mude a peace. Bacon. In the heather worship of God, a sacrifica without a heat

In the heathen worship of God, a sacrifics without a heart as accounted ominous.

- Om'i-nous-ly, adv. - Om'i-nous-ness, n.

O-mis/si-ble (5-mis/si-b'l), a. Capable of being omit-

ted; that may be omitted.

Omission (6-mish'un), n. [L. omissio: cf. F. omission. See Ourn.] 1. The act of omitting; neglect of failure to do something required by propriety or duty. The most natural division of all offenses is into those of omis-ion and those of commission.

Addison.

Addison.

2. That which is omitted or is left undone.

3. That which is omitted or is left undone.

4. That which is omitted or is left undone.

6. The comis'sive (5 mls'siv), a. [See Omit.] Leaving out; omitting.

7. The comit', v. t. [imp. & p. Omitten; p. pr. & vb. n. Omitten.] [L. omittere, omissum; ob (see Om.) + mittere to cause to go, let go, send. See Mission.]

1. To let go; to leave out; to leave unmentioned; not to insert or name: to drop. not to insert or name; to drop.

These personal comparisons I omit.

These personal comparisons I omit. Bacon.

2. To pass by; to forbear or fail to perform or to make use of; to leave undone; to neglect.

Her father omitted nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age.

O-mit'tance (-tans), n. The act of omitting, or the state of being omitted; forbearance; neglect.

Shak.

O-mit'ter (6-mit'tôr), n. One who omits.

Fuller.

Om'ma-tô'al (5m'mā-tô'al), a. (Zoōil.) Of or pertaining to an ommateum.

|| Om'ma-tô'al (m'mā-tô'al), a. (Zoōil.) A compound eye, as of insects and crustaceaus.

|| Om'ma-tô'lum (-tid/I-tim), n.; pl. OMMATIDIA (-A).

as of insects and crustaceaus.

"Om/ma-td/i-um (-tid/i-um), n, ; pl. Omnatidia (-à).

[NL, dim. of dr. δμμα,
-ατος, the eye.] (Zvoit.)

One of the

eye.] (2001.)
One of the
single eyes Three Ommatidia from the Eye of a Beetle
forming the a Corneal Facets i b Crystalline Cones; c Recompound monitorine in the same surrounded by progers of crustaccans, insects, and other invertebrates.
Om'ni-(6ut'ni-). [L. omnis all.] A combining form
denoting all, cerey, ererywhere; as in omnipotent, allpowerful; omnipresent.
Om'ni-bus (6ut'ni-bus), n. [L., for all, dat. pl. from
omnis all. Cf. Bus.] 1. A long four-wheeled carriage,
having seats for many people; especially, one with seats
running lengthwise, used in conveying passengers short
distances.

having seats for many people; especially, one with seats running lengthwise, used in conveying passengers short distances.

2. (Glass Making) A sheet-iron cover for articles in a leer or annealing arch, to protect them from drafts.

Omnibus bill, a legislative bill which provides for a number of miscellaneous enactments or appropriations. [Particmentary Cant. U. S.]—Omnibus box, a large box in a theater, on a level with the stage and having communication with it. [Eng.] Thackers, [Omnibus box, a large box in a classification with it. [Eng.] Thackers, [Omnibus box, a large box in a classification with it. [Eng.] The condition of the corporate of

om.'ni-per-olp'i-ent (-ent), a. [Omni- + percipient.]

Dr. H. More. Om'nl-per-cip'l-ent (-ent), a. Lomne The Arthur Coreciving everything.

Om-nip'o-tence (öm-nip'o-tens), n. [L. omnipotenomip'o-tency (-ten-sy), tia: cf. F. omnipotenomipoteno

omnipotence.

Om-nip'o-tent (om-nip'o-tent), a. [F., fr. L. omnipo-tens, entis; omnis all + potens powerful, potent. See Potent.]

1. Able in every respect and for every work; unlimited in ability; all-powerful; almighty; as, the Being that can create worlds must be omnipotent. God's will and pleasure and his omnipotent power. Sir T. More.

2. Having unlimited power of a particular kind; as,
mnipotent love.

Shak.

The Omnipotent, the Almighty; God. Millo Om-nip'o-tent-ly, adv. In an omnipotent manner.

Om/ni-pres/ence (om/ni-pres/ens), n. [Cf. F. omni-présence.] Presence in every place at the same time; unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

unbounded or universal presence; ubiquity.

His consigneesnes file

Land, sea, and air, and very kind that lives.

Om/ni-pres/en-oy (-en-sy), n. Omnipresence. [Obs.]

Om/ni-pres/ent(-ent), n. [Omni-+ present: cf. F.

com/ni-pres/ent(-ent), n. [Omni-+ present: cf. F.

omnipresent.] Present in all places at the same time;

ubiquitous; as, the comnipresent Jehovah.

Om/ni-pre-sen'tial (-pre-zen'shal), a. Implying universal presence. [E.]

Om mi-pre-sen'tial (-pre-zen'shal), a. Implying universal prosence. [R.] South.
Om'ai-prev'a-lent (-prev'a-lent), a. [Omni-prev'a-lent] Prevalent everywhere or in all things. Fuller.
Om-nis/cience (Gon-nish'ens; 277), n. [Cf. F. omniscience.] The quality or state of being omniscient;
—an attribute peculiar to God. Dryden.
Om-nis/ciency (-m-sy), n. Omniscience.
Om-nis/ciency (-m-sy), n. Omniscience.
om-nis/cient (Sm-nish'ent), a. [Omni-t-L. sciens, entis, p. pr. of scire to know: cf. F. omniscient See Science.] Having universal knowledge; knowing all things; infinitely knowing or wise; as, the omniscient God.—Om-nis/ciently, adv.
For what can scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient (-m-niscient) a. [I. omniscient See

Of God all-seeing, or acceive his hear.

Omniscient?

Omniscious (om-nish'ūs), a. [L. omniscius. See
Omniscient.] All-knowing. [Obs.] Hakewill.
Om'nl-speo'tive (om'nl-spik'tiv), a. [Omnt-t-t.
spectus, p. p. of specere, spicere, to view.] Beholding
everything; capable of seeing all things; all-seeing.
[R.] "Omnispective Power!" Boyse.
Om'nl-um (om'nl-dm), n. [L., of all, gen. pl. of omnisall.] (Eng. Stock Exchange) The aggregate value of
the different stocks in which a loan to government is
now usually funded.

M'Cullock.

M'Cullock.

Now usually funded.

M'Cullock.

Now usually funded.

now usually funded.

Om'ni-um-gath'er-um (-găth'er-um), n. [A macaronic compound of L. omnium, gen. pl. of omnis all, and E. gather.] A miscellaneous collection of things or persons; a confused mixture; a medley. [Collog. & Ilu-Nellaneous College & Ilu-Nellaneous College

morous]
Om-niv'a-gant (5m-niv'a-gant), a. [Omni+L.va-gant, p. pr. of vagari to wander.] Wandering anywhere and everywhere. [R.]
Om-niv'o-ra (-ō-ra), n. pl. [NL. See OMNIVOROUS.]

| Om-niv'o-ra (-ō-ra), n. pl. [NL. See Omnivorous.]
| Zool.] A group of ungulate mammals including the hog and the hippopotanus. The term is also sometimes applied to the bears, and to certain passerine birds.
| Om-niv'o-rous (-rus), a. [L. omnivorus; omnis all + vorare to eat greedily. See Voracious.] All-devouring; eating everything indiscriminately; as, omnivorous vanity; esp. (Zool.), eating both animal and vegetable food. — Om-niv'o-rous-ness, n.
| O'mo-(p'mō-) [Gr. \$\partial \text{pic}\$ the shoulder.] A combining form used in anatomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the shoulder or the scapula.
| O'mo-hy'oid (-h'oid), a. [Omo- + hyoid.] (Anat.)
| Of or pertaining to the shoulder and the hyoid bone; as, the omohyoid muscle.

Of or pertaining to the shoulder and the hyoid bone; as, the omolycoid nuccle.

O'mo-phag'io (-tāj'īk), a. [Gr. ωμοφάγος; ωμός raw + φαγείν to eat.] Eating raw flesh; using uncooked nucat as food; as, omophagic feasts, rites.

Om'o-plate (διν/t-plāt or δ'mb-), n. [F., from Gr. ωμοπλάτη. Bec DNO, and FLATE.] (dnal.) The shoulder blade, or scapula.

O-mos'te-gite (δ-mlos'tb-jit), n. [Omo- + Gr. στέγη a rool.] (Zool.) The part of the carapace of a crustacean situated behind the cervical groove.

O'mo-ster'nal (δ'mb-ster'nal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the omosternum.

O'mo-ster'nal (o'mō-ster'nal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the omosternum.
O'mo-ster'num (-nūm), n. [Omo- + sternum.]
(Anat.) (a) The anterior element of the sternum which projects forward from between the clavicles in many batrachians and is usually tipped with cartilage. (b) In many mammals, an interarticular cartilage, or bone, between the sternum and the clavicle.
Om'pha-cine (δm'fā-sǐn), a. [Gr. δμφάκινος, from δμφάς an unripe grape or olive: of. F. omphacin.] Of, pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit; as, omphacine oil.

pertaining to, or expressed from, all phacine oil.

Om-phal'lo (δm-fäl'lk), a. [Gr. ὁμφαλικός having a boss, bossy, fr. ὁμφαλός the navel. See NAVEL.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the umbilities, or navel.

Om'pha-lo-(1δ-). [Gr. ὁμφαλός the navel.] A combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the umbilicus, or navel.

Om'pha-lo-oele' (-sū'), n. [Gr. ὁμφαλός the navel + κήλη a tumor: cf. F. omphaloele.] (Med.) A hernia at the navel.

xyλη a tumor: cf. F. omphalocèle.] (Med.) A hernia at the navol.

Om'pha-lode (δm'fà-lōd), n. [Omphalo- + Gr. είδος form.] (Bot.) The central part of the hilum of a soed, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the rhaphe or the chalaza; — called also omphalodium.

Om'pha-lo-man'oy (-15-mān'sy), n. [Omphalo- + mancy.] Divination by means of a child's navel, to learn how many children the mother may have.

Crabb.

Om'pha-lo-mes' ar-a'lo (-mb's'-rāf'ls), a. [Omphalo- + mesaraic.] (Anat.) Omphalomesenteric.

Om'pha-lo-mes' ar-a'lo (-mb's'-rōf'ls), a. [Omphalo- + mesenteric.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the umbilious and mesentery; omphalomesaraic; as, the omphalo- + Gr. ψαχή breath, spirt, soul: cf F. omphalo- pryque.] (Eccl. Hist.) A name of the Hesychasts, from their habit of gazing upon the navel.

Om'pha-lop'ter (-tār), in. [Gr. ὁμφαλός the navel + Om'pha-lop'ter (-tār), is. [Gr. ὁμφαλός [Hutton.]] (Dm'pha-log'tor (-tār), is. [Gr. ὁμφαλός [Hutton.]] (-tar). The navel.

Ama:) The navel.

Om/pha-lot'o-my (-löt'ō-my), n. [Gr. δμφαλοτομία;

δμφαλός the navel + τέμνειν to cut: cf. F. omphalotomie.] (Surg.) The operation of dividing the navel-string.

O'my (5'my), a. Mellow, as land. [Prov. Eng.] Ray. On (5n), prep. [OR. on, an, o, a, AS. on, an; akin to D. can, OS. & G. an, OHG. ana, Icel. ā, Sw. â, Goth. ana, Russ. na, L. an., in anhelare to pant, Gr. dya, Zend ana. v195. Cf. A. 1, ANA., ANON.] The general signification of on is situation, motion, or condition with respect to contact or support beneath; as:

1. At, or in contact with, the surface or upper part of a thing, and supported by it; placed or lying in contact with the surface; sa, the book lies on the table, which stands on the fibor of a house on an Island.

I stood on the bridge at midnight. To or against the surface of; — used to indicate the
motion of a thing as coming or falling to the surface of
another; as, rain falls on the earth.

Whoseever shall fall on this stone shall be broken. Matt. xxi. 44 3. Denoting performance or action by contact with the surface, upper part, or outside of anything; hence, by means of; with; as, to play on a violin or piano. Hence, figuratively, to work on one's feelings; to make an impression on the mind.

figuratively, to work on one's feelings; to make an impression on the mind.

4. At or near; adjacent to; — indicating situation, place, or position; as, on the one hand, on the other hand; the fleet is on the American coast.

5. In addition to; besides; — indicating multiplication or succession in a series; as, heaps on heaps; mischief on mischief; loss on loss; thought on thought.

6. Indicating dependence or reliance; with confidence in; as, to depend on a person for assistance; to rely on; hence, indicating the ground or support of anything; as, he will promise on certain conditions; to bet on a horse, 7. At or in the time of; during; as, on Sunday we abstain from labor. See Ar (synonym).

8. At the time of, conveying some notion of cause or motive; as, on public occasions, the officers appear in full dress or uniform. Hence, in consequence of, or following; as, on the ratification of the treaty, the armies were disbanded.

9. Toward; for; — indicating the object of some passion; as, have pity or compassion on him.

10. At the peril of, or for the safety of. "Hence, on thy life." — May the property of the property of the safety of the property.

11. By virtue of; with the pledge of; — denoting a pledge or engagement, and put before the thing pledged; as, he affirmed or promised on his word, or on his honor.

12. To the account of; — denoting imprecation or invocation, or coming to, falling, or resting upon; as, on us be all the blame; a curse on him.

His blood be on us and on our children. Matt. xxvii. 25.

13. In reference or relation to; as, on our part expect

13. In reterence or retainon to; as, on our part expect punctuality; a satire on society.

14. Of. [Obs.] "Be not jealous on me." Shak.

Or have we saten on the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner?

Shak.

Instances of this usage are common in our older writers, and are sometimes now heard in illiterate speech. Occupied with; in the performance of; as, only three officers are on duty; on a journey.
 In the service of; connected with; of the number

of; as, he is on a newspaper; on a committee

 * On and upon are in general interchangeable. I applications upon is more euphonious, and is there of the preferred; but in most cases on is preferable.

on a bowline. (Naul.) Same as ClosentAulen.—On a wind, or On the wind (Naul.), sailing closehauled.—On a sudden. See under Sudden.—On board, On draught, on fire, etc. See under Board, Draught, Fire, etc.—On it, On t, of it. (Obs. or Colloq.) Shak.—On shore, on land; to the shore.—On the road, On the way, On the wing, etc. See under Road, Way, etc.—On to, upon; on; to;—sometimes written as one word, onlo, and usually called a colloquialism; but it may be regarded in analogy with into.

They have added the en plural form on to an elder plural.

Earle

We see the strength of the new movement in the new class of ecclesiastics whom it forced on to the stage.

On, adv. [See On, prep.] 1. Forward, in progression; onward; — usually with a verb of motion; as, move on; go on. "Time glides on." Macaulay.

The path is smooth that leadeth on to danger. Shak.

2. Forward, in succession; as, from father to son, from

3. In continuance; without interruption or ceasing; as, sleep on, take your case; say on; sing on.

4. Adhering; not off; as in the phrase, "He is neither on nor off," that is, he is not steady, he is irresolute.

5. Attached to the body, as clothing or ornament, or for use. "I have boots on."

B. Jonson. He put on righteousness as a breastplate. Is. lix. 17.

6. In progress; proceeding; as, a game is on.

Of is sometimes used as an exclamation, or s command to move or proceed, some verb being understood; as, on, comrades; that is, go on, move on.

On and on, continuously; for a long time together. "Toiling on and on and on." Longfellow.

"Tolling on and on and on." Longfellow.

| On's-get (on's-j\(c)r), n.; pl. L. Onagni (-gri), E. Onagni (CEnothera).

O'nan-ism (S'nkn-Is'm), n. [Onan (Gen. xxxviii. 9)
cf. F. onanisme.] Self-pollution; masturbation.

"O-nap'pe (c-nap'ps), n. (Zoöl.) A nocturnal South American monkey (Callithriz discolor), noted for its agility;—called also ventriloguist monkey.

Once (ons), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) The ounce.

Once (wins), adv. [OR. ones, anes, an adverbial form fr. one, on, an, one. See OMR, wards.] I. By limitation to the number one; for one time; not twice nor any number of times more than one.

number of times more than one.

Ye shall . . . go round about the city once. Josh. vi. 8.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but once in two years. Bacon.

2. At some one period of time; — used indefinitely.

My soul had once some foolish founders for thee. Addison.

That court which we shall once govern.

By. Hall.

3. At any one time; — often nearly equivalent to ever, if ever, or whenever; as, once kindled, it may not be quenched.

nched.

Wilt thou not be made clean? When shall it once be?

Jer. xiii. 27.

To be once in doubt Is once to be resolved.

Once is used as a noun when preceded by this or that; as, this once, that once. It is also sometimes used elliptically, like an adjective, for once-existing. "The once province of Britain." J. N. Pomeroy.

once province of Britain." J. N. Pomeroy.

At once. (a) At the same point of time; immediately; without delay. "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once." Shak. "1... withdrew at once and altogether." Jaffrey. (b) At one and the same time; simultaneously; in one body; as, they all moved at once.—Once and again, once and once more; repeatedly. "A dove sent forth once and again, to spy." Millon.

#On-odd'-um (on-sid'-tum), n. [NL.] (Bot.) A genus of templa orchideacous plants.

"On-odd'4-um (on-sid'1-um), n. of tropical orchidaceous plants, the flower of one species of which (O. Papilio) resembles a butterfly, n. [Gr. öykoc bulk + -graph.] (Physiol.) An instrument for registering the changes observable with an oncometer.

able with an oncometer.

On-com'e-ter (\delta_n-k\delta m'e-t\delta_r),

n. [Gr. \delta_woo bulk + -meter.]

(Physiol.) An instrument for measuring the variations in size of the internal organs of the

measuring the variations in size of the internal organs of the body, as the kidney, spleen, etc.

On-oot'o-my (ôn-kôt'ō-my), n. [Gr. ōyxos bulk, mass + répueu to cut: cf. F. oncotomie.] (Surg.) Oncidium (Oncidium Partie of the principle of an abscess, or the pilio), reduced.

Onde (Snd), n. [AB. anda malice, anger; akin to Icel. andi, önd, breath.] Hatred; fury; envy. [Obs.]

Onde (Snd), n. [AB. anda malice, anger; akin to Icel. andi, önd, breath.] Hatred; fury; envy. [Obs.]

Non' dit' (On' de'). [F.] They say, or it is said.

One ("One.) A suffix indicating that the substance, in the name of which it appears, is a ketone; as, acetone.

One ("Chem.) A termination indicating that the hydrocarbon to the name of which it is affixed belongs to the fourth series of hydrocarbons, or the third series of unsaturated hydrocarbons; as, nonone.

One (wün), a. [CB. one, on, an, AS. än; akin to D. een, OS. ēn, OFries. ēn, ān, G. ein, Dan. een, Sw. en, Icel. etnn, Goth. ains, W. un, Ir. & Gael. aon, L. unus, earlier oinos, oenos, Gr. oiny the ace on dice; cf. Skr., Noxes, Only, Onlon, Unit.] 1. Being a single unit, or entire being or thing, and no more; not multifold; single; individual.

The dream of Pharaoh is one.

Othat we now had here

The dream of Pharach is one. O that we now had here
But one ten thousand of those men in England. Shak.

2. Denote the thousand of those men in England. Solar Science 2. Denoting a person or thing conceived or spoken of indefinitely; a certain. "I am the sister of one Claudio." [Shak.], that is, of a certain man mamed Claudio. 3. Pointing out a contrast, or denoting a particular thing or person different from some other specified; — used as a correlative adjective, with or without the.

From the one side of heaven unto the other. Dent. iv. 32.

4. Closely bound together; undivided; united; constituting a whole.

The church is therefore one, though the members may be Bp. Pearson.

5. Single in kind; the same; a common.

One plague was on you all, and on your lords. 1 Sam. vi. 4.

8. Single; unmarried. [Obs.]

Men may counsel a woman to be one.

Men may counsel a woman to be one. Chaucer.

The ne is often used in forming compound words, the meaning of which is obvious; as, one-armed, one-cilled, one-eyed, one-handed, one-hearted, one-horned, one-dead, one-hearted, one-story, one-syllable, one-stringed, one-winged, etc.

All one, of the same or equal nature, or consequence; as, he says that it is all one what course you take. Shak.—one day. On a certain day, not definitely specified, referring to time past.

With all her band, was following the chase. Spenser.

(b) Referring to future time: At some uncertain day or period; some day.

Well, I will marry one day.

Shak.

One, n.

1. A single unit; as, one is the base of all numbers.

numbers.

2. A symbol representing a unit, as 1, or i.

3. A single person or thing. "The shining ones." Shak.

Bunyan. "Hence, with your little ones." Shak.

He will hate the one, and love the other. Matt. vi. 24.

That we may sit, one on thy right hand, and the other on the first hand, in thy glory.

After one, after one fashion; alike. [Obs.] Chaucer.—At one, in agreement or concord. Bee AT own, in the Vocab.

Ever in one, continually; perpetually; always. [Obs.]

Chaucer.—In one, in union; in a single whole.—One and cas, One by one, singly; one at a time; one after another. "Raising one by one the suppliant crew." Dryden. One (wiln), indef. pron. Any person, indefinitely; a person or body; as, what one would have well done, one should do one's self.

Should do one's sell.

It was well worth one's while. Hawthorne.

Against this sort of condemnation one must steel one's self as one best can.

G. Eliot.

one best can.

One is often used with some, any, no, each, every, such a, many a, another, the other, etc. It is sometimes joined with unother, to denote a reciprocal relation.

When any one heareth the word. Matt. xiii. 19.

She knew every one who was any one in the land of Bohemia.

Compton Reade.

The Peloponnesians and the Athenians fought against one an other.

Jowett (Thucyd.). The gentry received one another. Thackeray

One, v. t. To cause to become one; to gather into a single whole; to unite; to assimilate. [Obe.]
The rich folk that embraced and oned all their heart to treasure of the world.
Chaucer.

The rich folk that embraced and oned all their heart to treasure of the world.

One/ber'ry (wün/bĕr'ry), n. (Bot.) The herb Paris.

See Herb Paris, under Herb.

One'-hand' (-hānd'), a. Employing one hand; as, the one-hand alphabet. See Dactilologi.

One'-horse' (-hōrs'), a. 1. Drawn by one horse; having but a single horse; as, a one-horse carriage.

2. Second-rate; inferior; small. [Slang, U.S.]

O-nei'das (6-ui'dāx), n. pl., sing. Oneida (-dā). (Bilnol.) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting the region near Oneida Lake in the State of New York, and forming part of the Five Nations. Remnants of the tribe now live in New York, Canada, and Wisconsin.

O-nei'ro-orit'io (8-ni/rā-krīt'īk), n. [Cf. F. oneiro-critique. See Oneirocritique. Aldison.

O-nei'ro-orit'io-(krīt'īk), a. [Gr. ovelopertuce; O-nei'ro-orit'io-(krīt'īk), b ovelope a dream + purios critical, fr. spiweuv to discern.] Of or pertaining to the interpretation of dreams.

O-nei'ro-orit'io-(krīt'īks), preting dreams.

O-nei'ro-orit'io-(krīt'īks), preting dreams.

O-nei'ro-orit'io-(krīt'īks), n. [Gr. ōwelope a dream + manucy.] Divination by means of dreams. De Quincey.

O'nei-ros'oo-pist (ö'mi-rōs'kō-pīst), n. One who interprets dreams.

O'nei-ros'oo-pist (ö'mi-rōs'kō-pīst), n. One who interprets dreams.

O'nel-ros'co-pust (o'ni-los ao-post)...

O'nel-ros'co-py (-pÿ), n. [Gr. ŏνειρος a dream + scopy.] The interpretation of dreams.
O'nel-ness (whit'n-nes), n. The state of being one or single. [Obs.]
One'ly (ön'lÿ), a. See Onlx. [Obs.]
Spenser.
One'ment (whit'ment), n. The state of being at one or reconded. [Obs.]
One'noss, n. The state of being one; singleness in number; individuality; unity.
Our God is one, or rather very oneness. Hooker.
On'Ara-rv (ön'ēr-ā-rÿ), a. [L. onerarius, fr. onus,

On'or-a-ry (on'or-a-ry), a. [L. onerarius, fr. onus, oneris, load, burden: cf. F. oneraire.] Fitted for, or

oneris, load, burden: cf. F. onéraire.] Fittel for, or carrying, a burden.
On'er-ate (-āt), v.t. [imp. & p. p. Onerateo (-āt'ēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Oneratus.] [L. oneratus. p. p. of onerare.] To load; to burden. [Obs.] Recon.
On'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. The act of loading. [Obs.]
On'er-ous (5n'êr-5a), a. [L. onerosus, fr. onus, oneris, a load, burden: cf. F. onéreux.] Burdensome; oppressive. "Too onerous a solicitude." I Taylor.
Onerous cause (Scote Law), a good and legal consideration: — opposed to gratuitous.

Buon: — opposed to gratuitous.

On'er-ous-ly, adv. In an onerous manner.
Ones (5ns), adv. Once. [Obs.] Chaucer.
One'self' (win'self'), pron. A reflexive form of the indefinite pronoun one. Commonly written as two words, one's self.

One's self (or more properly oneself), is quite a modern form In Elizabethan English we find a man's self = one's self. Morris

One—sided (win'sided), a. 1. Having one side only, or one side prominent; hence, limited to one side; partial; unjust; unfair; as, a one-sided view or statement. "Unguarded and one-sided language." T. Arnold.
2. (Bot.) Growing on one side of a stem; as, one-sided

flowers. One-sid'ed-ly, adv. — One-sid'ed-ness, n. On-sthe' (on-eth'), adv. Scarcely. See Unnethe.

On'go'ing $(\delta n'g\delta'Ing)$, n. The act of going forward; progress; (pl.) affairs; business; current events.

The common ongoings of this our commonplace world, and veryday life.

Prof. Wilson

The common ongoings of this our commonplace worm, and everyday life.

On'guent (on'gwent), n. [F.] An unguent.
On'-hang'er (on'häng'ēr), n. A hanger-on.
On'ion (thrytin), n. [F. ognon, fr. L. unio oneness, unity, a single large pearl, an onion. See Ong. Union.]
(Bot.) A lillaceous plant of the genus Allium (d. cepa), having a strong-flavored bulb and long hollow leaves; also, its bulbous root, much used as an article of food. The name is often extended to other species of the genus.
Onion flath (Zoöl.), the grenadler.—Onion fly (Zoöl.), a dipterous insect whose larva feeds upon the onion; especially, Anthomola (Zool.), a name given to several species of the genus Allium.
Onivorit'io (8-nivō-krivīvīk), a.
See Onencourtru.

ee Onemcontric.

On'll-ness (Gnit-nes), n. The
minic ceparum); b
tate of being alone. [Obs.]

On-loft' (On-loft'), adv. Aloft; above ground. [Obs.]

She kept her father's life onlost

On'-look'er (5n'186k'ër), n. A looker-on.
On'-look'ing, a. Looking on or forward.
On'ly (5n'ly), a. [OE. only, anly, onlich, AS. ānlic,

i. e., onelike. See ONE, and LIKE, a.] 1. One alone; single; as, the only man present; his only occupation.

2. Alone in its class; by itself; not associated with others of the same class or kind; as, an only child.

3. Hence, figuratively: Alone, by reason of superiority; preëminent; chief. "Motley's the only wear." Shak.
On'ly (Gu'ly), adv. [See ONLY, a.] I. In one manner or degree; for one purpose alone; simply; merely; barely.

nd to be loved himself, needs only to be known. 2. So and no otherwise; no other than; exclusively; solely; wholly. "She being only wicked." Beau. & Fl. Every imagination... of his heart was only evil. Gen. vi. 5.

3. Singly; without more; as, only-begotten.
4. Above all others; particularly. [Obs.]
His most only elected mistress.

Only, conf. Save or except (that); — an adversa-tive used elliptically with or without that, and properly introducing a single fact or consideration.

He might have seemed some secretary or clerk . . is low, flat, unadorned cap . . . indicated that he i

Its might have seemed some secretary or clerk . . . only that his low, flat, unadorned cap . . . indicated that he belonged to the city.

On'o-ce'rin (δη'δ-sδ'r\n), n. [NL. Ononis, the generic name of the plant + L. cera wax.] (Chem.) A white crystalline waxy substance extracted from the root of the leguminous plant Ononis spinosa.

Onol'o-gy (δ-nοl'δ-iβ, n. [Gr. δνος an ass + -logy.]

Foolish discourse. [R.]

On'o-man'(y (δη'δ-inδη's\β), n. [Gr. δνομα name + mancy. [Cf. Nomancy.] Divination by the letters of a name; nomancy. [R.]

On'o-man'(ic (δη'δ-inδη's\β),) a. Of or pertaining to On'o-man'(ic (δη'δ-inδη's\β),) onomancy. [R.]

On'o-man'(ic (δη'δ-inδη's\β),) onomancy. [R.]

On'o-man'(ic (δη'δ-inδη's\β),) (Gr. δνομαστικός, from bouράζειν to name, δνομα name.] (Law) Applied to a signature when the body of the instrument is in another's handwriting.

On'o-man'(ic (-inδη's\β), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δνομαστικός (sc. βιβλίον), fr. δνομαστικός. See Onomas'tic.] A collection of names and terms; a dictionary; specif., a collection of freek names, with explanatory notes, made by Julius Pollux about A. D. 180.

On'o-ma-tech'ny (δη'δ-m\hat-t\β'κ'η\β), n. [Gr. δνομα + τέχνη art.] Prognostication by the letters of a name. On'o-ma-tol'o-gist (-tol'δ-jist), n. One versed in the history of names.

istory of names.

Southey.

On'o-ma-tol'o-gy (-jỹ), n. [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος + οσy.] The science of names or of their classification.

On'o-ma-tol'o-gy (-jy), n. [Gr. δυομα, δυόματος †
-logy.] The science of names or of their classification.
O-nom'a-tope (δ-nōm'ā-tōp), n. [See ΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΓΕΙΑ.]
An imitative word; an onematopeetic word.
On'o-mat'o-pey'al. (διν'δ-mā'tō-pē'yal. L. -pē'l-ā), n.
[L., fr. Gr. δυοματοποιία; δυομα, δυόματος, a name †
ποιεῦν to make.] (Philol.) The formation of words in imitation of sounds; a figure of speech in which the sound of a word is imitative of the sound of the thing which the word represents; as, the buzz of bees; the hiss of a goose; the crackle of fire.

The las been maintained by some philologists that

If It has been maintained by some philologists that all primary words, especially names, were formed by imitation of natural sounds.

an primary worts, especially names, were formed by initiation of natural sounds.

On'o-mat'o-post'lo (-pō-t'lk), a. On omatopoetic. Whitney, On'o-mat'o-po-st'lo (-pō-t'lk), a. Of or pertaining to onomatopoetia; characterized by onomatopoetia; imitative; as, an onomatopoetic writer or word. Earle. On'o-mat'o-py (-māt'o-py), n. Onomatopoetia.

O-nom'o-man'oy (5-nōm'o-mān's), n. Bee Onomanc.
On'on-da'gas (On'on-da'ga's), n. pl.; sing. Onomatopoetia (-gà). (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians formerly inhabiting what is now a part of the State of New York. They were the central or head tribe of the Five Nations.

On'rush' (5n'rōsh'), n. A rushing onward.
On'set' (5n'sōt'), n. [On + set.] 1. A rushing or setting upon; an attack; an assault; a storming; especially, the assault of an army.

Milton.

Of both your armics.

Who on that day the word of onset gave. Wordsworth.

Who on that day the word of onset gave. Wordssearth.

2. A setting about; a beginning. [Obs.] Shak.
There is anrely no greater wisdom than well to time the beginnings and onsets of things.

There is surely no greater wission what it is a factor.

3. Anything set on, or added, as an ornament or as a usoful appendage. [Obs.]

2. To set about; to begin. [Obs.]

3. To set about; to begin. [Obs.]

4. To set about; to begin. [Obs.]

5. In a taught, slaught. [Or sight, slath, slaughter. See Slaughters 1. An attack; an onset; esp., a furious or murderous attack or assault.

By storm and onslaught to proceed. Hundbras.

2. A bloody fray or battle. [Scot.] Jamieson.

2. A bloody fray or battle. [Scot.] Jamieson.

On'steed. (5n'st&d.), n. [Possibly a corruption of homestead.] A single farmhouse; a steading. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Grose. Jamieson.

homestend.] A single farmhouse; a steading. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Grosse. Jamieson.
On'to (6n't56), prep. [On + to. Cf. Invo.] On the top of; upon; on. See On to, under On, prep.
On'to gen'e-sis (6n't5-jën's-sis), in. [See Chyrology, On-tog'e-ny (6n-t5)'ë-ny), and Genesis.
[Biol. The history of the individual development of an organism; the history of the evolution of the germ; the development of an individual organism,—in distinction from phylogeny, or evolution of the tribe. Called also hencements becomes henogenesis, henogeny.

On'to-ge-net'io (on'th-je-net'lk), a. (Biol.) Of or

On'to-ge-net'lo (ön'th-jk-nët'lk), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to ontogenesis; as, ontogenetic phenomens.—On'to-gen'to (ön'th-jän'lk), a. (Biol.) Ontogenetic. On'to-log' (o.10)'th), a. (Diol.) Ontogenetic. On'to-log' (o.10)'th), a. (Diol.) Ontogenetic. On'to-log' (o.10)'th), a. (Cf. F. ontologique.] Of or pertaining to ontology.
On'to-log' (o.10), adv. In an ontological manner.
On'to-log' (o.10), adv. In an ontological manner.
On-tol'o-gist (ön-töl'b-jist), n. [Cf. F. ontologiste.]
One who is versed in or treats of ontology. Edin. Rev.
On-tel'o-gy (-jÿ), n. [Gr. övra the things which exist (pl. neut. of &v. övror, being, p. pr. of elvas to be) +

-logy: cf. F. ontologie.] That department of the science of metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essential properties and relations of all beings, as such, or the principles and causes of being.

|| O'nus (O'nus), n. [L.] A burden; an obligation.

|| Onus proband (prò-bhn'dl) [L.], obligation to furnish evidence to prove a thing; the burden of proof.

On'ward (Su'wērd), a. 1. Moving in a forward direction; tending toward a contemplated or desirable end; forward; as, an onward course, progress, etc.

2. Advanced in a forward direction or toward an end. Within a white, Philozonus came to see how onward the fruits were of his friend's labor.

On'ward, adv. Toward a point before or in front; forward; progressively; as, to move onward.

Not one looks backward, onward still he goes.

On'ward-ness, n. Progress; advancement.

On'ward, adv. Toward a point before or in front; forward; progressively; as, to move onward.

Not one looks backward, onward still he goes. Pope.
On'ward.ness, n. Progress; advancement.
On'wards (διν'wördz), adv. [See -wans.] Onward.
On'y (διν'y), a. Any. [Obs.]
Chaucer.
On'y-Oha (διπ'ι-kλ), n. [NL., from L. onyx., yechis, onyx, also, a kind of mussel, Gr. öννξ. -υχος. See Onyx.]
1. An ingredient of the Mosaic incense, probably the operculum of some kind of stromhus. Ez. xxx. 34.
2. The precious stone called onyz. [R.]
O-nyoh'-a (5-πΙκ'ι-λ), n. [NL. See Onyx.] (Med.)
(a) A whitlow. (b) An affection of a finger or toe, attended with ulceration at the base of the nail, and terminating in the destruction of the nail.
On'y-ohoph'o-ra (διπ'ι-κδ-ιπκι'ι-κ), n. [Gr. δινξ. δινυχο, a finger nail + -mancy: cf. F. onychomancie.]
Divination by the nails.

| On'y-ohoph'o-ra (διπ'ι-κδ-ιπκι'ι-κ), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. δινξ. δινυχο, a claw + φέρειν.] (Zooil.) Malacopoda.
O'nyx (δ'n'lks or διπ'lks: 277), n. [L., fr. Gr. δινξ. claw, finger nail, a velned gem. See Natl. and cf. Onyx Cha.] (Min.) Chalcedony in parallel layers of different shades of color. It is used for making cameon, the figure being out in one layer with the next as a ground.
Onyx marble, a banded variety of marble or calclum carbonate resembling onyx. It is obtained from Mexico.
OC (5), a. One. [Obs.]
| O'd' (5'd), n. [Hawaiian.] (Zoöi.) A beautiful bird (Moho nobitis) of the Hawaiian Islands. It yields throlliant yellow feathers formerly used in making the royal robes. Called also yellow-tufted honeysucker.
| O'd' c'd' o'n un (g'd-g'sin'-tim), n.; pl. Occa(A.) [NL, fr. Gr. φόν an egg + olsos a house.] (Zooil.) One of the special zooids, or celle, of Bryozoa, destined to receive and develop voa; an ovicell. See Bryozoa.

O'd' gon'-um (6'd-g'sin't-tim), n.; pl. Locachine, or origin, of the ova.
| O'd' g' o'd' o'n un (g'd-g's'n't-tim), n.; pl. Locachine, or origin, of the ova.

origin, of the ova.

"O'8-go'n1-um(v'6-go'n1-um), n.; pl. L. O'800nia (-\$\frac{1}{4}),
E. O'80nia (-\$\frac{

r. obstine. So named from its resemblance to the rot of fish.] (Geol.) A variety of limestone, consisting of small round grains, resembling the rot of a fish. It sometimes constitutes extensive beds, as in the European Jurassic.

ee the Charl of Grotooy.

O'd-Hrio (3'd-Hr'1k), a. [Cl. F. oölithique.] Of or crtaining to oölite; composed of, or resembling, oölite.

O'd-log'lo-al (5'd-löj'l-kal), a. (Zoöl.) Of or per-

pertaining to oölite; composed of, or resembning, consections of the series of the se

+ φεριόν U bear + εκτυκή a totaing dut.] (603.9.)
O'd-phor'io (5'6-för'ik), a. (Bot.) Having the nature
of, or belonging to, an objulore.
|| O'd-phor'id'1-um (δ'6-fö-r'id'1-um), n., pl. L. ΟδεποRIDIA (-å), Ε. Οδεποπιστισιε (-ħuz). [NL., dim. φισφόρος. See Οδεποπιστισιε (-ħuz). [NL., the macrosporangium
or case for the larger kind of spores in heterosporous
flowerless plants.
|| O'd-pho-n't'is (-ri'tīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. φόν egg +
φέρειν to bear + -tits.] (Med.) Ovaritis.
O'd-phyte (δ'd-fitt), n. [Gr. φόν an egg + φυτόν a
plant.] (Bot.) Any plant of a proposed class or grand
division (collectively termed οδρημέες or Ο΄ρημία), which
have their sexual reproduction accomplished by motile
antherozoids acting on oбspheres, either while included
in their oбgonia or after exclusion.

**This class was at first called Ossporew, and is
**This class was at first called Ossporew, and is

This class was at first called Cosporez, and is made to include all algæ and fungi which have this kind

or reproduction, however they may differ in all other respects, the contrasted classes of Thallophytes being Protophytes, Zygophytes, and Carpophytes. The whole system has its earnest advocates, but is rejected by many botanists. See Carpophyte.

O'8-phyt'ic (0'5-fit'lk), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining

to an offilyte.

O-B'ri-al (h-5'ri-al), n. (Zoöl.) A wild, bearded sheep inhabiting the Ladakh mountains. It is reddish brown, with a dark beard from the chin to the clost.

O'6-sperm (o'6-sperm), n. [Gr. 450 an egg + E. sperm.] (Riol.) The ovum, after fusion with the spermatozoon in impregnation.

O'6-sphere (-aGr.), n. [Gr. 450 an egg + E. sphere.]

1. (Rol.) An unfertilized, rounded mass of protoplasm, produced in an oбgonium.

The After being fertilized by the access of anthero-zolds it becomes covered with a cell wall and develops into an obspore, which may grow into a new plant like

the parent.

2. (Bot.) An analogous mass of protoplasm in the ovule of a flowering plant; an embryonic vesicle. Goodale.

O'8-spo-ran'gi-um (-spō-răn'ji-um), n.; pl. L. O'8-FORANGIA (-à), E. O'8-FORANGIAS (-\delta \), L. (Bot.) An o'8-gonium; also, a case containing oval or rounded spores of some other kind than o'8-pores.

O'8-spore (-spōr), n. [Gr. \(\phi\)\)o's m egg + \(\sigma\)ropes as ecd.] (Bot.) (a) A special kind of spore resulting from the fertilization of an o'8-phere by antherozoids. (b) A fertilized o'8-sphere in the ovule of a flowering plant.

O'8-spor'lo (-spŏr'lk), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to an o'8-pore.

an obspore.

O-ba'te-gite (5-5a'tē-jit), n. [Gr. $\psi \acute{o}\nu + \sigma \tau \acute{e}\gamma \eta$ a roof.] (Zoöl.) One of the plates which in some Crustacea inclose a cavity wherein the eggs are hatched.

close a cavity when a cavity when Both the ca (676-the ca). Pl. O o The cac (-sē). [NL., fr. Gr. ψόν an egg + θήκη a case.] (Ζοϋλ.) An egg case. entrecially case, especially those of many kinds of mol-lusks, and of some insects, as the cockroach. Cf. Occum.



Obthecm of a marine Gastropod (Fulgur); a Side view of a single Obtheca containing the young; b Profile view of four Obthe-cm with a part of the Stem.

the cockroach.

Ct. Ogcur.

O-8t'i-0oid (5-8t'i-koid), in. [Gr. \$\phi\text{or}\text{

The latent rill, scarce oozing through the grass. Thomson.

2. Fig.: To leak (out) or escape slowly; as, the secret oozed out; his course oozed out: his course oozed out.

Ooze, r. t. To cause to ooze.

O'E-20'a (5'0-20's), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. &oo an egg + &oo an animal.]

Ooz'y (502'y), a. Miry; containing soft mud; resembling ooze; as, the oozy bed of a river.

O-pa'cate (5-pa'kāt), r. t. [L. opacatus, p. p. of opacare.] To darken; to cloud. [Obs.]

O-pac'ty (5-pa'rty), n. [L. opacitas: cf. F. opacat.

1. The state of being opaque; the quality of a body which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency; opaqueness.

which renders it impervious to the rays of light; want of transparency; opaqueness.

2. Obscurity; want of clearness.

3. Obscurity; want of clearness.

4. Opaque. [R.] Milton.—O-pa'cous-ness, n. [R.]

4. Opaque. [R.] Milton.—O-pa'cous-ness, n. [R.]

5. Opad'u-lar (c-pāk'\(\frac{1}\) lēr), a. Opaque. [ths.] Sterne.

6. Opah (d'p'a), n. (Zoöl.) A large oceanic fish (Lampris guttatus), inhabiting the Atlantic Ocean. It is remarkable for its brilliant colors, which are red, green, and blue, with that of purple and

tints of purple and gold, covered with round silvery spots. Called also king of



Called also king of the herrings.

O-pake' (δ-pāk'), a. See Oraqua.

O'pai (δ'pai), n. [L. opaius: cf. Gr. ὁπάλλιος, Skr. upaia a rock, stone, precious stone: cf. F. opaie.] (Min.) A mineral consisting, like quartz, of silica, but inferior to quartz in hardness and specific gravity.

quartz in hardness and specific gravity.

The precious opal presents a peculiar play of colors of delicate tints, and is highly esteemed as a gem. One kind, with a varied play of color in a reddish ground, is called the harlequin opal. The fire opal has colors like the red and yellow of flame. Common opal has a milky appearance. Mentitie is a brown impure variety, occurring in concretions at Menimontant, near Paris. Other varieties are cacholong, girasol, hydite, and geyerite.

O'pal-esce' (-ës'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. OPALESCED (-ëst'); p. pr. & vb. n. OPALESCENG (-ës'sing).] To give forth a play of colors, like the opal.

O'pal-es'oance (5 pal-ës'sens), n. (Min.) A reflection of a milky or pearly light from the interior of a mineral, as in the moonstone; the state or quality of being opal-

as in the moonstone; the state or quality of being opalescent.

O'pal-es'cent (-sent), a. Reflecting a milky or pearly light from the interior; having an opaline play of colors.
O'pal-ine (5'pal-in), a. [Cf. F. opalin.] Of, pertaining to, or like, opal in appearance; having changeable colors like those of the opal.
O'pal-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Opalize (-iz), p. pr. & vb. n. O'pal-izing.] [Cf. F. opalize.] To convert into opal, or a substance like opal.
O-pal'o-type (5-pal'5-tip), n. [Opal + -type.] (Photog.) A picture taken on "milky "glass.
O-paque' (5-pak'), a. [F., fr. L. opacus. Cf. Oracous.]
1. Impervious to the rays of light; not transparent; as, an opaque substance.
2. Obscure; not clear; unintelligible. [Colloq.]
O-paque', n. That which is opaque; opacity. Young.
O-paque', no. That which is opaque; opacity. Young.
O-paque', no. That which is opaque; opacity. Young.
O-paque', no. That which is opaque; opacity. Young.
O-paque'ness, n. The state or quality of being impervious to light; opacity.
Ope (Op), a. Open. [Poetic]

Spenser.

O-paque', n. That which is opaque; opaque' O-paque'ness, n. The state or quality of b ous to light; opacity. Dr Ope (5p), a. Open. [Poetic] On Sunday heaven's gate stands ope. Spenser

Ope, v. t. & i. To open. [Poetic]

Wilt thou not ope thy heart to know What rainbows teach and sunsets show? Emerson

With thou not ope thy heart to know What rainbows teach and sunsets show? Emerson.

O-peido-scope (5-pidd5-ak5p), n. [Gr. 5\psi, \delta \pides, \delta \pides, \delta \text{vide}, \text{vi

 Free to be used, enjoyed, visited, or the like; not private; public; unrestricted in use; as, an open library, museum, court, or other assembly; liable to the approach, trespass, or attack of any one : unprotected : exposed.

trespass, or attack of any one; unprotected; exposed.

If Demetrius . . . have a matter against any man, the law is open and there are deputies.

The service that I truly did his life.

Hath left me open to all injuries.

Shak.

3. Free or cleared of obstruction to progress or to view; accessible; as, an open tract; the open sea.

4. Not drawn together, closed, or contracted; extended; expanded; as, an open hand; open arms; an open flower; an open prospect.

Each, with open arms, embraced her chosen knight. Dryden Each, with open arms, embraced her chosen knight. Dryden.

5. Hence: (a) Without reserve or false pretense; sincere; characterized by sincerity; unfeigned; frank; also, generous; liberal; bounteous;—applied to personal appearance, or character, and to the expression of thought and feeling, etc.

With aspect open, shall erect his head.
The Moor is of a free and open nature.
French are always open, familiar, and talkative. (b) Not concealed or secret; not hidden or disguised; exposed to view or to knowledge; revealed; apparent; as, open schemes or plans; open shame or guilt.

His thefts are too open.

That I may find him, and with secret gaze
Or open admiration him behold.

6. Not of a quality to prevent communication, as by closing water ways, blocking roads, etc.; hence, not frosty or inclement; mild;—used of the weather or the climate; as, an open season; an open winter.

7. Not settled or adjusted; not decided or determined; not closed or withdrawn from consideration; as,

an open account; an open question; to keep an offer or

mined; not closed or withdrawn from consideration; as, an open account; an open question; to keep an offer or opportunity open.

8. Free; disengaged; unappropriated; as, to keep a day open for any purpose; to be open for an engagement.

9. (Phon.) (a) Uttered with a relatively wide opening of the articulating organs; — said of vowels; as, the āin fär is open as compared with the ā in sāy. (b) Uttered, as a consonant, with the oral passage simply narrowed without closure, as in uttering s.

10. (Mus.) (a) Not closed or stopped with the finger; — said of the string of an instrument, as of a violin, when it is allowed to vibrate 'hroughout its whole length. (b) Froduced by an open string; as, an open tone.

The open air, the air out of doors.—Open chain. (Chem.) See Closed chain, under Chain.—Open crimit (Elec.), a conducting circuit which is incomplete, or interrupted at some point;—opposed to an uninterrupted, or closed circuit.—Open communion, communion in the Lord's supper not restricted to persons who have been baptized by immersion. Cl. Close communion; under Closs, a.—Open dispasson (Mus.), a certain stop in an organ, in which the pipes or tubes are formed like the mouthplece of a flageolet at the end where the wind enters, and are open at the other end.—Open fash (Fort.), the part of the flank covered by the orillon.—Open-front furnace (Metal.), a blast furnace having a forehearth.—Open harmony (Mus.), har-

mony the tones of which are widely dispersed, or separated by wide intervals. — Open hawse (Naul.), a hawse in which the cables are parallel or alightly divergent. Of. Foul hawse, under Hawss. — Open hearth (Metal.), the shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace, — Open-hearth has hearth (Metal.), the shallow hearth of a reverberatory furnace, — Open-hearth france, a reverberatory furnace; app., a kind of reverberatory furnace in which the fuel is gas, used in manufacturing steel. — Open-hearth process (Steel Manuf.), a process by which methed cast iron is converted into steel by the addition of wrought from, or from ore and manganese, and by exposure to heat in an open-hearth furnace: — also called the Siemens-Martin about a popen-hearth process: — also called Siemens-Martin steel. — Open newsl. (Arch.) See Hollow newel, under Hollow. — Open pipe (Mus.), a pipe open at the top. It has a pitch about an octave higher than a closed spipe of the same length. — Open timber roof (Arch.), a roof of which the constructional parts, together with the under side of the covering, or its limit, gare treated ornamentally, and left to form the celling of an apartment below, as in a church, a public hall, and the like. — Open to used in many compounds, most of which are self-explaining; as, open-breasted, open-minded.

Syn. — Unclosed; uncovered; unprotected; exposed; lain; apparent; obvious; evident; public; unreserved; Irank; sincere; undissembling; artless. See Candin, and Inservous.

and INGENUOUS.

O'pen (ō'p'n), n. Open or unobstructed space; clear land, without trees or obstructions; open ocean; open water. "To sail into the open." Jowett (Thucyd.).

Then we got into the open. W. Black.
In open, in full view; without concealment; openly.

Beau. & Fl.

Beau. & Fl.

[Obs.] Beau. & Fl.
O'pen, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ofenen (5'p'nd); p. pr.
& vh. n. Ofening.] [AS. openian. See Ofen, a.] I. To make or set open; to render free of access; to unclose; to unbar; to unlook; to remove any fastening or covering from; sa, to open a door; to open a box; to open a room; to open a letter.

And all the windows of my heart
I open to the day.

2. To spread; to expand; as, to open the hand.
3. To disclose; to reveal; to interpret; to explain.

The king opened himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death.

Bacon.

Unto thee have I opened my cause. Jer. xx. 12.
While he opened to us the Scriptures. Luke xxiv. 32.

4. To make known; to discover; also, to render available or accessible for settlement, trade, etc.

The English did adventure far for to open the North parts of merica.

Abp. Abbot.

5. To enter upon; to begin; as, to open a discussion; to open fire upon an enemy; to open trade, or correspondence; to open a case in court, or a meeting.

6. To loosen or make less compact ; as, to open matted cotton by separating the fibers.

To open one's mouth, to speak. — To open up, to lay open; to discover; to discover.

Open; to discover; to discover.

Poetry that had opened up so many delightful views into the character and condition of our "bold peasantry, their country's relie".

Prof. Wilson.

O'pen, v. i. 1. To unclose; to form a hole, breach, or gap; to be unclosed; to be parted.

The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the ompany of Abiram.

Pr. evi. 17.

The earth opened and swallowed up Dathan, and covered the company of Abiram.

2. To expand; to spread out; to be disclosed; as, the harbor opened to our view.

3. To begin; to commence; as, the stock opened at par; the battery opened upon the enemy.

4. (Sporting) To bark on scent or view of the game.

O'pen-air' (-\$r'), a. Taking place in the open air; outdoor; as, an open-air game or meeting.

O'pen-bill' (-bil'), n. (Zoid.) A bird of the genus Anatomus, allied to the stork; — so called because the two parts of the bill touch only at the base and tip. One species inhabits India, another Africa. Called also open-beak. See Illust. (m), under Bark.

O'pen-of (5'p'n-6'r), n. One who, or that which, opens.

"True opener of my eyes."

O'pen-open' (-lu'), a. With eyes widely open; watchful; vigilant.

O'pen-hand'ed (-händ'éd), a. Generous; liberal; munificent. — O'pen-hand'ed-ness, n. J. S. Mill.

O'pen-head'ed (-härt'éd), a. Bareheaded. [Ous.]

O'pen-head'ed (-härt'éd), a. Candid; frank; generous. Dryden. — O'pen-heart'ed-ness, n. Vallon.

O'pen-ing, n. 1. The act or process of opening; a beginning; commencement; first appearance; as, the opening of a speech.

The emening of your glory was like that of light. Dryden.

Open-man, opening; commencement; man opening of a speech.

The opening of your glory was like that of light. Dryden.

The opening of your glory was like that of light. Dryden.

2. A place which is open; a breach; an aperture; a gap, cleft, or hole.

We saw him at the opening of his tent.

Shak.

3. Hence: A vacant place; an opportunity; as, an opening for business. [Collog.] Dickens.
4. A thinly wooded space, without undergrowth, in the midst of a forest; as, oak openings. [U.S.] Cooper.

Open-ly, adv. [AS. openlice.] 1. In an open manner; publicly; not in private; without secrecy.

grossly and openly do many of us contradict the precepts gospel by our ungodliness! Tillotson.

crow grossy and openly do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness! Tilluston.

2. Without reserve or disguise; plainly; evidently.

My love . . shall show itself more openly. Shak.

O'pen-mouthed' (-mouthd'), a. Having the mouth open; gaping; hence, greedy; clamorous. L'Estrange.

O'pen-work' (-wdrk'), n. 1. Anything so constructed or manufactured (in needlework, carpentry, metal work, etc.) as to show openings through its substance; work that is perforated or pierced.

2. (Mining) A quarry; an open cut. Raymond.

O'p'er-a (5)'f's-b), n. [It., fr. opera work, composition, opposed to an improvisation, fr. L. opera pains, work, fr. opus, operis, work, labor: cf. F. opéra. See

OFERATE.] 1. A drama, either tragic or comic, of which music forms an essential part; a drama wholly or mostly sung, consisting of recitative, arias, choruses, dueta, trice, etc., with orchestral accompaniment, preludes, and interludes, together with appropriate costumes, scenery, and action; a lyric drama.

2. The score of a musical drama, either written or in print; a play set to music.

3. The house where operas are exhibited

print; a play set to music.

3. The house where operas are exhibited.

|| Opéra boufis [F. opéra opera + bouffe comic, It. buffe], || Opéra boufis [F. opéra opera + bouffe comic, It. buffe], || Opéra boufis [It.], light, farcical, butfesque opera. — Opera bouse, a partially inclosed portion of the suddiction of an opera house for the use of a small private party. — || Opéra comique [F.], comic or humorous opera. — Opera fanne, a light Hannel, highly finished. Knipht. — Opera fanne, a light Hannel, highly finished. Knipht. — Opera fannel, sometimes seen in hotbouses. It has curious howers which have some resemblance to a ballet dancer, whence the popular name. Called also dancing with. — Opera glass, a short telescope with concave eye lenses of low power, usually made double, that is, with a tube and set of glasses for each eye; a lorgette; — so called because adapted for use at the opera, theater, etc. — Opera hat, a gentleman's folding hat. — Opera house, specifically, a theater devoted to the performance of operas. — || Opera condition of the opera condition of



for measuring work dene, especially for ascertaining the number of rotations made by a machine or wheel in manufacturing cloth; a counter.

Op'er-ane (Op'er-ans), \ n. The act of operating or Op'er-ane (Op'er-ans), \ working; operation. [R.] Op'er-and (-and), n. [From neuter of L. operandus, gerundive of operari. See Operate.] (Math.) The symbol, quantity, or thing upon which a mathematical operation is performed; — called also faciend.

Op'er-ant (-ant), a. [L. operans, p. pr. of operari. See Operate.] Operative. [R.] Shak. — n. An operative person or thing. [R.]

Op'er-ate (-at), n. i. [imp. & p. p. Operate. [A't&d); p. pr. & vb. n. Operatins.] [L. operatus, p. p. of operari to work, fr. opera, operis, work, labor; akin to Skr. apas, and also to G. üben to exercise, OHG. ubben, Icel. sg/a. Cf. Inude, Maneuver, Ure.] 1. To perform a work or labor; to exert power or strength, physical or mechanical; to act.

2. To produce an appropriate physical effect; to issue

meenancal; to act.

2. To produce an appropriate physical effect; to issue in the result designed by nature; especially (Med.), to take appropriate effect on the human system.

3. To act or produce effect on the mind; to exert moral power or influence.

moral power or influence.

The virtues of private persons operate but on a few. Atterbury.

A plain, convincing reason operates on the mind both of a learned and ignorant heaver as long as they live.

4. (Surg.) To perform some manual act upon a human body in a methodical manner, and usually with instruments, with a view to restore soundness or health, as in amputation, lithotomy, etc.

5. To deal in stocks or any commodity with a view to speculative profits. [Brokers' Cant]

Op'er-ate, v. t. 1. To produce, as an effect; to cause. The same cause would operate a diminution of the value of

same cause would operate a diminution of the value of
A. Hamilton.

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity;

2. To put into, or to continue in, operation or activity; to work; as, to operate a machine.
Op'er-at'io (-āt'lk), a. Of or pertaining to the Op'er-at'io a(-I-kal), opera or to operas; characteristic of, or resembling, the opera.
Op'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. operatio: cf. F. opération.] I. The act or process of operating; agency; the exertion of power, physical, mechanical, or moral.
The pain and schwes caused by manns are the affect of the

The pain and sickness caused by manna are the effects of its peration on the stomach.

Locks. Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual opera-ion, can never attain to perfection.

Dryden

2. The method of working; mode of action.
3. That which is operated or accomplished; an effect brought about in accordance with a definite plan; as, military or naval operations.
4. Effect produced; influence. [Obs.]

The bards . . . had great operation on the vulgar. Fuller.

5. (Math.) Something to be done; some transforma-tion to be made upon quantities, the transformation be-ing indicated either by rules or symbols.
6. (Surg.) Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, to pro-duce a curative or remedial effect, as in amputation, etc.

Calculus of operations. See under CALCULUS.

Op'er-a-tive (op'er-a-tiv), a. [Cf. L. operativus, F. operatif.] 1. Having the power of acting; hence, exerting force, physical or moral; active in the production of effects; as, an operative motive.

It holds in all operative principles. South.

It holds in all operative principles. South.

2. Producing the appropriate or designed effect; efficacious; as, an operative does, rule, or penalty.

3. (Surg.) Based upon, or consisting of, an operation or operations; as, operative surgery.

Op'er-a-tive, n. A skilled worker; an artisan; esp., one who operates a machine in a mill or manufactory.

Op'er-a-tive-ly, adv. In an operative manner.

Op'er-a-tive-ly, adv. In an operative manner.

Op'er-a-tive-ly, one who performs some act upon the human body by means of the hand, or with instruments.

3. A dealer in stocks or any commodity for speculative purposes; a speculator. [Brokers' Cant]

4. (Math.) The symbol that expresses the operation to be performed; — called also factent.

Op'er-a-to-ry (Op'er-a-to-ry), n. A laboratory. [Obs.]

O'per-dle (ö'pèr-k'l), n. [Cf. F. opercule. See OFER-CULUM.] 1. (Anat.) Any one of the bony plates which support the gill covers of fishes; an opercular bone. 2. (Zoöl.) An operculum. O-per'ou-la (5-pèr'kū-la), n. pl. See OFERCULUM. O-per'ou-lar (-lèr), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum.

O-per'ou-lar (-lēr), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum.
O-per'ou-lar (-lēr), a. Of, pertaining to, or like, an operculum.
O-per'ou-lar, n. (Anat.) The principal opercular bone or operculum of fishes.
O-per'ou-lat'ed (-lā'kād), for opercularte to furnish with a lid, fr. operculum lid.] 1. (Bot.) Closed by a lid or cover, as the capsules of the mosses.
2. (Zoūl.) Having an operculum, or an apparatus for protecting the gills; —said of shells and of fishes.
O-per'ou-lifer-ous (-lif'ēr-dis), a. [Operculum + Jerous.] (Zoūl.) Bearing an operculum.
O-per'ou-liform (8-pēr'kū-lī-fōrm or ŏ'pēr-kū'-), a. [L. operculum a cover + -form: cf. F. operculiforme.] Having the form of a lid or cover.
O-per'ou-lig'e-nous (5-pēr'kū-lī-fō-nās), a. [Operculum + genous.] (Zoūl.) Producing an operculum;—said of the foot, or part of the foot, of certain mollusks.
O-per'ou-lum (5-pēr'kū-lūm), n.; pl. L. OPERCULA (-là), E. OPERCULAMS (-lūm), n.; pl. L. OPERCULA (-là), E. OPERCULAMS (-lūm). [L., a cover or lid, fr. operire to cover.] 1. (Bot.) (a) The lid of a pitcherform leaf. (b) The lid of the urnilike capsule of mosses.
2. (Anat.) (a) Any lidlike or operculiform process or art; as, the opercula of a dental follicle. (b) The fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which rotects the gills of most fishes and some amplibians:





leaf. (b) The lid of the urnlike capsule of mosses.

2. (Anat.) (a) Any lidlike or operculiform process part; as, the opercula of a dental follicle. (b) The fold of integument, usually supported by bony plates, which protects the gills of most fishes and some amplibians; the gill cover; the gill lid. (c) The principal opercular bone in the upper and posterior part of the gill cover.

3. (Zoöl.) (a) The lid closing the aperture of various species of shells, as the common whelk. See Illust. of Gastnor-odd. (b) Any lid-shaped structure closing the aperture of a tube or shell.

Opercet'ta (5p'6r-5s'), a. [L. operosus, fr. opera pains, labor, opus, operis, work, labor.] Wrought with labor; requiring labor; hence, tedious; wearisome. "Operose proceeding." Burke. "A very operose calculation." Oper-os'tty (-5s'1-ty), n. [L. operosius.] Laboriousness. [R.]

Oper-ous'tty (-5s'1-ty), a. Operose. [Obs.] Holder.

Op'er-ous'tty (-5s'1-ty), a. Operose. [Obs.] Holder.

Op'er-ous-ly, adv. [Obs.]

Operta'ne-ous, (-ts'n-5-is), a. [L. operaneus; operire to hide.] Concealed; private. [R.]

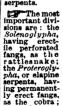
Operta'ne-ous (-ts'n-5-is), a. [L. operaneus; operire to hide.] Concealed; private. [R.]

Operta'ne-ous (tsp'er-us), and Ash Wednesday wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. [Eng.] [c) The time after harvest when the common fields are open to all kinds of stock. [Prov. Eng.] Hallivell. [Written also opening. (archaic.) Area. (b) The time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday wherein marriages were formerly solemnized publicly in churches. [Eng.] [c) The time after harvest when the common fields are open to all kinds of stock. [Prov. Eng.] Hallivell. [Written also opening. (archaic.) Area. (b) The time between Epiphany and Ash Wednesday wherein marriages were formerly solemnized; or chairing to or designating, a substance (called ophelic acid) extracted from a plant (Ophelia) of the Gentian family as a bitter yellowish sirup, used in India as a febrifuge and tonic.

Oph'-leide (f'Criv-klid), n. [F. ophiclide, fr. Gr. ophic a



serpents.







Ophidia.

ond, or elapine A Head of an Elapine Snake (Bungarus); B Head of a Colubrine Snake (Tropidona); g permanent-rerect fangs, glyph Snake (Daboin).

as the cobra; the Asinea, or colubrine serpents, which are destitute of fangs; and the Opolerodonia, or Epanodonia, blind-worms, in which the mouth is not dilatable.

O-phid'i-an (-an), n. [Cf. F. ophidien.] (Zoöl.) One

of the Ophida; a snake or serpent.

O-phid/1-an, a. [Cf. F. ophidien.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Ophidia; belonging to serpents.

O-phid/1-oid (-oid), a. [Ophidion + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Ophididæ, a family of fishes which includes many slender species. — n. One of the Ophididæ.



|| O-phid'i-on (5-fid'i-on), n.; pl. Ophidia (-4). [L.,

fr. Gr. ὁφίδιον little anake, fr. ὁφίς a aerpent.] (Zoül.)
The typical genus of ophidioid fishes. [Written also
Ophidium.] See Illust. under Ophidian.
O-phid-1-cus (δ-114'1-is), a. Ophidian.
O'phi-01-a-try (δ'11-δ'1-k-try), n. [Gr. ὁφίς aerpent +
λατρεία worship.] The worship of serpents.
O'phi-0-log'io(-δ-16)'γlλ.) a. Of or pertaining to
O'phi-0-log'io(-δ-16)'γlλ.) a. One versed in the natural history of serpents.
O'phi-0'ro-gist (-δ'1-δ-1β), n. [Gr. όφίς a serpent +
-logy: cf. F. ophidoigie.] That part of natural history
which treats of the ophidians, or serpents.
O'phi-o-man'cy (δ'11-δ-mān's), n. [Gr. όφίς a serpent
+ -maney: cf. F. ophidomantic.] Divination by serpents,
as by their manner of eating, or by their coils.
|| O'phi-o-mor'pha (-môr'iā), n. pl. [NL. See OphioMorphous.]

MORPHOUS.]
(Zoott.) An order of tail-less amphibians having a slender, worm like

worm like body with Ophiomorpha. A Siphomops annulatus, reduced; regular annulations, and usually with minute scales imbedded in the skin. The limbs are rudimentary or wanting. It includes the caveillans. Called also Gymnophiona and Ophidobatrachia.

includes the encilians. Called also Gymnophiona and Ophidobatrachia.

O'phi-o-mor'phite (-fit), n. [Gr. δφις a serpent + μορφή form.] (Paleon.) An ammonite.

O'phi-o-mor'phous (-fits), a. [Gr. δφις a serpent + morphous.] Having the form of a serpent.

O'phi-phy'a-gous (-δt/a-φh), a. [Gr. δφις a serpent + φαγείν to eat: cf. F. ophiophage.] (Zoid.) Faeding on serpents;— said of certain birds and reptiles.

O'phi-oph'a-gus, n. [NL. See Ormophagous.] (Zoid.) A genus of venomous East Indian rnakes, which feed on other anakes. Ophiophagus clays is said to be the largest and most deadly of poisonous snakes.

O'phite (δ'fit: 277), a. [Gr. δφίτης, fr. δφις a serpent.]

O'phite, n. [L. ophites, Gr. δφίτης (sc. λάθος), a kind of marble spotted like a serpent: cf. F. ophite.] (Min.) Serpentine; also, one of the varieties of serpentine or red-antique marble; also, green porphyry;—so called from the spots of different colors which give it a mottled appearance resembling the skin of a snake.

O'phite, n. [L. Ophites, pl. See Ophite, a. [Ec.] (Mist.) A member of a Gnostic serpent-worshiping sect of the second century.

| O'phite'ohus (δ'fi-ū'ktis), n. [L., fr. Gr. δφισθος, lit., holding a serpent; δφις a serpent + έχειν to hold.] (Astron.) A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere, cellineated as a man holding a serpent in his hands;—called also Serpenterius.

delineated as a man holding a serpent in his hands;—called also Serpenturius.

|| O'phi-u'ra (-ra), n. [NL., from Gr. ōḍis snake + oʻpʻa a tall.] (Zoöl.) A genus of ophiurioid starfishes.

O'phi-u'ran (-u'ran), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Ophiurioidea. — n. One of the Ophiurioidea.

|| O'phi-u'rid (-rid), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Ophiurioide.

|| O'phi-u'rid a. (-ri-da), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as Ophiurioidea.

O'phi-n'ride (-rid), n. (2001.) Same as O'HIURIOID.

B'O'phi-n'ride (-rida), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöt.) Same as O'HIURIOIDEA.

O'phi-n'ride (-rida), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöt.) Same ten do phiurioidea. — n. One of the Ophiurioidea. [Written also ophiuroid.]

B'O'phi-n'rid'de-a (-oi'dē-ā), h. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. || O'phi-n'rid'de-a (-d-roi'dē-ā), h. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. || O'phi-n'ride-a (-d-roi'dē-ā), h. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. || Ophi-n'ride-a (-d-roi'dē-ā), h. [NL., fr. Gr. || Ophi-n'ride-a (-d-roi'dē-ā), h. [NL., fr. Gr. || Ophi-n'ride-a (-d-roi), n. [NL., fr. Gr. || Ophi-n'ride-a (-d-roi), h. [NL., fr. Gr. || Ophi-n'rid

Ophthalmic region (Zool.), the space around the eyes.

Oph-thal'mite (-mit), n. [Gr. δφθαλμός the eye.] (Zοῦl.) An eyestalk; the organ which bears the compound eyes of decaped Crustace.
Oph-thal'mo-log'lo-al (-mō-lōj'l-kal), a. Of or per-

pound eyes of decapod Grustacea.

Oph-thal'mo-log'lo-al (-mb-löj'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining to ophthalmology;
Oph'thal-mol'o-gist (5f'thkl-möl'ô-j'kt), n. One skilled in ophthalmology; an oculist.

Oph'thal-mol'o-gy (-j'y), n. [Gr. δφθαλμός the eye + logy: cf. F. ophthalmologic.] The science which treats of the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye.

Oph'thal-mom'e-ter (-mōm'e-ter), n. [Gr. δφθαλμός cye + -meter.] (Physiol.) An instrument devised by Helmholtz for measuring the size of a reflected image on the convex surface of the cornea and lens of the eye, by which their curvature can be ascertained.

Oph-thal'mo-scope (5f-thkl'mō-skōp), n. [From Gr. δφθαλμός the eye + -scope.] (Physiol.) An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye, particularly the retina. Light is thrown into the eye by a mirror (usually concave) and the interior is then examined with or without the aid of a lens. — Oph-thal'mo-scop'[c-akōp'][k), a.

Oph'thal-mos'[o-py'] (δ'thkl-mōs'kō-py), n. [Cf. F. ophthalmoscopie.] L. A branch of physlognomy which deduces the knowledge of a person's temper and character from the appearance of the eyes.

2. Examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

Oph-thal/my (öf-thăl/mÿ), n. Same as OFRTHALMIA. O'ni-an'io (ö'p)-ăn'ik), a. [From OFIUM.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.
O'ni-a-nine (ö'pl-a-nin or-nēn), n. (Chem.) An alkaloid found in small quantity in opium. It is identical

O'pi-a-nvl (-n'll), n. [Opianic + -yl.] (Chem.) Same

as MECONIN.

O'pi-ate (5'pi-at), n. [From Orium: cf. F. opiat.]

1. Originally, a medicine of a thicker consistence than alrup, prepared with opium.

2. Any medicine that contains opium, and has the quality of inducing sleep or repose; a narcotic.

3. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an oplate.

3. Anything which induces rest or inaction; that which quiets uneasiness.

They chose atheism as an opiate.

Bentley.
O'pl-ate, a. [See Orium.] Inducing sleep; somnificrous; narcotic; hence, anodyne; causing rest, dullness, or inaction; as, the opiate rod of Hermes.

Milton.
O'pl-ate (-āt), v. t. To subject to the influence of an opiate; to put to sleep.
[R.]
O'pl-a'red (-āt'ob), a. 1 Mixed with opiates.
2. Under the influence of opiates.
O'pis (ō'pō), n. Opimm. [Obs.]
Chaucer.
O'pis (ō'pō), n. Opimm. [Obs.]
Chaucer.
O'pis (ō'pō), n. Opimm. [Obs.]
O'pi-fer-ous (ō-pit'ēr-ūs), a. [L. opifeium, fr. opifex workman.
See Orrice.] Workmanship. [Obs.]
Balley.
O-pit'oer (ō-pit'a-b'), a. [L. opinabilis.] Capable of being opined or thought.
O'pi-na'tion (ō'p't-nā'a-b'n), a. [L. opinabilis.] Capable of being opined or thought.
O'pin'a-tive (ō-pin'a-b'n), a. Obstinate in holding opinions; opinionated. [Obs.] — O-pin'a-tive-ly, adv.
[Obs.]
O-pin'a-tive (ō-p'n'a-tiv), a. Obstinate in holding opinions; one who holds an opinion. [Obs.] Glanvill.
O-pine' (ō-pin'), v. t. & t. [imp. & p. p. Opinatus; akin to opinus (in comp.) thinking, and perh. to think; to suppose.
O-pin'a-ter (ō-pin-yā'tēr), a. [OF. opiniastre, F. O'pin-ias'ter (ō'p'n-yā'tēr), a. [OF. opiniastre, F. O'pin-ias'ter (ō'p'n-yā'tēr), a. [OF. opiniastre, F. O'pin-ias'ter (ō'p'n-yā'tēr), a. See Ormastra. [Obs.]
O-pin'iate (ō-pin'y, v. t. To hold or maintain persistently. [Obs.]

O-pin'late (5-pin'ya), v.f. To hold or maintain persistently. [Obs.]
O-pin'la-ted (-yā-tēd), a. Opinionated. [Obs.]
O-pin'la-tive (5-pin'yā-tīv), a. Opinionatīve. Glanvill. — O-pin'la-tive-ly, adv. — O-pin'la-tive-ness, n.
O'pin-la'tos (5'pin-yā'tēr), n. One who is opinion-d'ro-jun-la'tre add. [Obs.] South. Barrow.
O'pin-la'tre-y (-yā'trā-tŷ), n. [Cl. F. opinidireld.
O'pin-la'tre-y (-yā'trā-tŷ), n. [Cl. F. opinidireld.
O-pin'l-cus (5-pin'l-kth), n. (Her.) An imaginary animal borne as a charge, having wings, an eagle's head, and a short tail; — sometimes represented without wings.

wings.

O-pin'ing (5-pin'Ing), n. Opinion. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.
O-pin'ion (5-pin'yūn), n. [F., from L. opinio. See
OPINE.]

1. That which is opined; a notion or conviction founded on probable evidence; belief stronger than
impression, less strong than positive knowledge; settled
judgment in regard to any point of knowledge or action.

Opinion is when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not without a mixture of incertainty or doubting.

Sir M. Hale. I can not put off my opinion so easily.

2. The judgment or sentiment which the mind forms of persons or things; estimation.

I have bought golden opinions from all sorts of people. Shak:

Friendship . . . gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the cod opinion of his friend.

South.

However, I have no opinion of those things. 3. Favorable estimation; hence, consideration; reputation; fame; public sentiment or esteem. [Obs.]

tation; fame; public sentiment or esteem. [Ob.]

Thou hast redeemed thy lost opinion. Shak.
This gained Agricola much opinion, who ... had made such
active progress into laborious ... enterprises. Millon.
4. Obstinacy in holding to one's belief or impressions;
opiniativeness; conceitedness. [Obs.] Shak.
5. (Law) The formal decision, or expression of views,
of a judge, an umpire, a counselor, or other party officially called upon to consider and decide upon a matter
or point submitted.

To be of opinion, to think; to judge.—To held opinion with, to agree with. [Obs.] Shak.

Syn.—Sentiment; notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See SENTIMENT.

syn.—sentiment: notion; persuasion; idea; view; estimation. See Sentiment.

O-pin'ion, v. t. To opine. [Obs.]
O-pin'ion-a-bie (-4-b'l), a. Being, or capable of being, a matter of opinion; that can be thought; not positively settled; as, an opinionable doctrine. C. J. Ellicott. O-pin'ion-a-to (-4-V&d), a. Stiff in opinion; firmly or unduly adhering to one's own opinion or to preconceived notions; obstinate in opinion. Sir W. Scott.
O-pin'ion-a-tist (-4-V&d), adv. Conceitedly. Feltham.
O-pin'ion-a-tist (-4-V&d). An opinionist. [Obs.]
O-pin'ion-a-tive (-4-V&d). An opinionist. [Obs.]
O-pin'ion-a-tive of an opinion; conjectured. [Obs.]
"Things both opinionative and practical." Bunyan.
O-pin'ion-a-tive (-4-V&d). An opiniona-a-tive-ness, n.
O-pin'ion-a-tive (-6-V&d). An opinional person; one given to conjecture. [Obs.]

O-pin'ioned (5-pin'yand), a. Opinionated; conceited. His opinioned seal which he thought judicious. Milton.

O-pin'ion-last (-yūn-let), n. [Cf. F. opinioniste.] One fond of his own notions, or unduly attached to his own

fond of his own notions, or unduly attached to his own opinions.

O-ndy's-rous (6-pip's-rus), a. [L. opiparus, fr. ops. opis, riches + parare to provide.] Sumptuous. [Obs.]

O-pis'-rous-ly, adv. [Obs.]

O'p'-som'e-ter (8p'n-som's-ter), n. [Gr. bπίσω backwards + -meter.] An instrument with a revolving wheel for measuring a curved line, as on a msp. || O-pis'thi-on (6-pis'thi-on), n. [NL., fr. Gr. bπίσως hinder.] (Anat.) The middle of the posterior, or dorsal, margin of the great foramen of the skull.

|| O-pis'tho-bran'chi-a'(thō-bran'ki-a), | n. pl. [NL., || O-pis'tho-bran'chi-a'(thō-bran'ki-a), | from Gr. oπασθω behind + βράγχα gills.] (Zoöl.) A division of gastroped Mollusca, in which the breatting organs are usually situated behind the heart. It includes the tectibranchs and nudibranchs.
O-pis'tho-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'ki-ft), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Opisthobranchiata. — n. One of the Opisthobranchiata.

the Opisthobranchiata.—n. One of the Opisthobranchiata.
O-pis'tho-oco'li-an(-aō'lī-an), a.
O-pis'tho-oco'lous (-aō'lī-an), a.
[Gr. ōmcev behind + κοίλος hollow.] (Anat.) Concave behind;—applied especially to vertebra in which the anterior end of the centrum is convex and the posterior

One of the Opistho-branchia (Roonsia obesa). b Bran-chia; p Proboscia; r Rhinophore; a Reproductive or-gans; t Caudal Cir-rus.

which the anterior end of the centrum is convex and the posterior concave.

Opis'tho-dome (5-pis'thô-dōm), n. [L. opisthodomes, Gr. δπισθό-δομος, δπισθεν behind + δόμος house; Rhimophore : Respicially, that part of the maos, or cella, farthest from the main entrance, sometimes having an entrance of its own, and often used as a treasury.

| Opis'tho glyph'a (-gllf'a), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. δπισθεν behind + γλνόφεν to carve.] (Zööl.) A division of serpents which have some of the posterior maxillary tech grooved for fangs.

Opis-thog'ra-phy (δη's-thōg'ra-fy), n. [Gr. δπισθεν behind + γπαρhy.] A writing upon the back of anything, as upon the back of a leaf or sheet already written upon on one side. [R.]

Opis-tho'mi (-thō'mi), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. δπισθεν behind + Δμος the shoulder.] (Ζοöl.) An order of cellike fishes having the scapular arch attached to the vetters, but not connected with the skull.

Opis'tho-pul'mo-nate (5-pis'thō-pūl'mō-nāt), α. [Gr. δπισθεν behind + Ε. pulmonate.] (Ζοöl.) Having the pulmonary sac situated posteriorly; — said of certain air-brathing Mollusca.

Opis-thot'fo (δρ'is-thōt'fk), n. [Gr. δπισθεν behind + οδι, σπός, car.] (Annt.) The inforior and posterior of the three elements forming the periotic bone.

|| Opis-thot'ons (-thōt'δ-nδs), n. [NL., from Gr. δπισθεν backwards + τόνος a stretching.] (Mod.) A tetanic spasm in which the body is bent backwards and atiffened.

Opit'u-lat'ton (δ-pit'th-lās'shōt), n. [L. opithalard from the matiffened.

stiffened.

O-pit'u-la'tion (δ-pit'ū-lā'shūn), n. [L. opitulatio, fr. opitulari to bring help.] The act of helping or aiding; help. [Obs.]

O'pi-um (δ'pi-lūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. ὁπιον poppy juice, dim. of ὁπός vegetable juice.] (Chem.) The inspissated juice of the Papaver somniferum, or white poppy.

ted juice of the Papaver sommiferum, or white poppy.

To pojum is obtained from incisions made in the capsules of the plant, and the best flows from the first incision. It is imported into Europe and America chiefly from the Levant, and large quantities are sent to China from India, Persia, and other countries. It is of a brownish yellow color, has a faint smell, and bitter and acrid taste. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, which may produce hallucinations, profound sleep, or death. It is much used in medicine to coothe pain and inflammation, and is smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects.

Opium joint, a low resort of opium smokers. [Slang]

smoked as an intoxicant with baneful effects.

Optum joint, a low resort of opium snokera. [Slang]

O'ple tree' (5'p'l trē'). [L. opulus a kind of maple tree.] The witch-hazel. [Obs.] Ainsworth.

Op'o-bal'sam (5'b'-bal'sam), n. [L. opvolus]

norôdhorauor; brofs vegetable juice + βάλσαμον balsam.

(Med.) The old name of the aromatic resinous juice of the Balsamodendron opobalsamum, now commonly called balm of Glead. See under Balsa.

Op'o-del'doc (-döl'dök), n. [So called by Paracelsus.

The first syllable may be fr. Gr. ords vegetable juice.]

1. A kind of plaster, said to have been invented by Mindererus, — used for external injuries. [Obs.]

2. A saponaceous, camphorated limiment; a solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and essential oils; soap limiment.

O-pop'a-nar (5-p5)'A-nāks), n. [L. fr. Gr. ordsat, jonés vegetable juice + πάναξ, πά-νακς, a kind of plant: of. F. orpopanax.] The ir spissated juice of an umbelliferous plant (the Opoponaz Chironum), brought from Turkey and the East Indies in loose granules, or sometimes in larger masses, of a reddish yellow color, with specks of white. It has a strong smell and acrid taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an emmenagogue and antispas-

and acrid taste, and was formerly used in medicine as an emmenagogue and antispas-modic.

Dunglison.

Common Oposeum (Didelos Salm), n. phys Virgiatina).

[Of N. American Indian origin.] (Zool.) Any American

marsupial of the genera Didelphys and Chironecies. The common species of the United States is Didelphys Vir-

ymana.

Beveral related species are found in South America. The water oposeum of Brazil (Chironectes variety, tus), which has the hind feet webbed, is provided with a marsupial pouch and with cheek pouches. It is called also yapock.

nso yepocz.

Opossum mouse. (Zoöl.) See Flying mouse, under Fry.

Os. — Opossum shrimp (Zoöl.), any schizopod crustacesu
of the genus Mysis and allied genera. See Schizopods.

rec. — Opossum shrimp (Zodl.), any schizopot crustacess of the genus Mysis and allied genera. See Schizopoth.

Op'yi-dam (Sp'yi-dom), a. [L. oppidanus, fr. oppidum town.] Of or pertaining to a town. [Obs.] Howell.

Op'yi-dam, n. L. An inhabitant of a town. [Obs.]

2. A student of Eton College, England, who is not a King's scholar, and who boards in a private family.

Op-pig'ner-ate (Op-pig'ner-at), v. s. [L. oppigner-atus, p. p. of oppignerare to pawn. See Ob., and Pis-meratz.] To pledge; to pawn. [Obs.] Bacon.

Op'yi-late (Op'pi-lat), v. s. [imp. & p. p. Oprilated.

Op'pi-late (Op'pi-lat), v. s. [imp. & p. p. Oprilated.

Op'pi-late (op'pi-lat), v. s. [imp. & p. p. Oprilated.

Op'pi-lation (-lated), n. [L. oppidates to ram down, to thrust.] To crowd togother; to fill with obstructions; to block up. [Obs.] Cockeram.

Op'pi-lation (-lated), n. [L. oppidate: cf. F. opidatio.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines.

Ow'ni-la-tive (Op'pi-lat-ty), a. [Cf. F. opidatif. See

optiation.] The act of filling or crowding together; a stopping by redundant matter; obstruction, particularly in the lower intestines.

Optil-18-tive (5p'pl-18-tiv), a. [Cf. F. optiatif. See Optil-18-18.] Obstructive. [Obs.] Shervood.

Opplet's (5p-pl8t'), a. [L. oppletus, p. p. of oppletus (6p-pl8t'), a. [L. opponere. See Opponent.

Opponer (5p-pon'), v. t. [L. opponere. See Opponent. [Obs.]

Opponer (5p-pon'), a. t. [L. opponere. See Opponent of opponere to set or place against, to oppose; ab (see Ob-ponent, a. [L. opponens, entis, p. pr. of opponere to set or place against, to oppose; ab (see Ob-ponent, a. [L. opponens, entis, p. pr. of opponere to set or place against, to oppose; ab dee Ob-ponent, a. [L. opponens, an adversary; an autagonist; a foe.

2. One who opposes in a disputation, argument, or other verbal controversy; specifically, one who attacks some thesis or proposition, in distinction from the respondent, or defendant, who maintains it.

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seanably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and sea-onably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-reacticed moderator! Dr. H. More.

Syn. - Antagonist; opposer; foe. See Adversary. Opportune' (Opposer; 10e. See Adversary.

Opportune' (Opposer; 10e.)

Deportune, lit., at or before the port; ob (see Ob.) + a derivative of portus port, harbor.

See Port harbor.

Convenient; ready; hence, seasonable; timely. Millon.

This is most opportune to our need.

Shak.

This is most opportune to our need.

Op'por-tune'ly, adv.—Op'por-tune'ness, n.
Op'por-tune', v.t. To suit. [Obs.] Dr. Clerke (1637).
Op'por-tune', v.t. To suit. [Obs.] Dr. Clerke (1637).
The art or practice of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances, or of seeking immediate advantage with little regard for ultimate consequences. [Recent]
Op'por-tun'st, n. [Cf. F. opportuniste.] One who advocates or practices opportunism. [Recent]
Op'por-tun'st, t. tun'st, n. i, pl. Opropartunities (-till). [F. opportunitie. See Opropartunit.
(-till). [F. opportunite, t. opportunities. See Opropartunit.

Left or convenient time; a time or place favorable for executing a purpose; a suitable combination of conditions; suitable occasion; chance.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. Bacon.

A wise man will make more opportunities than he finds. Bacon,

2. Convenience of situation; fitness. [Obs.]

Hull, a town of great strength and opportunity, both to see and land affairs.

Milton.

3. Importunity; earnestness. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor. S. Importunity; earnestness. [100.] Jer. Taylor.

Syn.—Occasion; convenience; occurrence.—Oppositionary, Occasion. An occasion is that which falls in our way, or presents itself in the course of events; an opportunity is a convenience or fitness of time, place, etc., for the doing of a thing. Hence, occasions often make opportunities. The occasion of sickness may give opportunity for reflection.

nity for reflection.

Op-pos/a-bil'1-ty (5p-pōz/a-bil'1-ty), n. The condition or quality of being opposable.

In no savage have I ever seen the slightest approach to opposability of the great toe, which is the essential distinguishing feature of apes.

A. K. Wallace. Op-pos'a-ble (op-poz'a-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being

Op-pos'a-ble (dp-por'a-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being opposed or resisted.

2. Capable of being placed opposite something else; as, the thumb is opposable to the forefinger.

Op-pos'al (-al), n. Opposition. [R.] Sir T. Herbert.
Op-poss' (Op-pos'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oprosse (Op-poss'), p. pr. & vb. n. Oprosina.] [F. opposer. See Ob., Poss, and cf. 2d Afrose, Puzzis, n. Cf. L. opponere, opposition.] 1. To place in front of, or over against; to set opposite; to exhibit.

In a rich chair of state; opposing treely
The beauty of her person to the people. Shak.

2. To put in opposition, with a view to counterbalance or countervail; to set against; to offer antagonistically. I may . . . oppose my single opinion to his.

3. To resist or antagonize by physical means, or by arguments, etc.; to contend against; to confront; to resist; to withstand; as, to oppose the king in battle; to oppose a bill in Congress.

4. To compete with; to strive against; as, to oppose a rival for a prize.

To oppose your cunning.

Syn. — To combat; withstand; contradict; deny; gainsay; oppugn; contravene; check; obstruct.

Op-pose' (5p-pōz'), v. i. 1. To be set opposite. Shak.

2. To act adversely or in opposition; — with against or to; as, a servant opposed against the set. [Obs.] Shak.

3. To make objection or opposition in controversy.

Op-pose'less, a. Not to be effectually opposed; irresistible. [Obs.] "Your great opposeless wills." Shak.

Op-pose'r (-5r), n. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist; an adversary.

Op'po-site (5p'pō-xit), a. [F., fr. L. oppositus, p. p. of opponers. Bee Opponent. 1. Placed over against; standing or situated over against or in front; facing; — often with to; as, a house opposite to the Exchange.

2. Applied to the other of two things which are entirely different; other; as, the opposite sex; the opposite extreme.

Extremely different; inconsistent; contrary; re

pugnant; antagonistic.

Novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure opposite to that which is designed in an epic poem.

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost opposite, significations.

site, significations.

4. (Bot.) (a) Set over against each other, but separated by the whole diameter of the stem, as two leaves at the same node. (b) Placed directly in front of another part or organ, as a stamen which stands before a petal.

0p'90-site, n. 1. One who opposes; an opponent; an antagonist. [Obs.]

The opposites of this day's strife. Shak.

The opposites of this day's strite. Saak.

2. That which is opposite or contrary;
a, sweetness and its opposite.
The virtuous man meets with more opposites and opponents than any other. Landor.

Op'po-site-ly, adv. In a situation to face each other; in an opposite manner or direction: adversally. direction; adversely.

Winds from all quarters oppositely blow. May.

Op'po-site-ness, n. The quality or state

Opposite.
Oppos

o check, restrain, or dolear, resistance.

The counterpoise of so great an opposition.

Virtue which breaks through all opposition. 2. The state of being placed over against; situation as to front something else.

Millon

so as to front something else.

3. Repugnance; contrariety of sentiment, interest, or purpose; antipathy.

4. That which opposes; an obstacle; specifically, the aggregate of persons or things opposing; hence, in politics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

tics and parliamentary practice, the party opposed to the party in power.

5. (Astron.) The situation of a heavenly body with respect to another when in the part of the heavens directly opposite to it; especially, the position of a planet or satellite when its longitude differs from that of the sun 180°;—signified by the symbol 8; as, 8°14°, opposition of Jupiter to the sun.

6. (Logic) The relation between two propositions when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity, or in quality, or in both; or between two propositions which have the same matter but a different form.

Op/po-si/tion-ist, n. One who belongs to the opposi-

Opposition.ist, n. One win belongs to the opposition party.

Op-pos'1-ti-pet'al-ous (öp-pöz'1-ti-pét'al-is). Praed.
Op-pos'1-ti-spo'al-ous (**sp'v'l-is), a. [See Oprositie, and Peral.] (Bot.) Placed in front of a petal.
Op-pos'1-ti-spo'al-ous (**sp'v'l-is), a. [See Oprositie, and Sepal.] (Bot.) Placed in front of a sepal.
Op-pos'1-ti-ve (öp-pöz'1-tiv), a. [Of. F. oppositif. See Oprositie.] (p-pos'1-ti-ve (öp-pöz'1-tiv), a. [Of. F. oppositif. See Oprositie.] (p-pos'), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Oppresser, t. L. oppressus, p. p. of opprinser; ob (see Ob.) + prenere to press. See Press.] 1. To impose excessive burdens upon; to overload; hence, to treat with unjust rigor or with cruelty.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down. Shak. Behold the kings of the earth; how they oppress
Thy chosen!

2. To ravish; to violate. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Behold the kings of the earth; how they oppress
Thy chosen!

2. To ravish; to violate. [Obs.]

3. To put down; to crush out; to suppress. [Obs.]

The mutiny he there hastes to oppress.

4. To produce a sensation of weight in (some part of the body); as, my lungs are oppressed by the damp air; excess of food oppresses the stomach.

Op-pression (op-pressing, or state of being oppressed.

That which oppresses; a hardship or injustice; cruelty; severity; tyranny. "The multitude of oppressions."

Job xxxv. 9.

3. A sense of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind; depression; dullness; lassitude; as, an oppression of spirits; an oppression of the lungs.

There genite Sleep.

There gentle Sleep First found me, and with soft oppression seized My drowsed sense. My drowed sense.

4. Ravishment; rape. [Obs.]

Oppressive (Op-presi'v), a. [Ct. E. oppressi'll.]

1. Unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe, rigorous, or harsh; as, oppressive taxes; oppressive exactions of service; an oppressive game law.

Macaulay.

2. Using oppression; tyrannical; as, oppressive authority or commands.

3. Heavy; overpowering; hard to be borne; as, opvessive grief or woe.

To ease the soul of one oppressive weight.

Dp-press'ive-ly, adv. — Op-press'ive-ness, n.

Op-press'or (op-press'or), n. [L.] One who oppresses ne who imposes unjust burdens on others; one who harmses others with unjust laws or unreasonable severity.

The orphan pines while the oppressor feeds. Shak.
To relieve the oppressed and to punish the oppressor. Suit. Op-pres'sure (Sp-présh'ur), n. Oppression. [Obs.]
Op-preo'sure (Sp-présh'ur), n. Oppression. [Obs.]
Op-pro'bri-ous (Sp-pré'bri-fas), a. [L. approbrious.
opprobrium. See Opprobrium.]
1. Expressive of fr. opprobrium. See Opprobrium. 1. Expressive of opprobrium; attaching disgrace; reproachful; scurrilous; as, opprobrious language.

ney . . . vindicate themselves in terms no less opprobrious those by which they are attacked.

Addison. 2. Infamous; despised; rendered hateful; as, an op-

This dark, opprobrious den of shame.

Op-pro'bri-ous-ly, adv. — Op-pro'bri-ous-ness, n.
 Op-pro'bri-um (-hm), n. [L., ir. ob (see Os-) + probrum reproach, disgrace.] Disgrace; infamy; reproach mingled with contempt; abusive language.

Being both dramatic author and dramatic performer, he found imself heir to a twofold opprobrium.

De Quincey.

Op-probry (-bry), n. Opprobrium. [Obs.] Johnson.
Op-pagn' (5p-pin'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Opproaded
(-pund'); p. pr. & vb. n. Opproading.] [Off. oppugner,
L. oppugnare; ob (see Ob.) + pugnare to fight. See
IMPUGN.] To fight against; to attack; to be in conflict
with; to oppose; to resist.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could but conceive did oppuga the rights of Parliament. Clarent

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did oppugn the rights of Farlament. Carrendon.

Oppug'nan-oy (Sp-pig'nan-sy), n. [See Oprugnant.]
The act of oppugning; opposition; resistance. Shak.
Oppug'nant (-nant), a. [L. oppugnans, p. pr. of oppugnare. See Oprugn.] Tending to awaken hostility; hostile; opposing; warring. "Oppugnant forces."

I Taylor.—n. An opponent. [R.] Coleridge.
Opyug-na'tion (Sp'pig-niv'shin), n. [L. oppugnant io: ct. OF. oppugnation.] Opposition. [R.] Bp. Hall.
Oppugn'er (Sp-piur'sr), n. One who opposes or attacks; that which opposes.
Opsin's-thy (Op-sin's-thy), n. [Gr. δψιμαβία.] Hales.
Opsin's-thy (Op-sin's-thy), n. [Gr. δψιμαβία.] Hales.
Opsin's-thy (Op-sin's-thy), n. [Gr. δψικαβία.]
Opsin's-thy (Op's-f-ni's-ter), n. [Gr. δψικαβία.]
Hales.
Opsin's-thy (Op's-f-ni's-ter), n. [Gr. δψικαβία.]
Actering; a buying of provision in different individuals, and thus determining the proper focal length of a lens for correcting imperfect sight.

Rrande & C.
Opso-na'tion (Sp's-f-ni's-libin), n. [L. oppanatio.]
A catering; a buying of provisions. [Obs.] Bailey.
Opta-ble (Sp'tab-b'l), a. [L. optabilis.] That may be chosen; desirable. [Obs.]
Cockerum.
Optate (Sp'tab-b'l), a. [L. optabilis.] That may be chosen; to wish for; to desire. [Obs.] Cotyrave.
Opta-tion (Sp'tab-shin), n. [L. optative. C. F. opta-tif.] Expressing desire or wish.

Optate Rock, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire is

Optative mood (Gram.), that mood or form of a verb, s in Greek, Sanskrit, etc., in which a wish or desire is

Op'ta-tive, n. [Cf. F. optatif.] 1. Something to be esired. [R.] Bacon.

2. (Gram.) The optative mood; also, a verb in the ptative mood.

Opta-tive-ly, adv. In an optative manner; with the expression of desire. [R.] God blesseth man imperatively, and man blesseth God opta-tively. Rin. Rall.

The difference is as great between

The difference is as great between

The optics seeing, as the object seen.

Pope.

An eyeglass. [Obs.]

Optio (δρ'tik), λ a. [F. optique, Gr. δπτικός : akt.

Optio (δρ'tik), λ to δψις sight, δπωτα I have

see, L. occulus eye. See Ocular, Evz, and cf. Caroft,

Optin (Δποτα I half see, L. occulus eye. See Ocular, Evz, and cf. Caroft,

The moon, whose orb

The moon, whose orb Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views. 2. Of or pertaining to the eye; ocular; as, the optic nerves (the first pair of cranial nerves) which are distributed to the retina. See Illust. of Brain, and Eyr. 3. Relating to the science of optics; as, optical works.

3. Relating to the science of optics; as, optical works.

Optic angle (Opt.), the angle included between the optic
axes of the two eyes when directed to the same point, —
sometimes called binocular parallax. — Optic axis. (Opt.)
(a) A line drawn through the center of the eye perpendicular to its anterior and posterior surfaces. In a normal eye it is in the direction of the optic axis that objects are most distinctly seen. (b) The line in a doubly refraction crours. A uniaxial crystal has one such line, a biaxial crystal has two. — Optical derice (Opt.), a graduated circle used for the measurement of angles in optical experiments. — Optical space, a surveyor's instrument with reflectors for laying off right angles.

Op'tic-al-ly, adv. By optics or sight; with reference

Optically active, Optically inactive (Chem. Physics), terms used of certain metameric substances which, while identical with each other in other respects, differ in this, viz., that they do or do not produce right-handed or left-handed circular polarization of light.—Optically positive, Optically negative. See under REFRACTION.

Opticiant (5p-tish'an), n. [Cf. F. opticien. See Ortic, a.] 2. One skilled in optics. [R.] A. Smith.

2. One who deals in optical glasses and instruments.
Optics (5p'tiks), n. [Cf. F. optique, L. optice, Gr. ontun, (sc. θεωρία). See Orxio.] That branch of physical science which treats of the nature and properties of light, the laws of its modification by opaque and transparent bodies, and the phenomena of vision.

OPUS

Op'ti-graph (5p'ti-graf), n. [Optic +-graph: cf. F. opticographe. See Offic, a.] A telescope with a diagonal syepiece, suspended vertically in gimbals by the object end beneath a fixed diagonal plane mirror. It is used for delineating landscapes, by means of a pencil at the eye end which leaves the delineation on paper.

Op'ti-ma-oy (:ma-sy), n. [Of. F. optimatics. See Offinates, n. [L. optimas, -aits, adj., optimates, in pl., the adherents of the best men, the aristocrates, fr. optimus the best.] Of or pertaining to the nobility or aristocracy, [R.] -n. A notleman or aristocrat; a chief man in a state or city. [R.] Chapman.

Op'ti-ma'tes (5p'ti-ma'tex), n. pl. [L. See Offinates, n. The nobility or aristocracy of ancient Rome, as opposed to the populares.

Op'ti-ma'tes (5p'ti-ma'tex), n. pl. [L. see Offinates, n. pl. [L. optimus the best.] One of those who stand in the second rank of honors, immediately after the wranglers, in the University of Cambridge, England. They are divided into senior and junior optimes.

Op'ti-mism(-n'Li'm), n. [L. optimus he best; akin to optic choice: cf. F. optimisme. See Office.] 1. (Metaph.) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature, being the optic optic of things in the universe is such as to produce the highest good.

2. A disposition to take the most hopeful view: — opposed to pessimism.

Op'ti-mist(-mist), n. [Cf. F. optimiste.] 1. (Metaph.)

for the best.

2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes

2. One who looks on the bright side of things, or takes hopeful views; — opposed to pessimist.

Op'ti-mis'tio (-m's'tik), a. 1. (Melaph.) Of or pertaining to optimism; tending, or conforming, to the opinion that all events are ordered for the best.

2. Hopeful; sanguine; as, an optimistic view.

Op-tim'i-ty (5p-tim'i-ty), n. [L. optimitas, fr. optimus the best.] The state of being best. [R.] Bailey.

Op'tion (5p'shūn), n. [L. optio; akin to optare to choose, wish, optimus best, and perh. to E. apt'c. f. option.] 1. The power of choosing; the right of choice or election; an alternative.

There is an ontion left to the United States of America, whether

There is an option left to the United States of America, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation.

Washington.

2. The exercise of the power of choice; choice Transplantation must proceed from the option of the people, Bacon.

Bacon.

clast it sounds like an exile.

3. A wishing; a wish. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.
4. (Ch. af Eng.) A right formerly belonging to an archbishop to salect any one dignity or benefice in the gift of a suffragan bishop consecrated or confirmed by him, for bestowal by himself when next vacant;—annulled by Parliament in 1845.

5. (Stock Exchange) A stipulated privilege, given to a party in a time contract, of demanding its infiliment on any day within a specified limit.

any day within a specified limit.

Buyer's option, an option allowed to one who contracts to buy stocks at a certain future date and at a certain price, to demand the delivery of the stock (giving me nay) successful and properly of the stock (giving me nay) and the stock of the

Syn. - Choice; preference; selection. - Office, Choice is an act of choosing; option often means liberty to choose, and implies freedom from constraint in the act of choosing.

the act of choosing.

Op'tion-al (-al), a. Involving an option; depending on the exercise of an option; left to one's discretion or choice; not compulsory; as, optional studies; it is optional with you to go or stay. — n. See ELECTIVE, n. If to the former the movement was not optional, it was the same that the latter chose when it was optional.

Pairrey.

Original writs are either optional or peremptory. Elackstone.

same that the latter chose when it was optional. Patrey.
Original write are either optional or peremptory. Elackstone.
Op'tional-ly, adv. In an optional manner.

| Op'to-cox'le (öp'tō-sĕ'lō), n. [NL. optococlia, fr. |
| Op'to-cox'le (öp'tō-sĕ'lō), n. [NL. optococlia, fr. |
| Op'to-cox'le (sp'tō-sĕ'lō), n. [NL. optococlia, fr. |
| Op'to-cox'le (sp'tō-sĕ'lō), n. [NL. optococlia, fr. |
| Op'to-cox'le (sp'tō-sĕ'lō), n. [Optic+sci-kocloate optic |
| Op'to-cox'le (sp'tō-sĕ'lō), n. [Optic+sq'am:c.f. F. optogramme.] (Physiol.) An image of external objects fixed on the retina by the photochemical action of light on the visual purple. See Ortography.

Op-tog'ra-phy (öp-tōg'rā-fŷ), n. [Optic+-graphy.] (Physiol.) The production of an image in the eye. The object so photographed shows white on a purple or red background. See Visual purple, under Visual.

Op-tom'e-ter (öp-tōm'ē-tēr), n. [Optic+-meter.] (Physiol.) An instrument for measuring the distance of distinct vision, mainly for the selection of eyeglasses.

Op'u-lence (öp'tō-lens), n. [L. opulentia: cf. F. opulence. See Orulent). Wealth; riches; affiuence. Swift.

Op'u-len-oy (-len-sÿ), n. See Orulence. Shat.

Op'u-lent (-lent), a. [L. opulens, opulentus, fr. ops. opis, power, wealth, riches, perh. akin to E. apt: cf. F. opulent (-lent), a. [L. opulens.] Haviling a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; affiuent; as, an opulent clity; an opulent clitzen. — Op'u-lently, adv.

I will place

Her opulent throne with kingdoms.

Shak.

|| O-pun'ti-a, (5-pun'shi-4), n. [NL.] (Bot.) A genus of cactaceous plants; the prickly pear, or Indian fig.

|| O'pus (5'pus), n.; pl. O'pus (5'p'5-r'A). [L. See Perral.] A work; specif. (Mus.), a musical composition. Each composition, or set of pieces, as the composer

may choose, is called an opus, and they are numbered in the order of their issue. (Often abbrev. to op.)

Opus incertum. [L.] (Arch.) See under Incentum. O-pus'cile (5-pus'1), \ n. [L. opusculum, dim. of opus O-pus'culle (-kül), \ work: cf. F. opuscule.] A small or petty work. ||O-pus'culum(-kü-lüm), n.; pl. Opuscula (-la), [L.]

An opuscule. Smart.

O'pye (5'p5), n. Opium. [Obs.] Chaucer.
O-quas sa (t-kws'sk), n. (Zoôl.) A small, handsome
trout (Salvelinus oquassa), found in some of the lakes in
Maine; — called also
blueback trout.



-or. [L. -or: cf. OF. -or, -ur, -our, F. -eur.] 1. A noun suffix denoting an act; a state or quality; as in error, fervor, pallor, candor, etc.
2. A noun suffix denoting an agent or doer; as in auditor, one who hears; donor, one who gives; obligor, elavator. It is correlative to -ee. In general -or is appended to words of Latin, and -er to those of English, origin. See -FR.

pended to words of Latin, and er to those of English, origin. See ER.

Or (6r), conj. [OE. or, outher, other, auther, either, or, AS. āwōer, contr. from āhwæðer; ā aye + hwæðer whether. See Avg. and Whether, and of. Either.] A particle that marks an alternative; as, you may read or may write, — that is, you may do one of the things at your pleasure, but not both. It corresponds to either. You may ride either to London or to Windsor. It often connects a series of words or propositions, presenting a choice of either; as, he may study law, or medicine, or divinity, or he may enter into trade.

If man's convenience, health.

If man's convenience, health,

Or safety interfere, his rights and claims

Are paramount.

Are paramount.

Couper.

To may be used to join as alternatives terms expressing unlike things or ideas (as, is the orange sour or sweet?), or different terms expressing the same thing or idea; as, this is a sphere, or globe.

To sometimes begins a soutence. In this case it expresses an alternative or subjoins a clause differing from the foregoing. "Or what man is there of you, who, if his son shall ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone?"

Or for either is archaic or poetic.

Maugre thine heed, thou must for indigence

Or for eather is archiale or poetic.

Maugre thine heed, thou must for indigence Or steal, or beg, or borrow thy dispense.

Or, prep. & adv. [AS. &r ere, before. \sqrt{204}. See Ers, prep. & adv.] Ere; before; sooner than. [Obs.]

But natheless, while I have time and space, Or that I forther in this tale pace.

Chaucer.

Or ever, Or ere. See under Even, and KRE.

Or ever, Or ere. See under Ever, and Ere.
Or, n. [F., fr. L. aurum gold. Cf. Aureate.] (Her.)
Yellow or gold color, — represented in drawing or engraving by small dots.
O'Ta (5'ra), n. [AS. See 2d Ore.] A money of account among the Anglo-Saxons, valued, in the Domesday Book, at twenty pence sterling.
||O'Ta-bas'su (5'ra-bis'sōō), n. (Zoōl.) A South American monkey of the genus Cullithrix, esp. C. Moloch.
O'Tache | atriplez, Gr. argadactos. Cf. Arraca.]
(Bot.) A genus (Atriplez) of herbs or low shrubs of the Gooseloot family, most of them with a mealy surface.

Garden orache, a plant (Atriplex hortensis), often used as a pot herb; — also called mountain spinach.

Ors. old (5r'4.k'l), n. [F., fr. L. oraculum, fr. orare to speak, utter, pray, fr. os, oris, mouth. See Oral.]

1. The answer of a god, or some person reputed to be a god, to an inquiry respecting some affair or future event, as the success of an enterprise or battle.

Whatso'er she saith, for oracles must stand. Drauton 2. Hence: The deity who was supposed to give the answer; also, the place where it was given.

The oracles are dumb;
No voice or hideous hum
Runs through the arched roof in words deceiving. Milton. 3. The communications, revelations, or messages de-livered by God to the prophets; also, the entire sacred Scriptures — usually in the plural.

The first principles of the oracles of God. 4. (Jewish Antiq.) The sanctuary, or Most Holy place in the temple; also, the temple itself. 1 Kings vi. 19.
Silon's brook, that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. Milton.

5. One who communicates a divine command: an angel; a prophet.

God hath now sent his living oracle. Into the world to teach his final will.

Milton 6. Any person reputed uncommonly wise; one whose decisions are regarded as of great authority; as, a literary oracle. "Oracles of mode." Tennyson.

The country rectors . . . thought him an oracle on points of learning.

learning. Macaulay.

7. A wise sentence or decision of great authority.

Or2-ole, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Oraclep (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Oraclep (-k'ld); n. [L. oracularius. See Oracles; forecasting the future; as, an oracular tongue.

2. Resembling an oracle in some way, as in solemnity, windom, authority, obscurity, ambiguity, dogmatism.

They have something venerable and oracular in that un-adorned gravity and shortness in the expression. Pope.

- O-rao'u-lar-ly, adv. - O-rao'u-lar-ness, n.
O-rao'u-lous (c-rāk'ū-lūs), a. Oracular; of the nature of an oracle. [R.] "Equivocations, or oraculous

speeches." Bacon. "The oraculous seer." Pope. —
O-rac'u-lous-ly, adv. — O-rac'u-lous-ness, n.
O-ra'gious (5-rk'jhs), a. [F. orageux.] Stormy. [R.]
O'al-son (6-r'l-zin), n. See Orison. [Obs.] Shak.
O'ral (5'ral), a. [L. os, orte, the mouth, sint to Skr.
ās. Cf. Addr. (2 not see the mouth, sint to Skr.
as. Cf. Addr. (2 not see the mouth, sint to Skr.
as. Cf. Addr. (2 not see the mouth, surrounding or lining the mouth; sa, oral cilis or cirrl.
O'ral-ly, adv. 1. In an oral manner.
2. By, with, or in, the mouth; sa, to receive the sacrament orally. [Obs.]
O-rang' (5-raig'), n. [F; cf. It. arancia, arancio, LL. arangia, Sp. naranja, Pg. laranja;
all fr. Ar. nāranj, Per. nāranj, nāranj; cf. Skr. nāranga orange tree.
The o- in F. orange is due to confusion with or gold, L. aurum, because the orange resembles gold in color.] 1. The fruit of a tree of the genus Citrus (C. Aurantium). It is usually round, and consists of pulpy carpels, commonly ten in number. inclosed in a leathery rind, Aurantium). It is usually round, and consists of pulpy carpels, commonly ten in number, inclosed in a leathery rind, which is easily separable, and is reddish

There are numerous varieties of Orange. oranges; as, the bitter orange, which is supposed to be the original stock; the navel orange which has the rudiment of a second orange imbedded in the top of the fruit; the blood orange, with a reddish juice; and the horned orange, in which the carpels are partly separated.

2. (Bot.) The tree that bears oranges; the orange tree.
3. The color of an orange; reddish yellow.

2. (Bot.) The tree that bears oranges; the orange tree.

3. The color of an orange; reddish yellow.

Mandarin orange. See Mandarin.—Mock orange (Bot.), any species of strubs of the genus Philadelphus, which have whitish and often fragrant blossoms.—Native orange, or orange thern (Bot.), an Australian shrub (Criviobatus parriforus); also, its edible yellow berries. (Criviobatus from its bright orange breast.—orange sowy (Zööl.), a large, handsome cowry (Criviobatus diron its bright orange breast.—orange sowy (Zööl.), a large, handsome cowry (Criviobatus diron its bright orange press (Bot.), an inconspicuous annual American plant (Hyperican Sarothra), having minute, deep yellow flowers.—Orange oil (Chem.), an oily, terpenelike substance obtained from orange rind, and distinct from neroli oil, which is obtained from the flowers.—Orange pekee, a kind of black tea.—Orange pipin, an orange-colored apple with acid flavor.—Quito orange, the orangelike fruit of a shrubty species of nightshade (Sodanus Quitocrise), native in Quito.—Orange scale (Zööl.), any species of scale insects which infests orange trees; especially, the purple scale (Myttiaspts cirricola), the long scale (M. Cilor, and the red scale (Apptidus Aurantii).

Or'ange, a. Of or

Or'ange, a. Of or Or'ange, a. Or or pertaining to an orange; of the color of an orange; reddish yellow; as, an orange ribbon.
Or'ange-ade' (-ād'),
n. [F., fr. orange.] A drink made of orange

juice and water, corresponding to lemonade; orange sherbet.

orange sherbet.

Or'an-geat' (E. ör'an-zhāt'; F. ö'rān/zhā'),
n. [F., fr. orange.] Can-died orange peel; also,

prange Scates. a The Broad S (Lecunum hepperidum); b 1 ple Scale (Mytilaspis citrico e Long Scale (Mytilaspis G eri); d Red Scale (Asyndiotus routii); d' Male; d' Female the last, much enlarged; e W Scale (Asyndiotus Nerii). a,i d, e, are natural size.

Orange Scales. a The Broad Scale

orangeade d, c, are natural size.

Orange-ism (ör'ënj12'm), n. Attachment to the principles of the society of Orangemen; the tenets or practices of the Orangemen.

Orange-man (-man), n. pl. MEN (-men). One of a secret society, organized in the north of Ireland in 1705, the professed objects of which are the defense of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain, the support of the Protestant religion, the maintenance of the laws of the kingdom, etc.; — so called in honor of William, Prince of Orange, who became William III. of England.

Orange-word (-right), n. (Bot.) An American ranum-

Or'ange-root' (-root'), n. (Bot.) An American ranun-culaceous plant (Hydrastis Canadensis), having a yellow tuberous root;
— also called yellowroot, golden seal,

Or'an-ger-y (ŏr'enj-er-y), Oran-ger-y (oranjer-y).

If orangerie, fr. orange.
See Oblive in plants for raising orange; a plantation of orange trees.

Orange—taw/ny (oranjet/ny), a. & n. Deep orange view.

Oran-gite (oranjet).

Orangite (oranjet).

Orangite (oranjet).

orang-using boreas (action of the woods; brang man + itan a forest, wood, wild, savage.]

(Zoöl.) An ar boreal anthropoid ape (Simta satyrus), which inhabits Borneo and Sumatra. Often called simply orang. [Written also orang-outan, orang-utan, ourang-utang, and oran-utan.]

It is over four feet high, when full grown, and has very long arms, which reach nearly or quite to the ground when the body is erect. Its color is reddish brown. In structure, it closely resembles man in many respects.

structure, it closely resembles man in many respects.

O-ra'ri-an (b-ra'ri-an), a. [L. orarius, fr. ora coast.]

Of or pertaining to a coast.

O-ra'tion (b-ra'shun), n. [L. orarius, fr. orare to speak, utter, pray. See Oral, Onson: An elaborate discourse, delivered in public, treating an important subject in a formal and dignified manner; especially, a discourse having reference to some special occasion, as a funeral, an anniversary, a celebration, or the like;—distinguished from an argument in court, a popular harangue, a sermon, a lecture, etc.; as, Webster's oration at Bunker Hill.

The lord archbishop . . . made a long oration.

Syn. — Address; speech. See Harangus.

Syn.—Address; speech. See Harangus.

O-ra'tion, v. i. To deliver an oration.

Donne.
Ora-tor (ōr'a-tōr), n. [L., fr. orare to speak, utter.
See Oration; especially, one distinguished for his skill and oration; especially, one distinguished for his skill and power as a public speaker; one who is eloquent.

I am no orator, as Brutus is.

Some orator renowned
In Athens or free Rome.

Milton.

Ann ho ordar's, as bruthen is.

Some orator renowned

In Athens or free Rome.

2. (Law) (a) In equity proceedings, one who prays for relief; a petitioner. (b) A plaintiff, or complainant, in a bill in chancery.

Burrill.

3. (Eng. Universities) An officer who is the voice of the university upon all public occasions, who writes, reads, and records all letters of a public nature, presents, with an appropriate address, those persons on whom honorary degrees are to be conferred, and performs other like duties; — called also public orator.

Or'a-to'ri-al-iy, adv.

Or'a-to'ri-al-iy, adv.

Or'a-to'ri-al-iy, adv.

Or'a-to'ri-an, m. [Cf. F. ordorien.] (R. C. Ch.) See Fathers of the Oratory, under Orators.

Or'a-to'ri-o'cal (to'ri-to'ri-al), a. Of or pertaining to an orator or to oratory; characterized by oratory; rhetorical; becoming to an orator; as, an oratorical triumph; an oratorical escay. — Or'a-to'ri-al, ir, fr. L. oratorius belonging to praying. See Onaton, and cf. Orator.

1. (Mus.) A more or less dramatic text or peem, founded on some Scripture narrative, or great divine event, elaborately set to music, in recitative, arias, grand choruses, etc., to be sung with an orchestral accompaniment, but without action, secnery, or costume, although the oratorio grew out of the Mysteries and the Miracle and Passion plays, which were acted.

The There are instances of secular and mythological subjects treated in the form of the oratorios, and called

There are instances of secular and mythological subjects treated in the form of the oratorios, and called oratorios by their composers; as Haydn's "Seasons," Handel's "Semele," etc.

Handel's "Semele," etc.

2. Performance or rendering of such a composition.

Ora-to'ri-ous (-tis), a. [LL. oratorius.] Oratorical.

[Obs.] Jer. Taylor. — Ora-to'ri-ous-ly, adv. [Obs.]

Ora-to-ius (o'ra-to'ri-ous-ly, adv. [Obs.]

Ora-to-ius (o'ra-to'ri-ous, v. i. To play the orator.

Jocose or derisive]

Ora-to-vy (o'ra-to-ri, p., n.; pl. Oratorius (-riz.) [Ob.
oratorie, fr. L. oratorium, fr. oratorius of praying, of an orator: of. F. oratorie. See Oraton. Oran, and cf. Oratorio.

A place of orisons, or prayer; especially, a chapel or small room set apart for private devotions.

An oratory [temple]. . . in worship of Dian. Chaucer.

An oratory [temple] . . . in worship of Dian. Chancer.
Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good oratory, or place of pray in.

Jer. Taylor.

Fathers of the Oratory (R, C, C, b), a society of prisot founded by St. Philip Neri, living in community, and not bound by a special vow. The members are called also oratorians.

Orla-to-ry, n. [L. oratoria (sc. ars) the oratorical art.]
The art of an orator; the art of public speaking in an eloquent or effective manner; the exercise of rhetorical skill in oral discourse; eloquence. "The oratory of Greece and Rome."

Milton.

When a world of men Could not prevail with all their oratory. Could not prevail with an energy of the public Or'a-tress (-tres), n. A woman who makes public Warner.

addresses. Warner.
Ora-trix(-triks), n. [L.] A woman plaintiff, or complainant, in equity pleading. Burrill.
Orb (6rb), n. [OF. orb blind, fr. L. orbus destitute.
(Arch.) A blank window or panel. [Obs.] Oxf. Gloss.
Orb, n. [F. orbe, fr. L. orbis circle, orb. Cf. Orbr.]
1. A spherical body; a globe; especially, one of the celestial spheres; a sun, planet, or star.

In the small orb of one particular tear.
Whether the prime orb.
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled.

2 One of the asymptomyrems enhances conceived by

Incredible how swift, had thither rolled.

2. One of the azure transparent spheres conceived by the ancients to be inclosed one within another, and to carry the heavenly bodies in their revolutions.

3. A circle; esp., a circle, or nearly circular orbit, described by the revolution of a heavenly body; an orbit.

The schoolmen were like astronomers, which did feign coentries, and epicycles, and such engines of orbs.

You seem to me as Dian in her orb.

In orbs.

Shak.

In ords
Of circuit inexpressible they stood,
Orb within orb.

Milton

4. A period of time marked off by the revolution of heavenly body. [E.] Millon.

5. The eye, as luminous and spherical. [Poetic]

A drop serene hath quenched their orbs. Millon. A drop serene bath quenched their or

6. A revolving circular body; a wheel. [Poetio]

The orbs
Of his flerce chariot rolled. Milton. Wordsworth. 7. A sphere of action. [R.] But in our orbs we'll live so round and safe. Shak. 8. Same as MOUND, a ball or globe. See 1st MOUND.

9. (Mil.) A body of soldiers drawn up in a circle, as for defense, esp. infantry to repel cavairy.

Syn. — Globe; ball; sphere. Bee Gloss.

orb (6rb), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Obbed (6rbd); p. pr. & eb. n. Obbed 1. To form into an orb or circle. [Poetic Millon. Lowell.

2. To encircle; to surround; to inclose. [Poetic The wheels were orbed with gold. Addison

2. To encircle; to surround; to inclose. [Poetic]
The wheels were orbed with gold. Addison.

Orb, v. i. To become round like an orb. [Poetic]
And orb into the perfect star. Tempson.

Orbate (3rbat), a. [L. orbatus, p. p. of orbare to bereave, fr. orbus bereaved of parents or children. See Oberan.] Bereaved; fatherless; childless. [Obs.]
Orbat(3mon (3rbat/shim), n. [L. orbatio.] The state of being orbate, or deprived of parents or children; privation, in general; bereavement. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.
Orbed (3rbd), a. Having the form of an orb; round. The orbed syelids are let down. Trench.
Orbio (3rbin), a. [L. orbicus, or orbitus, fr. orbirles, icricular. [B.] Bacon.
Orbio-de (3rbi-kal), but orb.] Spherical; orbicular; orbilke; circular. [B.] Bacon.
Orbio-de (3rbi-kal), but orbiculus, dim. of orbis orb.] A small orb, or sphere. [Obs.] G. Fletcher.

Orbio-de (3rbi-kal), a. [L. orbiculus, dim. of orbis orb.] A small orb, or sphere. [Obs.] G. Fletcher.
Orbio-de (3rbi-kal), a. [L. orbicularis, fr. orbiculus, dim. of orbis orb: of. F. orbicularis, fr. orbiculus, dim. of orbis orb: of. F. orbicularis, fr. orbiculus, dim. of orbis orb: of. F. orbicularis, fr. orbicular, orbid-lar-lay, adv. — Or-hig'u-lar-ness, n. Orbio-lar-lay (4v. — Or-hig'u-lar-ness, n. Orbiculate (3rbi-kib), n. [That which is orbiculate; especially, a solid the vertical section of which is oval, and the horizontal section circular.
Or-hig'u-late (3rbi-kib), a. [L. orbicularus. See Or-hig'u-late, or being, in the form of an orb; sherical; circular, or nearly circular, or a spheroidal, outline.
Orbiculate leaf (Bot.), a leaf whose out-line is nearly circular, or a spheroidal, outline.

oro; naving a circular, or a spheroidal, outline.

Orbiculate lest (Bot.), a leaf whose outline is nearly circular.

Or-bio'u-la'tion (.18'shūn), n. The state or quality of being orbiculate; orbicularness.

Or'bit (3r'b't), n. [L. orbita a track or rut made by a wheel, course, circuit, fr. orbis a circle: cf. F. orbite. See 2d Ons.] 1. (Astron.) The path described by a heavenly body in its periodical revolution around another body; as, the orbit of Jupiter, of the earth, of the moon.

2. An orb or ball. [Rare & Improper]
Roll the lucid orbit of an eye.

3. (Anat.) The cavity or socket of the skull in which the eye and its appendages are situated.

4. (Zoil.) The skin which surrounds the eye of a bird.

Or'bital revolution."

J. D. Forbes.

Orbital index (Anat.), in the skull, the ratio of the ver-

Orbital index (Anat.), in the skull, the ratio of the vertical height to the transverse width of the orbit, which is taken as the standard, equal to 100.

Or'bit-ar (-er), a. [Cf. F. orbitaire.] Orbital. [R.]

Orbita. [K.]
Orbita-ry (-i-ry), a. Situated around the orbit; as, the orbitary feathers of a bird.

Orbit-telm (8r-ib)-telm, n. pl. [NL., fr. L. orbis an orb + telm a web.] (Zooi.) A division of spiders, including those that make geometrical webs, as the garden spider or Engira.

spiner, or Epeira.

|| Or'bi-to-li'tes (8r'bī-tō-li'tēz), n. [NL. See Orbit, and Lite.] (Zoöl.) A canin and -LITE.] (Zool.) A genus of living Foraminifera, forming broad, thin, circular disks, containing numerous small

containing the number of the containing to the orbit and the nose; as, the orbitonasal, or ophthalmic, nerve.

Or'M-to-sphe'noid (-sic'-noid), a. [Orbit + sphenoid]

(Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone and the orbit, or to the orbitosphenoid bone. —n. The orbitosphenoid in the adult.

Or'M-to-sphe-noid'al (-sic'-noid'al), a. (Anat.) Of or portaining to the orbitosphenoid bone; orbitosphenoid.

sphenoid in the adult.

Or'bit-o-sphe-noid'al (-ste-noid'al), a. (Anat.) Of or portaining to the orbitosphenoid bone; orbitosphenoid.

Or-bit'u-a-ry (6r-bit'd-a-ry; 135), a. Orbital. [R.]

Or'bi-tude (br'bi-tūd), |n. [L. orbitudo, orbitas, fr. Orbit-tude (br'bi-tūd), |n. [L. orbitudo, orbitas, fr. Orbit-y (6rb'bi-ty), orbus: ct. F. orbite. See Obbara. Orbation. [Obs.]

Bp. Hall.

| Or'bu-li'na (8r'bū-li'na), n. [NL., dim. of L. orbis orb.] (Zoöl.) A genus of minute living Foraminifera having a globular shell.

Orb'y (6rb'y), a. [From 2d Obb.] Orbilike; having the course of an orb; revolving. [Obs.] "Orby hours." Chapman.

Or (Sobl.) "Orby hours." Chapman.

Or (Sobl.) "Or pertaining to the Orkney Islands. Oro-di-an (6r-kā'df-an), a. [L. Orcades the Orkney Islands.] Of or pertaining to the Orkney Islands.

Or'o-di-an (6r-kā'df-an), a. [L. Orcades and archil. It is closely related to litmus.

Or'ohal (6r'ka), n. See Argh.

Or'ohal (6r'ka), n. See Argh.

Or'ohal (6r'ka), n. See Argh.

Or'chal (ôr'kal), n. See Archil. Or'cha-net (ôr'ka-nět), n. [F. orcanète.] (Bot.) Sam as Alexart, 2. Crambol, n. [AS. origeard, Ainsworth. Oriohard (Stocked), n. [AS. origeard, wyrigeard, it., wortyard, i. e., a yard for herbs; wyrf, herb + geard yard. See Wort, Yard inclosure.] 1. A garden. [Obs.] An inclosure containing fruit trees; also, the fruit trees, collectively; — used especially of apples, peaches, pears, chorries, plums, or the like, less frequently of nut-bearing trees and of sugar maple trees.

bearing trees and of sugar maple trees.

Orchard grass (Bot.), a tall coarse grass (Dactylis glomerata), introduced into the United States from Europe. It
grows usually in shady places, and is of value for forage
and hay.—Orchard house (Hort.), a glassed structure in
which fruit trees are reared
in pots.—Orchard oriols (Zool.), a bright-colored American
oriole (Icterus spurius), which
frequents orchards. It is
smaller and darker than the
Baltimore oriole.

Orcharding (Sorto) 3-4

maller and darker than the Baltimore oriole.

Or'chard-ing (δ r' ch δ r d-Ing), n. 1. The cultivation of orchards.

2. Orchard-ist, n. One who cultivates an orchard.

Or'cha! (δ r'kδ!), n. Archil.

Or'che. Sog'ra-phy (δ r'kδ
δδg'rδ-fy), n. [Gr. δρχησις

dance + γσρην]. A treatise upon dancing. [R.]

Or'ches-ter (δ r'kδε-tδr), n. See Orchestta.

Or-ches'dian (δ r-kδε'chan; 106), n. [From Gr. δρχηστής a dancer. See Orchestra.] (Ζοδι.) Any species of ampliped crustacean of the genus Orchestia, or family Orchestide. See Beach fiea, under Bach.

Or'ches-tra (δ r'kδε-tra'; 277), n. [L. orchestra, from δρχήστρα, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, from δρχήστρα, orig., the place for the chorus of dancers, from logicarda to dance: cf. F. orchestre.] 1. The space in a theater between the stage and the audience; — originally appropriated by the Greeks to the chorus and its evolutions, afterward by the Romans to persons of distinction, and by the moderns to a band of instrumental musicians.

2. The place in any public hell appropriated to a band.

musiciana

musicians.

2. The place in any public hall appropriated to a band of instrumental musicians.

3. (Mus.) (a) Loosely: A band of instrumental musicians performing in a theater, concert hall, or other place of public amusement. (b) Strictly: A band suitable for the performance of symphonies, overtures, etc., as well as for the accompaniment of operas, oratorios, cantatas, masses, and the like, or of vocal and instrumental solos. (c) A band composed, for the largest part, of players of the various viol instruments, many of each kind, together with a proper complement of wind instruments of wood and brass;—as distinguished from a military or street band of players on wind instruments, and from an assemblage of solo players for the rendering of concerted places, such as septets, octets, and the like.

4. (Mus.) The instruments employed by a full band, collectively; as, an orchestra of forty stringed instruments, with proper complement of wind instruments.

Or/ohes-trail (Or/kĕs-trail or ôr-kĕs'-; 277), a. Of or performed

ments, with proper complement of wind instruments. Or'ohes-tral (or'kēs-tral or'skērtal or "r.kēr': 277), a. Of or pertaining to an orchestra; suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra: suitable for, or performed in or by, an orchestra: orchestra reatment of a composition; — called also instrumentation. Or'ches-tra (or'kēs-tēr), n. [F.] See Orchestra. Or-ches'trio (or-kēs'trīk), a. Orchestral. Or'chid (or'kīd), n. [See Orchestral. Or'chid (or'kīd), n. [See Orchidacœus. Or'chidacœus or orcheidacœus. Or'chidacœus or orcheidacœus. Or'chidacœus or ensembling, a natural order (Orchidacœus) of endogenous plants of which the genus Orchis is the type. They are mostly perennial herbs having the stamens and pistils united in a single column, and normally three petals and three sepals, all adherent to the overy. The flowers are curiously shaped, often resembling insects, the odd or lower petal (called the lip) being unlike the others, and sometimes of a strange and unexpected appearance. About one hundred species occur in the United States, but several thousand in the tropics.

Over three hundred genera are recognized. Among the best known are Orchis, Hubenuria, Vinilla, And Odonlogiossum, and Odonlogiossum.

Or-ohid'e-an (3r-kYd'e-an), a. (Bot.) Orchidaceous.
Or-ohid'e-ous (-ūs), a. (Bot.) Same as Orchidaceous.
Or-ohid-ol'o-gist (3r'kYd-ōl'ō-jIst), n. One versed in

Or'ohid-ol'o-gist (or'kid-ol'o-jist), n. One versed in rehidology.
Or'ohid-ol'o-gy (-jÿ), n. [Gr. δρχιε the orchis + σyy.] The branch of botany which treats of orchids.
Or'ohid (δr'ki'), n. See Archi.
Or-ohil'is weed' (δr-ki')/s wed'). (Rot.) The lichen

Or-chil'ls weed' (6r-k11'ls wed'). (Bot.) The lichen from which archil is obtained. See Archil.
Or'chis (6r'k1s), n.; pl. Orconsisted (6r'k1s), n.; pl. Orconsisted (6r'k1s).

1. (Bot.) A genus of endogram of endogram of the see archile.
North Temperate zone, and consisting of about eighty species. They are perennial herbs growing from a tuber (beside which is usually found the last year's tuber also), and are valued for their showy flowers.
See Orchinocrops.

2. (Bot.) Any plant of the same family with the orchis; orchis (O. maculata), much an orchid.

an orchid.

Orchis (O. macular reduced. The common names, reduced.

The common names, butterfly orchis, etc., allude o the peculiar form of the flower.

lata), much

| Or-ohi'tis (0r-ki'tis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δρχις a testicle + 4its.] (Med.) Inflammation of the testicles.

Or-chot'o-my (0r-kbt'δ-mỷ), n. [Gr. δρχις a testicle + τάμειν to cut.] (Surg.) The operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration.

Oricin (8r'sYu), n. [Etymology uncertain: cf. F. orcine.] (Chem.) A colorless crystalline substance, C.H., CH., (OH), which is obtained from certain lichems (Reccella, Lecamora, etc.), also from extract of aloes, and artificially from certain derivatives of toluene. It changes

artificially from certain derivatives of toluene. It changes readily into orcein.

Ord (Ord), n. [AS. ord point.] An edge or point; also, a beginning. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Chaucer.

Ord and and, the beginning and end. Cf. Odds and end. under Odds. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Chaucer. Halliwell.

Or-dain' (Or-dain'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ordainen, OF. ordener, F. ordonner, fr. L. ordinarce, from ordo, ordinis, order. See Ordens and Cf. Ordinarca.] To set in order; R. ordonner, and Cf. Ordinarca. [Spensor. to set; to establish. "Battle well ordained." Spensor.

The stake that shall be ordained on either side. Chaucer.

to set; to establish. "Battle well ordained." Spenser.

The stake that shall be ordained on either side. Chaucer.

2. To regulate, or establish, by appointment, decree, or law; to constitute; to decree; to appoint; to institute.

Jeroboam ordained a feast in the eighth month. 1 Kings xil. 39.

And doth the power that man adores ordain
Their doom?

Byron.

3. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

3. To set apart for an office; to appoint.

Being ordained his special governor.

4. (Eccl.) To invest with ministerial or ascerdotal functions; to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry, by the laying on of hands, or other forms; to set apart by the ceremony of ordination.

Meletius was ordained by Arian bishops. Bp. Stillingheet.

Ordain's ble (-b-v'l), a. Capable of being ordained; worthy to be ordained or appointed.

Bp. Hall.

Ordain's (-Br), n. One who ordains.

Ordain's (-Br), n. Ordination.

[R.] Burke.

Ordain's (-Br), n. Ordination.

[R.] Chaucer.

Ordail (Gr'da'n), n. (As ordai, ordail, judgment; akin to D. oordeel, G. urteil, urtheil; orig., what is dealt out, the prefix or-being akin to ā-compounded with verbs, G. er., ur., Goth. us., orig. meaning, out. See Daal, v. & n., and cf. Anus., Ort...] I. An ancient form of test to determine guilt or innocence, by appealing to a supernatural decision,—once common in Europe, and still practiced in the East and by savage tribes.

still practiced in the East and by savage tribes.

The In England ordeal by fire and ordeal by water were used, the former confined to persons of rank, the latter to the common people. The ordeal by fire was performed, either by handling red-hot iron, or by walking barefoot and blindfold over red-hot plowshares, laid at unequal distances. If the person escaped unhurt, he was adjudged innocent; otherwise he was condemmed as guilty. The ordeal by water was performed, either by plunging the bare arm to the elbow in boiling water, an escape from injury being taken as proof of innocence, or by casting the accused person, bound hand and foot, into a river or pond, when if he fioated it was an evidence of guilt, but if he sunk he was acquitted. It is probable that the proverbial phrase, to go through fire and water, denoting severe trial or danger, is derived from the ordeal. See Wager of buttle, under Wagen.

2. Any severe trial, or test; a painful experience.

deal. See Wager of builde, under Wager.

2. Any severe trial, or test; a painful experience.

Ordeal bean. (Hot.) See Calabar bean, under Calabar.

Ordeal root (Bot.) the root of a species of Strychnos growing in West Africa, used, like the ordeal bean, in trials for witchcraft.—Ordeal tree (Bot.), a poisonous tree of Madagacar (Tanghinia, or Cerbera, venenata). Persons suspected of crime are forced to eat the seeds of the plumlike fruit, and criminals are put to death by being pricked with a lance dipped in the juice of the seeds.

Ordeal, a. Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Ordeal, a. Of or pertaining to trial by ordeal.

Ordeal, a. Of or Dadinal. 1. Regular arrangement; any methodical or established succession or harmonious relation; method; system; as: (a) Of material things, like the books in a library. (b) Of intellectual notions or ideas, like the topics of a discourse. (c) Of periods of time or occurrences, and the like.

The side chambers were . . . thirty in order. Exck. xii. 6.

The side chambers were . . . thirty in order. Ezek. xli. 6.
Bright-harnessed angels sit in order serviceable.
Good order is the foundation of all good things.
Burke.

2. Right arrangement; a normal, correct, or fit condition; se, the house is in order; the machinery is out

3. The customary mode of procedure; established system, as in the conduct of debates or the transaction of business; usage; custom; fashion.

Daniel.

And, pregnant with his grander thought, Brought the old order into doubt. Emerson.

Brought the old order into doubt. Emerson.

4. Conformity with law or decorum; freedom from disturbance; general tranquillity; public quiet; as, to preserve order in a community or an assembly.

5. That which prescribes a method of procedure; a rule or regulation made by competent authority; as, the rules and orders of the senate.

The church hath authority to establish that for an order at one time which at another time it may abolish.

A command: a reaccust; a direction.

6. A command; a mandate; a precept; a direction.

Upon this new fright, an order was made by both houses for sarming all the papiets in England.

Clarendon.

Upon this new fright, an order was made by doin nouses for disarming all the papists in England.

7. Hence: A commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods; a direction, in writing, to pay money, to furnish supplies, to admit to a building, a place of entertainment, or the like; as, orders for blankets are large.

In those days were pit orders—behrew the uncomfortable manager who abolished them.

Lamb.

8. A number of things or persons arranged in a fixed or suitable place, or relative position; a rank; a row; a grade; especially, a rank or class in society; a group or division of men in the same social or other position; also, a distinct character, kind, or sort; as, the higher or lower orders of society; talent of a high erder.

They are in equal order to their several ends.

Various orders various ensigns bear.

Cranville.

Which, to his order of mind, must have seemed little short of flavethorse.

9. A body of persons having some common honorary distinction or rule of obligation; esp., a body of religious persons or aggregate of convents living under a common rule; as, the Order of the Bath; the Franciscan order.

Find a barefoot brother out, One of our order, to associate me.

The venerable order of the Knights Templars. Sir W. Scott

The venerable order of the Knights Templars. Sir W. Scott.

10. An ecclesiastical grade or rank, as of deacon, priest, or bishop; the office of the Christian ministry;—often used in the plural; as, to take orders, or to take holy orders, that is, to enter some grade of the ministry.

11. (Arch.) The disposition of a column and its component parts, and of the entablature resting upon it, in classical architecture; hence (as the column and entablature are the characteristic features of classical architecture) a style or manner of architectural designing.

The three is used three different orders, easy to distinguish, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. The Romans added the Tuscan, and changed the Doric so that it is hardly recognizable, and also used a modified Corinthian called Composite. The Romans are writers on architecture recognized five orders as orthodox or classical, — Daric the Roman sort), Ionic, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite. See Illust. of Capital.

12. (Nat. Hist.) An assemblage of genera having cer tain important characters in common; as, the Carnivora and Insectivora are orders of Mammalia.

and Insectivora are orders of Mannhalia.

Eyr-The Linnean artificial orders of plants rested
mainly on identity in the number of pistils, or agreement
in some one character. Natural orders are groups of
genera agreeing in the fundamental plan of their flowers
and fruit. A natural order is usually (in botany) equivalent to a family, and may include several tribes.

13. (Rhet.) The placing of words and members in a sentence in such a manner as to contribute to force and beauty or clearness of expression.

14. (Math.) Rank; degree; thus, the order of a curve or surface is the same as the degree of its equation.

or surface is the same as the degree of its equation.

Artificial order or system. See Artificial classification, under Artificial and Note to def. 12 above.—Close order (Mil.), the arrangement of the ranks with a distance of about half a pace between them; with a distance of about three yards the ranks are in open order.—The four orders, the Orders four, the four orders of mendicant friars. See Frian. Chaucer.—General orders (Mil.), orders assued which concern the whole command, or the troops generally, in distinction from special orders.—Holy orders. (a) (Eccl.) The different grades of the Christian ministry; ordination to the ministry. See def. 10 above. (b) (R. C. Ch.) A sacrament for the purpose of conferring a special grace on those ordained.—In order to, for the purpose of; to the end; as means to.

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in order.

The hest knowledge is that which is of greatest use in order to our eternal happiness.

Tillotson.

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in order to our eternal bappiness.

Minor orders (R. C. Ch.), orders beneath the diaconate in sucramental dignity, as acolyte, exorcist, reader, doorseper.—Money order. See under Money.—Natural erder. (Bot.) See def. 12. Note.—Order book. (a) A merchant's book in which orders are entered. (b) (Mil.) A book kept at headquarters, in which all orders are recorded for the information of officers and men. (c) A book in the House of Commons in which proposed orders must be entered. (Eng.)—Order in Council, a royal order issued with and by the advice of the Privy Council. (Great Britain)—Order of battle (Mil.), the particular disposition given to the troops of an army on the field of battle.—Order of the day, in legislative bodies, the special business appointed for a specified day.—Order of a differential equation.—Balling orders (Naul.), the final instructions given to the commander of a ship of war before a cruise.—Sealed orders, orders sealed, and not to be opened until a certain time, or arrival at a certain place, as after a ship is at sea.—Banding order. (A) A continuing regulation for the conduct of parliamentary business. (b) (Mil.) An order not be ably of wear the morning in command.—To give order, to give command or directions. Shak.—Stat.—Arrangement: management. See Direction.

Syn. - Arrangement; management. See Direction.

Or'der (6r'der), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ordered (der'd); p. pr. & vb. n. Order (6r'der), pr. n. order (6r'der), p. pr. order (6r'der), p.

2. To give an order to; to command; as, to order

2. 10 give an order to; to command; as, to order troops to advance.
 3. To give an order for; to secure by an order; as, to order a carriage; to order grocories.
 4. (Eccl.) To admit to holy orders; to ordain; to receive into the ranks of the ministry.

These ordered folk be especially titled to God. Chaucer.
Persons presented to be ordered deacons. Bk. of Com. Prayer.

Order arms (Mil.), the command at which a gun is brought from "shoulder" to a position with its but resting on the ground; also, the position taken at such command.

the position taken at such command.
Or'der, v. i. To give orders; to issue commands.
Or'der-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being ordered; tractable. [R.]
Being very orderable in all his sickness. Fuller.
Or'der-er (-2r), n. 1. One who puts in order, arranges, methodizes, or regulates.
2. One who gives orders.
Or'der-ing, n. Disposition; distribution; management.
South.

order-ing, n. Disposition; unstruction, south.

South.

Order-less, a. Being without order or regularity; disorderly; out of rule.

Order-liness (-11-nes), n. The state or quality of being orderly.

Order-ly, a. 1. Conformed to order; order-ly, a. 1. Conformed to order; in order; regular; as, an orderly course or plan. Millon.

2. Observant of order, authority, or rule; hence, observant of order, authority, or rule;

dient; quiet; peaceable; not unruly; as, orderly children; an orderly community.

3. Performed in good or established order; well-regulated. "An orderly...march." Clarendon.

4. Being on duty; keeping order; conveying orders. "Aids-de-camp and orderly men." Sir W. Scott.

"Aids-de-camp and orderly men."

Sir W. Scott.
Orderly book (Mil.), a book for every company, in which the general and regimental orders are recorded.—Orderly officer, the officer of the day, or that officer of a corps or regiment whose turn it is to supervise for the day the arrangements for food, cleanliness, etc. Farrore, orderly room. (a) The court of the commanding officer, where charges against the men of the regiment are tried. (b) The office of the commanding officer, usually in the barracks, whence orders emanate. Farrow.—Orderly sergeant, the first sergeant of a company.

Orderly (8r'dêr-15), adv. According to due order; regularly; methodically; duly.

You are too blunt; go to it orderly.

Shat

Or'der-ly, n.; pl. Orderly is of oit orderly. Shak.

Or'der-ly, n.; pl. Orderlies (-Nz). 1. (Mil.) A noncommissioned officer or soldier who attends a superior
officer to carry his orders, or to render other service.

Orderlies were appointed to watch the palace. Macaday.

A street sweeder. [Eng.]

Maphew.

Orderles were appointed to watch the palace. Maculan.

2. A street sweeper. [Enq.] Mayhew.
Or'di-na-bil'1-ty (6r'di-na-bil'1-ty), n. Capability of
being ordained or appointed. [Obs.] Bp. Bull.
Or'di-na-bie (6r'di-na-b'), a. [See ORDINATE, ORDAIN.] Capable of being ordained or appointed. [Obs.]
Or'di-nal (-nal), a. [L. ordinalis, fr. ordo, ordinis,
order. See ORDER.] 1. Indicating order or succession;
as, the ordinal numbers, first, second, third, etc.
2. Of or pertaining to an order.
Or'di-nal, n. 1. A word or number denoting order or succession.

succession.

2. (Ch. of Eng.) The book of forms for making, ordaining, and consecrating bishops, priests, and deacons.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A book containing the rubries of the Mass. [Written also ordinale.]

Ordinal-ism (12'm), n. The state or quality of being ordinal. [R.]

Lathom.

Ordinance (Gr'dI-nans), n. [OE. ordenance, OF. ordenance, F. ordenance. See Ordenan, and cf. Ordenance, provision. [Obs.]

Spenser.

They had made their ordinance

They had made their ordinance Of victual, and of other purveyance. 2. A rule established by authority; a permanent rule of action; a statute, law, regulation, rescript, or accepted usage; an edict or decree; esp., a local law enacted by a nunicipal government; as, a nunicipal ordinance.

unicipal government; as, a municipal vivil.

Thou wilt die by God's just ordinance. Shak.
By custom and the ordinance of times. Shak.
Walking in all the commundments and ordinances of the Lord
Luke i. 6.

Walking in all the commandeness and orthogoness. Luke i. 6.

Like i. 6.

Like

lations of municipal corporations. Whaton (Law Dict.).

3. (Eccl.) An established rite or ceremony.

4. Ramk; order; station. [Obs.] Shak.

5. [See Ordnance] Ordnance; cannon. [Obs.] Shak.
Or'di-nand' (-nänd'), n. [L. ordinandus, gerundive of ordinare. See ORDAIN.] One about to be ordsined.
Or'di-nant (-nent), a. [L. ordinans, p. pr. of ordinare. See ORDAIN.] Or daining; decreeing. [Obs.] Shak.
Or'di-nant, n. One who ordains. F. G. Lee.
Or'di-nart. (-nän-ri-jy), adv. According to established rules or settled method; as a rule; commonly usually; in most cases; as, a winter more than ordinarily severe.

Those who ordinarily pride themselves not a little upon their

Those who ordinarily pride themselves not a little upon their enetration.

Or'di-na-ry (-nt-ry), a. [L. ordinarius, fr. ordo, ordinis, order: cf. F. ordinaire. See Onden.] 1. According to established order; methodical; settled; regular. "The ordinary forms of law." Addison.
2. Common; customary; usual. Shak. Method is not less requisite in ordinary conversation than in writing. Addison.

writing.

3. Of common rank, quality, or ability; not distinguished by superior excellence or beauty; hence, not distinguished in any way; commonplace; inferior; of little merit; as, men of ordinary judgment; an ordinary

An ordinary lad would have acquired little or no useful knowledge in such a way.

Macaulay.

Ordinary saman (Naul.), one not expert or fully skilled, and hence ranking below an able scaman.

Syn. -- Normal; common; usual; customary. See Noball -- Ordinary. Common. In thing is common in which many persons share or partake; as, as common practice. A thing is ordinary when it is apt to come round in the regular common order or succession of events.

in the regular common order or succession of events.

Or'di-na-ry, n.; pl. Orinwarks (-riz).

1. (Law) (a)
(Roman Law) An office who has original jurisdiction in his own right, and not by deputation. (b) (Eng. Law)
One who has immediate jurisdiction in matters ecclesiastical; an ecclesiastical judge; also, a deputy of the bishop, or a clergyman appointed to perform divine service for condemned criminals and assist in preparing them for death. (c) (Am. Law) A judicial officer, having generally the powers of a judge of probate or a surrogate.

2. The mass; the common run. [Obs.]

I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's salework.

Shak.

3. That which is so common or continued, as to be

3. That which is so common, or continued, as to be considered a settled establishment or institution. [R.]
Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an ordinary.

Bacon.

4. Anything which is in ordinary or common use,
Water buckets, wagons, cart wheels, plow socks, and other
Sir W. Scott.

Water buckets, wagons, ordinaries.

5. A dining room or eating house where a meal is prepared for all comers, at a fixed price for the meal, in distinction from one where each dish is separately charged; a table d'hôte; hence, also, the meal furnished at such a Shak.

illing room.

All the odd words they have picked up in a coffeehouse, or aming ordinary, are produced as flowers of style.

Swift.

He exacted a tribute for licenses to hawkers and peddlers and ordinaries.

Bancryft.

to ordinaries.

6. (Her.) A charge or bearing of simple form, one of nine or ten which are in constant use. The bend, chevron, chief, cross, fesse, pule, and sulfire are uniformly admitted as ordinaries. Some authorities include bar, bend sinister, pile, and others. See SUBORDINARY.

In ordinary. (a) In actual and constant service; statedly attending and serving; as, a physician or chaplain in ordinary. An ambassador in ordinary is one constantly resident at a foreign court. (b) (Naul.) Out of commission and laid up; — said of a naval vessel. — Ordinary of the Mass. (C. Ch.), that part of the Mass which is the same every day; — called also the camon of the Mass.

Ordina-ry-ship (6r/dI-nt-ry-ship), n. The state of being an ordinary. [R.] Fuller. Ordinate (6r/dI-nt), a. [L. ordinatus, p. p. of ordinare. See Ondan.] Well-ordered; orderly; regular; methodical. "A life blissful and ordinate." Chaucer.

Ordinate figure (Math.), a figure whose sides and angles are equal; a regular figure.

or equal; a regular figure.

Or'di-nate, n. (Geom.) The distance of any point in a curve or a straight line, measured on a line called the axis of ordinates or on a line parallel to it, from another line called the axis of abscissas, on which the corresponding abscissa of the point is measured.

ing abscissa of the point is measured.

The ordinate and abscisea, taken together, are called coordinates, and define the position of the point with reference to the two axes named, the intersection of which is called the origin of coordinates. See Co-ORDINATE.

Or'di-nate (-nat), v. t. To appoint; to regulate;

harmonize.

Or'di-nate-ly (-nat-ly), adv. In an ordinate manner; orderly.

Or'di-na'tion (-na'shūn), n. [L. ordinatio : cf. Koodination.]

1. The act of ordaining, appointing, or setting apart; the state of being ordained, appointed, etc.

The holy and wise ordination of God. Jer. Taylor.

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the heaviless.

Virtue and vice have a natural ordination to the happiness and misery of life respectively.

Norris.

2. (Eccl.) The act of setting apart to an office in the Christian ministry; the conferring of holy orders.

3. Disposition; arrangement; order. [R.]

Angle of ordination (Geom.), the angle between the axes of coordinates.

of coordinates.

Ordina-tive (-nā-tiv), a. [L. ordinativus.] Tending to ordain; directing; giving order. [R.] Gauden.

Ordina/tor (-nā'ter), n. [L.] One who ordains or establishes; a director. [R.] T. Adams.

Ord'nance (brd'nans), n. [From OE. ordenance, referring orig, to the bore or size of the cannon. See On-DINANCE.] Heavy weapons of warfare; cannon, or great guns, mortars, and howitzers; artillery; sometimes, a general term for all weapons and appliances used in war.

All the battlements their ordnance fire.

Then you may hear afar off the awful roar of his [Rufuw Choate's] rifled ordnance.

E. Everett.

Cronance survey, the official survey of Great Britain and Ireland, conducted by the ordnance department.

Ordon-nance (Ordon-nans), n. [F. See Ordnance]

(Fine Arts) The disposition of the parts of any composition with regard to one another and the whole.

Their dramatic ordonnance of the parts.

sition with regard to one another and the whole.

Their dramatic ordonames of the parts. Coleridge.
Ordon.nant (-nant), a. [F., p. pr. of ordonaer. See
Ordon.nant (-nant), a. [F., p. pr. of ordonaer. See
Ordon.nant]. Of or pertaining to ordonance. Dryden.
Ordo-vi-clan (6r/dō-viah) a. & n. (Geol.) Ordovican.
Ordo-vi-clan (6r/dō-viah) a. [From L. Ordovican.
ordo-vi-clan (6r/dō-viah) a. [From L. Ordovican.
ordo-vi-clan (6r/dō-viah) and pertaining to a
division of the Silurian formation, corresponding in general to the Lower Silurian of most authors, exclusive of
the Cambrian.—n. The Ordovican formation.
Ordure (6r/dōr; 135), n. [F. ordure, OF. ord filthy,
foul, fr. L. horridus horrid. See Horring.] 1. Dung;
excrement; freces.
2. Defect; imperfection; fault. (Obs.] Holland.
Or'dur-ous (6r/dōr-ls), a. Of or pertaining to ordure; filthy.
Ore (5r), n. [AS. ār.] Honor; grace; favor; mercy;
clemency; happy augury. [Obs.]
Ore, [AS. Jara; cf. ār brass, bronze, akin to OHG.
ēr, G. chern brazen, Icel. cir brass, Goth. ais, L. aes,
Skr. ayas iron. v210. Cf. Ora, Era.] 1. The native
form of a metal, whether free and uncombined, as gold,
copper, etc., or combined, as iron, lead, etc. Usually
the ores contain the metals combined with oxygen, sulplur, arsenic, etc. (called mineralizers).
2. (Mring) A native metal or its compound with the
rock in which it occurs, after it has been picked over to
throw out what is worthless.
3. Metal; as, the liquid ore. [R.] Milton.
Ore hearth, a low furnace in which rich lead ore is reduced;—also called Scotch hearth.
Raymond.

Ore hearth, a low furnace in which rich lead ore is reduced; — also called Scotch hearth.

Raymond.

duced; — also called Scotch hearth. Raymond.
O're-ad (5'rê-dd), n. [L. Oreas, -adis, Gr. 'Ορειάς,
-άδος, fr. όρος mountain: cf. F. oréade.] (Class. Myth.)
One of the nymphs of mountains and grottoes.

Like a wood nymph light,
Oread or Dryad.

|| O-re'a-des (6-rê'h-dēs), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoōl.) A
group of butterfiles which includes the satyrs. See SaTYR, 2.
O-reo'tio (6-rēk'tĭk), a. [Gr. δρεκτικός, fr. δρεξιε a
yearning after, from δρέγειν to reach after.] (Philos.)

Of or pertaining to the desires; hence, impelling to gratification; appetitive.

ification; appetitive.

Or's-gon grape' (ör's-gön grap'). (Bot.) An evergreen species of barberry (Berberis Agusfolium), of Oregon and California; also, its roundish, blue-black berries.

O're-dae (ö'rŝ-id), n. See Onoma.

O're-dae (ö'rŝ-id), n. Gr. pos, -es, mountain + 800%, 880 ros, tooth.] (Paleon.) A genus of extinct herbivorous mammals, abundant in the Tertiary formation of the Rocky

Mountains. It is more or less related to the camel, hog, and

Mountains. It is more or less related to the camel, hog, and deer.

O're-dont (-dont), a. (Palen.) Resembling, or allied to, skull of Oreodon gracilis, the genus Oreodon.

O're-Ograph'o (5'rê-ê-grăf'îk), a. Of or pertaining to oreography.

O're-Ography (5'rê-ê-f-grăf'îk), a. Of or pertaining to oreography.

O're-Ography (-Ogra-f-y), n. (Gr. 500s, -eos, mountain + -graphy.) The science of mountains; orography.

O're-Ography (-Ograf-f-y), n. (Chem.) A white crystalline substance which is obtained indirectly from the root of an umbelliferous plant (Imperatoria Oreoseimum), and yields resoroin on decomposition.

II O're-O-go'ma (3'rê-5-g'ma), n. pl. (NL., from Gr. 400s, -eos, mountain + -gaab oddy.) (2'oîl.) A genus of small oceanic flahes, remarkable for the large conical tubercles which cover the under surface.

Oro'wood' (5r'wōd'), n. Same as Oarwerd.

Or'fe (6r'fe), cated variety of the id. See Id.

Or'fe (6r'fe), cated variety of the id. See Id.

Or'fe (6r'fe), cated variety of the id. See Id.

Or'fray (6r'frā), n. [F. or/fraie. Cf. Ospney, Ossi-race.] (2'oïl.) The ospney. [Obs.]

Or'fray (6r'frā), n. [F. or/fraie. Cf. Ospney, Ossi-race.] (2'oïl.) The ospney. [Obs.]

Or'gal (6r'gal), n. (Chem.) See Fraies, and cf. Aughrestoath. See Orphers. (Obs.]

O'gal (6r'gal), n. [L. organum, Gr. 50yavov; akin to spyo work, and E. work: cf. F. organe. See Work, and cf. Oarouz, Orgar.] 1. An instrument or medium by which some important action is performed, or an important end accomplished; as, legislatures, courts, armies, taxgatheores, etc., are organs of government.

2. (Biol.) A natural part or structure in an animal or a plant, capable of performing some special action (termed its function), which is essential to the life or orgal being cf. the wide cas the heart luves etc.

2. (Biol.) A natural part or structure in an animal or a plant, capable of performing some special action (termed its function), which is essential to the life or well-being of the whole; as, the heart, lungs, etc., are organs of animals; the root, stem, foliage, etc., are or-gans of plants.

F In animals the organs are generally made up of several tissues, one of which usually predominates, and determines the principal functions of the organ. Groups of organs constitute a system. See System.

of organs constitute a system. See System.

3. A component part performing an essential office in the working of any complex machine; as, the cylinder, valves, crank, etc., are organs of the steam engine.

4. A medium of communication between one person or body and another; as, the secretary of state is the organ of communication between the government and a foreign power; a newspaper is the organ of its editor, or of a party, sect. etc.

of a party, sect, etc.

5. [Cl. AS. organ, fr. L. organum.] (Mus.) A wind instrument containing numerical sections. mstrument containing numerous pipes of various di-mensions and kinds, which are filled with wind from a bellows, and played upon by means of keys similar to those of a piano, and sometimes by foot home and a pro-



Church Organ

times by foot keys or pedals; — formerly ral, each pipe being considered an organ formerly used in the plu-

The deep, majestic, solemn organs blow.

Chaucer uses the form organ as a plural.

The merry orgon... that in the church goon [go].

Bartel organ, Choir organ, Great organ, etc. See under

Bartel Organ, Choir organ, Great organ, etc. See under

Bartel, Choir, etc. — Cabinet organ (Mus.), an organ of

small size, as for a chapel or for domestic use; a reed

organ. — Organ bird (Zoöl.), a Tasmanian crow shrike

(Gymnorhina organicum). It utters discordant notes like

those of a hand organ out of tune. — Organ fish (Zoöl.),

the drumfish. — Organ gen. (Mil.) Same as Oscow (b).

— Organ harmonium (Mus.), an harmonium of large capacity

and power. — Organ of Corti (Annl.), a complicated struc
ture in the cochles of the ear, including the auditory hair

cells, the rods or fibers of Corti, the membrane of Corti,

etc. See Note under Ear. — Organ pipe. See Pipe. n. ...

— Organ-pipe coral. (Zoöl.) See Tunrora. — Organ post

(Mus.), a passage in which the tonic or dominant is sustained continuously by one part, while the other parts

move. The merry orgon . . . that in the church goon [go].

Organ, v. ℓ . To supply with an organ or organs; to fit with organs; to organize. [Obs.]

Thou art elemented and organed for other apprehensions.

Bp. Mannyngha

Dr'gan-die \ (-dy), n. [F. organdi.] A kind of trans-Organ-dy | parent light muslin. Organ'10 (6r.gan'1k), a. [L. organicus, Gr. bpya-sucis: cf. F. organique.] 1. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to organs; consisting of organs, or containing them; as, the organic structure of animals and plants; exhibiting characters peculiar to living organisms; as, organic bodies, organic life, organic remains. Of Inorganic. 2. Produced by the organs; as, organic pleasure. [R.]

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or of art to a certain destined function or end. [R.] Those organic arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously. Milton.

Forming a whole composed of organs. Hence: Of or

4. Forming a whole composed of organs. Hence: Of or pertaining to a system of organs; inherent in, or resulting from, a certain organization; as, an organic government; his love of truth was not inculcated, but organic. 5. Pertaining to, or denoting, any one of the large series of substances which, in nature or origin, are connected with vital processes, and include many substances of artificial production which may or may not occur in animals or plants; — contrasted with inorganic.

The principles of organic and inorganic chemistry are identical; but the enormous number and the conpleteness of related series of organic compounds, together with their remarkable facility of exchange and substitution, offer an illustration of chemical reaction and homology not to be paralleled in inorganic chemistry.

tion, offer an illustration of chemical reaction and homology not to be paralleled in inorganic chemistry.

Organic analysis (Chem.), the analysis of organic compounds, concorned chirdly with the determination of carbon as carbon dioxide, hydrogen as water, oxygon as the difference between the sum of the others and 160 per cent, and nitrogen as free nitrogen, annuonia, or nitric oxide; — formerly called ullimate analysis, in distinction from proximate analysis.—Organic chemistry. See under OHBMISTRY.—Organic compounds, (Chem.), See Carbon compounds, under Carbon.—Organic description of a curve on a plane by means of instruments. Brande & C.—Organic disease aware (Geom.), the description of a curve on a plane by means of instruments. Brande & C.—Organic disease. (Med.), a disease attended with morbid changes in the structure of the organs of the body or in the composition of its fluids;—opposed to functional disease.—Organic electricity. See under Electricity.—Organic law or laws, a law or system of laws, or declaration of principles fundamental to the existence and organization of a political or other association; a constitution.—Organic siricture (Med.), a contraction of one of the natural passages of the body produced by structural changes in its walls, as distinguished from a spasmodic stricture, which is due to muscular contraction.

Organical (6-gm/1-kal), a. Organic.

Or-gan'io-al (8r-gan'Y-kal), a. Organic.

The organical structure of human bodies, whereby they live dinove.

Bentley.

Or-gan'io-al-ly, adv. In an organic manner; by means of organs or with reference to organic functions; hence, malamentally.

Or-gan'io-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being

Organicism (1-siz'm), n. (Med.) The doctrine of the localization of disease, or which refers it always to a material lesion of an organ.

Organ-it'io (6r'gan-it'ik), a. [Organ + L. -feare (in comp.) to make. See -rr.] Making an organic or organized structure; producing an organism; acting through, or resulting from, organs.

Or'gan-ism (0r'gan-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. organisme.]

1. Organic structure; organization. "The advantageous organism of the eye."

2. (Biol.) An organized being; a living body, either vegetable or animal, composed of different organs or parts with functions which are separate, but matually dependent, and essential to the life of the individual.

TF Some of the lower forms of life are so simple in structure as to be without organs, but are still called organisms, since they have different parts analogous in functions to the organs of higher plants and animals.

gamens, since they have different parts analogous in functions to the organs of higher plants and animals.

Or'gan-ist, n. [Cl. F. organiste.] 1. (Mus.) One who plays on the organ.

2. (R. C. Ch.) One of the priests who organized or sung in parts. [Obs.]

§ Or'gan-is'ta (ör'gā-n̄s'tà), n. [Sp., an organist.] (Zoöl.) Any one of several South American wrens, noted for the sweetness of their song.

Organ-i-ty (ör-gān-i-ty), n. Organism. [R.]

Or'gan-i-ty (ör-gān-i-ty), n. Organism. [R.]

Or'gan-i-ty (ör-gān-i-ty), n. Organism. [R.]

Or'gan-i-ty (ör-gān-i-ty), n. Capable of being organized; capablility of being organized.

Or'gan-i-ty (ör-gān-i-ty), capable of being formed into living tissue; aa, organizable matter.

Or'gan-i-tza'tion (1-tzā'shūn), n. [Cl. F. organisation.] 1. The act of organizing; the act of arranging in a systematic way for use or action; as, the organization of an army, or of a deliberative body. "The fixed from organization of the general government."

Pickering.

2. The state of being organized; also, the relations included in such a state or condition.

What is organization but the connection of parts in and organization of the such a state or condition.

What is organization but the connection of parts in and for whole, so that each part is, at once, end and means? Coloridge-

3. That which is organized; an organized existence; an organism; specif. (Biol.), an arrangement of parts for the performance of the functions necessary to life. The cell may be regarded as the most simple, the most com-non, and the earliest form of organization.

McKendrick.

mon, and the earliest form of organization. McKendrick.
Organ-ize (Organ-iz), v. I. [imp. & p. p. Organ.
IZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Organizing (-izing).] [Cf. R. organizer, Gr. byravićev. See Organ.] 1. (Biol.) To drumish with organs; to give an organic atructure to; to endow with capacity for the functions of life; as, an organized being; organized matter;—in this sense used chiefly in the past participle.

These public faculties of the mind matter consumed sould

These nobler faculties of the mind, matter organized could ever produce.

2. To arrange or constitute in parts, each having a special function, act, office, or relation; to systematize; to get into working order;—applied to products of the human intellect, or to human institutions and undertakings, as a science, a government, an army, a war, etc.

This original and supreme will organized the government.

3. (Mus.) To sing in parts; as, to organize an anthem. Or'gan-l'ger (-l'zēr), n. One who organizes.
Organ-ling (br'gan-lYng), n. (Zoöl.) A large kind of ea fish; the orgeis.

ea fish; the orgeis.
Or'ga-no- (8r'ga-nō-). [See Organ.] A combining

form denoting relation to, or connection with, an organ

or organia.

Or.gan'o-gen (ôr-ga'n'ō-jen), n. [Organo- + -gen.]
(Chēm.). A name given to suy one of the four elements, carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, which are especially characteristic impredients of organic compounds; also, by extension, to other elements sometimes found in the same connection; as sulphur, phosphorus, etc.

Or'ga-no-gen'e-sis (0r'gà-nō-jēn'fō-is), n. [Organo-+ genests.] 1. (Bod.) The origin and development of organs in animals and plants.

2. (Biol.) The germ history of the organs and systems of organs,—a branch of morphogeny.

Haeckel.

Or'ga-no-gen'lo (ôr'gà-nō-jēn'fk), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to organogenesis.

Organo-genrae (organo-jenria), a. (Biol.) Of oretaining to organogenesis.
Organog'o-ny (-10)(f-1), n. (Biol.) Organogenesis.
Organo-graph'o-(-10-graff'ik), a. [Cf. F. organo-Organo-graphyo-al (-f-ka)] graphique.] Of rectaining to organography.
Organog'ra-phist (-10g'ra-ffst), n. One versed in

Or'ga-nog'ra-phist (-nog'ra-nist), n. One versed in organography.

Or'ga-nog'ra-phy (-fy), n. [Organo- + -graphy ef. F. organography.] A description of the organs of animals or plants.

Or'ga-no-lep'tlo (-nf-lēp'tlk), a. [F. organoleptique, fr. Gr. opyavov an organ + λαμβάνειν to lay hold of.] (Physiol.) Making an impression upon an organ; plastic; — said of the effect or impression produced by any substance on the organs of touch, taste, or smell, and also on the organism as a whole.

Or'ga-no-log'io-al (-löj'l-kal), a. Of or relating to organology.

organology. Organology: $(-n0)^*a_-iy$, n. [Organ + -legy: cf. F. organologic.] 1. The science of organs or of anything considered as an organic structure.

The science of style, as an organ of thought, of style in rela-on to the ideas and feelings, might be called the organology of the Quinces.

De Quinces.

2. That branch of biology which treats, in particular, of the organs of animals and plants. See Morrhonogy. Orga-no-me-tal'llo (orga-no-me-tal'llk), a. (Chem.) Metalorganic.

Orga-non-fairite (orga-no-mo-tarria), a. (chem.) Metalorganic.

BOrga-non (orga-non), n. [NL. organon, L. organon, L. organon in Crammin, num. See Oncan.] An organ or instrument; hence, a method by which philosophical or scientific investigation may be conducted;—a term adopted from the Aristotelian writers by Lord Bacon, as the title (''Novum Organon'') of part of his treatise on philosophical method. Sir W. Hamilton.

Orga-non'y-my (-non'l-my), n. [Organo+ Grovuμa, for δνομα, a name.] (Biol.) The designation of nonenclature of organs.

Orga-nophy-ly (Orga-nol'l-15), n. [Organo+ Grovy), organophy-ly (Orga-nol'l-15), n. [Organo+ Grown), a branch of morphophyly.

Orga-no-plas'tic (θ'rga-nō-plas'tik), a. [Organo-+ -plastic.] (Biol.) Having the property of producing the tissues or organs of animals and plants; as, the organo-plastic cells.

plastic cells

Or'ga-non'co-py (-non'kō-py), n. [Organo-+-scopy.]
hrenology.
Fleming.

As when, with crowned caps, unto the Elian god.
Those priests high orgies held.

2. Drunken revelry; a carouse. B. Jonson. Tennyson.
Orgil-lous (6r/gYl-lis), a. [OF. orguillous, F. orgueil.
leuz, fr. OF. orgoit pride, F. orgueil.] Proud; haughty.
[Obt.]

[Obs.]
Orgue (ôrg), n. [F., fr. L. organum organ, Gr. öpyanov. See Organ.] (Mil.) (a) Any one of a number of
long, thick pieces of timber, pointed and shod with iron,
and suspended, each by a separate rope, over a gateway,
to be let down in case of attack. (b) A piece of ordance,
consisting of a number of musket barrels arranged so
that a match or train may connect with all their touchholes, and a discharge be secured almost or quite simultaneously.

oles, and a discharge be secured aimost of quite since-neously.

Or'gu-lous (8r'gū-lūs), π. See Orgillous. [Obs.]

Or'gy (9r'jÿ), n.: pl. Orgiss (-jlz). A frantic revel;

runkon revely. See Orgiss.

|| Or-gy'l-a (8r-ji'l-4 nr -ji'yū), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δργυια

the length of the outstretched arms. So named because, when at rest, it stretches forward its fore legs like arms.] (Zodl.) A genus of bombyeld moths whose caterpillars (esp. those of Orgyia leucostiqual) are often very injurious to fruit trees and shade trees. The female is wing-Called also vaporer moth.



Orgyia (Orgyia leucastigma). a Adult Male; b Female; c Larva. Nat. size.

Or'l-calche (or'l-kalk), n. [Obs.] See Orichalch

Costly oricalche from strange Phonice. Or!-chal'ce-ous (or'I-kkl'sē-ŭs), a. Pertaining to, resembling, orichalch; having a color or luster like act of brass.

Maunder.

Ori-chalch (or'I-kălk), n. [L. orichalcum, Gr. opeiyakoc; öpos mountain + yakoc brass: cf. F. orichalque.]
A metallio substance, resembling gold in color, but infeior in value; a mixed metal of the ancients, resembling
brass; — called also aurichalcum, ortchalcum, etc.
Ori-el (6'ri-ël), n. [OF oriol gallery, corridor, LL.
oriolum portico, hall, prob. fr.
L. aureolus gilded, applied to an
apartment decorated with gilding. See Oriole.] [Formerly
written also oriol, oryall, oryall.]

1. A gallery for minstrels.
[Obs.] W. Hamper.
2. A small apartment next a
hall, where certain persons were Or'i-chalch (or'i-kalk), n. [L. orichalcum, Gr. bosi-

hall, where certain persons were accustomed to dine; a sort of recess. [Obs.] Cowell.

3. (Arch.) A bay window. See BAY WINDOW

The beams that thro' the oricl shine Make prisms in every carven glass.

Tennyson.



the wall instead of resting on the ground.

O'ri-en-oy (-en-sy), n. [See Orient.] Brightness or strength of color. [R.] See Orient.] B. Waterhouse.

O'ri-ent (-ent), a. [F., fr. L. oriens, -entis, p. pr. of oriri to rise. See Origin.] 1. Rising, as the sun.

Moon, that now meet at the orient sun.

Milton.

Moon, that now incet'st the orient sun.

2. Eastern; oriental. "The orient part." Hakkuyt.

3. Bright; lustrous; superior; pure; perfect; pellucid;—used of gems and also figuratively, because the most perfect jewels are found in the East. "Pearls round and orient." Jer. Taylor. "Orient gems." Wordsworth.

"Orient liquor in a crystal glass." Millon.
O'rient, n. 1. The part of the horizon where the sun first appears in the morning; the east.

[Morn] came furrowing all the orient into gold.
Tenuyson.
2. The countries of Asla or the East. Chaucer.

2. The countries of Asia or the East. Chaucer Rest built city throughout the Orient. Sir T. Herbert.

Best built city throughout the Orient. Sir T. Herbert.

3. A pearl of great luster. [R.] Carlyle.

O'rient (-ent), v. t. [F. orienter. Cf. Orientate.]

1. To define the position of, in relation to the orient or east; hence, to ascortain the bearings of.

2. Fig.: To correct or sot right by recurring to first principles; to arrange in order; to orientate.

O'riental (U'ri-en'tal), a. [L. orientalis: cf. F. oriental.] Of or pertaining to the orient or east; eastern; concerned with the East or O'rientalism; — opposed to occidental; as, Oriental countries.

The surf-ascendant and orientare relations. Six T. Become

The sun's ascendant and oriental radiations. Sir T. Browne.

O'ri-en'tal, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of the Orient or some Eastern part of the world; an Asiatic.
2. pl. (Eccl.) Eastern Christians of the Greek rite.
O'ri-en'tal-ism (-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. orientalisme.]
1. Any system, doctrine, custom, expression, etc., peculiar to Oriental people.
2. Knowledge or use of Oriental languages, history, literature etc.

2. Knowledge or use of Oriontal languages, history, literature, etc.

1. London Quart. Rev.

O'rl-en'tal-lat, n. [Cf. F. orientaliste.]

2. One versed in Eastern languages, literature, etc.;
as, the Paris Congress of Orientalists.

O'rl-en-tal'1-ty ("o'rl-5n-tbl'1-ty), n. The quality or
state of being oriental or eastern.

O'rl-en'tal-lage (-ön'tal-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. ORIENTALIZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. ORIENTALIZING (-'Ysing).]
to render Oriental; to cause to conform to Oriental manners or conditions.

to render Oriental; to cause to conform to Oriental manners or conditions.

O'ri-en-tate (&'ri-en-tat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ORIENTATION.]

From ORIENT. 1. To place or turn toward the east; to cause to assume an easterly direction, or to veer eastward.

Z. To arrange in order; to dispose or place (a body) so as to show its relation to other bodies, or the relation of its parts among themselves.

Activity is confirmed when whered in its response to the contraction of the confirmed when whered in its response to the confirmed when whered in the present the confirmed when when the confirmed whenever whenever whenever whenever

A crystal is orientated when placed in its proper position so to exhibit its symmetry. E. S. Dana.

or compute symmetry.

O'ri-en-tate, v. 4. To move or turn toward the east to veer from the north or south toward the east.

O'ri-en-ta'tion (ö'ri-en-ta'shūn), n. [Cf. F. orientation.] 1. The act or process of orientating; determination of the points of the compass, or the east point, in taking bearings.

2. The tendency of a revolving body, when suspended in a certain way, to bring the axis of rotation into parallelism with the earth's axis.

lollam with the carth's axis.

3. An aspect or fronting to the cast; especially (Arch.), the placing of a church so that the chancel, containing the altar toward which the congregation fronts in worship, will be on the cast end.

4. Fig.: A return to first principles; an orderly ar-

The task of orientation undertaken in this chapter, L. F. Ward

O'ri-ent-ness (o'r-ent-ness). n. The quality or state of being orient or bright; splendor. [Obs.] Fuller. O'ri-fice (o'r'I-fis), n. [F., from L. orificium; os, oris, a mouth + fucere to make. See Oaal, and Fact.] A mouth or aperture, as of a tube, pipe, etc.; an opening; as, the orifice of an artery or vein; the orifice of a wound.

nma.

Etna was bored through the top with a monstrous orifice.

Addison.

Or'i-flamb | (ör'i-flam), n. [F. oriflamme, OF. ori-flamme | flambe, LL. auriflamma; L. aurum gold + flamma flame; cf. L. flamma little banner. So called because it was a flag of red silk, split into many points, and borne on a gilded lance.] I. The ancient royal standard of France.

2. A standard or ensign, in battle. "A handkerchief like an oriflamb."

Longfellow.

And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre. Macaulay.

And be your oriflamme to-day the helmet of Navarre. Macaulay.

Or'l-gan (Sr'l-gân),

| n. [L. origanum, Gr.
| Orig'a-num (ō-r'lg'a-n\u00fcm),
| opiquov, opiquov, opiquov, opiquovo, originamento, originamento, originamento, originamento, opiquovo, opiquovo,

to insertion.

Origin of coördinate axes (Math.), the point where the axes intersect. See Note under Ondinate.

Syn.—Commencement; rise; source; spring; fountain; derivation; cause; root; foundation.—Onoris, Source. Origin denotes the rise or commencement of a thing; source presents itself under the image of a fountain flowing forth in a continuous stream of influences. The origin of moral evil has been much disputed, but no one can doubt that it is the source of most of the calamitos of our race.

I think he would have set out just as he did, with the origin of ideas—the proper starting point of a grammarian, who is to treat of their signs.

Tooke.

tt of their signs.

Famous Greece,
That source of art and cultivated thought
Which they to Rome, and Romans hither, brought. Waller. O-rig'i-na-ble (o-rij'i-na-b'l), a. Capable of being

originated.
O-rig'l nal (-nal), a. [F. original, L. originalis.]
1. Pertaining to the origins or beginning; preceding all others; first in order; primitive; primary; pristine; as, the original state of man; the original laws of a country; the original inventor of a process.

His form had yet not lost All her original brightness.

2. Not copied, imitated, or translated; new; fresh; genuine; as, an original thought; an original process; the original text of Scripture.

3. Having the power to suggest new thoughts or combinations of thought; inventive; as, an original genius.

4. Before unused or unknown; new; as, a book full of original matter.

original sin (Theol.), the first sin of Adam, as related to is consequences to his descendants of the human race; called also total departity. See Calvinism. O-rig'i-nal, n. [Cf. F. original.] 1. Origin; com-

It hath it original from much grief.

And spangled heavens, a shining frame, Their great Original proclaim.

2. That great Original proclaim.
2. That which precedes all others of its class; archetype; first copy; hence, an original work of art, manuscript, text, and the like, as distinguished from a copy, translation, etc.

The Scriptures may be now read in their own original. Millon.

3. An original thinker or writer; an originator. [R.] Men who are bad at copying, yet are good originals.

(C. G. Leland.

4. A person of marked eccentricity. [Collog.]

5. (Zoöl. & Bot.) The natural or wild species from which a domesticated or cultivated variety has been derived; as, the wolf is thought by some to be the original of the dog, the blackthorn the original of the plum.

0-rig'i-nal-ist, #. One who is original. [R.]

0-rig'i-nal-ist, #. The main original of the plum.

0-rig'i-nal-iy (f-rij'i-nal-iy), af [Ct. F. originalit.]

The quality or syste of being original. Macaulay.

0-rig'i-nal-iy (f-rij'i-nal-iy), adv. 1. In the original time, or in an original mannet; primarily; from the beginning or origin; not by derivation, or imitation.

God is originally hely in himself. Bn. Pearson.

God is originally holy in himself. Bp. Pearson.

2. At first; at the origin; at the time of formation or construction; sa, a book originally written by another hand. "Originally a half length [portrait]." Walpole.

O.rig'l-nel-ness (8-rij'l-nel-nés), n. The quality of eing original; originality. [E.] Johnson. O.rig'l-nent (-nent), a. Originating; original [E.] An absolutely originate act of self will. Prof. Shedd.

An absolutely originals act of sel will. Prof. Shear.

O-riginary (na.y), a. [L. originarius: ct. F. originairs.]

1. Causing existence; productive. [R.]

The production of animals, in the originary way, requires a crtain degree of warmth.

Chapte.

The production of animals, in the originary way, requires a certain degree of warmth.

2. Primitive; primary; original. [R.]

The grand originary right of all rights. Hickok.

O-rig'l-nate (-nkt), v. t. [tmp. & p. p. Originates (-nkt6d); p. pr. & vb. n. Originatus.] [From Origin.] To give an origin or beginning to; to cause to be; to bring into existence; to produce as new. A decomposition of the whole civil and political mass, for the purpose of originating a new civil order.

O-rig'l-nate, v. t. To take first existence; to have origin or beginning; to begin to exist or act; as, the scheme originated with the governor and council.

O-rig'l-nated originated or coming into existence; first production. "The origination of the universe." Keitl.
What somes from spirit is a spontaneous origination. Hickok.

act or process of bringing or coming into existence; first production. "The origination of the universe." Keill. What somes from spirit is a spontaneous origination. Hickok.

2. Mode of production, or bringing into being. This cruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterfices, after the common origination of all caterpliars. Ray.

Orig'i-na-tive (5-71/1-nā-tive). A. Having power, or tending, to originate, or bring into existence; originating. H. Bushnell.—O-rig'i-nā-tive-ly, ach.

Orig'i-na'tor (-nā'tēr), n. One who originates.

Oril'on (5-71/10n), n. [F., lit., a little ear, from oreille an ear, fr. L. oricula, auricula, dim. of auris an ear. See Ear.] (Fort.) A semicircular projection made at the shoulder of a bastion for the purpose of covering the retired flank,—found in old fortresses.

O'ri-ole (-51), n. See Chiel.

O'ri-ole (-51), n. [OP. oriol, oriouz, oricus, F. loriol (for Voriol), fr. L. aureolus golden, fr. auriem gold.

Cf. Aureolz, Oriel, Lonior.]

(Zoiil.) (a) Any one of various species of Old World singing birds of the family Orioidus.

They are usually conspicuously colored with Golden Oriole (Oriolus galbula, or O. oriolus) has a very musical flutelike note. (b) In America, any one of several species of the genus Icterus, belonging to the family Icterium. See Baltimore oriole, and Orchard oriole, under Orchard.

Crested oriole. (Zoiil.) See Cassican.

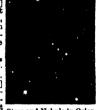
Orl'on (5-ri'On), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Ωρίων, orig., a cel-

Crested oriolo. (Zool.) See Cassican.

O-ri'on (δ-ri'ŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Ωρίων, orig., a celebrated lumter in the oldest forek mythology, after whom this constellation was named.] (Astron.) A large and bright constellation on the equator, between the stars Aldebaran and Sirius. It contains a remarkable nebula visible to the naked eye.

The flaming glories of Orion's belt. E. Everett.

O-ris/ka-ny (5-ris/ka-ny), a.
in New York.] From Oriskany, in New York. Geol.) Designating, or pertaining to, cortain beds, chiefly lime stone, characteristic of the period of the Silurian age.



e latest Stars and Nebula in Orion.

Oriskany period, a subdivision of the American Paleo-zoic system intermediate or transitional in character between the Silurian and Devonian ages. See Chart of GROLOGY.

O-ris/mo-log'ic-al (t-rYs/mt-loj'Y-kal), a. (Nat. Hist.)

O-tis mo-log'lo-al (8-Ys'mō-lōj'I-kal), a. (Nat. Hist.)
Of or pertaining to orismology,
O'ris-mol'o-gy (U'ris-mol'ō-jy), n. [Gr. òpiaµòs a
marking out by boundaries, the definition of a word +
-logy. See Honizon.] That department of natural history which treats of technical terms.
O'ri-son (5r'l-zūn), n. [OF. orison, oreson, oreison,
F. oraison, fr. L. oratio speech, prayer. See Obation.]
Lowly they bowed, adoring, and began
Their orisons, each morning duly paid.
O'ri-sont (-zōnt), n. Horizon. [Obs.] Chaucer.
O'ri (Stk), n. (Zoil). See Oba.
O'rk'nsy-an (-nl-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Orkney inlands. "Orineyan skerries."
O'rie (St), n. [F. orie an orle, a fillet, fr. Li. oria
border, dim. of L. ora border, margin.] 1. (Her.) A
boaring, in the form of a fillet, round the shield, within,
but at some distance from, the border.
2. (Her.) The wreath, or chaplet, surmounting or encircling the helmet of a knight and bearing the creat.
In orle, round the escutcheon, leaving the middle of
the field weant. or occumied by a something also. "St

In orle, round the scutcheon, leaving the middle of the field vacant, or occupied by something else;— said of bearings arranged on the shield in the form of an orle.

of bearings arranged on the shield in the form of an orle.
Orle-ans (6rlf-ans or 5rlfens), n. [So called from
the city of Orléans, in France.] 1. A cloth made of
worsted and cotton, — used for wearing apparel.
2. A variety of the plum. See under From. [Eng.]
BOTlo (6rlfs), n. [Sp.] (Mus.) A wind instrument
of music in use among the Spaniards.
Orlop (6rlfsp), n. [D. overloop the upper deck, lit.,
a running over or overflowing, fr. overloopen to run
over. See Over, and Lear, and cf. Overloop. (Naut.)
The lowest deck of a vessel, esp. of a ship of war, consisting of a platform laid over the beams in the hold, on
which the capture are colled.
Orlean (6rmfsp), n. (Nool.) An abalone.

which the called are colled.

Or'mer (6r'mer), n. (Voil.) An abalone.

Or'mo-lu' (5r'm5-lu'), n. [F. or moulu; or gold (L. curum) + moulu, p. p. of moudre to grind, to mill, L. molere. See AUBEATS, and MILL.] A variety of brass made to resemble gold by the use of less sine and more copper in its composition than ordinary brass contains. Its golden color is often heightened by means of lacquer of some sort, or by use of acids. Called also mosaic gold.

Ormole varnish, a varnish applied to metals, as brass, to give the appearance of gold.

**Or'musd (h'mūsd), n. [Zend Ahuramasda.] The good principle, or being, of the sucient Fersian religion. Bee ARRIMAN.

Ora (3rn), v. t. To ornament; to adorn. [Obs.] Joye.
Ora. (3rn), v. t. To ornament; to adorn. [Obs.] Joye.
Ora.ment (6r'na-ment), n. [OE. ornement. F. ornement, fr. L. ornamentum, fr. ernare to adorn.] That which embellishes or adorns; that which adds grace or beauty; embellishment; decoration; adornment.

The ornament of a meck and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4.
Like that long-burled body of the king
Found lying with his urns and ornaments. Tempson.

Or'na-ment (-ment), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ornamented; p. pr. & vb. n. Ornamenting.] To adorn; to deck; to embellish; to beautify; as, to ornament a room, or a city. SVD See ADORN

Syn. — See Adorn.
Or'na-men'tal (Or'ná-měn'tal), a. [Cl. F. ornemental.] Serving to ornament; characterized by ornament; beautifying; embellishing.
Some think it most ornamental to wear their bracelets on their writes; others, about their makies.

Sir T. Browne.

wrists; others, about their nakles.

Orna-mentfally, adv. By way of ornament.

Orna-mentartion (mön-tä/shun), n. 1. The act or art of ornamenting, or the state of being ornamented.

2. That which ornaments; ornament.

Orna-ment-or (ör'na-ment-or), n. One who ornaments; a decorator.

nents; a decorator.

Or-nate' (3r-nate'; 277), a. [L. ornatus, p. p. of ortare to adorn.] 1. Adorned; decorated; beautiful.

'8o bedecked, ornate, and gay."

2. Finely finished, as a style of composition.

A graceful and ornate rhetoric.

Milton.

Or-nate', v. t. To adorn; to honor. [R.]

Or-nate', v. t. To adorn; to honor. [R.]

They may ornate and sanctify the name of God. Latimer.
Or-nate'ly, adv. In an ornate manner. Sir T. More.
Or-nate'ness, n. The quality of being ornate.
Or'na-ture (6r'na-tur; 135), n. [L. ornatura.] Decoration; ornamentation. [R.] Holinshed.
Or-nith'le (6r-nYth'Yk), a. [Gr. 5pret, 5pretos, a bird.]
Of or pertaining to birds; as, ornithic fossils. Oven.
Or'nith-ich'nite (6r'nith-ik'nit; 277), n. [Ornitho-+Gr. iyov track.] (Paleon.) The footmark of a bird.]
Geouring in strata of stone.
Or'nith-inh-ne/logw (Yk-nö'/h-iš') n. [Ornitho-k-Noway (Yk-nö'/h-iš') n. [Ornitho-K-

occurring in strata of stone. Ornith-ioh-nology (-Ik-nol/ō-jÿ), n. [Ornitho-+iohnology.] (Palcon.) The branch of science which treats of ornithichnites. Hitchcock.
Ornitho- [Cf. Ean.] A combining form fr. Gr. öp-ves, öp-ves, a bird.

of ornithichnites.

Graitho. [Cf. Ern.] A combining form fr. Gr. δρνις, δρνιδος, a bird.

Norni'tho-del'phi-a (3r-ni'thō-del'ff-4), n. pl. [NL.,

R. Gr. δρνις + δεκφύς the womb.] Same as MONOTERMATA. — Or'ni-tho-del'phid (3r'ni-thō-del'ffd), a.

Or'ni-tho-del'phid (3r'ni-thō-del'ffd), a.

Or'ni-tho-di-eli'nith (3r'ni-thō-del'ffd), a.

Or'ni-tho-di-eli'nith (3r'ni-thō-del'ffd), a. [Ornitho+-id + Gr. ixvoc footstep, track.] (Paleon.) A fossil

track resembling that of a bird.

Or-nitho-lite (3r-nith'ō-lit), n. [Ornitho-+-ide.]

(Paleon.) (a) The fossil remains of a bird. (b) A stone

of various colors bearing the figures of birds.

Or'ni-tho-log'io-al (-lŏj'l-kal), thologique.] Of

or pertaining to ornithology,

Or'ni-thol'o-gist (-thŏl'f-j-st), n. [Cf. F. ornithologists.] One skilled in ornithology; a student of ornithologic.] 1. That branch of zoölogy which treads

of the natural histery of birds and their classification.

2. A treatise or book on this science.

Or-nith'o-man'oy (3r-n'th'ō-mān'sÿ), n. [Gr. δρνιδομαντεία; όρνις, δρνιδος, n'tho'n by means of birds, their
flight, etc.

Ornithomancie.] Divination by means of birds, their

athomancy grew into an elaborate science.

flight, etc.

Ornithomancy grew into an elaborate science. De Quincey.

Ornithon (L. δr-ni'thôn; E. δr'nī-thôn), n. [L., fr. Gr. δρυθών, fr. δρυς, δρυθος, a bird.] An aviary; a poultry house.

Orni'tho-pap'pi (-thō-pāp'pi), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. δρυς a bird.] + πάππος an ancestor.] (Zoll.) An extinct order of birds. It includes only the Archæopteryx.

Or'ni-thop'o-da (δr'nī-thōy'ō-dā), n. pl. [NL. See Onntho-, and -roda.] (Paleon.) An order of herbivorous dinosaurs with birdlike characteristics in the skeleton, esp. in the pelvis and hind legs, which in some genera had only three functional toss, and supported the body in walking as in Iguanodon. See Illust. in Appendix.

Or'ni-tho-rhyn'ohus (6r'nī-thō-rig'niks; L. δr-nī-i-, n. [NL., fr. Gr. δρυς, δρυθος, a bird + βύγχος snout, beak.] (Zoll.) See Duck mole, under Ducx.

Or'ni-tho-sau'ri-a (δr-nī'thō-say'ri-a), n. pl. [NL. See Ountraco-, and Sauria.] (Paleon.) An order of extinct flying reptiles; — called also Pterosauria.

Or'ni-tho-soel'-da (-sel'1-da), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. δρυς, δρυθος, a bird + σκίλος a leg.] (Zoll.) See quist the tripic of extinct Reptilla, intermediate in structure (especially with regard to the pelvis) between reptiles and birds.—

Or'ni-tho-soel'-dan (δr'nī-thō-sā'l'-dan), a.

Or'ni-tho-soel'-dan (δr'nī-thō-sā'l'-dan), a.

Or'ni-tho-soel'-dan (ōr'nī-thō-sā'l'-dan), a. (Or'nī-thō-sa'l'-dan), a. (Or'n

ertaining to ornithotomy. Or'ni-thot'o-mist (-thot'o-mist), n. One who is skilled

Orni-thot'o-my (-my), n. [Gr. δρνις, δρνιθος, a bird + μνειν to cut.] The anatomy or dissection of birds.

Or'e-graph'ic (\u00f6r'\u00e4-gr\u00e4'\u00e4k), \u00e3 a. Of or pertaining to Or'o-graph'ic-al (\u00e4-k\u00e4), \u00e3 orography.

O-rog'ra-phy (\u00e4-r\u00e4-r\u00e4-r\u00e4), \u00e3. [Gr. \u00e3\u00e4 or mountain \u00e4-gruphy.] That branch of science which treats of mountains and mountain systems; orology; as, the orography of Western Europe.

\u00e4\u00e40 Or'o-hip'pus (\u00f6r'\u00e4-h\u00e4-r\u00e4\u00e4-r\u00

mountain (referring to the Rocky Mountain region) + $\tilde{\pi}$ wos horse.) (Pulcon.) A genus of American Eccene manimals allied to the horse, but having four toes in front and three be-

wor norse.] (Paleon.) A genus of American Ecoene manimals allied to the horse, but having four toes in front and three behind.

O'roide (5'roid), n. [F. or gold (L. aurum) + Gr. elbor form.] An alloy, chiefly of copper and zinc or tin, resembling gold in color and brillian-cy. [Written also arride.] Tooth, side view. Much O'roidog'fo-al (5r't-15)'r. Tooth, side view. Much O'roidog'fo-al (5r't-15)'r. Tooth, side view. Much O'roidog'fo-al (5r't-15)'r. one versed in orology. O-roidogts (6-roido-list), n. One versed in orology. O-roidogy (-iy), n. [Gr. apos mountain + logy: cf. F. orologie.] The science or description of mountains. O'ro-tund (3r't-stind'; 277), n. [L. oz, oris, the mouth + rotundus round, smooth.] Characterized by fullness, clearness, strength, and smoothness; ringing and musical; — said of the voice or manner of utterance.—n. Rush.

O'ro-tund'-liy (-thu'dl-ft), n. The occupants

O'ro-tun'di-ty (-tun'di-ty), n. The orotund mode of

tonation.

Or'pha line (or'fά-lYn), n. See Orfheline. [Obs.]

Or'pha (θr'dun), n. [L. orphanus, Gr. δρφανός, nkin o L. orbus. Cf. Ons a blank window.] A child beeaved of both father and mother; sometimes, also, a child who has but one parent living.

Orphans' court (Law), a court in some of the States of the Union, having jurisdiction over the estates and per-sons of orphans or other wards.

Bouvier.

Or'phan, a. Bereaved of parents, or (sometimes) of

Sons of orphans or other wards.

Or'phan, a. Bereaved of parents, or (sometimes) of one parent.

Or'phan, r. t. [imp. & p. p. Orphaned (-fand); p. pr. & vh. n. Orphankol.] To cause to become an orphan; to deprive of parents.

Or'phan-age (-ā; 48), n. 1. The state of being an orphan; orphanhood; orphans, collectively.

2. An institution or acylum for the care of orphans.

Or'phan-hood (-hoōd), n. The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanhood. Sir P. Sidney.

Or'phan-hood (-hoōd), n. The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

Or'phan-hood (-hoōd), n. The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

Or'phan-hood (-hoōd), n. The state or condition of being an orphan; orphanage.

Or'phan-hood (-hoōd), n. The state or condition of being an orphan; [R.]

Or'phan-of'ro-phy (-fy), n. Orphanhood. [R.]

Or'phan-of'ro-phy (-fy), n. [L. orphanotrophium, Gr. oppavorpoφ-iov; opφavoc an orphan + - rpeφ-ev to feed, bring up.] 1. A hospital for orphans. [R.]

Or'pha'l-on (ōr-fā'rd-on), n. (Mus.) An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind. [Spelt also orpheoreon.]

Or-phe'an (ōr-fā'rd-on), n. (Mus.) An old instrument of the lute or cittern kind. [Spelt also orpheoreon.]

Or-phe'an (ōr-fā'n-or or frfā-an), a. [L. Orphāus, Gr. Opφavoc.] Of or pertaining to Orpheus, the mythic poet and musician; as, Orpham strains.

Or'phe-us. (6rfā's), n. [F. orphelin. See Or-Phe'n. (Gr. Myth.) The famous mythic Thracian poet, son of the Muse Calliope, and husband of Eurydice. He is reputed to have had power to entrance beasts and inanimate objects by the music of his lyre.

Or'phe-us. (6rffk), a. [L. Orphāus, Gr. 'Opφavos.]

Pertaining to Orpheus; Orphean; as, Orphūc hymns.

Or'phrey (3rffr), n. [See Orphava.] A band of rich embroidery, wholly or in part of gold, affixed to vestments, especially those of eccleafastics.

Pugin.

Or'pheman (3rf pl-ment), n. [F., fr. L. aurrjugmentum; aurum gold + pigmentum pigment. Cf. Auueartent, sepecially those of eccleafastics.

Pugin.

Or'phement (artficially as an amorphous lemony

Red orpiment, realgar; the red sulphide of arsenic.-ellow orpiment, king's yellow.

Red orpinent, realgar; the red sulphide of arsenic.—Yellow orpinent, king's yellow.

Or'pin (ôr'pin), n. [F., orpinent, also, the plant orpine. See Qrimker.] I. A yellow pigment of various degrees of intensity, approaching also to red.

2. (Rot.) The orpine.

Or'pine (ôr'pin), n. [F. orpin the genus of plants which includes orpine;—so called from the yellow blossoms of a common species (Sedum acre). See Orment. [Bot.) A low plant with fleshy leaves (Sedum telephium), having clusters of purple flowers. It is found on dry, sandy places, and on old walls, in England, and has become naturalized in America. Called also stonecrop, and live-forever. [Written also orpin.]

Or'raci (or'raci), n. See Onaci.
Or'raci (or'raci), n., pl. Orreny.]

An apparatus which illustrates, by the revolution of balls moved by wheelwork, the relative size, periodic motions, positions, orbits, etc., of bodies in the solar system.

Or'ris (ör'ris), n. [Prob. corrupted from It. ireos iris. See Iras.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus Iris (I. Florentina); a kind of flower-de-luce. Its rootstock has an odor resembling that of violets.

rootstock has an odor resembling that of violets.

Orris pes (Med.), an issue pes made from orris root. Orris root, the fragrant rootstock of the orris.

Or'ris (5r'ris), n. 1. [Contr. from orfrays, or from arras.] A sort of gold or silver lace. Johnson.

2. A peculiar pattern in which gold lace or silver lace is worked; especially, one in which the edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them.

mented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them.

Orse-dew (6rs/dil), In. Leaf metal of bronze; Dutch Orse-due (6rs/dil), Instal. See under Dutch.

(Orse-due (6rs/dil), Instal. See under Dutch.

(Orse-due), Install See Archit.

(Orten), Install See Archit.

(Orten),

to ed.] A moraet left at a mean; a tragment, to more the commonly used in the plural.

Let him have time a begar's orts to crave. Shak.

Orta-lid'i-an (Or'th-lid'i-an), n. (Zoid.) Any one of numerous small two-winged flies of the family Ortalidz. The larva of many of these flies live in fruit; those of others produce galls on various plants.

Or'thid (Or'thid), n. (Zoid.) A brachiopod shell of the genus Orthis, and allied genera, of the family Orthide.

| Or'this (Or'this), n. [NL., fr. Gr. òpôés straight.] (Zoid.) An extinct genus of Brachlopoda, abundant in the Paleozoic rocks.

Or'thite (Or'thit), n. [Gr. òpôés straight.] (Min.) A variety of allanite occurring in slender prismatle crystals.



lamite occurring in slender prismatic crystals.

Or'tho- (6r'thō-). [Gr. δρθός
straight; akin to Skr. ārdhva upright, vrdh to grow, to
cause to grow.] 1. A combining form signifying straight,
right, upright, correct, regular; as, orthodromy, orthodiagonal, orthodox, orthographic.

2. (Chem.) A combining form (also used adjectively),
designating: (a) (Inorganic Chem.) The one of several
acids of the same clement (as the phosphoric acids),
which actually occurs with the greatest number of hydroxyl groups; as, orthophosphoric acid. Ct. Nossal.
(b) (Organic Chem.) Connection with, or affinity to, one
variety of isomerism, characteristic of the benzene compounds;—contrasted with meta-or para; as, the orthoposition; hence, designating any substance showing such
isomerism; as, an ortho compound.

137 In the graphic representation of the benzene nu-

ISOMETEM; as, an ortho compound.

TF in the graphic representation of the benzene nucleus (see Benzene nucleus, under Benzene), provisionally adopted, any substance exhibiting double substitution in addicent and contiguous carbon atems, as 1& 2, 3 & 4, 4 & 8, 5, etc., is designated by orthor; as, orthoxylene; any substance exhibiting substitution of two carbon atoms with one intervening, as 1& 3, 2, 2, 4, 3 & 5, 4 & 6, etc., by meta; as, resorcin or metaxylene; any substance exhibiting substitution in opposite parts, as 1& 4, 2 & 5, 3 & 6, by para; as, hydroquinone or paraxylene.

by para-; as, hydroquinone or paraxylene.

Or'tho-car-bon'lo (-kik-bon'lk), a. [Ortho-car-bon'lo (-kik-bon'lk), a. [Ortho-car-bon'lo (-kik-bon'lk), a. [Ortho-car-bon'lo (-kik-bon'lk), a. [Ortho-car-bon'lo (-kik-bon'lo (-kik-bon')))))))))

| The bon'lo (-kik-bon'lo (-kik-bon'lo

by transverse septa.



Orthoceras (Orthoceras Duseri), reduced.

Orthoceras (Orthoceras Duseri), reduced.

Ortho-cera-tite (Ortho-seria-tit), n. [Ortho-+ Gr.

**epan-aros, a horn.] (Zoöl.) An orthoceras; also, any
fossil shell allied to Orthoceras.

Ortho-clase (Ortho-kläs), n. [Ortho-+ Gr. exâu to
break.] (Min.) Common or potash feldspar crystallizing in the monoclinic system and having two cleavages
at right angles to each other. See Feldspar.

Ortho-clas'ito (-kläs'tik), a. (Crystallop.) Breaking
in directions at right angles to each other; -- said of the
monoclinic feldspars.

Ortho-diag'o-nai (-dt-&g'o-nal), n. [Ortho-+ diagonal.] (Crystallop.) The diagonal er lateral axis in a
monoclinic crystal which is at right angles with the vertical axis.

monoclinic crystal which is at right angles with the vertical axis.

Or'tho-dome (3r'thô-dōm), n. [Ortho- + dome.]
(Crystallog.) See the Note under Doug. 4.

Or'tho-dom (3r'thô-dōks), a. [L. orthodoxus, Gr. bogôδοξος; δρθός right, true + δόξα opinion, δοκείν to think, seem; cf. F. orthodoxe. See Ortho-Dooma.] I. Sound in opinion or doctrine, especially in religious doctrine; hence, holding the Christian faith; believing the doctrines taught in the Scriptures; — opposed to heretical and helerodox; as, an orthodox Christian.

2. According or congruous with the doctrines of Scripture, the creed of a church, the decree of a council, or the like; as, an orthodox opinion, book, etc.

3. Approved; conventional.

He saluted me on both cheeks in the orthodox manner.

II. R. Haueis.

The term orthodox differs in its use among the various Christian communious. The Greek Church styles

itself the "Holy Orthodor Apestolic Church," regarding all other bodies of Christians as more or less heterodox. The Roman Catholic Church regards the Protestant churches as heterodox in many points. In the United States the term orthodox is frequently used with reference to divergent views on the doctrine of the Trinity. Thus it has been common to speak of the Trinitarian Congregational churches in distinction from the Unitarian, as Orthodox. The name is also applied to the conservative, in distinction from the "liberal," or Hickate, body in the Society of Friends.

Schaff-Herzog Encyc.

Ortho-dox'al (5"thô-dōks'al), a. Pertaining to, or vincing, orthodoxy; orthodox. [R.] Wilton. Or'tho-dox-al'1-ty (-kl'1-ty), n. Orthodoxness. [R.] Orthodox-al-1y (6r'thô-dōks'al-ly), adv. Orthodox

Or'tho-dox as'tio-al (-&s'tī-kal), a. Orthodox. [Obs.]
Or'tho-dox'to-al (-doks'ī-kal), a. Pertaining to, or vincing, orthodox; orthodox.
Or'tho-dox'ly (or'tho-doks'ly), adv. In an orthodox name; with soundness of faith. Sir W. Hamilton.

The quality or state of being manner; with soundness of faith. Sir W. Hamilton.
Or'tho-dox'ness, n. The quality or state of being orthodox; orthodoxy.
Or'tho-dox'y (-y), n. [Gr. δρθοδοξία: cf. F. orthodoxie. See Orthodox.] 1. Soundness of faith; a belief in the doctrines taught in the Scriptures, or in some established standard of faith;—opposed to heterodoxy or to here.

Pasil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's or-Waterland.

2. Consonance to genuine Scriptural doctrines; — said of moral doctrines and beliefs; as, the orthodoxy of a

3. By extension, said of any correct doctrine or belief.

O'tho-drom'ic (-drom'tk), a. [Ortho-+ Gr. Spaneir
to run.] Of or pertaining to orthodromy.

O'tho-drom'os (-lks), n. The art of sailing in a direct course, or on the arc of a great circle, which is the
shortest distance between any two points on the surface
of the globe; great-circle sailing; orthodromy.

O'tho-drom'y (3r'thò-drom'y; 277), n. [Of. F. orthodromie.] The act or art of sailing on a great circle.
O'tho-dy'ic (3p'lk), | a. Of or pertaining to orO'tho-by'ic (3p'lk), | thoëpy, or correct pronunciation.— O'tho-by'ic-al-ly, adv.
O'tho-b-pist (0r'thò-è-pist), n. One who is skilled in
orthoepy.

ciation.— Urtin-cy su-ary, ac.

Ortho-just (6r'th5-t-pist), n. One who is skilled in orthocipy.

Ortho-i-py (-py; 277), n. [Gr. δρβοέπεια; δρβόε right + έπος a word: cf. F. orthocipie. See Ortho-, and Epic.] The art of uttering words correctly; a correct pronunciation of words; also, mode of pronunciation of words; also, mode of pronunciation.

Orthog's-my (9r-thδg'λ-my), n. [Ortho-+ Gr. γάμος marriage] (Bot.) Direct fertilization in plants, as when the pollen fertilizing the ovules comes from the stamens of the same bloesom; — opposed to heterogany.

Orthog-nathion (9r-thδg'nāth'lk), a. Orthognathous.

Orthog'na-thiam (9r-thδg'nāth'lk), a. Orthognathous.

Orthog'na-thous (-thδs; 277), a. [Ortho-+ Gr. γάμος orthog orthog-nathous orthogonal to prognathous. See Grathic index, under Grathic.

Orthogon (8r'thδ-gôn), n. [Ortho-+ Gr. γάμος angle: cf. F. orthogonal, a.] (Geom). A rectangular figure.

Orthogonal (8r-thδg'6-nal), a. [Cf. F. orthogonal.] Right-angled; rectangular; as, an orthogonal intersection of one curve with another.

Orthogonal projection. See under Олтноосларис.

tion of one curve with another.

Orthogonal projection. See under Orthographic.

Orthography, adv. Perpendicularly; at right angles; as, a curve cuts a set of curves orthogonally.

Orthography; one who spells words correctly.

Orthography; one who spells words correctly.

Orthography (Orthô-graf/Ik), a. [Cf. F. orthography, cone who spells words correctly.

Orthography, or light spelling; also, correct in spelling; as, orthographical rules; the letter was orthographic.

2. (Geom.) Of or pertaining to right lines or angles.

2. (Geom.) Of or pertaining to right lines or angles. 2. (Veom.) Or or pertaining to fight lines or angles. Orthographic, or Orthogonal, projection, that projection which is made by drawing lines, from every point to be projected, perpendicular to the plane of projection. Such projection of the sphere represents its circles as seen in erspective by an eye supposed to be placed at an infinite listance, the plane of projection passing through the cener of the sphere perpendicularly to the line of sight.

Or'tho-graph'io-al-ly, adv. In an orthographical sanner: (a) according to the rules of proper spelling; b) according to orthographic projection.
Or-thog'ra-phist (6r-thog'ra-fist), n. One who spells

ords correctly; an orthographer.

Or-thographize (-fix), v. i. To spell correctly or acording to usage; to correct in regard to spelling.

In the coalesced into ith, which modern reaction has orth

kizet to th. Earle.

Or-thog Ta-phy (-fy), n. [OE. ortographie, OF. ortographie, L. orthographia, Gr. δοθογραφία, fr. δοθόγρασο writing correctly; δρθός right + γράφειν to write. se ORTHO-, and GRAPHIO.] 1. The art or practice of riting words with the proper letters, according to stand-d usage; conventionally correct spelling; also, mode spelling; as, his orthography is victous.

When melling rologies (Allorethe Association States)

When spelling no longer follows the pronunciation, but is harded into orthography.

Earls.

2. The part of grammar which treats of the letters, and

The part of grammar which treats of the letters, and the art of spelling words correctly.
 A drawing in correct projection, especially an election or a vertical section.
 Or-thol'o-gy (3r-thol'o-jy), n. [Gr. δρθολογία; δρθός ht + λόγος speech, description: cf. F. orthologie.] The ht description of things. [R.]
 Yrtho-metric (3r/tho-metric) (3r/tho-metric) (Crystallog.) Having the axea at right angles to another; — said of crystals or crystalline forms.

Ox-thom'e-try (8r-thôm'8-try), m. [Ortho-+-metry.] The art or practice of constructing verses correctly; the laws of correct versification.
Or'tho-mor'phio (8r'thô-môr'ffk), a. [Ortho-+morphic.] (Geom.) Having the right form.

Orthomorphic projection, a projection in which the angles in the figure to be projected are equal to the corresponding angles in the projected figure.

ing angles in the projected figure.

Or'the-ped'lo (-p&d'/k), a. (Med.) Pertaining to, Or'the-ped'lo-al (4-kal), f or employed in, orthopedy; relating to the prevention or cure of deformities of children, or, in general, of the human body at any age; as, orthoped-clast (0-thop'e-dist (0-thop'e-dist), n. (Med.) One who prevents, cures, or remedies deformities, esp. in children. Or-thop'e-dy (-dy), n. [Ortho-+Gr. mais, mabbs, a child.] <math>(Med.) The art or practice of curing the deformities of children, or, by extension, any deformities of the human body.

human body.

Or-thopho-ny (8r-thof/5-ny), n. [Ortho-+ Gr. φωνή
voice.] The art of correct articulation; voice training.

Or'tho-pin's-codd (8r'thō-pin's-koid), n. [Orthopinacoid.] (Crystallog.) A name given to the two planes
in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the vertical and orthodisconstance.

pinacota.] (Crystatiog.) A name given to the two planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the vertical and orthodiagonal axes.

| Or'thop_moy* (δ(r'thöp-nē's), | n. [L. orthopnoca, orthop ny (δ(r'thöp-nē's), | Gr. δρθόπνοια; όρθόε straight, right + πνείν to breathe: cf. Ε. orthopnec. (Med.) Specifically, a morbid condition in which respiration can be performed only in an erect posture; by extension, any difficulty of breathing.

| Or-thop'o-da (δ(r-thöp'δ-dà), n. pl. [NL. See Or-nho, and -roda.] (Σού.) An extinct order of reptiles which stood erect on the hind legs, and resembled birds in the structure of the feet, pelvin, and other parts.

Or'tho-pax'y (δ(r'thō-prik'y), n. [Gr. δρθόε straight + πράξιε a doing.] (Med.) The treatment of deformities in the human body by mechanical appliances.

| Or-thop'te-ra (δ(r-thōp'tē-rā), n. pl. [NL., f. Gr. δρθόε straight + ππερώ feather, wing.]

(Σού!) An order of mandibulate insects including grasshoppers, locusts, cockroaches, etc. See Illust. under

The anterior wings are usually thickened and protect the posterior wings, which are larger and fold longitudinally like a fan. The Orthoptera undergo no metamorphosis.

ora undergo no metamorphosis.

Orthop ter-an (-ter-an), n. (Zoöl.)
ne of the Orthoptera.

Orthopter-an (-tär-an), n. (Zööl.)
One of the Orthoptera.
Orthopter-ous (-tä), a. (Zööl.)
Of or pertaining to the Orthoptera.
Ortho-thombic (6rthb-römbik),
a. [Ortho-+rhombic.] (Crystallzation which has three unequal axes
tright angles to each other; trimetric. See CRESTALIZATION.
Orthoptera (a cockthree descriptions) (Crystallzation which has three unequal axes
brum 1 c Mandble
illury Palpus: A La.
CrystallDelta Cock (CrystallZerosche (CrystallZer

c Antenna; d La-brum; c Mandible; f Maxilla; g Max-illary Palpus; h La-bial Palpus; i La-bium

at right angles to each other; trimetric. See CRESTALLIZATON.

Or'tho-scope (6r'thō-akōp), hill Palpus; i Labial Palpus; is Labial Palp

calospermoua

Ortho-stade (δr'thō-stād), n. [Gr. δρθοστάδιον; δρθος straight + ίστάναι to place.] (Anc. Costume) A chiton, or loose, ungirded tunic, falling in straight folds.

Ortho-sti-ohy (δr-thōe't1-ky), n. pl. Ολετμοστικικα (-kiz). [Ortho- + Gr. στίχος row.] (Bot.) A longitudinal rank, or row, of leaves along a stem.

Ortho-tom'ic (δr'thō-tôm'ik), a. [Ortho- + Gr. τέμμειν to cleave.] (Geom.) Cutting at right angles.

Orthotomic circle (Geom.), that circle which cuts three given circles at right angles.

given circles at right angles.

Or-thot'o-mous (8r-th8t'b-mus), a. (Crystallog.) Having two cleavages at right angles with one another.

Or-thot'o-my (-my), n. (Geom.) The property of cutting at right angles.

Or'tho-tone (Grthô-tōn), a. [Ortho- + Gr. róvos tone, accent.] (Gr. Gram.) Retaining the accent, not tone, accent.] (Gr. Gram.) Retaining the accent, not conclitic;—said of certain indefinite pronouns and adverbs when used interrogatively, which, when not so used, are ordinarily enclitic.

Or-thot'ro-pal (Gr-thôt'sō-pal), a. [Ortho- + Gr. Or-thot'ro-pal (Gr-thôt'sō-pal), rpsinsu to turn: of. F. orthorope.] (Bot.) Having the axis of an ovule or seed straight from the hilum and chalaza to the orifice or the micropyle; atropous.

This word has also been used (but improperly) to describe any embryo whose radiols points towards, or is next to, the hilum.

Or'the-trop'le (6r'thé-trop'lk), a. [See Orthorho-PAL.] (Bot.) Having the longer axis vertical;—said of erect stems.

PAL.] (Bot.) Having the longer axis vertical; — said of erect stems.

Sricyc. Brit.

Or'tho-xy'lene (8r'thô-zi'lēn), n. [Ortho-+xy'lene.]

(Chem.) That variety of xylene in which the two methyl groups are in the ortho position; a colorless, liquid, combustible hydrocarbon resembling benzene.

Or'tive (8r'tiv), a. [L. or'tivas, fr. or'ric, or'tis, to rise: cf. F. ortive.] Of or relating to the time or act of its contract of the color of the ortive of a palmet.

rise: cl. r. orrive.] Of or relating to the time or act of rising; eastern; sa, the ortive amplitude of a planet.
Orto-lan (6rth-lan), n. [F., fr. It. ortolano ortolan, gardener, fr. L. hortulanus gardener, fr. hortulus, dim. of hortus garden. So called because it frequents the

hedges of gardens. See Yard an inclosure, and cf. Hostulan.] (Zool.) (a) A European singing bird (Emberisa hortulena), about the size of the lark, with black wings.

It is esteemed delicious food when fattened. Called also bunting. (b) In England, the wheatear (Sazicola cananthe).

(c) In America, the sora, or Carolina rail (Porsana Carolina). See Bora. (c) In America, the sora, or Carolina, the Corvana Carolina). See Bora.

Or'ty-gan (Or'tl-gan),

n. [Gr. dorug. - vyor, a quail.] (Zoöl.) One of several species of East Indian birds of the genera Ortypis and Hemipodius. They resemble quails, but lack the hind toe. See Turnix.

Or'val (Gr'val), n. [F. orvalc.] (Bot.) A kind of sage (Salvia Horminum).

UO'val (Gr'val), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) The blindworm.

Orvis-tan (Gr'v1-δ'tan), n. [F. orvitan: cf. It. orvitano. So called because invented at Orvito; in Italy.] A kind of antidote for poisons; a counter poison formerly in vogue. [Obs.]

-ory(-δ-ry). [L. orius: cf. F. -oire.] 1. An adjective suffix meaning of or pertaining to, serving for; as in auditory, pertaining to or serving for hearing; prohibitory, amendatory, etc.

2. [L. -orium: cf. F. -oire.] A noun suffix denoting that which pertains to, or serves for; as in ambulatory, that which serves for walking; consistory, factory, etc.

O'ry-al (Sr'1-al), O'ry-all (al), n. See Oriel.

O'ry-tere (Gr'ik-tsr), n. [Gr. δρυκτήρ digger + πους foot.] (Zoöl.) Same as Oricter.

O'ry-tog'nosy (Gr'ik-tsr), n. [Gr. δρυκτήρ digger + πους foot.] (Zoöl.) Same as Oricter.

O'ry-tog'nosy (Gr'ik-tsr), n. [Gr. δρυκτήρ digy. (Dis.]—Or'yo-tog-nosy (Gr'ik-tsp), n. [Gr. δρυκτός dug (Δρυσσευ to dig) + γνώσις knowledge.] Mineralogy. (Dis.]—Or'yo-tog-nosy (Gr'ik-tsp), n. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -graphy.] Description of fossilis. [Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl-is)/l-lal), α. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -graphy.] Description of fossilis. [Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl'-sl)/l-lal), α. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -logy. (Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl'-sl)/l-lal), α. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -logy. (Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl'-sl)/l-lal), α. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -logy. (Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl'-sl)/l-lal), α. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -logy. (Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl'-sl)/l-lal), α. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -logy. (Obs.]

Or'yo-tolog'lo-al (-tsl'-sl-lat), n. One versed in oryotology. [Obs.]

ology. [Obs.]
Or'yo-tol'ogy (-iğ), n. [Gr. δρυκτός dug + -logy: f. F. oryctologie.]
1. An old name for mineralogy and geology.
O'ryx (δ'r'lks), n. [NL., from Gr. δρυξ a kind of gallers.

zelle or ante-lope.] (Zvöl.) A genus of African ante rican ante-lopes which includes the gemsbok, the leucoryx, the bisa antelope (O. beisa), and the beatrix an-telope (O. be-atrix) of Ara-bia.



bia.

| O-ry'sa Oryx (Oryx beatrix).
(δ-r)'zâ), n.
| L., rice, Gr. όρυζα. See Rica.] (Bot.) A genua of grasses including the rice plant; rice.
|| Os (bs), n.; pl. Osa (δ'rà). [L.] A bone.
|| Os (n.; pl. Osa (δ'rà). [L.] A mouth; an opening; an entrance.

| Os (5s), n.; pl. Oss. (5s'rà). [L.] A bone. | Os. n.; pl. Os. (5rà). [L.] A mouth; an opening; an entrance.

Os (5s), n.; pl. Os. (8rà). [Sw. ds ridge, chain of hills, pl. dsar.] (Geol.) One of the ridges of sand or gravel found in Sweden, etc., supposed by some to be of marine origin, but probably formed by subglacial waters. The osar are similar to the kames of Scotland and the eschars of Ireland. See Eschan.

O'sage or'ange (5'sā) 5r'Su). (Bot.) An ornamental tree of the genus Maciura (M. aurantiaca), closely allied to the mulberry (Morus); also, its fruit. The tree was first found in the country of the Osage Indians, and bears a hard and inedible fruit of an orangelike appearance. See Bois n'arc.

O-sa'ges (5-sk'jōz), n. pl.; sing. Osage (5-sk'j). (Eth-mol.) A tribe of southern Sloux Indians, now living in the Indian Territory.

O-san'ne (5-sk'n'nc), n. Hosanna. [Obs.] Chaucer.
O'sar (5'sk'), n. pl. (Geol.) See 3d Os.
Os'oan (5'sk'n), n., pl. (Geol.) See 3d Os.
Os'oan (5'sk'n), n., pl. (Geol.) See 3d Os.
Os'oal-lane (5-sk'lane), n. The state of oscillating; a seesaw kind of motion. [R.]

| Os'oal-lane (5-sk'lane), n., [NL., fr. L. oscillare to swing.] (Bot.) A genus of dark green, or purplish black, filamentous, fresh-water alge, the threads of which have an automatic swaying or crawling motion.
Called also Oscillatoria.

Os'oal-lane (1-k'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oscillating's.

which have an automatic swaying or crawling motion. Called also Oscillatoria.

Oscillate(-1st), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Oscillated (-1st-ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Oscillating (-1st-ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Oscillating (-1st-ted); p. pr. & vb. n. oscillating a swing, a little mask or puppet made to be hung from trees and swing in the wind, prob. orig., a little mouth, a dim. from so mouth. See Oral, and cf. Osculate.] 1. To move backward and forward; to vibrate like a pendulum; to swing; to

sway.

2. To vary or fluctuate between fixed limits; to act or move in a fickle or fluctuating manner; to change repeatedly, back and forth.

**The control of superior families oscillates rather than the control of the co

The amount of superior families oscillates rather than changes, that is, it fluctuates within fixed limits. De Quincey.

Os'oil-la'ting (ös'sYl-la'tYng), a. That oscillates; vibrating; swinging.

Cacillating engine, a steam engine whose cylinder oscillates on trumions instead of being permanently fixed in a perpendicular or other direction.

Woule.

a perpendicular or other direction.

Os/cil-la/tion (-lk/shdu), n. [L. oscillatio a swinging.]

1. The sot of oscillating; s swinging or moving backward and forward, like a pendulum; vibration.

2. Fluctuation; variation; change back and forth.

His mind oscillated, undoubtedly; but the extreme points of the oscillation were not very remote.

Axis of oscillation, Canter of oscillation. Bee under Axis, and Cantra.

Oscillation (See's) Liketyy, a. Tending to oscillate:

Os'cil-la-tive (os'sYl-la-tYv), a. Tending to oscillate;

Os'cil-la-tive (ös'sĭl-lā-tīv), a. Tending to oscillate; vibratory. [R.]

Os'cil-la-to'ri-a (-lā-tō'rī-à), n. pl. [NL. Seo Oscillatory.] (Bol.) Same as Oscillata.
Os'cil-la-to-ry (ös'sĭl-lā-tō-rÿ), a. [Cl. F. oscillatoire. Seo Oscillata.] Moving, or characterized by motion, backward and forward like a pendulum; swinging; oscillating; vibratory; as, oscillatory motion.
Os'cine (ös'sĭn), a. (Zoöl.) Relating to the Oscines.

Os'cine (ös'sīn), n. pl. [L. oscen, inis.] (Zoöl.)
Singing birds; a group of the Passeres, having numerous syringeal muscles, conferring musical ability.
Os-cin-1-an (ös-sīn'ī-an), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Oscines, or singing birds.

Os-cin'l-an (Se-sin'l-an), n. (Zoot.) One of the Os-cines, or singing birds. Os-cin'l-an, n. (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of dipterous flies of the family Oscinidæ.

Some, whose larve live in the stalks, are very dostructive to barley, wheat, and rye; others, as the barley fly (Oscinis frit), destroy the heads of grain.

Os'ci-nine (ös'sY-nYn), z. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to

he Oscines.

Os'di-tan-oy (-tan-sy), n. [See Oscitant.]

1. The ct of gaping or yawning.

2. Drowsiness; dullness; sluggishness.

It might proceed from the oscitancy of transcribers. Addison.

Os'di-tant (-tant), a. [L. oscilans, -antis, p. pr. of scilare: cf. F. oscilant.] 1. Yawning; gaping.
2. Sleepy; drowsy; dull; sluggish; careless.

He must not be oscitant, but intent on his charge. Barrow

He must not be oscitant, but intent on his charge. Barrow.
Os'ol-tant-ly, adv. In an oscitant manner.
Os'ol-tate (-tāt), v. i. [L. oscitare; os the mouth +
citare, v. intens. fr. ciere to move.] To gape; to yawn.
Os'ol-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [L. oscitatio: cf. F. oscitation.] The act of yawning or gaping. Addison.
Os'ou-lant (5s'kū-lant), a. [L. osculans, -antis, p.
pr. of osculari to kiss. Seo Oscularae.] 1. Kissing;
hence, meeting; clinging.
2. (Zoöl.) Adhering closely; embracing; —applied to
certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.
3. (Biol.) Intermediate in character, or on the border,
between two genera, groups, families, etc., of animals

certain creeping animals, as caterpillars.

3. (Biol.) Intermediate in character, or on the border, between two genera, groups, families, etc., of animals or plants, and partaking somewhat of the characters of each, thus forming a connecting link; interosculant; as, the genera by which two families approximate are called osculant genera.

Osculate (lat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Osculaten (-latted); p. pr. & vo. n. Osculatins. [L. osculatus, p. p. of osculari to kiss, fr. osculum a little mouth, a kiss, dim. of os mouth. See Orat, and cf. Osculate.] 1. To kiss.

2. (Geom.) To touch closely, so as to have a common curvature at the point of contact. See Osculation, 2.

3. (Biol.) To have characters in common with two genera or families, so as to form a connecting link between them; to interosculate. Bee Osculation.

2. (Geom.) The contact of one curve with another, when the number of consecutive points of the latter through which the former passes suffices for the complete determination of the former curve. Brande & C. Osculatory (latti-ry), a. 1. Of or pertaining to klasing; kissing. "The osculatory or generally." Tracker to, lasing; kissing. "The osculatory or generally." Tracker to, an osculatirx; capable of osculation; as, a circle may be osculatory with a curve, at a given point.

Osculatory with a curve, at a given point.

Osculatory circle. (Geom.) See Osculating circle of a curve, under CIRCLE.—Osculatory plane (to a curve of double curvature), a plane which passes through three auccessive points of the curve.—Osculatory sphere (to a line of double curvature), a sphere passing through four consecutive points of the curve.

Og'ou-la-to-ry, n. [LL osculatorium. See Oscu-Late.ry, n. [LL osculatorium. See Oscu-Late.ry, n. [LL osculatorium. See Oscu-Late.] (R. C. Ch.) Same as PAx. 2.

Og'ou-la'trix (-lā'trīks), n.; pl. Oscul-Atrixes (-āz).

[NL.] (Geom.) A ourve whose contact with a given ourve, at a given point, is of a higher order (or involves the equality of a greater number of successive differential coefficients of the ordinates of the curves taken at that point) than that of any other curve of the same kind.

Og'oule (5s'kūl), n. [Cf. F. oscule. See Osculum.]

(Zool.) One of the excurrent apertures of sponges.

"Da'ou-lum (5s'kū-lūm),
n.; pl. Oscula. (-lā). [L., a] little mouth.] (Zool.) Same

3 Osculus.



O'sier (5'zhēr), n. [F. osier: cf. Prov. F. oisis, Armor. ozil, aozil, Gr. olovs, oiova, oiozaf, L. vilez, and E. withy.] (Bot.) (a) A kind of willow (Saliz ruminalis) growing in wet places in Europe and Asia, and introduced into North America. It is considered the best of the willows for basket work. The name is sometimes of the salization of the love which the l given to any kind of willow. (b) One of the long, pliable twigs of this plant, or of other similar plants.

The rank of osicis by the murmuring stream. The rank of ones by the nurmuring sersion.

Osier bed, or Osier holt, a place where willows are grown for basket making. [Eng.]—Red Osier. (a) A kind of willow with reddish twigs (Salarrubra). (b) An American shrub (Cornus adoloniera) which has slender red branches;—also called osier cornel.

can shrub (Cornaa station() eran which has slender red branches; — also called oser cornel.

O'sler, a. Made of oslers; composed of, or containing, oslers. "This osier cage of ours." Shak.
O'slered (Ö'zlie'd), a. Covered or adorned with oslers; as, osiered banks. [Poetic] Collins.
O'slered (Ö'zlie'r's), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Oorjos; of Egyptian origin.] (Myth.) One of the principal divinities of Egypt, the brother and husband of Isls. He was figured as a nummy wearing the royal cap of Upper Egypt, and was symbolized by the sacred bull, called Apis. (Cf. Serapis.—O-sir'i-an (ö-sir'i'-an), a.
Os'man-Il (Oz'mān-Il), n.: pl. Osmanlis (-IIz). [So called from Osman. See Orroman.] A Turkish official; one of the dominant tribe of Turks; loosely, any Turk.
Os'mate (öz'mān-Il), n. (Chem.) A salt of osmic acid.
[Fornerly written also comiate.]

**BO'ma-te'ri-um (öz'mā-tē'ri-tim), n.; pl. Osmate-riies emit from the first hody segment, either of a Butterfly (Troilus).

O'ma-Zome (öz'mā-zōm), n. [Gr. özná smell, odor + Equés broth: cf. F. osmazome.] (Old (Leen.) A substance



above or below.

Os'ma-zome (δz'ma-zōm), n. [Gr. ὀσμή smell, odor +
ζωμόs broth : cf. F. osmazôme.] (Old Chem.) A substance
formerly supposed to give to soup and broth their characteristic odor, and probably consisting of one or several
of the class of nitrogenous substances which are called

Os'mi-am'ate (oz'mi-am'at), n. (Chem.) A salt of

osmiamic acid. Osmy-am'Ik), a. [Osmium \dashv amido.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid of osmium, $H_2N_1Os_2O_5$, forming a well-known series

of yellow saits.

Os/mic (Oz/m/K), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, osmium; specifically, designating those compounds in which it has a valence higher than

those compounds in which it has a valence higher than in other lower compounds; as, osmic oxide.

Osmic acid. ((them.) (a) Osmic tetroxide. [Obs.] (b) Osmic acid proper, an acid analogous to sulphuric acid, ot known in the free state, but forming a well-known and stable series of salts (osmatese, which were formerly improperly called osmites. — Osmic tetroxide ((them.), a white volatile crystalline substance, OsO4, the most stable and characteristic of the compounds of osmium. It has a burning taste, and gives off a vapor, which is a powerful irritant poison, violently attacking the eyes, and emitting a strong chlorinelike odor. Formerly improperly called osmic acid.

 \parallel Os'mi-dro'sis (52'mi-drō'sis), n. [NL., from Gr. $\tau\mu$ ý smell + $i\delta\rho$ oûν to sweat.] (Med.) The secretion of

objection (52'mi-53), a. (Chem.) Denoting those compounds of osmium in which the element has a valence relatively lower than in the osmic compounds; as, osmious chloride. [Written also osmous.]

Osmious acid (Chem.), an acid derived from osmium, analogous to sulphurous acid, and forming unstable salts. It is a brown amorphous substance.

analogous to sulphurous acid, and forming unstable salts. It is a brown amorphous substance.

Os'mits (ŏz'mīt), n. (Chem.) A salt of osmious acid, osmious (ożnit.) (Zrinī-lim), n. [Gr. ŏzni a smel, odor, okin to ŏźcıv to smell. So named in allusion to the strong chlorinelike odor of osmic tetroxide. See Odor, [Chem.) A rare metallic element of the platinum group, found native as an alloy in platinum ore, and in iridosmine. It is a hard, infusible, bluish or grayish white metal, and the heaviest substance known. Its tetroxide is used in histological experiments to stain tissues. Symbol Os. Atomic weight 1911. Specific gravity 22.477.

Osmom'e-ter (ŏz-mōnit-tēr or ōs-), n. [Gr. ωσμό, impulse + -meler.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring the amount of osmotic action in different liquids.

Osmom'e-try (-trỳ), n. (Physics) The study of osmose by means of the osmometer.

Os'mose (ŏz'mōs or ŏδ^-), n. [Ch. ωσμός, equiv. tō ωσι impulse, fr. ωδευ to push.] (Chemical Physics) (a) The tendency in fluids to mix, or become equably diffused, when in contact. It was first observed between this of differing densities, and as taking place through a membrane or an intervening porous structure. The more rapid flow from the thinner to the thicker fluid was then called endosmose, and the opposite, slower current excuses.

more rapid now from the thinner to the thicker hund was then called endomnose, and the opposite, slower current, exosmose. Both are, however, results of the same force. Osmose may be regarded as a form of molecular attraction, allied to that of adhesion. (b) The action produced by this tendency.

Electric comose, or Electric endosmose (Elec.), the transportation of a liquid through a porous septum by the action of an electric current.

tion of an electric current.

Os-mo'sis (δz-mō'sis or δs-), n. [NL.] Osmose.
Os-mo'sis (δz-mō'sis or δs-), a. Pertaining to, or having the property of, oamose: as, osmotic force.
Os'mund (δz'mind), n. (Bot.) A feru of the genus Osmunda, or flowering fern. The most remarkable species is the osmund royal, or royal fern (Osmunda regair), which grows in wet or boggy places, and has large bipinnate fronds, often with a panicle of capsules at the

top. The rootstock contains much starch, and has been used in stiffening linen.

Os'na-duff (δε'nλ-duff), n. A species of coarse linen, originally made in Ostaduff), n. (Bot.) The amall, blue-black, drupelike fruit of the Nuttallia cerasiformia, a shrub of Oregon and California, belonging to the Cherry tribe of Rosacese.

Os-Park'dium (δε-frk'di-dm), n. ; pl. Osferadia (A). [NL., fr. Gr. δστθράδιον strong scent, fr. δστθραίνεσθαι (A). [NL., fr. Gr. δστθράδιον strong scent, fr. δστθραίνεσθαι (A). [NL., fr. Gr. δστθράδιον strong scent, fr. δστθραίνεσα. It is connected with the organ of respiration.

Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os'pray | (δω'pr.), n. [Through OF, fr. L. ossifraga Os's δε-no.] (A). The fishinawk.

Ossoe, r. i. [See Oss.], n. To prophesy; to presage. [R. & Obs.] (R. & Obs.] (R. & Obs.) (R. & Edgeworth. Ossoe), r. i. [Gr. δσσα.] A prophetic or ominous utterance. [R. & Obs.] (Physiol. Chem.)

The organic basis of bone tissue; the residue after removal of the mineral matters from bone by dilute acid; in embryonic tissue, the substance in which the mineral salts are deposited to form bone; — called also osfein. Chemically it is the same as collagem.

Os'se-let (-löt), n. [F.] 1. A little bone.

2. (Zool.) The internal bone, or shell, of a cuttlefish.

Os'se-ous (-ŭs; 277), a. [L. ossens, from os, ossis, bone; akin to Gr. δστεν, Skr. ashh. Cf. Orstra.] Compositions might be fairly classed as tossanic. G. Etiot.

Os'se-let (-löt), n. [Russ. osetr' sturgeon.] (Zoöl.) A species of sturgeon.

Os'sla-le (δω'sl-k'l'), n. [L. ossiculum, dim. of os, ossis, a bone.] 1. A little bone; as, the anditory ossicles in the tympanum of the car.

Os'si-cle (Os'sk-k'l), n. [L. ossiculum, dim. of os, ossis, a bone.] 1. A little bone; as, the anditory ossicles in the tympanum of the oar.
2. (20%). One of numerous small calcareous structures forming the skeleton of certain echinoderma, as

tures forming the skeleton of certain echinoderms, as the starfishes.

Os-sic'u-la'ted (-sik'd-lā'tēd), a. Having small bones.

||Os-sic'u-lum (ðs-sik'd-lām), n. pl. Ossicula (-lå).
[L., a little bone.] (Zodi.) Same as Ossicus.

Os-sif'er-ous (-sif'ēr-ūs), a. [L. os, ossis, a bone + ferous (-f. F. ossif'er-] Containing or yielding bone.

Os-sif'lo (-ik), a. [L. os, ossis, bone + facere to make: cf. F. ossifque. See Facz.] Capable of producing bone; having the power to change cartilage or other tissue into bone.

Os'sif-ic-aftion (ős/sf-fi-kā/shūn), n. [Cf. F. ossif-cation. See Ossiy:] 1. (Physiol.) The formation of bone; the process, in the growth of an animal, by which inorganic material (mainly lime sults) is deposited in cartilage or membrane, forming bony tissue; ostosis.

Eff. Besides the natural ossification of growing tissue,

TF Besides the natural ossification of growing tissue, there is the so-called accidental ossification which sometimes follows certain abnormal conditions, as in the ossification of an artery.

ication of an artery.

2. The state of being changed into a bony substance; also, a mass or point of ossified tissue.

Os'si-fied (Os'si-fid), a. Changed to bone or something resembling bone; hardened by deposits of mineral matter of any kind; — said of tissues.

Os'si-frage (-frā), n. [L. ossifraga, ossifragus, osprey, fr. ossifragus bone breaking; os, ossis, a bone + francere, fractum, to break. See Osekous, Break, and cf. Osrber, Ossifradous.] (Zoid.) (o) The lammergeir.

(b) The young of the sea eagle or baid eagle. [Obs.]

Os-sifra-gous (Os-sifra-gus, a. [L. ossifragus. See Ossifrae.] Serving to break bones; bone-breaking.

Os'si-fy (Os'si-fi), v. t. [fmp. & p. p. Ossifragus.] he pr. & vb. n. Ossifring of [Ting.] [L. os, ossis, bone + fy: cf. F. ossifer. See Osskous.] 1. (I'hysiol.) To form into bone; to change from a soft animal substance into bone, as by the deposition of line saits.

2. Fig.: To harden; as, to ossify the heart. Ruskin.
Os'si-fy, v. i. (Physiol.) To become bone; to change from a soft tissue to a hard bony tissue.
Os'si-fying (-fifig), a. (Physiol.) Changing into bone; becoming bone; as, the ossifying process.
Os'si-fying (-fifig), a. (Physiol.) Changing into bone; becoming bone; as, the ossifying process.
Os'si-fying (-fifig), a. (Physiol.) Changing into bone; to change from a soft tissue to a hard bony tissue.
Os'si-fying (-fifig), a. (Physiol.) Changing into bone; to change from a soft tissue to a hard bony tissue.
Os'si-fying (-fifig), a. (Physiol.) Changing into bone; as, as ossiorous quadrupeds.

Os'si-fig. a. (Physiol.) The cosprey. [R.]

Os'su-a-ry (ös'shū-ā-ry), n.; pl. -mes (-riz). [L. os-suarium, fr. osuarius of or for bones, fr. os, ossis, bone:

| Os'su-a'rt-um (δs'shū-ā'rī-um), n. [L.] A charnel house; an ossuary. Os'su-a-ry (δs'shū-ā-ry), n.; pl. -ries (-rīz). [L. ossuarium, fr. ossuarius of or for bones, fr. os, ossis, bone: of. F. ossuarium, balace where the bones of the dead are deposited; a charnel house. [Obs.] Sir T. Browns. Oste-al (δs'tū-al), a. [Gr. δστέον a bone.] Osseous. Os'to-in (-in), n. [Gr. δστέον bone.] Osseous. Os'to-in (-in), n. [Gr. δστέον bone.] Osseous. Os'to-in (-in), n. [NL. See Osteo-, and -tris.] (Med.) Inflammation of bone. Os'to-in-c' (δs'tū-fs'), n. Same as Hosteler. Wyclif. Os-tend' (δs-tšnd'), v. t. [L. ostendere to ahow.] To exhibit; to manifest. [Obs.]

Mercy to mean offenders we'll ostend. J. Webster.

Mercy to mean offenders we'll ostend. J. Webster. Os-ten'si-bil'i-ty (os-ton'sY-bYl'Y-ty), n. The quality

Os-ten's: Dif'-ty (os-ten's: -Dif'), n. In quanty or state of being estensible.

Os-ten's: blo (ös-těn's: b'l), a. [From L. ostensus, p. p. of ostendere to show, prop., to stretch out before; fr. prefix obs. (old form of ob.) + tendere to stretch. See TRND.] 1. Capable of being shown; proper or incended to be shown. [R.]

Walpole.

2. Shown; exhibited; declared: avowed; professed;

apparent; — often used as opposed to real or actual; as, an ostensible reason, motive, or aim. D. Ramsay.

Osten/si-bly (ös-tön/si-bly), adv. In an ostensible manner; avowedly; professedly; apparently. Walsh.

Ostensibly, we were intended to prevent fillbustering into
Teras, but really as a menace to Mexico.

U. S. Grant.

Os. ten'sion (-shūn), n. [L. ostensio a showing: cf. ostension. See OstenD.] (Eccl.) The showing of the crament on the altar in order that it may receive the

sacrament on the altar in order that it may receive the adoration of the communicants.

Os-ten'ave (-alv), a. Showing; exhibiting.

Ostensive demonstration (Math.), a direct or positive demonstration, as opposed to the apagogical or indirect method.

method.

On-ten'sive-ly, adv. In an ostensive manner.

On-ten'so-ry (Se-tén'sō-ry), | n.; pl. L. -soria
On-ten'so-ry (Se-tén'sō-ry), | (-ay'ri-à), | R.
Onlies (-sō-riz). [NL ostensorium: cf. F. ostensoir.
See Ostensiale.] (R. C. Ch.) Same as Monstrance.
On'tent (So'tént or Se-tént'), n. [L. ostentus, ostensum, fr. ostendore (p. p. ostensus and ostensus) to show.
See Ostensiale.] 1. Appearance; air; mien.

Shak.
Manifestation; token; portent.

We asked of God that some osten might clear

We asked of God that some ostent might clear
Our cloudy business, who gave us sign. Chanman

Our cloudy business, who gave us sign. Chapman.

Our cloudy business, who gave us sign. Chapman.

Our cloudy business, who gave us sign.

Chapman.

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes in-clined to ostentation.

Atterbury. Shak

2. A show or spectacle. [Obs.]

Syn. — Parade; pageantry; show; pomp; pompousess; vaunting; boasting. See Parade.

Os'ten-ta'tious (-shus), a. Fond of, or evincing, os-

tentation; unduly conspicuous; pretentious; boastful.

Far from being ostentatious of the good you do. Drysten.

The ostentatious professions of many years. Macaulay.

Os'ten-ta'tious ly, adv. — Os'ten-ta'tious ness, n.
Os'ten-ta'tious (os'ten-ta'tor), n. [L.] One fond of splay; a boaster.

Sherwood.

Os'ten-ta'tor (δε'těn-tā'těr), n. [1.] One fond of display; a boaster.

Os-ten'tive (ὅ-tên'tiv), α. Ostentatious. [Obs.] Feltham.
Os-ten'tous (-tūs), α. Ostentatious. [Obs.] Feltham.
Os'te-o-hlast (-blāst), n. [Osteo-+-blast.] (Anat.)
One of the protoplasmic cells which occur in the osteo-genetic layer of the periosteum, and from or around which the matrix of the bone is developed; an osteoplast.

[Os'te-o-cla'sis (δe'tā-b-klā'sis; L. δε'tō-δklā-sis), n. [NL. See Ostroclast.] (Surg.) The operation of breaking a bone in order to correct deformity.

Os'te-o-clast (δε'tā-b-klāst), n. [Usteo-+ Gr. κλāν to break.] 1. (Physiol.) A myeloplax.

237 The osteoclasts occur usually in pits or cavities

The osteoclasts occur usually in pits or cavities thich they appear to have excavated, and are supposed o be concerned in the absorption of the bone matrix.

to break. 1. (Physiot.) A myelopiax.

23. The osteoclasts occur usually in pits or cavities which they appear to have excavated, and are supposed to be concerned in the absorption of the bone matrix.

2. An instrument for performing osteoclasis.

Ox'te-o-col'la (-köl'là), n. [Osteo-+ Gr. κόλλα gine.]

1. A kind of glue obtained from bones.

2. A cellular calc tufa, which in some places forms incrustations on the stems of plants, — formerly supposed to have the quality of uniting fractured bones.

| Ox'te-o-com'ma (-kōm'mà), n. pl. L. Ostrocom.

MATA (-mà-tà), E. Ostrocom.

MATA (-mà-tà), E. Ostrocom.

MATA (-mà-tà), E. Ostrocom.

MATA (-mà-tà), E. Ostrocom.

Ox'te-o-cope (-kōp), n. [Gr. borroxómo: borrior a bone + κόποι a striking, pain: cf. F. ostéocope.] (Med.)

Pain in the bones; a violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.— Ox'te-o-cop'io (-kōp'lk), a.

Ox'te-o-cay'ni-um (-krā'ni-tim), n. [Osteo-+ crantum.] (Anat.). The bony cranium, as distinguished from the cartilaginous cranium.

Ox'te-o-den'tine (-dān'tin), n. [Osteo-+ dentine.] (Anat.). A hard substance, somewhat like bone, which is sometimes deposited within the pulp cavity of teeth.

Ox'te-o-gen (5x'tō-ōj'ōn), n. [Osteo-+ genesis, ol's'to-ogen'osts (-[shr'ā-shs], n. [Osteo-+ genesis, ol's'to-ogen'osts, ol's'to-ogen'osts, or the formation of bone, producing bone; as, osteogenetic tissue; the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum.

Ox'to-o-gen'osts.

Ox'to-o-gen'osts.

Ox'to-o-gen'osts (-[shr'k], n. (Physiol.) Osteogenetic.
Ox'to-o-gen'osts (-[shr'k]), n. [Osteo-+-dite.] (Min.) A massive impure apatite, or calcium phosphate.

Ox'to-olog'ic (-[shr'k]), n. [Osteo-+-lite.] (Min.) A mass

ologie.] The scient

verteorate skeleton.

| Os/te-o'ma (os/tē-ō'mà), n.; pl. Ostromata (-tà).

[NL. See Ostro-, and -oma.] (Med.) A tumor composed mainly of bone; a tumor of a bone.

|| Os'te-o-ma-la'cl-a (5s'te-o-ma-la's), n. [NL., fr. | order of Entomostraca possessing hard bivaive shalls. Gr. borson bone + nalaxia softmess.] (Med.) A disease of the bones, in which they lose their earthy material, and become soft, flexible, and distorted. Also called malacia.

os'te-o-man'ty (de'th-d-man'ty), n. [Osteo- + Grarria divination.] Divination by means of bones. [R. Os'te-o-man'ty (Anat.) (Anat.) Owen.

An osteocomma.

Owen.

Oste-o-plas'tic (-15-5-plas'(1k), a. [Osteo-+-plastic.]

1. (Physiol.) Producing bone; as, osteoplastic cells.

2. (Med.) Of or pertaining to the replacement of bone; as, an osteoplastic operation.

Oste-o-plas'ty (-plis'ty), n. [Osteo-+-plasty.]

(Med.) An operation or process by which the total or partial loss of a bone is remedied.

Oste-opter-yg'l-ous (-5p'ter-ty'l-is), a. [Osteo-+Gr. nrépué a fin.] (Zoöl.) Having bones in the fins, as certain fishes.

certain fishes.

| Os/te-o-sar-oc/ma (-ĉ-săr-kō/mà), n. ; pl. Ostzosar-comara (-ta). [NL. Bee Ostro-, and Sarcoma.] (Med.)
A tumor having the structure of a sarcoma in which there is a deposit of bone; sarcoma connected with bone.
Os/te-o-tome (ōs/tē-ō-tōm), n. [Osteo- + Gr. réµreu.]
(Surg.) Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.
Os/te-o/to-mist (-bf-), n. One skilled in osteotomy.
Os/te-o/to-mist (-bf-), n. 1. The dissection

(Surg.) Strong nippers or a chisel for dividing bone.

Ox'to-d'to-my (&t'to-d'to-my), n. One skilled in osteotomy.

Ox'to-d'to-my (&t'to-d'to-my), n. 1. The dissection or anatomy of bones; osteology.

2. (Med.) The operation of removing a thin piece of bone, to remedy a deformity, as in bowlegs.

| Ox'to-Oxo'a (-5-25'a), n. pl. | KIL., fr. Gr. δστέον a bone + ξωρ an animal.] (Zoōl.) Same as Verteranta.

Ox'ti-a-ry (5σ't'-2-ry), n. pl. -birs (-r'iz). [L. ostium door, entrance. See Usher.] 1. The mouth of a river; an estuary. [R.]

2. One who keeps the door, especially the door of a church; a porter. [Obs.]

Ox'ti- (5σ't'k), n. [From North American Indian sollegwon a head.] Pertaining to, or applied to, the language of the Tuscaroras, Iroquois, Wyandots, Winnebagoes, and a part of the Sioux Indians. Schoolcraft.

Ox'ti-10 (8σ't'-15), n. [L. oxitiolum a little door, dim. of estium a door: cf. F. oxitole.] (Bot.) (α) The exterior opening of a stomate. See Stomate. (b) Any small orlice.

| Ox'ti-tim (6s'ti-13), n. [N.] (Med.) See Ostettis. | Os'ti-1am (6s'ti-1m), n., pl. Ostia (6s'ti-1a). [L.] (Anat.) An opening; a passage.

Ox'tor (6s'fer), n. See Hosteley. [Obs.]

Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Tennyson.
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Tennyson.
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, n. See Hosteley. [Obs.]
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, n. See Hosteley. [Obs.]
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, and Endostrosts.

| Ostlero-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, n. See Hosteley. [Obs.]
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, n. See Hosteley. [Obs.]
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, n. See Hosteley. [Obs.]
Ox'tor-ess, n. A fomale ostler. [R.] Ostlero-ess, n. See Hosteley. [Obs.] A division of bivalve mollusks including the cysters and allied shells.

Ox'tor-oss ox oxide. [Ostlero-ess, n., pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ŏorpo-eso heal of a testacean.] (Zoōl.) A division of bivalves of which the cyster is the type.

| Ostleroess oxide. [Ostlero-

Public envy is as an ostracism, that eclipseth men when they grow too great.

Bucon.

Sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the . . . confidence and honors, and emoluments of his country.

A. Hamilton

Sentenced to a perpetual ostracism from the ... confluence, and honors, and enoluments of his country.

Og'tra-cite (-sit), n. (Pulcon.) A fossil oyster.
Og'tra-cite (-siz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ostracizen (-sizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ostracizing (-sizIng).] [Gr. öστρακίζειν, fr. öστρακον a tile, a tablet used in voting, a shell; cf. öστρακον oyster, öστόν bone. Cf. Ostsous, Oyster.]

1. (Gr. Antiq.) To exile by ostracism; to banish by a popular vote, as at Athens.

Grote.

2. To banish from society; to put under the ban; to cast out from social, political, or private favor; as, to exat out from social, political, or private favor; as, the was ostracized by his former friends.

(Do'tra-co-der'mi), n. pl. [NI., f. Gr. öστρακον shell of a testacean + δέρμα skin.]
(Zoöl.) A suborder of fishes of which Ostracion is the type.
Os'tra-coid (5s'tra-koid), n. (Zoöl.) Of or per-taining to the Ostracoidea.

es of which the type.

Os'tra-oold (8s'tra-kold), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Ostracoldea.

n. One of the Ostra-

© dea.

© s'tra-coi'de-a (-koi'-dē-à), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. остракоv shell of a testa-cean + -oid.] (Zoöl.) An



Ostracoidea (Cypridina). Male Side view, much enlarged Side view, muon entargen a a' Antenno; b Brain c Simple Eye; c Compoun Eye; h Heart; m Muscle r Testis; t Caudal Fork.

ors.
Os'tre-a'ocous (be'tre-a'shils), a. [L. geirea an oyster.
ee Oyster.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to an oyster, or to Os'tre-a.] (Zoöl.) Ut u. See Oystra.] (Zoöl.) Ut u. see Oystra.] (Zoöl.) Ut u. see Oystra.

The crustaceous or ostraceous body.

(Ne'tre-a-kül/tür; 135), n

The crustaceous or ostroccous body. Culworth.

Os'tre-a-cul'thre (5s'trê-a-kül'thr; 135), n. The articial cultivation of oysters.

Os'tre-oph'a-gist (-5i'a-list), n. [Gr. 5stroco an oystre-oph'a-gist (-5i'a-list), n. [Gr. 5stroco an oystre, ostruch, one who feeds on oysters.

Os'trich (5c'trich), n. [OE. ostriche, ostruche, ostruce, F. autruche, L. avis struthio; avis bird + struthio ostrich, fr. Gr. ostrocois; fr. orpovéo: bird, sparrow. Cf. Aviaer, Stauthious.] [Formerly written also estrich.] (Zool.) A large bird of the genus Struthio comelus of Africa is the lass of Africa is the lass of Africa is the

which Struthio came-lus of Africa is the best known species. It has long and very strong legs, adapted for rapid running; only two toes; a long neck, nearly bare of feathers; and short wings incapable of flight. The adult male about eight feet high.

high.

The South African otrich (Struthio canclus).

African Ostrich (Struthio canclus).

Ostriches are now domesticated cies by some authors.

Ostriches are now domesticated in South Africa in large numbers for the sake of their plumes. The body of the nale is covered with elegant black plumose feathers, while the wings and tail furnish the most valuable white plumes.

Ostrich farms a feature of the sake of the sake of their plumes.

50

punnes.
Ostrich farm, a farm on which ostriches are bred for the sake of their feathers, oil, eggs, etc.—Ostrich farming, the occupation of breeding ostriches for the sake of their feathers, etc.—Ostrich farn (Hot.), a kind of fern (Onoclea Struthiopteris), the tall fronds of which grow in a circle from the rootstock. It is found in alluvial soil in Europe and North America.

Os-trif'er-ous (6s-trif'er-hs), a. [L. ostrifer; ostrea oyster + ferre.] Producing oysters; containing oysters. Os'tro-goth (5s'trō-goth), n. [L. Ostrogothi, pl. Bee East, and Gotn.] One of the Eastern Goths. See

Os'tro-goth'ic (-goth'ik), a. Of or pertaining to the

strogoths.

Os-we'go tea! (ös-we'go te'). (Rot.) An American romatic herb (Monarda didyma), with showy, bright

aromatic herb (Monarda didyma), with knowy, pright red, labiate flowers.

Ot'a-cous'tic (5t'A-kous't'Ik or 5't'A-), a. [Oto-+acoustic: cf. F. olacoustique.] Assisting the sense of hearing; as, an olacoustic instrument.

Ot'a-cous'tic (-kous't'Ik), } n. An instrument to factorize the sense of the sense o

Ol'a-cous'ito (-kous'tik),]n. An instrument to faOl'a-cous'it-on (-t1-kön),] cilitate hearing, as an
ear trumpet.
O'ta-hel'te ap'ple (δ'tā-hō'tā tāp'p'!). [So named
from Otaheite, or Tahiti, one of the Society Islands.]
(Bot.) (a) The fruit of a Polynesian anacardinecous tree
(Spondias dulcis), also called vi-apple. It is rather
larger than an apple, and the rind has a flavor of turpentine, but the flesh is said to taste like pineapples. (b) A
West Indian name for a myrtaceous tree (Jambosa
Mulaccensis) which bears crimson berries.
(O-tal'gi-ta, (δ-tāl'ji-tā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ώταλγία;
οὐς, ώτός, the ear + άλγος pain: cf. F. otalgie.] (Med.)
Pain in the ear; earache.
O-tal'gic (-jik), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to otalgia.
— n. A remedy for otalgia.
O-tal'gy (-ji; 277), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O-tal'gy (-ji; 277), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O-tal'gy (-ji; 277), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O-tal'gy (-ji; 277), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O-tal'gy (-ji; 277), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O-tal-yg (-ji; 277), n. Pain in the ear; otalgia.
O-tal-cy (-ji; 270), n. [Gr. ώθων to push
+-scope.] (Physics) An instrument for exhibiting the
repulsive action produced by light or heat in an exhausted
vessel; a modification of the radiometer. W. Crookes.
O-th'er (lith'er), conj. [See Or.] Either; — used
with other or or for its correlative (as either . . . or are
onw used). [Obs.]
Other of chalk, other of glass.
Other, pron. & a. [AS. öör: akin to OS. āör.

Other of chalk, other of glass. Other of chalk, other of glass. Chaucer, other, pron. & a. [AB. 56er; akin to OS. 58er, 58er, D. & G. ander, OHG. andar, Icel. annarr, Bw. annan, Dan. anden, Goth. anpar, Skr. anlara: ct. L. alter; all orig. comparatives: cf. Skr. anya other. v180. Cf. ALTER.] [Formerly other was used both as singular and plural.] I. Different from that which, or the one who, has been specified; not the same; not identical; additional; second of two.

Each of them made other for to win. Whosever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him
Matt. v. 39.

2. Not this, but the contrary; opposite; as, the other side of a river.

side of a river.

3. Alternate; second; — used esp. in connection with every; as, every other day, that is, each alternate day, every second day.

4. Left, as opposed to right. [Obs.]

2. Left, as opposed to right. [Obs.]
A distaff in her other hand she had. Spenser,

The Other is a correlative adjective, or adjective pronoun, often in contrast with one, some, that, this, etc.

The one shall be taken, and the other left. Matt. xxiv. 41.

And some fell among thorns... but other fell into good
ground.

It is also used, by ellipsis, with a noun, expressed or understood.

derstood. To write this, or to design the other. Dryden. It is written with the indefinite article as one word, another; is used with cash, indicating a reciprocal action or relation; and is employed absolutely, or elliptically for other thing, or other person, in which case it may have a plural.

The fool and the brutish person perish, and leave their wealth to others.

If he is trimming, others are true. Thackeray.

Other is sometimes followed by but, beside, or besides; but oftener by than.

No other but such a one as he.

No other but such a one as ne.

Other lords beside thee have had dominion over us. Is. xxvi.13.

For other foundation can no man lay then that is laid.

1 Cor. iii. 11.

The whole seven years of ... ignominy had been little other than a preparation for this very hour.

The whole seven years of ... ignominy had been little other than a preparation for this very hour.

Hauthours.

Other some, some others. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]—The other day, at a certain time past, not distant, but indefinite inot long ago; recently; rarely, the third day past.

Bind my hair up: as 't was yesterday?

R. Jonson.

Other (Uthrer), adv. Otherwise. "It shall none other be." Chaucer. "If you think other." Shak.

Oth'er-gates (-gāts'), adv. [Other + gate way. See-wards.] In another manner. [Obs.]

He would have tickled you otherpates. Shak.

Oth'er-gatise (-gīz'), Oth'er-gatess' (-gēs'), a. & adv.

He would have tickled you othergates. Shak.

Oth'er-guise' (-giz'), Oth'er-guese' (-g8z'), a. & adv.
[A corruption of othergates.] Of another kind or sort;
in another way. "Otherguess arguments." Berkeley.
Oth'er-ness, n. The quality or state of being other
or different; alterity; oppositeness.
Oth'er-where' (-hwār'), adv. Bee Otherswise. Tyndale.
Oth'er-where' (-hwār'), adv. In or to some other
place, or places; elsewhere. Millon. Tennyson.
Oth'er-while' (-hwil'), adv. At another time, or
Oth'er-while' (-hwilr'), other times; sometimes;
occasionally. [Archaic]
Weighing otherwhiles ten pounds and more. Ilolland.
Oth'er-wise' (-wiz'), adv. [Other + wise manner.]
1. In a different manner; in another way, or in other
ways; differently; contrarily. Chawcer.

ways; differently; contrarily.

Thy father was a worthy prince, And merited, alas I a better fate; But Heaven thought otherwise.

2. In other respects.

It is said, truly, that the best men otherwise are not always the best in regard of society.

Hooker. 3. In different circumstances; under other conditions; as, I am engaged, otherwise I would accept.

To Otherwise, like so and thus, may be used as a substitute for the opposite of a previous adjective, noun, etc.

Let no man think me a fool; if otherwise, yet as a fool receive
me.

Her eyebrows . . . rather full than otherwise. Fielding.

Her cyclrows . . . rather full than otherwise. Γεκιών.
Othman (δth'man), n. & a. See Ottoman.
O'tio (δ'tlk; 277), a. [Gr. ώτικός, fr. οὐς, ἀτός, the
ear: cf. F. clique.] Of, pertaining to, or in the region
of, the ear; atticular; auditory.
O'ti-ose' (δ'shi-5s'), a. [L. cliosus, fr. clium ease.]
Being at leisure or ease; unemployed; indolent; idle.
O'liose assont."
The true keening of the Sabbath was not that cliose and un-

The true keeping of the Sabhath was not that oftose and uprofitable cessation from even good deeds which they would enforce.

Alford.

enforce.

O'tl-og'l-ty (-ōs''l-ty), n. [L. otiositas.] Leisure; indence; idleness; ease. [R.] Thackeray.

| O'tls (5'tls), n. [L., a kind of bustard, Gr. wris.]
(Zoōl.) A genus of birds including the bustards.

| O-tl'tls (5-tl'tls), n. [NL., fr. Gr. o's, wros, the ear + itis.] (Med.) Inflammation of the ear.

O'to- (5'tō-). [Gr. o's, wros, the ear.] A combining form denoting relation to, or situation near or in, the ear.

O-to-ba fat (6-tō'bà fāt). (Chem.) A coloriess buttery substance obtained from the fruit of Myristica otoba, a species of nutmeg tree.

tery substance obtained from the fruit of Myristica otoba, a species of nutmeg tree.

O-too'o-nite (5-tōk'ō-nit), n. [Oto-+Gr. κόνις dust.]
(Anat.) (n) A mass of otoliths. (b) An otolith.

O'to-crane (O'tō-krān), n. [Oto-+Gr. κρανίον skull.]
(Anat.) The cavity in the skull in which the parts of the internal ear are lodged.

O'to-ora'ni-al (-krā'ni'-al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaintents the otocarrow.

O'to-organ al (-arsin-al), a. (anal.) of pertaining to the ottoerane.

O'to-orgat (ö'tô-aist), n. [Oto- + cyst.] (Zoöl. & Anal.) An auditory cyst or vesicle; one of the simple auditory organs of many invertebrates, containing a finid and otoliths; also, the embryonic vosicle from which the parts of the internal car of vertebrates are developed.

parts of the internal ear of vertebrates are developed.

O-tog'ra-phy (5-tög'ra-fy), n. [Oto-+-graphy.] A description of the ear.

O'to-lith (5'tō-lith), n. [Oto-+-lith,-lite.] (Anat.)

O'to-lite (5'tō-lit), One of the small bones or particles of calcareous or other hard substance in the internal ear of vertebrates, and in the auditory organs of many invertebrates; an ear stone. Collectively, the otoliths are called ear sand and otoconite.

O'to-lith'io (-lith'ik,) a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining O'to-lith'io (-lith'ik,) to otoliths.

O'to-log'lo-al (5'tō-lō)'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining to otology.

O-tol'o-gist (5-tŏl'5-jYst), n. One skilled in otology;

an arrist.

O-tol'o-sy (-ij'), n. [Olo-+-logy.] The branch of science which treats of the ear and its diseases.

O-top'a-thy (b-tōp'a-thy), n. [Olo-+Gr. παθεῖν to smfer.] (Med.) A diseased condition of the ear.

|| O'tor-rhog'a (ö'tōr-rē'a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. οὐτ, ἀντός, the ear + ἐνῖν ο flow] (Med.) A flow or running from the ear, esp. a purulent discharge.

O'to-scope (ö'tō-skōp or ö'tō-), n. [Olo-+-scope.]
An instrument for examining the condition of the ear.

O'to-scop'io (-skōp'īk), a. Of or pertaining to the otoscope or to otoscope.

otoscope or to otoscopy.

O-tem'00-py (6-tös'kō-py), n. (Med.) The examination of the ear; the art of using the otoscope.

O-tem'te-al (6-tös'tō-al), n. [Oto-+ Gr. bordov a bone.] (Anat.) An auditory ossiele.

R. Ouen.

O'to-xo'um (6'tō-zō'dm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. 'Oros, a fabled giant.+ Cany

|| O'to-so'um (5' fabled giant + \(\cdot \) fabled giant - \(\cdot \) fab assic sandstone

assic sandstones.
Ot'tar (öt'tőr),
n. See ATTAR.
Ot'ta-was (öt'tå-waz), n. pl.;
sing. OTTAWA
(-wå). (Ethnol.)
A tribe of Indians



A tribe of Indians who, when first known, lived on the Ottawa River. Most of them subsequently migrated

to the southwestern shore of Lake Superior.

Ot'ter (5t'ter), n. [OE. oter, AS. oter; akin to D. & Ot'ter (8t'ter), n. [OH otter, Icel. otr, Dan. od-

G. otter, Icel. otr, Dan. odder, Sw. utter, Lith. udra, der, Sw. utter, Lith. utra, Russ. vuidra, Gr. i5pa water serpent, hydra, Skr. utra otter, and also to E. utter. v137, 215. See WATER, and cf. HYDRA.] 1. (Zodb.) Any carnivorous animal of the senus Lutra and related carnivorous animal of the genus Lutra, and related genera. Several species are described. They have large, flattish heads, short cars, and webbed toes. They are squatic, and feed on fish. Their fur is soft and valuable. The common otter



of Europe is Lutra vulgaris; the American otter is L. Canadensis; other species inhabit South America and

2. (Zoöl.) The larva of the ghost moth. It is very in-



Indians.—Bes ottor. (Zooll.) See in the Vocabulary.

Ot'to (öt'tō), n. See ATTAR.

Ot'to (öt'tō), n. See ATTAR.

Ot'to-man (-man), a. [F. ottoman: cf. It. ottomano, ottomann (-man), a. [F. ottoman: cf. It. ottomano, ottomanno; — from Othoman, Othoman, or Omana, the name of a sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300. Cf. Osmani, Ottoman a stuffed seat.] Of or pertaining to the Turks; as, the Ottoman power or empire.

Ot'to-man, n.; pl. OTTOMANS (-manz). 1. A Turk.

2. [F. ottomane, from ottoman Turkish.] A stuffed seat without a back, originally used in Turkey.

Ot'to-mite (-mit), n. An Ottoman. [R.] Shak.

Ot'trel-ite (öt'trël-it), n. [From Ottrez, on the borders of Luxembourg.] (Min.) A micaceous mineral occurring in small scales. It is characteristic of certain crystalline schists.

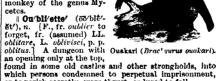
Oua-kar't (wa-kb'rè), n. [From the native name.]

(Zool.) Any South American monkey of the genus

Brachyurus, capecially B. ouakari.

| Ouan'der-oo' (wŏn'der-50'), n. (Zoöl.) The wan-

Oua/rine/ (wā/rēn/), n.
[F.] (Zoöl.) A Brazilian monkey of the genus My-



which persons condemned to perpetual impriso or to perish secretly, were thrust, or lured to fall.

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Sudden in the sun
An oublicate winks. Where is he? Gone. Mrs. Browning. Ouch (ouch), n. [OE. ouch, nouche (a nouch being taken for an ouch: cf. Adders), fr. OF. nusche, nosche, nousche, buckle, clasp, LL. nusca, fr. OHG. nusca, nuschi.] A socket or bezel holding a precious stone; hence, a jewel or ornament worn on the person.

A precious stone in a rich ouche. Sir T. Elyot Your brooches, pearls, and ouches. Shak

Ough'ne (8'ne), a. Own. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Ought (at), n. & adv. See Avgur.
Ought, imp., p. p., or auxiliary. [Orig. the preterit of the verb to ove. OE. oughte, aughte, ahte. AS. āhte.

1. Was or were under obligation to pay; owed. [Obs.]

This due obedience which they ought to the king. Tyndale. The love and duty I long have ought you. [He] said . . . you ought him a thousand pound. Shak.

2. Owned; possessed. [Obs.]
The knight the which that castle ought. 3. To be bound in duty or by moral obligation.

We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the

4. To be necessary, fit, becoming, or expedient; to behoove; — in this sense formerly sometimes used impersonally or without a subject expressed. "Well ought Chauser. To speak of this as it ought, would ask a volume. Milton.

Ought not Christ to have suffered these things ? Luke xxiv. 26. Ought is now chiefly employed as an auxiliary verb, expressing fitness, expediency, propriety, moral obligation, or the like, in the action or state indicated by the principal verb.

Syn. - Ought, Should. Both words imply obligation, but ought is the stronger. Should may imply merely an obligation of propriety, expediency, etc.; ought denotes an obligation of duty.

an obligation of duty.

Ought'ness (gt'nës), n. The state of being as a thing ought to be; rightness. [R.]

Ough'where' (5'hwr'), adv. [AS. āhwwr.] Anywhere; somewhere. See Owner. [AS. āhwwr.] Anywhere; somewhere. See Owner. [Ohs.]

Ouis'ti-ti (wis'ti-ti), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) See Wistit.
Oui (oul), n. An awl. [Obs.]

Oul (oul), n. An awl. [Obs.]

Chaucer.
Ou'la-chan (50'la-kon), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Eulacheos.
Ounoe (ouns), n. [F. once, fr. L. uncia a twelfth, the twelfth part of a pound or of a foot: cf. Gr. öyece bulk, mass, atom. Cf. 2d Inch, Oxe.]

1. A weight, the sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois, and containing 437½ grains. 437½ grains.

2. (Troy Weight) The twelfth part of a troy pound.

The troy once contains twenty pennyweights, each of twenty-four grains, or, in all, 480 grains, and is the twelfth part of the troy pound. The troy ounce is also a weight in apothecaries' weight. [Troy ounce is sometimes written as one word, troyounce.]

3. Fig. : A small portion; a bit. [Obs.]



Ounce (Felis uncia).

and somewhat in Gunes (Felis uncia). Color, but it has longer and thicker fur, which forms a short mane on the back. The ounce is pale yellowish gray, with irregular dark spots on the neck and limbs, and dark rings on the body. It inhabits the lofty mountain ranges of Asia. Called also once.

Called also once.

Ound'ed (oun'd's), a. [F. ondé, -ée, fr. onde, L. Oun'd'y (oun'd's), anda, a wave.] Wavy; waving; curly. [Obs.] "Oundie hair." Chaucer. Ounding, combing, rb. n. Waving. [Obs.] Ounding, paling, winding, or bending... of cleth. Chaucer. Ounde (55t), n. [See Aut.] A fairy; a goblin; an oil. [Obs.] "Like urchins, ounhes, and fairies." Shak. Oun'en (55t'n), a. Elfish. [Obs.] Our (on), possessive pron. [AB. are our, of us; akin to as us, to us, and to G. unser our, of us, Goth. unsara. v/186. See Us.] Of or pertaining to us; belonging to us; as, our country; our rights; our troops; our endeavors. See I.

The Lord is our defense. Ps. lxxxix. 18.

The Lord is our defense. When the noun is not expressed, ours is used in the same way as hers for her, yours for your, etc.; as, whose house is that? It is ours.

Our wills are ours, we know not how. Tennyson.

-our $(-\delta r)$. [OF. -our.] See -or. Ou-rang' $(\delta \bar{o}$ -rang'), n. $(Zo\ddot{v}l.)$ The orang-outang. Ou-rang'-ou-tang' $(\bar{o}\bar{o}$ -rang' $\bar{o}\bar{o}$ -tang'), n. $(Zo\ddot{v}l.)$ See

Ou'ra-nog'ra-phist (ou'ra-nog'ra-fist), n. See URA-

OUTE-DOTTE-DAIRS (OUTE-DOGTE-IEL), n. See URANOGRAPHY.

OUTE-DI (50'14-b8), n. (Zούλ.) A small, graceful, and
swift African antelope, allied to the klipepringer.

Outel'16 (ου-δύ'(1k), n. (Gr. ουρητικός, from ούρον
urine. Cf. Uretic.] (Chem.) Uric.
Ou-rol'0-gy (ου-δύ'(5-jy), n. See Urology.
Outogy) (ου-δύ'(5-jy), n. Gr. ουρον urine +
scopy.) Outology.

Outs (ουτ2), possessive pron. See Nota under Our.
Outs (ουτ2), possessive pron. See Nota under Our.
Outselves' (ουτ-εδίνε'), pron.; sing. Ourself (-εδί').
An emphasized form of the pronoun of the first person
plural; — used as a subject, usually with we; also, alone
in the predicate, in the nominative or the objective case.

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal further than we usually do.

Safe in ourselves, while on ourselves we stand. Dryden.

The form ourself is used only in the regal or formal style after we or us, denoting a single person.

Unless we would denude ourself of all force. Clarendon. uniess we would denude oursely or all force. Carendon.

-ous (-in). [OF. -ous, -us, -os, F. -euz, fr. L. -ous, and -us. Cf. oss.] 1. An adjective suffix meaning full of, abounding in, having, possessing the qualities of, like; as in gracious, abounding in grace; arduous, full of ardor; bulbons, having bulbs, bulblike; riotous, releasement, richaus characterists.

poisonous, piteous, joyous, etc.

2. (Chem.) A suffix denoting that the element indicated by the name bearing it, has a valence lower than

that denoted by the termination -ic: as, nitrous, sulphur-

that denoted by the termination -ic; as, nitrous, sulphurous, etc., as contrasted with nitric, sulphuric, etc.

Ouse (60z), n. & v. See Ooze. [Obs.]

Ou'sel (50'z'!), n. [OE. oscl, AS. oscl; akin to G. am.

Merle, Amsala, and perh. to L. merula blackbird.

One of several species of

2

European thrushes, especially the blackbird (Mcru-la merula, or Turdus me-rula), and the mountain or ring ousel (Turdus torquatus). [Written also ouzel.]

Rock ousel (Zoöl.), the ring ousel. — Water ousel (Zoöl.), the European dipper (Cinclus aqualicus), and the American dipper (C. Mexicanus).

Oust (oust), n. See Ring Ousel (Turdus torquatus) OAST

Oust, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Ousted; p. pr. & rb. n. Ousting.] [OF. oster, F. ôter, prob. fr. (assumed) LL. haustare, fr. L. haurire, haustam, to draw water. Cf. Oustern.] 1. To take away; to remove.

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare, formerly and thereby wager of law ousted.

Sir M. Hale 2. To eject : to turn out. Blackstone.

From mine own earldom foully onsted me. Temyson.

Oust'er (-\tilde{e}r), n. [Prob. fr. the OF. infin. oster, used substantively. See Ovst.] A putting out of possession; discossion; discision.

substantively. See Over.] A putting out of possession; dispossession; dispossession; discontinuance, or deforcement.

Ouster of the freehold is effected by abatement, intrusion, dissociatin, discontinuance, or deforcement.

Ouster is main. (Unster + F. In main the hand, I. manns.) (Law) A delivery of lands out of the hands of a guardian, or out of the king's hands, or a judgment given for that purpose.

Out (out), adv. [OE. out, ut, oute, ute, AS. üt, and üte, ütam, fr. üt; akin to D. uit, OS. üt, G. aus, OHG. üz, Icel. üt, Sw. ut, Dan. ud, Goth. ut, Skr. ud. 1988.

Of. Abour, Bur, prep., Carbuse, Uttern. a.] In its original and strict sense, out means from the interior of something; beyond the limits or boundary of something; — opposed to in or into. The something may be expressed after of, from, etc. (see Out of, below); or, if not expressed, it is implied; as, he is out; or, he is out of the house, office, business, etc.; he came out; or, he came out from the ship, meeting, sect, party, etc. Out is used in a variety of applications, as:—

1. Away; abroad; off; from home, or from a certain, or a usual, place; as, the proprietor is out; his team was taken out.

"My shoulder blade is out."

He hath been out (of the country) nine years.

He hath been out (of the country) nine years.

He hath been out (of the country) nine years. Shake

2. Beyond the limits of concealment, confinement,
privacy, constraint, etc., actual or figurative; hence, not
in concealment, constraint, etc.; in, or into, a state of
freedom, openness, disclosure, publicity, etc.; as, the
sun shines out; he laughed out, to be out at the chows;
the secret has leaked out, or is out; the disease broke
out on his face; the book is out.

Leaves are out and perfect in a month. Bacon
She has not been out [in general society] very long. H. James

3. Beyond the limit of existence, continuance, or supply: to the end; completely; hence, in, or into, a condition of extinction, extantation, completion; as, the fuel, or the fire, has burned out. "Hear me out." Dryden.

Description men shall not live out half their days. Ps. by. 23.

When the butt is out, we will drink water.

4. Beyond possession, control, or occupation; hence, in, or into, a state of want, loss, or deprivation;—used of office, business, property, knowledge, etc.; as, the Democrats went out and the Whige came in; he put his money out at interest. "Land that is out at rack rent." Locke. "He was out fifty pounds." Bp. Fell.

Land to the control was the control of the con

I have forgot my part, and I am out.

5. Beyond the bounds of what is true, reasonable, correct, proper, common, etc.; in error or mistake; in a wrong or incorrect position or opinion; in a state of disagreement, opposition, etc.; in an inharmonious relation.

"Lancelot and I are out."

Shak

Wicked men are strangely out in the calculating of their own

South.

Very seldom out, in these his guesses.

6. Not in the position to score in playing a game; not in the state or turn of the play for counting or gaining

TP Out is largely used in composition as a prefix, with the same significations that it has as a separate word; as outbound, outbreak, outbuilding, outcome, outdo, outdoor, outfield. See also the first Note under Over, adv.

outfield. See also the first Note under Over, adv. Day in, day out, from the beginning to the limit of each of several days; day by day; every day.—Out and out. (a) adv. Completely, wholly; openly. (b) adj. Without any reservation or disguise; absolute; as, an out and out villain. [As an adj. written also out-and-out.]—Out at, Out in, Out on, etc., elliptical phrases, that to which out refers as a source, origin, etc., being omitted; as, out (of the house and) at the barn; out (of the house, road, fields, etc., and) in the woods.

Three fishers went sailing out into the west, Out into the west, as the sun went down. C. Kingsley

In these lines after out may be understood, "of the harbor," "from the shore," "of sight," or some similar
phrase. The complete construction is seen in the saying:
"Out of the frying pan into the fire." — Out from, a construction similar to out of (below). See Or and From.
Out of, a phrase which may be considered either as composed of an adverb and a preposition, each having its appropriate office in the sentence, or as a compound preposition. Considered as a preposition, it denotes, with verbs
of movement or action, from the interior of; beyond the

limit; from; hence, origin, source, motive, departure, separation, loss, etc.;—opposed to in or into; also with verbs of being, the state of being derived, removed, or separated from. Examples may be found in the phrases below, and also under Vocabulary words; as, out of breath; out of countenance.

veros of being, the state of being derived, removed, or separated from. Examples may be found in the phrases below, and also under Vocabulary words; as, out of breath; out of countenance.

Out of cass, beyond measure, excessively. Shak.—Out of character, unbecoming; improper.—Out of cases with, not pleased with. See under Concarr.—Out of date, not timely; unfashionable; antiquated.—Out of date, not timely; unfashionable; antiquated.—Out of date, not timely; unfashionable; antiquated.—Out of date, not intel Vocabulary. "He's guilty, shut out; dismissed. See under Door, also, Out-or-boor, Outboor, Outboors, in the Vocabulary. "He's guilty, and the question's out of date.—Out of fashes, not in correct order or condition; irregular; disarranged. **Latimer.*—Out of hand, immediately; without delay or preparation. "Anamias irregular; disarranged. **Latimer.*—Out of hand, immediately; without delay or preparation. "Anamias is also beyond the danger limit; in a safe place.—Out of joint, not in proper connection or adjustment; unhinged; disordered. "The time is out of joint." Shak.

Out of mind, not in mind; forgotten; also, beyond the limit of memory; as, time out of mind.—Out of one's head, beyond commanding one's mental powers; in a wandering state mentally; delirious. [Colloq.]—Out of one's time, beyond one's period of minority or apprenticeship.—Out of order, not in proper order; disarranged; in confusion.—Out of raying expended or lost more money than one has received.—Out of print, not in market, in a condition of having expended or lost more money than one has received.—Out of print, not in market, in a condition of having expended or lost more money than one has received.—Out of season, not in a proper season or time; untimely; inopportune.—Out of sorta, wanting certain things; unsatisfied; unwell; unhappy; cross. See under Sort, n.—Out of tune, not in proper time; to soon, or too late.—Out of teach of not in proper time; to soon, or too late.—Out of teach of the woods, not in a place, or the concarrange of hav

Out (out), n. 1. One who, or that which, is out; especially, one who is out of office; — generally in the plural.

2. A place or space outside of something; a nook or corner; an angle projecting outward; an open space;—chiefly used in the plurase ins and outs; as, the ins and outs of a question. See under 18.

3. (Print.) A word or words omitted by the composition in the plurase in same projection of the plurase in the plu

itor in setting up copy; an omission.

To make an out (Print.), to omit something, in setting or correcting type, which was in the copy.

Out, v. t. 1. To cause to be out; to eject; to expel. A king outed from his country

The French have been outed of their holds. 2. To come out with; to make known. [Obs.] Chaucer.
3. To give out; to dispose of; to sell. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Out, v. i. To come or go out; to get out or away; to ecome public. "Truth will out." Shak.
Out, interj. Expressing impatience, anger, a desire to e rid of; — with the force of command; go out; beone; away; off.

gone; away; off.

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools!

Out, idle words, servants to shallow fools! Shak.
Out upon or on! equivalent to "shame upon!" "away
with!" as, out upon you!
Out.act' (out.ktt'), v. t. To do c.
eed in acting. [R.]
He has made me heir to treasures
Would make me outact a real widow's withining. Otway.

Ou'ta gam'les (55/ta-gam'lz), w. pl.; sing. Outa-ams (-1). (Ethnol.) See 1st Fox, 7. Out-ar'gue (-ar'gu), v. t. To surpass or conquer in

argument.

Out-bab/ble (-bab/b'l), v. t. To utter foolishly or excessively; to surpass in babbling. [R.] Millon.

Out-bal'ance (-bal'ans), v. t. To outweigh; to exceed in weight or effect.

Let dull Ajax bear away my right When all his days outbalance this one night. Dryden Out-bar' (-bar'), v. t. To bar out. [R.] Spenser. Out-bar' (-bar'), v. t. To bar out. [R.] Spenser. Out-bag' (-bag'), v. t. To surpass in begging. [R.] Out-bid' (-bid'), v. t. [imp. OUTBID or OUTBAD (-bad'); p. p. OUTBID or OUTBIDDEN (-bid'); p. p. to the out-bid'). To exceed or surpass in bidding. Prevent the greedy, and outbid the bold. Pope.

Prevent he greedy, and outbid the bold. Pope.

Out-bid'der (-der), n. One who outbids. Johnson.

Out-bleat' (-blet'), v. t. To surpass in bleating.

Out-blown' (-blon'), a. Inflated with wind. Dryden.

Out-blush' (-blon'), a. Inflated with wind. Dryden.

Out-blush' (-blon'), a. And v. (Naut.) Beyond or

outside of the lines of a vessel's bulwarks or hull; in a
direction from the hull or from the keel; — opposed to
inboard; as, outboard rigging; swing the davits outboard.

Out'bound' (-bound'), a. Outward bound. Dryden.

Out'bound' (-bound'), a. Outward bound. Dryden.

Out'bound' (-bound'), v. t. To excel in bowing. Foung.

Outbowé (-bod'), v. t. To excel in bowing. Foung.

Outbowé (-bôd'), a. Convex; curved outward.

"The convex or outbowed side of a vessel." Bp. Hall.

Out-brag' (-brig'), v. t. To surpass in bragging; hence, to make appear inferior.

Out-brave' (out-brāv'), v. f. 1. To excel in bravery or in insolence; to dely with superior courage or audacity. 2. To excel in magnificence or comeliness.

The baset weed outbrace his dignity.

Out-bray' (-bra'), v. t. 1. To exceed in braying.

2. To emit with great noise. [Obs.]

Out-bray'em (-bra'z'n), v. t. To bear down with a brazon face; to surpass in impudence.

The flash and outbreaks." J. H. Newman.

The flash and outbreaks of a flery mind.

Out'break'ing, n. 1. The act of breaking out.

2. That which bursts forth.

Out-break'(-bra't'), v. t. To surpass in singing. See Breast, n., 6. [Obs.]

Out-break'(-bra't'), v. t. 1. To breathe forth.

Outbreak'delife."

2. To cause to be out of breath; to exhaust.

Spenser.

Out-breathe', v. i. To issue, as breath; to be breathed out; to exhale. weed outhermes his dignity

2. To cannot to be out to breath; to be breathed out; to exhale.

Out-breathe', v. i. To issue, as breath; to be breathed out; to exhale.

Out-bride' (-brib'), v. t. To surpass in bribing.

Out-bud' (-bring'), v. t. To bring or bear out.

Out-bud' (-bring'), v. t. To sprout. [Poetic] Spenser.

Out-budld' (-brid'), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Outbull' (-brild'), v. t. [inp. & p. p. OutbullDing.]

To exceed in building, or in durability of building.

Out'building (-brid'ing), n. A building separate from, and subordinate to, the main house; an outhouse.

Out-burn', v. t. & i. 1. To exceed in burning.

2. To burn entirely; to be consumed. Shak.

Out'burst' (-kast'), n. A bursting forth.

Out-cast' (-kast'), v. t. To surpass in canting. Pope.

Out'cast' (-kast'), n. [Of. Sw. ulkasta to cast out.]

Cast out; degraded. "Outcast, rejected." Longfellow.

Out'cast', n. 1. One who is cast out or expelled; an exile; one driven from home, society, or country; hence, often, a degraded person; a vagabond.

The Lord . . . gathereth together the outcasts of israel.

en, a degraded person, a vagantage.

The Lord . . . gathereth together the outcasts of Israel.

Ps. cxivit. 2. 2. A quarrel; a contention. [Scot.] Jamieson.
Out'oast'ing, n. That which is cast out. [Obs.] B. Jonson.
Out-cheet' (-che'), prep. Except. [Obs.] B. Jonson.
Out-cheet' (-che'), v. t. To cceed in cheating.
Out-climb' (-klim'), v. t. To climb beyond; to sur-

pass in climbing.

Out'come' (-ktim'), n. That which comes out of, or follows from, something else; issue; result; consequence; upshot. "The logical outcome." H. Spencer. All true literature, all genuine poetry, is the direct outcome, to condensed essence, of actual life and thought. J. C. Shairp.

ne condensed essence, of actual life and thought. J. C. Saarp.

Out-com'pass (-küm'pas), v. t. To exceed the comass or limits of.

Out'court' (-kört'), n. An outer or exterior court.

The skirts and outcourts of heaven.

Out-craft'y (-kráft'y), v. t. To exceed in cunning.

Shak.

Out'ort'er (-kri'er), n. One who cries out or pro-claims; a herald or crier.
Out'crop' (-kr'op'), n. (Geol.) (a) The coming out of a stratum to the surface of the ground. Lyell. (b) That part of inclined strata which appears at the sur-face; basset.

face; basset. kröp'), v. i. (Geol.) To come out to the surface of the ground;—said of strata.

Out'ory' (-kri'), n. 1. A vehement or loud cry; a cry of distress, alarm, opposition, or detestation; clamor.

2. Sale at public auction. Mussinger. Thackeray.
Out-dare' (-dār'), v. t. To surpass in daring; to overcome by courage; to brave. Shak. R. Browning.
Out-dat'od (-dāv'ed), a. Being out of date; antiquated. [obs.]
Out-daz'zle (-dāx'zl'), v. t. To surpass in dazzling.
Out-do' (-dōv'), v. t. [imp. OUTDID (-dīd'); p. p. OUTDID (-dīd'); p. OUTDID (-dīd'); p. p. OUTDID (-dīd'); p. OUTDID (-dīd

An imposture outdoes the original.

I grieve to be outdone by Gay.

L'Estrange.
Swift.

An imposture outdoes the original.

I grieve to be outdone by Gay.

Out'door' (-dōr'), a. [For out of door.] Being, or done, in the open air; being or done outside of certain buildings, as poorhouses, hospitals, etc.; as, outdoor exercise; outdoor relief; outdoor patients.

Out'doors' (out'dōrz' or out'dōrz'), adv. Abroad; out of the house; out of doors.

Out-draw' (-drg'), v. t. To draw out; to extract.

[R.] "He must the teeth outdraw." Gower.

Out-dram' (-drēm'), v. t. To pass, or escape, while dreaming. "To outdream dangers." Beau. & Fl.

Out-drink' (-drink'), v. t. To exceed in drinking.

Out-dure' (-dūr'), v. t. To dwell or stay beyond.

[Poettic] "He outdwells his hour." Shak.

Out'dwell' (-dwell''), v. t. To Outlast [Obs.]

Out'dwell' (-dwell''), v. t. To wholl or stay beyond.

[Poettic] "He outdwells his hour." Shak.

Out'dwell' (-dwell''), v. t. Compar. of Out.] [AB. ator, compar. of ūt, adv., out. See Out, Utter, a.] Being on the outside; external; farthest or farther from the interior, from a given station, or from any space or position regarded as a center or starting place; — opposed to inner, as, the outer world.

Outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) bar; inters:—ao called because in court thay occurre a least

Outer bar, in England, the body of junior (or utter) bar-risters:—so called because in court they occupy a place beyond the space reserved for Queen's counsel.

Out'er, n. (a) The part of a target which is beyond the circles surrounding the bull's-eye. (b) A shot which strikes the outer of a target.

Out'bounds' (-boundz'), n. pl. The farthest or exterior bounds; extreme limits; boundaries. Spenser.
Out-bow' (-bou'), v. t. To excel in bowing. Young.
Out'bowed' (-bôd'), a. Convex; curved outward.
"The convex or outbowed side of a vessel." Bp. Hall.
Out-brag' (-brag'), v. t. To surpass in bragging; hence, to make appear inferior.

Whose bare outbragg'd the web it seemed to wear. Shak.

strikes the outer of a target.
Out'er, n. [From Our, v.] One who puts out, ousts, Out'er-ly, adv. 1. Utterly; entirely. [Obs.] Chaucer.
2. Toward the outside. [R.]
Out'er.most' (-most'), a. [See Utternost, under. Outwort.] Being on the extreme external part; farthest outward; as, the outermost row.

Out-face' (out-fas'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Outfaced (fast'); p. pr. & vb. n. Shak.

Having outfaced all the world. South.

Outfall' (fast'), n. 1. The mouth of a river; the lower end of a water course; the open end of a drain, culvert, etc., where the discharge occurs.

2. A quarrel; a falling out. [Prov. Eng.]
Out-fang'thef (-fang'thét'), n. [AS. ül-fangen-pedf. See Out, Fang. v., and Thier.] (Anglo-Sazon & O. Eng. Law) (a) A thief from without or abroad, taken within a lord's fee or liberty. (b) The privilege of trying such a thief.
Outfany' (-fast'), v. t. To exceed in fawning.
Out-feast' (-fat'), v. t. To surpass in feats.
Outfall' (-fat'), n. 1. Arable land which has been or is being exhausted. See Infield, 1. [Soot.]
2. A feld beyond, or separated from, the inclosed land about the homestead; an uninclosed or unexplored tract. Also used figuratively.

The great outheld of thought or fact.

3. (Baseball) The part of the field beyond the diamond on infall it is occunied by the fielders.

3. (Baseball) The part of the field beyond the diamond, or infield. It is occupied by the fielders.
4. (Cricket) The part of the field farthest from the

batsman.

Out'lit (-fit), n. A fitting out, or equipment, as of a ship for a voyage, or of a person for an expedition in an unoccupied region or residence in a foreign land; things required for equipment; the expense of, or allowance made for, equipment, as by the government of the United States to a diplomatic agent going abroad.

Out'flit'et (-flit'et), n. One who furnishes outfits for a voyage, a journey, or a business.

Out-flank' (-flink'), v. t. (Mil.) To go beyond, or be superior to, on the flank; to pass around or turn the flank or flanks of.

Out-flark'ete (-flit'et), v. t. To exceed in flattering.

flank or flanks of.

Out-flat'ter (-flat'te'), v. t. To exceed in flattering.

Out'fling', n. A gibe; a contemptuous remark.

Out'flow' (-flo'), n. A flowing out; efflux.

Out-flow' (-flo'), v. t. To flow out.

Out-flow' (-flo'), v. t. [imp. Outreew (-flo'); p. p.

Outrewn (-flou'); p. pr. & vb. n. Outreen (-flo'); p. p.

Surpass in flying; to fly beyond or flaster than.

Shak.

Wineed with flow ruffles the wind.

Winged with fear outflies the wind.

Out-fool', v. t. To exceed in folly, [R.] Young
Outform' (-form'), n. External appearance. [Obs.
Outforwn' (-froun'), v. t. To frown down; to over Waller

Out-frown' (-froun'), v. t. To frown down; to over-bear by frowning.

Out'gate' (-gāt'), n. An outlet. [Obs.] Spenser.
Out-gaze' (-gāz'), v. t. To gaze beyond; to exceed in sharpness or persistence of secing or of looking; hence, to stare out of countenance.
Out-gen'er-al (-jēn'ēr-al), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Out-GENERALED (-ald) or OUTGENERALLED; p. pr. & vb. n.
OUTGENERALING or OUTGENERALLED.] To exceed in Out-gen'er-al (-jen'er-al), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Out-gen'er-al (-jen'er-al), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Out-generalle (-ald) or Out-generalle (-jen'er-al), pr. & vb. n. Out-generalling or Out-generalling.] To exceed in generalship; to gain advantage over by superfor military skill or executive ability; to outmaneuver. Chesterfield.

Out-give' (-giv'), v. t. To surpass in giving. Dryden.
Out-go' (-go'), v. t. [imp. Outwent' (-wealt'); p. p.
Out-go' (-go'), v. t. [imp. Outwent' (-wealt'); p. p.
Out-go' (-go'), n.; pl. Outwent' (-wealt'); p. p.
Out'go' (-go'), n.; pl. Out-gos; to surpass; to outdo.
2. To circumvent; to overreach. [Obs.] Denham.
Out'go' (-go'), n.; pl. Out-gos (-go'). That which goes out, or is paid out; outlay; expenditure:—the opeosite of income.
Out'go'r (-go''), n. One who goes out or departs.
Out'go'r (-go''), n. One who goes out or departs.
Out'go'r (-go''), n. The act or the state of going out.
The outpoings of the morning and evening. Ps. lav. 8.
2. That which goes out; outgo; outlay.
3. The extreme limit; the place of ending. [Obs.]
The outpoings of the border were at the north bay of the salt sea, at the south end of Jordan.
Out'going, a. Going out; departing; as, the outgo-ing administration; an outgoing steamer.
Out'ground' (-ground'), n. Ground straated at a distance from the house; outlying land.
Out-grow' (-gro'), v. t. [imp. Out-genewing. p.
Out'growth' (-gro'), v. t. [imp. Out-genewing. p.
Out'growth' (-gro'), n. That which grows out of, or proceeds from, anything; an excrescence; an offshoot; hence, a result or consequence.
Out'guard' (-gard'), n. (Mil.) A guard or small body of troops at a distance from the main body of an army, to watch for the approach of an enemy; hence, anything for defense placed at a distance from the thing to be defended.
Out'gush' (-gub'), n. A pouring out; an outburst.

Out'gush' (-güsh'), n. A pouring out; an outburst.

Out'gush' (-güsh'), n. A pouring out; an outburst. A passionate outgush of emotion. Thackeray.
Out-gush' (-güsh'), v. i. To gush out; to flow forth.
Out'haul' (-hal'), n. (Naul.) A rope used for hauling out a sail upon a spar; — opposite of inhaul.
Out-hees' (-hēs'), n. [Cf. LL. uthesium, hutesium, ituesium, Off. hueis, and R. hue, in hue and cry.] Out-ory; alarm; [Ohs.]
Outh'er (outh'ēr), conj. Other. [Ohs.] Chaucer.
Out-Her'od (-hēr'ūd), v. t. To surpass (Herod) in violence or wickedness; to exceed in any vicious or offensive particular. "It out-Herods Herod." Shak.
Out-lierodium the preposterous fashious of the times.

sive particular. "It out-Herous news.

Out-Heroding the preposterous fashions of the times.

Sir W. Scott.

Sir W. Scott.

Out-hire' (-hir'), v. t. To hire out. [Obs.] Spenser.

Out'house' (-hous'), n. A small house or building at a little distance from the main house; an outbuilding.

Out'ing, n. 1. The act of going out; an airing; an excursion; as, a summer outling.

2. A feast given by an apprentice when he is out of his time. [Prov. Eng.]

Out-jest' (out-jest'), v. t. To surpass in jesting; to live out, or away, by jesting. [R.] Shak. Out'jest' (-jest'), n. That which jets out or projects from mything. [R.] H. Miller. Out-jug'gle (-jüg'g'!), v. t. To surpass in juggling. Out'keep'er (-këp'ër), n. (Surv.) An attachment to surveyor's compass for keeping tally in chaining. Out-knave' (-na'v'), v. t. To surpass in laboring. Out-la'bor (-la'dd), a. [Out + land. See Outlandish. Out-land), a. [Out + land. See Outlandish. Out-landish. [Obs.] Strutt. Out'land-or (-ër), n. A foreigner. [Obs.] Wood. Out-land'ish (-land'ah), a. [AS. üllendise foreign. Out-land-sr (-ër), n. A foreigner. [Obs.] Wood. Out-land'ish (-land'ah), a. [AS. üllendise foreign. Illin did outlendish women cause to sin. Neh. xiil. 26. Its barley water and its outlandish wines. G. W. Cuble.

2. Hence: Not according with usage; strange; rude;

2. Hence: Not according with usage; strange; rude; barbarous; uncouth; clownish; as, an outlandish dress, behavior, or speech.

Something outlandish, unearthly, or at variance with ordinary

Out-land'ish-ly, adv. — Out-land'ish-ness, n.
Out-last' (-last'), v. t. To exceed in duration; to survive; to endure longer than.
Out-laugh' (-lat'), v. t. 1. To surpass or outdo in

tinue in a restless obscurity. Franklin.

Out'law' (out'la'), n. [AS. ātlaga, ūtlah. See Out, and Law.] A person excluded from the benefit of the law, or deprived of its protection. Bluckstone.

Out'law', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Outlawid.] [AS. ūtlagian.] I. To deprive of the benefit and protection of law; to declare to be an outlaw; to proscribe.

Z. To remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement; as, to outlaw a debt or claim; to deprive of legal force. "Laws outlawed by necessity." Fuller.

Laws outdawed by necessity."

Fuller.

Outlawiry (-ry), n.; pl. Outlawness (-ryz).

1. The act of outlawing; the putting a man out of the protection of law, or the process by which a man (as an absconding criminal) is deprived of that protection.

g criminal) is deprived of that protection.

2. The state of being an outlaw.

Out-lay' (-\overline{a}'), v. t. To lay out; to spread out; to

2. To learn out [i.e., completely, utterly]; to exhaust knowledge of.

Naught, according to his mind, He could outlearn.

Men and gods have not outlearned it [love]. Emerson. Out'let' (-181/), n. The place or opening by which anything is let out; a passage out; an exit; a vent.

Receiving all, and having no outlet. Fuller.

Out-let' (-lit'), v. t. To let out; to emit. [R.] Daniel.
Out'let' (-lit'), v. t. To exceed in lying. Ep. Hall.
Out'let' (-lit'), v. t. To exceed in lying. Ep. Hall.
Out'let' (-lit'), n. 1. One who does not live where his office, or business, or estate, is.
2. That which lies, or is, away from the main body.
3. (Geol.) A part of a rock or stratum lying without, or beyond, the main body, from which it has been separated by denudation. Receiving all, and having no outlet.

or beyond, the main body, from which it has been separated by denudation.

Out'limp' (-lim'), n. An extreme member or part of a thing; a limb. [Obs.]

Out'line' (-lim'), n. 1. (a) The line which marks the outer limits of an object or figure; the exterior line or edge; contour. (b) In art: A line drawn by pencil, p.n. graver, or the like, by which the boundary of a figure is indicated. (c) A sketch composed of such lines; the delineation of a figure without shading.

Painters, by their outlines, colors, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures.

2. Fig.: A sketch of any scheme; a preliminary or general indication of a plan, system, course of thought, etc.; as, the *outline* of a speech.

But that larger grief . . . Is given in outline and no more. - Sketch; draught; delineation. See Sketch. Out'line', v. l. [imp. & p. p. OutLined (-ind'); p. v. & vb. n. OutLining.] 1. To draw the outline of.
2. Fig.: To sketch out or indicate as by an outline;

2. Fig.: 10 sketch out or mandace we by an outside, s, to outline an argument or a campaign.

Out-line-ar (-lin's-3r), a. Of or pertaining to an outne; being in, or forming, an outline.

Trench.

Out-live' (-live'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OUTLIVED (-live'), p. p. & vb. n. OUTLIVEG.] To live beyond, or longer than : to survive.

They live too long who happiness outlive. Dryden.

Out-liv'er (-liv'er), n. One who outlives. [R.]

Out-look' (-löbk'), v. t. 1. To face down; to outstare.

To outlook conquest, and to win renown. Shak:

2. To inspect thoroughly; to select. [Obs.] Cotton.
Out'look', n. 1. The act of looking out; watch.
2. One who looks out; also, the place from which one looks out; a watchtower.

Juon Playfair.
3. The view obtained by one looking out; scope of vision; prospect; sight; appearance.

Which owes to man's short outlook all its charms. Found. Out'loose' (-150s'), n. A loosing from; an escape; an outlet; an evasion. [Obs.] That "whereas

' gives me an outle Out'lope' (-15p'), n. An excursion. [Obs.] Florio. Out-lus-tar | (out-lis-tōr), v. t. To excel in bright-Out-lus-tre | ness or lustor. Shak. Out-lus-tre | ness or lustor. Shak. Out-lus-tre | ness or lustor. Shak. Out-lus-tre | ness or lustor | ness or lustance from the central part, or the main body; being on, or beyond, the frontier; exterior; remote; detached. Out-ma-neut-vre | (-mā-nōōt-vr), v. t. To surpass, or Out-ma-neut-vre | get an advantage of, in maneuver-lus, to outgeneral

Out'ma-new'ver (classico of the maneuvering; to outgeneral.

Out-man'tle (man't'), v. t. To excel in mantling; hence, to excel in splendor, as of dress. [R.]

And with poetic trappings grace thy proce, till it outnamed all the pride of verse.

Out-march' (-march'), v. t. To surpass in marching; to march faster than, or so as to leave behind.

Out-meas'uro (-march'), v. t. To exceed in measure or extent; to measure more than. Sir T. Browne.

Out'most' (-möst'), a. [OE. outemest, utmest, AS. ittemest, a superl. fr. its out. See Out, Utmost, and cf. Outramost.] Fartheat from the middle or interior; farthest outward; outermost.

Out-mount' (-mount'), v. t. To mount above. [R.]

Out-name' (-näm'), v. t. 1. To exceed in maning or describing. [R.]

2. To exceed in name, fame, or degree. [Ohs.]

And found out one to outname thy other faults. Beau. & Fl.

And found out one to outname thy other faults. Beau. & Fl. Out'ness (out'ness), n. 1. The state of being out or eyond; separateness.

2. (Metaph.) The state or quality of being distinguish-

able from the perceiving mind, by being in space, possessing material quality; externality; objectivity

The outness of the objects of sense. Sir W. Hamilton.

Out-noise' (-noise'), v. t. To exceed in noise; to surpass in noisiness. [R.] Fuller.
Out-num'ber (-nūm'bēr), v. t. To exceed in number.
Out'-oi-door' (-ŏv-dōr'), a. Being out of the house; being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, out-of-door exercise. See Out of door, under Our, adv.

being, or done, in the open air; outdoor; as, out-of-door exercise. See Out of door, under Over, adv.

Amongst act-of-door delights. G. Eliot.

Out-pace' (-päs'), v. t. [Ct. Outrass.] To outgo; to move faster than; to leave behind. [R.] Lamb.
Out-par'a-mour (-pär'h-möör), v. t. To exceed in the number of mistresses. [R.]
Out'par'sh (-pär'l-h), n. A parish lying without the walls of, or in a remote part of, a town. Graunt.
Out'par'sh (-pär'l-h), n. An outlying part. [R.] Ayliffe.
Out-pass' (-pär'l), n. An outlying part. [R.] Ayliffe.
Out-pass'sion (-päsh'lin), v. t. To exceed in passion.
Out-pas'sion (-päsh'lin), v. t. To exceed in passion.
Out-pa'sitent (-pär'shent), n. A patient who is out-side a hospital, but receives medical aid from it.
Out-poise' (-pör', v. t. To excel. [R.] Shak.
Out-play' (-piä'), v. t. To excel. [R.] Shak.
Out-play' (-piä'), v. t. To outweigh. Howell.
Out-poise' (-pör'), n. A harbor or port at some distance from the chief town or sent of trade. Macaulay.
Out'post' (-pöt'), n. (Mil.) (a) A post or station without the limits of a camp, or at a distance from the main body of an army, for observation of the enemy.
(b) The troops placed at such a station.
Out-pour' (-pör'), v. t. To pour out.
Out-pour' (-pör'), v. t. To pour out.
Out-pour' (-pör'), v. t. To avered in power; to overpower. [Obs.]
Out-praze' (-prä'), v. t. To exceed in prayer.
Out-praze' (-prä'), v. t. To exceed in prayer.
Out-praze' (-prä'), v. t. To pure out as products of the metabolic activity of the body; the egesta other than the finese. See Income.

Trumbult.
Cut-prize' (-priz'), v. t. To pure out as products of the lungs, skin, and alimentary canal, consisting chiefly of carbonic acid and water with small quantities of hydrogen and carbureted hydrogen. (b) Perspiration, consisting chiefly of water and salts. (c) The urine, which is assumed to contain all the nitrogen truly exerced by the body, besides a large quantity of saline matters and water. Poster.
Out-rage' (out-räy'), v. t. To quench entirely; to extinguish. "Th

matters and water. Foster.

Out-quench'(-kwĕnch'), v. t. To quench entirely; to extinguish. "The candlelight outquenched." Spenser.
Out-rage' (out-rāj'), v. t. [Out + rage.] To rage in excess of. [R.] Joung.
Out'rage (out'rāj), n. [F. outrage; OF. outre, oltre, beyond (F. outre, L. ultra) + -age, as in courage, voyage. See Ultrerior.] 1. Injurious violence or wanton wrong done to persons or things; a gross violation of right or decency; excessive abuse; wanton mischief; gross injury. Chaucer. injury.

injury.

Chaucer.

He wrought great outrages, wasting all the country. Spenser.

2. Excess; luxury. [Obs.]

Syn. — Affront; insult; abuse. See Affront.

Outrage (-rā), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Outrage (-rājd);

p. pr. & vb. n. Outraging (-rājhg).] [F. outrages.

See Outrage, i.] 1. To commit outrage upon; to subject to outrage; to treat with violence or excessive abuse.

Base and insolent minds outrage men when they have hope of doing it without a return.

This interview outrages all decency.

Brooms.

2. Specifically, to violate: to commit an indecent as

2. Specifically, to violate; to commit an indecent assault upon (a female).

Out'rage, v. i. To be guilty of an outrage; to act

Out-raygeous (out-ra'jūs), a. [OF. outrageus, F. outrageuz. See Outrage, n.] Of the nature of an outrage; exceeding the limits of right, reason, or decency;

involving or doing an outrage; furious; violent; atrofurious, Chaucer, "The cious. "Outrageous weeping." Chaucer. coutrageous villainies." Sir P. Sidney. "The rageous crimes." Shak. "Outrageous p Druden.

7yden. — Violent; furious; exorbitant; excessive; atro-ious; monstrous; wanton; nefarious; heinous. - Out-ra'geous-ly (out-ra'jūs-ly), adv. — Out-ra'geous-

|| Ou'trance' (55/trans'), n. [F. See Outrai.] The ut-

"Ou'trance' (50'trins'), n. [F. See Outai.] The utmost or last extremity.

"Combas à outrance, a fight to the end, or to the death.

Out-rank' (out-rink'), v. t. To exceed in rank; hence, to take precedence of.

Out-ray' (-ril'), v. t. To outshine. [R.] Skelton.

Out-ray', v. t. To spread out in array. [Obs.]

And now they outray to your face.

Out-raye' (-ril'), v. t. See Outrace, v. t. [Obs.]

This warn I you, that ye not suddenly
Out of yourself for no wee should outraye. Chaucer.

Out-raye' (-ril'), v. t. To obliterate. [Ohs.] Sandut.

Out of yourself for no wee should outrage. Chaucer.
Out-raze' (-rāz'), v. t. To obliterate. [Obs.] Sandys.
||Ou'tre' (50'trâ'), a. [F., p. p. of outrer to exaggerate,
fr. L. ultra beyond. See OUTRAGE.] Being out of the
common course or limits; extravagant; bizarre.
Out-raea'son (-rēz'n), v. t. To excel or surpass in
reasoning; to reason better than. South.
Out-rock'on (-rēk'n), v. t. To exceed in reckoning or
computation.

Bu. Pearson.

Out-rea/son (-r8/z'n), v. t. To excel or surpass in reasoning; to reason better than.
Out-reok/on (-r8k'n), v. t. To exceed in reckoning or computation.

But'reoul'dance/ (50'tre-kw&'diss'), n. [F., fr. outre beyond + cuider to think, L. cogitare.] Excessive presumption. [R.]
Out-rede/ (out-r8d'), v. t. To surpass in giving rede, or counsel. [Ost.] Bee Atradie.
Out-rede/ (out-r8d'), v. t. To go beyond in reigning; to reign through the whole of, or longer than. [R.] Spenser.
Out-ride/ (-rid'), v. t. To surpass in speed of riding; to ride beyond or faster than.
Out'ride/ (-rid'), v. t. To surpass in speed of riding; to ride beyond or faster than.
Out'ride/ (-rid'2r), n. 1. A summoner whose office is to tite men before the sheriff. [Obs.]
2. One who rides out on horseback. [Obs.] Chaucer.
3. A servant on horseback attending a carriage.
Out'rig'ger (-r!g'g\(^2\text{r}), n. 1. Any spar or projecting timber run out for temporary use, as from a ship's mast, to hold a rope or a sail extended, or from a building, to support hoisting tackle.
2. (Naut.) (a) A projecting support for a rowlock, extended from the side of a boat. (b) A boat thus equipped. (c) A projecting contrivance at the side of a boat to prevent upsetting, as projecting spars with a log at the end.
Out'right'(-rit'), adv. 1. Immediately; without delay; at once; as, he was killed outright.
2. Completely; utterly.
Out-rive/(-riv'), v. t. To rive; to sever. [Obs.] Fuirfaz.
Out'rode' | rodes by the ways of Judea."

Macc. xv. 41 (Genera Bible).
Out-roar'(-r\(^2\text{r}), v. t. To rive; to sever. [Obs.] Fuirfaz.
Out'rode' | rodes by the ways of Judea."

Macc. xv. 41 (Genera Bible).
Out-roar'(-r\(^2\text{r}), v. t. To reaced in romantic character. [R.]
Out'room' (-r\(^2\text{r}), v. t. To reaced in romantic character. [R.]
Out-rour' (-r\(^2\text{r}), v. t. To reaced in romantic character. [R.]
Out'room' (-r\(^2\text{r}), v. t. To reaced in romantic character. [R.]
Out-rour' (-r\(^2\text{r}), v. t. To reaced in romantic character. [R.]

strip; to go beyond.

rip; to go beyond.
Your zeal outruns my wishes.
Sir W. Scott.
The other disciple did outrun Peter, and came first to the
John xx. 4. pulcher.

Out-run/ner (-ner), n. An offshoot; a branch. [R.]
Some outrunner of the river."

Lauson.

Out-rush' (-rush'), v. i. To rush out; to issue, or rush

ut, forcibly.

Out-sail' (-sail'), v. t. To excel, or to leave behind, in

Unitage to sail faster than.

Out-soent' (-sait'), v. t. To exceed in odor. Fuller.
Out-sooth' (-sköld'), v. t. To exceed in scolding. Shak.
Out-sooth' (-sköln'), v. t. To confront, or subdue,

Out-soorn' (-skold'), v. l. To exceed in scolding. Shak.
Out-soorn' (-skold'), v. l. To confront, or subdak.
Out'soour'ing (-skour'Ing), n. That which is scoured
out or washed out.

Out-soout' (-skout'), v. l. To overpower by disdain;
Out-see' (-sk'), v. l. To see beyond; to excel in certainty of seeing; to surpuss in foresight.
Out-sell' (-sk'), v. l. To see beyond; to excel in certainty of seeing; to surpuss in foresight.
Out-sell' (-sk'), v. l. To exceed in amount of sales; to sell more than.
2. To exceed in the price of selling; to fetch more than; to exceed in the price of selling; to fetch more than; to exceed in value.

Out'sel'try (-sk'), n. (Mil.) A sentry who guards the entrance or approach to a place; an outguard.
Out'sel' (-sk'), n. A setting out, starting, or beginning. "The outset of a political journey." Burke.
Giving a proper direction to this outset of life. J. Hawes.
Out'sel'tler (-sk')/tler, n. One who settles at a distance, or away, from others.
Out-shine' (-shin'), v. i. To shine forth. "Bright, outshining beams."

Shak.
Out-shine', v. t. To excel in splendor.

utshining beams."
Out-shine', v. t. To excel in splendor.

A throne of royal state, which far Outshone the wealth of Ormus and of Ind. Outshoot' (-shōōt'), v. t. To exceed or excel in shooting; to shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to outshoot their forefathers' mark.

North of the control of their forefathers' mark.

Out-shut' (-shut'), v. t. To shut out. [R.] Donne.
Out'side' (out'sid'), n. 1. The external part of a thing;
the part, end, or side which forms the surface; that

which appears, or is manifest; that which is superficial:

There may be great need of an outside where there is little nothing within.

Created beings see nothing but our outside.

2. The part or space which lies without an inclosure; the outer side, as of a door, walk, or boundary.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the outside.

3. The furthest limit, as to number, quantity, extent, tc.; the utmost; as, it may last a week at the outside.

4. One who, or that which, is without; hence, an out-

etc.; the utmost; as, to may never the control of the who, or that which, is without; hence, an outside passenger, as distinguished from one who is inside. See INSIDE, n., 3. [Collog. Eng.].
Outside (outsid), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the outside; external; exterior; superficial.
2. Reaching the extreme or farthest limit, as to extent, quantity, etc.; as, an outside estimate. [Collog.] Outside shigh (Arch.), a term for the minor parts, as corner boards, hanging stiles, etc., required to complete the exterior of a wooden building; — rare in masonry.

the exterior of a wooden building; — rare in masonry.

Out'side' (out'sid'), adr. or prep. On or to the outside (of); without; on the exterior; as, to ride outside
the coach; he stayed outside.

Out'side're (-sid'er), n. 1. One not belonging to the
concern, institution, party, etc., spoken of; one disconnected in interest or feeling. [Recent] A. Trollope.

2. A locksmith's pinchers for grasping the point of a
key in the keylole, to open a door from the outside
when the key is inside.

3. A horse which is not a favorite in the betting. [Cant]
Out.sting' (-sing'), r. f. To surpass in singing.

3. A horse which is not a favorite in the betting, \(\Lambda \) out-sing' (-sing'), \(v.t. \) To surpass in singing.

Out-sit' (-sit'), \(v.t. \) To remain sitting, or in session, longer than, or beyond the time of; to outstay.

Out'skirt' (out'skört'), \(n. \) A part remote from the center; outer edge; border; — usually in the plural; as, the outskirts of a town.

Wordsworth.

The outskirts of his march of mystery.

The outskirts of his march of mystery. Keble.

Out-sleep' (-si\vec{b}v'), v. t. To exceed in sleeping. Shak.
Out-silde' (-si\vec{d}v'), v. t. To exceed in sleeping. Shak.
Out-silde' (-si\vec{d}v'), v. t. To suide outward, onward, or
forward; to advance by sliding. [Poetic]
At last our grating keels outstide. Whittier.
Out-soar' (-s\vec{v}v'), v. t. To soar beyond or above.
Out-sound' (-sound'), v. t. To surpass in sounding.
Out-span' (-s\vec{v}v'), v. t. & [D. uitspannen.] To
unyoke or disengage, as oxen from a wagon. [S. Africa]
Out-spar'kle (-s\vec{v}\vec{v}v', v. t. To exceed in sparkling.
Out-spar'kle (-s\vec{v}\vec{v}v', v. t. To exceed in sparkling.
2. To speak openly or boldly.
3. To express more than.
Out-speed' (-s\vec{v}\vec{v}v', v. t. To excel in speed.
Out-speed' (-s\vec{v}\vec{v}v', v. t. To exceed in speed.
Out-speed' (-s\vec{v}\vec{v}v', v. t. To exceed in speed.
Out-speed' (-s\vec{v}\vec{v}v', v. t. To exceed in speed.

Out'spend' (-spend'), n. Outlay; expenditure. [R.]

Out'spend' (-spénd'), n. Outlay; expenditure. [R.]

Out-spin' (-spénd'), n. Outlay; expenditure. [R.]

Out-spin' (-spin'), v. t. To spin out; to finish.
Out-spo'Ken (-spörk'n), a. Speaking, or spoken, freely, openly, or boldly; as, an outspoken man; an outspoken rebuke. Out-sport' (-spört'), v. t. To exceed in sporting. [R.]

Out-sport' (-spřed'), v. t. To spread out; to expand; — usually as a past part. or adj.
Out-sping' (-sping'), v. t. To sping out; to issue.
Out-stand' (-stănd'), v. t. To stand out, or project, from a surface or mass; hence, to remain standing out.
Out-stand', v. t. 1. To resist effectually; to withstand; to sustain without yielding. [R.] Woodward.
2. To stay beyond. "I have outstood my time." Shak.
Out-stand'ing, a. That stands out; undischarged; uncollected; not paid; as, outstanding obligations.
Revenues . . . as well outstanding as collected. A. Hamilton.

Revenues . . . as well outstanding as collected. A. Hamilton Out-stare' (-star'), v. t. To excel or overcome in star-ing; to face down.

I would outstare the sternest eves that look. Out-start' (-start'), v. i. To start out or up. Chaucer.
Out-stay' (-sta'), v. t. To stay beyond or longer than.
She concluded to outstay him. Mad. D'Arblay.

Out-step' (-step'), v. t. To exceed in stepping.
Out-storm' (-sterm'), v. t. To exceed in storming.
Insults the tempest and outstorms the skies. J. Barlow.

Out'street' (-stret'), n. A street remote from the cenor of a town.

Out.stretch' (-streeh'), v. t. To stretch out. Millon.
Out.strike' (-strik'), v. t. To strike out; to strike strike' (-strik'), v. t. To strike out; to strike strike' (-strik'), v. t. To strike out; to strike strike' (-strik'), v. t. To strike out; to strike

faster than.

Out-strip' (-strip'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OUTSTRIPFED
(-stript'); p. pr. & vb. n. OUTSTRIPFINO.] To go faster
than; to outrun; to advance beyond; to leave behind.

Appetites which ... had outstripped the hours. Southey.

He still outstript me in the race.

Tennyson.

Out-suffer (-suff'er), v. t. To exceed in suffering.
Out-swear' (-swer'), v. t. To exceed in swearing.
Out-sweet'en (-swet'n), v. t. To surpass in swe

Shak.
Ont-swell '(-sw^M'), v. t. 1. To exceed in swelling.
2. To swell beyond; to overflow. [Obs.] Heavyt.
Out-take '(-tak'), prep. Except. [Obs.] R. of Hrunne.
Out-take (-tak'), p. p. or prep. Excepted; save.
Obs.] Wyclif. Chaucer.
Out-talk' (-tak'), v. t. To overpower by talking; to
xceed in talking; to talk down.
Out-tell' (-tal'), v. t. To surpass in telling, counting,
r reckoning. "I have outtold the clock." Bean. & Fl.

Out'term' (-term'), n. An external or superficial thing; utward manner; superficial remark, etc. [Obs.]

Not to bear cold forms, nor men's outterms. B. Jonson. Out-throw' (-thro'), v. t. 1. To throw out. Spenser.

2. To excel in throwing, as in ball playing.

Out-toil' (-toil'), v. t. To exceed in toiling.

Out-tongue' (out-ting'), v. t. To silence by talk, clamor, or noise. [R.] Shak.
Out-top' (-tdp'), v. t. To overtop. [Obs.]
Out-trav'el (-trav'el), v. t. To exceed in speed or distance traveled.
Mad. D'Arblay.
Out-twine' (-twin'), v. t. To disentangle. [Obs.]
Out-val'us (-vil'u), v. t. To exceed in value. Boyle.
Out-val'us (-vil'u), v. t. To exceed in value. Boyle.
Out-vel'em (-vil'u), v. t. To exceed in vilia.
Out-vile' (-vil'), v. t. To exceed in vilia.
Out-vile' (-vil'), v. t. To exceed in the number of votes given; to defeat by votes.
Out-walk' (-vil'), v. t. To exceed in walking; to leave behind in walking.
Out-walk' (-vil'), v. t. To exceed in walking; to leave behind in walking.
Out'walk' (-wil'), n. The exterior wall; the outside surface, or appearance.
Out'ward (-wil'), adv. [AS. dieweard. See Out, Out'wards (-wil'at), and -wand, -wards.] From the interior part; in a direction from the interior toward the exterior; out; to the outside; beyond; off; away, as, a ship bound outward.

The wrong side may be turned outward.
Light falling on them is not reflected outwards. Sir I. Newton.
Outward bound, bound in an outward direction or to vower mans: — said expecially of vassels, and omoused

Light falling on them is not reflected outwards. Ser I. Newton. Outward bound, bound in an outward direction or to foreign parts;—said especially of vessels, and opposed to homeward bound.

Out'ward, a. 1. Forming the superficial part; external; exterior;—opposed to inward; as, an outward

garment or layer.

tward man perish, yet the inward man is Though our outu

2. Of or pertaining to the outer surface or to what is external; manifest; public. "Sins outward." Chaucer.

An outward honor for an inward toil. Shak.

3. Foreign; not civil or intestine; as, an outward was Hayward. [Obs.]
4. Tending to the exterior or outside.

The fire will force its outward way.

Out'ward-ly, adv. — Out'ward-ness, n.

Outward stroke. (Steam Engine) See under STROKE.

Out'ward, n. External form; exterior. [
So fair an outward and such stuff within.

So fair an outward and such stuff within. Soak.

Out'wards (werds), adv. See Outwand, adv.

Out-watch' (-wöch'), v. t. To exceed in watching.

Out'way' (-ww'), n. A way out; exit. [R.]

In divers streets and outways multiplied. P. Fletcher.

Out-wear' (-wk'), v. t. 1. To wear out; to consume

Out-wear' (-war'), v. t. 1. To wear out; to consume r destroy by wearing.

2. To last longer than; to outlast; as, this cloth will untrear the other. "If I the night outrear." Pope.
Out-wear' (-wēr'), v. t. To weary out. Couley.
Out-weep' (-wēr'), v. t. To exceed in weaping.
Out-weip' (-wēr'), v. t. To exceed in weipint or value.
Out-well' (-wēr'), v. t. To pour out. [Obs.] Spenser.
Out-well' (-wĕr'), v. t. To pour out. [Obs.] Spenser.
Out-well' (-wĕr'), inp. of Ouroo.
Out-whore' (-hōr'), v. t. To exceed in lewdness.
Out-wind' (-wind'), v. t. To exceed in lewdness.

to unloose. [K.]

Out-wing' (-wing'), v. t. To surpass, exceed, or outstrip in fiving.

Out-wit' (-wit'), v. t. To surpass, exceed, or outstrip in fiving.

Out-wit' (-wit'), v. t. To surpass in wisdom, esp. in cunning; to defeat or overreach by superior craft.

They did so much outcit and outwealth us! Gauden.
Outwit' (out'wit), n. The faculty of acquiring wisdom by observation and experience, or the wisdom so acquired; — opposed to invit. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.
Out.work' (-wdrk), v. t. To exceed in working; to work more or faster than.
Outwork' (-wdrk'), n. (Fort.) A minor defense constructed beyond the main body of a work, as a ravelin, lunette, hornwork, etc.
Out-worth' (-wdrth'), v. t. To exceed in worth. [R.]
Out-wrest' (-všat'), v. t. To exceed in worth. [R.]
Out-wrest' (-všat'), v. t. To exceed in worth or forth by violence. [Obs.]

Outwrite' (-vit'), v. t. To exceed in buffoonery.
[Obs.]

D. Jonson.

B. Jonson.
[Named from the

Obs.]

Ou-va'ro-vite (oō-vā'rō-vīt), n. [Named froussian Count Uvarof'.] (Min.) Chrome garnet.

Ouze (ōōz), n. & v. See Ooze. [Obs.]

Ou'zel (ōō'z'l), n. (Zoō'l.) Same as Ouser.

The mellow ouzel fluted in the clm.

The mellow ousel fluted in the clm. Tempson. | O'va (5'va), n. pl. See Ovux.
O'val (6'val), n. [F. ovale, fr. L. ovum egg. Cf. Eog. Ovux.] 1. Of or pertaining to eggs; done in the egg, or inception; as, ovul conceptions. [Obs.]
2. Having the figure of an egg; oblong and curvilinear, with one end broader than the other, or with both ends of about the same breadth; elliptical.
3. (Bot.) Broadly elliptical.

wal chuck (Mech.), a lathe chuck so constructed that k attached to it, and cut by the turning tool is the al manner, becomes of an oval form.

O'val, n. A body or figure in the shape f an egg, or of an ellipse.

Cassinian aval (Geom.), the locus of a \overline{B}

or locus of a point the product of whose distances from two fixed points is constant;—so called from Cassini, who first investigate

Cassinian Oval.

Cassin

O'val-bu'min (ō'vāl-bū'mīu),] n. [Ovum + albu-O'val-bu'men (ō'vāl-bū'mšu), } min.] (Physiol. Chem.) The albumin from white of eggs; egg albumin;—in distinction from serum albumin. See Albumin. G-val'1-form (ō-vāl'1-form), a. [Ovul + -form.] Haying the form of an egg; having a figure such that any section in the direction of the shorter diameter will be

circular, and any in the direction of the longer diameter

circular, and any in the direction of the array of will be oval.

O'val-1y (δ'val-1y), adv. In an oval form.

O'van't (δ'vant), a. [L. ovans triumphant, p. pr. of ovare to exult.] Exultant. [Obs.]

O-var't-an (δ-vār't-an), a. Of or pertaining to an O-var't-al (δ-vār't-al), σνατy.

O-var't-al (δ-vār't-al), σνατy.

O-var't-ole (-5l), n. (Ζοδι.) One of the tubes of which the ovaries of most insects are composed.

O-var't-ol'o-mist (-δt/δ-mīst), n. One who performs, or is skilled in, ovariotomy.

O-var't-ol'o-my (-my), n. [Ovarium + Gr. τέμνευ to cut.] (Surg.) The operation of removing one or both of the ovaries; σύρhorsectomy.

O-var't-ous (-tis), a. Consisting of eggs; as, ovarious food. [R.]

of the ovaries; oʻoʻphorectomy.

O-var'i-ous (-te's), a. Consisting of eggs; as, ovarious food. [R.]

|| O'var'i-tits (ö'và-ri't'is), n. [NL. See Ovarium, and -iTis.] (Med.) Inflammation of the ovaries.

|| O-var'i-um (b-và'ri-tim), n.; pl. L. Ovarium, and ovary. See Ovary.

O'va-ry (ō'và-ry), n.; pl. Ovarium, fr. L. ovarium egg; cf. F. ovaire.

See Oval.] L. (Bot.) That part of the pistil which contains the seed, and in most flowering plants develops into the fruit. See Illust. of Flower.

2. (Zoül. & Anat.) The essential female reproductive organ in which the ova are produced. See Illust. of Discophona.

O'vate (ō'vàt), a. [L. ova-

Illust. of Discophora.

O'vate (5'vat), a. [L. oratus, from own ogg. See Oval.]

1. Shaped like an egg, with the lower extremity broadest.

2. (Bot.) Having the shape of an egg, or of the longitudinal section of an egg, with the broader of Ovary showing two classes.

Gray.

O'vate-a-ou'mi-nate (5'vāt-ā-kū'mi-nāt), a. Having an ovate form, but narrowed at the end into a slender point.

point.

O'vate-cyl/in-dra'oeous (-sil/in-dra'shūs),
a. Having a form intermediate between ovate
and cylindraceous.
O'vate-da'(ō'vā-tšd), a. Ovate.
O'vate-la'(ō'vā-tšd), a. Ovate.
Having a form intermediate between ovate and
lanceolate.

O'vate-ob'long (-ob'long), a. Oblong, with

O'vate-ob'long (-ōb'long), a. Oblong, with one end narrower than theother; ovate-oblong.
O'vate-ro-tund'ate (-rō-tind'āt), a. Hav-acuminate ing a form intermediate between that of an least.

o'vate-su'bu-late (-a'b'ū-lāt), a. Having an ovate form, but with a subulate tip or extremity.

O-va'tion (ō-vā'shūn), a. [L. ovatio, fr. ovare to exult, rejoice, triumph in an ovation; cf. Gr. aver to shout: of. F. ovation.] 1. (Rom. Antip.) A lesser kind of triumph allowed to a commander for an easy, bloodless victory, or a victory over slaves.

2. Hence: An expression of popular homage; the tribute of the multitude to a public favorite.

To rain an April of aratios round

To rain an April of oration round Their statues,

O-va'to-a-cu'mi-nate (5-va'tō-a-kū'mǐ-nāt), a. Same

O-va'to-oyl'in-dra'ceous (-s'i'i'n-dra'shūs), a. Same S Ova'to-oyl'in-dra'ceous (-s'i'i'n-dra'shūs), a. Same S Ova'te-ovlindrackous. O-va'to-b'long (-b'l'iöng), a. Same as Ovate-oblona. O-va'to-ro-tund'ate (-rō-tūnd'ât), a. Same as Ovate-

ROTUNDATE.

Ov'en (uv'n), n. [AS. ofen; akin to D. oven, OHG. ofan, ovan, G. ofen, Icel. ofn, Dan. ovn, Sw. ugn, Goth. auhns, Gr. invos, Skr. ukhā pot.] A place arched over with brick or stonework, and used for baking, heating,

ed for bak. ing, drying, otc.; esp., now, a cham-



Ovenbird (Furnarius fuliginosus) and Nest.

ber in a Ovenbird (Furnarius fustove, used for baking or roasting.

Oven-bird/ (-b8rd'), n. (Zoöl.) (capecies of the genus Furnarius, allied to the creepers. They inhabit South America and the West Indies, (Zoöl.) (a) Any South America and the West Indies, and construct curious oven-shaped nesta. (b) In the United States, Seiurus aurocapillus; — called also golden-crowned thrush. (c) In England, sometimes applied to the willow warbler, and to the long-tailed titmouse.

O'ver (3'ver), prep.

[AS. ofer; akin to D. over, G. üher, OHG. ubir, ubar, Dan. over, Sw. öfver,

Icel. yfir, Goth. ufar, L. super, Gr. onés, Sar. upari. v199. Cf. Anove, Eaven, Hyper, Onlor, Super, Soverenon, Up.] 1. Above, or higher than, in place or position, with the idea of covering:—opposed to under; as, clouds are over our heads; the smoke rises over the city.

The mercy seat that is over the testimony. Ex. xxx. 6 The mercy seat that is over the testimony. Pol. 202.

Over them gleamed far off the crimson banners of morning.

Londellow

2. Across; from side to side of; — implying a passing or moving, either above the substance or thing, or on the surface of it; as, a dog loaps over a stream or a table. Certain lakes . . . poison birds which fly over them. Bacon

3. Upon the surface of, or the whole surface of; hither and thither upon; throughout the whole extent of; as, to wander over the earth; to walk over a field,

of; as, to wander over the earth; to walk over a field, or over a city.

4. Above; — implying superiority in excellence, dignity, condition, or value; as, the advantages which the Christian world has over the heathen.

5. Above in authority or station; — implying government, direction, care, attention, guard, responsibility, etc.; — opposed to under.

Thou shalt be over my house 1 will make thee ruler over many things.

Dost thou not watch over my sin?

Job xiv. 16.

Does thou not when over many things. Matt. XXV. 22.

Does thou not when over my sin? Job xiv. 16.

His tender mercies are over all his works. Ps. cxiv. 9.

6. Across or during the time of; from beginning to end of; as, to keep anything over night; to keep corn over winter.

7. Above the perpendicular height or length of, with an idea of measurement; as, the water, or the depth of water, was over his head, over his shoes.

8. Beyond; in excess of; in addition to; more than; as, it cost over five dollars. "Over all this." Chaucer.

9. Above, implying superiority after a contest; in spite of; notwithstanding; as, he triumphed over difficulties; the bill was passed over the veto.

33° Over, in poetry, is often contracted into a'er.

Over, in poetry, is often contracted into o'er.

To Over, in poetry, is often contracted into over.

To Over his signature (or name) is a substitute for the idiomatic English form, under his signature (name, hand and sad, etc.), the reference in the latter form being to the authority under which the writing is made, executed, or published, and not to the place of the autograph, etc.

authority under which the writing is made, executed, or published, and not to the place of the autograph, etc.

Over all (Her.), placed over or upon other bearings, and therefore hiding them in part;—said of a charge.—Over lead and ears, heyond one's depth; completely; wholly; hopelessly; as, over head and ears in debt. [Colloq.];—Over the left. See under Layr.—To run over (Mach.), to have rotation in such direction that the crank pin traverses the upper, or front, half of its path in the forward, or outward, stroke;—said of a crank which drives, or is driven by, a reciprocating piece.

O'ver (Ö'ver), adv. 1. From one side to another; from side to side; across; crosswise; as, a board, or a tree, a foot over, i. e., a foot in diameter.

2. From one person or place to another regarded as on the opposite side of a space or barrier;—used with verbs of motion; as, to sail over to England; to hand over the money; to go over to the enemy. "We will pass over to Gibeah." Judges xix. 12. Also, with verbs of being: At, or on, the opposite side; as, the boat is over.

3. From beginning to end; throughout the course, exent, or expanse of anything; as, to look over accounts, or a stock of goods; a dress covered over with jewels.

4. From inside to outside, above or across the brim. Good measure, pressed down . . . and running over.

Good measure, pressed down . . . and running over.

Luke vi. 38.

5. Beyond a limit; hence, in excessive degree or quantity; superfluously; with repotition; as, to do the whole work over. "So over violent." Dryden. He that gathered much had nothing over. Ex. xvi. 18.

6. In a manner to bring the under side to or towards

In a manner to bring the under side to or towards the top; as, to turn (one's self) over; to roll a stone over; to turn over the leaves; to tlp over a cart.
 At an end; beyond the limit of continuance; completed; finished. "Their distress was over." Macaulay. "The feast was over." Sir W. Scott.

"The feast was over." Sir W. Scott.

"For Over, out, off, and similar adverbs, are often used in the predicate with the sense and force of adjectives, agreeing in this respect with the adverbs of place, here, there, everywhere, nowhere; as, the games were over; the play is over; the master was out; his hat is off.

"For over is much used in composition, with the same significations that it has as a separate word; as in over-cast, overflow, to cast or flow so as to spread over or cover; overham, to hang above; overturn, to turn so as to bring the underside towards the top; overact, overfeach, to act or reach beyond, implying excess or superiority.

All over. (a) Over the whole; upon all parts; complete-

to act or reach beyond, implying excess or superiority. All over. (a) Over the whole; upon all parts; completely; as, he is spattered with mud all over. (b) Wholly over; at an end; as, it is all over with him.—Over sadin, once more; with repetition; afresh; anew. Druden.—Over against, opposite; in front. Addison.—Over and above, in a manner, or degree, beyond what is supposed, defined, or usual; besides; in addition; as, not over and above will of all people. "It Estrange.—Over and over, repeatedly; again and again.—To boll over. Bee under Bott., r.i.—To come it over, To do over, To give over, to abandon; to betray. Cl. To throw overboard, under Oversoards.

O'ver, a. Upper; covering; higher; superior; also, excessive; too much or too great; — chiefly used in composition; as, overshoes, overcoat, over-garment, overlord,

ognour, as, overhaste.

O'ver, n. (Cricket) A certain number of balls (usually believed) as the behind one wicket, O'ver, n. (Cricket) A certain number of balls (usually four) delivered successively from behind one wicket, after which the ball is bowled from behind the other wicket as many times, the fielders changing places.
O'ver.act' (-à-bound', v. i. To be exceedingly plenty or superabundant.
O'ver.act' (-àkt'), v. t. 1 To act or perform to excess; to exaggerate in acting; as, he overacted his part.
2. To act upon, or influence, unduly. [Obs.]

The hope of inheritance overacts them.

O'ver-act (ō'vēr-āktt), r. i. To act more than is necessary: to go to excess in action.
O'ver-action (-āk'shān), n. Performance to excess; axggerated or excessive action.
O'ver-al-feet' (-āf-fēkt'), v. t. To affect or care for action.

O'ver-al-ieot' (-āt-lēkt'), v. t. To affect or care for unduly. (Dis.]
O'ver-ag'l-tate (-āj'n-tāt), v. t. To agitate or discuss beyond what is expedient.
O'ver-all (-al), adv. Everywhere. [Obs.] Chaucer.
O'ver-alls (-alz), n. pl. 1. A kind of loose trousers worn over others to protect them from soiling.
2. Waterproof leggings.
R. P. Blackmore.
O'ver-anx-l'o-ty (-āp-zi'l-ty), n.
Over-anx-l'o-ts (-āp-zi'l-ty), n.
Over-anx-l'o-ts (-āp-zi'l-ty), n.
Anxious in an excessive or medeless degree. — O'ver-anx-l'ons-ly, adv.

over any does (an example), a. Anxious in an excessive or needless degree. O'ver-anv'ous-ly, adv.
O'ver-arch' (Arch'), e. t. & t. To make or place an arch over; to hang over like an arch. "Brown with o'er-arching shades." (Cricket, etc.) Done (as bowling or pitching) with the arm raised above the shoulder See OVERHAND. "A nover-arm with a round-arm bowler."

R. A. Proctor.

O'ver-awe' (-a'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overawed (-ad'):
p. pr. & vb. n. Overawing.] To awe exceedingly; to
subjugate or restrain by awe or great fear.

king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and we these subjects with the terror of his sword. Spenser. The king was present as job the terror of his sword.

Spenier.

O'ver-aw'ful (-p/ful), a. Awful, or reverential, in an accessive degree. [R.] Millon.

O'ver-bal'anos (-bāl'ans), v. t. 1. To exceed equality the to outwaigh.

Locke.

O'ver-bal'ance (-\dal'ans), v. t. 1. To exceed equanty with; to outweigh.

2. To cause to lose balance or equilibrium.
O'ver-bal'ance (-\dal'ans), n. Excess of weight or value; something more than an equivalent; as, an over-balance of exports.
O'ver-bar'ren (-\dar'ren), a. Excessively barren.
O'ver-bar'lie (-\dar'ren), a. Excessively barren.
O'ver-bar'lie (-\dar'ren), a. Excessively barren.
O'ver-bar'lie (-\dar'ren), a. Excessively fertile; bearing rank or noxious growths. [Obs.]
O'ver-bar'(-\dar'ren), v. t.
O'ver-bar'(-\dar'ren), v. t.
O'ver-bar'(-\dar'ren), v. t.
O'ver-bar' (-\dar'ren), v. t.
O've

down, as by excess come; to suppress.

The point of reputation, when the news first came of the hat-tle lost, did overhear the reason of war. Bacon.

the lost, did overhour the reason of war.

Overborne with weight the Cyprians fell.

Dryden.

They are not so ready to overbear the adversary who goes out of his own country to meet them.

Jouett (Thucyd.).

1 ms own country to meet them.

2. To domineer over; to overcome by insolence.

O'ver-bear', v. i. To bear fruit or offspring to excess;
be too prolific. o be too prolific.

O'ver-bearing, a. 1. Overpowering; subduing; re
I. Watts.

pressing.

2. Aggressively haughty; arrogant; dominering; tyrannical; dictatorial; insolent.

— O'ver-bear'ing-ly, adv. — O'ver-bear'ing-ness, n.
O'ver-bend' (-bind'), v. t. To bend to excess.
O'ver-bend', v. t. To bend over. [R.]
O'ver-bld' (-bid'), v. t. To bid or offer beyond, or in excess of.

Dryden.

Cyer-but (-bid'), r. t. To did or oner beyond, of in excess of.

Dryden.

O'ver-bide' (-bid'), r. t. To outlive. [Obs.] Chaucer.

O'ver-blow' (-bib'), v. i. 1. To blow over, or be subdued. [K.]

2. (Mus.) To force so much wind into a pipe that it produces an overtone, or a note higher than the natural note; thus, the upper octaves of a flute are produced by overblowing.

O'ver-blow', v. t. To blow away; to dissipate by wind, or as by wind.

When this cloud of sorrow's overblown. Waller.

O'ver-board' (-bord'), adv. Over the side of a ship; hence, from on board of a ship, into the water; as, to fall overboard.

To throw overboard, to discard; to abandon, as a dependent or friend.

O'ver-2011' (-boil'), v. i. To boil over or unduly.

Nor is it discontent to keep the mind Deep in its fountain, lest it purboil In the hot throng.

In the hot throng. Ryron.

O'ver-bold' (-böld'), a. Excessively or presumptiously bold; impudent. Shak. — O'ver-bold'ly, adv.

O'ver-book'1sh (-böck'lsh), a. Excessively bookish.

O'ver-boun'(s-ons. a. Bounteous to excess.

O'ver-bow' (-bou'), v. t. To bend or bow over; to bend in a contrary direction. [Obs.] Fuller.

O'ver-brim' (-brim'), v. t. To breed to excess.

O'ver-brim' (-brim'), v. t. To flow over the brim; to be so full as to overflow. [R.]

O'ver-brow' (-brou'), v. t. To hang over like a brow; o impend over. [Poetic]

Did with a huge projection overfrow.

O'ver-brow' (-brow'), v. t.

o impend over. [Poetic]

Did with a huge projection overbrow
Large space beneath.

O'ver-build' (-bild'), v. t.

To build doe much; to build beyond the demand.
O'ver-built' (-bilt'), a. Having too many buildings;
is, an overbuilt' part of a town.
O'ver-built' (-bilk'), v. t.
To oppress by bulk; to
vertower. [Obis. & R.].
O'ver-burden (-būrd'n), v. t. To load with too great
weight or too much care, etc.
Sir P. Sidney.
O'ver-burden, n. The waste which overlies good
too in a quarry.

O'ver-bur'den-some (-sum), a. Too burdensome.
O'ver-bur'd-bur'd-bur', v. i. & i. To burn too much; to

anopy.

O'ver-oare/ (O'ver-oare/ (O'ver-oare

O'ver-care'ful (5'vêr-kûr'ful), a. Too careful. Shak.
O'ver-carr'ing (-kûr'fug), a. Too anxious; too full
of care. [Archaic] Fuller.
O'ver-carr'y (-kûr'ry), v. t. & t. To carry too far; to
carry beyond the proper point. Hayward.
O'ver-cast' (-kûst'), v. t. 1. To cast or cover over;
hence, to cloud; to darken.
Those clouds that over-cast your morn shall fig. Dryden.

The compute or rate too high.

2. To compute or rate too high.

2. To compute or rate too high.

3. (Sewing) To take long, loose stitches over (the raw edges of a seam) to prevent ravelling.

O'ver-card('chich'), v. t. To overtake. [Obs.]

O'ver-card(chick), a. Too cautious; cautious or prudent to excess. — O'ver-card(tous-iy, adv. —
O'ver-card(tous-iess. n. O'ver-card(tous-iy, adv. —
O'ver-charge('chiniy'), n. Too much or too frequent change; fickleness. [R.] Beau. & Fl.

O'ver-charge('chiniy'), v. t. [Cf. Supercharge, Surcharge ('chiriy'), v. t. [Cf. Supercharge, Surcharge or load too heavily; to burden; to oppress; to cloy.

2. To fill too full: to crowd. to oppress; to cloy.

2. To fill too full; to crowd.

Our language is overcharged with consonants. Addison 3. To charge excessively; to charge beyond a fair rate

or price.
4. To exaggerate; as, to overcharge a description. Overcharged mins. (Mil.) See Globe of compression, under Globs.

Overcharged mine. (Mil.) See Globe of compression, under Globe.

O'ver-charge', v. i. To make excessive charges.

O'ver-charge' (S'vêr-chârj'), n. [Cl. Supercargo,
Bupercharge.] 1. An excessive load or burden.

2. An excessive charge in an account.

O'ver-clumb' (klim'), v. t. To colimb over. Surrey.

O'ver-cloud' (kloud'), v. t. To cover or overspread with clouds; to becloud; to overcast.

O'ver-clou' (klou'), v. t. To fill beyond satiety. Shak.

O'ver-clou' (klou'), v. t. To fill beyond satiety. Shak.

O'ver-cold' (klou'), v. t. To color too highly.

O'ver-cold' (klim'), v. t. To color too highly.

O'ver-come' (klim'), v. t. To color too highly.

O'ver-come' (klim'), v. t. To color too highly.

O'ver-come' (klim'), v. t. To yelicams (km'); p. p. Overcome; p. pr. & vb. n. Overcoming.] [AS. ofercuman. See Over, Come, and cf. Superwene.] 1. To get the better of; to surmount; to conquer; to subdue; as, to overcome enemies in battle.

This wretched woman overcome
Of anguish, rather than of crime, buth been. Spenser. Of anguish, rather than of crime, man seem.

2. To overflow; to aurcharge. [Obs.] J. Philips.

3. To come or pass over; to spread over. [Obs.]

Shak:

And overcome us like a summer's cloud. Shak.

Syn.—To conquer; subdue; vanquish; overpower; overthrow; overturn; defeat; crush; overbear; overwhelm; prostrate; beat; surmount. See Conquer.

O'ver-come', v. i. To gain the superiority; to be actorious.

Rev. lii. 21.

detorious.

Rev. iii. 21.

O'ver-com'er (-küm'ër), n. One who overcomes.

O'ver-com'ing (-küm'ing), a. Conquering; subduing.

O'ver-com'ing-ly, adv.

O'ver-con'ii-denoe (-kön'ff-dens), n. Excessive condence; too great reliance or trust.

O'ver-con'ii-dent (-dent), a. Confident to excess.—

U'ver-con'ii-dent (-dent), a.

O'ver-con'il-dent (-dent), a.
O'ver-con'il-dent-ly, adv.
O'ver-cost'ly (-köst'ly), a. Too costly. Milton.
O'ver-count' (-kount'), v. t. To rate too high; to outShak.
Stak.

umber.

O'ver-cov'er (-kŭv'ër), v. t. To cover up. Shak.

O'ver-cred'u-lous (-krëd'ù-lūs), a. Too credulous.

O'ver-crow' (-krö'), v. t. To crow, exult, or boast, ver; to overpower.

O'ver-crowd' (-kroud'), v. t. To crowd too much.

O'ver-crowdi (-kūn'nIng), a. Exceedingly or excess-rely cumping.

ively cunning (-kur ang.).

O'ver-cur'ri-ous (-kū'rī-ūs), a. Too curious.
O'ver-dare' (-dār'), v. t. & i. To dare too much or rashly; to be too daring.
O'ver-date' (-dāt'), v. t. To date later the true or proper period.
O'ver-deal' (-ball), n. The excess. [Obs.]

The overdeal in the price will be double. Holland.

O'ver-del'1-cate (-dēl'1-kāt), a. Too delicate.
O'ver-de-light'ed (-dē-lit'ēd), a. Delighted beyond

measure.

O'ver-dight' (-dit'), a. Covered over. [Obs.] Spenser.

O'ver-do' (-dōō'), v. t. [imp. Overdon (-d'd'); p. p.

Overdone (-dūn'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overdone.]

1. To
do too much; to exceed what is proper or true in doing;

o exaggerate; to carry too far.

Anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing. Shak.

to exaggerate; to carry too far.

Anything so overdone is from the purpose of playing. Shak.

2. To overtask, or overtax; to fatigue; to exhaust; as, to overdo one's strength.

3. To surpass; to excel. [R.] Tennyson.

4. To cook too much; as, to overdo the meat.

O'ver-do'v. v. i. To labor too hard; to do too much.
O'ver-dose' (-dio'), v. t. To dose to excess; to give an overdose, or too many doses, to.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a dose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a dose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a dose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a dose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a fose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a fose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a fose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a fose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', n. Too great a fose; an excessive dose.
O'ver-dose', v. t. Too great a fose; in excess of the proper amount or limit.
O'ver-drive' (-driv'), v. t. & i. To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.
O'ver-drive' (-driv'), v. t. & i. To drive too hard, or far, or beyond strength.
O'ver-driv' (-dri'), v. t. To dry too much. Burton.
O'ver-due' (-div'), v. t.

O'ver-due' (-div'), v. t. To dry too much. Burton.
O'ver-due' (-div'), v. t. To dry too much. Burton.
O'ver-due' (-div'), v. t. an overdue vessel; an overdue note.

O'ver-dye' (5'ver-di'), v. t. To dye with excess of

O'ver-dye' (ō'vēr-di'), v. l. To dye with excess of olor; to put one color over (another). Shak. O'ver-earger (ō'vēr-ērgēr), a. Too eager; too impalent.—O'ver-earger-ly, adv.—O'ver-earger-ness, n. O'ver-earger-ly, adv.—O'ver-earmest-ness, n. O'ver-ear'(-ō'v), v. l. & i. 1. To gnaw all over, or on 11 sides. [Ols.]

O'ver-eat' (-ev), v. t. ct. 1. 10 gnsw an over, or on all sides. [Obs.]

2. To eat to excess; — often with a reflexive.
O'ver-el'e-gant (-el't-gant), a. Too elegant. Johnson.
O'ver-empty (-emp'ty; 215), v. t. To make too mpty; to exhaust. [R.]
O'ver-est (ö'ver-est), a. [Superl. of Over.] Uppermost: outermost.

Full threadbare was his overeste courtepy. Chaucer. O'ver-es'ti-mate (-ĕs'tY-mat), v. t. To estimate too

Full threadbare was his overeste courtepy. Chaucer.

O'ver-es'ti-mate (-&s'ti-māt), v. t. To estimate too highly; to overvalue.

O'ver-es'ti-mate (-māt), n. An estimate that is too high; as, an overestimate of the vote.

O'ver-ex-cite' (-&ks-sit'), v. t. To excite too much.

O'ver-ex-cit' (-&ks-sit'), v. t. To excite too much.

O'ver-ex-cit' (-&ks-sit'), v. t. To excite too much.

O'ver-ex-cit' (-&yz-\set'), v. t. To excit too much.

O'ver-ex-cit' (-&yz-\set'), v. t. To excite or exquisite; too exact or nice; too careful.

O'ver-ex-cit' (-\set'), v. t. To superintend; to oversee; to inspect. [Obs.]

2. To see; to observe. [Obs.]

O'ver-fall' (-\set'), v. t. A cataract; a waterfall. [Obs.]

2. (Naul.) A turbulent surface of water, caused by strong currents setting over submerged ridges; also, a dangerous submerged ridge or shoal.

O'ver-fall' (-\set'), v. t. To fatigue to excess; to tire out.

O'ver-fa-tigue', v. t. To fatigue to excess; to tire out.

O'ver-faed' (-\set'), v. t. & t. [imp. & p. p. Overren.

O'ver-fill' (-\set'), v. t. To overflow.

O'ver-flour'(-\set'), v. t. To overflow.

O'ver-flour'(-\set'), v. t. To overflow.

Z. To embellish with outward ornaments or flourishes; to varnish over. [Obs.]

Nover-flow' (-\set'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overren.

O'ver-flow' (-\set'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overren.

O'ver-flow' (-\set'), v. t. folso over; to cover with, or as with, water or other fluid; to spread over; to cover with, or as with, water or other fluid; to spread over; to inundate; to overwhelm.

The northern nations oversowed all Christendom. Spenser.

The northern nations overflowed all Christendom. Spenser.

2. To flow over the brim of; to fill more than full.

O'ver-flow', v. i. 1. To run over the bounds.

2. To be superabundant; to abound.

Poyer-flow' (5'v6'-floy'), v. 1. A flowing over, as of water or other fluid; an inundation.

Bacon. ater or other fluid; an inundation.

2. That which flows over; a superfluous portion; a superabundance.

Shak.

 That which nows over; a supermoon p superabundance.
 An outlet for the escape of surplus liquid. Overflow meeting, a meeting constituted of the surplus or overflow of another audience.

O'ver-flow'ing (-flo'Ing), n. An overflow; that which overflows; exuberance; copiousness.

He was ready to bestow the overflowings of his full mind on anybody who would start a subject.

Macaulay.

O'ver-flow'ing-ly, adv. In great abundance;

or as with a frieze.

O'ver-front' (-frünt'), v. t. To confront; to oppose; to withstand. [Obs.]

O'ver-fruit'ful (-friit'ful), a. Too fruitful.
O'ver-fruit'(-ful'), a. [A8. oferfull.] Too full; filled to overflowing; excessively full; surfeited. Shak.
O'ver-full'ness, n. The state of being excessively or abnormally full, so as to cause overflow, distention, or congestion; excess of fullness; surfeit.
O'ver-gar'mont (-gär'ment), n. An outer garment.
O'ver-gar'i-son (-gär'ri-s'n), v. t. To garrison to excess.

O'ver-gaze' (-gaz'), v. l. To gaze over; to overlook.

Poetic] "Earth's o'ergazing mountains." Byron.
O'ver-get' (-get'), v. l. 1. To reach; to overtake; to
same. [Obs.]

pass. [Ols.]
2. To get beyond; to get over or recover from. [R.]
O'ver-gild' (-gild'), v. t. [AS. ofergyldan.] To gild
over; to varnish.

rer; to varnish.

O'ver-gird' (-gërd'), v. t. To gird too closely. [R.]

O'ver-give' (-giv'), v. t. To give over; to surrender;

y yield. [Ohs.]

O'ver-giad' (-gibl'), a. Excessively or unduly glad.

O'ver-giano' (-glans'), v. t. To glance over.

O'ver-gide' (-glid'), v. t. To glide over.

Wyatt.

Wyatt.

O'ver-gloom' (5'ver-gloom'), r. f. To spread go over; to make gloomy; to overshadow. [R.]

(Iverploomed by memories of sorrow. De Quint

Over; to make gloomy; to overshadow. [R.]
Overloomed by memories of sorrow. De Quint
O'ver-go' (g5'), v. t. [imp. Overwerk (wint');
p. Overgoome (g0n'; 115); p. pr. & vb. n. Overgoome
[AS. ofergia.] I. To travel over. [R.]
Sir. P. Sidne
To cover. [Obs.]
Sir P. Sidne
Chapma
4. To-oppress; to weigh down. [Obs.]
Sir P. Sidne
O'ver-grago (g5'), v. t. To grace or honor exceedingly or beyond desert. [R.]
O'ver-grago (grash), v. t. To grace or honor exceedingly or beyond desert. [R.]
O'ver-grased' (grash'), a. Overstocked, or overgrown, or covered, with grass. [Obs.]
Spense
O'ver-graed' (grash'), a. Too great.
O'ver-graed' (grash'), a. Excessive greatness.
O'ver-graed' (grash'), a. Too gross.
O'ver-ground' (ground'), a. Situated over or abord ground; as, the overground portion of a plant.
O'ver-grow (grown), v. t. [imp. Overgaew (grip');
p. Overgrow over; to cover with growth or herbates.
The green . . . is rough and overgrown. Sir W. Sco

The green . . . is rough and overgrown. Sir W. See 2. To grow beyond; to rise above; hence, to ove come; to oppress. [Obs.] Mortimer. "O'ergroun wi labor." Beau. & F

labor."

[Usually in the past participle.]

O'ver-grow', v. i. To grow beyond the fit or natursize; as, a huge, overgrown ox.

O'ver-growth' (-grōth'), n. Excessive growth.

O'ver-hald' (-hal'), v. t. See Overhaul. [Obs.]

O'ver-hald' (-hal'), v. t. See Overhaul. [Obs.]

O'ver-hald' (-hal'), n. The upper hand; advantage; superiority; mastery.

He had gotten thereby a great overhand on me. Sir T. More
O'ver-hand'. a. 1. (Sevenno) Over and over;— ap

O'ver-hand', a. 1. (Serving) Over and over;—applied to a style of sewing, or to a seam, in which two edges, usually selvedges, are sewed together by passing each stitch over both.

each stitch over both.

2. (Baseball, Cricket, etc.) Done (as pitching or bowling) with the hand higher than the elbow, or the arn above, or higher than, the shoulder.

Overhand knot. See Illustration of KNOT.

Overhand knot. See Illustration of Knot.
O'ver-hand', adv. In an overhand manner or style.
O'ver-han' (de (-hān'd'l), v. t. To handle, or use, toe
much; to mention too often.
O'ver-hang' (-hān'd'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overhand
(-hūng'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overhangne.]
1. To impend
or hang over. [R.]
2. To hang over; to jut or project over.
O'ver-hang', v. i. To jut over.
O'ver-hang', v. i. (Arch.) I. In a general sense, that
which juts out or projects; a projection; also, the measure of the projection; as, the overhang is five feet.
2. Specifically: The projection of an upper part (as a
roof, an upper story, or other part) of a building beyond
the lower part; as, the overhang of a roof, of the eaves,
etc.

3. (Naut.) The portion of the bow or stem of a vessel

3. (Naut.) The portion of the bow or stem of a vessel that projects over the water beyond the water line.

4. (Mach.) The projection of a part beyond another part that is directly below it, or beyond a part by which it is supported; as, the overhang of a slaat; i. e., its projection beyond its bearing.

O'ver-hap'py (-hāp'py), a. Exceedingly happy. Shak.
O'ver-hard'en (-hār'd'n), v. t. To harden too much; to make too hard.
O'ver-hard'y (-hār'dy), a. Too hardy; overbold.
O'ver-hardy (-hās'ty), a. Too hasty; precipitate; rash.—O'ver-has'ty (-hās'ty), a. Too hasty; precipitate; rash.—O'ver-has'ti-ly (-ti-ly), adv.—O'ver-has'ti-ly (-ti-ly), adv.—O

beyorn.

U ver-haul' (-hal'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ovenhaulen (-hald'); p. p. ex-& & h. n. Ovenhaulino.] 1. To haul or drag over; hence, to turn a giver for examination; to inspect; to examine thoroughly with a review to corrections or repairs. beyorⁿ

r repairs.

2. (Naut.) To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

2. (Naul.) To gain upon in a chase; to overtake.

To overhaul a tackle, to pull on the leading parts so as
to separate the blocks.—To overhaul running rigging, to
keep it clear, and see that no hitch occurs.

O'ver.haul' (hal'), \(\) n. A strict examination with a
O'ver.haul' (hal'), \(\) n' view to correction or repairs.

O'ver.haul' (hal'), \(\) adv. Aloft; above; in or attached to the ceiling or roof; in the story or upon the
floor above; in the zenith.

While combout the proper

While overhead the moon Sits arbitress.

Also used adjectively; as, an overhead crane, gear, etc.
Overhead engine, a vertical steam engine in which the
cylinder stands above the crank.—Overhead work, a general term in manufactories for countershafting and gear-

ran term in manufactories for countersmaring and goaring, when overhead.

O'ver-hear' (-hēr'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overhear (-hērd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overhearine.] [AS. oferhitran.] I. To hear more of (anything) than was intended to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice.

Shak.

to be heard; to hear by accident or artifice.

2. To hear again.

O'ver-heat' (-hēt'), v. t. [Cf. Superheat.] To heat
to excess; to superheat.

O'ver-heav'y (-hēv'y), a. Excessively heavy.
O'ver-heie' (-hēl'), v. t. [AS. oferhelian.] To hele or
cover over. [Obs.]

O'ver-heit', v. t. [See Hert.] To overtake. [Obs.]
So forth he went and soon them overhent. Spenser.
O'ver-high' (-hi'), a. [AS. oferhelh.] Too high.
O'ver-high', chi'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overhipper (-hip'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overhipper (-hipt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overhipper (-hipt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overhipper (-hipt'); v. assover by, or as by, a

hop; to skip over; hence, to overpass. [Obs.] "When the time is overhipt." Holland.
O'var-hold" (ö'vër-höld'), v. t. To hold or value too highly; to estimate at too dear a rate. [Obs.] Shak.
O'var-hung' (-hüng'), a. 1. Covered over; ornamented with hangings.
2. Suspended from above or from the top.

Overhung door, a sliding door, suspended from the top

as upon rollers.

O'ver-in/flu-ence (-In/flū-ens), v. t. To influence in an excessive degree; to have undue influence over.

O'ver-in-form' (-In-form'), v. t. To inform, fill, or animate, axcessive); [R.]

Johnson.
O'ver-in'sue (-Ish'ū), n. An excessive issue; an issue, as of notes or bonds, exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority.

An overissue of government paper.

Brougham.

An overissue of government paper. Brougham.

O'ver-is'sue, v. t. To issue in excess.

O'ver-jeal'ous (-j8i'fis), a. [Over + jealous. Cf.

D'ver-joy' (-j0i'), v. t. To make excessively joyful;

o gratify extremely.

O'ver-joy' (-j0i'), n. Excessive joy; transport.

O'ver-jump' (-jimp'), v. t. To jump over; hence, to mit; to ignore.

omit; to ignore.

O'ver-king' (-k'Ing'), n. A king who has sovereignty over inferior kings or ruling princes.

O'ver-know'ing (-nō'Ing), a. Too knowing or too

O'ver-lathor (-lather), n. t. [imp. & p. p. Overlanderoffero, p. pr. & vb. n. Overlahorno.] 1. To cause to labor excessively; to overwork.

2. To labor upon excessively; to refine unduly.
O'ver-lade' (-lat'), v. t. [imp. Overlanderoffero, p. p. Overlanderoffero, p. pr. & vb. n. Overlanderoffero, p. p. Overlanderofferoffero, p. pr. & vb. n. Overlanderoffero, to overburden; to overload.
O'ver-land' (-lad'), a. Being, or accomplished, over the land, instead of by sea; as, an overland journey.
O'ver-land' adv. By, upon, or across, land.
O'ver-land' or (-er), n. One who travels over lands or countries; one who travels overland.
O'ver-land' of (-lat'), a. Employing

countries; one who travels overland.

O'ver-lan'gnaged (.län'gwäjd; 48), a. Employing
too many words; diffuse.

O'ver-lap' ('släp'), v. t. & i. To lap over; to lap.
O'ver-lap' ('släp'), v. t. & i. The lapping of one
thing over another; as, an overlap of six inches; an
overlap of a slate on a roof.

2. (Geol.) An extension of geological beds above and
beyond others, as in a conformable series of beds, when
the upper beds extend over a wider space than the lower,
sither in war ar ivel il insections.

either in one or in all directions.

either in one or in all directions.

O'ver-large'(-lärj'), a. Too large; too great.

O'ver-large'ness, n. Excess of size or bulk.

O'ver-lash'(-läsh'), v. i. [Cf. Prov. E. lash extravagant, lashing lavish.] To drive on rashily; to go to excess; hence, to exaggerate; to boast. [Obs.] Burrow.

O'ver-lath'(ng, n. Excess; exaggeration. [Obs.] O'ver-late'(-lāt'), v. To lave or bathe over.

O'ver-lay'(-lāt'), v. T. To lave or bathe over.

O'ver-lay'(-lāt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OverLatl (-lād'); p. pr. & vb. n. OverLAYINO.] 1. To lay, or spread, something over or across; hence, to cover; to overwhelm; to press excessively upon.

When any country is overlaid by the multitude which live

When any country is overlaid by the multitude which live As when a cloud his beams doth overlay.

Framed of cedar overlaid with gold. And overlay
With this portentous bridge the dark abyss.

2. To smother with a close covering, or by lying upon.

This woman's child died in the night; because she overlaid it.

1 Kings iii. 19. A heap of ashes that o'erlays your fire.

3. (Printing) To put an overlay on.

O'ver lay' (-le'), n. 1. A covering. Sir W. Scott.

2. (Printing) A piece of paper pasted upon the tympan sheet to improve the impression by making it stronger

2. (Printing) A place or paper pasted upon the tympan sheet to improve the impression by making it stronger at a particular place.

O'ver-lay'er (-la's'r), n. One who overlays; that with which anything is overlaid.
O'ver-lag'ing, n. A superficial covering; a coating.
O'ver-lag'(-lad'), v. t. To domineer over; to affront; to treat with indignity.
[Obs.] O'ver-lag'(-lad'), v. t. [AS. oferhleåpan. See Over., and Lear]. To leap over or across; hence, to omit; to ignore. "Let me o'erleap that custom." Shak.
O'ver-learl'ed (-lat'ed), a. Too learned.—O'ver-lastn'ed-lay, adv.—O'ver-learl'ed-ness, n.
O'ver-learl'ed (-lat'ed), v. t. To leaven too much; hence, to change excessively; to spoil. [Obs.]
O'ver-lib'er-al (-lib'er-al), a. Too liberal.
O'ver-lib'er-al-ly, adv. In an overliberal manner.
O'ver-lib'er-al-ly, adv. In an overliberal manner.
O'ver-lib'er-al'(-lib'), v. t. To lick over.
O'ver-lib'er-la'(-lib'), v. t. To lick over.
O'ver-lib'er-al'(-lib'), v. t. To lick over.

A woman by negligence overlieth her child in her sleeping.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

O'ver-light' (-lit'), n. Too strong a light. Bacon.

O'ver-light', a. Too light or frivolous; giddy.

O'ver-li-ness (-li-nes), n. The quality or state of being overly; carelessness. [Obs.]

Bp. Hall.

O'ver-linger (-lin'ger), v. t. To cause to linger; to detain too long. [Obs.]

O'ver-lip' (-lip'), n. [AS. oferlibban.] The upper lip.

[Obs.]

O'ver-lipe' (-liv'), n. [AS. oferlibban.]

O'ver-lipe' (-liv'), n. [Obs.]

O'ver-lipe' (-liv'), n. [Obs.]

O'ver-lipe' (-liv'), n. [Obs.]

O'ver-live' (-liv'), v. t. To outlive. Sir P. Sidney. The culture of Northumbria overlived the term of its political supremacy. O'ver-live' (5'ver-live'), v. i. To live too long, too luxuriously, or too actively. Millon. "Overlived in this close London life." Mrs. Browning. O'ver-luver (-liver), n. A survivor. Bacom. O'ver-load' (-löd'), v. t. [in.p. & p. p. Overloaden: p. pr. & vb. n. Overloading.] [Cf. Overlade.] To load or fill to excess; to load too heavily.
O'ver-load' (-löd'), n. An excessive load; the excess beyond a proper load.

eyond a proper load.

O'ver-log'io-al (-löj'ĭ-kal), a. Excessively logical; ad-

O'ver-log'io-al (-15]'I-kal), a. Excessively logical; adhering too closely to the forms or rules of logic.
O'ver-long' (-150g'; 115), a. & adr. Too long. Shak.
O'ver-look' (-150k'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. OverLooked
(-156kv'); p. pr. & vb. n. OverLooked.] 1. To look
down upon from a place that is over or above; to look
over or view from a higher position; to rise above, so as
to command a view of; as, to overlook a valley from a
hill. "The pile o'erlooked the town."
[Titan] with burning eye did hotly overlook them. Shak.
2. Hence: To supervise; to watch over; sometimes, to
observe secretly; as, to overlook a gang of laborers; to
overlook one who is writing a letter.
3. To inspect; to examine; to look over carefully or
repeatedly. "Overlook this pedigree."

Shak.
The time and care that are required
To overlook and file and polish well. Roscommon.

4. To look upon with an evil eye; to be witch by look-

4. To look upon with an evil eye; to be witch by looking upon; to fascinate. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Shak. If you trouble me I will overlook you, and then your pigs will die. C. Kingsley.

To look over and beyond (anything) without seeing 5. 10 look over and beyond (unyaming) without seeing it; to miss or omit in looking; hence, to refrain from bestowing notice or attention upon; to neglect; to pass over without censure or punishment; to excuse.

The times of ignorance therefore God overlooked.

Acts xvii. 30 (Icv. I'cr.).

They overlook truth in the judgments they pass. Atterbury.

They overlook truth in the judgments any pass.

O'ver-look'gr (**i'), n. One who overlooks.
O'ver-loop' (*!ōōp'), n. See Orloop. [Obs.]
O'ver-loop' (*!ōōp'), n. See Orloop. [Obs.]
O'ver-lord' (*!ōōd'), n. One who is lord over another or others; a superior lord; a master. Freeman.
O'ver-lord'ship (*!ōrd'ship), n. Lordship or supremacy of a person or a people over others. J. R. Green.
O'ver-loud' (!loud'), n. Too loud; noisy.
O'ver-loud' (!loud'), n. Too louty noisy.
O'ver-lus'olous (!lish'ūs), a. Excessively luscious.
O'ver-lus'(!lōtd'y), a. Too lusty, or lively. Shak.
O'ver-lus'(y. (!lōtd'y), a. Too lusty, or lively. Shak.
O'ver-ly, a. L. Careleas; negligent; inattentive; superficial; not thorough. [Archaic]
Excessive; too much. [R.]
O'ver-ly, adv. In an overly manner. [Archaic]
O'ver-ly'ing (:li'ling), a. Lying over or upon something; as, overlying rocks.
O'ver-mag'ni-iy (:māg'ni-fi), v. l. To magnify too much.

Bp. Hall.
O'ver-mal'a-nert (-māl'à-pērt), a. Excessively mala-

O'ver-mag'ni-fy (-mäg'ni-fi), v. t. To magnify too much.

O'ver-mal'a-pert (-mäl'a-përt), a. Excessively malapert or impudent. [Obs.]
O'ver-man'ner (-mäl'ner), adv. In an excessive manner; excessively. [Obs.]
O'ver-march' (-mäst'), v. t. & i. To march too far, or too much; to exhaust by marching.

Baker.
O'ver-mast' (-mäst'), v. t. (Naut.) To furnish (a vessel) with too long or too heavy a must or masts.
O'ver-mast'er (-mäst'h), v. t. To overpower; to subdue; to vanquish; to govern.
O'ver-match' (-mäch'), v. t. 1. To be more than equal to or a match for; hence, to vanquish.

2. To marry (one) to a superior. [Obs.] Barton.
O'ver-match' (-mäch'), n. One superior in power; also, an unequal match; a contest in which one of the opponents is overmatched.
Milton. D. Webster.
O'ver-mess'ure (-mëzh'ūr), v. t. To measure or estimate too largely.

O'ver-meas'ure (-mězh'ūr), n. Excessive measure ;

o'ver-meas'ure (-mēzh'ūr), v. l. To measure or estimate too largely.
O'ver-meas'ure (-mēzh'ūr), m. Excessive measure; the excess beyond true or proper measure; surplus.
O'ver-med'dlie (-mĕd'd'l), v. i. To meddle unduly.
O'ver-med'dling (-dling), m. Excessive interference.
"Justly shent for their overmeddling." Fuller.
O'ver-med'low (-mĕl'lò), a. Too mellow; overripe.
O'ver-mel'low (-mĕl'lò), a. Too mellow; overripe.
O'ver-mel'low (-mĕl'lò), a. & adv. Overmuch. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Seod.]
O'ver-mix' (-mYkk'), v. l. To mix with too much.
O'ver-mo'est (-mōd'ēst), a. Modest to excess; bashful, O'ver-mois'ture (-moist'tr), n. Excessively moist. Bazm.
O'ver-mois'ture (-moist'), adv. Beyond; moreover. [Obs.]
O'ver-mois' (-mōr'), adv. Beyond; moreover. [Obs.]
O'ver-mor'row (-mōr'h), n. The day after or following to-morrow. [Obs.]
O'ver-mor't' (-mōst'), a. Over the rest in authority; above all others; highest. [Obs.]
O'ver-mount' (-mount'), v. l. [Cf. Surmourn.] To mount over; to go higher than; to rise above.
O'ver-much' (-mūch'), a. Too much.—adv. In too great a degree; too much.—n. An excess; a surplus.
O'ver-much' ness (-mūch'nēs), n. The quality or state of being in excess; superabundance. [R.] B. Joncon.
O'ver-mul'di-mde (-tūd), v. l. To outnumber. [Obs.]
O'ver-med' (-nēw'), a. Excessively neat. Spectator.
O'ver-mich' (-nēw'), a. Excessively nice; fastidious.
Bp. Hall.—O'ver-nice'ly, adv.—O'ver-nice'ness, n.
O'ver-night' (-nīt'), n. The fore part of the night last past; the previous evening. [R.] Shak.
O'ver-night', adv. In the fore part of the night last past; the previous evening. [R.] Shak.

I had been telling her all that happened overnight. Dickens.

O'ver-noise' (ō'vēr-nois'), v. t. To overpower by noise. O'ver-nu'mer-ous (-nū'môr-ns), a. Excessively nu-

O'ver-nu'met-ous (-nu'met-ous), nerous; too many, O'ver-of'fice (-5f'fis), v. t. To domineer over by virue of office. (-5t'fis), o. Too busy; too eady to intermeddle; too officious. Collier. O'ver-paint' (-pānt'), v. t. To color or describe too trongly.

strongly.

Sir W. Raleigh.

O'ver-pam'per (-pām'pēr), v. t. To pamper excessively; to feed or dress too much.

O'ver-part' (-pārt'), v. t. To give too important or difficult a part to.

O'ver-pass' (-pās'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overnasse.

O'ver-pass' (-pās'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overnasse.

1. To go over or beyond; to cross; as, to overpass a river; to overpass limits.

2. To pass over; to omit; to overlook; to disregard.

All the hemities of the Fast.

All the beauties of the East He slightly viewed and slightly overpassed. Milton.

He slightly viewed and slightly overpassed. Milton.

3. To surpass; to excel. [R.] R. Prowning.
O'ver-pass', v. i. To pass over, away, or off.
O'ver-pass'sion-ate (-pfish'fun-åt), a. Passionate to excess.—O'ver-pas'sion-ate-ly, adv.
O'ver-pat'(-pfishent), a. Patient to excess.
O'ver-pet'(-pfishent), v. t. To people too much to; to reward too highly.
O'ver-people (-pfish), v. t. To people too densely.
O'ver-per-suade'(-pfi-awād'), v. t. To perch upon; to fly over. [Obs.]
O'ver-pet-suade'(-pfi-awād'), v. t. To persuade or influence against one's inclination or judgment. Pope.
O'ver-pet'er(-pfish'fir), v. t. To peter exceedingly or excessively.
O'ver-please'(-pfish'fir; 135), v. t. To surpass naturing that Venus."
Shak.
O'ver-please'(-pfis'), v. t. To please excessively.
O'ver-please'(-pfis'), v. t. To please excessively.

in the picture or representation of. [Obs.] "O'erpicturing that Venus."

Shak.
O'ver-plase ('-pilz'), v. t. To please excessively.
O'ver-plus (-pils), n. [Orer + L. plus more. See
Plus, and cf. Surrius.] That which remains after a
supply, or beyond a quantity proposed; surplus. Shak.
"The orerplus of a great fortune." Addison.
O'ver-ply' (-pil'), v. t. To ply to excess; to exert
with too much vigor; to overwork. Milton.
O'ver-polse' (-polz'), v. t. To outweigh; to overbalance. [R.]
O'ver-polse', n. Preponderant weight; a counterbalance. [R.]
O'ver-pol'en' (-pōt'), v. t. To polish too much.
O'ver-pol'en' (-pōt'), v. t. To polish too much.
O'ver-pol'(-pōt'), v. t. To polish too much.
O'ver-pol' (-pōt'), v. t. To polish too much.
O'ver-pol'en' (-pōt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overnowenem (-\$rd); p. pr. & v. b. n. Overnowenem (-\$rd); p. p

Syn. - To overbear; overcome; vanquish; defeat; crush; overwhelm; overthrow; rout; conquer; subdue.

O'ver-pow'er, n. A dominating power. Bacon.
O'ver-pow'er-ing, a. Excelling in power; too power-ul; irreshtible. O'ver-pow'er-ing-ly, adv.
O'ver-praise' (-praise', p. t. (Cl. Overnrize, Super-RAISE.] To praise excessively or unduly.

O'ver-prais'ing, n. The act of praising unduly; ex-

O'ver-prais'ing, n. The act of praising unduly excessive praise.

O'ver-press' (-prés'), v. t.

1. To bear upon with irresistible force; to crush; to overwhelm.

2. To overcome by importunity.

O'ver-press'sure (-présh'ûr; 135), n. Excessive presure or urging.

London Athenseum.

O'ver-prize' (-priz'), v. t. [Cf. Ovenpraise.] To prize excessively; to overvalue.

O'ver-produc'tion (-pré-dük'shūn), n. Excessive preduction; supply beyond the demand.

J. S. Mill.

O'ver-prompt' (-présh'), a. Containing more alcohol than proof spirit; stronger than proof spirit; that is, containing more than 49.3 per cent by weight of alcohol.

O'ver-pro-por'tion (-pré-pře'shūn), v. t. To make of tog great proportion.

O'ver-pro-por tion (-pro-por snun), v. t. To make or too great proportion.

O'ver-proud' (-proud'), a. Exceedingly or unduly proud. "Over-provd of his victory."

O'ver-provd'dent (-prö-v'd-ent), a. Too provident.

O'ver-pro-voko' (-prö-vök'), v. t. To provoke excessions.

ely. Bp. Hall.

O'ver-quell' (-kwĕl'), v. t. To quell or subdue com-

O'ver-quell' (-kwël'), v. t. To quell or subdue completely. [R.]
O'ver-qui'et-ness (-kwi'et-ness), n. Too much quietness.
O'ver-rake' (-rāk'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overrakec'
[-rākt']; p. pr. & vb. n. Overraken] (\lambda aut.) To rake over, or sweep across, from end to end, as waves that break over a vessel anchored with head to the sen.
O'ver-rank' (-rānk'), a. Too rank or luxuriant.
O'ver-rate' (-rānk'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overraters; p. pr. & vb. n. Overratnen] To rate or value too highly.
O'ver-rate', n. An excessive rate. [R.] Massinger.
O'ver-reach' (-rāch'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overraeachelo (-rācht'), (Overratort (-rāt'), obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. Overreachelo (-rācht').
To reach above or beyond in any direction.

vb. n. Overreaching. J. A Common any direction.

2. To deceive, or get the better of, by artifice or cunning; to outwit; to cheat.

O'ver-reach', v. i. 1. To reach too far; as: (a) To strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or shoe of the forefoot; — said of horses. (b) (Naul.) To sail on one tack farther than is necessary.

2. To cheat by cunning or deception.

O'ver-reach' (ō'ver-rech'), n. The act of striking the eal of the fore foot with the toe of the hind foot; — said

O'ver-reach'er (-rēch'er), n. One who overreaches

O'ver-reach's (-redr'er), n. One who overreaches one who cheats; a cheat.
O'ver-read'(-red'), v. t. To read over, or peruse. Shak.
O'ver-read'y (-red'y), a. Too ready.—O'ver-read'1-ly (-1-ly), adv.—O'ver-read'-ness, n.
O'ver-reok'on (-rek'n), v. t. To reckon too highly.
O'ver-red'(-red'), v. t. To smear with red. [Obs.]
O'ver-re-fine' (-re-fin'), v. t. To refine too much.

O'ver-re-fine'ment (-neat), v. t. To refine too much.
O'ver-re-fine'ment (-neat), n. Excessive refinement.
O'ver-refine', refine'), v. t. To rent for too much.
O'ver-fine' (-rich'), a. Excessively rich.
O'ver-ride' (-rid'), v. t. [imp. Overrode (-rūd'); p.
p. Overrode (-rūd'), overrode, Overrode (-rūd'); p.
p. t. v. v. n. Overrode, [AS. oferridan.] 1. To
ride over or across; to ride upon; to trample down.
The carter overrided m with fig. by blis cert. Chauser.

The carter overridden with [i. e., bv] his cart. Chaucer 2. To suppress; to destroy; to supersede; to annul; as, one law overrides another; to override a veto.

3. To ride beyond; to pass; to outride. [Obs.]

I overrode him on the way.

4. To ride too much; to ride, as a horse, beyond its

strength.

O'ver-right'oous (-richis), a. Having too much rigging.
O'ver-right'oous (-richis), a. Excessively righteeus;
— usually implying hypocrisy.
O'ver-rig'd (-rij'd), a. Too rigid; too severe.
O'ver-rip'd (-rij'd), a. Too rigid; too severe.
O'ver-rip'd (-rip'), a. Matured to excess. Milton.
O'ver-rip'en (-rip'), v. t. To make too ripe. Shak.
O'ver-roust' (-röx'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
O'ver-roust' (-röx'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
O'ver-roust' (-röx'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
O'ver-roust' (-röx'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
O'ver-rule' (-rip'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
O'ver-rule' (-rip'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
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O'ver-rule' (-rip'), v. t. To roast too much. Shak.
O'ver-rule' (-rip'), v. t. Too rule' (-rip'), v. t. Too rule'

poses of men; the chairman overruled the point of order. These [difficulties] I had habitually overruled. F. W. Newman

These (difficulties) I had habitually overruled. F. W. Newman.

3. (Law) To supersede, reject, annul, or rule against; as, the plea, or the decision, was overruled by the court. O'ver-rule', v. i. To be superior or supreme in ruling or controlling; as, God rules and overrules. Shak. O'ver-rul'er (-r₁|'er), n. One who, or that which, controls, governs, or determines. Sir P. Sidney. O'ver-rul'ing, a. Exerting controlling power; as, an overruling Providence. — O'ver-rul'ing, 1y, ade.
O'ver-rul' (-rūl'), v. t. [imp. Overran (-rūl'); p. p. Overrun, p. pr. & vb. n. Overrunno.] 1. To run over; to grow or spread over in excess; to invade and occupy; to take possession of; as, the vine overran its trellis; the farm is overrum with witch grass.

Those barbarous nations that overran the world. Spenser.

Those harbarous nations that overran the world. Spenser. Those barbarous nations that overran the worth agreement.

2. To exceed in distance or speed of running; to go beyond or pass in running.

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and overran Cush.

2 Sam. xviii. 28.

3. To go beyond; to extend in part beyond; as, one uns another in length.

 $(T^m$ In machinery, a sliding piece is said to overrun its bearing when its forward end goes beyond it.

4. To abuse or oppress, as if by treading upon.

5. (Print.) (a) To carry over, or back, as type, from one line or page into the next after, or next before. (b) To extend the contents of (a line, column, or page) into

O'ver-run', v. i. 1. To run, pass, spread, or flow over or by something; to be beyond, or in excess.

or by something; to be beyond, or in excess.

Despised and trodden down of all that overran. Spenser.

2. (Print.) To extend beyond its due or desired longth; as, a line, or advertisement, overruns. Lovelace. O'ver-num'ner (-nër), n. One that overruns. Lovelace. O'ver-sat'u-rate (-săt'ū-rāt; 135), v. t. [Cl. Sufra-satua-rat To saturate to excess.

O'ver-say' (-sā'), v. t. To say over; to repeat. Ford.

O'ver-soont'ed (-sēnt'ēd), a. 1. Scented excessively.

2. Covered or concealed by a different odor. Fuller. O'ver-soru'pu-los'i-ty (-skry/pū-lōs'i-ty), n. Over-scrupulousness. rupulousness.
O'ver-scru'pu-lous (-skry/pū-lŭs), a. Scrupulous to

O'VET-SCRUPH-BORN (-SETH PR-USE), a. SCRUPHIOUS to excess.

O'VET-SCRU'PU-LOUS-MESS, n. The quality or state of being overscruphlous; excess of scruphlousiess.

O'VET-SCR' (-SC'), a. Heyond the sca; foreign.
O'VET-SCR' (-SC'), adv. Over the sca; abroad.
O'VET-SCR' (-SC'), n. To scarch all over.
O'VET-SCR' (-SC'), v. t. To scarch tall over.
O'VET-SCR' (-SC'), v. t. [imp. OVERSAW (-SR'); p. p.
OVERSEN (-SC'); p. pr. & v. t. n. OVERSEND. [AB.
O/ETRC' to survey, to despise. See OVER, and SEL.]

1. To superintond; to watch over; to direct; to look or see after; to overlook.
2. To omit or neglect seeing.
O'VET-SCC', v. t. To see too far or too much; hence, to be deceived. [Obs.]

72. To omit or negree.

O'vor-see, v. i. To see too far or or observed.

O'vor-see, v. i. To see too far or or observed.

The most expert gameaters may sometimes oversee. Fuller.

The most expert gameaters may sometimes oversee. Fuller.

Walpole Your partiality to me is much overseen, if you think me fit to correct your Latin. Walpole.

over-seer' (-aer' or -ae'c), n. One who oversees; as superintendent; a supervisor; as, an overseer of a mill; specifically, one of certain public officers; as, an overseer of the poor; an overseer of highways.

O'ver-seel' (-ael'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oversoll (-ael'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oversoll or a higher price than; to exceed in selling price.

Would oversell all Italy.

2. To sell beyond means of delivery. [Brokers' Cant] Oversold market (Brokers' Cunt), a market in which tocks or commodities have been sold "short" to such a extent that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

stocks or commodiums have the sense that it is difficult to obtain them for delivery.

O'ver-set' (ö'vēr-sēt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overset; p. pr. & vb. n. Oversetting.]

I. To turn or tip (anything) over from an upright, or a proper, position so that it lies upon its side or bottom upwards; to upset; as, to overset's chair, a coach, a ship, or a building. Dryden.

2. To cause to fall, or to fall; to subvert; to overthrow; as, to overset a government or a plot. Addison.

3. To fill too full. [Obs.] Howell.

O'ver-set', v. i. To turn, or to be turned, over; to be unset.

be upset. v. .. To thin, of the better than the very to be upset.

O'ver-set' (d'ver-set'), n. 1. An upsetting; overturn; overthrow; as, the overset of a carriage.

2. An excess; superfluity. [Obs.] "This overset of
wealth and pomp."

Bp. Burnet.
O'ver-shade' (shād'), v. t. [AS. ofersceadwian. See
Oven, and Shade, and cf. Ovenshadow.] To cover with
shade; to render dark or gloomy; to overshadow. Shade.
O'ver-shad'ow (shād's), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ovenshadowato (-dd); p. p. & v. b. n. Ovenshadowina.] [C. Ovenshade.] 1. To throw a shadow, or shade, over; to
darken; to obscure.

There was a cloud that overshadowed them. Mark ix. 7.

There was a cloud that overshadowed them. Mark ix. 7. 2. Fig.: To cover with a superior influence. Millon. O'ver-shad'ow-er (-er), n. One that throws a shade.

O'ver-shad'ow-er (-er), n. One that throws a shade, reshadow, over anything.
O'ver-shad'ow-y (-y), a. Overshadowing. [R.]
O'ver-shako' (-shink'), v. t. To shake over or away; of disperse, [Obs.]. ('haucer.
O'ver-shine' (-shin'), v. t. 1. To shine over or upon; Shuk.

2. To excel in shining; to outshine. Shak.
O'ver-shoe' (-shōo'), n. A shoe that is worn over another for protection from wet or for extra warmth; esp.,

other for protection from wet or for extra warmth; csp., an India-rubber shoe; a galoche.

O'ver-shoot' (-shōot'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ovenshor (-shōt') p. pr. & v. b. n. Ovenshootning.] 1. To shoot over or beyond. "Not to overshoot his game." South.

2. To pass swiftly over; to fly beyond.

3. To exceed; as, to overshoot the truth. Comper.

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far ; to assert too

To overshoot one's self, to venture too far; to assert too much.

O'ver-shoot', r. i. To fly beyond the mark. Collier.
O'ver-shot' (shōt'), a. From Overshoot, c. t.
Overshot wheel, a vertical water wheel, the circumference of which is covered with cavities or buckets, and which is turned by water which shoots over the top of it, filling the buckets on the farther side and acting chiefly by its weight.
O'ver-sight' (-sit'), n.
1. Watchful care; superintendence; general supervision.
2. An overlooking; an omission; an error.
Hooker.
3. Escape from an overlooked peril. [R.] "His fool-happy oversight."

Spenser.
Syn.—Superintendence; su-

Syn. - Superintendence: su-pervision; inspection; overlook-ing; inadvertence; neglect; mistake; error; omission.

O'ver-size' (-siz'), v. t. To surpass in size.
O'ver-size', v. t. To cover with viscid matter. [R.]
O'crsized with coagulate gore. Shak.

O'ver-skip' (-skip'), v. t. To skip or leap over; to reat with indifference.

Shak.

reat with indifference.

O'ver-skirt' (-sk&rt'), n. An upper skirt, shorter than the dress, and usually draped.

O'ver-slaugh' (-sly'), n. [D. overslag.] A bar in a viver: as, the overslaugh in the Hudson River. [Local, Bartlett.

er-slaugh', v. t. [D. overslaan.] To hinder

U.S.] Bartlett.

O'ver-slaugh', v. t. [D. overslaan.] To hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or an impediment; as, to overslaugh a bill in a legislative body; to overslaugh a military officer, that is, to hinder his promotion or employment. [Local Cant, U.S.]

O'ver-sleep' (.slip'), v. t. To sleep beyond; as, to oversleep one's self or one's usual hour of rising.

O'ver-sleep', v. i. To sleep too long.

O'ver-slide' (.slip'), v. t. To slide over or by.

O'ver-slide' (.slip'), v. t. To slide over or by.

O'ver-slide' (.slip'), v. t. To slide over or by.

O'ver-slop' (.slip'), v. t. To slip or slide over; to pass easily or carelessly beyond; to omit; to neglect; as, to overslip time or opportunity.

O'ver-slop' (.slo'), v. t. To render slow; to check; to curb. [Obs.]

O'ver-slow' (.slo'), v. t. To render slow; to check; to curb. [Obs.]

O'ver-slow', a. Too slow.

O'ver-slow', a superintendent.

2 (Sects Law) An umpire; a third arbiter, appointed when two arbiters, previously selected, disagree.

2. (Scots Law) An umpire; a third arouer, appointed when two arbiters, previously selected, disagree.

O'ver-snow' (ö', ér-snö'), v. t. To cover with snow, or as with snow. [Poetic]
O'ver-soon' (-sōōn'), adv. Too soon. Sir P. Sidney,
O'ver-sor'row (-sōr'rō), v. t. To grieve or afflict to

Million.

ccess. [Obs.]O'ver-soul' (-sol'), n. The all-containing soul. That unity, that oversoid, within which every man's particular being is contained and made one with all other. Imerson

O'ver-sow' (- $s\overline{o}'$), v. t. [AS ofersawan.] To sow here something has already been sown. [R.] His enemy came and oversowed cockle among the wheat.

Matt. xiii. 25 (Donay Version)

O'ver-span' (-spăn'), v. t. To reach or extend over. O'ver-speak' (-spāk'), v. t. & t. [AS. ofersprecan.] o exceed in speaking; to speak too much; to use too Beau. & Fl. many words.

O'ver-spin' (5'ver-spin'), v. t. To spin out to too great length; to protract unduly. W. Carturight.
O'ver-spread' (-spred'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OVER-SPREAD; p. pr. & vb. n. OVER-SPENDING.] [A. ofer-spread n.] To spread over; to cover; as, the deluge overspread the earth.

Chaucer.

Those nations of the North Which overspread the world. Drauton.

O'ver-spread', v. 4. To be spread or scattered over.
O'ver-spring' (-spring'), v. t. To spring or leap over.
O'ver-stand' (-stand'), v. t. To stand on the price or conditions of, so as to lose a sale; to lose by an extravagant price or hard conditions. [Obs.]
What madman would o'erstand his market twice? Dryden.

O'ver-stare' (-stâr'), v.t. To outstare. [Obs.] Shak.
O'ver-stare', v.t. To stare wildly. [Obs.] Ascham.
O'ver-state' (-stâr'), v.t. [imp. & p. p. Overstater),
p. pr. & vb. n. Overstating.] To state in too strong terms; to exaggerate.
O'ver-state'ment (-ment), n. An exaggerated state-

O'ver-state ment (-ment), n. An exaggerated statement or account. To the property (-stat'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overstayed (-stat') to take beyond the time or the limits of; as, to over-stay the appointed time.

O'ver-stay the appointed time.

Bp. Holl.
O'ver-stap' (-stap'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overstaped (-stap'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overstapping. [AB. oferstep-pan.] To stop over or beyond; to transgress. Shak.
O'ver-stock' (-stab'), n. Btock in excess. Taller.
O'ver-stock' v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overstocked (-stab'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overstocked a market with goods, or a farm with eattle.
O'ver-store' (-stap'), n. (Arch.) The clearstory, or upper story of a building.
O'ver-strain' (-stran'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Overstrain' (-stran'), p. pr. & vb. n. Overstrain' Over-strain' (-stran'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Overstrain' to otersdrain one's nerves.
O'ver-strain', v. t. To stretch or strain too much; as, over-strain', v. t. To stretch or straint on much; as, over-strain' (-stran'); n. adv. Too strain too much; as, over-strain' (-stran'); n. adv. Too strain to strictly.

O'ver-strain' (-stran'); n. adv. Too strain to strictly.
O'ver-strain' (-stran'), v. t. To overstrew. [Obs.] Shak.
O'ver-straw' (-stran'), v. t. To overstrew. [Obs.] Shak.

O'ver-strait'ly (-strāt'ly), adv. Too straitly or strictly.
Ols.]
O'ver-strait'ly (-strāt'ly), adv. Too straitly or strictly.
O'ver-straw' (-strāt'), v. t. To overstrow. [Obs.] Shuk.
O'ver-strict' (-strītk'), a. Excessively strict.
O'ver-strīte' (-strītk'), v. t. To stride over or beyond.
O'ver-strītko', -strītk'), v. t. To stritke beyond. [Obs.]
O'ver-strow' (-strāt'), v. t. See O'verstraw.
O'ver-stu'di-ous (-stlī'dl-ūs), a. Too studious.
O'ver-sum' (-sūm'), n. A sum or quantity over; surHotinshed.

O'ver-sum', n. A sum or quantity over; surplus. [Obs.] Holinshed.
O'ver-sup-ply' (.sdp-pli'), v. t. To supply in excess.
O'ver-sup-ply', n. An excessive supply.
A general oversupply or excess of all commodities. J. S. Mill.
O'ver-sure' (.shipt'), a. Excessively cure.
O'ver-swell' (.swell'), v. t. To bear away over.
O'ver-swell' (.swell'), v. t. & t. To swell or rise
above; to overflow. [It.]
O'vert (6'vert), a. [OF. overt, F. ouvert, p. p. of
OF. overir, F. ouverir, to open, of uncertain origin; cf. It.
aprire, Olt. also oprire, L. aperire to open, operire to
cover, deoperire to uncover. Perh. from L. aperire to
fluenced by F. couvert to cover. Cf. Aperient, Cover.]
1. Open to view; public; apparent; manifest.
Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. Bacon.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise. Bacon. 2. (Law) Not covert; open; public; manifest; as, an overt act of treason.

Macaulay.

Pert act of treason.

No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testiony of two witnesses to the same overfact, or on confession in the court.

Constitution of the U.S.

open court. Constitution of the U. S. EF In criminal law, an overt act is an open act done in pursuance and manifestation of a criminal design; the mere design or intent not being punishable without such act. In English law, market overt is an open market; a pound overt is an open, uncovered pound.

O'vertake (5'vertak'), v. l. [imp. Overtook (-tôók'); p. p. Overtaken (-tāk'n); p. pr. & vb. n. Overtakens.]

1. To come up with in a course, pursuit, progress, or motion; to catch up with.

Follow after the men; and when thou dost overtake them, say . . . Wherefore have ye rewarded evil for good. Gen. xliv. 4. He had him overtaken in his flight. Spenser.

2. To come upon from behind; to discover; to surprise; to capture; to overcome.

If a man be overtaken in a fault.

The winged vengeance overtake such children. Shak.

The winged vengeance overtake such children. Shak.

3. Hence, figuratively, in the past participle (overtaken), drunken. [Obs.] Holland.

O'ver-talk'(-tak'), v. i. To talk to excess. Millon.

O'ver-tazk'(-tak'), v. i. To task too heavily.

O'ver-te'di-ous (-t8'di-fis), a. Too tedious.

O'ver-te'di-ous (-t8'di-fis), v. i. To tedious.

O'ver-tempt'(-t8'mt'; 216), v. i. To tempt exceedingly, or beyond the power of resistance.

O'ver-throw'(-thro'), v. i. [imp. Over-threw (-three)'; p. p. Over-throw'(-thro'), p. p. over-throw'(-thro'), v. i. [imp. Over-threw (-three)'; p. p. Over-throw'(-thro'), v. i. [imp. Over-threw (-three)'; p. p. Over-throw'(-thro'), v. i. [imp. Over-threw (-three)'; p. p. Over-throw'(-thro'), v. i. [imp. Over-threw (-three)', v. i. [imp. Over-threw (-three)',

His wife overthrow the table.

2. To cause to fall or to fail; to subvert; to defeat; to make a ruin of; to destroy.

When the walls of Thebes he overthrew.

Dryden.

[Gloucester] that seeks to overthrow religion. Syn. — To demolish; overturn; prostrate; destroy; ruin; subvert; overcome; conquer; defeat; discomnt; vanquish; beat; rout.

Vandinin; best; rout.

O'ver-throw' (5'ver-thro'), n. 1. The act of over-throwing; the state of being overthrown; ruin.

Your sudden overthrow much ructh me. Spenser.

2. (a) (Baseball) The act of throwing a ball too high, as over a player's head. (b) (Cricket) A faulty return of the ball by a fielder, so that the striker makes an addi-

O'ver-thwart' (ö'ver-thwart'), a. 1. Having a transverse position; placed or situated across; hence, opposite.
"Our over-thwart neighbors."

2. Crossing in kind or disposition; perverse; adverse; opposing. "Over-thwart' humor."

O'ver-thwart', adv. Across; crosswise; transversely.
"Y'clenched over-thwart and endelong."

Chaucer.

O'ver-thwart', adv. Across; crosswise; transversely.
"Y'clenched overthwart and endelong." Chaucer.
O'ver-thwart', prep. Across; from side to side of.
"Huge trees overthwart one another." Millon.
O'ver-thwart', n. That which is overthwart; an adverse circumstance; opposition. [Obs.] Surrey.
O'ver-thwart', v. t. To cross; to oppose. [Obs.]
O'ver-thwart', v. d. In an overthwart manner; across; also, perversely. [Obs.] Peacham.
O'ver-thwart'ness, n. The state of being over-thwart; perversensess. [Obs.] Lord Herbert.
O'ver-till' (-till'), v. t. To till over; to overturn.
O'ver-time' (-tim'), n. Time beyond, or in excess of, a limit; ésp., extra working time.
O'ver-tire', v. t. To become too tired. Bp. Hall.
O'ver-tire', v. t. To overy or too high a title to.
O'ver-toil', v. t. To weary excessively; to exhaust.
Then dozed a while herself, but over-toiled.
U'ver-toil', v. t. To weary excessively; to exhaust.
Then dozed a while herself, but over-toiled.
U'ver-tone' (-tūn'), n. [A translation of G. oberton.
Son (ver-tone) Tows!

Then dozed a while herself, but overfolded By that day's grief and travel.

O'ver-tome' (+tōm'), n. [A translation of G. oberton. See O'ver, Tone.] (Mus.) One of the harmonics faintly heard with and above a tone as it dies away, produced by some aliquot portion of the vibrating string or column of air which yields the fundamental tone; one of the natural harmonic scale of tones, as the octave, twelfth, fifteenth, etc.; an aliquot or "partial" tone; a harmonic. See Harmonic, and Tone.

O'ver-top' (-tōp'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Overrorper (-tōp')'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overropeing.]

1. To rise above the top of; to exceed in height; to tower above. "To ortop old Pelion."

2. To go beyond; to transcend; to transgress.

It kings presume to overtop the law by which they reign, . . .

3. To make of less importance, or throw into the background, by superior excellence; to dwarf; to obscure.

O'ver-tow'er (-tou'er), v. t. To tower over or above.
O'ver-tow'er, v. i. To soar too high. [R.] Fuller.
O'ver-trade' (-trad'), v. i. To trade beyond one's capital; to buy goods beyond the means of paying for or selling them; to overstock the market.
O'ver-trad'ing (-trad'ng), n. The act or practice of buying goods beyond the means of payment; a glutting of the market.

O'ver-tread' (-tred'), v. t. [AS. ofertredan.] To tread

over or upon.

O'ver-trup' (-trip'), v. t. To trip over nimbly.
O'ver-trou'bled (-trib''ld), a. Excessively troubled.
O'ver-trou'ctrō'), v. t. To be too trustful or confident; to trust too nuch. [Obs.] Wyclif (! Cor. iv. 4).
O'ver-trust', v. t. & i. To trust too much. Ep. Hall.
O'ver-trust', v. t. & i. To trust too much. Ep. Hall.
O'ver-trust', v. t. & i. To wirt.
See Overtr.; P. ouver.
opening or aporture; a recoss; a chamber. [Obs.] Spenser.
"The cave's immost overture." Chapman.
2. Disclosure: discovery: revolation. [Obs.]

zer. "The cave's inmost overture.

2. Disclosure; discovery; revolation.

It was he That made the overture of thy treasons to us. 3. A proposal; an offer; a proposition formally submitted for consideration, acceptance, or rejection. "The great overture of the gospel."

4. (Mus.) A composition, for a full orchestra, designed as an introduction to an oratorio, opera, or ballet, or as an independent piece; — called in the lutter case a constant extent of the constant of the cons

O'ver-ture, v. f. To make an overture to; as, to over

O'ver-ture, v. f. To make an overture to; as, to over-ture a religious body on some subject. O'ver-turn' (6'ver-turn'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Over-turns o'-turnd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overrurning.] 1. To turn or throw from a basis, foundation, or position; to overset; as, to overturn a carriage or a building. 2. To subvert; to destroy; to overthrow. Millon. Syn.—To develope over theory. See Develope.

Syn. - To demolish; overthrow. See Demolish.

O'ver-turn', n. The act of overturning, or the state

O'ver-turn', n. The act of overturning, or the state of being overturned or subverted; overthrow; as, an overturn of parties.
O'ver-turn's-ble (-tûrn'à-b'1), a. Capable of being, or liable to be, overturned or subverted.
O'ver-turn's-(-tō), n. One who overturns.
O'ver-turn's-(-tō), v. t. See Overvuil.
O'ver-vul'(-tō'), v. t. See Overvuil.
O'ver-vul'(-tō'), v. t. See Overvuil.
O'ver-vul'(-tō'), v. t. See Overvuil.

O'ver-val'u-a'tion (-vāl'u-a'snun), ...
uation; overestimate.
O'ver-val'ue (-văl'ū), v. t. [imp. & p. p. OvervalUED (-ūd); p. pr. & vb. n. OvervalLucassively; to rate at too high a price.
Holyday.
Holyday.
H. Brooke.
Shak. To exceed in value. [R.]

2. To exceed in value. [R.]

O'ver veil' (-vzil'), v. t.

O'ver veil' (-vzil'), v. t.

To veil or cover. Shak.

O'ver veive' (-vvi), n. [Cf. Survey.] An inspection or overlooking. [Obs.]

O'ver veive' (-voil'), v. t.

To outvote; to outnumber Eikon Basilike.

O'ver-vote' (-vōt'), v. t. To outvote; to outnumber in votes given. [R.]

O'ver-walk' (-wgk'), v. t. To walk over or upon.

O'ver-wal' (-wgk'), v. t. To defeat. [Obs.] Warner.

O'ver-wal' (-wgk'), v. t. To overflow. Holinshed.

O'ver-walk' (-wgk'), v. t. To overflow. Holinshed.

O'ver-walk' (-wgk'), a. Wasted or worn out; consumed; spent. [Obs.]

O'ver-wear'ry (-we'ry), v. t. To weary too much, to thre out.

Dryden.

O'ver-weath'er (-we'th'er), v. t. To expose too long to the influence of the weather.

O'ver-wean' (-we'n'), v. t. [AS. oferweinins. See Oyen, and Wenn.] To think too highly or arrogantly; to regard one's own thinking or conclusions too highly; hence, to be egotistic, arrogant, or rash, in opinion; to think conceitedly; to presume.

They that overween,

And at thy growing virtues fret their spieen. Milton.

O'ver-ween'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who overweens.

[R.]

The conceits of a warmed or overweening brain. Lock.

O'ver-ween'ing, a. Unduly confident; arrogant; presumptuous; conceited. — O'ver-ween'ing-ly, adv. Milton. — O'ver-ween'ing-ness, n.

O'ver-weath' (5/věr-wčch'), v. t. 1. To watch too much.
2. To weary or crhaust by watching.
Dryden.
O'ver-weat' (wkhs'), v. t. To wax or grow too rapidly or too much.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To wax or grow too rapidly or too much.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To weat too much; to wear out.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To weary too much; to wear out.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To weary too much; to wear out.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To weary too much; to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To weary too much; to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. As. ofervierian.
Shak.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To keep to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpose too long to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpose too long to the influence of the weather.
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O'ver-weat' (vkh'), v. t. To cxpose too long to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpose too long to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpose too long to the influence of the weather.
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O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpose too long to the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpose to the influence of the influence of the weather.
O'ver-weat' (wkh'), v. t. To cxpos O'ver-whelm' (-hw&lm'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Over-whelm' (-hw&lm'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overwhelming.]

1. To cover over completely, as by a great wave; to overflow and bury beneath; to submerge; to ingulf; hence, figuratively, to immerse and bear down; to overpower; to crush; to bury; to oppress, engross, etc., overpower; to crush;

overpoweringly.

The sea overwhelmed their enemies. Ps. lxxviii. 53. Fearfulness and trembling are come upon me, and horror hath overwhelmed me.

Ps. lv. 5.

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them. Shak. I nough all the earth o'erwhelm them. Gaza yet stands; but all her sons are fallen, All in a moment overwhelmed and fallen. Milton

2. To project or impend over threateningly.

His lovering brows o'erwhelming his fair sight. Shak.

3. To cause to surround, or to cover. Papin.
O'ver-whelm'n. The act of overwhelming. [R.]
O'ver-whelm'ng. a. Overpowering; irresistible.
O'ver-whelm'ing-ly, adv.
O'ver-wind' (-wind'), v. t. To wind too tightly, as a spring, or too far, as a hoisting rope on a drum.
O'ver-wing' (-wing'), v. t. To outflank. [Obs.] Milton.
O'ver-wise' (-wing'), a. Too wise; affectedly wise.
O'ver-wise'ly, adv.
O'ver-wise'ngs, adv.
O'ver-wise'ly, adv.
O'ver-wise'ly, adv.
O'ver-word' (-wird'), v. t. To say in too many words;
to express verbosely. His louering brows o'erwhelming his fair sight.

express verbosely.

O'ver-work' (-wdrk'), v.t. [imp. & p. p. OVERWORKED (wurkt') or Overwrought' (-rat'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overwrought' (-rat'); p. pr. & vb. n. Overwrought (-rat'); p. pr. & vb.

to overwork a horse.
 To fill too full of work; to crowd with labor.

My days with toil are overwrought.

3. To decorate all over. 0/ver-work', v. i. To work too much, or beyond one's

O'ver-work', v. v. To work too mich, or beyond one's strength.
O'ver-work', n. Work in excess of the usual or stipulated time or quantity; extra work; also, excessive labor.
O'ver-work' (-worn'), p. p. & a. from Overwerr, v. t.
Worn out or subdued by toil; worn out so as to be trien.
O'ver-wrest' (-rest'), v. t. To wrest or force from the natural or proper position.
O'ver-wrest'le (-res''l), v. t. To subdue by wrestling.
[Obs.]
Spenser.

Obs.] Spenser.
O'ver-wrought' (-rat'), p. p. & a. from Overwork.
Wrought upon excessively; overworked; overexcited.
O'ver-zeal'ous (-zēl'), n. Excess of zeal. Fairfaz.
O'ver-zeal'ous (-zēl'), n. Too zealous.
O'vi-op'sule (-vi-kāp'sūl), n. [Ovum + capsule.]
1. (Anat.) The outer layer of a Graafian follicle.
2. (Zoöl.) Same as Oöthesa.
O'vi-oell' (-zēl'), n. [Ovum + cell.] (Zoöl.) One of the dilatations of the body wall of Bryozoa in which the ova sometimes undergo the first stages of their development. See Illust. of Chilostoma.
O-vic'u-lar (5-vik'ū-lēr), a. [L. ovum an egg.] (Biol.)
Of or pertaining to an egg.

o-votate in (o-votate); tell r. votate in No-sembling an egg in shape; egg-shaped; ovate; as, an ovoidal apple.

O'vota (ō'vota), n. A solid resembling an

O'VOLO (5'Vo-16), n. [It. ovolo, novolo, fr. L. ovum an egg. Cf. OVULE.] (Arch.) A round, convex molding. See Illust. of Column.

Illust. of COLUMN.

In Roman work it is
usually a quarter circle in section; in Greek work it is flatter, and is equivalent to the
echinus; that is, it has in section the elastic curve of the
shell of the sea urchin. In mediaval architecture it is
not distinguishable from the multitude of convex moldings, of all sections, which are used.

ings, of all sections, which are used.

O-vol'o-gy (5-völ'5-jÿ), n. [Ovum + Jogy. Cf. F. ovologie.] That branch of natural history which treats of the origin and functions of eggs.

O'vo-leas'ma (5'v-plāz'mā), n. [Ovum + plasma.]

(Biol.) Yolk; egg yolk.

O'vo-teas'tis (-tēs'tīs), n. [NL. See Ovum, and Tæstrīs.] (20±). An organ which produces both ova and spermatozoids; an hermaphrodite gland.

O'vo-'t-yip'a-rous (-t-\vip'a-rous), a. [Orum + vi-viparous: cf. F. ovorivipare.] (Biol.) Oviparous, but hatching the egg while it is within the body, as some fishes and reptiles.

O'vu-lar (5'v-lēr), a. (Biol.) Relating or belonging to an ovule; as, an ovular growth.

to an ovule; as, an ovular growth.

O'vu-la-ry (-la-ry), a. (Biol.) Pertaining to ovules.

O'vu-late (-lat), a. (Biol.) Containing an ovule or

O'vu-la'tion (-la'shun), n. (Physiol.) The formation of ova or eggs in the ovary, and the discharge of the same. In the manimalian female the discharge occurs during

menstruation.

O'vule (5'vūl), n. [Dim. of L. ovum an egg: of. F. ovule. Cf. Ovolo, Ovulus.] (Biol.) (a) The rudiment of a seed. It grows from a placenta, and consists of a soft nucleus within two delicate coatings. The attached base of the ovule is the hilum, the coatings are united with the nucleus at the chaluza, and their minute orifice is the foramen. (b) An ovum.

O'vu-lif'er-ous (5'vū-lif'er-ūs), a. [Ovule + -ferous.]

O'vu-lit'er-ous (ō'vū-lit'ēr-ūs), a. [Ovule + -ferous.]
(Riol.) Producing ovules.
O'vu-list (ō'vū-list), n. (Biol.) A believer in the theory called encasement theory), current during the last entury, that the egg was the real animal germ, and that at the time of fecundation the spermatozoa simply gave the impetus which caused the unfolding of the egg, in which all generations were inclosed one within the other. Also called ovist.
O'vu-lium (1\tim), n. | Ovum + -lite.] A fossil egg.
O'vu-lium (1\tim), n. | pl. Ovula (-i\tim), [RL. See Ovula (Biol.) An ovule.
O'vu-lium (5'vūm), n. | pl. L. Ovu (-v\tim), E. Ovums (-v\tim).

[L. an egg. See Oval.] 1. (Biol.) A more or less spherical and transparent mass of granular protoplann,

Ment. See Hair. of Chilostoma.

O-vic'u-lar (3-vik't-lâr), a. [L. orum an egg.] (Biol.)

Of or pertaining to an egg.

O'vi-gyst (ö'vi-sit), a. (Orum + cyst.] (Zoöl.) The pouch in which incubation takes place in some Tunicata.

O-vid'i-an (6-vid'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Latin poet Ovid; resembling the style of Ovid.

O'vi-du'oal (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

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O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviducal glands.

O'vi-duct (ö'vi-du'k'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to oviducts; es, oviduc

the germinal spot. The diameter of the ripe ovum in man and the domestic animals varies between 1-200 and 1-120 of an inch.

2. (Arch.) One of the series of egg-shaped ornaments

2. (Arch.) One of the series of egg-shaped ornaments into which the ovolo is often carved. Gwill.

Owah (ouch), n. See Ouch. [Obs.] Spener.

Owe (3), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Owah [3d], (Ouah (at) obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. Owing (5/ing).] [OE. oven, awen, aghen, to have, own, have (to do), honce, owe, AS. āgan to have; akin to G. eigen, a., own, icel. eiga to have, Dan. eie, Sw. āga, Goth. aigan, Skr. ic. v110. Cf. Ouah (v., 2d Own, Fraught.) 1. To possess; to have, as the rightful owner; to own. [Obs.]

Thou dost here usurp

Thou dost here usurp The name thou ow'st not.

2. To have or phases, as something derived or bestowed; to be obliged to ascribe (something to some source); to be indebted or obliged for; as, he owed his wealth to his father; he owed his victory to his licutential.

O deem thy fall not owed to man's decree.

3. Hence: To have or be under an obligation to restore, pay, or render (something) in return or compensation for something received; to be indebted in the sum of; as, the subject ours allegiance; the fortunate our assistance to the unfortunate.

The one ought five hundred pence, and the other fifty.

Bible (1551).

A son owes help and honor to his father. Owe was sometimes followed by an objective clause introduced by the infinitive. "Ye owen to incline and bow your heart."

Chaucer.

A. To have an obligation to (some one) on account of something done or received; to be indebted to; as, to owe the grocer for supplies, or a laborer for services.

Ow'el (5'81), a. [OF. oel, owel, iwel, ivel, F. égal, fr. L. acquatis.] (Law) Equal. [Obs.] Burrill.

Ow'el-ty (-ty), n. [OF. oelté, ivelte.] (Law) Equal.; iy; = sometimes written ovelty and ovealty. Burrill.

Ow'en (3'8n), a. [See Own.] Own. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Ow'en ite (3'8n-it), n. A follower of Robert Oveen, who tried to reorganize society on a socialistic basis, and established an industrial community on the Clyde, Scotland, and, later, a similar one in Indians.

O'wher' (3'hwar'), adv. [AS. āhwær.] Anywhere.
[Obs.] "It he found owher a good fellow." Chaucer.

Ow'ing (5'Ing), p. p. & a. [Used in a passive sense for owed (AS. āgen. See Own).] 1. Had or held under obligation of paying; due.

There is more owing her than is paid. Shak.

There is more owing her than is paid.

2. Had or experienced as a consequence, result, issue, etc.; ascribable; — with to; as, misfortunes are often owing to vices; his failure was owing to speculations.

Owl (oul), n. [AS. dle: akin to D. uil, OHG. ūwila, G. eule, Icel. ugla, Sw. ugla,
Dan. ugle.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any species of raptorial birds of the family Strigidæ. They have large aves and ears, and

have large eyes and ears, and a conspicuous circle of feath-ers around each eye. They are mostly nocturnal in their

habits.

To Some species have erectile tuits of feathers on the head. The feathers are soft and somewhat downy. The species are numerous. See Barn out, Harwing out, Eared out, Hauk out, Horned owl, Screech out, Snowy owt, under Barn, Burrowing, etc.

under Barn, Burrowing, etc.

The the Scriptures the owl is commonly associated with desolation; poets and story-tellers introduce it as a bird of ill omen. . . The Greeks and Romans made it the emblem of wisdom, and sacred to Minerva, — and indeed its large head and solemn eyes give it an air of wisdom.

Am. Cuc.

Great Gray Owl (Utula cinerea). Am. Cuc.



2. (Zoöl.) A variety of the domestic pigeon.

Owl mothey (Zool.), any one of several species of South American nocturnal monkeys of the genus Nyctipilhecus. They have very large eyes. Called also durukuli.—Owl moth (Zool.), a very large moth (Erebus strir). The expanse of its wings is overten inches.—Owl parrot (Zool.), the kakapo.—Sea owl (Zool.), the lumpfish.—Owl train, a cant name for certain railway trains whose run is in the nighttime.

Owl. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Owled (ould); p. pr. & vb. Owline.] 1. To pry about; to prowl. [Prov. Eng.] 2. To carry wool or sheep out of England. [Obs.] This was formerly illegal, and was done chiefly night.

3. Hence, to carry on any con-

3. Hence, to carry on any contraband trade. [Eng.]

Owl'er (-êr), n. [From OwL, v. t.] One who owls; esp., one who conveys contraband goods. See Owling, n. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Owl'er-y (-y), n.; pl. Owleans (-1z). An abode or a haunt of owls.

(-18). All stores of a monotonic owl.

Owl'et (-5t), n. [Dim. of owl.
Cl. Howler.] (Zobl.) A small owl; especially, the European species (Athene noctua), and the California fiammulated owlet (Memoral daminacolus).

Owist moth (Zoöl.), any noctuid (Megascops flammelus moth.



Owl'-eyed' (oul'id'), a. Having eyes like an owl's.
Owl'ing, n. [From Owl, v. i.] (O. Eng. Law) The
offense of transporting wool or sheep out of England
contrary to the statute formerly existing. Blackstone.
Owl'ism (-Iz'm), n. Affected wisdom; pompous duli-

Owllight' (- $\operatorname{lit'}$), n. Glimmering or imperfect light R.] R.

Owlight' (-lit'), n. Glimmering or imperfect light. Bp. Warburton.

Own (5n), v. t. [OE. unnen to grant, permit, be pleased with, AS. unnan to grant; akin to OS. giunnan, G. gönnen, Icel unna; of uncertain origin. This word has been confused with own to possess.] To grant; to acknowledge; to admit to be true; to confess; to recognize in a particular character; as, we own that we have forfeited your love.

The wakeful bloodhound rose, and shook his hide;
But his segacious eye an inmate owns. Keats.

Own, a. [OE. owen, awen, auen, aughen, AS. agen, p. p. of agan to possess; akin to OS. egan, G. & D. eigen, Icel eiginn, Sw. & Dan. egen. v110. See Owe.]

Belonging to; belonging exclusively or especially to; peculiar; — most frequently following a possessive pronoun, as my, our, thy, your, this, her, its, their, in order to emphasize or intensify the idea of property, peculiar interest, or exclusive ownership; as, my own father; my own composition; my own dea; at my own price. "No man was his own [i. e., no man was master of himself, or in possession of his sensos]." Shak.

To hold one's own, to keep or maintain one's possessions; to yield nothing; esp., to suifer no loss or disadvantage in a contest.

Own, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Owned (5nd.); p. pr. & vb.

Vantage in a contest.

Own, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Owned (5nd); p. pr. & v.
n. Ownino.] [O.E. ohnien, ahnien, A.S. agman, fr. agen
own, a. See Own, a.] To hold as property; to have
a legal or rightful title to; to be the proprietor or possensor of; to possess; as, to own a house.

Own'er (5n'0'r), n. One who owns; a rightful proprietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether
he is the possessor or not.

Shak.

prietor; one who has the legal or rightful title, whether he is the possessor or not.

Own'er-less, a. Without an owner.

Own'er-ship, n. The state of being an owner; the hight to own; exclusive right of possession; legal or just claim or title; proprietorship.

Owre (our), n. [AS. ār; akin to G. auerochs, OHG. ār, ūrohso, Icel. ārr.] (Zoōi.) The aurochs. [Obs.]

Owese (ouz),

Owese (ouz),

D. os. G. ochs, ochse, OHG. ohso, Icel. azī, Sw. & Dan. oze, Goth. aŭhsa, Skr. ukshan ox, bull; cf. Skr. uksh to sprinkle. V214. Cf. Humip, Aurochs.] (Zoōi.) The male of bovine quadrupeds, especially the domestic animal when castrated and grown to its full size, or nearly so. The word is also applied, as a general name, to arrows. so. The word is also applied, as a general name, to any species of bovine animals, male and female.

All sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field. Ps. viii. 7. All sheep and ozen, yea, and the beasts of the field. Ps. viii. 7.

**The Castrated male is called a steer until it attains its full growth, and then, an oz; but if castrated somewhat late in life, it is called a stay. The male, not castrated, is called a bull. These distinctions are well established in regard to domestic animals of this genus. When wild animals of this kind are spoken of, oz is often applied both to the male and the female. The name oz is never applied to the individual cow, or female, of the domestic kind. Ozen may comprehend both the male and the female.

domestic kind. Oxed may comprehend both the made and the female.

Grunting ox (Zoöl.), the yak. — Indian ox (Zoöl.) the zebu. — Javan ox (Zoöl.), the banteng. — Musk ox. (Zoöl.) See under Musk. — Ox bile. See Ox yall, below. — Ox gall, the fresh gall of the domestic ox; — used in the arts and in medicine. — Ox pith, ox marrow. [obs.] Marston. — Ox ray (Zoöl.), a very large ray (Diccrobatis Giorna:) of Southern Europe. It has a hornlike organ projecting forward from each pectoral fin. It sometimes becomes twenty feet long and twenty-eight feet broad, and weights over a ton. Called also sea devil. — To have the black ox tread on one's foot, to be unfortunate; to know what sorrow is (because black oxen were sacrificed to Pluto). Leigh Hunt.

Oxionital (Skrifford) a. (Chem.) See Oxygorn.

Zeigh Hunt.

Ox'ac'id (öks'äs'id), n. (Chem.) See Oxyacin.
Ox'ac'id (öks'äs'id), n. [From Alloxan, by transposition of letters.] (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous substance (C₈N₃H₉O₈) obtained from alloxan (or when urea is fused with ethyl oxamate), as a stable white crystalline powder; — called also oxaluramide.

Ox'a-lan'tin (-län'tin), n. [From Alloxantin, by transposition of letters.] (Chem.) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance (C₈H₈N₉O₈) obtained by the reduction of parabanic acid; — called also leucoturic acid.
Ox'a-late (-lät), n. [Cf. F. oxalate. See Oxalic.] (Chem.) A salt of oxalic acid.
Ox-a'l-eth'yl-ine (öks-ä'd-hid), n. [Oxalic + aldehyde.] (Chem.) Same as Glyoxal.
Ox'al-eth'yl-ine (öks'ä'd-th'l') no -En), n. [Oxalic + chyl+-ine.] A polsonous nitrogenous base (C₆H₁₀N₂)

Uxal-etn'yl-me (oks-a-thr)l-m or -en), n. [Vzzaic + ethyl +-inc.] A poisonous nitrogenous base (C₀H₁₀N₂) obtained indirectly from oxamide as a thick transparent oil which has a strong narcotic odor, and a physiological action resembling that of atropine. It is probably

logical action resembling that of atropine. It is probably related to pyridine.

Ox.al/10 (She-M/Tk), a. [From Oxalis: cf. B. oza-lique.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or contained in, sorrel, or oxalis; specifically, designating an acid found in, and characteristic of, oxalis, and also certain plants of the Buckwhest family.

ortain plants of the Buckwheat family.

Oxalic scid (Chem.), a dibasic scid, existing combined in oxalis as an acid potassium oxalate, and in many plant tissues as the calcium oxalate. It is prepared on a large scale, by the action of fused caustic soda or potash on sawdust, as a white crystalline substance, which has a strong acid taste, and is poisonous in large doses. It is used in dyeing, calico printing, bleaching flax and straw, the preparation of formic acid, and in salte of lemon for removing ink stains, mold, etc.

Ox'a-line (Oks'a-lin or -len), n. [Glyozal + -ine.] (Chem.) See GLYOXALINE.

Ox's lis (öke's-lis), n. [L., a kind of sorrel, Gr. béals, fr. bés sharp, pungent, acid.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, mostly herbs, with acid-tasting trifoliolate or multifoliolate leaves; — called also wood sorrel.
Ox's-lite (-lit), n. (Min.) A yellow mineral consisting of oxalste of iron.
Ox's-lur-am'ide (öke's-lūr-im''d or -id), n. [Oxalurio + amids.] (Chem.) Sams as Oxalan.
Ox's-lur'ate (-it), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxaluric acid.
Ox's-lur'io (-ix), a. [Oxaly+ ures.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid, related to the ureids, and obtained from parabanic acid as a white silky crystalline substance.
Ox's-lyl (öke's-lit), n. [Oxalic+-yl.] (Chem.) (a) A hydrocarbon radical (CyO₂) regarded as a residue of oxalic acid and occurring in derivatives of it. (b) An old name for carboxyl.
Ox-am'ate(-im'at), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxamic acid.
Ox's-meth'ane (öke's-litih), n. [Oxamic + dhyl.] (Chem.) Ethyl oxamate, obtained as a white scaly crystilline powder.

(Chem.) Ethyl oxamate, obtained as a white scaly crystalline powder,

talline powder.

Ox's meth'yl-ane (-Il-an), n. [Oxamic + methyl.]
(Chem.) Methyl oxamate, obtained as a pearly white crystalline substance.

Ox-am'lo (ôks-ām'lk), a. [Oxalic + amido.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (NH₂,C₃O₂,HO) obtained as a fine crystalline powder, intermediate between oxalic acid and oxamide. Its ammonium salt is obtained by boiling oxamide with ammonia.

Ox-am'lde ('Id or -id), n. [Oxalic + amide.] (Chem.) A white crystalline neutral substance (C₂O₃(NH₂)₂) obtained by treating ethyl oxalate with ammonia. It is the acid amide of oxalic acid. Formerly called also oxalamide.

Ox-am'l-dine (öks-am'l-din or -den), n. [Oxygen + amido + -ine.] (Chem.) One of a series of bases containing the amido and the isonitroso groups united to the

same arbon atom.

Ox'a-mi-am'ide (Sks'a-n'i-am'id or -id), n. [Oxan-tile + amide.] (Chem.) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance, obtained indirectly by the action of cyanogen on aniline, and regarded as an anilide of oxamic acid; — called also phenyl oxamide.

Ox-an'i-late (Oks-an'i-lat), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxamide.

Oxan'i-late (6ks-kn'i-lat), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxanilia acid.
Oxan-il'lo (6ks-kn'i-lit), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxanilia acid.
Oxan-il'lo (6ks-kn'i-lit), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxanilia acid.
Oxan-il'lo (6ks-kn'i-lit), n. (Oxalic + aniline.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, oxalic acid and aniline; -used to designate an acid obtained in white crystalline scales by heating these substances together.
Ox-n'i-lide (6ks-kn'i-lid or-lid), n. (Oxalic + aniline + amide.) (Chem.) A white crystalline substance, resembling oxanilamide, obtained by heating aniline oxalate, and regarded as a double anilide of oxalic acid; - called also diphenyl oxamide.
Ox'bane' (5ks-kn'i), n. (Bot.) A poisonous bulbous plant (Buphane toricuria) of the Cape of Good Hope.
Ox'bird' (-bërd'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The dunlin. (b) The sanderling. (c) An African weaver bird (Textor alector).
Ox'biver (6ks-bit/ēr), n. (Zoöl.) The cow blackbird.
(Local, U. S.)
Ox'bow' (-lō'), n. A frame of wood, bent into the shape of the letter U, and embracing an ox's neck as a kind of collar, the upper ends passing through the bar of the yoke; also, anything so shaped, as a bend in a river.
Ox'eye' (-l'), n. [Ox+eye.] 1. (Bot.) (a) The oxeye daisy. See under Daisy. (b) The corn camonile (Anthemis arvensis). (c) A genus of composite plants (Buphthalmum) with large yellow flowers.
2. (Zoöl.) (a) A timonuse, especially the great titmouse (Parus major) and the blue titmouse (P. carnelus). [Prov. Eng.] (b) The dunlin. (c) A fish; the bogue, or box.
Oxesping oxes (Bot.), a West Indian composite plant (Wedelia carnosa).— Besaide oxeye (Bot.), a West Indian

Creeping oxeys (Bot.), a West Indian composite plant (Wedclia curnosa).—Seaside oxeys (Bot.), a West Indian composite shrub (Borrichia arborescens).

Ox'-eyed' (-id'), a. Having large, full eyes, like those

of an ox.

Ox'fly' (-fii'), n. (Zoöl.) The gadfly of cattle.

Ox'ford (ôke'fêrd), a. Of or pertaining to the city or university of Oxford, England.

Oxford movement. See Tractarianism.—Oxford School, a name given to those members of the Church of England who adopted the theology of the so-called Oxford "Tracts for the Times," issued during the period 1831-1841. Shipley.—Oxford tie, a kind of shoe, laced on the instep, and usually covering the foot nearly to the ankle.

Or'gang' (gang'), n. [Ox + gang, n., 1.] (O. Eng. Law) See Bovarr.
Or'gang' (gād'), n. A goad for driving oxen.
Or'head' (-bād'), n. [Of. Hogsiran.] Literally, the head of an ox (emblem of cuckoldom); hence, a dolt; a

blockhead.

Dost make a mummer of me, oxhead f

blockhead.

Dost make a mummer of me, oxhead f Marston.

Ox'heal' (-hāl'), n. (Bot.) Same as Brar's-root.

Ox'heal' (-hāl'), n. A large heart-shaped cherry, either black, red, or white.

Ox'hide' (-hāl'), n. I. The skin of an ox, or leather made from it.

2. (O. Eng. Law) A measure of land. See 3d Hide.

Ox'hide' (o'hāl'), n. (Chem.) See Oxide.

Ox'hide. hil'l-ty (öks'ī-dā-bl']-ty), n. [Of. F. oxydable.]

Ox'l-da-hil'(b'sy'd), n. (Chem.) Ge. (Ch. F. oxydable.]

Capable of being converted into an oxide.

Ox'l-da-hie (öks'ī-dā-bl), a. [Of. F. oxydable.]

Capable of being converted into an oxide.

Ox'l-da'tet (-dā', v. t. [inp. & p. p. Oxidate.]

(-dā'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Oxidatino.] [Ch. F. oxyder.

See Oxid. (Chem.) To oxidize. [Ob.]

Ox'l-da'ton (-dā'shin), n. [Of. F. oxidation.] (Chem.)

The act or process of oxidizing, or the state or result of being oxidized.

Ox'l-da'tor (öks'l-dā'tēr), n. 1. An oxidizer. [Obs.]

2. A contrivance for causing a current of air to impinge on the flame of the Argand lamp; — called slao oxygenator.

Oz'ide (öks'id or -id), n. [F. ozygène oxygen + acide acid: cf. F. ozyde. The French word was correctly apelt ozide, till about the year 1840, when, in ignorance or forgetiuness of the true history and composition of the word, the orthography was changed to make it represent the v of Gr. ôf's, from which it was supposed to be directly derived.] (Chem.) A binary compound of oxygen with an atom or radical, or a compound which is regarded as binary; as, iron ozide, ethyl ozide, nitrogen ozide, etc.

oxide, etc.

The chemical nomenclature adopted by Guyton de Morveau, Lavoisier, and their associates, the term oxides was made to include all compounds of oxygen which had no acid (F. acide) properties, as contrasted with the acids, all of which were at that time supposed to contain oxygen. The orthography oxyde, oxyd, etc., was afterwards introduced in ignorance or disregard of the true etymology, but these forms are now obsolete in English. The spelling oxid is not common.

Ox'i-di'za-ble (ŏka'ĭ-di'zà-b'l), a. Capable of being

oxidized: (diz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oxidized (dizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Oxidized); (Chem. To combine with oxygen, or subject to the action of oxygen, or of an oxidizing agent. Specifically: (a) To combine with oxygen or with more oxygen; to add oxygen to; as, to oxidize nitrous acid so as to form nitric acid. (b) To remove hydrogen from (anything), as by the action of oxygen; as, to oxidize alcohol so as to form aldehyde. (c) To subject to the action of oxygen or of an oxidizing agent, so as to bring to a higher grade, as an -ous compound to an -ic compound; as, to oxidize mercurus chloride to mercuric chloride.

The certain cases to oxidize is identical with to acidity; for, in nearly all cases, the more oxygen a substance contains the more nearly does it approximate to acid qualities; thus, by oxidation many elements, as sulphur, nitrogen, carbon, chromium, manganese, etc., pass into compounds which are acid anhydrides, and thus practically in the acid state.

Ox'1-dize'ment (-ment), n. Oxidation. [R.]
Ox'1-dize' ment (-dizer), n. (Chem.) An agent employed n oxidation, or which facilitates or brings about combination with oxygen; as, nitric acid, chlorine, bromine,

or storme, or strong oxidizers.

Ox.id'u-la'ted (öks-Yd'ū-lā'tēd), a. (Chem.) Existing in the state of a protoxide; — said of an oxide. [R.]

Ox'ime (öks'in or-ēm), n. (Chem.) One of a series of isonitroso derivatives obtained by the action of hy-

of isonitrose derivatives obtained by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes or ketones.

Ox.in.'00. (öks-in'döl), n. [Oxygen + indol.] (Chem.)

A white crystalline nitrogenous substance (C₅H,NO) of the indol group, obtained by the reduction of dioxindol. It is a so-called lactam compound.

Ox'i-0d'io (öks-i-5d'ik), a. [Oxy-(a) + iodic.] (Chem.)

Pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds of iodine and oxygen.

Ox'iks (öks'ik'), a. Characteristic of, or like, an ox.
Ox'ily (öks'ilp'), n. [AS. oxanslyppe. See Ox, and Cowslip.] (Bot.) The great cowalip (Primula veris, var. elatior).

Ox'o-nate (-t-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.

Cowslip.] (Boi.) The great cowslip (Primula veris, varelation).

Ox'onate (-ō-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of oxonic acid.
Ox'o'ni-an (oks-ō'ni-an), a. Of or relating to the city or the university of Oxford, England. Macaulay.
Ox-o'ni-an, n. A student or graduate of Oxford University, in England.
Ox-on'io (oks-ōn'Ik), a. [Prob. glyozalic + carbonic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a complex nitrogenous acid (CHen.) Qo') not known in the free state, but obtained, in combination with its salts, by a slow oxidation of uric acid, to which it is related.
Ox'pock'er (oks-pōk'o'), n. (Zoöl.) An African bird of the genus Buphaga; the beefeater.
Ox'aboe' (-sloō'), n. As hose for oxen, consisting of a flat piece of iron nailed to the hoof.
Ox'tor (öks'tör), n. [As ōhta] The armpit; also, the arm. [Prov. Eng. & Scol.]
Ox'ongue' (öks'tüng'), n. (Bot.) A name given to several plants, from the shape and roughness of their leaves; as, Anchusa officinatis, a kind of bugloss, and Helminthia echioides, both European herbs.
Ox'y. (öks'l-). (Chem.) A prefix, also used adjectively, designating; (a) A compound containing oxygen.
(b) A compound containing the hydroxyty group, more properly designated by hydroxy. Bee Hydroxy.
Oxy acid. See Oxyacid (blow).

properly designated by hydroxy. See Hydroxy.

Oxy acid. See Oxyacid (below).

Oxy-a-ob'tic (-A-sö't'lk or -söt'lk), a. [Oxy-(b) + acetic.] (Chem.) Hydroxyacetic; designating an acid called also glycolic acid.

Oxy-ac'ld (-äs'id), n. [Oxy- (a) + acid.] (Chem.) An acid containing oxygen, as chloric acid or sulphuric acid; - contrasted with the hydracids, which contain no oxygen, as hydrochloric acid. See Acro, and Hydroxy.

Oxy-ammo'ni-a (-äm-mö'ni-a), n. [Oxy- (b) + ammonia.] (Chem.) Bame as Hydroxytamine.

Oxy-ben'zene (-bēn'zēn or -bēn-zēn'), n. [Oxy- (b) + benzeic.]

Oxy-ben'zene (-bēn'zēn'k), a. [Oxy- (b) + benzeic.]

(Chem.) Hydroxy benzene. Same as Phenol.

Oxy-ben-zo'lc (-bēn-zō'lk), a. [Oxy- (b) + benzeic.]

(Chem.) Hydroxybenzo(c; pertaining to, or designating, any one of several hydroxyl derivatives of benzoic acid, of which the commonest is salicylic acid.

(Oxy-ben'yr'la (-bō-tīr'lk), a. [Oxy- (a) + bromic.]

(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, certain compounds of oxygen and bromine.

Oxy-bu-tyr'la (-bō-tīr'lk), a. [Oxy- (b) + butyric.]

(Chem.) Hydroxybutyric; designating any one of a group of metameric acids (CaHc,OH.CO,H).

Oxy-cal'da-lin (-kik'sī-līn), a. [Oxy- (a) + cal-cium.] Of or pertaining to oxygen and calcium; as, the oxycalcium light. See Drummond Light.

Oxy-cal'da-lin (-kik'sī-līn), a. [Oxy- (a) + chloric.]

Oxy-cal'da-lin (-ka'prō'lk), a. (Oxem.) See Leucic.

Oxy-cal'orific (-kiō'rīk), a. [Oxy- (a) + chloric.]

(Chem.) (a) Of, pertaining to, or designating in general, certain compounds containing oxygen and chlorine.

(b) Formerly designating an acid now called perchloric acid. See Perchloric.

Oz'y-chlo'ride (öke'l-klö'rid or -rid), n. [Oxy- (a)

acid. See Perchloric.

Oxy-chloride (öks'l-klö'rld or -rid), n. [Oxy- (a) + chloride.] (Chem.) A ternary compound of oxygen and chlorine; as, plumble oxychloride.

Oxy-oxide (öks'l-krāt), n. [Gr. dévegarov; dévis acid + kspawwat to mix: cf. F. oxycrat.] (Med.) A mixture of water and vinogar.

Oxy-oxymene (-si'mēn), n. [Oxy- (b) + cymene.] (Chem.) Hydroxy cymene. Same as Carvacnol.

Oxy-gen (öks'l-jēn), n. [F. oxygêne, from Gr. dévesharp, acid + root of yéverðat to be born. So called because originally supposed to be an essential part of every acid.] 1. (Chem.) A colorless, tasteless, odorless, gaseous element occurring in the free state in the atmosphere, of which it forms about 23 per cent by weight and about 21 per cent by volume, being slightly heavier than nitrogen. Symbol O. Atomic weight 15.96.

The cocurs combined in immense quantities, forming eight ninths by weight of water, and probably one half by weight of the entire solid crust of the globe, being an ingredient of silica, the silicates, sulphates, carbonates, nitrates, etc. Oxygen combines with all elements except fluorine), forming oxides, bases, oxyacid anhydrides, etc., the process in general being called oxidation, of which combustion is only an intense modification. At ordinary temperatures with most substances it is moderately active, but at higher temperatures it is one of the most violent and powerful chemical agents known. It is indispensable in respiration, and in general is the most universally active atted by heating potassium chlorate. This element (called dephlogisticated air by Priestley) was named oxygen by Lavoisier because he supposed it to

prepared in the pure state by heating potassium chlorate. This element (called dephlogisticated air by Priestley) was named oxygen by Lavoisier because he supposed it to be a constituent of all acids. This is not so in the case of a very few acids (as hydrochloric, hydrochoric, hydrochoric, check, but these do contain elements analogous to oxygen in property and action. Moreover, the fact that most elements approach the nearer to acid qualities in proportion as they are combined with more oxygen, shows the great accuracy and breadth of Lavoisier's conception of its nature.

2 Chlorian used in bleaching. I Manufacturing acoust.

Shows the great accuracy and breadth of Lavoisier's conception of its nature.

2. Chlorine used in bleaching. [Manufacturing name]
Ox'y-gen-ate(-\bar{a}t, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oxygenatre)
(-\bar{a}'t\bar{d}d), p. pr. & vb. n. Oxygenatine (\bar{a}'t\bar{d}n),] [Cf. F. oxygéner.] (Chem.) To unite, or cause to combine, with oxygen; to treat with oxygen; to oxidize; us, oxygenated water (hydrogen dioxide).
Ox'y-gen-a'tlon (-\bar{a}'s\bar{n}\bar{n}), n. [Cf. F. oxygénation.]
(Chem.) The act or process of combining or of treating with oxygen; oxidation.
Ox'y-gen-a'tlon (\bar{a}'s\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}), n. An oxidizer.
Ox'y-gen-a'tor (\bar{s}'s'-\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{a}'t\bar{n}'), n. An oxidizer.
Ox'y-gen'10 (-\bar{s}'\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}), n. [NL.] (Chem.) The technical name of oxygen. [R.]
Ox'y-gen'12a-ble (-\bar{s}\bar{n}\bar{n}'\bar{n}\bar{n}\bar{n}), a. (Chem.) Oxidizable.

Oz'y-gen-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Oxygenized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Oxygenizing (-izing).] (Chem.) To oxidize.

Ox'y-gen-ize/ment (-ment), n. Oxidation.
Ox-yg'e-nous (δks-1)'δ-nūs), α. Oxygenic.
Ox'y-gon (δks'1-gōn), n. [Gr. δξύς sharp + γωνία an angle: cf. F. oxygone.] (Geom.) A triangle having three acuta angles.

Ox'y-gon (Sks'l-gön), n. [Gr. δξύς sharp + γωρία an angle: cf. F. oxygone.] (Geom.) A triangle having three acute angles.

Ox-yg'o-nal (Oks-'g'ō-nal), a. Having acute an Ox'y-go'ni-al (Oks-'l-gö'ni-al), gies. Barlow.
Ox'y-habm'a-oy'a-nin (hōm'ā-si'ā-nin or -hō'mā-), n. [Oxy-(a) + kæmacyanin, hæmocyanin.] (Physiol. Chem.) See Hæmacyanin, hæmocyanin.] (Physiol. Chem.) See Hæmocyanin.] (Ox'y-habm'o-glo'bin (-hōm'ō-glō'bin or -hō'mō-), n. Ox'y-habm'o-glo'bin (-hōm'ō-glō'bin or -hō'mō-), n. Ox'y-hom'o-glo'bin (-hōm'ō-glō'bin or -hō'mō-), n. Ox'y-hy'dro-gen (-hi'drō-jōn), a. [Oxy-(a) + hydro-gen.] (Chem.) Ose Hæmocyaning to a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen; as, oxyhydrogen gas.
Ox'y-mel (Oks'I-mōl), n. [L. oxymeli, Gr. δξύμελι; δξύς acid + μέλι honey.] (Med.) A mixture of honey, water, vinegar, and spice, boiled to a sirup. Sir T. Elyot. Ox'y-meth'yl-ene (-mō'rōn), n. [Oxy- (a) + methylene.] (Chem.) Formic aldehyde, regarded as a methylene derivative.

| Ox'y-meth'yl-ene (-mō'rōn), n. [NL., fr. Gr. δξύμωρον, fr. δξύμωρον pointedly foolish; δξύς sharp + μωρός foolish.] (Ihet.) A figure in which an epithet of a c-ntrary signification is added to a word; e. g., cruel kindness; laborious idleness.
Ox'y-mu'ri-ate (-mū'rī-āt), n. (Old Chem.) A salt of the supposed oxymuriatic acid; a chloride.
Oxymu'ri-ate (-mū'rī-āt), n. (Old Chem.) A salt of the supposed oxymuriatic acid; a chloride.
Oxymu'ri-ate (-mū'rī-āt), n. (Orymu'ri-āt) or consisting of, oxygen and muriatic acid, that is, hydrochloric acid. [Archaic]
Oxymuritate od lac, chlorine, formerly so called on the supposition that it was a compound of oxygen and muriatic acid, [Obs.]

Oxymurlatic acid, chlorine, formerly so called on the upposition that it was a compound of oxygen and muri-

Ox'y-neu'rine (-nu'rin or -ren), n. (Chem.) See Br-

Oxym'tic (öks-In/tik), a. [Gr. δξύνειν to make acid.] (Physiol.) Acid; producing acid; — applied especially to certain glands and cells in the stomach.

|| Ox'y-o'pl.a. (öks'l-ö'pl.a.), |n. [NL. oxyopia, from Ox'y-o'py (öks'l-ö'py), | Gr. δξύς sharp + δψω sight.] (Med.) Excessive acuteness of sight.

Ox'y-phe'nio (-tē'n'ik), a. [Oxy- (b) + phenol.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, the phenol formerly called oxyphenic acid, and now oxyphenol and pyrocatechin. See Pyrocatzonin.

pyrocatechin. See Pyrocatzchin.
Oz'y-phe'nol (öks'i-fö'nöl), n. (Chem.) A phenol,

CoH4(OH)2, produced by the distillation of catechin; -

C_aH₁(OH)₂, produced by the distillation of catechin;—called also oryphenic arid, and now pyrocatechin.

Ox-ph'o-my (δka-1t'δ-ny), n. [Gr. δεὐς sharp + φωνή voice.] Acuteness or shrillness of voice.

Ox'y-quinoline; O(δkar'l-kw'nt'δ-lin or -lōn), n. [Ory-(b) + quinoline;] (Chem.) Hydroxy quinoline; a phenoi derivative of quinoline, — called also carbostyrii.

Ox'y-rhyn'ohs. (-rig'kā), n. pl. [NL. fr. Gr. δεὐς sharp + μὐχχος smout.] (Zööl.) The maloid crabs.

Oz-yr'tho-dine (δka-1rrh-din), n. [Gr. δεὐροδωνον (sc. δλαιον); δεὐς said + μόδωνος made of roses, μόδον rose.] (Med.) A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

Royer (8c. δλαιον); όξιν acid + ρόδινος made of roses, ρόδον rose.] (Med.) A mixture of two parts of the oil of roses with one of the vinegar of roses.

Ox'y-sal' (δkν'-sal'), n. [Oxy- (n) + salt.] (Chem.) A salt of an oxyacid, as a sulphate.

Oz'y-sul'phide (-sūl'l'id or -līd), n. (Chem.) A ternary compound of oxygen and sulphur.

Ox'y-sul'phinet (-sūl'lū-rēt), n. (Chem.) An oxysulphide. [Obsolescent]

Ox'y-too'lo (-tōs''lk), a. [Gr. ὁξις sharp, quick + τόκος birth.] (Med.) Promoting uterine contractions, or parturition.—n. An oxytocic medicine or agent.

Ox'y-tol'u-ene (-tōi'ū-ēn), n. [Oxy- (a) + toluene.]

One of three hydroxy derivatives of toluene, called the cresols. See Carson.

Ox'y-tone (δκε'1-tōn), a. [Gr. ὁξύτονος; ὁξις sharp + τόνος tone.] Having an acute sound; (Gr. Gram.), having an acute accent on the last syllable.

Ox'y-tone, n. 1. An acute sound.

2. (Gr. Gram.) A word having the acute accent on the last syllable.

the last syllable.

the last syllable.

Ox'y-ton'fo-al (-ton'T-kal), a. (Gr. Gram.) Oxytone.

O'yor (5'yōr), n. [Anglo F., a hearing, from OF. oūr, F. ouūr, to hear, L. audire. Bee Audhell. (Law) A hearing or an inspection, as of a deed, bond, sto., as when

nearing or an inspection, as or a deed, bond, etc., as when a defendant in court prays oyer of a writing. Blackstone.

Oyer and terminer (Law), a term used in England in commissions directed to judges of assize about to hold court, directing them to hear and determine cases brought before them. In the U. S. the phrase is used to designate certain criminal courts.

certain criminal courts.

O'yez' (5'yēw'; 277), interf. [Anglo-F. oyez hear ye. See O'yez.] Hear; attend; — a term used by oriers of courts to secure silence before making a proclamation. It is repeated three times. [Written also oyez.]

Oy'let (oi'lēt), n. [See EYRLET.] 1. See EYRLET.

2. (Arch.) Same as OLLET.
Oy'noum (oi'nōon), n. Onion. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Oy'soum (oi'nōon), n. [Ob. oistre, F. huitre, L. ostrea, ostreum, Gr. ōoryaon; prob. akin to òoriov bone, the cystor being so named from its shell. Cf. Osszous, OSTRACIZE.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea.

marine bivaive monues of the genus Ostrea. They are usually found adhering to rocks or other fixed objects in shallow water along the seacoasts, or in brackish wa-ter in the mouths of rivers. The common European oyster (Ostrea edulis), and the



Oyster with the Upper Lobe of Mantle removed. a Muscle; b Gills tee' Mantle; d Palpi; e Month; h Anus; i Intes-tine; l Liver.

ter (Ostrea educits), and the Mantle removed. a Muscle: American oyster (Ostrea Virginiana), are the most important species.

2. A name popularly given to the delicate morsel contained in a small cavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

2. A name popularly given to the delicate morsel contained in a small cavity of the bone on each side of the lower part of the back of a fowl.

Fresh-water oyster (Zööl.), any species of the genus Etherica, and allied genera, found in rivers of Africa and South America. They are irregular in form, and attach themselves to rocks like oysters, but they have a pearly interior, and are allied to the fresh-water mussels.— Oyster bed, a breeding place for oysters; a place in a tidal rivor or other water on or near the seashore, where oysters are deposited to grow and fattan for market. See 1st Scale, n.— Oyster catcher (Zööl.), any one of soveral species of wading birds of the genus Hamalopus, which frequent seashores and feed upon shellflah. The Europe, and the California, or black, oyster catcher (H. Buchmani) are the best known.— Oyster catcher dredge, a rake or small dragnet for bringing up oysters from the both of the sea.— Oyster from the both of the sea.— Oyster fab. (Zoöl.) and Asis (Meriensia marritima), the fresh leaves of which have a strong flavor of oysters.— Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.), the shell of an oyster.— Oyster wench, Oyster shell (Zööl.) the shell of the genus Spondylus.

Oyyter great ("Grān"), n. (Bot.) A green membranous seaweed (Ulva) often found g

Oys'ter-green' (_crēn'), n. (Bot.) A green membranous seaweed (Uva) often found growing on oysters, but common on stones, piles, etc.
Oys'ter-ing, n. Gathering, or dredging for, oysters.
Oys'ter-ling (ois'ter-ling), n. (Zoöl.) A young oyster.

O-ze'na (ἀ-zē'nà), n. [NL., fr. L. ozaena, Gr. δζαινα, fr. δζαιν to smell.] (Med.) A discharge of fetid matter from the nostril, particularly if associated with ulceration of the soft parts and disease of the bones of the nose.

O'zo-oe'rite (Θ'zô-zē'rīt), n. [Gr. δζειν to smell + κηρός wax.] (Min.) A waxlike mineral resin; -sometimes called native parafin, and mineral wax.

O'zo-na'tion (Θ'zô-na'shīn), n. (Chem.) The sot of treating with ozone; also, the act of converting into, or producing, ozone; ozonization.

O'zone (Θ'zôn or δ-zôn'), n. [Gr. δζων smelling, p. pr. of δζειν to smell. See Onos.] (Chem.) A colorless gaseous substance (03) obtained (as by the silent discharge of electricity in oxygen) as an allotropic form of oxygen, containing three atoms in the molecule. It is a strong oxidizer, and probably exists in the air, though

by the ordinary tests it is liable to be confused with certain other substances, as hydrogen dioxide, or certain oxides of nitrogen. It derives its name from its peculiar odor, which resembles that of weak chlorine.

0-zon'16 (5-zŏn'1k), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, resem-

O-2011/26 (3-2011k), d. (Chem.) Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, ozone.
O-2011-fi-02/tion (5-25/n1-ff-k5/shūn), n. [Ozone + L. -jicare to make. See -Fr.] (Chem.) The act or process of producing, or of subjecting to the action of, ozone.
O/20-mi-za/tion (5/zō-ni-zā/shūn), n. (Chem.) Ozona-

tion.

O'zo-nize (ō'zō-niz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ozonized (-nizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ozonizeng.] (Chem.) (a) To convert into ozone, as oxygen. (b) To treat with ozone. O'zo-ni'zer (-ni'zō-n' to (Chem.) An apparatus or agent for the production or application of ozone.

O'zo-nom'e-ter (5'zō-nom'e-ter), n. [Ozone + -meler.] O'zo-nom's-tex (b'zō-nōm's-tēr), n. [Ozone + -meter.]
An instrument for ascertaining the amount of ozone in the atmosphere, or in any gaseous mixture. Faraday.
O'zo-no-met/rio (b'zō-nō-mb/rik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or used for, the determination of the amount of ozone; of or relating to ozonometry.
O'zo-nom's-try (-nòm's-try), n. (Chem.) The measurement or determination of the quantity of ozone.
O-zo'no-sope (5-zō'nō-akō), n. [Ozone + -scope.]
(Chem.) An apparatus employed to indicate the presence, or the smount of ozone.

Chem.) An apparatus employed to indicate the presence, r the amount, of zone.

O-zo'no-scop'io (-sköp'Tk), a. [Ozone + Gr. σκοπεῖν or whom of the control of ozone.

O'zo-nous (δ'zō-nūs or ō-zō'nūs), a. Pertaining to,

P (p5), the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is L (pe), the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a nonvocal consonant whose form and value come from the Latin, into which language the letter was brought, through the ancient Greek, from the Phemician, its probable origin being Egyptian. Etymologically P is most closely related to b, f, and v; as hobble, hopple; father, paternal; recipient, receive. See B, F, and M.

and M.

Bee Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 247, 248, and 184-195.

Pa (ps), n. A shortened form of Papa.

Pa'age (pā'āj; 48), n. [OF. pauge, paiage, F. péage, fr. (assumed) LL. pedaticum, fr. L. pes, pedis, foot. See Pedace, Pedal.] (O. Eng. Law) A toll for passage over another person's grounds. [Written also peage and pedage.]

Pass (pās), n. [D., a horse.] The zebra. [S. Africa)

Pass (pās), n. Pace. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Pass (pās), n. [D. pausch. See Pasch.] The Easter festival. [Local, U. S.]

Bartlett.

Pass egg. See Easter egg, under EASTER.

Pass egs. See Easter egg, under Easter.

Pab'u-lar (p\(\text{Pi} \) \(\text{-ler} \), a. [L. pabularis.] Of, pertaining to, or fit for, pabulum or food; affording food.

Pab'u-lar(ton (-le'shin), n. [L. pabulatio, fr. pabulari to feed, fr. pabulum food. See Pabulum.] 1. The act of feeding, or providing food. [Obs.] Cockeram.

2. Food; fodder; pabulum. [Obs.] Cockeram.

2. Food; fodder; pabulum. [Obs.] Cockeram.

Pab'u-lum (-l\(\text{lin} \)), a. [L. pabulosus.] Affording pabulum, or food; alimental. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Pab'u-lum (-l\(\text{lin} \)), n. [L., akin to pascere to pasture. See Pastos.] The means of nutriment to animals or plants; food; nourishment; hence, that which feeds or sustains, as fuel for a fire; that upon which the mind or soul is nourished; as, intellectual pabulum.

Pao (p\(\text{k} \)), n. A kind of moccasin, having the edges of the sole turned up and sewed to the upper. Knight.

Pa'os (Pg. p\(\text{k} \)), A small South American rodent (Calogenys paca), having blackish brown fur, with four rows of parallel white spots along its sides; the spotted cavy. It is nearly allied to the agout and the Guinea pig.

Pa'os-hie (p\(\text{k} \)), a. [L. \(\text{k} \)).

allied to the agona and Guinea pig.

Pa'ca-ble (p\(\bar{z}\)/k\(\bar{a}\)-b'l), \(\alpha\). [L. pacare to pacify.] Placable.

[R.] Coleridge.

Pa-cane' (p\(\bar{a}\)-k\(\bar{a}\)n'), \(n\).

(Bot.) A species of hickory.

Paca (Calogenys paca).

Bot.) A species of fickory. Each technique, and the parameter to pacify, fr. paz, pacis, peace. See Pax to requite, Pacor.]

Appeased; pacified; tranquil. [R.]

Pa'oa-ted (pā'kā-tēd), a. Pacified; pacate.

Pa-oa-todn (pā'kā-tēd), a. Pacified; pacate.

Pa-oa-todn (pā'kā-tēd), a. Pacified; pacate.

Paco (pās), n. [O.E. pas, F. pas, from L. passus a step, pace, orig., a stretching out of the feet in walking; c. pandere, passum, to spread, stretch; perh. akin to E. patent. Ct. Pas, Pass.] I. A single movement from one foot to the other in walking; a step.

2. The length of a step in walking or marching, reckoned from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other; — used as a unit in measuring distances; an, he advanced fitty pace. "The height of sixty pace." Chaucer.

fifty paces. "The height of sixty pace." Chaucer.

The Ordinarily the pace is estimated at two and one half linear feet; but in measuring distances by stepping, the pace is extended to three feet (one yard) or to three and three tenths feet (one fifth of a rod. The regulation marching pace in the English and United States armies is 28 inches for common and quick time, and 38 or 33 inches for double-quick time. The Roman pace (passus) was from the heel of one foot to the heel of the same foot when it next touched the ground, five Roman feet.

Memory of steppings or moving: agit; walk; as, the

3. Manner of stepping or moving; gait; walk; as, the walk, trot, canter, gallop, and amble are paces of the horse; a swaggering pace; a quick pace.

Chaucer.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day.

Shak.

In the military schools of riding a variety of paces are taught

4. A slow gait; a footpace. [Obs.] Chaucer.
5. Specifically, a kind of fast amble; a rack.
6. Any single movement, step, or procedure. [R.]

The first prace necessary for his majesty to make is to fall into confidence with Spain.

7. (Arch.) A broad step or platform; any part of a floor slightly rulsed above the rest, as around an altar, or at the upper end of a hall.

8. (Weaving) A device in a loom, to maintain tension

on the warp in pacing the web.

Geometrical pace, the space from heel to heel between the spot where one foot is set down and that where the same foot is again set down, loosely estimated at five feet, or by some at four feet and two fifths. See Roman pace in the Note under def. 2. [Obs.] — To keep, or hold, pace with, to keep up with; to go as fast as. "In intellect and attainments he kept pace with his age." Southey.

Pace (pas), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Paced (past); p. pr. & vb. n. Pacing (past); p. pr. & vb. n.

3. To move quickly by lifting the legs on the same de together, as a horse; to amble with rapidity; to

4. To pass away; to die. [Obs.] Chaucer.

4. To walk over with measured tread; to move slowly over or upon; as, the guard paces his round. "Pacing light the velvet plain." T. Wardon. move slowly over or upon; as, the guard paces his round. "Pacing light the velvet plain." T. Warton.

2. To measure by steps or paces; as, to pace a piece

of ground.

3. To develop, guide, or control the pace or paces of; to teach the pace; to break in.

If you can, pace your wisdom In that good path that I would wish it go.

To pace the web (Weaving), to wind up the cloth on the beam, periodically, as it is woven, in a loom.

peam, periodically, as it is woven, in a loom.

Paoed (pāst), a. Having, or trained in, [such] a pace or gait; trained;—used in composition; as, slow-paced; a thorough-paced villain.

Pa'oer (pik-ski), n. One who, or that which, paces; especially, a horse that paces.

Pa-cha' (pik-shi'), n. [F.] See Pasha.

Pa'oha-ca-mac' (pik-shi-kki-nikk'), n. A divinity worshiped by the ancient Peruvians as the creator of the universe.

worshed by the ancient restriction as the createst of the will verse.

|| Pa-chak' (på-chäk'), n. (Bot.) The fragrant roots of the Saussurea Costus, exported from India to China, and used for burning as incense. It is supposed to be the costus of the ancients. [Written also putchuck.]

Pa-cha'fio (på-shä'fik), a. & n. See Pashalic.

|| Pa-cha'fio (på-shä'fik), n. Par-che'fi (pär-chē'zī), n. [Hind., fr. pachis twenty-five, the highest throw in the game.] A game, somewhat resembling backgammon, originating in India.

Pa-cham'e-ter (på-köm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. náxor thickness + -meter.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring thickness, as of the glass of a mirror, or of paper; a pachymeter.

pachymeter.

"Pa-chon'ta (pà-chōn'tà), n. (Bot.) A substance re sembling gutta-percha, and used to adulterate it, ob tained from the East Indian tree Isonandra acuminata.

wined from the East Indian tree Isonandra acuminata, Pach'y- (pak't'). [Gr. may's thick.] A combining prim meaning thick; as, puchyderm, puchydactyl. Pach'y-car'pous (pāk't-kār'pūs), a. [Pachy-+ Gr. apm's fruit.] (Bot.) Having the pericarp thick. Pach'y-dac'tyl (-dāk't'll), n. [Pachy-+ dactyl.] Zoöl.) A bird or other animal having thick toes. Pachy-dac'tyl-ous (-ūs), a. (Zoöl.) Having thick loss.

Pachy-dao'tyl-ous (-us), a. (Zoöl.) Having thick toos.

Pach'y-derm (pkk/l-derm), n. [Cf. F. pachyderme.]
(Zoöl.) One of the Pachydermata.

Fach'y-der'mal (der'mal), a. (Zoöl.) Of or relating to the pachyderms; as, pachydermal dentition.

|Pach'y-der'mal (der'mal), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. maxyösepuos thick-skinned; maxyō thick + δερμα skin.]
(Zoöl.) A group of hoofed mammals distinguished for the thickness of their skins, including the elephant, hlp-popotamus, rhinoceros, tapir, horse, and hog. It is now considered an artificial group.

Pach'y-der'ma-tous (-mā-tūs), a. 1. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the pachyderms.

2. Thick-skinned; not sensitive to ridicule.

Pach'y-der'moid (-moid), a. [Pachyderm + -oid.]
(Zoöl.) Related to the pachyderms.

Pach'y-glos'sal (pkk'l-glos'sal), a. [Pachy-+ Gr. γλώσσα tongue.] (Zoöl.) Having a thick tongue; — applied to a group of lizards (Pachyglossæ), including the iguans and agamas.

Pach/y-men/in-gi'tis (pāk/ī-mēn'īn-ji'tīs), n. [Pachy-meningitis.] (Med.) Inflammation of the dura mater or outer membrane of the brain.

Pa-chym'e-ter (pā-kīm'ē-tēr), n. [Pachy-+-meter.]
same as Pachometer.

Same as Pachometers.

Pachy-tote (ρῶκ/Ι-δt), n. [Pachy- + Gr. οὖς, ἀντός, ear.] (Zοὐλ.) One of a family of bats, including those which have thick external ears.

Pac't-ft'a-ble (ρῶς'1-ft'4-b'1), u. Capable of being pac-

Pacil-fi'a-ble (pks'l-fi'a-b'1), a. Capable of being pacified or appeased; placable.

Pa-off'lo (pk-slt'fk), a. [L. pacificus: cf. F. pacifique. See Pacify). (or pertaining to peace; suited to make or restore peace; of a peaceful character; not warlke; not quarrelsome; conciliatory; as, pacific words or acts; a pacific nature or condition.

Pacific Ocean, the ocean between America and Asia, so called by Magellan, its first European navigator, on account of the exemption from violent tempests which he enjoyed while sailing over it;—called also, simply, the Pacific, and, formerly, the Nouth sea.

Syn.—Peacemaking: conciliatory; transcriptions.

enjoyed wime saming to a control of Pacific, and, formerly, the South sea.

Syn. — Peacemaking; appeasing; conciliatory; tranquil; calm; quiet; peaceful; reconciling; mild; gentle.

Pacifica-ble (-1-kab-l'), a. Placable. [R.] Bp. Hall.

Pacifica-la (-1-kal), a. Of or pertaining to peace; pacific. [R.] Sir H. Wotton. — Pacifica-lal-ly, adv. [R.]

Pacification control of pacification. See Pacify.] The act or process of pacifying, or of making peace between parties at variance; reconciliation. "An embassy of pacification."

act of process of pach, and act of process of pach, and parties at variance; reconciliation. "An embassy of pacification."

Pacifi!-ca'tor (-kā'tēr; 277), n. [L.] One who, or that which, pacifies; a peacemaker.

Pacifi!-ca-to-ry (pa-sif'l-kā-tō-ry), a. [L. pacificato-rius.] Tending to make peace; conciliatory. Burrow.

Pacifi! or (pās'l-fi'ēr), n. One who pacifies.

Pacifi! of (pi), v. [imp, & p. P. Pactified (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Pacifiring (-fi'ling).] [F. pacifier, L. pacificare; pax, pacis, peace + -ficare (in comp.) to make. See Paces, and -v.) To make to be at peace; to calm; to still; to quiet; to allay the agitation, excitement, or resentment of; to tranquillize; as, to pacify a man when angry; to pacify puried, appetite, or importunity. "Pray ye, pacify yoursel!." Shak.

To pacify and settle those countries. Bacon.

Pacinian corpuscies, small oval bodies terminating some facinitan corpuscies, small oval bodies terminating some

Pacinian corpuscies, small oval bodies terminating some of the minute branches of the sensory nerves in the in-tegument and other parts of the body. They are sup-posed to be tactile organs.

posed to be tactile organs.

Pack (pāk), n. [Cf. Pact.] A pact. [Obs.] Daniel.

Pack, n. [Akin to D. pak, G. pack, Dan. pakke, 8w. packa, Icel. pakki, Gael. & Ir. pac, Arm. pak. Cf.

Packer.] 1. A bundle made up and prepared to be carried; especially, a bundle to be carried on the back; a load for an animal; a bale, as of goods. Piers Plowman.

2. [Cf. Pack, n.] A number or quantity equal to the contents of a pack; hence, a multitude; a burden. "A pack of sorrows." "A pack of blessings." Shak.

EFF. "It England, by a pack of meal is meant 280 lbs.:

"In England, by a pack of meal is meant 280 lbs.; of wool, 240 lbs."

McElrath.

6-47 In England, by a pack of mean is ineant 280 lbs."

3. A number or quantity of connected or similar things, as: (a) A full set of playing cards; also, the assortment used in a particular game; as, a euchre pack. (b) A number of hounds or dogs, hunting or kept together. (c) A number of persons associated or leagued in a bad design or practice; a gang; as, a pack of thieves or knaves. (d) A shook of cask staves. (c) A bundle of sheet-iron plates for rolling simultaneously.

4. A large area of floating pleces of ice driven together more or less closely.

5. An envelope, or wrapping, of sheets used in hydropathic practice, called dry pack, wet pack, cold pack, etc., according to the method of treatment.

6. [Prob. the same word; but cf. AS. pæcan to deceive.] A loose, lewd, or worthless person. See Bagoras [Obs.]

Pack saimal, an animal, as a horse, mule, etc., employed.

GAGE. [(lbs.]

Pack animal, an animal, as a horse, mule, etc., employed in carrying packs. — Pack cloth, a coarse cloth, often duck, used in covering packs or bales. — Pack horse. Bee Pack maimal (above). — Pack ics. Bee def. 4, above. — Pack moth (Zoöl.), a small moth (Anacampsis sarcitella) which, in the larval state, is very destructive to wool and woolen fabrics. — Pack needle, a needle for sawing with pack thread. Piers Plowman. — Pack saddle, a saddle made

for supporting the load on a pack animal. Shak. — Pack staff, a staff for supporting a pack: a peddler's staff. — Pack thread, strong thread or small twine used for tying packs or parcels. — Pack train (Mil.), a troop of pack animals.

imals.

Pack (pāk), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Packed (pāki); p. pr. & vb. n. Packins.] [Akin to D. pakken, G. packen, Dan. pakke, Sw. packe, Icel. pakka. See Pack, n.] 1. To make a pack of; to arrange closely and securely in a pack; hence, to place and arrange compactly as in a pack; to press into close order or narrow compass; as, to pack goods in a box; to pack fish.

Strange materials packed up with wonderful art. Addison

Where . . . the bones Of all my buried ancestors are packed.

Of all my buried ancestors are packed.

2. To fill in the manner of a pack, that is compactly and securely, as for transportation; hence, we fill closely or to repletion; to stow away within; to cause to be full; to crowd into; as, to pack a trunk; the play, or the audience, packs the theater.

3. To sort and arrange (the cards) in a pack so as to secure the game unfairly.

And mighty dukes nack cards for half a grown. Pone 4. Hence: To bring together or make up unfairly and fraudulently, in order to secure a certain result; as, to

pack a jury or a caucus.

The expected council was dwindling into . . . a packed as sembly of Italian bishops.

Atterbury

5. To contrive unfairly or fraudulently; to plot. [Obs.] He lost his life . . . upon a nice point subtilely devised and acked by his enemies.

Fuller.

6. To load with a pack; hence, to load; to encumber; to pack a horse. Our thighs packed with wax, our mouths with honey. Shak.

Our inight packed with wax, our mouths with noney. Shak.

7. To cause to go; to send away with baggage or belongings; esp., to send away peremptorily or suddenly;

— sometimes with off; as, to pack a boy off to school.

He ... must not die

Till George be packed with post horse up to heaven. Shak.

8. To transport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack

(6. 10 trainport in a pack, or in the manner of a pack, e. , on the backs of men or beasts). [Western U. S.]
9. (Hydropathy) To envelop in a wet or dry sheet, within numerous coverings. See Pack, n., 5.
10. (Mech.) To render impervious, as by filling or surrounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as the new without divigorancement on the surrounding with suitable material.

rounding with suitable material, or to fit or adjust so as to move without giving passage to air, water, or steam; as, to pack a joint; to pack the piston of a steam engine.

Pack, v. i. 1. To make up packs, bales, or bundles; to stow articles securely for transportation.

2. To admit of stowage, or of making up for transportation or storage; to become compressed or to settle together, so as to form a compact mass; as, the goods pack conveniently; wet snow packs well.

3. To gather in flocks or schools; as, the grouse or the perch begin to pack. [Eng.]

4. To depart in haste; — generally with off or away.

Poor Stella must wack off to two.

Swift.

Poor Stella must pack off to town. Swift
You shall pack,
And never more darken my doors again. Tennyson

5. To unite in bad measures; to confederate for ill purposes; to join in collusion. [Obs.] "Go pack with him." Shak.

To send packing, to drive away; to send off roughly or in lisgrace; to dismiss unceremoniously. "The parliament . . . presently sent him pucking." South.

ment ... presently sent nim pucking.

Pack'age (-\$\frac{1}{2}; 48), n. 1. Act or process of packing.

2. A bundle made up for transportation; a packet; a bale; a parcel; as, a package of goods.

3. A charge made for packing goods.

4. A duty formerly charged in the port of London on goods imported or exported by aliens, or by denizens who were the sons of aliens.

Pack'er (-ër), n. A person whose business is to pack things; especially, one who packs food for preservation;

as, a pork packer.

Pack'ef (-kl), n. [F. paquet, dim. fr. LL. paccus, from the same source as E. pack. See Pack.] 1. A small pack or package; a little bundle or parcel; as, a packet of letters.

2. Originally, a vessel employed by government to convey dispatches or mails; hence, a vessel employed in conveying dispatches, mails, passengers, and goods, and having fixed days of sailing; a mail boat.

Packet boat, ship, or vessel. See Packet, n., 2. — Packet ay, the day for mailing letters to go by packet; or the alling day. — Packet note or post. See under PAPER. day, the day

Packet, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Packeted; p. pr. & vb. n. Packetine.]

1. To make up into a packet or bundle.

2. To send in a packet or dispatch vessel.

Her husband
Was packeted to France. Pack'et, v. i. To ply with a packet or dispatch boat.
Pack'fong' (-fong'), n. [Chin. peh tung.] (Metal.)
A Chinese alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, resembling

Pack fong' (-15ng'), n. [Chin. peh lung.] (Metal.) A Chinese alloy of nickel, sinc, and copper, resembling German silver.

Pack horse. See under 2d PACK.

Pack'house' (-hous'), n. Warehouse for storing goods.

Pack'ning, n. 1. The act or process of one who packs.

2. Any material used to pack, fill up, or make closs.

Specifically (Mach.): A substance or piece used to make a joint impervious; as: (a) A thin layer, or sheet, of yielding or elastic material inserted between the surfaces of a fiange joint. (b) The substance in a stuffing box, through which a platon rod slides. (c) A yielding ring, as of metal, which surrounds a piston and maintains a tight fit, as inside a cylinder, etc.

3. (Masonry) Same as Filling. [Rare in the U. S.]

4. A trick; collusion. [Obs.]

Bale.

Chord packing (Bridge Building), the arrangement, side by side, of several parts, as bars, diagonals, a post, etc., on a pin atthe bottom of a chord. Waddell.—Packing pox, a stuffing box. See under Stupping.—Packing press, a powerful press for baling cotton, wool, hay, etc.

Packing ring. See Packing, 2(c), and Illust. of Piston.—Packing sheet. (a) A large cloth for packing goods. (b) A sheet prepared for packing hydropathic patients.

heet prepared for packing hydropathic patients.

Pack'man (päk'mkh), n.; pl. PACKMEN (-mön). One

rho bears a pack; a peddler.

Pack saddle, Pack thread. See under 2d Pack.

Pack'waz' (-wäk's'), n. (Anut.) Same as PAXWAX.

Pack'waz' (-wäk's'), n. A path, as over mountains, fol
wed by pack animals.

Pa'00 (pä'k's; sp. pä'k's), n. [Sp. paco, fr. Peruv.

Pa'05 (pä'k's), pc. Cf. AlfaCa.]

1. (Zööl.) Same as AlfaCa.

2. [Paruv. paco, paur. red. ruddish, reddish ore con-

Pactos (Parkos).

1. (Zoöl.) Same as Alfraca.

2. [Peruv. pieco, pacu, red, reddish, reddish ore containing silver; perh. a different word.] (Min.) An earthylooking ore, consisting of brown oxide of iron with minute particles of native silver.

Pact (pakt), n. [L. pactum, fr. paciscere to make a bargain or contract, fr. pacere to settle, or agree upon; cf. pangere to fasten, Gr. myyviva., Skr. pāça bond, and E. fang. cf. F. pacete. Cf. Pacacs, Fadag. v.] An agreement; a league; a compact; a covenant.

The engagement and pact of society which goes by the name of the constitution.

Bucks.

The engagement and pact of society which goes by the name of the constitution.

Burke.

Pac'tion (päk'shūn), n. [L. pactio: cf. F. paction.

See Pacr.] An agreement; a compact; a bargain. [R.]

Pao'tion-al (-al), a. Of the nature of, or by means of, a paction.

Pao-ti'tious (päk-tish'ūs), a. [L. pactiitius, pacticius.]

Bettled by a pact, or agreement. [R.] Johnson.

Pao-to'li-an (päk-tō'li-an), a. Pertaining to the Pactolus, a river in ancient bydia famous for its golden sands.

Pa'ou (pā'kōō or pāk'ū), n. (Zoōil.) A South American fresh-water fish (Myletes pacu), of the family Characinide. It is highly esteemed as food.

Pad (pād), n. [D. pad. v21. See PATH.] 1. A footpath; a road. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. An easy-paced horse; a padhag.

An abbot on an ambling pad.

3. A robbot that infests the road on foot; a highwayman; — usually called a footpad.

Gay. Byron.

3. A FODDOF UNBEHINGS THE FORM THE CASE OF THE CASE OF

Padding the streets for half a crown.

Pad, v. i. 1. To travel heavily or slowly. Bunyan.

2. To rob on foot. [Obs.]

3. To wear a path by walking. [Prov. Eng.]

Pad, n. [Perh. akin. to pod.] 1. A soft, or small, cushion; a mass of anything soft; stuffing.

2. A kind of cushion for writing upon, or for blotting; esp., one formed of many flat sheets of writing paper, or layers of blotting paper; a block of paper.

3. A cushion used as a saddle without a tree or frame.

4. A stuffed guard or protection; esp., one worn on the legs of horses to prevent bruising.

5. (Zoöl.) A cushionlike thickening of the skin on the under side of the toes of animals.

6. A floating leaf of a water lily or similar plant.

7. (Med.) A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc.

7. (Med.) A soft bag or cushion to relieve pressure, support a part, etc.

8. (Naut) A piece of timber fixed on a beam to fit the curve of the deck.

9. A measure for fish; as, sixty mackerel go to a pad; a basket of soles. [Eng.] Simmonds.

Pad cloth, a saddlecloth; a housing. — Pad saddle. See def. 3, above. — Pad tree (Harness Making), a piece of wood or metal which gives rigidity and shape to a harness pad.

Pad at 1. [Insert Action of the piece of the

wood of metal which gives rightly and shape of a miness pad, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Padded; p. pr. & vb. n. Paddino.] 1. To stuff it of urnish with a pad or padding.

2. (Calico Printing) To imbue uniformly with a mordant; as, to pad cloth.

Pad'ur (pād'ār), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] Groats; coarse flour or meal. [obs.] Sir II. Wotton.

Pad'ding (pād'ār), n. 1. One who, or that which, pads.

2. A highwayman; a footpad. [obs.]

Pad'ding (-ding), n. 1. The act or process of making a pad or of inserting stuffing.

2. The material with which anything is padded.

3. Material of inferior value, serving to extend a book, essay, etc.

4. (Calico Printing) The uniform impregnation of the processing the programment of the processing the pad or of the padding of the process of the padding of

3. Material of inferior value, serving to extend a book, essay, etc.
4. (Catico Printing) The uniform impregnation of cloth with a mordant.
Pad'die (p&d'd'1), v. t. [Prob. for patile, and a dim. of pat, v.; cf. also E. pad to tread, Prov. G. paddeln, padden, to walk with short steps, to paddle, G. patschen to splash, dash, dabble, F. patouiller to dabble, splash, fr. patte a paw. \21.] 1. To use the hands or fingers in toying; to make careasing strokes. [Obs.] Shak.
2. To dabble in water with hands or feet; to use a paddle, or something which serves as a paddle, in swimming, in paddling a boat, etc.

As the men were paddling for their lives. L'Estrange. While paddling ducks the standing lake desire. Gay.
Pad'die, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PADDLED (-d'id); p. pr. & vb. n. PADDLING (-diling).] 1. To pat or stroke amorously, or gently.

rously, or gently.

To be paddling palms and pinching fingers.

To be paddling palms and pinching fingers. Shak.

2. To propel with, or as with, a paddle or paddles.

3. To pad; to tread upon; to trample. [Prov. Eng.]
Pad'dle, n. [See Paddles, v. t.] 1. An implement with a broad blade, which is used without a fixed fulcrum in propelling and steering cances and boats.

2. The broad part of a paddle, with which the stroke is made; hence, any short, broad blade, resembling that of a paddle.

ou shalt have a paddle upon thy weapon.

One of the broad boards, or floats, at the circumference of a water wheel, or paddle wheel.
 A small gate in sluices or lock gates to admit or let off water: — also called clough.
 (Zoöl.) A paddle-shaped foot, as of the sea turtle.
 A paddle-shaped implement for stirring or mixing.

7. [In this sense prob. for older spaddle, a dim. of spade.] See Paddle staff (b), below. [Prov. Eng.]
Paddle beam (Shipbuilding), one of two large timbers supporting the spring beam and paddle box of a steam vossel.— Faddle beard. See Paddles hart, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle wheel of a steam vessel.—Faddle shaft, the revolving shaft which carries the paddle wheel of a steam vessel.—Faddle staff. (a) A staff tipped with a broad blade, used by mole catchers. [Prov. Eng.] (b) A long-handled by mole catchers. [Prov. Eng.] (b) A long-handled by paddle wheels in distinction from a screw propeller.—Faddle wheels, in distinction of the vessel's length.

Pad'dle-oook' (pkd'd'l-kok'), n. (Zöö'l. The lunp-

volving in a vertical plane parallel to the vessel's length.

Pad'dle-cook' (păd'd'l-kōk'), n. (Zoöl.) The lump-fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Pad'dle-fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoöl.) A large ganoid fish (Polyodon spathula) found in the rivers of the Mississippi Valley. It has a long spatula-shaped snout. Called also duck-billed cat, and spoonbill sturgeon.



Ventral view of Paddlefish (Polyodon spathula).

Ventral view of Paddlefah (Polyodon synthola).

Pad'dler (-dler), n. One who, or that which, paddles.

Pad'dle-wood' (-dl-wōōd'), n. (Bot.) The light claatic wood of the Asyidosperma excelaum, a tree of Gulana having a fluted trunk readily split into planks.

Pad'dook (phd'dūk), n. [OE. padde tond, frog +-ock; akin to D. pad, padde, tond, feel. & Sw. padda, Dan. padde.] (Zool.) A tond or frog. Wyclif. "Loathed paddocks." Spenser.

Paddock pipe (Bot.), a hollow-stemmed plant of the genus Equisetum, especially E. limosum and the fruiting stems of E. arvense; - called also padow pipe and tond pipe. See Equipment.—Paddock stons. See Toadstool.

Paddock, n. [Corrupted fr. parrock. See Parrock.]

Paddock stool (Hot.), a tondstool.

Pad'dock, n. [Corrupted fr. parrock. See PARROCK.]

1. A small inclosure or park for sporting. [Obs.]

2. A small inclosure for pasture; esp., one adjoining a stable.

Pad'dy (p&d'dy), a. [Prov. E. paddy worm-saten.]

Low; mean; boorish; vagabond. "Such paddy persons." Brigges (1885). "The paddy persons." Moltey.

Pad'dy, n.; pl. Paddies (-d'z). [Corrupted fr. St. Patrick, the tutelar saint of Ireland.] A jocose or contemptrous name for an Irishman.

Pad'dy, n. [Either fr. Canarese bhatta or Malay padl.] (Bot.) Unhusked rice;—commonly so called in the East Indies.

idī.] (*Bot.*) e East Indies.

Paddy bird. (Zool.) See Java sparrow, under JAVA. Pad'e-li'on (pad'e-li'un), n. [F. pas de lion lion's foot.] (Bot.) A plant with pedately lobed leaves; the lady's mantle.

Tate-iron (pate-iron, n. [r. pins de toi ions toot.] (Bot.) A plant with pedately lobed leaves; the lady's mantle.

| Pad-ella (pa-d&l'ià), n. [It., prop., a pan, a frying pan, ir. L. patella a pan.] A large cup or deep saucer, containing fatty matter in which a wick is placed,—used for public illuminations, as at St. Peter's, in Rome. Called also padelle.

Pad'e-soy' (-sol'), n. See PADUASOY.

Pad'e-soy' (-sol'), n. [Prov. Eng.]

| Pad'e-soy' (-sol')&(-d-shil'), n. [Per pādishāh. Ct. PASHA.] Chief ruler; monarch; sovereign; —a title of the Bultan of Turkey, and of the Shah of Persia.

Pad'look' (pād'look'), n. [Perh. orig., a lock for a pad gath, or a gate opening to a path, or perh., a lock for a basket or pannier, and from Prov. E. pad a pannier. Cf.

PAD a path, PEDDLER.] 1. A portable lock with a bow which is usually jointed or pivoted at one end so that it can be opened, the other end being fastened by the bolt, — used for fastening by passing the bow through a staple over a lasp or through the links of a chain, etc.

2. Fig.: A curb; a restraint.

Pad'look', v. t. [imp. & p. Section of Padlock



hasp or through a chain, etc.

2. Fig.: A curb; a restraint.

Pad'lock', v. t. [imp. & p.

p. PADLOCKERO ('Jökt'); p. pr.

& vb. n. PADLOCKING.] To fasten with, or as with, a padlock; to stop; to shut; to confine as by a padlock.

Millon. Tennyson.

1 1st pad + nag. An am
Macaulay. Pad'nag' (pad'nag'), n. [1st pad + nag.] An am-

| Maculay | Maculay | Maculay | Maculay | Maculay | Maculay | Padow (pid/th), n. (Zoòl.) A paddock, or toad. | Padow pipe. (Bot.) See Paddock pipe. under PADDOCK. || Padro'ne (pid-dro'nt), n. pl. It. PADRONI (-nt), E. ADRONES. [It. See PATRON.] 1. A patron; a protector. 2. The master of a small coaster in the Mediterranean. 3. A man who imports, and controls the earnings of, taking laborate attack musiclens etc.

3. A man who imports, and controls the earnings of, Italian laborers, street musicians, etc.

Fad'u-s-soy' (pâd'u-s-sol' or pâd'u-sol'), n. [From Padua, in Italy + F. soie silk; or cf. F. pou-de-soie.]

A rich and heavy silk stuff. [Written also padesoy.]

Pa-du'cahs (pâ-dū'kâz), n. pl.; sing. PADUCAH (-kâ).

[Ethnol.) See Comanches.

Pas'an (pb'an), n. [L. paean, Gr. maiáv, fr. Ilaiáv the physician of the gods, later, Apollo. Cf. Pason, Pront.]

Written also pean.] 1. An ancient Greek hymn in honor of Apollo as a healing deity, and, later, a song addressed to other deities.

2. Any loud and joyous song; a song of triumple.

Dryden. "Public pæans of congratulation." De Quincey.

3. See Pason.

Ps/do-gon'e-sis (pē/dō-jēn'ē-sīs), n. [Gr. mass, masōos, child + E. gruc-sis.] (Zoōl.) Reproduction by young or larval animals.

animals.

Pm/do-ge-net/lo Padagonesis. Larva of Cecidomyia, much (-jō -nēt/tk), a chiarged, a Pseudova or Germar & Daughter Larvæ in course of development. immature or larval state; -- said of certain insects, etc.

immature or inaval state; — said of certain insects, etc.

Pse'on (pē'on), n. | L. pacon, Gr. παίων s solemn song, also, a pæon, equiv. to παίω. See Paan.] (Anc. Poet.)

A foot of four syllables, one long and three short, admitting of four combinations, according to the place of the

ting of four combinations, according to the place of the long syllable. [Written also, less correctly, pean.] Psy'o-nime (p\$\vec{v}\tilde{\text{chm}}, \text{m.} (Chem.) An artificial red nitrogenous dyestuff, called also red coralline.

Psy'o-ny (p\$\vec{v}\tilde{\text{chm}}, \text{m.} (Bot.) See Prony.

Ps'gan (ps'gan), n. [L. paganus a countryman, peasant, villager, a pagan, fr. paganus a district, canton, the country, perh. orig., a district with fixed boundaries: cf. pangere to fasten. Cf. Pannin, Prasant, and Pact, also Harthen.] One who worships failed gods; an idolater; a heathen; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a dew.

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Chris-

Neither having the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, pagas, nor man. Shak.

tian, pagen, nor man.

Shuk.

Syn.—Gentile; heathen; idolater.—Pagan, Gentile was applied to the other nations of the earth as distinguished from the Jews. Pagan was the name given to idolaters in the early Christian church, because the villagers, being most remote from the centers of instruction, remained for a long time unconverted. Heathen has the same origin. Pagan is now more properly applied to rude and uncivilized idolaters, while heathen embraces all who practice idolatry.

Pagan a. [L. paganus of or pertaining to the country, pagan. See Pagan, n.] Of or pertaining to pagans; relating to the worship or the worshipers of false gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, pagan tribes or superstitions.

relating to the worship or the worshipers of take gods; heathen; idolatrous; as, pagan tribes or superstitions.

And all the rites of pagan honor paid. Dryden.

Pagandom (ddm), n. The pagan lands; pagans, collectively; paganism. [L.]

Paganio (paganism. [L.]

Paganio (al. (i-kal),) gaus or paganism; heathenish; paganish. [L.] "The paganie fables of the gods." Cudworth.—Pagan'lo-al-ly, adv. [R.]

Pa'gan-ish (pa'gan-ish), a. Of or pertaining to pagans; heathenish. "The old paganish idolatry." Sharp.

Pa'gan-ism (-12'm), n. [L. paganismus: cf. F. paganism. Ese Paoan, and cf. Painim.] The state of being pagan; pagan characteristics; csp., the worship of idols or false gods, or the system of religious opinions and worship maintained by pagans; heathenism.

Pagan-ize (pa'gan-iz), v. t. [L. paganitas.] The state of being a pagan; pagan; pagan; pagansm. [R.] Cudworth.

Pa'gan-ize (pa'gan-iz), v. t. [Imp. & p., Paoanizer.

[-12d); p. pr. & r.b. n. Paoanizmo (-1/zing).] To render pagan or heathenish; to convert to paganism. Hallywell.

Pa'gan-ize, v. i. To behave like pagans. Milton.

Pa'gan-ize, v. j. The pagan manner. Dr. H. Morc.

Page (paj), n. [R.; fr. it. raggio, IL. pagius, ir. Gr. waldov, dim. of mas, madés, a boy, servant; perh. skin to L. puer. Cf. Pedacooue, Puerte.] 1. A serving boy; formerly, a youth attending a person of high degree, especially at courts, as a position of honor and education; now commonly, in England, a youth employed to wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two pages of honor—on either hand one. Bacon.

2. A boy child. [Obs.]

wait upon the members of a legislative body.

He had two pages of honor—on either hand one. Bacon.
2. A boy child. [Obs.]

Shapper of honor—on either hand one. Bacon.
3. A contrivance, as a band, pin, snap, or the like, to hold the skirt of a woman's dress from the ground.
4. (Brickmaking) A track along which pallets carrying newly molded bricks are conveyed to the hack.
5. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of beautiful South American moths of the genus Urania.
Page, v. t. To attend (one) as a page. [Obs.] Shak.
Page, n. [F., fr. L. pagina; prob. akin to pagere, pangere, to fasten, fix, make, the pages or leaves being fastened together. Cf. Pact, Pagant, Paginatino.]

1. One side of a leaf of a book or manuscript.

Such was the book from whose pages she sang. Longfellow.

Such was the book from whose pages she sang. Longfellow

Such was the book from whose pages she sang. Longfellow.

2. Fig.: A record; a writing; as, the page of history.

3. (Print.) The type set up for printing a page.

Page, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pagen (psid); p. pr. & vb. n. Paging and psid); p. to mark or number the pages of, as a book or manuscript; to furnish with folios.

Page and (psid) and novable scaffed or stage, hence, whose vass exhibited on it, fr. LL. pagina, akin to pangere to fasten; of. L. pagina page, lead, slab, compaginare to join together, structure. See Pacr, Page of a book.] 1. A theatrical exhibition; a spectacle. "A pageant truly played."

To see sad pageant of men's miseries. Spenser.

2. An elaborate exhibition devised for the entertainment of a distinguished personage, or of the public; a show, spectacle, or display.

The gaze of fools, and pageant of a day! Pope.

We love the man, the paltry program you. Comper.

We love the man, the paltry parant you. Pag'eant, a. Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular.

Pag'eant, a. Of the nature of a pageant; spectacular.

"Pageant pomp."

Dryden.
Pag'eant, v. t. To exhibit in show; to represent: to mimic. [R.] "He pageants us."

Shak.
Pag'eantity (-ty), n. Seenic shows or spectacle, taken collectively; spectacular quality; splendor.

Such pageantry be to the people shown. Dryden.
The pageantry of festival. J. A. Symonds.

Syn.—Porup; parade; show; display; spectacle.

Page'hood (pāj'hōōd), n. The state of being a page.

|| Pag'i-na (pāj'i-nā), n.; pl. Paginæ (-nā). [L.]

Bot.) The surface of a leaf or of a flattened thallus.

Pag'i-na! (-nal), a. [L. paginalis.] Consisting of ages. "Paginal books." Sir T. Browne.

Pag'i-na'tion (pāj'i-nā'ahin), n. The act or process f paging a book; iso, the characters used in numbers the pages; page number.

Lounder.

Pa'ging (pā'jing), n. The marking or numbering of se pages of a book.

Pa'ging (pa'jing), n. The marking or numbering of the pages of a book.

Pa'god (pa'gòd), n. [Cf. F. pagode. See Pagoda.]

1. A pagoda. [R.] "Or some queer pagod." Pope.

2. An idol. [Obs.]

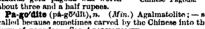
Pa-go'da (pa'gò'dà), n. [Fg. pagoda, pagode, fr. Hind. & Per. bul-kaduh a house, a temple.]

1. A term by which Europeans designate religious temples and tower-like buildings of the Hindoos and Buddhists of India, Farther India, China, and Japan, — usually but not always, devoted to idol worship.

2. An idol. [R.] Brande & C.

3. [Prob. so named from the imago of a pagoda or a deity (cf.

3. [Prob. so named from the image of a pageda or a deity (cf. Skr. bhagaant holy, divine) stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, a current in India. The



stamped on it.] A gold or silver coin, of various kinds and values, formerly current in India. The Madras gold pagoda was worth about three and a half rupees.

Pagodite (på-gö'dit), n. (Min.) Agalmatolite; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of pagodas. Bee Agalmatolite; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of pagodas. Bee Agalmatolite; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of pagodas. Bee Agalmatolite; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of pagodas. Bee Agalmatolite; — so called because sometimes carved by the Chinese into the form of pagodas. Bee Agalmatolite; — so form of several species of East Indian viverine mammals of the genus Paguma. They resemble a weasel in form.

Paguma. They resemble. A large war canco of the Shad.

Paguma. They resemble a weasel in form.

Paguma. They resemble a weasel in form.

Paguma. A large war canco of the Shad.

Paguma. They resemble a weasel in form.

Pa

2. Satisfied; contented. [Obs.] "Paid of his poverty."

2. Satisfied; contented. [Obs.] "Paid of his poverty."

Pai-deu'tios (pā-dū'tīks), n. [Gr. παιδευτική, fr. παιδευίνι to teach, fr. παιδ, παιδός, a boy.] The science or art of teaching.

Pai'gle (pā'en), n. & a. Pagan. [Obs.] Chancer.

Pai'gle (pā'en), n. Etymol. uncertain.] [Bot.) A species of Primula, either the cowslip or the primrose. [Written also pagle, pagli, peagle, and pygil.]

| Pai-ja'ma (pī-jā'mā), n. Pyjama.

Pail (pāl), n. [OE. paile, AS. pægel a wine vessel, a pail; akin to D. & G. pegel a watermark, a gauge rod, a measure of wine, Dan. pægel half a pint.] A vessel of wood or tin, etc., usually cylindrical and having a bail,—used esp. for carrying liquids, as water or milk, etc., a bucket. It may, or may not, have a cover.

Pail'ful (-ful), n. pl. Pativus (-fulz). The quantity that a pail will hold. "By pailfuls." Shak.

Pail-lasse' (pāl-yān'; fr. pā'yās'), n. [F., fr. paille straw. See Paller a bed.] An under bed or mattress of straw. [Written also pulliasse.]

Pail'mail' (pā'mūl'), n. & a. See Pall-Mall. [Obs.]

Pain (pān), n. [OE. peine, F. peine, fr. L. poena, penalty, punishment, torment, pain; akin to Gr. noury penalty. Cf. Pæxal, Pixe to languish, Pontsia.] 1. Punishment suffered or denounced; suffering or evil inflicted as a punishment for crime, or connected with the commission of a crime; penalty.

We will, by way of mulet or pain, lay it upon him. Bacon.

We will, by way of mulet or pain, lay it upon him. Baco Interpose, on pain of my displeasure.

None shall presume to fly, under pain of death. Addism. 2. Any uneasy sensation in animal bodies, from slight uneasiness to extreme distress or torture, proceeding from a derangement of functions, disease, or injury by violence; bodily distress; bodily suffering; an ache; a smart. "The pain of Jesus Christ." Chaucer.

The pair is seen that the pair of the body where sensory nerves are distributed, and it is always due to some kind of stimulation of them. The sensation is generally referred to the peripheral end of the nerve.

3. pl. Specifically, the threes or travail of childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed, for her pains came upon her.

1 Sam. iv. 19.

4. Uneasiness of mind; mental distress; disquietude;

Chaucer.

Chaucer. anxiety; grief; solicitude; anguish. In rapture as in pain.

5. See Pains, labor, effort.

Bill of pains and penalties. See under Bill. — To die a the pain, to be tortured to death. $\{\partial bs.\}$ Chaucer. Pain, v. l. [imp. & p. p. PAINED (pand); p. pr. & vb. n. PAININO.] [OE. peinen, OF. pener, F. peiner to fatigue. See PAIN, n.] 1. To indict suffering upon as a penalty; to punish. [Obs.] Wyelif (Acts xxi. 5). 2. To put to bodily uneasiness or anguish; to afflict with uneasy somations of any degree of intensity; to torment; to torture; as, his dinner or his wound pained him; his stomach pained him;

Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us. 3. To render uneasy in mind; to disquiet; to distress; to grieve; as, a child's faults pain his parents.

I am pained at my very heart.

Jer. iv. 19.

To pain one's self, to exert or trouble one's self; to take pains; to be solicitous. [Obs.] "She pained her to do all that she might."

Syn. - To disquiet; trouble; afflict; grieve; aggrieve; distress; agonize; torment; torture.

Pain'a-ble (pān'a-b'1), a. [Cf. F. pénible.] Causing pain; painful. [Obs.]

The manacles of Astyages were not . . . the less weighty and painable for being composed of gold or silver. Evelym. painable for being composed of gold of silver. Evelyn.

Pain'ful (-ful), a. 1. Full of pain; causing uneasiness or distress, either physical or mental; afflictive; disquieting; distressing.

2. Requiring labor or toll; difficult; executed with laborious effort; as, a painful service; a painful merch.

3. Painstaking; careful; industrious. [Obs.] Fuller.

A very painful person, and a great clerk. Jer. Taylor. Nor must the painful husbandman be tired. Dryden. Syn. - Disquicting; troublesome; afflictive; distressing; grievous; laborious; tollsome; difficult; arduous.

ing: grievous; laborlous; tollsome; difficult; arduous.

— Pain'ful-ly, adv. — Pain'ful-ness, n.

Pai'nim (pā'ulm), n. [OE. painime pagans, paganism, fr. OF, paienisme paganism, LL. paganismus. See

Paganism, Pagan.] A pagan; an inifidel; — used also adjectively. [Written also panim and paynim.] Peacham.

Pain'less (pān'lès), a. Free from pain; without pain.

— Pain'less-ly, adv. — Pain'less-ness, n.

Pain'less-ly, n. Labor; tollsome effort; care or trouble taken; — plural in form, but used with a singular or plural verb, commonly the former.

And all my nains is sorted to no proof. Shak.

And all my pains is sorted to no proof. Shak.
The pains they had taken was very great. Clarendon.
The labored earth your pains have sowed and tilled. Dryden.

The labored earth your pains have sowed and tilled. Dryden.

Pains'tak'en (-tâk'&r), n. One who takes pains; one careful and faithful in all work.

Pains'tak'ing, a. Careful in doing; diligent; faithful; attentive. "Painstaking men." Harris.

Pains'tak'ing, n. The act of taking pains; careful ness and fdelity in performance. Beau. & Fl.

Pains'wor'thy (-wfir'thy), a. Worth the pains or care bestowed

care bestowed.

Paint (pant), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Painted; p. pr. & vb. n. Paintino.] [OE. peinten, fr. F. peint, p. p. of peintere to paint, fr. L. pingere, pictum; cf. Gr. mocklog many-colored, Skr. pię to adorn. Cf. Depict, Pictura, Pioment, Pint.] 1. To cover with coloring matter; to apply paint to; as, to paint a house, a signboard, etc. Jezebel painted her face and tired her head. 2 Kings ix. 30.

2. Fig. : To color, stain, or tinge; to adorn or beautify with colors; to diversify with colors.

Not painted with the crimson spots of blood. Shak. Cuckoo buds of yellow hue Do paint the meadows with delight.

3. To form in colors a figure or likeness of on a flat surface, as upon canvas; to represent by means of colors or hues; to exhibit in a tinted image; to portray with paints; as, to paint a portrait or a landscape.

4. Fig.: To represent or exhibit to the mind; to describe vividly; to delineate; to image; to depict.

Disloyal?

The word is too good to paint out her wickedness. Shak. If folly grow romantic, I must paint it. Syn. - To color; picture; depict; portray; delineate; sketch; draw; describe.

Paint, v. i. 1. To practice the art of painting; as, the rtist paints well.
2. To color one's face by way of beautifying it.

Let her paint an inch thick.

Paint, n. 1. (a) A pigment or coloring substance.

(b) The same prepared with a vehicle, as oil, water with gum, or the like, for application to a surface.

2. A cosmetic; rouge.

Paint'ed, a. 1. Covered or adorned with paint; portrayed in colors.

As idle as a painted ship Upon a painted occan.

2. (Nat. Hist.) Marked with bright colors; as, the painted turtle; painted bunting.

painted turtle; painted bunting.

Fainted beauty (Zoöl.), a handsome American butterfly (Vanessa Huntera), having a variety of bright colors.—

Painted cup (Bol.), any plant of an American genus of herbs (Castilleia) in which the bracts are usually bright-colored and more showy than the flowers. Castilleia cocinca has brilliantly scarlet bracts, and is common in meadows.—Painted anch. See Nowparrin.—Painted lady (Zoöl.), a bright-colored butterfly. See Therite Butter. FLY.—Painted turtle (Zoöl.), a common American freshwater tortoles (Chrysemys picio), having bright red and yellow markings beneath.

Painter (ngnt%), n. [OE namers a poore grave.

yellow markings beneath.

Paint'er (Bant'er), n. [OE. pantere a noose, snarc, F. pantère, LL. panthera, L. panther a hunting net, fr. Gr. mavbipa; nāc all + bip beast; cf. Ir. painteir a net, in, snarc, Gael. paintear.] (Naut.) A rope at the bow of a boat, used to fasten it to anything.

Paint'er, n. [Corrupt. of panther.] (Zodi.) The panther, or puma. [A form representing an illiterate pronunciation, U. S.]

Paint'er, n. [See lat Pant.] One whose occupation is to paint; esp.: (a) One who covers buildings, ships, ironwork, and the like, with paint. (b) An artist who represents objects or scenes in color on a flat surface, as canvas, plaster, or the like.

Painter's colic. (Med.) See Lead colic. under Court.

Painter's colic. (Med.) See Lead colic. under Colic.— Painter stainer. (6) A painter of coats of arms. Crobb.

(b) A member of a livery company or guild in London, bearing this name.

bearing this name.

Paint'er-ly (pānt'ēr-ly), a. Like a painter's work.
[Obs.] "A painterty glose of a visage." Sir P. Sidney.

Paint'er-ship, n. The state or position of being a painter. [E.]

Paint'ing, n. 1. The act or employment of laying on, or adorning with, paints or colors.

2. (Fine Arts) The work of the painter; also, any work of art in which objects are represented in color on a flat surface; a colored representation of any object or scene: a picture.

3. Color laid on; paint. [R.] Shak.
4. A depicting by words; vivid representation in words. Syn. - See PICTURE.

Syn. - See Picture.

Paintless, a. Not capable of being painted or described. "In paintless patience."

Pain'ture (pan'tür, 135), n.

Pain't, v. t., and cf. Picture.

Pain't'y (pan'ty), a. Unskillfully painted, so that the painter's method of work is too obvious; also, having too much pigment applied to the surface. [Cant]

Pair (pr), n. [F. paire, Ll. paria, L. paria, pl. of pur pair, fr. par, adj., equal. Cf. Apparel., Pas equality, Per an equal. 1. A number of things resembling one another, or belonging together; a set; as, a pair or flight of stairs. "A pair of beads." Chaucer. Beau. & Fl. "Four pair of stairs." Macaulay. [Now mostly or quite disused, except as to stairs.]

Two crowns in my pocket, two pair of cards. Reau. & Fl.

2. Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each

Two crowns in my pocket, two pair of cards. Beau. & Fl.

2. Two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together; as, a pair of gloves or stockings; a pair of shoes.

3. Two of a sort; a span; a yoke; a couple; a brace; as, a pair of horses; a pair of oxen.

4. A married couple; a man and wife. "A happy pair." Dryden. "The hapless pair." Millon.

5. A single thing, composed of two pieces fitted to each other and used together; as, a pair of scissors; a pair of tongs; a pair of bellows.

6. Two members of opposite parties or opinion, as in a parliamentary body, who mutually agree not to vote on a given question, or on issues of a party nature during a specified time; as, there were two pairs on the final vote. [Parliamentary Cant]

7. (Kinematics) In a mechanism, two elements, or

7. (Kinematics) In a mechanism, two elements, or bodies, which are so applied to each other as to mutually constrain relative motion. bodies

constrain relative motion.

(F) Pairs are named in accordance with the kind of motion they permit; thus, a journal and its bearing form a turning pair, a cylinder and its piston a sliding pair, as crew and its mut a twisting pair, etc. Any pair in which the constraining contact is along lines or at points only (as a cam and roller acting together), is designated a higher pair; any pair having constraining surfaces which fit each other (as a cylindrical pin and eye, a serew and its nut, etc.), is called a lower pair.

nut, etc.), is called a lower pair.

Pair royal (pl. Pairs royal, three things of a sort;—
used especially of playing cards in some games, as cribbage; as three kings, three "eight spots," etc. Four of
a kind are called a double pair royal. "Something in his
face gave me as much pleasure as a pair royal of naturals in my own hand." Goldsmith. "That great pair
royal of adamantine sisters (the Fates)." Quarles. [Written corruptly parial and prial.]

Syn.—Pair Evans Sec. Ociobally.

Syn. — Pair, Flight, Ser. Originally, pair was not confined to two things, but was applied to any number of equal things (pares), that go together. Ben Jonson speaks of a pair (set) of chessmen; also, he and Lord Bacon speak of a pair (pack) of cards. A "pair of stairs" is still in popular use, as well as the later exprossion, "flight of stairs."

Pair, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Paired (pard); p. pr. & vb.
Pairnso.] 1. To be joined in pairs; to couple; to nate, as for breeding.
2. To suit; to fit, as a counterpart.

My heart was made to fit and poir with thine. Rowe 3. Same as To pair off. See phrase below.

To pair of, to separate from a company in pairs or couples; specif. (Parliamentary Cant), to agree with one of the opposite party or opinion to abstain from voting on specified questions or issues. See Pair, n., 6.

Pair, v. t. 1. To unite in couples; to form a pair of; to bring together, as things which belong together, or which complement, or are adapted to one another.

Glossy jet is paired with shining white. 2. To engage (one's self) with another of opposite opinions not to vote on a particular question or class of questions. [Parliamentary Cant]

Paired fins. (Zoöl.) See under Fix.

Pair, v. t. [See IMPAIR.] To impair. [Obs.] Spenser.
Pair'er (-er), n. One who impairs. [Obs.] Wyclif.
Pairing, n. [See PAIR, v. t.] 1. The act or process funting or arranging in pairs or couples.
2. See To pair off, under PAIR, v. t.

Pairing time, the time when birds or other animals pair. Pairing was, the time when or us or using samma pair.

Pairinent (.mont), n. Impairment. [Obs.] Wyolif.

| Pa'is' (pa's'), n. [OF. pair, F. pays, country.] (O.

E. Law) The country; the people of the neighborhood.

E. Arial per pair is a trial by the country, that is,
by a jury; and matter in pair is matter triable by the
country or by jury.

by a Jury; and matter in pair is matter traces by the country, or by jury.

|| Pa'-sa'no (pk't-sk'nt), n. [Sp., of the country, native.] (Zoöl.) The chaparral cock.

Paise (pks), n. [Obs.] See Poirs. Chapman.

Pa'(sok (pk'/ôk), n. A peacock. [Obs.] Shak.

Pak'fong' (pkk'fong'), n. See PACKFONG.

Pal (pkl), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A mate; a partner; esp., an accomplice or confederate. [Slang]

Pal'ace (pkl's: 48), n. [OE. palats, F. palats, fr. L. palatium, fr. Palatium, one of the seven hills of Rome, on which Augustus had his residence. Cf. Paladdil.]

The residence of a sovereign, including the lodgings
of high officers of state, and rooms for business, as well
as halls for ceremony and reception. Chaucer.
 The official residence of a bishop or other distin-

ed personage. 3. Loosely, any unusually magnificent or stately house

Palace car. See under Car. — Palace court, a court having jurisdiction of personal actions arising within twelve miles of the palace at Whitehall. The court was abolished in 1849. [Eng.] Mosley & W.

Palacidous (palachis), a. Palatial. [Obs.] Graunt. Pal'a-din (pal'a-din), n. [F., fr. It. paladino, fr. L. palatinus an officer of the palace. See Palatine.] A knight-errant; a distinguished champion; as, the paladinos of Charlemagne.

Sir W. Scott.

knignt-errant; a distinguished champion; an, the partidins of Charlemagne.

Pa'lab-0- (pa'lab-5-). See PaleoPa'lab-og'ra-pher (pa'lab-og'ra-fer), n., Pa'lab-ograph'in (-ō-grai'lk), a., etc. See Paleographer, Pale-

OGRAPHIC, etc.

Pa'lso-type (pā'lā-ā-tip), n. [Palæo- + -tupe.]
(Phon.) A system of representing all spoken sounds by means of the printing types in common use. Ellis... Pa'.

1s-o-typ'lo-al (-tip', a. — Pa'lso-o-typ'lo-al-ly, adv.

|| Pa-lso*tra (pā-lös'tra), n. See Palestra.

Pa-lso*th-ol'o-gist (pā-lös'sh'-ōl'ō-jist), n. One versed in palestiology.

in paiethology. Pa.lsw't-0.logy (-jÿ), n. [Palwo-+ ætiology.] The science which explains, by the law of causation, the past condition and changes of the earth. — Pa-lsw'ti-o-log'-lo-al (-5-lÿ'i-kal), a.

10-al (-δ-16)'1-kal), a. ; pl. Palanæ (-mē). [NL, fr. Gr. παλάμη the palm.] (Zoöl.) A membrane extending between the toes of a bird, and uniting them more or

ing between the toos of a bird, and uniting them more or less closely together.

|| Pal'a-me'de-sc (pāl'ā-mē'dē-ē), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)
An order, or subordor, including the kamichl, and allied South American birds; — called also screamers. In many anatomical characters they are allied to the Auscres, but they externally resemble the wading birds.

|| Pal-am'ka (pā-lān'kā), n. [Cf. It., I'g., & Sp. paltaca, fr. L. palanga, phalanga a pole, Gr. φάλαγέ.] (Mil.) A camp permanently intrenched, attached to Turkish frontier fortresses.

Pal'an-quin' (păl'an-kēn'), n. [F. palanquin, Pg.



fishing tackle. Cf.

Palkee.] An inclosed carriage or litter, commonly about eight feet long, four feet wide, and four feet high, borne on the shoulders of men by means of two projecting poles,—used in India, China, etc., for the conveyance of a single person from place to place. [Written also palankeen.]

Palap'te-ryx (pà-lăp'tă-riks), n. [Paleo. + apteryz.] (Paleon.) A large extinct ostrichlike bird of New Zealand.

ryx.] (Paleon.) A large extinct ostrichlike bird of New Zealand.

Pal'a-ta-bil(t-ty (pal'a-ta-bil'I-ty), n. Palatableness.
Pal'a-ta-be (pal'a-ta-b'l), a. [From Palata.] Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory; hence, acceptable; pleasing; as, palatable food; palatable advice.
Pal'a-ta-ble-ness. n. The quality or state of being agreeable to the taste; relish; acceptableness.
Pal'a-ta-bly, adv. In a palatable manner.
Pal'a-tal (-tal), a. [Cf. F. palatal.] 1. Of or pertaining to the palate; palatine; as, the pulatal beness.
2. (Phonetics) Uttered by the aid of the palate;—said of certain sounds, as the sound of k in kirk.
Pal'a-tal, n. (Phon.) A sound uttered, or a letter pronounced, by the aid of the palate, as the letters k and y.
Pal'a-tal-iss (-iz), v. t. (Phon.) To palatize.
Pal'ate (pal'at; 48), n. [L. palatum: cf. F. palats, OF. also palat.] 1. (Anat.) The roof of the mouth.
FF The fixed portion, or palate proper, supported by the maxillary and palatine bones, is called the hard palate to distinguish if from the membranous and muscular curtain which separates the cavity of the mouth from the pharynx and is called the soft palate, or vetum.

2. Relish; taste; liking;—a sense originating in the

Relish; taste; liking;—a sense originating in the nistaken notion that the palate is the organ of taste
 Hard task! to hit the palate of such guests. Pope.

3. Fig.: Mental relish; intellectual taste. T. Baker.
4. (Bot.) A projection in the throat of such flowers as

4. (Bot.) A projection in the throat of such flowers as the snaptragon.

Pal'ate, v. t. To perceive by the taste. [Obs.] Shak.

Pa-la'tial (pà-lā'shal), a. [L. palatium palace. See

Palace.] Of or pertaining to a palace; suitable for a palace; resembling a palace; royal; magnificent; as, palatial structures. "Palatial style." A. Drummond.

Pa-la'tial, a. [From Palate.] (Anat.) Palatial; palatine.

Pa-la'tial, n. A palatal letter. [Obs.] Sir W. Jones.

Pa-la'tio, n. (Phon.) A palatal. [R.]

Pa-lat'inate (pà-latt'int), n. [F. palatinat. See

Palatina.] The province or seignlory of a palatine; the dignity of a palatine.

Pa-lati-nate (pà-latt'...)

dignity of a palatine.

Pa-lat'i-nate (-nat), v. t. To make a palatinate of.

Fuller.

[Obs.] Fuller.

Pal'a-tine (pal'a-tin; 277), a. [F. palatin, L. palatinus, fr. palatinus. See Palace, and cf. Paladdin.] Of or pertaining to a palace, or to a high officer of a palace; hence, possessing royal privileges.

County palatine, County palatine. See under Count, and County. — Palatine hill, or The Palatine, one of the seven

hills of Rome, once occupied by the palace of the Casara.

Pal'a-tine (pil'a-tin; 277), n. 1. One invested with royal privileges and rights within his domains; a sount palatine. See Count palatine, under 4th Count.

2. The Palatine hill in Rome.

Pal'a-tine, a. [From Palatz.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the palate.

Palatine bones (Anat.), a pair of bones (often united in the adult) in the roof of the mouth, back of and between the maxillaries.

the maxiliaries.

Pal'a-tine. n. (Anat.) A palatine bone.

Pal'a-tive (pā'a-tiv), a. Pleasing to the taste; palatalle. (Ubs.) "Palatite delights." Sir T. Browne.

Pal'a-tize(-tiz), v. t. To modify, as the tones of the voice, by means of the palate; as, to palatize a letter or sound. — Pal'a-ti-za'tion (41-za'ahin), n. J. Peils.

Pal'a-to- (pā'a-ti-za'tion (41-za'ahin), n. J. Peils.

Pal'a-to- (pā'a-ti-za'ton (41-za'ahin), n. J. Peils.

Pal'a-to- (pā'a-ti-za'tion (41-za'ahin), n. J. Peils.

are developed.

Pa-laver (pa-liver), n. [Sp. palabra, or Pg. palavra, fr. L. purabbla a comparison, a parable, LL., a word. See Parable. 1 Talk; conversation; esp., idle or beguing talk; talk intended to deceive; flattery.

2. In Africa, a parley with the natives; a talk; hence, a public conference and deliberation; a debate.

This epoch of parliaments and eloquent palavers. Carlyle. Pa-la ver, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. PaLaverno (verge); p. pr. & vb. n. Pataverno.] To make palaver with, or to; to use palaver; to talk idly or deceitfully; to employ flattery; to cajole; as, to palaver artfully.

flattery; to cajole; as, to palauer artiully.

Palauering the little language for her benefit. C. Bronte.

Pa-la'ver-er (-&r), n. One who palavers; a flatterer.

Pale (pāl), a. [Compar. Paler (pāl'ēr); superl. Paler.

Est.] [F. pâle, fr. pâlir to turn pale, L. pallers to be or look pale. Cf. Appale, Fallow, Pale, v. t., Pallin.]

1. Wauting in color; not ruddy; dusky white; pallid; wan; as, a pale face; a pale red; a pale blue. "Pale as a forpined ghost."

Chaucer.

Spacebles he stood and pale.

Speechless he stood and pale. Milton

They are not of complexion red or pale. T. Randolph 2. Not bright or brilliant; of a faint luster or hue; dim; as, the pale light of the moon.

din; as, the pale light of the moon.

The night, methinks, is but the daylight sick;
It looks a little paler.

Shak.

For Pale is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, pale-colored, pale-eyed, pale-faced, pale-looking, etc.

Pale, n. Paleness; pallor. [R.]

Shak.
Pale, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Palen (pald); p. pr. & vb. n. Paling.] To turn pale; to lose color or luster. Whittier.

Apt to pale at a trodden worm. Mrs. Browning.

Pale, v. t. To make pale; to diminish the brightness of.

The glowworm shows the matin to be near, And gins to pale his uneffectual fire.

Pale, n. [F. pal, fr. L. palus: cf. D. paal. See Poz. a stake, and 1st PALLET.] 1. A pointed stake or slat, either driven into the ground, or fastened to a rail at the top and bottom, for fencing or inclosing; a picket.

Deer creep through when a pale tumbles down. Mortimer.

Deer creep through when a pale tumbles down. Mortimer.

2. That which incloses or fences in; a boundary; a limit; a fence; a pallsade. "Within one pale or hedge." Robynson (More's Utopia).

3. A space or field having bounds or limit; a limite; a function or place; an inclosure: — often used figuratively, "To walk the studious cloister's pale." Milton. "Out of the pale of civilization."

4. A stripe or band, as on a garment. Macaulay. Chaucer. 5. (Her.) One of the greater ordinaries, being a broad perpendicular stripe in an escutcheon, equally distant from the two edges, and occupying one third of it.

6. A cheese scoop. Simmonds.

7. (Shipbullding) A shore for bracing a timber before it is fastened.
English pale (Hist.), the limits_or ter-

English pale (Hist.), the limits or territory within which alone the English conquerors of Ireland held dominion for a long period after their invasion of the country in 1172.

Spenser.



Pale, v. t. To inclose with pales, or as with pales; to encircle; to encompass; to fence off.

[Your isle, which stands] ribbed and paled in With rocks unscalable and roaring waters. Shak.

| Pale = (pale +), n.; pl. Pales (-5).

| L. (Bot.) (a) The interior chaff or husk of grasses.

(b) One of the chaffy scales or bractlets growing on the receptacle of many compound flowers, as the Coreopsis,

(6) One of the charly scales of oractics growing on the receptacle of many compound flowers, as the Coreopsis, the sunflower, etc.

2. (Zoöl.) A pendulous process of the skin on the throat of a bird, as in the turkey; a dewlap.

Pa'le-a'cecous (-E'shūa), a. [L. paica chaff.] (Bot.) Chaff; resembling or consisting of pales, or chaff; furnished with chaff; as, a paleaceous receptacle.

Pa'le-arc'tio (-Erk'clk), a. [Palco-+ arctic.] Belonging to a region of the earth's surface which includes all Europe to the Azores, Iceland, and all temperate Azia.

Paled (pāid), a. [See 5th Palz.] 1. Erriped. [Obs.]

"Buskins] . . . paled part per part." Spenser.

"Pa'le-soh'l-nod'de-a (pā'lē-Ek'l-nod'dē-a), n. pl. [NL. See Palzeo, and Echinothea.] (Zoöl.) An extinct order of sea urchins found in the Paleozoic rooks. They had more than twenty vertical rows of plates. Called also Palæcchini. [Written also Palæcchini.

Pale'face' (pāl'fās'), n. A white person;—an appellation supposed to have been applied to the whites by the American Indians.

**Pa'le-ich'thy-es (pāl'ā-īk'th'l-ās), n. pl. [NL. See Paleo, and intrivoloor.] (Zoöl.) A comprehensive division of fishes which includes the elasmobranchs and ganoids. [Written also Palec'nthyes.]

**Pale'ny (pāl'l), adv. [From Pals, a.] In a pale manner; dimly; wanly; not freshly or ruddily. Thackeray.

**Pale'm-pore' (pāl'ām-pōr'), n. A superior kind of dimity made in India,—used for bed coverings. [Written also palampore, palampoor, etc.] De Colange.

**Pale'ness (pāl'nēs), n. The quality or condition of being pale; want of freshness or ruddiness; a sickly whiteness; lack of color or luster; wanness.

The blood the virgin's check forsook;
A livid paleness spreads o'er all her look.

Pa-len'que (på-lên'kå), n. pl. (Ethnol.) A collective ame for the Indians of Nicaragua and Honduras.

Pa'le-o- (pā'lē-ð-). [Gr. makatós, adj.] A combining orm meaning old, ancient: as, palearctic, paleontology, alectiver, paleography. [Written also paleo.]

Pa'le-o-bot'a-nist (-bōt'à-nist), n. One versed in pa-

Pa'le-o-bot's-nist (-bōt's-nist), n. One versed in paleobotany.

Pa'le-o-bot's-ny (-ny), n. [Paleo-+ botany.] That branch of paleontology which treats of fossil plants.

||Pa'le-o-art'-da (-kār'ī-dā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πα-λαιός ancient + καρίς, -ίδος, a kind of crustaceam.] (Zoūl.) Same as Misnortomara. [Written also Paleo-artical.]

||Pa'le-o-art-not'de-a (-kri-not'dè-à), n. pl. [NL. See Paleo-, and Cansonea.] (Zoūl.) A suborder of Crinoides found chiefly in the Paleozoic rocks.

||Pa'le-o-art'-not'de-a (-kri-not'dè-à), n. pl. [NL. Fa'le-o-artys'tic (-kris'tik), a. [Paleo-+ Gr. κρύσταλλος ice.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from, a former giacial formation.

Pa'le-o-gay'an (-jō'an), a. [Paleo-+ Gr. γαία the earth.] (Zoūl.) Of or pertaining to the Eastern hemisphere. [Written also paleogam.]

Pa'le-o-graph (-gráf), n. An ancient manuscript.

Pa'le-o-graph'io (-5-gráf'rik), a. [Cf. F. paleography: pa'le-ographyio-(-5-gráf'rik), a. [Dr. F. paleographio-(-5-graf'rik), phique.] Of or pertaining to paleography.

Pa'le-o-graph'io (-5-gráf'fix), n. One weitled in paleography-graph'io-(-5-gráf'fix), n. One versed in pa-

ining to paleography. **Pa'le-og'ra-phist** (-ŏg'rā-fĭst), n. One versed in pa-

Pale-og'ra-phist (-5g'ra-fist), n. One versed m paleography; a paleographer.

Pale-og'ra-phy (-fy), n. [Paleo-+-graphy: cf. F. paleographie.]

1. An ancient manner of writing; ancient writing, collectively; as, Punie paleography.

2. The study of ancient inscriptions and modes of writing; the art or science of deciphering ancient writings, and determining their origin, period, etc., from external characters; diplomatics.

|Paleo-le (Pal-ft-18), n. ; pl. Paleole (-18). [NL., dim. of L. palea.] (Bot.) A diminutive or secondary palea; a lodicule.

Paleo-lith (palea.) [Paleo-+-lith.] (Geol.)

Pa'le-o-lith (pa'le-o-lith), n. [Paleo- + -lith.] (Geol.)

A relic of the Paleolithic ora.

Pa'le-o-lith'ic (-lith'ik), a. (Geol.) Of or pertaining to an era marked by early stone implements. The Paleolithic era (as proposed by Lubbock) includes the earlier half of the "Stone Age;" the remains belonging to are for the most part of extinct animals, with relics of

Pa'le-ol'o-gist (-51'5-jYst), n. One versed in paleolo-

Pa'le-ol'o-gist (-5l'6-jist), n. One versed in pareon-gy; a student of antiquity.

Pa'le-ol'o-gy (-jy), n. [Paleo-+-logy.] The study or knowledge of antiquities, esp. of prehistoric antiquities; a discourse or treatise on antiquities; archaeology.

Pa'le-on'to-graph'lo-al (-5u'tō-grāl'/1-kal), a. Of or pertaining to the description of fossil remains.

Pa'le-on-tog'ra-phy (-5n-tōg'ra-fy), n. [Paleo-+Gr. örra existing things + -graphy.] The description of lossil remains.

ssil remains. Pa'le-on'to-log'io-al (-ŏn'tō-lŏj'Y-kal), a. Of or per-

Pa'le-on'to-log'lo-al (-5n't5-15]'1-kal), a. Of or pertaining to paleontology.—Pa'le-on'to-log'lo-al-ly, adv.
Pa'le-on-tol'o-gist (-5n-t5l'5-j'1st), n. [Cf. F. paléon-tologiste.] One versed in paleontology.
Pa'le-on-tol'o-gy (-jy), n. [Paleo-+ Gr. 5vra existing things + logy. Cf. ONTOLOGY.] The science which treats of the ancient life of the earth, or of fossils which are the remains of such life.
Pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gist (-5-fi-t5l'5-j'1st), n. A paleo-branist.

Pa'le-o-phy-tol'o-gy (-j5), n. [Palco-+ phytology.]

Pa'le-or'ni-thol'o-gy (-3r'nĭ-thŏl'ō-jy), n. [Paleo-+ornihology.] The branch of paleontology which treats of fossil birds.

of fossil birds.

Pa'le-o-sau'rus (-5-sa'rus), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παλαιός ancient + σαύρος a lizard.] (Paleon.) A genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian formation.

Pa'le-o-tech'nio (-tek'nik), a. [Paleo + technic.]

Belonging to, or connected with, ancient art. "The paleolechnic men of central France."

D. Wilson.

Pa'le-o-there (-the'r), n. [F. paléothère.] (Paleon.)

Any species of Paleotherium.

llama. [Written also Faircoine. [Paleothe Pale-o-theroid] (-roid), a. [Paleothe (Paleon). Resembling Paleotherium.—n. resembling, or allied to, the paleothere.

Paleotype (-tip), n. See Paleothere.

Pala-otype (-tip), n. See Palæotype.
Pala-otype (-tip), n. See Palæotype.
Pala-ottype (-tip), n. See Palæotype.
Pala-ottype (-tip), n. See Palæotype.
Chaff; paleaceous. [R.]
Sir T. Browne.
Pala-o-zo'lo (-δ-zō'fik), a. [Paleo-+Gr. ζωή life, fr. ζῆν to live.] (Geol.) Of or pertaining to, or designating,

the older division of geological time during which life is known to have existed, including the Bilurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, and also to the life or rocks of those ages. See Chart of GeoLogy.

Pa'le-o-zo'ic (pā'lā-ō-zō'ik), n. (Geol.) The Paleozoic

Pa'le-o-zo'le (pā'lā-ō-zō'lk), n. (Geol.) The Paleozoic time or strata.

Pa'le-o-zo-ōl'o-gy (-zō-ōl'ō-jy), n. [Paleo-+ zoölogy.] The science of extinct animals, a branch of paleontology. Pale'sie (pal'z¹), Pale'sy, n. Palsy. [Obs.] Wych'. Pale'se-tin'l-an (pāl'ō-t¹n'l-an), a. Of or pertain Pal'es-tin'e-an (pāl'ō-t¹n'l-an), a. Of or pertain Pal'es-tin'e-an (pāl'ō-t¹n'l-an), a. [L. Palestrae (-trō), Pa-les'tra (pā-lōs'trā), n.; pl. L. Palestrae (-trō), E. Palestras (-trāz). [NL., fr. L. palaestra, Gr. παλαίστρα, fr. παλαίσιν to wrestlie.] [Written also palea-tra.] (Antig.) (a) Awrestling school; hence, a gymnasium, or place for atheletic exercise in general. (b) A wrestling; the exercise of wrestling.

Pa-les'tri-an (-tr¹-an), a. [L. palaestricus, Gr. Pa-les'tri-an (-tr¹-kal), κδε.] Of or pertaining to the palestra, or to wrestling.

Pal'et (pāl'āt), n. [See Palea.] (Bot.)

Same as Palea.

|| Pal'e-tot (pāl'ā-tō; F. pāl'tō'), n. [F.

Bame as Palea.

Bame as Palea.

| Pal'e-tot (pal't-tō; F. pal'tō'), n. [F. paletot, Of. pulletoc, prob. fr. L. palla (see Palla) + F. toque cap, and so lit, n. frock with a cap or hood; cf. Sp. paletoque.] (a)

An overcoat. Dickens. (b) A lady's outer garment, —of varying fashion.

Pal'ette (pal'st), n. [See Pallet a thin board, or tablet, with a thumb hole at one end for holding it, on which a painter lays and mixes his pigments. [Written also pallet.]

pallet.]
2. (Anc. Armor) One of the plates covering the points of junction at the bend of the shoulders and elbows. Fairholt.

and elbows. Fairholt.

3. (Mech.) A breastplate for a breast drill.



Palette (1), with Brushes.

Palette knife, a knife with a very flexible steel blade and no cutting edge, rounded at the end, used by painters to mix colors on the grinding slab or palette.—To set the palette (Paint.), to lay upon it the required pigments in a certain order, according to the intended use of them

in a picture.

Pale'wise' (pāl'wiz'), adv. (Her.) In the manner of a pale or pales; by perpendicular lines or divisions; as, to divide an escutheon palewise.

Pal'frey (pal'fre; 277), n. [OE. palefrai, OF. palefrei, F. palefroi, LL. palafredus, parufredus, from L. paraveredus a horse for extraordinary occasions, an extra post horse; Gr. παρά along, beside + L. veredus a post horse; Gr. παρά along, beside + L. veredus a post horse.] 1. A saddle horse for the road, or for state occasions, as distinguished from a war horse.

2. A small saddle horse for ladies.

Call the host and bid him bring.

Tennuson

Call the host and bid him bring Charger and palfrey.

Charger and patrey.

Pal'treyed (-frid), a. Mounted on a palfrey. Tickell.

Pal'grave (-gräv), n. See Palsgrave.

Pa'li (pā'li), n., pl. of Palus.

Pa'li (pā'li), n. [Ceylonese, fr. Skr. pāli row, line, series, applied to the series of Buddhist sacred texts.] A dialect descended from Sanskrit, and like that, a dead language, except when used as the sacred language of the Buddhist religion in Farther India, etc.

Buddhist religion in Farther India, etc.

Pal'i-fi-ca'tion (pāl'i-fi-kā'shūn), n. [L. palus a stako + -ficare (in comp.) to make: cf. F. palifaction.

See -rx.] The act or practice of driving piles or posts into the ground to make it firm. [R.] Sir II. Wotton.

Pa'li-form (pā'l'i-firm), a. (Zoōl.) Resembling a palus; as, the paliform lobes of the septa in corals.

Pa-lil'o-gy (pā-lil'ō-jy), n. [L. palilogia, Gr. πα-λιλλογία; πάλιν again + λέγειν to speak.] (Rhet.) The repetition of a word, or part of a sentence, for the sake of greater emphasis; as, "The living, the living, he shall praise thee."

Pal'imp-sest (pāl'Imp-sēst), n. [L. palimpsestus, Gr. πα-λάμληστος scratched or scraped again, παλίμληστον a

rar imp-sest (pal/Imp-sest), n. [L. palimpsestus, Gr. παλίμψηστος seratched or scraped again, παλίμψηστος a palimpsest; πάλιν again + ψην to rub, rub away: cf. F. palimpsestc.] A parchment which has been written upon twice, the first writing having been erased to make place for the second.

Lonafellow

for the second.

Longfellow.

Pal'in-drome (-In-drom), n. [Gr. παλινδρομος running back again; πάλω again + δραμεύν to run: cf. F. palindrome.] A word, verse, or sentence, that is the same when read backward or forward; as, madam; Hannah; or Lewil did I live, & evil I did dwel.

Pal'in-drom'io (-drom'ik), | a. Of, pertaining to, or Pal'in-drom'io (-drom'ik), | like, a palindrome.

Pa-lin'dro-mist (pá-lin'drō-mist), n. A writer of palindromes.

palingromes.

Pal'ing (pal'ing), n. 1. Pales, in general; a fence formed with pales or pickets; a limit; an inclosure.

They moved within the paling of order and decorum. 2. The act of placing pales or stripes on cloth; also, the stripes themse' res. [Obs.] Chaucer. the stripes themse Paling board, one of the slabs sawed from the sides of a log to fit it to be sawed into boards. [Eng.]

Pal'in-ge-ne'si-a (păl'In-jê-nē'sI-à), n. [NL.] See

PALIMENESIS.

Pal'in-gen'e-sis (-jön'ā-si's), η π. [Gr. παλιγγενεσία;
Pal'in-gen'e-sy (-jön'ā-sy), γ παλιν again + γένεσιε birth; α re-creation; a regeneration; a continued existence in different manner or form.

2. (Biol.) That form of evolution in which the truly proceed the hardest appropriate to the partial process.

ancestral characters conserved by heredity are repro-duced in development; original simple descent; — dis-tinguished from kenogenesis. Sometimes, in zoölogy, the abrupt metamorphosis of insects, crustaceans, etc.

Pal'in-ge-net'lo (păl'In-jê-nět'Ik), α. Of or pertaining to palingenesis; as, a palingenetic process. — Pal'in-ge-net'lo-al-ly (I-kal-ly), adv.
Pal'i-node (păl'I-nöd), n. [L. palinodia, from Gr. παλινφόα; πάλιν again + ψδή a song. See Ode.] 1. An ode recanting, or retracting, a former one; also, a repetition of an ode.

2 A retraction.

ode recanting, or retracting, a former one; and, a repetition of an ode.

2. A retraction; esp., a formal retraction. Sandys.
Pal'1-no'di-al (-no'di-al), a. Of or pertaining to a palinode, or retraction.
Pal'1-no-dy'(-nō-dy), n. See Palinode. [Obs.] Wood.
Pal'1-nu'rus [phi']-nu'ris), n. [So called from L. Palinurus, the pilot of Ameas.] (Naut.) An instrument for obtaining directly, without calculation, the true bearing of the sun, and thence the variation of the compass.
Pal'1-sade'(-sad'), n. [F. palissade, cf. Sp. palisade, t. palizada, palizzo, LL. palissade, cf. Sp. palisads a stake, pale. See Pale a stake.] 1. (Fort.) A strong, long stake, one end of which is set firmly in the ground, and the other is sharpened; also, a fence formed of such stakes set in the ground as a means of defense.
2. Any fence made of pales or sharp stakes.
Palisade cells (Bot.), vertically elongated, parenchyma

Palisade cells (Bot.), vertically elongated parenchyma cells, such as are seen beneath the epidernis of the upper surface of many leaves. Palisade worm (Zoot.), a nematoid worm (Strong)lus armatus), parasitic in the blood vessels of the horse, in which it produces aneurisms, often

vessels of the horse, in which it produces aneurisms, often fatal.

Pal'i-sade', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palisaded; p. pr. & vb. n. Palisadene.] [Cf. F. palissader.] To surround, inclose, or fortify, with palisader.]

Pal'i-sad'ing (-sād'ing), n. (Fort.) A row of palisades set in the ground.

Pal'i-sa'do (-sā'dō), n.; pl. Palisadoes (-dōz). A palisade. [Obs.]

Pal'i-sa'do, v. t. To palisade. [Obs.]

Pal'i-san'der [Val'i-sāy' dēr), n. [F. palisander.]

Pal'i-san'der [Val'i-sāy' dēr), n. [E. palisander.]

(Bol.) (a) Violet wood. (b) Rosewood.

Pal'i-say (pā'l's-sy ; F. ph'lē'sā'), a. Designating, or of the nature of, a kind of pottery made by Bernard Palisay, in France, in the 16th century.

Palissy ware, glazed pottery like that made by Bernard Palisay; especially, that having figures of fishes, reptiles, etc., in high relief.

|| Pal'kee (pāl'kē), n. [Hind. pālki; of the same ori-

|| Pal'kee (pši/kē), n. [Hind. pālkī; of the same origin as E. palanquin.] A palanquin. || Malcom. || Pall (pal), n. Same as Pawi.

Pall (ph), n. Same as PAWI.
Pall (ph), n. Same as PAWI.
Pall, n. [OE. pal, AS. pwl, from L. pallium cover, clock, mantle, pall; cf. L. palla robe, mantle.] 1. An outer garment; a clock or mantle.

outer garment; a cloak or mantle.

His lion's skin changed to a pall of gold. Spenser.

2. A kind of rich stuff used for garments in the Middle Ages. [Obs.]

3. (R. C. Ch.) Same as PALLIUM.

About this time Pope Gregory sent two archbishop's palls into England, — the one for Loudon, the other for York. Fuller.

4. (Her.) A figure resembling the Roman Catholic pallium, or pall, and having the form of the letter Y. 5. A large cloth, esp., a heavy black cloth, thrown over a coffin at a funeral;

sometimes, also, over a tomb. Warriors carry the warrior's pall. Tennyson.

Warnors carry the warnor's pull. Tennison.

6. (Eccl.) A piece of cardboard, covered with linen and embroidered on one side; — used to put over the chalice.

Pall, v. t. To cloak. [R.] Shak.

Pall, v. i. [imp. & p. PALLEN (pald); p. pr. & vb.
n. PALLING.] [Either shortened fr. appull, or fr. F.

pâlir to grow pale. Cf. APPALL, PALE, a.] To become vapid, tasteless, dull, or insipid; to lose strength, life, surjet, or tester as the linner galls.

spirit, or taste; as, the liquor palls.

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and palls upon the sense. Addison.

Pall, v. t. 1. To make vapid or insipid; to make life-less or spiritless; to dull; to weaken. Chaucer. Reason and reflection . . . pall all his enjoyments. Atterbury. 2. To satiate; to cloy; as, to pall the appetite. Pall, n. Nausea. [Obs.] Shaftesbury. | Palla (pál'là), n. [L. See Pall a cloak.] (Rom. Antiq.) An oblong rectangular piece of cloth, worn by Roman ladies, and fastened with brooches. Palla'dian (pál'là'l'an), a. (Arch.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a variety of the revived classic style of architecture, founded on the works of Andrea Palla'dio (pál-lā'd'k or -lād'l'k), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, palladium; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with palladious compounds.

pounds.

Pal-la'di-ous (păl-lā'd'-līs), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or containing, palladium; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which palladium has a lower valence as compared with palladic compounds.

Pal-la'di-um (pāl-lā'dī-lūm), n. [L., fr. Gr. Παλλάδιον, fr. Παλλάς, -άδος, Pallas.] 1. (Gr. Δανία). Any statue of the goddess Pallas; esp., the famous statue on the preservation of which depended the safety of ancient Troy.

2. Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security: a safeguard; as, the trial by jury is the palla-

2. Hence: That which affords effectual protection or security; a safeguard; as, the trial by jury is the palladium of our civil rights.

Pal-la/di-um, n. [NL.] (Chem.) A rare metallic element of the light platinum group, found native, and also alloyed with platinum and gold. It is a silver-white metal resembling platinum, and like it permanent and untarnished in the air, but is more easily fusible. It is unique in its power of occluding hydrogen, which it does to the extent of nearly a thousand volumes, forming the alloy Pd₂H. It is used for graduated circles and verniers, for plating certain silver goods, and somewhat in dentistry. It was so named in 1804 by Wollaston from the asteroid

Pallas, which was discovered in 1802. Symbol Pd. Atomic weight, 106.2.

Pal-la'di-um-ize (pkl-la'di-um-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pallah (pkl'la), p. pr. & vb. n. Pallah um. [R.]

Pal'lah (pkl'la), n. (Zoöl.)

A large South African antelope (Epyceros melampus). The male has long lyrate and annulated horns. The general color is bay, with a black crescent on the croup. Called also roodebok.

Pal'las (-las), n. [L., fr. Gr.

with a black crescent on the croup. Called also roodebok.

Pal'las (-las), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ila\hat{A}\dag{a}, -doc.] (Gr. Myth.) Pal-las Athene, the Grecian goddess of wisdom, called also Athene, and identified, at a later period, with the Roman Minerva.

Pall'bear-er (ppl'b\dag{b}\dag{a}\dag{a}\dag{b}\dag{b}\dag{b}\dag{b}\dag{a}\dag{b}\dag{b}\dag{a}\dag{b}\dag{a}\dag{b}

their works. It is over, round, and of other forms. (b) A potter's wheel.
3. (Gilding) (a) An instrument used to take up gold leaf from the pillow, and to apply it. (b) A tool for gilding the backs of books over the bands.
4. (Brickmaking) A board on which a newly molded brick is conveyed to the hack.
5. (Mach.) (a) A click or payd for driving a ratio.

brick is conveyed to the hack.

5. (Mach.) (a) A click or pawl for driving a ratchet wheel. (b) One of the scries of disks or pistons in the Knight. chain pump.

Knight.

6. (Horology) One of the pieces or levers connected

6. (Horology) One of the pieces or levers connected with the pendulum of a clock, or the balance of a watch, which receive the primmediate impulse of the scape-wheel, or balance wheel.

7. (Mus.) In the organ, a valve between the wind chest and the mouth of a pipe or row of pipes.

8. (Zoöl.) One of a pair of shelly plates that protect the siphon tubes of certain bivalves, as the Teredo. See R-last. of Teredo.

certain bivalves, as the Teredo. See 14lust. of Teredo.

9. A cup containing three ounces, — ment; pp Pailets.
formerly used by surgeons.

Paillal (-ll-al), a. (L. pallium a mantle. See PALL.]
(Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to a mantle, especially to the mantle of mollusks; produced by the mantle; as, the palliul line, or impression, which marks the attachment of the mantle on the inner surface of a bivalve shell. See

Pallial chamber (Zoöl.), the cavity inclosed by the man-tle.—Pallial sinus (Zoöl.), an inward bending of the pal-lial line, near the posterior end of certain bivalve shells, to receive the siphon. See Ribst. of Bivalve.

nat me, near the posterior and of certain fiviave sines, for receive the siphon. See Illust. of Bivalve.

Pal'lia-ment (-4-ment), n. [LL. pulliare to clothe, fr. L. pallium a mantle. See Pall the garment.] A dress; a robe. [Obs.]

Pal'liard (pkl'yĕrd), n. [F. paillard, orig., one addicted to the couch, fr. paille straw. See Pallers small bed.] 1. A born beggar; a vagabond. [Obs.] Halliwell.

2. A lecher; a lewd person. [Obs.] Dryden.

Pal'liasse' (pkl'yšs'), n. See Palliass, fr. pallium a cloak. See Pall the garment.] 1. Covered with a mantle; cloaked; hidden; disguised. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

2. Eased; mitigated; alleviated. [Obs.] Bp. Fell.

Pal'li-ate (-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palliared (-ā'-tèd); p. pr. & vb. n. Palliared (-ā'-tèd); p. pr. & vb. n. Palliared (-ā'-tèd); p. pr. & vb. n. Palliared (-ā'-tèd); p. p. Tell.

Being palliated with a pilgrim's cost. Sir T. Herbert.

2. To cover with excuses; to conceal the enormity of,

2. To cover with excuses; to conceal the enormity of, by excuses and apologies; to extenuate; as, to palliate faults.

They never hide or palliate their vices. 3. To reduce in violence; to lessen or abate; to mitigate; to ease without curing; as, to palliate a disease.

To palliate dullness, and give time a shove. Cowper.

Syn. — To cover; closk; hide; extenuate; conceal. —

To Palliate, Extenuate; Local. These words, as here compared, are used in a figurative sense in reference to cur treatment of wrong action. We closk in order to conceal completely. We extenuate a crime when we endeavor to show that it is less than has been supposed; we palliate a crime when we endeavor to cover or conceal its enormity, at least in part. This naturally leads us to soften some of its features, and thus palliate approaches extenuate till they have become nearly or quite identical. "To palliate is not now used, though it once was, in the sense of wholly closking or covering over, as it might be, our sins, but in that of extenuating; to palliate our faults is not to hide them altogether, but to seek to diminish their guilt in part."

Pallia-Yion (-Fabin). n. [Cf. F. palliation.] 1 The To palliate dullness, and give time a shove. Cowper

Trench.

Pal·li-a'tion (-E'shūn), n. [Cf. F. palliation.] 1. The
act of palliating, or the state of being palliated; extenuation; excuse; as, the palliation of faults, offenses, vices.

2. Mitigation; alleviation, as of a disease. Bacon.

3. That which cloaks or covers; disguise; also, the
state of being covered or disguised. [Obs.]

Pal·li-a-tive (pāl·li-a-tiv), a. [Cf. F. palliatif.] Serving to palliate; serving to extenuate or mitigate.

Pal'li-a-tive (pal'lY-a-tlv), n. That which palliates; palliative agent. Sir W. Scott.

Pal'lia-tive (ph'/l'a-tiv), n. That which palliates; a palliative agent.

Pal'lia-tory (-tō-ry), a. Palliative; extenuating.
Pal'lid (-l'Id), a. [L. palliative; retenuating.
Pal'lid (-l'Id), a. [L. palliative; pale; wan; as, a pallid countenance; pallid blue.

Spenser.

Pal-lid'-ty (ph'.l'Id'l-ty), n. Pallidness; paleness.
Pal'lid-ly (ph'.l'Id'l-ty), adv. In a pallid manner.
Pal'lid-ness, n. The quality or state of being pallid; paleness; pallor; wanness.

| Pal'li-bran'ohi-ate (ph'/l'-ō-brkn'k'-k'tà), n. pl.

[NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as Brachiopoda.

Pal'li-bran'ohi-ate (ph'/l'-ō-brkn'k'-k'tà), n. pl.

[NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as Brachiopoda.

Pal'li-bran'ohi-ate (prin'ki-tò), a. [See Pallium, and Branchia.] (Zoöl.) Having the pallium, or mantle, acting as a gill, as in brachiopods.

| Pal'li-um (ph'/l'-im), n.; pl. L. Pallia (-à), E. Pal-Lium (-dinz). [L. See Pall the garment.] 1. (Anc. Costume) A large, square, woolen cloak which enveloped the whole person, worn by the Greeks and by certain Romans. It is the Roman name of a Greek garment.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A band of white wool, worn on the shoulders, with four purple crosses worked on it; a pall.

The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. It is worn.

The wool is obtained from two lambs brought to the basilica of St. Agnes, Rome, and blessed. It is worn by the pope, and sent to patriarchs, primates, and arch-bishops, as a sign that they share in the plenitude of the episcopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid on the tomb of St. Peter, where it remains all night.

psiscopal office. Before it is sent, the pallium is laid on the tomb of St. Peter, where it remains all night.

3. (Zoöl.) (a) The mantle of a bivaive. See Mantle.
(b) The mantle of a bird.
Pall'—mall' (pši'unši'), n. [OF. palemail, It. pallamaglio; palla a ball (of German origin, akin to E. ball) + maglio hammer, fr. L. malleus. See 1st Ball, and Mall.
a beetle.] A game formerly common in England, in which a wooden ball was driven with a mallet through an elevated hoop or ring of iron. The name was also given to the mallet used, to the place where the game was played, and to the street, in London, still called Pall Mall. [Written also pail-mail and pell-mell.]

Sir K. Digby. Evelyn.

Pal-lo'ne (pši-lō'nā), n. [L., a large ball, fr. palla ball. See Balloon.] An Italian game, played with a large leather ball.

Pal'lor (pši'lēr), n. [L., fr. pallere to be or look pale. See Palle, a.] Paleness; want of color; pallidity; as, pallor of the complexion.

Palm (pšim), n. [OE. paume, F. paume, L. palma, Gr. macka, akin to Skr. pain hund, and E. famble. See Fumelle, Feel, and cf. 2d Palm.] 1. (Anal.) The inner and somewhat concave part of the hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist.

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm. Tempson.

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm. Tennyson

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm. Tennyson.

2. A lineal measure equal either to the breadth of the hand or to its length from the wrist to the ends of the fingers; a hand; — used in measuring a horse's height.

EF In Greece, the palm was reckoned at three inches. The Romans adopted two measures of this name, the lesser palm of 2.91 inches, and the greater palm of 6.73 inches. At the present day, this measure varies in the most arbitrary manner, being different in each country, and occasionally varying in the same. Internat. Cyc.

3. (Sailmaking) A metallic disk, attached to a strap, and worn on the palm of the hand, — used to push the needle through the canvas, in sowing sails, etc.

4. (Zoil.) The broad flattened part of an antler, as of a full-grown fallow deer; — so called as resembling the palm of the hand with its protruding fingers.

5. (Naut.) The flat inner face of an anchor fluke.

a palm tree.



palmetto.
2. A branch or leaf of the palm, anciently borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing.
A great multitude... stood before the throne, and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes, and palms in their bands of the control of the

3. Hence: Any symbol or token of superiority, success or triumph; also, victory; triumph; supremacy. "The palm of martyrdom." Chaucer

palm of martyrdom."

Chaucer.

So get the start of the majestic world

And bear the palm alone.

Shak.

Molucca palm (Bot.), a labiate herb from Asia (Molucella lævis), having a curious cup-shaped calyx. — Palm cabbage, the terminal bud of a cabbage palm, used as food.—

Palm cat (Zoil.), the common paradoxure.— Palm crab (Zoil.), the purse crab. — Falm cil, a vegetable oil, obtained from the fruit of several species of palms, as the African oil palm (Elies Guineensto), and used in the manufacture of scap and candles. See Elets.— Palm swift

(Zoöl.), a small swift (Cypselus Batassiensis) which frequents the palmyra and coconnut palms in India. Its peculiar nest is attached to the leaf of the palmyra palm.—Falm toddy. Same as Palm wine.—Falm weev! (Zoöl.), any one of numerous species of very large weevils of the genus Rhynchophorus. The larvæ bore into palm trees, and are called palm borers, and grugru worms. They are considered excellent food.—Falm when, the sap of several species of palms, especially, in India, of the wild date palm (Phornic sylvestrie), the palmyra, and the (n-ryola wrens. When fermented it yields hy distillation arrack, and by evaporation jaggory. Called also palm ddgl.—Balm worm, or Falmworm. (Zoöl.) (a) The larva of a palm weevil. (b) A centifiede.

Palm (päm), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palmed (pämd); p. pr. & vb. n. Palminos.] 1. To handle. [Obs.] Prior.

2. To manipulate with, or conceal in, the palm of the hand; to suggle.

hand; to juggle.

They palmed the trick that lost the game.

To impose by fraud, as by sleight of hand; to put by unfair means;— usually with off.

For you may palm upon us new for old.

Pal-ma/oscus (pāl-mā'shits), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to palms; of the nature of, or resembling, palms.

|| Fal'ma Chris'ti (pāl'mā krīs'ti). [L., palm of Christ.] (Bot.) A plant (Ricinus communits) with ornamental poltate and palmately cleft folinge, growing as a woody pereunial in the tropics, and cultivated as an her baceous annual in temperate regions;—called also custor-oil plant. [Sometimes corrupted into palmerist.]

Fal'ma-oite (-sit), n. (Palem). A fossil palm.

Fal'mar (pāl'mēr), a. [L. palmaris, fr. palma the palm of the hand: cf. F. palmarie.] 1. (And.) Pertaining to, or corresponding with, the palm of the hand.

2. (Zoil.) Of or pertaining to the under side of the wings of birds.

ing to, or corresponding with, the pains of the wings of birds.

| Pal-ma'ri-um (pkl-mk'ri-im), n.; pl. Palmaria (-A). [NL. See Palmar.] (Zwil.) One of the bifurcations of the brachial plates of a crimoid.

Pal'ma-ry (pkl/mk-ry), a. (Anal.) Palmar.
Pal'ma-ry, a. [L. palmarius, palmaris, belonging to palms, deserving the palm or prize, fr. palma a palm.]

Worthy of the palm; palmy; preeminent; superior; principal; chief; as, palmary work. Bp. Horne.
Pal'ma-te (pkl/mkt), n. (Chem.) A salt of palmic acid; a ricinoleate. (Dissoles.]

Pal'ma-ted (-mk-ted), the palm of a hand, from palma the palm of the hand.]

1. Having the shape of the hand; palmar speed.

2. (Bot.) Spreading from the apex of a petiole, as the divisions of a leaf, or leafiets, so as to resemble the hand with outspreadingers.

3. (Zoöl.) (a) Having the an-

semble the hand with outspread fingers.

Gray.

3. (Zovl.) (a) Having the anterior toes united by a web, as in most swimming birds; webbed.

See Illust. (i) under Avss. (b)

Having the distal portion broad, flat, and more or less divided into lobes; — said of certain corals, antiers, etc.

Pal'mate-ly (-māt-ly), adv. In a palmate manner.

Pal'mat'-fid (pāl-māt'l-fid), a. [L. palmatus palmate + root of findere to split.] (Bot.) Palmate, with the divisions separated but little more than halfway to the common center.

the divisions separated but little more than halfway to the common center.

Pal-mat'l-lobed (-l5bd), a. [L. palmatus palmate + E. lobed.] (Bol.) Palmate, with the divisions separated less than halfway to the common center.

Pal-mat'l-sect'ed (pkl-mkt'l-sekt'ed), a. [L. palmat-l-sect'ed (pkl-mkt'l-sekt'ed), amatus palmate + secare to cut.] (Bol.) Divided, as a palmate leaf, down to the midrib, so that the parenchyma is interrupted.

Palmotist (Jonah iv. 0, margin, and Dougy version, note.)

Palmed (pämd), a. Having or bearing a palm or palms.

ing a palm or palms.

ing a paim or paims.

Paimed deer (Zoöl.), a stag of full growth, bearing paims. See let Palm, t.

Paim'er (pim'er), n. [From Palm, v. t.] One who paims or cheats, as at cards or dice.

Paim'er, n. [From Palm the tree.] A wandering religious votary; especially, one who bore a branch of paim as a token that he had visited the Holy Land and its sacred places.

Plicrims and paimers plichted them together.

its sacred places.

Pilgrims and palmers plighted them together. P. Plowman.

The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place, the palmer had none. The pilgrim traveled to some certain, designed place or places, but the palmer to all.

Palm'er-worm' (-will'm'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) Any hairy caterpillar which appears in great numbers, devouring herbage, and wandering about like a palmer.

The name is applied also to other verselone in nexts. [161] 4

The name is applied also to other voracious insects. Joël 1. 4. (b) In America, the larva of any one of several moths, which destroys the foliage of fruit and forest trees, esp. the larva of Pastlo-phus pometellus, which sometimes appears in vast numbers.

Pal-mette (pāl-mět/), n. [F., dim. A floral ornament, common in Greek and other architecture.



dim. of palme a palm.]

A floral ornament, common in Greek and other ancient architecture;—
often called the honeysuckle ornament.
Pal-met'to (pal-möt'tö), n. [Dim. of palm the tree: cf. Sp. palmito.]
(Bot.) A name given to palms of several genera and species growing in the West Indies and the Southern United States. In the United States, the



name is applied especially to the Chamærops, or Sabal, Palmetto, the cabbage tree of Florida and the Carolinas. See Cabbage tree, under Cabbace.

PALMIC

bage tree, under Cabbacks.

Royal palmette, the West Indian
Sabol umbracutifera, the trunk of
which, when hollowed, is used for
water pipes, etc. The leaves are
used for thatching, and for making
the company of the company of the company
to the company of the company
the nearly impassable jungle which
it forms is called palmetto scrub.

Pal'mio (păl'mĭk), a. [Cf. F. palmique.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the castor-oil

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palmique.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the castor-oil plant (Ricinus communis, or Palma Christi); — formerly used to designate an acid now called ricinolicie acid. [Obsoles.]

"Fal'mi-dac'ty-los (păl'm'y-dăk't'1-lōz), n. pl. [NL. See Palm, and Dactil.] (Zoōl.) A group of wading birds having the toes webbed, as the avocet.

Pal-mit'er-ous (păl-mit'er-ūs), a. [L. palmifer:] palma a palm + ferre to bear: cf. F. palmifere.] Bearing palma.

Pal'mi-grade (păl'm'-grād), a. [L. palma palm of the hand + gradi to walk.] (Zoōl.) Putting the whole foot upon the ground in walking, as some mammals.

Pal'mi-min(-min), n. [From palma Christi: cf. F. palmine.] (Chem.) (a) A white waxy or fatty substance obtained from castor oil. (b) Ricinclein. [Ohs.]

Pal'mi-pad (pāl'm'-pōd), a. [L. palmipea, -edis, broad-footed; palma the palm of the hand + pea a foot cf. F. palmipède.] (Zoōl.) Wel-footed, as a water fowl.—n. A swimming bird; a bird having webbed feet.

"Pal-mip'e-des (pāl-mip'e-dēz), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoōl.) Same as NATATORES.

#Pal-mip'e-des (pkl-mip'ê-dez), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoël.) Same as NATATORES.
Pal'mis-ter (pkl'mis-ter), n. [From Palm of the hand.] One who practices palmistry. Ip. Hall.
Pal'mis-try (-try), n. [See Palmister.] 1. The art or practice of divining or telling fortunes, or of judging of character, by the lines and marks in the palm of the band. chirappen.

hand; chiromancy. ; chiromancy. Ascham. Cowper. A dexterous use or trick of the hand. Addison. Pal'mi-tate (pal'mi-tat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pal-

Pal'mi-tate (pal'mi-tat), n. (Chem.) A salt of palmitic acid.

Pal'mite (-mit), n. [From Palm.] (Rot.) A South African plant (Prionium Palmita) of the Rush family, having long serrated leaves. The stems have been used for making brushes.

Pal-mit'io (pal-mit'lk), a. (Physiol. Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, palmitin or palm oil; as, palmitic acid, a white crystalline body belonging to the fatty acid series. It is readily soluble in hot alcohol, and melts to a liquid oil at 62° C.

Pal'mi-tin (pal'mi-tin), n. [So called because abundant in palm oil.] (Physiol. Chem.) A solid crystallizable fat, found abundantly in animals and in vegetables. It occurs mixed with stearin and olein in the fat of animal tissues, with clein and butyrin in butter, with clein in olive oil, etc. Chemically, it is a glyceride of palmitic acid, three molecules of palmitic acid being united to one molecule of glyceryl, and hence it is technically called tripalmitin, or glyceryl tripalmitate.

Pal'mi-tolic (pal'mi-toli'), n. [Palmitic + olcic + ic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an artificial acid of the olcic acid series, isomeric with linoleic acid.

Pal'mi-tone (pal'mi-ton), n. (Chem.) The ketone of almitia acid.

al'mi-tone (pal'mi-ton), n. (Chem.) The ketone of

palmitte acid.

Palm' Sun'day (pkm' sin'dt). (Eccl.) The Sunday next before Easter;—so called in commemoration of our Savior's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude strewed palm branches in the way.

Palm'y (-y), a. 1. Bearing palms; abounding in palms; derived from palms; as, a palmy shore. Popc.

His golden sands and palmy wine. Goldsmith.

2. Worthy of the palm; flourishing; prosperous.

In the most high and palmy state of Rome.

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In the most high and palmy state of Rome. Shak.

Pal-my'ra (phi-m'ra), n. (Rot.) A species of palm (Borassus flabelliformis) having a straight, black, upright trunk, with palmate leaves. It is found native along the entire northern shores of the Indian Ocean, from the mouth of the Tigris to New Guinea. More than eight hundred uses to which it is put are enumerated by native writers. Its wood is largely used for building purposes; its fruit and roots serve for food, its sap for making toddy, and its leaves for thatching huts.

Pa-lo'la (ph-10'la), n. [Fr. the native name.] (Zoūl.) An annelid (Palota viridis) which, at certain seasons of the year, swarms at the surface of the sea about some of the Pacific Islands, where it is collected for food.

#Pa'lo-me'ta (witch-ma'ta), n. (Zoūl.) A pompano.

Palp (phip), n. [Cf. F. palpe. See PALPABLE.] (Zoūl.) Sunc as Palp. v. I. [L. palpare: cf. F. palper.] To have a distinct touch or feeling of; to feel. [Obs.]

To bring a palped darkness o'er the earth. Heywood.

Pal'pa-bli'l-ty (phi'pa-bli'l-ty), n. The quality of

To bring a paiped darkness o'er the earth. Henrood.

Pal'pa-bil'1-ty (păl'pā-bil'1-ty), n. The quality of being paipable, or perceptible by the touch. Arbuilmot.

Pal'pa-bie (păl'pā-bil), a. [F. palpable, L. paipabiii, fr. palpare to feel, stroke; of. nalpus the soft palm of the hand.] I. Capable of being touched and felt; perceptible by the touch; as, a palpable form.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,

Palpable darkness.

Milton.

2. Easily perceptible; plain; distinct; obvious; readily perceptible; plain; distinct; obvious; readily percelved and detected; gross; as, palpable imposture; palpable absurdity; palpable errors. "Three porsons palpable." P. Plowman.

[Lies] gross as a mountain, open, palpable. -Pal'pa-ble-ness, n. -Pal'pa-bly, adv.

Pal-pa'tion (pki-pk'shhin), n. [L. palpatio, fr. palpare. See Palpake.] 1. Act of touching or feeling.
2. (Med.) Examination of a patient by touch. Quarn.
|| Pal-pa'tor (-tōr), n. [L., a stroker.] (Zoōl.) One of a family of clavicon beetles, including those which

of a family of clavicorn beetles, including those which have very long maxillary palpi.

|| Pal'pe-bra (pal'pē-bra), n; pl. Palpebe (-brē).

[L.] (Zoōt.) The eyelid.

Pal'pe-bra1 (-brā), a. [L. palpebralis, fr. palpebra: cf. F. palpébral.] Of or pertaining to the eyelids.

Pal'pe-bra1 (-brā), a. (Zoōt.) Having eyelids.

Pal'ped (pāl'pi), n, pl. of Paltus. (Zoōt.) See Palpus.

|| Pal'pi (pāl'pi), n, pl. of Paltus. (Zoōt.) See Palpus, and Cornu.] (Zoōt.) One of a group of aquatic beetles (Palpicornia) having short club-shaped antennse, and long maxillary palpi.

Pal'pt-corn (pkl'pf-körn), n. [Bee Palpus, and Cornu.] (Zoöl.) One of a group of aquatic bectles (Palpicornia) having short club-shaped antennae, and long maxillary palpi.

Pal'pt-ter (-fer), n. [Palpus + -fer.] (Zoöl.) Bearing palpi. Same as Palpicen.

Pal'pt-ter (-fer), n. [Palpus + -fer.] (Zoöl.) Bearing palpi. Same as Palpicen.

Pal'pt-ter (-fer), n. [See Palpicenous.] (Zoöl.) That portion of the labium which bears the palpi in insects.

Pal'pt-ger (-fer), n. [See Palpicenous.] (Zoöl.) That portion of the labium which bears the palpi in insects.

Pal'pt-ger (-fer) and palpus.

Pal'pt-tant (pkl'pt'ct-da), a. [Palpus + -gerous.] (Zoöl.) Heaving a palpus.

Pal'pt-tate (-tat), v. t. [imp. & p. Palpirars (-tavible).

Pal'pt-tate (-tat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palpirars (-tavible).

Pal'pt-tate (-tat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palpirars (-tavible).

Lapinitare, palpitatum, v. intens. fr. palpare. See Palpalle.

To beat rapidly and more strongly than usual; to throb; to bound with emotion or exertion; to pulsate violently; to flutter; — said specifically of the heart when its action is abnormal, as from excitement.

Pal'pt-tation.] A rapid pulsation; a throbbing; esp., an abnormal, rapid beating of the heart as when excited by violent exertion, strong emotion, or by disease.

Palpless (pklyles). a. (Zoöl.) Without a palpus.

Pal'po-cil (pkl'ps)-sil), n. [See Palpus, and Chium.]

(Zoöl.) A minute soft filamentary process springing from the surface of certain hydroids and sponges.

Pal'pose (cpis), n.; pl. Palpi (-pi). [NL. See Palp.] (Zoöl.) A filentense serve as sexual organs. Called also palp. See Illust, of Antrincoastria and Orthortera.

Pals'grave' (palz'grav'), n. [D. paltsgraaf; palts palace (L. palatium) + graaf count: cf. G. pfalzgraf, See Palace, and Landarae.] (Ger. Hist.) A count or earl who presided in the domestic court, and had the superintendence, of a royal household in Germany.

Pals'grave' (palz'grav'), n. [D. paltsgravin: cf. G. pfalzgraf, Palts'gra' (-tex'), n. [Dan. paalstav.] A ffected with palsy; pa

bronze adz, used in prehistoric Europe about the mindie of the bronze ago.

Pal'ster (-ster), n. [D. palsterstaf.] A pilgrim's staff. [Obs.]

Pal'sy (pal'zy), n.; pl. Palsies (-zlz). [OE. palesie, parlexy, OF. paralexie, F. paralysie, L. paralysis. See Paralysis.] [Med.) Paralysis, complete or partial. See Paralysis.

Bell's palsy, paralysis of the facial nerve, producing distortion of one side of the face;—so called from Sir Charles Bell, an English surgeon who described it.—Serivener's palsy. Bee Writer's cramp, under Wartran.—Shaking palsy, paralysis agitans, a disease usually occurring in old people, characterized by muscular tremors and a peculiar shaking and tottering gait.

Pal'sy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palsied (-zid); p. pr. & vb. n. Palsy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palsied (-zid); p. pr. & vb. n. Palsyword for action or energy; to paralyze. Pal'sy-word (-wdrt), n. (Bot.) The cowaling (Primula veris);—so called from its supposed remedia pow

ers. Dr. Prior.
Pal'ter (-ter), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Palterred (-terd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Palterino.] [See Palter.] 1. To haggle. [Obs.]
2. To act in an insincere or deceitful manner; to play
false; to equivocate; to shift; to dodge; to trific.

Romans, that have spoke the word, And will not palter.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not patter.

Shak.

Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,
Nor patters with eternal God for power.

Tennyson.

3. To babble; to chatter. [Obs.]

Pal'ter, v. t. To trifle with; to waste; to squander in paltry ways or on worthleas things. [Obs.] "Palter out your time in the penal statutes." Heav. & Fil.

Pal'ter or (*\vec{v}\); n. One who palters. Johnson.

Pal'ter-ly, a. & adv. Paltry; shabby; shabbiy; paltrily. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] "In patterly clothes." Pepys.

Fal'tock (pal'tok), n. [See Paletror.] A kind of doublet; a jacket. [Oos.] Piers Plowman.

Pal'tri-ness. n. The state or quality of being paltry.

Pal'triy (try), a. [Compar. Paltrile (*tri-\vec{v}\); super! Paltriler. [Cf. Prov. E. paltry refuse, rubbish,
LG. patterig ragged, patte, patter, a rag, a tatter, Dansid, Sw. patta, pl. pattor.] Mean; vite; worthleas; despicable; contemptible; pitiful; trifling; as, a pattry pattry gatry gold. Courper.

The pattry prize is hardly worth the cost. Byron.

Cowper.

The pattry prize is hardly worth the cost.

Byron.

Syn. — See Contemprible.

Pa-lu'dal (pá-lū'dal), a. [L. palus, -udis, a marsh.]

Of or pertaining to marshes or fens; marshy. [R.] Paludal fever, malarial fever; - so called because generated in marshy districts.

Pa-lu'da-ment (på-lu'da-ment), n. See Paluda-

Pa-lu'da-ment (pà-lū'dà-ment), n. See PALUDAMENTUM.

| Pa-lu'da-men'tum (-měn'tům), n.; pl. PALUDAMENTA (-tà). [L.] (Rom. Antiq.) A military clork worn
by a general and his principal officers.

|| Pal'u-dio'els (pā'tā-dik'3-lē), n. pl. [NL., fr. L.
palus, udis, a marsh + colere to inhabit.] (Zoòl.)
A division of birds, including the crames, ralis, etc.

Pa-lu'di-oole (pà-lū'dī-kōl), a. [Cl. F. paludicole.]
(Zoòl.) Marsh-inhabiting; belonging to the Paludicole.
|| Pal'u-di'na (pkl'tā-di'nā), n.; pl. L. PALUDIEE (-nē),
E. PALUDINAS (-nās). [NL., fr. L. palus, -udis, a marsh,
pool.] (Zoòl.) Any one of numerous species of freshwater pectinibranchiate mollusks, belonging to Paludina, Melantio, and allied genera. They have an operculated shell which is usually green, often with brown
bands. See Illust. of Pond mail, under Pond.
Pal'u-di'nal (-nol), a. Inhabiting ponds or swamps.
Pal'u-di'nal (-nol), a. [L. palus, -udis, a marsh.)
Of or pertaining to a marsh.

Pal'u-di'nous (pà-lū'dī-nīs), a. 1. (Zoòl.) (a) Paludinal. (b) Like or pertaining to the genus Paludina.
2. Of or pertaining to a marsh or fen. [R.]

Pal-u-dism (-diz'm), n. (Med.) The morbid phenomena produced by dwolling among marshes; malarial dizcase or disposition.

Pal'u-dose' (ph'tā-dōw'), a. [L. paludosus marshy.]

Growing or living in marshy places;
marshy.

Pal'ule (ph'dīl), n. (Zoöl.) See

Pal'ule (păl'ūl), n. (Zoöl.) Sce

Pal'ule (păl'ûl), n. (Zoöl.) Sce
PALULUS of PALUS.

| Pal'ula (păl'û-lüs), n. ; pl. PALULI (-li). | [N.L., dim. of L. palus a stake.] (Zoöl.) Sma as PALUS.
|| Palus (pā'lūs), n. ; pl. PALI (-li). | [L., a stake.] (Zoöl.) One of several upright slender calcareous processes which surround the central part of the calicle of certain corals.
|| Palus'tral (pâ-lūs'tral), a. [L. palus'tral (pâ-lūs'tral), a. [L. palus'tral pa'lūs'tral (pā-lūs'tral), a. [L. palus'tral pā-lūs'tral pa'lūs'tral (pā-lūs'tral), a. (L. palus'tral pā-lūs'tral p

marshy.

Pal'y (pāl'y), a. [From Pale, a.]

Pale; wanting color; dim. [Pootic] Shak. Whittier.

Pal'y, a. [Ct. F. palé. See Pale a stake.] (Her.)

Divided into four or more equal parts
by perpendicular lines, and of two different tinctures disposed alternately.

Pam (pām), n. [From Pale victory;
ct. trump, fr. triumph.] The knave of
clubs. [Obs.] Pope.

Pa'ment (pā'ment), n. A pavement.

[Obs.] Chaucer.

or T

[Obs.]

"Pam'pa-no (păm'pā-nō), n. [Sp.]
(Zoöl.) Same as Pomrano.

Pam'pas (păm'pāz; Sp. pām'pās), n. gent and Gules.
pl. [Sp., fr. Peruv. pampa a field,
plain.] Vast plains in the central and southern part of
the Argentine Republic in South America. The term is sometimes used in a wider sense for the plains extending

from Bolivia to Southern Patagonia from Bolivia to Southern Patagonia.

Pampas cat (Zoöl.), a South American wild cat (Felis pajeros). It has oblique transverse bands of yellow or brown. It is about three and a half feet long. Called also straw cat. — Pampas deer (Zoöl.), a small, reddishbrown, South American deer (Cervus, or Blastocerus, campestris). — Pampas grass (Bol.), a very tall ornamental grass (Gynerium argenteum) with a silvery-white silky paniele. It is a native of the pampas of South America.

America.

Pam'per (păm'për), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pam'ered (-përd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pam'ered (-përd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pam'ereno.] [Cf. LG. pampen, stampampen, to live luxuriously, pampe thick pap, and E. pap.]

1. To feed to the full; to feed luxuriously to glut; as, to pamper the body or the appetite. "A body. pampered for corruption."

Dr. T. Dwight.

pumpered for corruption."

Dr. T. Dwight.

2. To gratify inordinately; to induge to excess; as, to pamper pride; to pamper the imagination. South.

Pampered topford), a. Feed luxuriously; indulged to the full; hence, luxuriant. "Pampered bughs." Millon. "Pampered luxuriant. "Pampered bughs." Millon. "Pampered insolence." Pope.

— Pam'pered-ness, n.

Pam'per-er (-per-er), n. One who, or that which, pampers. to Couver.

Pam'per-ize (-per-er), n. One who, or that which, pampers.

Pam'per-ize (-iz), v. t. To pamper. [R.] Sydney Smith.

|| Pam-pe'ro (pam-pa'rō), n. [Sp., fr. pampa a plain.]

|| A violent wind from the west or southwest, which sweeps over the pampas of South America and the adjacent seas, often doing great damage.

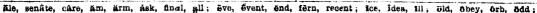
Sir W. Parish.

Pam-pe'ros (-rōz), n. pl.; sing. Pampero (-rō). [Sp. American.] [Ethnot.) A tribe of Indians inhabiting the pampas of South America.

Pam'phlet (pam'fist), n. [O.E. pamfiet, pamfilet, paunfilet, paunet (see Palm) + OF. patine the palm of the hand, F. paume (see Palm) + OF. patine the palm of the hand, F. paume (see Palm) + of the pam of the pam'filet, proceeding, a leaf to be held in the hand; or perh. through old French, fr. L. Pamphila, a female historian of the first century who wrote many epitomes; prob., however, fr. OF. Pamir. L. Pamphua, a female historian of the first century who wrote many epitomes; prob., however, fr. OF. Pamfette, the Old French name given to Pamphilus, a poem in Latin verse of the 12th century, pamphiets being named from the popularity of this poem. I A writing; a book.

Testament of Love.

Sir Thomas More in his pamphlet of Richard the Third. Ascham. 2. A small book consisting of a few sheets of printed



paper, stitched together, often with a paper cover, but not bound; a short essay or written discussion, usually on a subject of current interest. Pam/phlet (pkm/fist), $v.\ i.$ To write a pamphlet or pamphlets. [K.]

phlets. [R.] Howe...
un/phlet-eer' (-er'), n. A writer of pamphlets; s
Drvden. Macaulay.

ram phlet-eer' (-ēr'), n. A writer of pamphlets; a scribbler.

Pam'phlet-eer', v. i. To write or publish pamphlets.

By pamphleteering we shall not win. C. Kingsley.

Pam-pin'l-form (păm-pin'l-fòrm), a. [L. pampinus a tendril + form.] (Anat.) In the form of tendrils; applied especially to the spermatic and ovarian veins.

Pam'pre (păm'pēr'), n. [F. pampine a vine branch, L. pampinus.] (Soulp.) An ornament, composed of vine leaves and bunches of grapes, used for decorating spiral columns.

leaves and bunches of grapes, used for decorating spiral columns.

Pam/pro-dac/tyl-ous (păm/prō-dăk/tǐl-lis), a. [Pan+Gr. mpō forward. + bānrulos finger.] (Zoöl.) Having all the toes turned forward, as the colies.

Pan- (păn-), Pan/ta-(t-l-), Pan/to-(-t-l-). [Gr. māc, m., māc, neut., gen. mavrōc, all.] Combining forms signifying all, every; as, panorama, pantheism, pantagraph, pantograph. Pan-becomes pam-before b or p, as pamprodactylous.

Pan, n. [OE. See 2d Pane.] 1. A part; a portion.

2. (Fort.) The distance comprised between the angle of the epaule and the flanked angle.

3. [Perh. a different word.] A leaf of gold or silver.
Pan, v. t. &t. [Cf. F. pan skirt, lappet, L. pannus a cloth, rag, W. pana to fur, to full.] To join or fit together; to unite. [Obs.]

Pan (pšin), n. [Hind. pān, Skr. parna leaf.] The betel leaf; also, the masticatory made of the betel leaf, etc. See Bettel.

"Pan (pšin), n. [L., fr. Gr. Háv.] (Gr. Myth.) The

the construction of the betel leaf, etc. See Bettle.

#Pan (pdn), n. [L., fr. Gr. II áv.] (Gr. Myth.) Tho god of shepherds, guardian of bees, and patron of fishing and hunting. He is usually represented as having the head and trunk of a man, with the legs, horns, and tail of a goat, and as playing on the shepherd's pipe, which he is said to have invented.

Pan, n. [OE. panne, AS. panne; cf. D. pan, G. pfanne, OHG. pfanna, Icel., Sw., LL., & Ir. panna, of uncertain origin; cf. L. patina, E. paten.] 1. A shallow, open dish or vessel, usually of metal, employed for many domestic uses, as for setting milk for cream, for frying or baking food, etc.; also employed for various uses in manufacturing. "A bowl or a pan."

2. (Mannt.) A closed vessel for bolling or evaporating. See Vacuum pan, under Vacuum.

3. The part of a flintlock which holds the priming.

4. The skull, considered as a vessel containing the brain; the upper part of the head; the brainpan; the cranium.

5. (Carp.) A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge.

cranum.

5. (Carp.) A recess, or bed, for the leaf of a hinge.

6. The hard stratum of earth that lies below the soll.

See Hard pan, under Hard.

7. A natural basin, containing salt or fresh water, or

Flash in the pan. See under Flash. — To savor of the pan, to suggest the process of cooking or burning; in a theological sense, to be heretical. Ridley. Southey.

Pan, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Panned (phm); p. pr. & v. b. n. Panned (phm); p. pr. & v. b. n. Panned (phm); p. pr. dirt or sand, by washing in a kind of pan. [U. S.]

We... witnessed the process of cleaning up and panning out, which is the last process of separating the pure gold from the fine dirt and black sand.

Pan, v. i. 1. (Mining) To yield gold in, or as in, the

Pan, v. i. 1. (Mining) To yield gold in, or as in, the process of panning; — usually with out; as, the gravel panned out richly.

2. To turn out (profitably or unprofitably); to result; to develop; as, the investigation, or the speculation, named out poorly. [Slang, U. S.]

Pan's-base (pan's-base), n. [Pan-+ base. So called in allusion to the number of inetals contained in it.]

(Min.) Same as Tetrahedrite.

Pan's-oe's (pan's-se's), n. [L., fr. Gr. πανάκεια, fr. πανακής all-healing; πâς, πᾶν, all+ ἀκείσθαι to heal.]

1. A remedy for all diseases; a universal medicine; a cure-all; a catholicon; hence, a relief or solace for affiliction.

fliction

fliction.
2. (Bot.) The herb allheal.
Pan'a-oe'an (-an), a. Having the properties of a panaces. [R.] "Panacean dews." Whitehead.
Pa-nache' (pà-nàsh'), n. [F., fr. L. penna a feather.
See Pan a feather.] A plume or bunch of feathers, csp. such a bunch worn on the helmet; any military plume, or ornamental group of feathers.

A panache of variegated plumes.

Pa-ma'da (pā-mā'dā), | n. [Sp. panada, fr. L. panis Pa-ma'da (pā-mā'dā), | n. [Sp. panada, fr. L. panis Pa-made' (pā-mād'), | bread: cf. F. panade. See Pulp, and awestened or flavored. [Written also panado.] Fa-made' (pā-mād'), n. A dagger. [Obs.] Chaucer. Pan'a-ma' hat' (pān'd-mā' hā'). A fine plaited hat, made in Central America of the young leaves of a plant (Capiladoriaa nalmata).

ran's-ing 'ant' (pain-ing' nato). A fine plated nat, made in Central America of the young leaves of a plant (Carludovico palmata).

Pan'-A-meri'-aan (-A-meri'-t-kan), a. [See Pan-] Of or pertaining to both North and South America.

Pan'-An'gli-oan (-En'gli'-kan), a. [Pan-+Anglican.] (Ecc.). Belonging to, or representing, the whole Church of England; used less strictly, to include the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States; as, the Pan-Anglican Conference at Lambeth, in 1888.

Pan's-ry (Bin'a-ry), a. [L. pan'is bread.] Of or pertaining to bread or to breadmaking.

Pan'a-ry, n. A storehouse for bread. Halliwell.

Pan'cake' (-kki'), n. A thin cake of batter fried in a pan or on a griddle; a griddlecake; a flapjack. "A pancake for Shrove Tuesday."

Pan'carie' (pkn'kkit'), n. [F., fr. LL. pancharia. See Pan-, and Carn.] A royal charter confirming to a subject all his possessions. [Obs.]

Pance (pkns), n. (Bot.) The pansy. [Also paunce.]
Panch (pknch), n. (Naul.) See Paunch.
Panch (way, n. [Hind. panfol.] (Naul.) A
Bengalese four-cared boat for passengers. [Written also
panshway and paunchwas.]
Pan-cra'tian (pkn-krū'slan), a. Paneratic; athletic.
Pan-cra'ti-sat (-sh-kst), n. One who engaged in the
contests of the pancratium.
Pan-cra'ti-sat'sla'.

G. West.

Pan-crat'lo (pān-krāt'lk), a. [Gr. παγκραπές all-pow-riul.] (Opt.) Having all or many degrees of power; aving a great range of power;— said of an eyepiece ade adjustable so as to give a varying magnifying power.

Pan-crat'lo, (pān-krāt'lk), a. [See PANCRATIUM.]

Pan-crat'lo-al. (Y-kal),

Borratiun; athletic.

Sir T. Browne.

Pan-crat'lo-al. (N-kn-l-t-t) n. An athlete: a gym-

Pan'ora-tist (păn'krâ-tlst), n. An athlete; a gym-

Pan'ora-tist (păn'krā-tist), n. An athlete; a gymnast.

| Pan-ora'ti-um (păn-krā'sh'-tim), n. [L., fr. Gr. mayκράτιου a complete contest, fr. παγκρατής all-powerful; πᾱ, πᾱ, all + κράτοs strength.] 1. (Gr. Antiq.)

An athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling.

2. (Bot.) A genus of Old World amaryllideous bulbous plante, having a tunnel-shaped perianth with six narrow spreading lobes. The American species are now placed in the related genus Hymenocallis.

Pan'ore-as (pān'krā-us; 277), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πάγκρεις ; πᾱς, πᾱν, all + κρέας flesh, neat: cf. F. pancréas.] (Anat.) The sweetbread, a gland connected with the intestine of nearly all vertebrates. It is usually elongated and light-colored, and its secretion, called the pancreatic juice, is discharged, often together with the bile, into the upper part of the intestines, and is a powerful aid in digestion. See Illust. of Digestire apparatus.

Pan'ore-at'lo (-āt'fk), α. [Gf. F. pancréatique.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pancreas; as, the pancreatic secretion, digestion, forments.

Pan'estel juice (Physiol.), a colorless alkaline fluid secreted intermittently by the pancreatic gland. It is one of the most important of the digestive fluids, containing at least three distants forments, trypsin, stcapsin, and an amylolytic ferment, by which it acts upon all three classes of food stuffs. See PANCREAS.] (Physiol.).

classes of lood stuffs. See PANCREAS. J (Physicl. Chem.) One of the digestive ferments of the pancreate juice; also, a preparation containing such a ferment, made from the pancreas of animals, and used in medicine as an aid to digestion.

The By some the term pancreatin is restricted to the mylolytic ferment of the pancreatic juice, by others it applied to trypsin, and by still others to steapsin.

Pan'cy (păn'sy), n. See Pansy. [Obs.] Dryden. Pan'da (păn'da), n. (Zoöl.) A small Asiatic mammal (Ailurus fulgens) having fine soft fur. It is related

to the bears, and inhabits the mountains of North-

ern India.

|| Pan-da'nus (pŭn-dā'-nis), n. [NL., fr. Malay pandan.] (Bol.) A genus of endogenous plants.

Pan'dar (pŭn'dēr), n.

Same as Pander. "Seized by the pandar of Applus."

Macaula

- 24

Macaulny.

Pan'dar-ism (-Yz'm), n. Same as Pannerism. Swift.

Pan'dar-ise (-iz), v. t. To pander. [Obs.]

Pan'dar-ous (-is), a. Panderous. [Obs.]

Pan-de'an (pān-de'an), a. [From 4th Pan.] Of or relating to the god Pan.

relating to the god Pan.

Pandean pipes, a primitive wind instrument, consisting of a series of short hollow reeds or pipes, graduated in length by the musical scale, and fastened together side by side; a syrin; a mouth organ; — said to have been invented by Pan. Called also Pan's pipes and Panpipes.

Pan'deot (pān'dōkt), n. [L. pandecta, Pandean Containing; nāc, nāu, all + ōśycorða to receive: cf. F. pandectcs, pl.] 1. A treatise which comprehends the whole of any science.

[Thou] a pandect mak'st, and universal book. Donne.

2. pl. The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the

[Thou] a pandect mak'st, and universal book. Donne.

2. pl. The digest, or abridgment, in fifty books, of the decisions, writings, and opinions of the old Roman jurists, made in the sixth century by direction of the emperor Justinian, and forming the leading compilation of the Roman civil law.

Pan-dem'io (pān-dēm'Ik), α. [L. pandemus, Gr. πάνδημος, πανδήμος; πᾶς, παν, all + δημος the people of a number of countries; everywhere epidemic. — n. A pan-demic disease.

Harvey.

Harvey.

Pan'de-mo'ni-um (păn'dê-mō'nī-um), n. [NL., from fr. πὰ, πὰ, all + δαίμων a demon.] 1. The great hall or council chamber of demons or evil spirits. Milton.

2. An utterly lawless, riotous place or assemblage.

Pan'der (pān'dēr), n. [From Pandarus, a leader in the Trojan army, who is said to have procured for Trojins the possession of Chryseis.] 1. A male bawd; a nime: a procurer. pimp; a procurer.

Thou art the pander to her dishonor. Shak.

2. Hence, one who ministers to the evil designs and passions of another.

passions of another.

Those wicked panders to avarice and ambition. Burke.

Pan'der, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Panderse (-derd); p. or. & vb. n. Pandersea.] To play the pander for.

Pan'der, v. i. To act the part of a pander.

Pan'der-age (-i; 48), n. The act of pandering.

Pan'der-tam (-fr'm), n. The employment, arts, or ractices of a pander.

Pan'der-ty, a. Having the quality of a pander. "O, you panderly rascals."

Shak.

Pan-der'mite (păn-dêr'mit), n. [From Panderma, a port on the Black Bea from which it is exported.] (Min.) A hydrous borate of lime, near priceite.

Pan-der-ous (păn'dăr-ba), a. Of or relating to a pander; characterizing a pander.

Pan-dio'u-la'ted (păn-dîk'û-lā/těd), a. [See Pandio-ularion.] Extended; spread out; stretched.

Pan-dio'u-la'ton (-lă'shūh), n. [L. pandiculari to stretch one's self, fr. pandere to spread out.] A stretching and stifening of the trunk and extremitles, as when fatigued and drowsy.

Pan'dit (pūn'dīt; 277), n. See Punder.

Pan-dor (pūn'dōōr), n. Same as l'andour.

Pan-dor (pūn'dōōr), n. Same as l'andour.

Pan-dor (pūn'dōōr), n. [L., fr. (fr. llavōūpa; wāṣ, māṣ, mā, mā] + būpou a gif.] 1. (Cuss. Myth.) A beautiful woman (all-gifet), whom Jupiter caused Vulcan to make out of clay in order to punish the human race, because Prometheus had stolen the fire from heaven. Jupiter gave Pandora a box containing all human ills, which, when the box was opened, escaped and spread over the earth. Hope alone remained in the box. Another version makes the box contain all the blessings of the gods, which were lost to men when Pandora opened it.

2. (Zoūl) A zemus of marine bivalves, in which one

which were lost to men when Pandora opened it.

2. (Zoül.) A genus of marine bivalves, in which one valve is flat, the other

Pan'dore (păn'dor or Pandor, n. [F. See Bandore.] An ancient musical instrument, of the lute kind; a bandore.

[Written also pandoran.]

Pan'dour (pan'door),

n. One of a class of

n. One of a class of Hungarian mountainers Pandora (P. trillneata). a Side serving in the Austrian army;—so called from Pandor, a principal town in the region from which they originally came. [Written also pandoor.]

originally came. [Written also pandoor.]

Her whiskered pandours and her fierce hussars. Campbell.

Pan-dow'dy (păn-dou'dy), n. A deep pie or pudding made of baked upples, or of sliced bread and apples baked together, with no bottom crust.

Pan-du'ri-form (-dū'ri-form), dore + -form: cf.

F. pandu'ri-form (-dū'ri-form), dore + -form: cf.

F. pandu'ri-form (-dū'ri-form) of a violin; fiddle-shaped; as, a pandu'ri-form leat; pandu'ri-form color markings of an animal.

Pane (pān) n. [F. pagus] The new pane [pān] n. [Pān]

animal.

Pane (pan), n. [F. panne.] The narrow edge of a hammer head. See Peen.

Pane, n. [OE. pan part, portion of a thing, F. pan a skirt, lappet, part or piece of a wall, side, fr. L. pannus a cloth, fillet, rag; akin to E. vane. See Vane, and cf. Panel, Pawn pledge.] 1. A division; a distinct piece, limited part, or compartment of any surface; a patch; hence, a square of a checkered or plaided pattern.

nattern

pattern.

2. One of the openings in a slashed garment, showing the bright colored silk, or the like, within; hence, the piece of colored or other stuff so shown.

3. (Arch.) (a) A compartment of a surface, or a flat space; hence, one side or face of a building; as, an octagonal tower is said to have eight panes. (b) Especially, in modern use, the glass in one compartment of a window sash.

window sash.

4. In irrigating, a subdivision of an irrigated surface between a feeder and an outlet drain.

5. (a) One of the flat surfaces, or facets, of any object having several sides. (b) One of the eight facets surrounding the table of a brilliant cut diamond.

Paned (pānd), a.

1. Having panes; provided with panes; also, having openings; as, a paned window; paned window sash.

1. (Mach.) Having flat sides or surfaces; as, a sixpaned mit. med nut

paned nut.

Pan'e-gyr'io (pān'ē-jīr'īk; 277), n. [L. panegyricus, Gr. πανγγορικό: cf. F. panegyrique. See Panbouric, a.] An oration or eulogy in praise of some person or achievement; a formal or clahorate encomium; a laudatory discourse; laudation. See Synonym of Euloor.

Pan'e-gyr'io (pān'ē-jīr'īk), la. [L. panegyricus, Pan'e-gyr'io-al [-1-kd]), Gr. πανγυρικός, from πανήγιφις an assembly of the people, a high festival; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + ἄγυρις, ἀγορά, an assembly.] Containing praise or eulogy; enconlastic; laudatory. "Panegyric strains." Pope. — Pan'e-gyr'io-al-ly, adv.

Some of his odes are panagurical. Druten.

rains." Pope. — rair variations.

Some of his odes are panegyrical. Dryslen.

Pa-neg'y-ris (pά-nēj'/-ris), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πανήγυκ. See Panegyric.] A festival; a public assembly.

S. Harris.

[Oht.] Pan'e-gyr'ist (păn'ō-jĭr'īst), n. [L. panegyrista, Gr. πανηγυριστής one who attends a πανήγυρις cf. πανηγυρίζειν to celebrate or attend a public festival, to make a set speech, esp. a panegyric, in a public assembly. See Panegyric.] One who delivers a panegyric; a culogist; one who extols or praises, either by writing or

If these panegurists are in earnest.

If these panegyrists are in earnest. Burke.

Pan'e-gy-rize (γἄn't̄-l'-riz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PanBOYRIZED (rīzd); p. pr. & v. b. n. Panegyraizing (rī'zlīg).]

[Gr. πανηγυρίζειν. See Panegyrist.] To praise highly;

to extol in a public speech; to write or deliver a panegyric upon; to eulogize.

Pan'e-gy-rize, v. 4. To indulge in panegyrics. Mitton.

Pan'e-gy-rize, v. 4. To indulge in panegyrics. Mitton.

Pan'e-gy-rize, v. 4. To indulge in panegyrics. Or. panet,

pannet, [pān'ēl), n. [Orig., a little piece; OF. panet,

pannet, F. panneau, dim. of pan skirt, lappet, part or

piece of a wall, side. See 24 Pane.] 1. (Arch.) A sunken

compartment with raised margins, molded or otherwise,

as in cellings, wainsootings, etc.

2. (Law) (a) A piece of parchment, or a schedule, containing the names of persons summoned as jurors by the sheriff; hence, more generally, the whole jury. Blackstonc. (b) (Scats Law) A prisoner arraigned for trial at the bar of a criminal court. Burrill.

the bar of a criminal court. Hurrill.

3. Formerly, a piece of cloth serving as a saddle; hence, a soft pad beneath a saddletree to prevent chaffug.

4. (Joinery) A board having its edges inserted in the groove of a surrounding frame; as, the panel of a door.

5. (Masonry) One of the faces of a hewn stone. Gwitt.

6. (Painting) A slab or plank of wood upon which, instead of canvas, a picture is painted.

7. (Mining) (a) A heap of dressed ore. (b) One of the districts divided by pillars of extra size, into which a mine is laid off in one system of extracting coal.

8. (Dressmaking) A plain strip or band, as of velvet or plush, placed at intervals lengthwise on the skirt of a dress, for ornament.

9. A portion of a framed structure between adjacent

ress, for ornament.

9. A portion of a framed structure between adjacent osts or struts, as in a bridge truss.

Panel game, a method of stealing money in a panel house. — Panel house, a house of prostitution in which the rooms have secret entrances to facilitate theft by accomplices of the immates. — Panel saw, a handsaw with fine teeth, — used for cutting out panels, etc. — Panel this, one who robs in a panel house.

one who robs in a panel figure.

Pan'el (pan'el), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paneled (-éld) or Panelled; p. pr. & vb. n. Panelling or Panelling.] To form in or with panels; as, to panel a wainscot.

Paneled back (4rch.), the paneled work covering the window back. See Window Back.

Pan'el-a'tion (-a'shūn), n. The act of impaneling a jury. [Obs.] [Written also panellation.]

Pane'less (pan'lès), a. Without panes.

To patch his paneless window.

Pan'el-ing (pān'ēl-ing), n. A forming in panels; pan-lwork. [Written also panelling.]
Pan'el-work' (-wūrk'), n. (Arch.) Wainscoting,
Pan-eu'lo-gism (pān-ū'lō-jtz'm), n. [See Pan., Eu-oor.] Eulogy of everything; indiscriminate praise. [R.]
ler book has a trace of the cant of paneulogism. National Rev.

Pan'ful (pan'ful), n.; pl. Pan'fuls. (-fulz). [See 5th Pan.] Enough to fill a pan.

Pang (pang), n. [Prob. for older prange. Cf. Panos.] A paroxysm of extreme pain or anguish; a sudden and transitory agony; a throe; as, the pangs of death.

Syn.—Agony; anguish; distress. See Agony.

Syn.—Agony; angulsh; distress. See Agony.

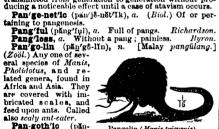
Pang. v. t. To torture; to cause to have great pain or suffering; to torment. [R.]

Pangen's-sis (pān-jēn's-sis), n. [Pan-+-penesis.]

(Biol.) An hypothesis advanced by Darwin in explanation of heredity.

The theory rests on the assumption, that the whole organization, in the sense of every separate atom or unit, reproduces itself, the cells throwing off minute ranules called genumics, which circulate freely throughout the system, and multiply by subdivision. These genules coulect in the reproductive organs and products, or in buds, so that the egg or bud contains genumules from all parts of the parent or parents, which in development give rise to cells in the offspring similar to those from which they were given off in the parent. The hypothesis also assumes that these genumules need not in all cases develop into cells, but may lie dormant, and be transmitted from generation to generation without producing a noticeable effect until a case of atavism occurs.

Pan'ge-net'lo (pair)s-net'l'k), a. (Biol.) Of or per-



feed upon ants. Called also scally ant-eater.

Pan-goth'Ic (pkn-goth'Ik), a. [Pan-+ Gothic.] Ot, pertaining to, or including, all the Gothic races. "Ancestral Panyahic stock." Earle.

Pan'hel-len'ic (pkn'hel-len'k), a. [See Panhellensim; including all Greece, or to Panhellensim; including all Greece, or all the Greeks.

Pan-hel'len-ism (pkn-hel'lën-lz'm), n. A scheme to unite all the Greeks in one political body.

Pan-hel'len-ism, A na advocate of Panhellenism,
Pan'hel-le'nl-um (pkn'hel-le'nl-m), n. [NL., from Gr. Havshayvov; nås, nåv, all + 'Eλληνες the Greeks.]

(Gr. Antig.) An assembly or association of Greeks from all the states of Greece.

Pan'lo (pkn'tk), n. [L. panicum.] (Bot.) A plant of the genus Panicum; panic grass; also, the edible grain of some species of panic grass.

Panic grass (Bot.), any grass of the genus Panicum.

Panic grass (Bot.), any grass of the genus Panicum

Panio grass (Bot.), any grass of the genus Panicum.

Pan'lo, a. [Gr. πανικός of or pertaining to Hάν Pan, to whom the causing of sudden fright was ascribed: cf.

F. panique.] Extreme or sudden and causeless; unreasonable; — said of fear or fright; as, panic fear, terror, alarm. "A panic fright." Pan'lo, n. [Gr. τὸ πανικόν (with or without δείμα fear): cf. F. panique. See Panic, a.] 1. A sudden, overpowering fright; cap., a sudden and groundless fright; terror inspired by a trifling cause or a misapprehension of dauger; as, the troops were seized with a panic; they fled in a panic.

2. By oxtension: A sudden widespread fright or apprehension concerning financial affairs.

Pan'd-al ('-ka'l), a. See Panic, a. [Obs.] Camden.

Pan'd-al ('-k'l), n. [L. panicula a tuft on plants, dim. of panus the thread wound upon the bobbin in a

shuttle; cf. Gr. n\u00e4wee, \u00e4vi\u00far\u00e4 probable. A pyramidal form of inforescence, in which the cluster is loosely branched below and gradually simpler toward the end.

Pan'i-oled (\u00far\u00e4\u00

Burke.

Pa-nio'u-late (pā-nǐk'ū-lāt), } a.
Pa-nio'u-la'ted (-lā/tŏd), z. [See Panicle.] (Bot.) Same as Pan-

Pa-nic'u-la'ted (-la't&d),

| Pani-oum (pan'i-kūm), n. [L., panic grass.] (Bot.)
A genus of grasses, including several hundred species,
some of which are valuable; panic grass.
Pan-id'i-o-mor'phio (pān-id'i-ō-mōr'fīk), a. [Pan-id'i-o-mor'phio (pān-id'i-ō-mōr'fīk), a. [Pan-id'i-o-mor'phio (pān-id'i-ō-mōr'fīk), a. [Pan-id-i-o-mor'phio (pān-id'i-ō-mōr'fīk), a. [Pan-id-i-o-mor'phio (pān-id-i-o-mor'phio), n. [D. panis bread + -ficare (in comp.) to make: cf. F. panification.]
The act or process of making bread.
Pan-id-i-o-mor'phio (pān-id-i-o-mor'phio), n. [Pan-i-d-i-o-mor'phio), n. [Pan-i-d-i-o-mor'phio], n. [Pan-i-d-i-o-mor'phio], n. [Pan-i-d-i-o-mor'phio], n. [Pan-i-d-i-o-mor'phio], n. [L. panis bread + -torare to devour.] Eating bread; subsisting on bread.
Pan-made' (pān-nād'), n. The curvet of a horse.
Pan'nage (pān'nā]; 48), n. [OF. pasnage, LL. pasnadium, pastinatioum, fr. pastionare to feed on mast, as swine, fr. L. pasto a pasturing, grazing. See Pasroz.]
(O. Eng. Law) (a) The food of swine in the woods.
Pan'nary (-nā-ry), a. See Panary. Loudon.
Pan'nael (pān'nēl), n. [See Panar.] I. A kind of rustic saddle.
2. (Falconry) The stomach of a hawk. Ainsworth.

2. (Falconry) The stomach of a hawk. Ainsworth.
3. (Mil.) A carriage for conveying a mortar and its
Farrow.

bed, on a march.

Pan'nier (păn'yēr or -nY-ēr; 277), n. [F. panier, fr.
L. panarium a bread basket, fr. panis bread. Cf. PANTRY.] 1. A bread basket; also, a wicker basket (used
commonly in pairs) for carrying fruit or other things on

TRY.] 1. A bread basket; also, a wicker basket (used commonly in pairs) for carrying fruit or other things on a horse or an ass.

2. (Mil. Antiq.) A shield of basket work formerly used by archers as a shelter from the enemy's missiles.

3. A table waiter at the Inns of Court, London.

4. A framework of steel or whalebone, worn by women to expand their dresses; a kind of bustle.

Pan'ni-red (-γērd), a. Bearing panniers. Wordsworth.

Pan'ni-kel (-n'-kēl), n. [See Pan a dish.] The brainpan, or skull; hence, the crest. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pan'ni-kin (-kin), n. [Dim. of pan a dish.] A small pan or cup.

Pan'nus (¬nūs), a. [See Panvus.] (Bot.) Similar in texture or appearance to felt or woolen cloth.

| Pan'nus (¬nūn'nus), n. [L., cloth. See 2d Panr.] (Med.) A very vascular superficial opacity of the cornea, usually caused by granulation of the eyelids. Foster.

Pan'o-is'tio (-ō-is'tik), a. [Pan-+Gr. ψōv an egg.] (Zoōl.) Producing ova only; — said of the ovaries of certain insects which do not produce vitelligenous cells.

Pan'om-phe'an (-ōm-fōan), a. [L. panompheus, Gr. πανομφαίος.] Uttering ominous or prophetic voices; divining. [R.]

We want no half gods, panomphean Joves. Mrs. Browning.

Pan'o-plied (pān'ō-plid), a. Dressed in panoply.

Pan'o-plied (pān'ō-plid), α. Dressed in panoply.
Pan'o-ply (-ply), n. [Gr. πανοπλία; πας, παν, all +
σπλον tool, implement, in pl., armor, arms.] Defensive
armor in general; a full suit of defensive armor. Mitton. We had need to take the Christian panoply, to put on the whole armor of God.

Pa.nop'ti-on (pi-nöp'ti-kön), n. [NL. See Pan, and Opric.] 1. A prison so constructed that the inspector can see each of the prisoners at all times, without being seen.

2. A room for the exhibition of novelties.

A room fer the exhibition of novelties.
 Pan'o-ra'ma (păn'ô-ră'mà or -rā'mà; 277), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πā, πāν, all + ōραμα that which is seen, a view, fr. ὁρὰν to see. See Pan, and Warr.]
 A complete view in every direction.
 A picture presenting a view of objects in every direction, as from a central point.
 A picture representing scenes too extended to be beheld at once, and so exhibited a part at a time, by being unrolled, and made to pass continuously before the spectator.
 Pan'o-ram'io (-răm'īk). Jc. Of partaining to or

Pan'o-ram'io (-ram'ik), a. Of, pertaining to, or Pan'o-ram'ic-al (-Y-kal), like, a panorama. Panoramic camera. See under Camera.

Panor'pi-an (pa-nôr'pi-an), a. (Zoöl.) Like, or per-

Pa.nor'pi.an (på.nbr'pi.an), a. (2001.) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Panorpa. —. Same as Panorrio.
Pa.nor'pid (-pid), n. (2001.) Any neuropterous insect of the genus Panorpa, and allied genera. The larvae feed on plant lice.
Pan-phar'ma-con (pån-fär-mä-kön), n. [NL. See Pan-, and Phanmacon.] A medicine for all diseases; a panacca. [R.]
Pan'pres'by-te'ri.an (pån'-pres'by-te'ri.an (pån'-pres'by-te'ri.an), a. [Pan-+ Panorpid (Panorpa m/es-te'resbyterian.] Belonging to, craps Nat. size.
Or representative of, those who hold Presbyterian views in all parts of the world; as, a Panpresbyterian council.
Pan'solav'io (pän'skik'lk or -skik'lk), Pan'solav'ism (-skik'v'is'n). Pan'solav'ish, Pan'solav'oni-an (-skik-vö'n'-an). See Pansiavio, Pansiavio, voni-an (-skik-vö'n'-an).

the top than at the bottom, — used for holding milk and for various other purposes. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Pan'sied (pān'sīd), a. [From Pansx.] Covered or adoraced with pansies. "The pantied grounds." Darwin.

Pan'slav'lo (-slāv'lk or -slāv'lk), a. [Pan-+ Slavic.]

Pertaining to al the Slavic races.

Pan'slav'lsm(-slāv'lx'm or -slāv'lx'm), n. A scheme or desire to unite all the Slavic races into one confedence.

oracy.

Pan'slav'ist (-Yst), n. One who favors Panslavism.

Pan'slavo'ni-an (-slavo'ni-an), a. See Panslavisc.

Pan-soph'io-al (pan-sof'i-kal), a. [See Panslavisc.

Pan-soph'io-al (pan-sof'i-kal), a. [See Panslavisc.]

All-wise; claiming universal knowledge; as, panslaviscal

John Worthington.

Pan-soprio-all (pan-sor'l-kal), a. [See Fassorhy.]
All-wise; claiming universal knowledge; as, pansophical pretenders. [R.]
Pan'so-phy (pān'sō-fÿ), n. [Pan-+ Gr. σφάα wisdom, σφόσ wise: cf. F. pansophie.] Universal wisdom; esp., a system of universal knowledge proposed by Comenius (1622-1671), a Moravian educator. [R.] Hartlib.
Pan-sper'mist (pān-spēr'mā-tīst), n. (Biol.) A Pan'sper'mīst (pān'spēr'mīst), believer in panspermy; one who rejects the theory of spontaneous generation: a biogenist.
Pan'sper'mio (pān'spēr'mīk), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to panspermy; as, the panspermio hypothesis.
Pan'sper'my (pūn'spēr'my), n. [Pan-+ Gr. σπέρμα a seed.] (Biol.) (a) The doctrine of the widespread distribution of germs, from which under favorable circumstances bacteria, vibrios, etc., may develop. (b) The doctrine that all organisms must come from living parents biogenesis; — the opposite of spontaneous generation.
Pan-ste're-o-ra'ma (pān-stē'rē-ō-rā'mā or -rā'mā), n. [Rl., fr. māc, māy, all + στερεός solid + öραμα a view.] A model of a town or country, in relief, executed in wood, cork, hasteboard, or the like. Brande & C.
Pan'sy (pān'zy), n.; pl. Pansies (-zīz). [F. pensēe thought, pansy, fr. penser to think, l. pensare to weigh, ponder. See Pasnty (purple and yellow. Cultivated varieties have very large flowers of a great diversity of colors. Called also heart's-ease, love-in-idicness, and many other quaint names.
Pant (phnt), v. i. [imp. & p. p.

Called also heart's-ease, lowe-in-idleness, and many other quaint names.

Pant (pant), v. i. [imp. & p. p.
Panted; p. pr. & vb. n. Panting.] [cf. F. pantelet ro gasp for breath, 0.F. panteriser to be breathless, F. pantois out of breath; perh. akin to E. phantom, the verb prob. orig. meaning, to have the nightmare.] 1. To breathe quickly or in a labored manner, as after exertion or from engerness or excitement; to respire with heaving of the breast; to gasp.

Pluto mark for breath from out his cell. Druden.

Pluto pants for breath from out his cell.

2. Hence: To long eagerly; to desire earnestly.

As the hart panteth after the water brooks. Ps. xlii. 1.

Who pants for glory finds but short repose. Pope.

3. To beat with unnatural violence or rapidity; to palpitate, or throb; — said of the heart.

4. To sigh; to flutter; to languish. [Poetic]

The whispering breeze ?

Pant, v.t. 1. To breathe forth quickly or in a labored manner; to gasp out. There is a cavern where my spirit Was panted forth in anguish.

Shellau. 2. To long for; to be eager after. [R.] Then shall our hearts pant the Herbert.

Then shall our hearts pant thee.

1. A quick breathing; a catching of the prayton.

Shak.

Shak. Pant. n.

Pant, n. 1. A quick breathing; a catching of the breath; a gast.

2. A violent palpitation of the heart.

2. A violent palpitation of the heart.

Pan'ta-(p\vec{Mu}\tau^4\).

Pan'ta-(p\vec{Mu}\tau^4\).

Pan'ta-bie (p\vec{mu}\tau^4\tau^2\), n. See Pantofle.

Pan'ta-obsm (p\vec{Mu}\tau^4\tau^2\), n. [Panta + Gr. κόσμος thilverse.] See Commonable.

Pan'ta-graph (-gr\vec{gr}\tau^4\), n. See Pantograph.

Pan-tag'ru-el-ism (p\vec{m}\tau^4\tau^2\), n. [From Pantagruel, one of the characters of Rabelais.] 1. The theory or practice of the medical profession; — used in burlesque or ridicule.

2. An assumption of buffoonery to cover some serious purpose. [R.]

Donaldson.

2. An assumption of buffoonery to cover some serious purpose. [R.] Donaldson.

Pan'ta-let' (pkn'tà-lēt'), n. [Dim. of pantaloon.] One of the legs of the loose drawers worn by children and women; particularly, the lower part of such a garment, coming below the knee, often made in a separate piece; — chiefly in the plural.

Pan'ta-loon' (-16on'), n. [F. pantalon, fr. It. pantalon, a masked character in the Italian comedy, who wore breeches and stockings that were all of one piece, from Pantaleone, the patron saint of Venice, which, as a baptismal name, is very frequent among the Venetians, and is applied to them by the other Italians as a nickname, fr. Gr. Harrakew, lit., all lion, a Greek personal name.] I. A ridiculous character, or an old dotard, in the Italian comedy; also, a buffoon in pantomimes. Addison.

The sixth age shifts

The sixth age shifts Into the lean and slippered pantaloon. 2. pl. A bifurcated garment for a man, covering the ody from the waist downwards, and consisting of

2. pl. A bifurcated garment for a man, covering the body from the waist downwards, and consisting of breeches and stockings in one.

3. pl. In recent times, same as TROUSERS.

Pan'ta-loon'er-y 'd-r-y'), n. 1. The character or performances of a pantaloon; buffoonery. [R.] Lamb.

2. Materials for pantaloons.

Pan'ta-morph (pan'ta-mort), n. That which assumes, or exists in, all forms.

Pan'ta-morphic (pan'ta-mort), q. [Panta- + Gr.

or exists in, all forms.

Pan'ta-mor'phio (păn'tâ-môr'fſk), a. [Panta-+ Gr.
μορφή form.] Taking all forms.

Pan'ta-scope (-skōp), n. [Panta-+-scope.] (Photog.)

A pantascopio camera.

Pan'ta-scop'io (-skōp'ſk), a. Viewing all; taking a view of the whole. See under CAMERA.

Pan'the ol'o-gist (-δl'ō-jīst), n. One versed in pantheology.

Pan'the-ol'o-gy (-jÿ), n. [Pan- + theology.] A system of theology embracing all religions; a complete system of theology.

Pan-the'on (pān-the'on or pān'thē-ŏn; 277), n. [L. panthen, pantheum, Gr. πάσθειον (sc. ieρόν), fr. πάσθειον of all gods; πᾶς, πᾶν, all + θέος a god: cf. F. pantheon. See Pan-, and Thersm.] 1. A temple dedicated to all the gods; especially, the building so called at Rome.

2. The collective gods of a people, or a work treating of them; as, a divinity of the Greek pantheon.

Pan'ther (pān'thēr), n. [OE. pantere, F. panthère, L. panthera, Gr. πάσθρρ, prob. fr. 8kr. prudp'ika at iger.] 1. (Zoōl.) A large dark-colored variety of the leopard, by some zooilogists considered a distinct species. It is marked with large ringilke spots, the centers of which are darker than the color of the lody.

the color of the body.

2. (Zoöl.) In America,
the name is applied to

the name is applied to the purious, or cougar, and sometimes to the jaguar.

Panther cat (Zoöl.), the occlot. — Panther covry (Zoöl.), a spotted East Indian cowry (Cyprwa pantherina); — so called from its color.

cowry (Cyprea panthermal; — so called from its color.

Pan'ther-ess, n. (Zoöl.) A female panther.

Pan'ther-ine (-in), a. Like a panther, esp. in color;
as, the pantherine snake (Ptyns mucosus) of Brazil.

Pan'tile' (-til'), n. [5th pan + tile.] (Arch.) A roofing tile, of peculiar form, having a transverse section resembling an elongated S laid on its side (___).

Pant'ing-ly (pant'ing-ly), adv. With palpitation or rapid breathing.

Shak.

Fant ing-iy (pant'ing-iy), act. with papheton or rapid breathing. Pan'ti-soc'ra-oy (pān'tī-sōk'rā-s̄y), n. [Panto-+Gr. icos equal + κρατείν to rule.] A Utopian community, in which all should rule equally, such as was devised by Coleridge, Lovell, and Southey, in their younger days. Pan-tis'o-orat (pān-tis'ō-krāt'), n. A pantisocratist. Pan'ti-so-orat'io (pān'tī-sō-krāt'Tk), a. Of or pertaining to a pantisocraty.

taining to a pantisocracy.

Pan'ti-soo'ra-tist (-sōk'rā-tīst), n. One who favors or supports the theory of a pantisocracy.

Pan'tier (pān'tiēr), n. [F. panetier. See Panter, Pan'ter (pān'tiēr), n. [F. panetier. See Panter, who has charge of the bread and the pantry. [Obs.] Shak.

has charge of the bread and the pantry. [Obl.] Shak.
Pan'to-(păn'tō-). See PanPan'to-ohro-nom'eter (păn'tō-krō-nōm'ē-tōr), n.
[Panto- + chronometer.] An instrument combining a compass, sundial, and universal time dial. Brande & C.
Pan-to'fle (pān-tōr'l'1), n. [F. pantonde.] A slipper for the foot. [Written also pantable and pantoble.]
Pan'to-graph (pān'tō-grāp), n. [Panto- + -graph: cf. F. pantographe.] An instrument for copying plans, maps, and other drawings, on the same, or on a reduced or an enlarged, scale. [Written also pantagraph, and incorrectly pentagraph.]
Skew pantograph, a kind

Skew pantograph, a kind of pantograph for drawing a copy which is inclined with respect to the original figure;—also called plagtograph.

Pan'to-graph'io (-grat'-Tk), Pan'to-graph'io-al (-Y-knl), a. [Of. F. panto-graphique.] Of or pertaining to a pantograph; relating

graphique.] Of or persuance to pantography.

Pan-tog'ra-phy (pan-tog'ra-fy), n. [Cl. F. pantographie.] A general description; entire view of an object.

Pan'to-log'io-al (pan'to-loy'i-kal), a. Of or pertaining to pantology.

Pan-tol'o-grist (pan-tol'f-j'ist), n. One versed in pantology; a writer of pantology.

Pan-tol'o-gry (-jy), n. [Panto-+-logy.] A systematic view of all branches of human knowledge; a work of universal information.

PANTASTOMATA

I Pan'ia-stom's-ta (pan'ta-stom's-ta), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. mā, marrós, all + oroga, aros, mo ut h.] (Zoōi.)
One of the divisions of Flagellata, including the monada (John physa). One Zooid, greatly magnifed, and allied forms.

Pall-teol'al-com (-tēk'ni-kön), n. [NL. See Pan-traing chan'ta-mim), n. [F., fr. L. pantominus, physa). One Zooid, greatly magnifed, and allied forms.

Pall-teol'al-com (-tēk'ni-kön), n. [NL. See Pan-traing chan'ta-mim), n. [F., fr. L. pantominus, parta, all-mitating ras, energies, all + pantominus, pantominus, parta, also, any actor. (Jobs.)

Pant'er (pan'tō'), n. One who pagts. Congrete.
Pan'ten (pan'tō'), n. [P. pantelier. See Pant'n. Tyndale. [An universal mimic; an actor who assumes many parta; also, any actor. (Jobs.)

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Pan'to-to-mim's, and all parta pantelier. [Jobs.]

Pan'to-to-mim's, and all parta pantelier. [Jobs.]

Pan'to-to-mim's, and all parta pantelier. [Jobs.]

Pan'to-mim's (an abundant pantelier. [Jobs.]

Pan'to-mim's, and all partic pantelier. [Jobs.]

Pan'to-mim's, and all parto-mim's, and all partic pantelier. [Jobs.]

Pan'to-mim's, and all parto-mim's, and all par

Pan-ur'gio (păn-ūr'jīk), a. [Cf. Gr. πανουγνικό knavish.] Skilled in all kinds of work. "The panuryic Diderot."

Pan'ur-gy (păn'ūr-jỳ), n. [Gr. πανουργία, fr. βαίτεν.

Pan'yard (păn'yōrd), n. See Pannir. [Obs.] Pepys.

Pan'yard (păn'yōrd), n. [R. Cf. Paun.] An old Italian silver coin, worth about ten cents.

Pap (pāp), n. [Cf. OSw. papp. Cf. Pap soft food.]

1. (Anat.) A nipple; a mammilla; a teat. Dryden.

The paps which thou hast sucked. Luke xi. 27.

2. A rounded, nipplellike hill or pank; anything resembling a nipple in shape; a mamelon. Macaulay.

Pap, n. [Cf. D. pap, G. pappe, both perh. fr. L. papa, n. [Cf. D. pap, G. pappe, both perh. fr. L. papa, n. papa, [L. papa, L. papa, freasury pap. [Collog. & Contemptuous]

3. The pulp of fruit.

Pap, v. t. To feed with pap. Heau. & Ff. Papa' (pā-pā' or pā'pā), n. [F. papa, L. papa; cf. Gr. πάπας, a child's word meaning father. Cf. Pops.] 1. A child's word for father.

2. A parish priest in the Greek Church. Shipley.

Pa'pa-oy (pā'pā-bō'tā), n. [Probably of Creole origin.] (Zoil.) The upland plover. [Local, U. S.]

Pa'pa-oy (pā'pā-bō'tā), n. [Probably of Creole origin.] (Zoil.) The upland plover. [Local, U. S.]

Pa'pa-oy (pā'pā-bō'tā), n. [Probably of Creole origin.] (Zoil.) The upland plover. [Local, U. S.]

The popes, collectively; the succession of popes.

3. The Roman Catholic religion; — commonly used by the opponents of the Roman Catholics in disparagement or in an opprobrious sense.

Pay'a-gay' (pā'pā'gā), n. [From Paraw.] (Physiot. Chem.) A Droteolytic ferment, like trypsin, present in thot.

or in an opprobrious sense.

Pap'a-gay (pap'a-ga), n. (Zoöl.) See Popirijar, 1 (b).

Pa-pa'in (pa-pa'in), n. [From Papaw.] (Physiol.

Chem.) A proteolytic ferment, like trypsin, present in the juice of the green fruit of the papaw (Carica Papaya) of tropical America.

Papal (pa'pal), a. [F., fr. L. papa bishop. See Papar.] 1. Of or pertaining to the pope of Rome; proceeding from the pope; ordered or pronounced by the pope; as, papal jurisdiction; a papal edict; the papal benediction.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

"Papal Christians."

Papal Grees. See Illust. 3 of Caoss.—Papal crown.th.

Papal cross. See Illust. 3 of CRoss. - Papal crown, the

Takal), a. [Cf. F. panto-Pantograph].

Pantography.

Pan-tog'ra-phy (păn-tōg'ra-fty), n. [Cf. F. pantograph].

Pan-tog'ra-phy (păn-tōg'ra-fty), n. [LL. papatitus : cf. F. pantograph].

Pan-tology [Cf. F. pantograph].

Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. A papist. [Cf. F. pantograph].

Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. [Cf. F. pantograph].

Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. [Cf. F. pantograph].

Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. A papist. [Cf. F. pantograph].

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Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. A papist. [Cf. F. pantograph].

Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. [Cf. F. pantograph].

Parpal-ist (pā-pal-ist), n. To conform to popery.

Couper.

Parpal-ist, qdv. In a papal manner; poplahly.

Parpal-ist, qdv. In a papal manner; poplahly.

Parpal-ity, qdv. In a papal manner; poplahly.

Parpal-ity, adv. In a papal manner; poplahly.

paper (pā-pā/vēr), n. [L., poppy.] (Bot.) A genus of planta, including the poppy.

Pa-pav'er-a'cosus (pā-pāv'ēr-ā'shīta), a. (Bot.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a natural order of planta (Papureaceæ) of which the poppy, the celandine, and the bloodroot are well-known examples.

Pa-pav'er-ine (pā-pāv'ēr-in or -ān), n. (Chem.) An alkaloid found in oplum. It has a weaker therapeutic action than morphine.

Pa-pav'er-ous (pā-pāv'ēr-ās), a. Of or pertaining to the poppy; of the nature of the poppy. Sir T. Hrowne.

Pa-pav' (pā-pā), n. [Prob. from the native name in the West Indies; cf. Sp. pa-payo papaw, papaya the fruit of the papaw.] (Written also pawpaw.] 1. (Bot.) A tree (Carica Papaya) of tropical America, belonging to the order Passifores. It has a soft, spongy stem, eighteen or twenty feet high, crowned with a tuft of large, long-stalked, palmately lobed leaves. The milky juice of the plant is said to have the property of making meat tender. Also, its dull orange-colored, melon-shaped fruit, which is eaten both raw and cooked or pickled.

2. (Bot.) A tree of the genus Asimina (A. tribob), growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet edilibe fruit; also, the fruit itself.

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2. (Bot.) A tree of the genus Asimina (A. tribob), growing in the western and southern parts of the United States, and producing a sweet edilibe fruit; also, the fruit itself.

2. (Bot.) A large spiral East Indian marine shell (Turbinella vapha); — so called because used by native priests to hold the oil for anointing.

Pape (pāpy, in. [Cf. F. pape, fr. L. papa. See Pope.] A spiritual father; specifically, the pope. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pa'pea (pāpy), in. [Cf. F. paper, fr. L. papyrus papyrus, from which the Egyptians made a kind of paper, Gr. mámpos. Cf. Parynus.] 1. A substance in the form of thin sheets or leaves intended to

2. A sheet, leaf, or piece of such substance.

A printed or written instrument; a document, essay, or the like; a writing; as, a paper read before a scientific society.

They brought a paper to me to be signed. Dryden.

They brought a paper to me to be signed. Dryden.

4. A printed sheet appearing periodically; a newspaper; a journal; as, a daily paper.

5. Negotiable evidences of indebtedness; notes; bills of exchange, and the like; as, the bank holds a large amount of his paper.

6. Decorated hangings or coverings for walls, made of paper. See Paper hangings, below.

7. A paper containing (usually) a definite quantity; as, a paper of pins, tacks, opium, etc.

8. A medicinal preparation spread upon paper, intended for external application; as, canthardes paper.

TP Paper is manufactured in sheets, the trade names of which, together with the regular sizes in inches, are shown in the following table. But paper makers vary the size somewhat.

In the manufacture of books, etc., a sheet, of whatever

size originally, is termed, when folded once, a folio; folded twice, a quarto, or 4to; three times, an octavo, or 8vo; four times, a scatodecimo, or 16mo; five times, a 32mo; three times, with an offcut folded twice and set in, a duodecimo, or 12mo; four times, with an offcut folded three times and set in, a 24mo.

EFF Paper is often used adjectively or in combination, having commonly an obvious signification; as, paper cutter or paper-cutter; paper kinfe, oper-kinfe, or paper mill or paper-maker, paper mill or paper-mill; paper weight, paper-weight, etc.

ter or paper cutter: paper maker, paper mile; paper mill or paper mills; paper mills; paper mills; paper weight, paper weight, paper weight, paper mills or paperweight, etc.

Business paper, checks, notes, drafts, etc., given in payment of actual indebtedness; — opposed to accommodation paper.— Fly paper, paper covered with a sticky preparation, — used for catching files.— Lald paper. See under Laid.— Paper birch (Bot.), the canoe birch tree (Betala papyracca).— Paper blockade, an ineffective blockade, as by a weak naval force.— Paper boat (Naul.), a boat made of water-proof paper.— Paper car wheel (Railroad), a car wheel having a steel tire, and a center formed of compressed paper held between two plate-fron disks. Forney.— Paper credit, credit founded upon evidences of debt, such as promissory notes duebills, etc.— Paper hangings, paper printed with colored figures, or otherwise made ornamental, prepared to be pasted against the walls of apartments, etc.; wall paper.— Paper noney, notes or bills, usually issued by government or by a banking corporation, promising payment of money, and circulated as the representative of coin.— Paper mulberry. (Bol.) See under Mulberry.— Paper saling, etc.— Paper musling, glazed muslin, used for linings, etc.— Paper saling. (Zoil.) See AngoNAUTA.— Paper saling. (Zoil.) See AngoNAUTA.— Paper saling, etc.— Pap



Pa'per (pā'pēr), a. Of or pertaining to paper; made of paper; resembling paper; existing only on paper; unsubstantial; as, a paper box; a paper army.

Pa'per, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAPERED (pā'pērd); p. pr. & vb. n. PAPERING.]

1. To cover with paper; to furnish

with paper; to running s, as, to paper a room or a house.

2. To fold or inclose in paper.

3. To put on paper; to make a memorandum of. [Obs.]

Pa'per-weight (-wat'), n. See under Paren, n.

Pa'per-y (-y), a. Like paper; having the thinness or consistence of paper.

Gruy, Theorem (Gruy), a. [From Parent for the consistence of the con

Pa'per-y (-y), a. Like paper; having the thinness or consistence of paper.

Pa-pes'cent (ph-p6s'sent), a. [From Par soft food.]
Containing or producing pap; like pap. [R.] Arbuthnot.

Pa'pes (ph'p6s), n. [F. paperse.] A female pope; i.e., the fictitious pope Joan. [Obs.] Bp. Hull.

|| Pa'pe-terio' (pa'pe-trè'), n. [F., paper manufacture, ir., papier paper.] A case or box containing paper and materials for writing.

Pa'phi-an (pā'fl-an), a. [L. Paphius, Gr. IIádos, from IIádos the city Paphos.] Of or pertaining to Paphos, an ancient city of Cyprus, having a celebrated temple of Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus, or hor rites.

Pa'phi-an, n. A mative or inhabitant of Paphos.

I Pa pier'-ma'ché' (pà'pyā'mi'shā'), n. [F. papier māché, lit., chewed or mashed paper.] A hard and strong substance made of a pulp from paper, mixed with size or glue, etc. It is formed into various articles, us ually by means of molds.

cles, usually by means of by me

molds. || Pa-pil'i-o (pa-pil'i-o or (pa-piri-ō or -yō), n. [L., a butterfly.] (Zool.) A genus

Former-ly it included

TO THE TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF TH

ly it included numerous species which are bPupa; c Adult Butterfly. on the swellow tailed butterflies, like Papilio polyrenes, or asterias, and related species.

Pa-pil/io-na'ceous (pa-pil/yō-nā/shus), a. 1. Resem-

bling the butterfly.

2. (Bot.) (a) Having a winged corolla

thing a butterfly, as in somewhat resembling a butterfly, as in the blossoms of the bean and pea. (b) Be-longing to that suborder of leguminous plants (Papili-onaces) which includes the bean, pea, vetch, clover, and locust. TO

and locust.

|| Pa-pil'1-o'nes (pā-p'l'|| 1-5'nēz), n. pl. [NL. See || Felials of same, separated.

|| Partilo.] (Zoöl.) The di|| Varian of Lepidoptora which includes the butterflies.
|| Pa-pil'1-on'1-des (-5n'1-dēz), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)

The typical butterflies

Pa-pil'ls (på-p'il'là), n.; pl. Papills (-18). [L., a etc. The stem is triangular and about nipple, pimple.] Any minute nippleilke projection; as, the papills of the tongue.

2. The material upon which the analysis of the tongue.

papilis of the tongue.

Pap'll-lar (pap'll-ler), a. [Of. F. papillaire.] Same

Pap'II-lar (pap'II-ler), a. [Of. F. papillaire.] Same as Parillose.
Pap'II-lar y (pap'II-lary; 277), a. [Cf. F. papillaire.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a papilla or papillae; bearing, or covered with, papillae; papillose.
Pap'II-late (-lat), v. t. & t. To cover with papillae; to take the form of a papilla, or of papille.
Pap'II-late (-lat), v. t. & t. To cover with papillae; to take the form (papilla; mammiliform.
Pap'II-late (-lat), a. Same as Papillose.
Papill'i-form (papilla; mammiliform.
Pap'II-los a papilla; mammiliform.
Pap'II-los (pap'II-los man, papillae of the akin or mucous membrane, as a corn or a wart.
Quain.
Pap'II-lo'ma-tous (-tas), a. (Med.) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, papillomata.
Pap'II-lose (pap'II-los'; 277), a. [Cf. F. papilleur.]
Covered with, or bearing, papilla; resembling papilla; papillate; papillar; papillary.
Pap'II-lote (-lot), n. [F., fr. papillon a butterfly.]
A small piece of paper on which women roll up their hair to make it curl; a curl paper.
Pap'II-lous (-lüs), a. Papillary; papillose.
Papill'Iu-late (papil'II-lat), a. (Zool.) Having a minute papilla in the center of a larger elevation or depression.
Pa'01-on (pii'p'-ŏn), n. [Prob, from native name; cf.

ression.

Pa'pl-on (pü'pl-on), n. [Prob. from native name : cf. p. papion.] (Zool.) A West African baboon (Cynophalus sphinx), allied to the chacma. Its color is gen-

Sp. papan...] (2001.) A West African basoon (Cynocephalus sphinz.), alied to the chacma. Its color is generally chestnut, varying in tint.

Pa'pism (pa'pi'sm), n. [F. papisme. See Pape, Poper] Popery;—an offensive term. Millon.

Pa'pist (pa'pist), n. [F. papiste. See Pape, Pope.] A Roman Catholic; one who adheres to the Church of Rome and the authority of the pope;—an offensive designation applied to Roman Catholics by their opponents.

Pa-pis'tio (pa-pis'tik), a. [Of. F. papistique.] Of Pa-pis'tio-al. (t-l-kal), or pertaining to the Church of Rome and its doctrines and ceremonies; pertaining to popery; popish;—used disparagingly. "The old papistic worship." T. Warton.—Pa-pis'tio-al-ly, adv.

Pa'pist-Ty (pa'pist-Ty), n. The doctrines and ceremonies of the Church of Rome; popery. [R.] Whitpit.

Pa'pised (pa'pizd), a. [From Pape.] Conformed to popery. [Obs.] "Papized writers." Fuller.

Pa-poss' (ph-poos'), n. A babe or young child of Indian parentage in North America.

Pap'pi-form (pa'pi-form), a. (Bot.) Resembling the pappus of composite plants.

Pap-poose' (ph-poos'), n. Same as Papose.

Pappoose root. (Bot.) See Cohosh.

Pappoose root. (Bot.) See Conosh.

Pap-pose' (pap-pos' or pap'pos'), a. (Bot.) Furnished ith a papers: downy

Pap-pose' (păp-pōs' or păp'pōs'), a. (Bot.) Furnished with a pappus; downy.
Pap'pous (păp'pūs), a. (Bot.) Pappose.
Pap'pus (păp'pūs), a. [L., an old man or grand-father; hence, a substance resembling gray hairs, Gr. πάππος.] (Bot.) The hairy or feathery appendage of the achenes of thistles, dandelions, and most other plants of the order Composite; also, the scales, awns, or bristles which represent the calyx in other plants of the same order.

plants of the same order. Pap'py (-py), a. [From Pap soft food.] Like pap; soft; succulent; tender. Ray.

Achenes with Pappus. a Planuose Pappus of Sanssura; b Membranaceous Pappus of Chanactis; c Capillary Pappus of Dandelion; d Awnlike Pappus of Bidens. Pap'u-an (pap'05-an), a. delion: i Awnitke Pappus of Bidens.
Pap'u-ans (-anz), n. pl.; sing, PAPUAN (-an). (Ethol.) The native black race of Papua or New Guinea,

the adjacent islands. and the adjacent islands.

"Pap'u-la (php'ū-la), n.; pl. Papulæ (-1ē). [L.]

1. (Med.) A pimple; a small, usually conical, elevation of the cuticle, produced by congestion, accumulated secretion, or hypertrophy of tissue; a papule. Quain.

2. (Zool.) One of the numerous small hollow processes of the integument between the plates of starfishes.

Pap'u-lar (-1ēr), a. 1. Covered with papules.

2. (Med.) Consisting of papules; characterized by the prosence of papules; as, a papular cruption.

Pap'u-le (pāp'ūl), n.; pl. Papulæs (-ūlz). Same as Papula.

illo

PAPULA.

Pap'u-lose' (-ŭ-lōs'), a. (Biol.) Having papulae; papillose; as, a papulose leaf.

Pap'u-lous (-lŭs), a. [Cf. F. papuleux.] Covered with, or characterized by, papulae; papulose.

Pap'y-ra'cocus (pap'I-ra'shūs), a. [L. papuraceus made of papurus.] Made of papyrus; of the consistency of nancr.

made of papprus.] Made of papyrus; of the Communication of paper; papery.

Papyr's-an (pa-pir's-an), a. Of or pertaining to papyrus, or to paper; papyraceous.

Papyrine, or to paper; papyraceous.

Papyrine, operation of papers are paper in dilute sulphuric acid.

Papyr'ograph (pa-pir's-graft), n. [Papyrus + graph.] An apparatus for multiplying writings, drawings, etc., in which a paper stencil, formed by writing or drawing with corrosive ink, is used. The word is also used of other means of multiplying copies of writings, drawings, etc. See Corygarh, HECTOGRAPH, MANIEUR.

PADY-rog'ra-phy (pap/T-rog'ra-fÿ), n. The process of multiplying copies of writings, etc., by means of the papyrgraph. - Pay'y-rog-raph'10 (-τ0-graif'k), α. Pa-py'rus (pa-pi'rus), n. ; pl. Parrnt (-τi). [L., fr. Gr. πάπυρος. See PAFER.] 1. (Bot.) A tall rushlike plant (Cyperus Papyrus) of the Sedge family, formerly growing in Egypt, and now found in Abyssinia, Syria, Sicily,

2. The material upon which the auctient Egyptians wrote. It was formed by cutting the stem of the plant into thin longitudinal slices, which were gummed together and pressed.

3. A manuscript written on papyrus; esp., pl., written scrolls made of papyrus; as, the papyri of Egypt or Herculaneum.

Pâque (pāk), n. [F. pâque.] See Pascr and Easter.

Par (pār), n. (Zööl.) See Parr.

Pasch and Easter.
Par (par), n. (Zool.) See Pare.
Par, prep. [F., fr. L. per. See
Par.] By; with; — used frequently
in Karly English in phrases taken
from the French, being sometimes
written as a part of the word which
it governs; as, par amour, or paramour; par cas, or parcase; par fay,
or parfay.



Papyrus (Cyperus)

nour; par cas, or parcase; par my, rappras, or parfay.

Par (par), n. [L. par, adj., equal. See Pers an equal.]

1. Equal value; equality of nominal and actual value; the value expressed on the face or in the words of a certificate of value, as a bond or other commercial paper.

2. Equality of condition or circumstances At par, at the original price; neither at a discount nor at a premium. — Above par, at a premium. — Below par, at a discount. — On a par, on a level; in the same condition, crumstances, position, rank, etc.; as, their pretensions are on a par; his ability is on a par with his ambition. — Par of exchange. See under Exchange. — Par value, nominal value; face value.

nominal value; face value.

Par'a- (pār'à-). [Gr. mapá beside; prob. akin to E. for in forgire. Cf. Fon.] 1. A prefix signifying alongside of, beside, beyond, against, amiss; as parable, literally, a placing beside; paradox, that which is contrary
to opinion; parachronism.

2. (Chem.) A prefix denoting: (a) Likeness, similarity,
or connection, or that the substance resembles, but is
distinct from, that to the name of which it is prefixed;
as paraddehyde, paraconine, etc.; also, an isomeric
modification. (b) Specifically: (Organ. Chem.) That two
groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are
apposite. or in the respective positions I and 4: 2 and 5:

as paradication. (b) Specifically: (Organ. Chem.) That two groups or radicals substituted in the benzene nucleus are opposite, or in the respective positions 1 and 4; 2 and 5; or 3 and 6, as paraxylene; paroxybenzoic acid. Cf. Ortho-, and Meta. Also used adjectively.

| Para' (pa-rk'), n. [Turk., fr. Per. pārah a piece.] A piece of Turkish money, usually copper, the fortieth part of a plaster, or about one ninth of a cent.

| Para-ban'ic (pār'à-būn'lk), a. [Gr. παραβαίνευ to pass over.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid which is obtained by the oxidation, of uric acid, as a white crystalline substance (C_NN₂H₂O_g);—also called ozally urea.

| Par'a-blast (pār'à-blāst), n. [Cf. Gr. παραβλαστάνευ to grow beside. See Para-, and -blast.] (Riol.) A portion of the mesollast (of peripheral origin) of the developing embryo, the cells of which are especially concerned in forming the first blood and blood vessels. C. S. Minot.

| Par'a-blast (c) (blās'tla), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to the parablast; as, the parablastic cells.

| Par'a-ble (pār'a-b'l), a. [L. parabilis, fr. parae to provide.] Procurable. [Obs.]

| Par'a-ble (pār'a-b'l), a. [L. parabilis, fr. parae to provide.] Procurable. [Obs.]

| Par'a-ble, n. [F. parabole, L. parabola, fr. Gr. παραβολή a placing beside or together, a comparing, comparison, a parable, fr. mapa-βλολγ to throw bedied, comparison, a parable, fr. mapa-βλολγ to throw for Skr. gal to drop. Cf. Emilest, Gland, Palaver, Parabola, Parley, Parole, Synbol.] A comparison; a similitude; specifically, a short fictitious narrative of something which amoral is drawn; as, the parables of the tares. Matt. xiii. 36.

| Syn. — See Allegory, and Note under Apollogue.

Declare unto us the parable of the tares. Matt. xiii. 36. Syn. - See Allegory, and Note under Apologue.

Par'a-ble, v. t. To represent by parable. [R.] Which by the ancient sages was thus parabled.

Which by the ancient sages was thus parabled.

Pa-rab'o-la (pa-rab'o-la), n.; pl. Parabolas (-laz).

INL, fr. Gr. mapa6bod;—so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone. See Parable, and cf. Parabola.] (Geom.) (a) A kind of curve; one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. It is a curve, any point of which is equally distant from a fixed point, called the focus, and a fixed straight line, called the directriz. See Focus. (b) One of a group of curves defined by the equation $y = ax^n$, where n is a positive



equation $y=ax^n$, where n is a positive whole number or a positive fraction. For the cubical parabola n=3; for the semicubical parabola n=3. See under Cubical, and Semicubical. The parabolas

See under Cunical, and Semicueical. The parabolas have infinite branches, but no rectilineal asymptotes.

"Pa-rab'o-lo (-16), n. [L., fr. Gr. παραβολή. See PARABLE.] (Rhet.) Similitude; comparison.

Par'a-bol'io (pa'd-bol'Vix), a. [Gr. παραβολικόs fig-Par'a-bol'io-al (-I-kal),

urative: cf. F. parabolique. See PARABLE.] 1. Of the nature of a parable; expressed by a parable or figure; allegorical; as, parabolicul instruction.

2. [From PARABOLA.] (Grow) (α) Having the form

2. [From PARABOLA.] (Geom.) (a) Having the form

2. [From Parabola.] (Geom.) (a) Having the form or nature of a parabola; pertaining to, or resembling, a parabola; as, a parabola curve. (b) Generated by the revolution of a parabola, or by a line that moves on a parabola as a directing curve; as, a parabola conoid. Parabolic conoid, a paraboloid; a conoid whose directing curve is a parabola. See Conom. Parabolic mirror (pst.), a mirror having a paraboloidal surface which gives for parabolic approaches the paraboloid parabolic conoid with the properties of the parabolic parabolic parabolic conoid parabolic parabolic

ale, senate, care, am, arm, ask, final, all; eve, event, end, fern, recent; Ice, idea, Ill; old, Obey, orb, odd;

to the axis of the curve, about that line as an axis.— Farabelts spiral, a spiral curve conceived to be formed by the pariphery of a semiparabols when its axis is wrapped about a circle; also, any other spiral curve having an analogy to the parabols.

Par'a-bol'io-al-ly (par's-bol'/i-kal-ly), adv. 1. By

Para-bel'io-al-ly (pkr'a-bel'i-kal-ly), adv. 1. By way of parable; in a parabola.

2. In the form of a parabola.

Para-bel'i-form (-1-form), a. [Parabola + -form.]

Resembling a parabola in form.

Pa-rab'e-lism (pa-rab'a-liz'm), n. [From Parabota], a known quantity that is involved in the first term. [Obs.]

Pa-rab'o-list (-list), n. A narrator of parables.

Pa-rab'o-loid (-loid), n. [Parabola + -oid : cf. F. paraboloide.] (Geom.) The solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis; any surface of the second order whose sections by planes parallel to a given line are parabolas.

The term paraboloid has sometimes been applied also to the parabolas of the higher orders.

Hutton.

Par'a-bo-loid'al (păr'à-bō-loid'al), a. Of, pertaining

Par'a-bo-loid'al (pār'a-bō-loid'al), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a paraboloid.

|| Par'a-bron'ohi-um (-brōn'kY-lim), n.; pl. Para-bronchi-um (-brōn'kY-lim), n.; pl. Para-bronchi-um a netobronchi-um or entobronchi-um.
Par'a-obl'ai-an (-sōl'ai-an or -shan), a. Of, pertaining to, or in conformity with, the practice of Paracelsus, a Swiss physician of the 15th century. Ferrand.
Par'a-obl'ai-an, n. A follower of Paracelsus or his practice or teachings.

ractice or teachings.

Par'a-cel'sist (-sist), n.

practice or teachings. Hakewill.

Par'a-col'sist (-sist), n. A Paracelsian.

Par'a-con'te'sis (-sēu-tē'si's), n. [L., fr. Gr. παρακέντησις, fr. παρακεντεῖν to pierce at the side, to tap.] (Med.) The perforation of a cavity of the body with a trocar, aspirator, or other suitable instrument, for the evacuation of effused fluid, pus, or gas; tapping.

Par'a-con'trio (-sĕn'trīk), | a. [Pref. paru-+ cen-Par'a-con'trīo-al (-trī-kai), | tric,-ical: cf. F. paru-centrique.] Deviating from circularity; changing the distance from a center.

distance from a center

distance from a center.

Paracentric curve (Math.), a curve having the property that, when its plane is placed vertically, a body descending along it, by the force of gravity, will approach to, or recede from, a fixed point or center, by equal distances in equal times;—called also a puracentric.—Paracentric motion or velocity, the motion or velocity of a revolving body, as a planet, by which it approaches to, or recedes from, the center, without reference to its motion in space, or to its motion as reckoned in any other direction.

Par'a-ohor'dal (-kôr'dal), a. [Pref. para- + chordal.] (Anat.) Situated on either side of the notochord; — applied especially to the cartilaginous rudiments of the skull on each side of the anterior part of the notochord.

trivance somewhat in the form of an umbrella, by means of which a descent may be made from a balloon, or any eminonee.

2. (Zoil.) A web or fold of skin which extends between the legs of certain mammals, as the flying squirrels, colugo, and phalangister.

Par'a-clete (klöt), π. [L. paracletus, Gr. παράκλητος, from παρακλείν to call to one, to exhort, encourage; παρά beside + καλείν to call.] An advocate; one called to aid or support; hence, the Consoler, Comfortor, or Intercessor; — a term applied to the Holy Spirit.

From which intercession especially I conceive he hath the

From which intercession especially I conceive he hath the ame of the Paraclete given him by Christ.

Bp. Pearson.

name of the Paraclete given him by Christ.

Par'a-close (-klōs), n. (Arch.) See Paraclese.

Par'a-close (-klōs), n. (Arch.) See Paraclese.

Par'a-close (-klōs), n. (Arch.) See Paraclese.

Par'a-com'a-close (-klōs), n. (Gr. mapakha-qrukos. See Para., and Acke.] (Med.) Gradually decreasing: past the aeme, or crisis, as a distemper. Dunglison.

Par'a-con'ic (-klōn'lk), a. [Pref. para. + acontic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid obtained as a deliquescent white crystalline substance, and isomeric with itaconic, citra-conic, and mesaconic acids.

Par'a-con'nine (-klō'n'in or -nin), n. [Pref. para. + conine.] (Chem.) A base resembling and isomeric with conine, and obtained as a colorless liquid from butyric aldehyde and ammonia.

aldehyde and ammonia. #Par'a-co-rolla; (kō-rōl'lā), n. [Pref. para-+co-rolla] (Bot.) A secondary or inner corolla; a corona, as of the Narcissus.

Par'a-oros'tio (-krös'tĭk), n. [Pref. para-+ acrosic.]
A poetical composition, in which the first verse contains, in order, the first letters of all the verses of the poem. Brande & C.

Brande & C.

Par'a-oy-an'o-gen (-st-šn'ō-jŏn), n. [Pref. para-t-cyanogen.] (Chem.) A polymeric modification of cyanogen, obtained as a brown or black amorphous residue by heating mercuric cyanida.

gen, obtained as a brown or black amorphous residue by heating mercuric cyanide.

Par'a-cy'mene (-a'māi), n. [Pref. para-+cymene.]
(Chem.) Same as CYMENE.

[Par'a-dao'ty-lum (-dik'tY-lum), n.; pl. PARADACTULA (-lå). [NL. See PARA-, and DACTUL.] (Zoöl.)
The side of a toe or finger.

Pa-rade' (pa-rād'), n. [F., fr. Sp. parada a halt or stopping, an assembling for exercise, a place where troops are assembled to exercise, fr. parar to stop, to prepare.

See Pars, v. t.] 1. The ground where a military display is held, or where troops are drilled.

2. (Mil.) An assembly and orderly arrangement or display of troops, in full equipments, for inspection or evolutions before some superior officer; a review of troops. Parades are general, regimental, or private (troop, battery, or company), according to the force assembled.

3. Pompous show; formal display or exhibition.

Be rich, but of your wealth make no parade. Seift.

4. That which is displayed; a show; a spectacle; an imposing procession; the movement of any body marshaled in military order; as, a parade of firemen
In state returned the grand parade.

5. Posture of defense; guard. [A Gallicism] When they are not in parade, and upon their guard. Locks.

6. A public walk; a promenade.

Dress parade, Undress parade. See under Dress, and Undress. — Parade rest, a position of rest for soldiers, in which, however, they are required to be silent and motionless. Withelm.

tionless. Withelm.

Syn.—Ostentation; display; show.—PARDE, OFTENTATION. Parade is a pompous exhibition of things for the purpose of display; estentation was generally indicates a parade of virtues or other qualities for which one expects to be honored. "It was not in the mere parade of royalty that the Maxican potentates exhibited their power." Robertson. "We are dazzled with the splender of titles, the ostentation of learning, and the noise of victories." Spectator.

Parade (parād'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Panader, p. pr. & vb. n. Paradnes.] [C. F. parader.] 1. To exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner; to show off.

Parading all her sensibility. 2. To assemble and form; to marshal; to cause to maneuver or march ceremoniously;

cause to maneuver or masses where as, to parade troops.

Pa-rade', v. t. 1. To make an exhibition or spectacle of one's self, as by walking in a public place.

2. To assemble in military order for evolutions and inspection; to form or march, as in review.

Par'a-digm (par'a-dim), n. [F. paradigme, L. paradigme, fr. Gr. napačecvyna, fr. napačecvyna to show by the side of, to set up as an example; napá beside + čersvýna to show. See Para, and Diction.] 1. An example; a model; a pattern. [R.] "The paradigms and patterns of all things."

Cudworth.

2. (Gram.) An example of a conjugation or declension, showing a word in all its different forms of inflection.

tion.
3. (Rhet.) An illustration, as by a parable or fable.
Par'a-dig-mat'ic (pār'ā-dig-māt'īk),] α. [Gr. παρα-Par'a-dig-mat'io-al (-māt'ī-kal),] δειγματικό.]
Exemplary. — Par'a-dig-mat'io-al-ly, adv. [Obs.]
Par'a-dig-mat'io, n. (Eccl. Hist.) A writer of memoirs of religious persons, as examples of Christian excellence.

moirs of rengious persons, as examples of Christian excellence.

Par'a-dig'ma-tize (-dīg'mā-tiz), v. t. [imp. & p. p.
Paradigmatized (-tīzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Paradigmatizing (-tīzd); g. pr. & vb. n. Paradigmatizing (-tīzd)]. [Gr. παραδειγματίζειν. See Paradigm.]
To set forth as a model or example. [Obs.] Hammond.
Par'a-di-sa'(-as'(-a-ta'), b. to, or resembling, paradise; paradisacal (-sa'(-a-ta'), a. paradisincal.
Par'a-di-sa'(-dis), n. [OE. & F. paradis, L. paradisus, fr. Gr. παράδεισος park, paradise, fr. Zend pairidaēza an inclosure; pairi around (akin to Gr. περί) + diz to throw up, pile up; cf. Skr. dih to smear, and E. dough. Cf. Parvis.] 1. The garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were placed after their creation.

2. The abode of sanctified souls after death.

To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise. Luke xxiii. 43.

To-day shalt thou he with me in paradise. Luke xxiii. 43.

It sounds to him like her mother's voice,
Singing in Paradise.

Longfellow.

3. A place of bliss; a region of supreme felicity or delight; hence, a state of happiness.

The earth Shall be all paradisc. Milton Wrapt in the very paradise of some creative vision. Beaconsfield.

4. (Arch.) An open space within a mon-astery or adjoining a church, as the space within a cloister, the

open court before a basilica, etc.

5. A churchyard or cemetery. [Obs.]
Oxf. Gloss.

Fool's paradise. See under Fool, and Lim-BO.—Grains of para-dise. (Bot.) See Mele-



OF PARADISE in the Vocabulary. — Paradise fish (Zoöl.), a be a u t i f u l

fresh-water A siatic fish (Macropodus viridiauratus) carresponds wery large fine. It is often kept alive as an ornamental fish.

- Paradise flycatcher (Zool.), any flycatcher of the genus Terpsiphone, having the middle tall feathers extremely elongated. The adult numle of T. paradisis is white, with the head glossy dark green, and crested. — Paradise grackle (Zool.), a very beautiful bird of New Guinca, of the genus Astrapia, having dark velvety plumage with brilliant metallic tints.

- Paradise nut (Bot.), the sapucian ant.

See Sarucaia Nuv. [Local. (I. N.)]

Paradise whidah bird. (Zool.) See WinDAH.

Par'a-dise (păr'a-dis), v. t. To affect or exalt with visions of felicity; to entrance; to bewitch. [R.] Marston.
Par'a-dis'e-an (-d's'c-an), a. Paradia

Par'a-dised (-dist), a. Placed in paradise; enjoying delights as of paradise.

dise.

Par'a-dis'l-ao (păr'à-dis'l'-l'ik),) ".

Par'a-di-si'a-oal (-dl-si'à-kal),) ".

[L. paradisiacus.] Of or pertaining to paradise; suitable to, or like, paradise. C. Kingaley. T. Burnet. "A paradisiacal scone." Pope. The valley . . . is of quite paradisiac beauty. G. Eliot.

beauty.

Par'a-dis'i-al (păr'a-dis'i-al), } d.

Par'a-dis'i-an (-dis'i-an), } d.

Paradisiacal. [R.]

Par'a-dis'io ('Ik), a. Paradisiacal.

Broome.

Residuation (Astrapiu yularis).

[R.] Broome. (Astropac years).

Par'a-dis'lo-al ('I-kal), a. Paradisiacal. [R.]

Par'a-dos (pār'à-dōs), n.; pl. Paraboses (-5z). [F., fr. parer to defend + dos back, l. dorsum.] (Fort.) An intercepting mound, erected in any part of a fortification to protect the defenders from a rear or ricochet fire; a

Par'a-dox (-döks), n.; pl. Paradoxes (-δz). Fr. paradoxe, L. paradoxum, fr. Gr. παράδοξον; παρά beside, beyond, contrary to +-δοκεῦν to think, suppose, imagine. See Para-, and Dogma.] A tenet or proposition contrary to received opinion; an assertion or sententiment seemingly contradictory, or opposed to common sense; that which in appearance or terms is absurd, but you from the true in feet. yet may be true in fact.

A gloss there is to color that paradox, and make it appear in show not to be ultogether unreasonable.

**Real Color of the Color of the

This was sometime a paradox, but now the time gives it

Hydrostatic paradox. See under Hydrostatic.

Par'a-dox'al (-doks'al), a. Paradoxical. [Ohs.]
Par'a-dox'ic-al (-f-kal), a. L. Of the nature of a

paradox.

2. Inclined to paradoxes, or to tenets or notions con-

2. Inclined to paradoxes, or to tenets or notions contrary to received opinions.

Par'a-dox'(c-all-1y, adv. — Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-luss, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness, n. Par'a-dox'(c-al-ness), n. [NL.] (Paleon.) A genus of large trilobites characteristic of the primordial formations.

Par'a-dox-ology (-dōlks-0l/c-iy), n. [Paradox - logy.] The use of paradoxes. [Ohs.]

Para-dox'(ur-c-al-ness), n. [Cr. paradox - logy.] The use of paradoxes incredible, paradoxical + object in the distribution of the other animals to which it was supposed to be related.] (Zoid.)

Any species of Paradoxurus hermaphroditus.) See Musang.

Paradoxides

Paradoxides

Paradoxides

Paradoxides

Paradoxides

Paradoxides

or palm cat (Paradoxurus hermaphroditus). See Musano.

Par'a-dox'y (păr'à-dōks'y), n. 1. A. Paradoxides

Par'a-dox'y (păr'à-dōks'y), n. 1. A. (P. Har'lan).

paradoxical statement; a paradox.

2. The quality or state of being paradoxical. Coleridge.

Par'af-fin (păr'ăi-l'în), Par'af-fine (-fin or -lēn), n.

[F. parafine, fr. L. parum too little + affinis akin. Bo named in allusion to its chemical mactivity.] (Chem.)

A white waxy substance, resembling spermaceti, tasteless and odorless, and obtained from coal tar, wood tar, petroleum, etc., by distillation. It is used as an illuminant and lubricant. It is very inert, not being acted upon by most of the strong chemical reagents. It was formerly regarded as a definite compound, but is now known to be a complex mixture of several higher hydrocarbons of the methane or marsh-gas series; hence, by extension, any substance, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, of the same chemical series; thus coal gas and kerosene consist largely of parafins. nant and lubricant. It is very mert, not being according to the surplex, under pepper, under pepper,

3. Kindred; family; birth. [Obs.]
We claim to be of high parage.

We claim to be of high parage. Chaucer.

Par'a_gen'e_sis (pār'a_jān'ē-sis), n. [Pref. para-+
gensis.] (Min.) The science which treats of minerals
with special reference to their origin.

Par'a_gen'io_(-Tk), a. [Pref. para-+ the root of yéves
birth.] (Miol.) Originating in the character of the germ,
or at the first commencement of an individual;—said of
peculiarities of structure, character, etc.

Par'a_glob'u-lin_(glob'ū-lin), n. [Pref. para-+
globulin.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminous body in
blood serum, belonging to the group of globulins. See
Fingnroplastim.

FIRRINOPLASTIN.

FIRRINOPLASTIN.

| Par'a-glos'sa (-glos'sa), n.; pl. Paraglossæ (-sö).

[NL, from Gr. παρά beside + γλώσσα tongue.] (Zούλ.)

One of a pair of small appendages of the lingua or labium of certain insects. See Illust. under HYMNOPTERA.

Par'ag-nath (pār'āg-nāth), n. (Ζούλ.) Same as Paragnathus.

Parag'na-thous (pa-rag'na-thus), a. (Zool.) Having both mandibles of equal length, the tips meeting, as in certain birds.

ertain birds. Parag'na-thus (pa-räg'na-thüs), n.; pl. Paragna-thi (-thi). [NL. See Para-, and Gnathic.] (Zoöl.) (a) One of the two lobes which form the lower lip, or metastome, of Crustacea. (b) One of the small, horny, tooth-like jaws of certain annelids.

like jaws of certain annelids.

|| Par'a-go'ge (pār'a-gō'jè), n. [L., fr. Gr. παραγωγή, from παράγευ to lead beside, protract; παρά beside + άγευ to lead.]

1. (Gram.) The addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as withouten for without.

2. (Med.) Coaptation. [bbs.] Dunglison. Par'a-gog'lo-(gō'j'lk), | a. [Cf. F. paragogique.]
Par'a-gog'lo-(a' l-kd), | of, pertaining to, or constituting, a paragogo; added to the end of, or serving to lengthen, a word.

Paragogle letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which

o lengthen, a word.

Paragogic letters, in the Semitic languages, letters which
re added to the ordinary forms of words, to express adltional emphasis, or some change in the sense.

aro added to the ordinary attaining in the sense.

Par'a-gon (păr'a-gon), n. [OF. paragon, F. parangon; cf. lt. paragone, Sp. paragon, parangon; prob. fr. παρακονα to rub against; παρά beside + ακότη whetstone; cf. LGr. παρακόνη a polishing stone.]

1. A companion; a match; an equal. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Philoclea, who indeed had no paragon but her sister.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. Emulation; rivalry; competition. [Obs.]

Full many feats adventurous Performed, in paragon of proudest men. 3. A model or pattern; a pattern of excellence or perfection; as, a paragon of beauty or eloquence. Udall.

a paragon of beauty or eloquence
Man, . . . the paragon of animals!
The riches of sweet Mary's son,
Boy-rabbi, Israel's paragon.

4. (Print.) A size of type between great primer and double pica. See the Note under Type.

Par'a.gon, v. t. [Cf. OF. paragonner, F. parangonner.] 1. To compare; to parallel; to put in rivalry or emulation with. [Obs.] Sir P. Sidney.

2. To compare with; to equal; to rival. [R.] Spenser.

In arms anon to paragon the morn, The morn new rising.

3. To serve as a model for; to surpass. [Obs.]

He hath achieved a maid That paragons description and wild fame. Par'a-gon, v. i. To be equal; to hold comparison. [R.] Few or none could . . . paragon with her. Shelton.

Pa-rag'o-nite (pa-rag'o-nit), n. [From Gr. mapa'youy, p. pr. of mapa'yev to mislead.] (Min.) A kind of mica related to muscovite, but containing sods instead of potash. It is characteristic of the paragonite schist of the Alps. Par'a-gram (păr'a-grām), n. [Gr. $mapa'yoa\mu\mu$ a that which one writes beside. See ParAgnaper.] A pun. Puns, which he calls paragrams. Addison.

Par'a-gram'ma-tist (-grān'mā-tist), n. Addion.

Par'a-gram'ma-tist (-grān'mā-tist), n. A punster.

"Par'a-gram'di-nē (it. pā'n-grān'dē-nā; E. pār'a-grān'di-nē), n. [It., from parare to parry + grandine hail.] An instrument to avert the occurrence of hail-atorims. See Paraoakie.

Par'a-graph (pār'a-grāt), n. [F. paragraphe, LL. paragraphus, fr. (π. πραφγραφος (ευ. γραμμή) a line or stroke drawn in the margin, fr. παραγράφειν to write beside ; παρά beside + γράφειν to write. See Para-, and Graphic, and cf. Parapii.] I. Originally, a marginal mark or note, set in the margin to call attention to something in the text, e.g., a change of subject; now, the character ¶, commonly used in the text as a reference mark to a footnote, or to indicate the place of a division into sections.

This character is merely a modification of a capital P (the initial of the word paragraph), the letter being reversed, and the black part made white and the white part black for the sake of distinctiveness.

2. A distinct part of a discourse or writing; any section or subdivision of a writing or chapter which relates to a particular point, whether consisting of one or many sentences. The division is sometimes noted by the mark [¶], but usually, by beginning the first sentence of the paragraph on a new line and at more than the usual distance from the margin.

3. A brief composition complete in one typographic ascetton or paragraph, as then a remark or countries.

3. A brief composition complete in one typographical section or paragraph; an item, remark, or quotation comprised in a few lines forming one paragraph; as, a column of news paragraphs; an editorial paragraph.

Par's_graph, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PARAGRAFHEN (-gráft); p. pr. & vb. n. PARAGRAFHENG.]

1. To divide into paragraphs; to mark with the character \(\frac{\pi}{2} \).

2. To express in the compass of a paragraph; as, to paragraph an article.

3. To mention in a paragraph or paragraphs.

Par'a_graph'er (-gráf'er), n. A writer of paragraphs; a paragraphist.

Par'a-graph'io (ph'A-grh'l'k),) a. Pertaining to, or Par'a-graph'io-al (-grh'l'-kal),) consisting of, a paragraph oparagraphs.—Par'a-graph'io-al-ly, adv.
Par'a-graph'ist (-grh'l'tt; 277), n. A paragrapher.
Par'a-graph'ist (-grh'l'tt; 277), n. A paragrapher.
Par'a-graph'ist (-grh'l'tt; 277), n. A paragrapher.
Bar'a-graph'ist. [R.]
Pa-ra' grass' (ph-rk' grh'), n. Be.) A valuable pasture grass (Panicum barbinode) introduced into the Southern United States from Brazil.

#Par'a-grafele' (ph'rk-grh'), n. [F., fr. parer to guard + grèle hall.] A lightning conductor erected, as in a vineyard, for drawing off the electricity in the atmosphere in order to prevent halistorms. [France] Knight.
Par'a-guay'an (ph'rh-gwl'on), a. Of or pertaining to Paraguay.—n. A native or inhibitant of Paraguay.
Pa'ra-guay' tes' (ph'rh-gwl' ts' or phr'h-gwk' ts').
See Marz, the leaf of the Brazilian holly.
Par'al (phr'àl), n. See Affarel. [Obs.] "In the parail of a pilgrim."
Par's-keet' (ph'rh-k&t), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Parraker.
Par's-lactife (phr'h) kl/t*th), n. [Par's paragraph-luc.

Par'a-keet' (pār'à-kēt'), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Parra
KEET.

Par'a-lao'tic (păr'à-lăk't']k), a. [Pref. para-+ lactic.] (Physiol. Chem.) Designating an acid called paralactic acid. See Lactic acid, under Lacruc.

Par'al-bu'min (păr'āl-bū'm']n), n. [Pref. para-+
albumin.] (Physiol. Chem.) A proteidlike body found
in the fluid from ovarian cysts and elsewhere. It is generally associated with a substance related to, if not identical with, glycogen.

Par-al'de-hyde (păr-âl'dā-hid), n. [Pref. para-+
aldehyde.] (Chem.) A polymeric modification of aldehyde obtained as a white crystalline substance.

| Par'al-leip'sis (pār'à-lip'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παράλειψις, fr. παραλείπευ to leave on one side, to omit;
παρά beside + λείπειν to leave.] (Rhet.) A pretended or
apparent omission; a figure by which a speaker artfully
pretends to pass by what he really mentions; as, for example, if an orator should say, "I do not speak of my
adversary's scandalous venality and rapacity, his brutal
conduct, his treachery and malice." [Written also paralepsis, paralepsy, paralipsis.]

| Par'a-lep'sis (-löp's's), n. [NL.] See Parallerris.

Par'al-in (pā-rā'li-m or pār-āl'yan; 106), n. [Gr.
πάραλος mear the sea; παρά beside + ἀλς the sea.] A
dweller by the sea. [R.]

| Par'a-li-pom'e-non (pār'ā-lī-pōm'ē-nōn), n. pl. [L.,
fr. Gr. παραλειπομένων of things omitted, pass. p. pr.
(neuter genitive plurus) fr. παραλείπευ to omit.] A title
given in the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles.

[""] In the Septuagint these books are called Παραλειπομένων πρώτον and δεύτρον, which is understood, after

given in the Douay Bible to the Books of Chronicles.

[17] In the Septnagint these books are called Παρακεπομένων πρώτον and δεύτερον, which is understood, after Jerome's explanation, as meaning that they are supplementary to the Books of Kings.

Par'al-lap'ais (-lip'sis), n. [NL.] See Parallersis.

Par'al-lao'tio (pār'al-lāk'tīk), [a. [Cf. F. parallac-Par'al-lao'tio (pār'al-lāk'tīk), [a. [Cf. F. parallac-Taning to a parallax.

Par'al-lau' (pār'al-lāk's), n. [Gr. παράλλαξις alternation, the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, fr. παραλλάσσευ to change a little, go saide, deviate; παρά beside, buyond + ἀλλάσσευ to change: cf. F. parallace. Cf. Paraller.] 1. The apparent displacement, or difference of position, of an object, as seen from two different stations, or points of view.

2. (Astron.) The apparent difference in position of a body (as the sun, or a star) as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

Annual parallax, the greatest value of the heliocentric

on the earth's surface, and as seen from some other conventional point, as the earth's center or the sun.

Annual parallax, the greatest value of the helicoentric parallax, or the greatest annual apparent change of place of a body as seen from the earth and sun; as, the annual parallax of a fixed star.— Binocular parallax, the apparent difference in position of an object as seen separately by one eye, and then by the other, the head remaining unnoved.— Diurnal, or Geocentric, parallax, the parallax of a body with reference to the earth's center. This is the kind of parallax that is generally understood when the term is used without qualification.— Helicentric parallax, the arallax of a body with reference to the sun, or the angle subtended at the body by lines drawn from it to the earth and sun; as, the helicoentric parallax of a heavenly body when in the horizon, or the angle subtended at the body by the earth's radius.— Optical parallax, the apparent displacement in position undergone by an object when viewed by either eye singly. Bramle & C.—Parallax of the cross wires (of an optical instrument), their apparent displacement when the eye changes its position, caused by their not being exactly in the focus of the object glass.— Stellar parallax, the annual parallax of a fixed star.

Par'al.lel (-161), a. [F. parallèle, L. parallelus, fr.

of a fixed star.

Par'al-lel (-lel), a. [F. parallèle, L. parallelus, fr. Gr. παράλληλος; παρά beside + ἀλλήλων of one another, fr. ἀλος other, akin to L. alius.

See ALIEN.] 1. (Geom.) Extended rich the same direction, and in all parts equally distant; as, parallel lines; parallel planes.

Revolutions . . parallel to the equinoctial. Haklunt.

Tourved lines or curved planes are said to be parallel when they are in all parts equally distant.

2. Having the s me direction or tendency: running

2. Having the s'me direction or tendency; running side by side; being in accordance (with); tending to the same result; — used with to and with.

When honor runs parallel with the laws of God and our country, it can not be too much cherished.

Addison.

ty, it can not be too much cherished.

3. Continuing a resemblance through many particulars; applicable in all essential parts; like; similar; as, a parallel case; a parallel passage.

Parallel bar. (a) (Steam Eng.) A rod in a parallel motion which is parallel with the working beam. (b) One of a pair of bars raised about five feet above the floor or ground, and parallel to each other,—used for gymnastic exercises.—Parallel circles of a sphere, those circles of the sphere whose planes are parallel to each other.—Parallel columns, or Parallels (Printing), two or more passages of reading matter printed side by side, for the purpose of emphasizing the similarity or discrepancy between them.

Parallel forces (Mech.), forces which act in directions parallel to each other.—Parallel motion. (a) (Mach.) A jointed system of links, rods, or bars, by which the motion of a reciprocating plece, as a piston rod, may be guided, either approximately or exactly in a straight line. Rankine. (b) (Mus.) The ascending or descending of two or more parts at fixed intervals, as thirds or sixts.—Parallel rod (Locomotive Eng.), a metal rod that connects the crank pins of two or more driving wheels;—called also coupling rod, in distinction from the connecting rod. See Illust. of Locomotive Eng.), a metal rod that connects the crank pins of two or more driving wheels;—called also coupling rod, in distinction from the connecting rod. See Illust. of Locomotive, in App.—Parallel ruler, an instrument for drawing parallel lines, so constructed as to have the successive positions of the ruling of two movable parts, the opposite edges of which are always parallel.—Parallel saling (Noul.), sailing on a parallel of latitude.—Parallel saling (Noul.), sailing on a parallel of latitude.—Parallel space (Astron. & Geog.), that position of the sphere in which the circles of daily motion are parallel to the horizon, as to an observer at either pole.—Parallel vise, a vise having jaws so guided as to remain parallel in all positions.

Par'al-lel (par'al-lel), n. 1. A line which, throughout its whole extent, is equidistant from another line; a parallel plane, etc.

Who made the spider parallel design, Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line? Pope.



Who made the spider parallels design, Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?

2. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Lines that from their parallel decline. Garth.

3. Conformity continued through many particulars or in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.

in all essential points; resemblance; similarity.

"Twixt earthly females and the moon
All parallels exactly run.

4. A comparison made; elaborate tracing of similarity; as, Johnson's parallel between Dryden and Pope.

5. Anything equal to, or resembling, another in all essential particulars; a counterpart.

None but thyself can be thy parallel. (Geog.) One of the imaginary circles on the surface

(Geog.) One of the imaginary circles on the surface of the earth, parallel to the equator, marking the latitude; also, the corresponding line on a globe or map.
 (Mit.) One of a series of long trenches constructed before a besieged fortress, by the besieging force, as a cover for troops supporting the attacking batteries. They are roughly parallel to the line of outer defenses of the fortress.
 (Print.) A character consisting of two parallel vertical lines (thus, ||) used in the text to direct attention to a similarly marked note in the margin or at the foot of a page.

Limiting parallels. See under Limit, v. t. — Parallel of altitude (Astron.), one of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the lorizon; an almucantar. — Parallel of declination (Astron.), one of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the equator. — Parallel of latitude. (d) (Geog.) See def. 6, above. (b) (Astron.) One of the small circles of the sphere, parallel to the ecliptic.

of the sphere, paralies to the eclipter.

Par'al-lel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paralleled (-161d); p. pr. & vb. n. Paralleling (-161/ng).]

1. To place or set so as to be parallel; to place so as to be parallel to, or to conform in direction with, something else.

The needle . . . doth parallel and place itself then the true meridian.

Sir T. Browne.

2. Fig. : To make to conform to something else in character, motive, aim, or the like. Even with the stroke and line of his great ju

To equal; to match; to correspond to. Shak. To produce or adduce as a parallel. [R.] Locke. My young remembrance can not parallel A fellow to it.

Par'al-lel, v. i. To be parallel; to correspond; to be

like. [Obs.] Bacon.

Par'al-lel'a-ble (-18]'à-b'l), α. Capable of being paralleled, or equaled. [R.]

Par'al-lel-ism (-18]-'12'm), n. [Gr. παραλληλισμός, fr. παραλληλίζεν to place side by side, or parallel: cf. F. parallelisme.] 1. The quality or state of being parallel.

2. Resemblance; correspondence; similarity.

A close parallelism of thought and incident. T. Warton.

3. Similarity of construction or meaning of clauses placed side by side, especially clauses expressing the same sentiment with slight modifications, as is common in Habray neethy. in Hebrew poetry; e. g.:—

At her feet he bowed, he fell:

Where he bowed, there he fell down dead. Judg. v. 27.

Par'al-lel-is'tic (-Ys'tYk), a. Of the nature of a par-allelism; involving parallelism.

The antithetic or parallelistic form of Hebrew poetry is en-tirely lost. Milman.

The antineue of parameters form of hebrew poetry is entirely lost.

Par'al-lel-ize (-iz), v. t. To render parallel. [R.]
Par'al-lel-iss, a. Matchless. [R.]
Par'al-lel-y, adv. In a parallel manner; with parallelism. [R.]
Par'al-lel'o-gram (-lel't-grām), n. [Dr. H. More.
Par'al-lel'o-gram (-lel't-grām), n. [Dr. παραλληλό-to write: cf. F. parallelogramme. See
Parallell, and -GRAM.] (Geom.) A right-lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel, and consequently equal; — sometimes restricted in popular usage to a rectangle, or quadrilateral figure which is longer than it is broad, and with right angles.

vith right angles.

with right angles.

Parallelogram of velocities, forces, accelerations, moments, etc. (Mech.), a parallelogram the diagonal of which represents the resultant of two velocities, forces, accelerations, moments, etc., both in quantity and direction, when the velocities, forces, accelerations, moments, etc., are represented in quantity and direction by the two adjacent sides of the parallelogram.

Par'al-le'lo-gram-mat'ie (-gram-mat'lk), a. Of or pertaining to a parallelogram; parallelogrammic.

Par'al-lel'o-gram'mio (păr'al-lēl'ō-grām'm'k), } a. Par'al-lel'o-gram'mio-al (-grām'm't-kal), Having the properties of a parallelogram. [R.] Par'al-lel'o-pi'ped (-pi'pēd), n. [Gr. παραλληλεπίπεδου a body with parallel surfaces; παράλληλος parallel + ἐπίπεδου a plane surface, ἀπίπεδος on the ground, or level with it, level, flat; ἐπί on + πέδου the ground: cf. F. paralleliopipēde.] (Geom.) A solid, the faces of which are six paralleliograms, the opposite pairs being paralleliograms. A solid, the faces of which are six parallel-ograms, the opposite pairs being parallel, and equal to each other; a prism whose Parallelopiped

ase is a parallelogram.

Par'al-lel'o-pip'e-don (-pip'ê-don; 277), n.

base is a parallelogram.

Par'a-lel'o-nip'e-don (-pip's-dön; 277), n. [NL.]

A parallelopiped.

Par'a-log'ic-al (păr'â-lö'j't-kal), a. Containing paralogiam; illogical. "Paralogical doubt." Sir T. Browne.

Paral'o-giam (pā-rāl'ō-jiz'm), n. [Gr. παραλογισμός, fr. παραλογίεσθαι to reason falsely; παρά beside + λογι
βορίο Α reasoning which is false in point of form, that is, which is contrary to logical rules or formulæ; a formal fallacy, or pseudo-syllogiam, in which the conclusion does not follow from the premises.

Paral'o-gize (-jiz), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Paralogized (-jizli); p. pr. & vb. n. Paralogizma (-ji'zlig).] [Gr. παραλογία σθαι Τι στeason falsely; to draw conclusions not warranted by the premises. [R.]

Paral'y-gis (pār'ā-liz), v. t. Same as Paralyzz.

Paral'y-sis (pā-rāl'i-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. παραλοσις, fr. παραλοσις (-ji'zlig), fr. Gr. παραλοσις, fr. παραλοσις (-ji'zlig); p. fr. Gr. σαρα (-ji'zlig); p. fr. Gr. παραλοσις, fr. παραλοσις (-ji'zlig); p. fr. Gr. παραλοσις (-ji'zlig); p

Mischiovous practices arising out of the paralysis of the pow-rs of ownership.

Duke of Argyll (1887).

Baréa fytio (pkr/4-lyt/tk), a. Duke of Argytt (1857).

Paréa fytio (pkr/4-lyt/tk), a. [L. paralyticus, Gr. παραλυτικός : cf. F. paralytique.]

1. Of or pertaining to paralysis, or palay.

2. Affected with paralysis, or pulsy.

The cold, shaking, paralytic hand. 3. Inclined or tending to paralysis.

Paralytic secretion (Physiol.), the fluid, generally thin and watery, secreted from a gland after section or paralysis of its nerves, as the paralytic saliva.

Par'a-lyt'lo, n. A person affected with paralysis.

Par'a-lyt'lo, n. A person affected with paralysis.

Par'a-lyt'lo-ai (-1-knl), n. See Paralyzic.

Par'a-ly-za'tion (-11-zā'shūn), n. The act or process of paralyzing, or the state of being paralyzed.

Par'a-ly-zae (pār'a-liz), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Paralyzic (-lizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Paralyzina (-li'zing).] [F. paralysis. See Paralysis.] 1. To affect or strike with paralysis or palsy.

paralysis or palsy.

2. Fig.: To unnerve; to destroy or impair the energy of; to render ineffective; as, the occurrence paralyzed the community; despondency paralyzed his efforts.

Par'am (par'am), n. (Chem.) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance $(C_2H_4N_4)$;—called also dicyandronic.

nitrogenous substance (C₂H₄N₄); — called also dicyandiamide.

Par'a-mag-net'io (păr'à-măg-nôt'îk), a. [Pref. para+magnetic.] Magnetic, as opposed to diamagnetic.—

A paramagnetic substance. Faraday.—Par'a-mag-net'io-al-ly (-!-kal-lÿ), adv.

Par'a-mag'net-ism (-măg'nōt-lz'm), n. Magnetism, as opposed to diamagnetism.

Faraday.

Par'a-ma-le'lo (-mā'lō'lk), a. [Pref. para-+malcic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from malic acid, and now called fumuric acid. [Obs.]

Par'a-ma'lic (-mā'l'lk), a. [Pref. para-+ malcic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid metameric with malic acid.

Par'a-ma'lic (-mā'l'k), a. [Pref. para-+ mastoid] (Anat.) Situated beside, or near, the mastoid portion of the temporal bone; paroccipital;—applied especially to a process of the skull in some animals.

Par'a-ma'ta (-mā't'a), n. [So named from Paramatla, in Australia.] A light fabric of cotton and worsted, resembling bombazine or merino. Beck (Draper's Dict.).

Par'a-ment (păr'à-ment), n. [Sp. paramento, from parar to prepare, L. parare.] Ornamental hangings, furniture, etc., as of a state apartment; rich and elegant robes worn by men of rank; —chiefy in the plural. [Obs.]

Lords in paraments on their coursers. Chamber of paraments, presence chamber of a monarch. # Pa'ra-men'to (pä'ra-men'to), n. [Sp.] Ornament Beau. & Fl.

"Faramento (para-mento), n. [sp.] Grament (georation: Beau. & Fl. Paramere (par'a-mēr), n. [Pref. para- + -mere.] (Zoil.) One of the symmetrical halves of any one of the radii, or spheromeres, of a radiate animal, as a starfish. Pa-ram'e-ter (pā-rām'ē-tēr), n. [Pref. para- +meter: c. f. paramètre.] 1. (a) (Math.) A term applied to some characteristic magnitude whose value, invariable as long as one and the same function, curve, surface, etc., is considered, serves to distinguish that function, curve, surface, etc., from others of the same kind or family. Brande & C. (b) Specifically (Conte Sections), in the ellipse and hyperbola, a third proportional to any diameter and its conjugate, or in the parabola, to any abscissa and the corresponding ordinate.

The parameter of the principal axis of a conic section is called the latus rectum.

2. (Crystallog.) The ratio of the three crystallographic xes which determines the position of any plane; also,

2. (Crystalloy.) The ratio of the three crystallographic axes which determines the position of any plane; also, the fundamental axial ratio for a given species.
|| Par'a-me-tri'tis (păr'à-mê-tri'tis), n. [NL. See Para-, and Matrattris.] (Med.) Inflammation of the cellular tissue in the vicinity of the uterus.

Par'a-mi-og'ra-pher (păr'a-mǐ-ōg'ra-fōr), n. [Gr. aροιμία proverb + -graph + -er.] Α collector or writer

Par'a-mi-og'ra-pher (păr'à-mī-og'rà-fôr), n. [Gr. **aoouta proverb + graph + er.] A collector or writer of proverbs. [R.]
Par'a-mi'tome (-mi'tōm), n. [Pref. para + mitome.]
(Biol.) The fluid portion of the protoplasm of a cell.
||Pa'ra-mo (Sp. pā'rà-mō; E. pā-rà'mō, n.; pl. Pa-Ramos (-mōz). [Sp. pā'ramo.] A high, bleak plateau or district, with stunted trees, and cold, damp atmosphere, as in the Andes, in South America.
Par'a-morph (pār'a-mōr'), n. [Pref. para + Gr. µooþ'n form.] (Min.) A kind of pseudomorph, in which there has been a change of physical characters without alteration of chemical composition, as the change of aragonite to calcite.

Par'a-mor'phism (par'a-môr'iïz'm), n. (Min.) The change of one mineral species to another, so as to involve a change in physical characters without alteration

volve a change in physical characters without alteration of chemical composition.

Par'a-mor'phous (-fūs), a. (Min.) Relating to paramorphism; exhibiting paramorphism.

Par'a-mount (hār'a-mount), a. [OF. par amont above; par through, by (L. per) + amont above. See Amount.] Having the highest rank or jurisdiction; superior to all others; chief; supreme; precimient; as, a paramount duty. "A traitor paramount." Bacon.

Lady paramount (Archery), the lady making the best core. — Lord paramount, the king.

score.—Lord paramount, the king.

Byn.—Superior; principal; preeminent; chief.

Par'a-mount, n. The highest or chief. Milton.

Par'a-mount (n. The highest or chief. Milton.

Par'a-mount (1. moor), n. [F. par amount manner.

Par'a-mour (-moor), n. [F. par amount, lit., by or with love. See 2d Par, and Amour.] 1. Alover, of either sex; a wooer or a mistress (formerly in a good sense, now only in a bad one); one who takes the place, without possessing the rights, of a husband or wife;—used of a man or a woman.

The sedicar anyward with dauptless from a scompanied by

The seducer appeared with dauntless front, accompanied by Love; gallantry. [Obs.] "For paramour and jol-

Chaucer. Thur. "Par'a-mour', Par'a-mours' (-mōorz'), adv. By or with love, esp. the love of the sexes; — sometimes written as two words. [Obs.]

For par amour, 1 loved her first ere thou. Chaucer.

Par-am'y-lum (μ-am'n-i-dim), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + ἀμυλον starch.] (Chem.) A substance resembling starch, found in the green frothy seum formed on the surface of stagnant water.

the surface of stagnant water.

Par'a-nanh'tha-lene (pār'ā-nāt'thā-lēn), n. [Pref.
para- + naphthalene.] (Chem.) Anthracene; — called
also paramaphthalene. [Obs.]

"Pār'a-nol'ā (pār'ā-nol'ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παράνοια.] (Med.) Montal derangement; insanity.

Pār-an'thra-cone. (pār-ān'thrā-sēn), n. [Pref. para+ anthracene.] (Chem.) An inert isomeric modification
of anthracene. of anthracane

Par'a-nu'cle-us (păr'à-nū'klē-us), n. [Pref. para-+

Par'a-nu'cle-us (păr'ă-nū'klt-us), n. [Pref. para-+
nucleus.] (Biol.) Same as Nucleolus.
Pa-ra' nut' (pă-ră' nūt'). (Bot.) The Brazil nut.
Par'a-nymph (păr'ă-nīm'), n. [L. paranymphus, Gr.
napăvuyhos; naçab leside, near + νύμφη a bride : cf. F.
paranymphe.] 1. (Gr. Antiq.) (a) A friend of the
bridegroom who went with him in his chariot to fetch
home the bride. Milton. (b) The bridesmaid who conducted the bride to the bridegroom.
2. Hence: An ally : a supporter or abettor. Jer. Taylor.
Par'a-nym'phai (-nīm'fai), a. Bridai; nuptial. [R.]
At some paranymyhai feast.
Par'a-peo'tin (-pšk'tin), n. [Pref. para-+ pectin.]

At some paranymyhal feast. Ford.

Par'a-poo'tin (-pδk'tin), n. [Pref. para-+ pectin.]
(Chem.) A gelatinous modification of pectin.

Par'a-pogm (pδr'a-pδm), n. [L. parapegma, Gr. παράπηγμα, fr. παραπηγύναι to fix beside; παρά beside +
πηγύναι to fix: cf. F. parapegme.] An engraved tablet,
usually of brass, set up in a public place.

F Parapegms were used for the publication of laws, proclamations, etc., and the recording of astronomical phenomena or calendar events.

Par's pep'tone (-pĕp'tōn), n. [Pref. para- + pome.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminous body formed

Par'a-pey tone (-pe) (con), n. [ref. para + perione.] (Physiol. Chem.) An albuminous body formed in small quantity by the peptic digestion of proteids. It can be converted into peptone by pancreatic juice, but not by gastric juice.

Par'a-pet (-pèt), n. [F., fr. It. parapetto, fr. parare to ward off, guard (L. parare to prepare, provide) + petto the breast, L. pectus. See Parry, and Prectoral.

1. (Arch.) A low wall, especially one serving to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge, or the like.

2. (Fort.) A wall, rampart, or elevation of earth, for covering soldiers from an enemy's fire; a breastwo k. See Iliust. of Caremate.

Par'a-pet'al-ous (-pēt'd-lūs), a. [Pref. para-+ petal.]

(Bot.) Growing by the side of a petal, as a stamen.

Par'a-pet'al-ous (-pēt'd-lūs), n. [F. paraphe, parafe, contr. fr. paragraphe.] A flourish made with the pen at the end of a signature. In the Middle Ages, this formed a sort of rude safeguard against forgery.

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of a signature. In the Middle Ages, this formed a sort of ruide safeguard against forgery.

Par'aph, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Parafrible (-att); p. pr. & vb. n. Parafrino] [Cf. F. parapher, parafer.] To add a paraph to; to sign, esp. with the initials.

|| Par'a-pher'na (par'a-fôr'na), n. pl. [L.] (Rom. Law) The property of a woman which, on her inarriage, was not made a part of her dower, but remained her own.

Par'a-pher'nal (-ndl), a. [Cf. F. paraphernal.] Of or pertaining to paraphernalia; as, paraphernal property.

ar'a-pher-na'li-a (-fer-na'li-a or -nal'ya; 106), n. pl Par'a-pher-na'll-a (-ier-na'll-a or -nar'ys; 100, n. pr. [LL. paraphernalia bona, fr. L. parapherna, pl., parapherna, Gr. παράφερνα; παρά beside + φερνή a bride's dowry, fr. φέρειν to bring. See lat Bran.] 1. (Law) Something reserved to a wife, over and above her dower, being chiefly apparel and ornaments suited to her degree.

2. Appendages; ornaments; finery; equipments.

| Par'a-phi-mo'ais (păr'à-fī'-mō'sīs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παραφίμωστε; παρά beyond + φιμοῦν to muzzle.] (Med.) A condition in which the prepuce, after being retracted belind the glans penis, is constricted there, and can not be brought forward into place again.

Par'a-phos-phor'io (pār'à-fōs-fōr'Ik), a. [Pref. para-+phosphoric.] (Chem.) Pyrophosphoric. [Obs.]

| Par'a-phrag'ma (-frāg'mā), n.; pl. Parphragma-A-Ta (-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + φράγκα, α-τος, an inclosure.] (Zοῦλ) One of the outer divisions of an endosternito of Crustacca. — Par'a-phrag'ma! (-mal), a.

Par'a-phrase (pār'à-frāz), n. [L. parηphrasis, Gr. παράφρασες, from παραφράζευ to say the same thing in other words; παρά beside + φράζευ to speak: cf. F. ματηρήνας. See Para., and Pirass.] A restatement of a text, passage, or work, expressing the meaning of the original in another form, generally for the sake of the original in another form, generally for the sake of the original in another form, generally for the sake of the original or rendering; — opposed to metaphrase.

In paraphrase, or translation with latitude, the author's words are not so strictly followed as his sense.

Excellent paraphrases of the Psalms of David. I. Disgardi.

Excellent paraphrases of the Psalms of David. I. Discaeli. His sermous a living paraphrase upon his practice. South.
The Targuns are also called the Chaldaic or Aramsus Para-

Par'a-phrase, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paraphrased (-frāzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Paraphrasino (-frāzing).] To express, interpret, or translate with latitude; to give the meaning of a passage in other language.
We are put to construe and paraphrase our own words

Par'a-phrase, v. i. To make a paraphrase.
Par'a-phra'ser (-frā'zōr), n. One who paraphrases.
Par'a-phra'ser (-frā'zōr), n. A paraphrases.
Par'a-phra'sian (-frā'zhan), n. A paraphrases. [R. paraphrase (f. πaρaphose), r. i. Warton.
Par'a-phras'tio-(frā'ztk), a. [G. πaρaphoseτικό: Par'a-phras'tio-(frās'tk), a. [Gr. παραφραστικό: Par'a-phras'tio-(frās'tk), f. f. F. paraphrastique.]
Paraphrasing; of the nature of paraphrase; explaining, or translating in words more clear and ample than those of the author; not literal; free. — Par'a-phras'tio-al-ly, adv.

of the author; not literal; free. — Par'a-phras'tloal·ly, adt.

[Pa-raph'y-sis (pā-rāf')-sis, n.; pl. Paraphysis (-sēz). [NL., fr. Gr. παρά beside + φύσε growth.] (fiot.)

A minute jointed filament growing among the archegonia and antheridia of mosses, or with the spore cases, etc., of other flowerless plants.

[Par'a-ple'gy (pār'ā-plē']), h. [NL. paraplegia, Par'a-ple'gy (pār'ā-plē']), fr. Gr. παραπληγού hemiplegia, fr. παραπληγού to strike at the side; παρά beside + πλήσσευ to strike: cf. F. paraplegic.] (Med.) Palsy of the lower half of the body on both sides, caused usually by disease of the spinal cord. — Par'a-pleg'io (-plē')'ko σ-plē'j'k), α.

[Par'a-pleu'ra (-plē'rā), n.; pl. Parapleura (-rē). [NL. See Para, and 2d Pezura.] (Zoōl.) A chitinous piece between the metasternum and the pleuron of certain insects.

tain insects.

|| Par'a-po'di-um (-pō'di-um),
n.; pl. Para-rodia (-a). [NL., fr.
Gr. παρά beside + πόδων, dim.
of πούς foot.] (Zοöl.) One of the
lateral appendages of an annelid;
— called also foot tubercle.

called also foot tubercie.

They may serve for locomotion, respiration, and sensation, and often contain spines or setus. When well developed, a dorsal part, or notopodium, and parapodium. b Ligula, or a ventral part, or notopodium, and parapodium. b Ligula, or a ventral part, or notopodium, and ilcirus; v Ventral Circus; r Notopodium; r Faction of the parapodium; r Faction of the parapodiu

are distinguished.

Par'a-poph'y-sis (-pöf'1-sis),
n.; pl. Para-pophyes(-sez). [NL.
See Para-, and Arophyesis.] (dand.) The ventral transverse, or capitular, process of a vertebra. See Vertebra.—Par-ap'o-phys'ic-al (para vertebra. See V ap/5-fYz/Y-kal), a.

#Pa-rap'te-rum (på-rup'te-rum), n.; pl. Paraprera (-ra). [NL. See Para-, and Preron.] (Zoöl.) A special plate situated on the sides of the mesotherax and meta-

plate situated on the sides of the mesothorax and metathorax of certain insects.

Par'a-quet' (pār'ā-kēt'),] n. [See Parquer.] (Zoūl.)

Par'a-ang (pūr'ā-kāng), n. [I. parusanga, Gr. παρασάγγης, from Old Persian; cf. Per. farsung.] A Persian measure of length, which, according to Herodotts and Xenophon, was thirty stadia, or somewhat more than three and a half miles. The measure varied in different times and places, and, as now used, is estimated at from three and a half to four English miles.

Par's-ang-ni-mr (-ag'n)-lum. n.; pl. Parascenia (-4).

from three and a half to four English miles.

|| Par's=soe'nl-um (-se'nl-lim), n.; pl. Parascenia (-s).
|| Rl., fr. στρασκήνου; παρά boside + σκηνή stage.]
|| Greek & Rom. Antig.) One of two apartments adjoining the stage, probably used as robing rooms.
|| Par's=soe've (-se'vê), n. [L., from Gr. παρασκενή, lit., preparation.] 1. Among the Jews, the evening before the Sabbath. [Obs.] Mark xv. 42 (Douny Ver.).
2. A preparation. [R.]
|| Par's=soe-marito (-sk8-mkt'lk), a. [Gr. παρασκηματίζευν to change from the true form.] Of or pertaining to a change from the right form, as in the formation of a word from another by a change of termination, gender, etc.
|| Par's=so-is'ne (-sk3-lif'nž), n.; nl. Paraseleine (-nž).

etc.

|| Par'a-se-le'ne (-sê-lê'nê), n.: pl. Parasıları (-nê).
|| Pl. (ποι Gr. παρά beside + σελήμη the moon: cf. F. parastêlène.] (Meteor.) A mock moon; an image of the moon which sometimes appears at the point of intersection of two lunar halos. Cf. Pariesilos.
|| Par'a-si'ta (-si'tâ), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) (a) An artificial group formerly made for parasitic insects, as lice, ticks, mites, etc. (b) A division of copeped Cruateca, having a sucking mouth, as the lerneans. They are mostly parasites on fishes. Called also Siphonostomata.

the European cuckoo.

Par'a-sit'io (-sit'lk),) a. [L. parasiticus, Gr. παPar'a-sit'io-al (-l-kal), } pacurucio: cf. F. parasit

of ravors; sycophantic. "Parasite preachers." Millon.

2. (Bot. & Zoid.) Of or pertaining to parasites; living
on, or deriving nourishment from, some other living animal or plant. See Parasitr, 2 & 3.

Parasiticus (Zoid.) See Logar

on, or deriving nourishment from, some other fiving ammal or plant. See Parasite Jagor. (Zoöl.) See Jager.

Parsitic gull, Parasite Jagor. (Zoöl.) See Jager.

—Par'a-sit'io-al-ly, adv. —Par'a-sit'io-al-ness, n.

Par'a-sit'io-(die ('-isid), n. [Parasite + L. cuedcre to kill.] Anything used to destroy parasites.

Par'a-sit'ism (-sit'iz'm; 277), n. [Cf. F. parasitismc.] 1. The state or behavior of a parasite; the act of a parasite. "Court parasitism."

2. (Bot. & Zoöl.) The state of being parasitic.

Par'a-sol' (pār'h-sōl'; 277), n. [F., fr. Sp. or Pg. parasol, or It. paraset to ward off, Sp. & Pg. parasol. (L. sol). See Parasy, Solar.] A kind of small umbrella used by women as a protection from the sun.

Par'a-sol-ette' (-söl-st'), n. A small parasol. [R.]

Par'a-sol-ette' (-söl-st'), n. A small parasol.

Par'a-sphenoid (-sfe'hoid), a. [Pref. para + sphenoid.] (Anat.) Near the sphenoid bene; — applied especially to a bone situated immediately beneath the sphenoid bone.

parasphenoid bone.

note in the base of the skull in many animals.—n. The parastriciny (ph-ris/t1-ky), n. [Pref. para+ Gr. στίχος a row.] (Bot.) A secondary spiral in phyllotaxy, as one of the evident spirals in a pine cone.

|| Par/a-syn-ax'is (phr/a-sin-fiks/is), n. [L., fr. Gr. παρασύνεξε, from παρασυνέςτε to assemble illegally or secretly.] (Civil Low) An unlawful meeting.

Par/a-syn-thet'lo (-sin-thet'Ik), n. [Or. παρασύνετος. See Para-, and Synthetic.] Formed from a compound word. "Parasynthetic derivatives." Dr. Murray.

Par/a-tax'is (-tāks'is), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παράταξε a placing beside, fr. παρατάσσεν to place beside.] (Gram.)

The mere ranging of propositions one after another, without indicating their connection or interdependence; — opposed to syntax.

Brande & C.

— opposed to syntax. Brande & C. | Pa-rath'e-sis (pa-rath't-sis), n.; pl. Pahatheses - sez.). [NL., from Gr. παραθέσις a putting beside, from rapaτιθέναι to put beside.] 1. (Gram.) The placing of

παρατουναι to put besides, 1. (απα.) The placing of two or more nouns in the same case; apposition.
 (Rhet.) A parenthetical notice, usually of matter to be afterward expanded.
 (Print.) The matter contained within brackets.
 (Eccl.) A commendatory prayer. Shipley.
 Par'a-thet'io (pār'ā-thēt'īk), a. Of or pertaining to parathesis.

"Pa'ra'ton'nerre' (pà'rà'th'uhr'), n. [F., fr. parer to parry + tomerre thunderbolt.] A conductor of lightning; a lightning rod.

ning; a lightning rod.

Par-aun'ter (păr-aur'tēr), adv. [Par + aunter.]

Peradventure. See l'Araventure. [Obs.] Chaucer.

|| Pa-rauque' (pā-rōk'), n. (Zoōl.) A bird (Nyctidromus abliedlis) ranging from Toxas to South America.

It is allied to the night hawk and goatsucker.

Para-vall' (păr'ā-vāl'), a. [OF. par aval below; par through (L. por) + aval down; a- (L. ad) + val (L. vallis) a valley. Cf. l'Anamount.] (Eng. Law) At the bottom; lowest.

Cowell.

In feudal law, the tenant paravail is the lowest tenant of the fee, or he who is immediate tenant to one who holds over of another.

Wharton.

who holds over of another.

Par'a-vaun't (vār'a-vānt'),
Par'a-vaun't (vār'a-vānt'),
Par'a-vaun't (vār'a-vānt'),
Par'a-vaun't (vānt' or -vant'),
Par a-van't vant' or -vant'),
Par a-van't vant' vant'

Par'a-ry'lone (par'a-ri'lon), n. (Chem.) A hydrocar-bon of the aromatic series obtained as a colorloss liquid by the distillation of camphor with zinc chloride. It is one of the three metamers of xylene. Cf. METAMER, and

Par'boll' (pir'boll'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Parboillen (bolld'); p. pr. & vb. n. Parboillano.] [OE. parboilen, OF. parboillir to cook woll; par through (see Par) + bouillir to boll, L. bullire. The sense has been

Parasital (păr'a-si'tal), a. (Bot. & Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to parasites; parasitic.

Par'a-site (-sit), m. [F., fr. L. parasitus, Gr. napadorus, ili., eating beside, or at the table of, another; napad beside; or at the tables of the rich, or who lives at another's expense, and earns his welcome by flattery; a hanger-on; a toady; a sycophant.

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawanup parasite, obey'st.

Milton.

Parasites were called such smell-feasts as would seek to be free guests at rich men's tables.

2. (Bot.) (a) A plant obtaining nourishment immediately from other plants to which it attaches itself, and whose juices it absorbs; — sometimes, but erroneously, called epiphyte. (b) A plant living on or within an animal, and supported at its expense, as many species of fungi of the genus Torubia.

3. (Zoöl.) (a) An animal which lives during the whole or part of its existence on or in the body of some other animal, feeding upon its food, blood, or tissues, as lice, tapeworms, etc.

Par'cel (par'sie), n. pl. [L.] The Fates. See FATE, 4. Par-case' (pir-kie, p. 2), n. [F. parcelle a small part, fr. (assumed) LL. particella, dim. of L. pars. See tapeworms, etc.

Par'a-stite (-sit/ik), a. [L. parasitions, Gr. na-parasitic | sat/ike)] [A. Symonts.

The parasity is a sycophant.

Influenced by E. part. See Ist Boll.] 1. To boil or cook theroughly. [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.

B. Jonson.

Par'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par + break.] To the vomit. [Obs.]

Par'break'(n, in rapital by boiling.

Bar'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par-break] To the vomit. [Obs.]

Par'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par-break] To see Ist Boll.] 1. To boil or cook theroughly. [Obs.]

Par'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par-break] To best or kellow out; to vomit. [Obs.]

Par'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par-break] To best or wowill. [Obs.]

Par'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par-break] To best or wowill. [Obs.]

Par'break' (pik'rbik'), v. i. & t. [Par-break] To best or wowill. [Obs.]

Par'break' (pik'r

The purcels of the nation adopted different forms of self-government.

J. A. Symonds.

thinent.
(Law) A part; a portion; a piece; as, a certain iece of land is part and parcel of another piece.
An indiscriminate or indefinite number, measure,

3. An indiscriminate of incoming or quantity; a collection; a group.

This youthful parcel
Of noble bachclors stand at my disposing.

Of noble bachelors stand at my disposing. Shak.

4. A number or quantity of things put up together; a bundle; a package; a packet.

Tis like a pacred sent you by the stage. Comper.

Bill of parcels. See under 6th Bill. — Parcel office, an office where parcels are received for keeping or forwarding and delivesy. — Parcel post, that department of the post office concerned with the collection and transmission of parcels. — Part and parcel. See under Part.

Parcel at 1 [Jun 2012 C. 1000 C. 10

Parcels.— Faft and parcel. See Under Part.

Parcel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Parceled (-söld or -seld) or Parcelled; p. pr. & vb. n. Parcelling or Parcelling.]

1. To divide and distribute by parts or portions; —often with out or into. "Their wees are parceled, mine are general."

Shak.

These ghostly kings would parcel out my power. Dr
The broad woodland parceled into farms. Tem

2. To add a parcel or item to; to itemize. [R.]

That mine own servant should Parcel the sum of my disgraces by Addition of his envy.

3. To make up into a parcel; as, to parcel a custome's purchases; the machine parcels yarn, wool, etc.

To parcel a rope (Naut.), to wind strips of tarred canvas tightly around it. Tollen. — To parcel a seam (Naut.), to cover it with a strip of tarred canvas.

Par'cel, a. & adv. Part or half; in part; partially. hak. [Sometimes hyphened with the word following.] The worthy dame was parcel-blind. Sir W. Scott.

One that . . . was parcel-bearded (partially bearded). Tempson.

Parcel poet, a half poet; a poor poet. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Parcel poet, a half poet; a poor poet. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Par'coling, n. [Written also parcelling.] 1. The act of dividing and distributing in portions or parts.

2. (Nant.) Long, narrow slips of canyas daubed with tar and wound about a rope like a bandage, before it is served; used, also, in mousing on the stays, etc.

Par'col-mele' (-më'), adv. [See Parcen, and Meal a part.] By parcels or parts. [Obs.] Chancer.

Par'os-nary (pir'sō-nā-ry), n. [See Parcen, Part-Ner.] (Law) The holding or occupation of an inheritable estate which descends from the ancestor to two or nore porsons; coheirship.

nore persons; coheirship.

FF It differs in many respects from joint tenancy, which is created by deed or devise. In the United States there is no essential distinction between parcenary and tenancy in common.

Par'oe-ner (-ner), n. [OF. parçonnier, parsonnier, fr. parzon, parçun, parcion, part, portion, fr. L. partitio a division. See l'arrition, and cf. Partner.] (Law)

A coheir, or one of two or more persons to whom an estate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom it is held as one agrata.

tate of inheritance descends jointly, and by whom whele as one estate.

Parch (pfärch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Parchén (pfärch); p. pr. & vb. n. Parchino.] [OE. perchen to pierce, hence used of a piercing heat or cold, OF. percher, another form of percier, F. percer. See Pirkos.] I. To burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grain; as, to parch the skin; to parch corn.

Ye shall ent neither bread, nor parched corn. Lev. xxiii. 14.

2. To dry to extremity; to shrivel with heat; as, the mouth is parched from fever.

The ground below is parched. Dryslen.

Parch, v. i. To become scorched or superficially burnt;
be very dry. "Parch in Afric sun." Shak.

Parch, v. t. 1000 and some some some some parchet.

Parchéd-ness, n. The state of being parched.

Parché'si (pi -chē'zi), n. See Pachisi.

Parch'ing (pirch'ing), a. Seorehing; burning; dryng.

"Summer's parching heat." Shak. — Parch'ing-

19, adv. Parch'ment (-ment), n. [OE. parchemin, perchemin, F. parchemin, LL. pergamenum, L. pergamenu, pergamin, fr. L. Pergamenus of or belonging to Pergamus an ancient city of Mysia in Asia Minor, where parchment was first used.] 1. The skin of a lamb, sheep, goat, young calf, or other animal, prepared for writing on. See VELLUM.

But here 's a parehment with the seal of Casar, 2. The envelope of the coffee grains, inside the pulp.

Parchment paper. See PAPYRINE.

Par'ci-ty (pur's'-ty), n. [L. parcitas, fr. parcus sparng.] Sparingness. [Obs.]

Par'close' (pär'klös'), n. [OF. See Parclose.] (Eccl. Arch.) A screen separating a chapel from the body of the church. [Written also paraclose and perclose.] Hook.
Pard (pärd), n. [L. pardus, Gr. wabos; cf. 8kr.
prdüku tiger, panther.] (Zobl.) A leopard; a panther.

And more pinch-spotted make them Than pard or cat o' mountain. Than pard or eat o' mountain.

Shak.

Par'dale (pār'dāl), n. [L. pardalis, Gr. rdobaks.

Cf. Pand. (Zoöl.) A leopard. [Obs.] Spenser.

Par-de' (pār-dē' or pār'dē), Par-dle' (pār-dē'), adv. or interj. [F. pardi, for par Dieu by God.] Certainly; surely; truly; verily; — originally an oath. [Written also purdee, pardioux, perdie, etc.] [Obs.]

Ile was, parde, an old fellow of yours.

Paryding (Sindia) and (Sindia) Chaucer.

Par'dine (pär'din), a. (Zoöl.) Spotted like a pard.

Fardine (pär'din), a species of lynx (Felis pardina)
inhabiting Bouthern Europe. Its color is rufous, spotted
with black.

Par'do (-dô), n. [Pg. pardao, fr. Skr. pratāpa splen-

Par do (-do), n. [12], partialo, ir. sar. pratipal special of, majesty.] A money of account in Goa, India, equivalent to about 2s. 6d. sterling, or 60 cts.

Par don (phr d'n), n. [F., fr. pardonner to pardon. See Pardon, v. t.] 1. The act of pardoning; forgiveness, as of an offender, or of an offense; release from penalty; remission of punishment; absolution.

Pardon, my lord, for me and for my tidings. But infinite in pardon was my judge. Used in expressing courteous denial or contradiction; as, I crave your pardon; or in indicating that one has not understood another; as, I beg pardon.

2. An official warrant of remission of penalty.

Sign me a present pardon for my brother. 3. The state of being forgiven.
4. (Law) A release, by a sovereign, or officer having jurisdiction, from the penalties of an offense, being distinguished from amnesty, which is a general obliteration

and canceling of a particular line of past offenses. Syn. - Forgiveness: remission. See Forgiveness.

Syn. — Forgiveness; remission. See Fonoiveness.

Par'don, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pardoned (-d'nd); p.
pr. & vb. n. Pardonno.] [Either fr. pardon, n., or
from F. pardonner, LL. perdonare; L. per through;
thoroughly, perfectly + donare to give, to present. See
Par., and Donation.] 1. To absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to free
from penalty; — applied to the offender.

In this thing the Lord pardon thy servant. 2 Kings v. 18.

Livray value parked me. pres partitly pardon me. Stat.

I pray you, pardon me : pray heartily, pardon me.

1 pray you, parton me; pray neartily, parton me. Stat.
2. To remit the penalty of; to suffer to pass without punishment; to forgive; — applied to offenses.

I pray thee, parton my sin. 1 Sam. xv. 25.

Apollo, pardon
My great profaneness 'gainst thino oracle! Shak.

3. To refrain from exacting as a penalty. I pardon thee thy life before thou ask it.

4. To give leave (of departure) to. [Obs.] Even now about it! I will pardon you.

Pardon me, forgive me; excuse me; — a phrase used lso to express courteous denial or contradiction. Syn.—To forgive; absolve; excuse; overlook; remit; equit. See Excuse.

acquit. See Excuse.

Par'don-a-ble (-à-b'l), a. [Cf. F. pardonnable.] Admitting of pardon; not requiring the execution of penalty; venial; excusable;—applied to the offense or to the offender; as, a pardonable fault, or culprit.

Par'don-a-ble-ness, n. The quality or state of being pardonable; as, the pardonableness of sin. Ep. Hall.

Par'don-a-bly, adv. In a manner admitting of pardonableness of the pardonableness

Par'don-a-bly, adv. In a manner admitting of pardon; excussibly.

Par'don-er (-\vec{c}\vec{c}\vec{c}\), n. 1. One who pardons.

2. A seller of indulgences. [Obs.]

Par'don-ing, a. Relating to pardon; having or exercising the right to pardon; willing to pardon; merciful; as, the pardoning power; a pardoning God.

Pare (pr), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Paren (pfrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Parino.] [F. parer to pare, as a horse's hoofs, to dress or curry, as leather, to clear, as anchors or cables, to parry, ward off, fr. L. parare to prepare. Cf. Emtire, Parade, Paridon, Parino, Parino, Parino, Cf. Emtire, Paradon, Parino, Parino, Parino, Cf.

Emtire, Parado, Paridon, Parino, Paridon, Paridon, S. to pare an apple; to pare a horse's hoof.

2. To remove; to separate; to cut or shave, as the skin, rind, or outside part, from anything; —followed by off or away; as, to pare off the rind of fruit; to pare away redundancies.

redundancies

3. Fig. : To diminish the bulk of ; to reduce ; to lessen. The king began to pare a little the privilege of clergy. Bacon.

The king began to pare a little the privilege of clergy. Bacon.

Par'e-gor'lo (p\u00e4r'\u00e5-g\u00f6r'\u00e4\u00e3), a [L. paregoricus, Gr.
παρηγορικός, from παρήγορος addressing, encouraging, sootling; παρά beside + αγορά an assembly: cf. F. parégorique. See Alleagan:] Mitigating; assuaging or sootling pain; as, paregoric elixir.

Par'e-gor'lo, n. (Med.) A medicine that mitigates pain; an anodyne; specifically, camphorated tincture of opium; — called also paregoric clizir.

Pa-rel'con (p\u00e4-r\u00e4\u00e4\u00e4n), n. [Gr. παράλκειν to draw aside, to be redundant; παρά beside + ελεκεν to draw.] (Gram.) The addition of a syllable or particle to the end of a pronoun, verb. or adverb.

of a pronoun, verb, or adverb.

Par'e-lec'tro-nom'io (pār'ē-lēk'trō-nom'ik), a. (Physical.) Of or relating to parelectronomy; as, the parelectronomic part of a muscle.

tronomic part of a muscle.

Par-elso-tron'o-my (păr-ē/lkk-trōn'ō-mỳ), n. [Pref. para-+ electro-+ Gr. vōµoş law.] (Physiol.) A condition of the muscles induced by exposure to severe cold, in which the electrical action of the muscle is reversed. "Pa-rella (hō-rĕ/lā), ln. [Cf. F. parelle.] (Bot.) "Pa-rella" (phō-rĕ/lā), ln. [Cf. F. parelle.] (Bot.) "Pa-rella" (phō-rĕ/lā), ln. [Cf. F. parelle.] (b) A kind of lichen (Lecanora parella) once used in dyeing and in the preparation of litmus. "Pa-rem'bo-le (pā-rēm'bō-lē), n. [NL., from Gr.

παρεμβολή an insertion beside. See PARA, and EMEC-LUS.] (Rhet.) A kind of parenthesis.

Pare ment (pariment), n. See PARA FRIT. [Obs.]

il Par'emp-to'sis (ματ'emp-tō'sis), n. [NL., from Gr. παρέμπτωσε α coming in beside; παρά beside + έμπιπτεν to fall in.] Same as PAREMBOLE.

Pa-ren'chy-ma (μα-rēn'kī-mā), n. [NL., from Gr. παρέγχυμα, fr. παρεγχεῦν to pour in beside; παρά beside + ἐν in + χεῦν to pour: cf. F. parenchyme.] (Biol.)

The soft cellular substance of the tissues of plants and animals, like the pulp of leaves, the soft tissue of glands, and the like. and the like

and the like.

Pa-ren'ohy-mal (-mal), a. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, parenchyma.

Par'en-ohym'a-tous (păr'ēn-kim'ā-tūs), a. [Cf. F. Pa-ren'ohy-mous (pā-rēn'kī-mūs), paren-chymateux.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with, the parenchyma of a tissue or an organ; as, parenchymatous degeneration.

degeneration.

|| Pa-ren'e-sis (pā-rēn'ē-sīs), n. | [L. paraenesīs, Gr. παραινετικ, fr. παραινετικ to advise.] || Par'e-net'io (pār'ē-nēt'īk), a. | [Gr. παραινετικός: Par'e-net'io-al (-ī-kal), cf. F. par'entitique.] || Hortatory; encouraging; persuasive. [R.] F. Potter. Par'ent (pār'ent or pār'ent; 277), n. [L. parens, e-ntis; akin to parere to bring forth; cf. Gr. πορείν to give, beget: cf. F. parent. Cf. Parr.] 1. One who begets, or brings forth, offspring; a father or a mother.

Children, obey your parents in the Lord. Eph. vi. 1. 2. That which produces; cause; source; author; be-etter; as, idleness is the parent of vice. Regular industry is the parent of sobriety. Channing. getter; as, idlene

Parent cell. (Biol.) See Mother cell, under Mother, also CYTULA.—Parent nucleus (Biol.), a nucleus which, in cell division, divides, and gives rise to two or more duspliter nuclel. See Karyokinesis, and Cell division, under Divi-

Par'ent-age (-û; 277), n. [Cf. F. parentage relationship.] Descent from parents or ancestors; parents or ancestors considered with respect to their rank or character; extraction; birth; as, a man of noble parentage. "Wilt thou deny thy parentage?" Shak.

Though men esteem thee low of parentage.

Milton.

Pa-ren'tal (pla-ren'tal), a. [L. parentale.] Millon.

Pa-ren'tal (pla-ren'tal), a. [L. parentalis.] 1.0

or pertaining to a parent or to parents; as, parental authority; parental obligations.

2. Becoming to, or characteristic of, parents; tender; affectionate; devoted; as, parental care.

The careful course and parental provision of nature.

Sir T. Browne.

The careful course and purental provision of nature. Sir T. Hrowne.

Paren'tal-ly, adv. In a parental manner.

Par'en-ta'tion (par'ön-tā'shūn), n. [L. parentatio, fr. parentare to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents. See Parent.] Something done or said in honor of the dead; obsequies. [Obs.] Abp. Potter.

Par'en-tele' (pār'en-tēl'), n. [F. parentèle, L. parentela.] Kinship; parentage. [Obs.], n., pl. Parentiers.

Parent'èn-sis [pā-rēn'thē-sis], n., pl. Parentiers.

(-8ê.). [NL. fr. Gr. παρένθεσε, fr. παρεντθέναι to put in beside, insert; παρά beside + iv in +πθέναι to put place. See Para., En., 2, and Thesis.] I. A word, phrase, or sentence, by way of comment or explanation, maerted in, or attached to, a sentence which would be grammatically complete without it. It is usually inclosed within curved lines (see def. 2 below), or dashes. "Seldom mentioned without a derogatory parenthesis." dom mentioned without a derogatory parenthesis."

Sir T. Browne

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into long parenthesis. Watts.

2. (Print.) One of the curved lines () which inclose a parenthetic word or phrase.

parenthetic word or phrase.

(F) Parenthesis, in technical grammar, is that part of a sentence which is inclosed within the recognized sign; but many phrases and sentences which are punctuated by commas are logically parenthetical. In def. 1, the phrase "by way of comment or explanation" is inserted for explanation, and the sentence would be grammatically complete without it. The present tendency is to avoid using the distinctive marks, except when confusion would arise from a less conspicuous separation.

Pa-ren'the-size (-siz), n. t. To make a parenthesis of; to include within parenthetical marks. Lowell. Par'en-thet'lo (păr'én-thet'lk), λ a. [Cf. Gr. παρέν-Par'en-thet'lo-al (-t-kal), θeros.] 1. Of the nature of a parenthesis; pertaining to, or expressed in, or as in, a parenthesis; as, a parenthetical clause; a parenthetic remark.

A parenthetical observation of Moses himself. Hales

miletic remark.

A parenthetical observation of Moses himself.

2. Using or containing parentheses.

Par'en-thet'lo-al-ly, adv. In a parenthetical manner; by way of parenthesis; by parentheses.

Par'ent-theo'lo-al-ly, adv. In a parenthetical manner; by way of parenthesis; by parentheses.

Par'ent-hood (pār'ent-hōdd), n. The state of a parent; the office or character of a parent.

Pa-ren'ti-oide (pār'ent-hōdd), n. [L. parenticida a parricide; parens parent + caedere to kill.] 1. The act of one who kills one's own parent; a parricide. [R.]

Par'ent-loss (pār'ent-hōs), a. Deprived of parents.

Par-en'-ididy-mis (pār-ēp'-ld'd'-mis), n. [NL. See Para-a and Eriddymis [Anat.) A small body containing convoluted tubules, situated near the epididymis in man and some other animals, and supposed to be a remnant of the anterior part of the Wolffan body.

Par'er (pār'ēr), n. [From Para, v. t.] One who, or that which, pares; an instrument for paring.

Parers y (pār'ēr-jŷ), n. [L. Bee Pararor. [Obs.]

Parers y (pār'ēr-jŷ), n. [L. Bee Pararor. [Obs.]

Par'er-ty (pār'ēr-ty), n. [N. from Gr. πάρεργον; παρά beside + έργον work.] Something unimportant, incidental, or superfluous. [Obs.]

Frowne. If the pararor is a parenthese of the pararor is a parenthese of the pararor. [Parenthese of the pararor.]

**Architector. [Parenthese of the pararor. [Parenthese of the pararor. [Parenthese of the pararor. [Parenthese of the pararor. [Parenthese of the parar

eth'moid (par-eth'moid), a. [Pref. para-+ eth-(Anat.) Near or beside the ethmoid bone or Par eth'r

cartilage; — applied especially to a pair of bonos in the masal region of some fishes, and to the ethmoturbinals in some higher animals.—n. A parethmoid bone.

Pa-retic (pa-retrik), a. Of or pertaining to pareais;

flected with parents.

Par-lay (par-fa'), interj. [Par + fay.] By my faith;

Par-lay (chi-fa'), interj. [Par + fay.] By my faith; verily. [Ci-i.] Chaucer.
Par'fit (ph'fit), a. Perfect. [Ols.] Chaucer.
Par'fit.ly, adn. Perfectly. [Ols.] Chaucer.
Par'fit.ly, adn. Perfectly. [Ols.] Chaucer.
Par'fit.ly, adn. Perfectly. [Ols.] Chaucer.
Par'gas.ite (piir'gas-it), n. [So called from Pargas, in Finland.] (Min.) A dark green aluminous variety of amphibolo, or hornblende.
Parg'et (piir'jôt), v. t. [imp. & p. P. Parored p. pr. & vb. n. Parorenson.] [OE. pargeten, also spargeten, sparchen; of uncertain origin.] 1. To coat with pargot; to plaster, as walls, or the interior of flues; as, to parget the outside of their houses. Sir T. Herbert.

The pargeted ceiling with pendants. R. L. Stewson.

The pargeted ceiling with pendants. R. L. Stevenson

The pargetal coining with pendants. R. E. Sievenson.

2. To paint; to cover over. [Obs.]

Parget, v. i. 1. To lay on plaster.

2. To paint, as the face. [Obs.]

Parget, n. 1. Gypsum or plaster stone.

2. Plaster, as for lining the interior of flues, or for accowork.

Knight.

2. Plaster, as for lining the interior of flues, or for stuccowork.

Knight.

3. Paint, especially for the face. [Obs.] Draylon.
Par'get-er(-èr), n. A plasterer.
Par'get-ling, n. [Written also pargetting.] Plasterwork; esp.: (a) A kind of decorative plasterwork in raised ornamental figures, formerly used for the internal and external decoration of houses. (b) In modern architecture, the plastering of the inside of flues, intended to give a smooth surface and help the draught.
Par'get-o-ry (-ō-ry), n. Something made of, or covered with, parget, or plaster. [Obs.] Milton.
Par-helio (pär-hēl'lýh, a. Of or pertaining to parhelia.
Par-helio (pär-hēl'yōn or -hēl'l-fon), n.; pl. Parhella (-yò or Il-à). [L. parelion, Gr. napjànov, napjànov, napjànov, napjànov, napjànov, napjanov, nap

PARABELENE.

| Par-he-Ti-um (pär-he-/IY-um), n. See Parhelion.
| Par'i- (păr'i-). [L. par, paris, equal.] A combining form signifying equal; as, paridigitate, paripinnate.
| Par'i-ah (pār'i-à; 271), n. [From Tamii paraiyan, pl. paraiyar, one of the lew caste, fr. parai a large drum, because they bent the drums at certain festivals.]
| 1. One of an aboriginal people of Southern India, regarded by the four castes of the Hindoos as of very low grade. They are usually the seris of the Sudra agriculturalists. See Castz.
| 2. An outcast: one despised by society. ralists. See Caste. Balfour (Cyc. of India).

2. An outcast; one despised by society.

Pariah dog (Zoöl.), a mongrel race of half-wild dogs which act as scavengers in Oriental cities.—Pariah kite (Zoöl.), a species of kite (Milrus yovinda) which acts as a scavenger in India.

Pa-fl'al (pá-fl'al), n. See Pair royal, under PAIR, n. Pa'fl-an (pā'fl-an), a. [L. Parius.] Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea noted for its excellent statuary marble; as, Parian narble.

Parian chronicle, a most ancient chronicle of the city of Athens, engraved on marble in the Isle of Paros, now among the Arundelian marbles.

Almens, eight rect of intribe in the late of Paros, how among the Arundelian marbles.

Pa'ri-an, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Paros.

2. A ceramic ware, resembling unglazed porcelain biscuit, of which are made statuettes, ornaments, etc.

|| Par'i-dig'i-ta'ta (pa'r'-dij'i-ta'ta), n. pl. [NL. See Part; and Digitars. | (Zoō'i.) Same as Artholactila. Par'i-dig'i-ta'te (-dij'i-ta't), a. (Anat.) Having an even number of digits on the hands or the feet. Owen.

|| Pa'ri-os (pa'ri-zo), n. ; pl. Parietzes (pa'ri'c-ta'z). [See Parietes.] (Zoō'i.) The triangular middle part of each segment of the shell of a barnacle.

Pari'o-tal (pa-ri't-ta'), a. [L. parietalis, fr. paries, -ietis, a wall: cf. P. parietal. C. Parietalis, fr. paries. -ietis, a wall: cf. P. parietal.

2. Resident within the walls or buildings of a college. At Harvard College, the officers resident within the college walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the Parietal Committee.

3. (Anat.) (n) Of or pertaining to the parietes. (b)

walls constitute a permanent standing committee, called the Parietal Committee.

3. (Anat.) (a) Of or pertaining to the parietes. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parietal bones, which form the upper and middle part of the cranium, between the frontals and occipitals.

4. (Hot.) Attached to the main wall of the ovary, and not to the axis;—said of a placenta.

Parife-tal, n. 1. (Anat.) One of the parietal bones.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the special scales, or plates, covering the back of the head in certain reptiles and fishes.

Parife-ta-ry, a. [L. parietaria, fr. parietarius parietal. Cf. Pellitorx, Parietaria, fr. parietarius parietal. Cf. Pellitorx, Parietaria. [Hot.) Any one of several species of Parietaria. See lat Pellitorx.

|| Parife-tes (tes, n. pl. [L. paries a wall.] 1. (Anat.) The walls of a cavity or an organ; sa, the abdominal parietes; the parietes of the cranium.

2. (Bot.) The sides of an ovary or of a capsule.

Parife-tio (parife-tio), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid found in the lichen Parmelia parietina, and called also chrysophanic acid.

Parife-time (pa-rife-tin), m. [L. parietinus parietal: cf. parietinue ruined walls.] A piece of a fallen wall; a ruin. [Obs.]

Parife-to- (pa-rife-to). (Anat.) A combining form

ci. parternae ruined wails.] A piece of a faiten wai; a ruin. [Obs.]

Burton.

Pa-H'e-to- (p4-ri/8-t8-). (Anal.) A combining form used to indicate connection with, or relation to, the parietal bones or the parietal segment of the skull; as, the parieto-mastoid suture.

Parig'e-nin (parij'e-nin), n. [Parilin + -gen + -in.] (Chem.) A curdy white substance, obtained by the decomposition of parillin.

Paril'lin (paril'lin), n. [Shortened fr. sarsaparil-lin.] (Chem.) A glucoside resembling saponin, found in the root of sarsaparilla, smilax, etc., and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance;—called also smilacin, sarsaparilla saponin, and sarsaparillin.

Paring (par'ing), n. [From Park, v. t.] 1. The act of cutting off the surface or extremities of anything.

2. That which is pared off.

Pare of the surface of the carth, and with the parings raise your hills.

Par'l-nin'mate (par'l-nin'nate, n. [Paris + pinnate.]

your hills. Par'l-pin'nate (păr'l-pin'năt), a. [Pari-pinnate.] (Itol.) Pinnate with an equal number of leaflets on each side; having no odd leaflet at the end.

Par'is (păr'is), n. [From Paris, the son of Priam.]
(Itol.) A plant common in Europe (Paris quadrifalia); herb Paris; truelove. It has been used as a narcotic.

LF It much resembles the American genus Trillium, but has usually four leaves and a tetramerous flower.

Paris, n. The chief city of France.

Paris, n. The chief city of France.

Faris green. See under Green, n. — Faris white (Chem.), purified chalk used as a pigment; whiting; Spanish white.

Parish (parish), n. [OE. parishe, paresche, parosche, OF. paroisse, parosse, paroiche, F. paroisse, L. parachia, corrupted fr. paroecia, Gr. παροικία, Ir. παροικο dwelling heside or near; παρά beside + oleos a house, dwelling; akin to L. νίεων village. See Vicinty, and cf. Paroculation of the minister having cure of souls therein. Cowell. (b) The same district, constituting a civil jurisdiction, with its own offleers and regulations, as respects the poor, taxes, etc. poor, taxes, etc.

**TP Populous and extensive parishes are now divided, under various parliamentary acts, into smaller ecclesinatical districts for spiritual purposes.

Mozley & W.

2. An occleaisation of spiritual purposes.

2. An occleaisation society, usually not bounded by territorial limits, but composed of those persons who choose to unite under the charge of a particular priest, clergyman, or minister; also, loosely, the territory in which the members of a congregation live. [U.S.]

3. In Louisiana, a civil division corresponding to a county in other States.

Par'ish, a. Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial; as, a parish church; parish records; a parish priest; maintained by the parish; as, parish poor.

Dryden.

Parish clork. (a) The clerk or recording officer of a parish. (b) A layman who leads in the responses and otherwise assists in the service of the Church of England. — Parish court, in Louisiana, a court in each parish.

Parish court, in Louisiana, a court in each parish.

Par'ish-an' (-δn'), n. A parishioner. [Obs.] Chancer.

Pa-rish'ion-al (ηδ-rish'in-al), a. Of or pertaining to a parish; parochial. [R.]

Pa-rish'ion-er (-δr'), n. [F. paroissien, LL. parochianus.] One who belongs to, or is connected with, a parish.

Pa-ri'sian (ηδ-rish'an, 277), n. [Cf. F. parisien.]

A native or inhabitant of Paris, the capital of France.

Pa-ri'sian, a. Of or pertaining to Paris.

[Pari'si'enne' (μλ'rένδ'δη'), n. [F.] A female native or resident of Paris.

Par'i-sol'ogy (μλ'r'-sōl'δ-j'), n. [Gr. πάρισος almost equal, evenly balanced + -logy.] The use of equivocal or ambiguous words. [R.]

Par'i-syl-lab'ic (-Si-lib'i')k, a. [Pari-+ syllabic, Par'i-syl-lab'ic, (-Si-lib'i')k, a. [Pari-+ syllabic, Par'i-syl-lab'ic, [Br']- all (-Si-k), b. ical: cf. F. parisyl-labice.] Having the same number of syllables in all its inflections.

inflictions.

Par'l-tor (păr'l-tēr), n. [Abbrev. fr. apparitor: cf.
L. parifor a servant, attendant.] An apparitor: "Bunmoned by an host of paritors."

Par'l-to-ry (-tō-ry), n. Fellitory. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Par'l-ty (-tŷ), n. [L. paritas, fr. par, paria, equalic f. F. parifé. See Pain, Pera an equal.] The quality of condition of being equal or equivalent; a like state or degree; equality; close correspondence; analogy; as, parify of reasoning. "No parity of principle." De Quincey.

Equality of length and parity of numeration. Set T. Income.

the of reasoning. "No parity of principle." De Quincey. Equality of length and parity of numeration. Sar T. Ironme.

Park (pärk), n. [AS. pearree, or perh. rather fr. F. pare; both being of the same origin; ct. LL. parcus, porticus, Ir. & Gael. pairc, W. park, parveg. Cf. PADOCK an inclosure, PARROCK.] 1. (Eng. Law) A piece of ground inclosed, and stored with beasts of the chase, which a man may have by prescription, or the king's grant.

2. A tract of ground kept in its natural state, about or adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game,

adjacent to a residence, as for the preservation of game, for walking, riding, or the like.

While in the park I sing, the listening deer Attend my passion, and forget to fear.

Walter.

3. A piece of ground, in or near a city or town, inclosed and kept for ornament and recreation; as, Hyde Park in London; Central Park in New York.

4. (Mi.) A space occupied by the animals, wagons, pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as amn. wition, ord-

pontoons, and materials of all kinds, as ann. suiton, ord-nance stores, hospital stores, provisions, etc., when brought together; also, the objects themselves; as, a park of wagons; a park of artillery.

5. A partially inclosed basin in which oysters are grown. [Written also parc.]

Park of artillery. See under Artillery. — Park phacon, a small, low carriage, for use in parks.

Park, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Parker (pärkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Parking.] I. To inclose in a park, or as in a park. How are we parked, and bounded in a pale.

2. (Mil.) To bring together in a park, or compact body; as, to park the artillery, the wagons, etc.

Park'er (-3r), n. The keeper of a park. Sir M. Hale.

|| Par-ke'rl-a (pār-ke'rl-ā), n. [NL. So named from W. K. Parker, a British zoologist.] (Zool.) A genus of large arenaceous fossil Foraminifera found in the

PARKESINE

Cretaceous rocks. The species are globular, or nearly so, and are of all sizes up to that of a tennis ball.

Parkes'ins (pārke'īn or -ān), n. [So called from Mr. Parkes, the inventor.] A compound, originally made from gun cotton and castor oil, but later from different materials, and used as a substitute for vulcanized India rubber and for ivory; — called also xylotile.

Park'leaves' (pārk'lēvz'), n. (Bot.) A European species of Saint John's-wort; the tutsan. See Tursan.

Parlance (pār'lang), n. [OF., fr. F., parler to speak. See Parler.] Conversation; discourse; talk; diction; phrase; as, in legal parlance; in common parlance.

A hate of goasip parlance and of sway. Tennuon.

A hate of gossip parlance and of sway. Tennyson

| Par-lan'do (bir-lim'ds), | a. & adv. [lt.] (Mus.) | Par-lan'te (pir-lim'ts), | Speaking; in a speaking or declamatory manner; to be sung or played in the style of a registry of a recitative

Parle (parl), v. i. [F. parler. See Parley.] To talk p converse; to parley. [Obs.] to converse; to parley. [Obs.]
Finding himself too weak, began to parle

Finding himself too weak, began to parts.

Parie, u. Conversation; talk; parley. [Obs.]

They ended parle, and both addressed for fight. Milton.

Parley (pkr'ly), n.; pl. Parleys (-ltz). [F. parler speech, talk, fr. parler to speak, LL. parabolare, fr. L. parabola a comparison, parable, in LL., a word. See PARABLE, and cf. Parliament, Parlon.] Mutual discourse or conversation; discussion; hence, an oral con-

course or conversation; uscussion; hence, an oral con-ference with an enemy, as with regard to a truce. We yield on parley, but are stormed in vain. Dryden. To beat a parley (Mil.), to beat a drum, or sound a trumpet, as a signal for holding a conference with the

Parley, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Parleyed (-lYd); p. pr. & vb. n. Parleyino.] To speak with another; to confer on some point of mutual concern; to discuss orally; hence, specifically, to confer orally with an enemy; to treat with him by words, as on an exchange of prisoners, an armistice, or terms of peace.

They are at hand.
To parley or to fight; therefore pres

To parley or to fight; therefore prepare. Shak.

Parlia ment (pir'll'ment), n. [OE. parlement, F. parlement, fr. parler to speak; cf. LL. parlamentum, parliamentum. See Parley.] 1. A parleying; a discussion; a conference. [Obs.]

But first they held their parliament. Rom. of R. 2. A formal conference on public affairs; a general council; esp., an assembly of representatives of a nation or people having authority to make laws.

They made request that it might be lawful for them to sum-on a parliament of Gauls. Golding.

non a pariament or usus.

3. The assembly of the three estates of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, viz., the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and the representatives of the commons, sitting in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, constituting the legislature, when summoned by the royal authority to consuit on the affairs of the nation, and to enact and repeal laws.

Though the sovereign is a constituent branch of Parliament, the word is generally used to denote the three estates named above.

4. In France, before the Revolution of 1789, one of several principal judicial courts.

Parliament heel, the inclination of a ship when made to careen by shifting her cargo or ballast. — Parliament hinge (Arch.), a hinge with so great a projection from the wall or frame as to allow a door or shutter to swing back flat against the wall. — Long Parliament, Rump Parliament. See under Long, and Rump.

Par'lia-men'tal (-mën'tal), a. Parliamentary. [Obs.]
Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an (-mën-tā'ri-an), a. Of or peraining to Parliament.

Wood.

raining to Parliament. Wood.

Par'lia-men-ta'ri-an, n. 1. (Eng. Hist.) One who adhered to the Parliament, in opposition to King Charles I. 2. One versed in the rules and usages of Parlian

similar deliberative assemblies; as, an accomplished

Par'lia-men'ta-ri-ly (-mĕn'tā-rĭ-lỹ), adv. In a par-

lamentary manner.

Par'lia-men'ta-ry (-men'ta-ry), a. [Cf. F. parlementare.] 1. Of or pertaining to Parliament; as, parliamentary authority.

Bacon.

mentary authority.

2. Enacted or done by Parliament; as, a parliamentary act.

3. According to the rules and usages of Parliament or of deliborative bodies; as, a parliamentary motion.

of deliberative bodies; is, a partiamentary month. Parliamentary agent, a person, usually a solicitor, professionally employed by private parties to explain and recommend claims, bills, etc., under consideration of Parliament. [Eng.]—Parliamentary train, one of the trains which, by act of Parliament, railway companies are required to run for the conveyance of third-class passengers at a reduced rate. [Eng.]

Parlor (pir-lèr), n. [OE. parlour, parlur, E. parlor. [Li. parlatorium. See Parler.] [Written also parlor.] A room for business or social conversation, for the reception of guests, etc. Specifically: (a) The apartment in a monastery or numery where the immates are permitted to meet and converse with each other, or with visitors and friends from without. Piers Plowman.

(b) In large private houses, a sitting room for the family and for familiar guests,—a room for less formal uses than the drawing-room. Esp., in modern times, the dining room of a house having few apartments, as a London house, where the dining parlor is usually on the ground floor. (c) Commonly, in the United States, a drawing-room, or the room where visitors are received and entertained. tained

d.

"" In England people who have a drawing-room no

r call it a parlor, as they called it of old and till

tilv." Filzed. Hall.

Parlor car. See Palace car, under CAR.

Parlous (pärlis), a. [For perlous, a contr. fr. perilous.] 1. Attended with peril; dangerous; as, a parlous cough. [Obs.] "A parlous snuffing." Beau. & Fl.
2. Venturesome; bold; mischlevous; keen. [Obs.]
"A parlous boy." Shak. "A parlous wit." Dryden.
—Parlous-ly, adv. [Obs.]—Parlous-ness, n. [Obs.]
Par'me-san' (pär'mē-zšu'), a. [F. parmesan, 1t. parmigiano.] Of or pertaining to Parma in Italy.
Parmesa cheese, a kind of cheese of a rich flavor, though from skimmed milk, made in Parma, Italy.

[Par-mas'si-a (pār-māsh')-4.), n.

"" | Par-nas'si-a (par-näsh''.-à, n. | NL.] (Bot.) A genus of herbs growing in wet places, and having white flowers; grass of Parnassus.

Par-nas'sian (-näsh'an), a. [L. Parnassus.] Of or pertaining to Parnassus.

Par-nas'sian, n. [See Parnas-Sub. (Zool.) Any one of numerous species of butterflies belonging to the genus Parnassius. They inhabit the mountains, both in the Old World and in America.

Old World and in America.

Par-nas'sus (-nks'sus), n. [L., fr. Gr. Ilapvaofs.] (Anc. Geog. & Gr. Myth.) A mountain in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and famous for a temple of Apollo and for the Castalian spring.

Grass of Parnassus. (Bot.) See under Grass, and Parnassus.—To climb Parnassus, to write poetry. [Collog.]

Par'oc-cip'i-tal (păr'ök-s\'p\'tal), a. [Pref. para- + occipital.]
(Anat.) Situated near or beside the

numa). (%)

(Anat.) Situated near or beside the nama). (%) occipital condyle or the occipital bone; paramastoid; — applied especially to a process of the skull in some animals.

Pa-ro'ahl-al (pa-7o'Kl-al), a. [LL. parochialis, from L. parochia. See Parish.] Of or pertaining to a parish; restricted to a parish; as, parochial duties. "Parochial pators." Bp. Atterbury. Hence, limited; narrow. "The parochial mind." W. Black.

Pa-ro'ahl-al-ism (-Iz'm), n. The quality or state of being parochial in form or nature; a system of management peculiar to parishes.

Pa-ro'ahl-al-ism (-IX'MY, X) The state of being parents.

peculiar to parishes. **ro'ohi-al'i-ty** (-al'I-ty), n. The state of being pa al. [R] Sir J. Murriot Pa-ro'chi-al-ize (-al-iz), v. t. To render parochial;

to form into parishes.

Pa-ro'chia-ll-y, adv. In a parochial manner; by the parish, or by parishes.

Pa-ro'chi-an(-an), a. [See Parochial, Parishioner.]

Parochial. [Obs.] 'Parochian churches.' Bucon.

Pa-ro'chi-an, n. [LL. parochianus.] A parishioner.

[Obs.] Ld. Burleigh.

Pa.rod'lo (pā-rŏd'lk),] a. [Gr. παρφδικός: cf. F. pa-Pa-rod'lo-al (-I-kal), } rodique.] Having the character of parody.

Very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical. T. Warton.

Very paraphrastic, and sometimes parodical. T. Warton.

Par'o-dist (p\(\tilde{n}\)'\tilde{t}-dist, n. [Cf. F. parodiste.] One
who writes a parody; one who parodies. Coleridge.

Par'o-dy (-dy), n.; pl. Parodise. (-diz). [L. parodie,
Gr. napopha; napa beside + \(\tilde{o}\)'\tilde{n} a song: cf. F. parodie.
See Para-, and Ode.] 1. A writing in which the language or sentiment of an author is minicked; especially,
a kind of literary pleasantry, in which what is written on
one subject is altered, and applied to another by way of
hurlosque: travesty.

one subject is altered, and applied to another by way of burlesque; travesty.

The lively parady which he wrote... on Dryden's "Hind and Panther" was received with great applause. **Micaulay.**

2. A popular maxim, adage, or proverb. [Obs.]
Par'o-dy, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Parodied (-did); p. pr. & vb. n. Parodied.] [Cf. F. paradier.] To write a parody upon; to burlesque.

have translated, or rather parodied, a poem of Horace. Pope.

nave translated, or rather paradicd, a poem of Hornee. Pope. Par'o-ket' (-kēt'), n. (Zoöl.) See Paroquet. Pa-rol' (pa-rōl'; 277), n. [See Parouet, the same ord.] 1. A word; an oral utterance. [Obs.] 2. (Law) Oral declaration; word of mouth; also, a riting not under seal.

Bluckstone.

a-rol', a. Given or done by word of mouth; oral; given by a writing not under seal; as, purol evi-

Parol arrest (Law), an arrest in pursuance of a verbal order from a magistrate. — Parol contract (Law), any contract not of record or under seal, whether oral or written; a simple contract.

Chitty. Story.

ten; a simple contract.

Pa-role' (pa-rōl'), n. [F. parole. See Parler, and cf.
Parol.] 1. A word; an oral utterance. [Obs.]

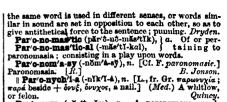
Word of promise; word of honor; plighted faith; especially (Mil.), promise, upon one's faith and honor, to fulfill stated conditions, as not to bear arms against one's captors, to return to custody, or the like.

This man had forfeited his military parole. Macaulay 3. (Mil.) A watchword given only to officers of guards;
distinguished arom countersign, which is given to all

uards.
4. (Law) Oral declaration. See 1st Parol., 2.
Pa-role', a. See 2d Parol.
Pa-role', a. See 2d Parol.
Pa-role', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paroled (-rūld'); p. pr. & vb. n. Paroling.] (Mil.) To set at liberty on parole; as, to parole prisoners.
Par'o-mol'o-gy (μα'δ-ιποl'ό-jy), n. [Gr. fr. παρομολογίω το grant; παρά by, near + ὁμολογίω το speak together, agree. See Homologous.] (Rhet.) A concession to an adversary in order to strengthen one's own argument.

A concession to an one's own argument. || Par'o-no-ma'si-a (-nō-mā'zhǐ-à), n. [L., fr. Gr. πα-

ΠΕΙΓΟ-ΠΟ-ΠΙΕΙ ΕΙ-Π-(-10-ΠΙΕΙ-ΙΙ-ΙΑ), 12. [17. GT. Μα-ρονομασία, fr. παρουραίζεων to form a word by a slight change; παρά heside + ὁνομάζεων to name, fr. ὄνομα a name.] (Rhet.) A play upon words; a figure by which young salmon in the stage when



Par'o-nym (par's-nim), n. A paronymous word.

or icion.

Par'o-nym (pār'ō-nǐm), n. A paronymous word.

[Written also paronyme.]

Pa-ron'y-mous (pā-rōn'ī-mūs), a. [Gr. παρώνυμος; παρά beside, near + δνομα a name.] 1. Having the same derivation; allied radically; conjugate; - said of certain words, as man, mankind, manhood, etc.

2. Having a similar sound, but different orthography and different meaning; -- said of certain words, as all and awl; hair and hare, etc.

Pa-ron'y-my (-mỳ), n. The quality of being paronymous; also, the use of paronymous words.

|| Par'o-öph'o-ron (pār'ō-tōf'ō-rōn), n. [NL., from Gr. παρά (see Para.) + ψόν an egg + ψόρν ut o beur.] (Anat.) A small mass of tubules near the ovary in some animals, and corresponding with the parepididymis of the male.

Par'o-quet' (pār'ō-kēt'), n. [F. perroquet, or Sp. periquito; both prob. orig. meaning, little Peter. See Paraor.] (Zōūl) Same as Parankær. [Written also paroket, parroquet, and perroquet.]

EOT.] (Zool.) Same as PARKKEET. [Written also puro-ket, parroquet, and perroquet.]

Paroquet auk or anklet (Zoöl.), a small auk (Cyclor-rhynchus psillaculus) inhabiting the coast and islands of Alaska. The upper parts are dark alate, under parts white, bill orange red. Called also perroquet auk.

white, bill orange red. Called also perroquet auk.

|| Pa-ror'chis (pā-rōr'kīs), n. [NL. See Para., and Orchis.] (Anat.) The part of the epididymis, or the corresponding part of the excretory duct of the testicle, which is derived from the Wolffan body.

Pa-ros'te-al (pā-rōs'tē-al), a. (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to parostosis; as, parosteal ossification.

|| Par'os-to'sis (pār'ōs-tō'sis), n. [NL. See Para., and Ostosis.] (Physiol.) Ossification which takes place in purely fibrous tracts; the formation of bone outside of the periosteum.

Par'os-to'to's (tōt'fix), a. Pertaining to parostosis.

of the periosterm.

Par'os-tot'ic (tôt'ik), a. Pertaining to parostosis.

Pa-rot'ic (pâ-rōt'ik), a. [See Parotid.] (Anal.) Of
the side of the auditory capsule; near the external ear. Parotic region (Zoöl.), the space around the ears.

Pa-rovid (.id), a. [L. parotis, idits, Gr. παρωτίς, iδος; παρά beside, near + ούς, ωτός, the ear: cf. F. parotide.] (Anat.) (a) Situated near the ear; — applied especially to the salivary gland near the ear. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the parotid gland.

Parctid gland (Anat.), one of the salivary glands situated just in front of or below the ear. It is the largest of the salivary glands in man, and its duct opens into the interior of the mouth opposite the second molar of the

Pa-rot'id, n. (Anat.) The parotid gland.
Par'o-ti'tis (par'ō-ti'tis), n. [NL. See Parotid, and
11718.] (Med.) Inflammation of the parotid glands.

Epidemic, or Infectious, parotitis, mumps.

Par'o-told (phr'o-toid), a. [Parotid + -oid.] (Anat.)

Rembiling the parotid gland; — applied especially to cutaneous glandular elevations above the ear in many toads and frogs. —n. A parotoid gland.

"Pa-rou'si-a (h-rou'shi-4), n. [NL., fr. Gr. παρουσία.

See l'ARUSIA.] (a) The nativity of our Lord. (b) The Skipley.

Skipley.

NL. See

remnant of the Wolfflan body, often found near the overy or oviduct; the eposiphoron.

Par'ox-ysm (när'δικθι2'm), n. [F. paroxysme, Gr. παροξυσμός, fr. παροξυνειν to sharpen, irritate; παρα beside, beyond + δξύνειν to sharpen, from δξύς sharp.]

1. (Mcd.) The fit, attack, or exacerbation, of a disease that occurs at intervals, or has decided remissions or intermissions.

Arbuthnot.

2. Any sudden and violent emotion: spasmodic passamedic passamed

2. Any sudden and violent emotion; spasmodic passion or action; a convulsion; a fit.

son or action; a convulsion; a fit.

The returning pararysms of diffidence and despair. South.

Par'ox-ys'mal (-1z'mal), a. Of the nature of a paroxysm; characterized or accompanied by paroxysms; as, a
paroxysmal pain; paroxysmal temper.—Par'ox-ys'mal-ly, adv.

mal-ly, adv.

Par-ox'y-tone (păr-öks'1-tōn), n. [Gr. παροξύτονος, α. See Para., and Oxtroxe.] (Gr. Grum.) A word having an acute accent on the penultimate syllable.

Par-quet' (pär-kā' or -kēt'), n. [F. See Parquetray.]

1. A body of seats on the floor of a music hall or theater nearest the orchestra; but commonly applied to the whole lower floor of a theater, from the orchestra to the dress circle; the pit.

2. Same as Parquetray.

Par/gnet.geg (n\(\frac{1}{2}\times\text{Velt.}\times\text{i}) n. See Parquetray.

2. Same as Parqueter.

Par'quet-age (par'kĕt-āj), n. See Parquetry.

Par'quet-ed, a. Formed in parquetry; inlaid with
wood in small and differently colored figures.

One room parqueted with yew, which I liked well. Erelyn.

One room paqueked with yew, which I fixed well. Evelyn.

Parquet.ry (-vy), n. [F. parquetrie, fr. parquet inlaid flooring, fr. parquet, dim. of
parc an inclosure. See PARK.]

A species of joinery or cabinetwork consisting of an inlay of
geometric or other patterns, generally of different colors, — used
especially for floors.

Paraguette (pix. kkt) n. See

especially for floors.

Par-quette' (pär-ket'), n. See



Parquetry.

it has dark transverse bands; -- called also samlet, skeg-

is has dark transverse bands;—called also samles, skeg-ger, and fingering. (b) A young leveret. Par'ra-keet' (par'ra-ket'), Par'a-keet', n. [See Paro-quer.] (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of small parrots having a graduated tail, which is frequently very long;—called also paroquet and paraquet.

paraquel and paraquel.

The Many of the Asiatic and Australian species belong to the genus Paleovnis. others belong to Polyuleits, Platy-cercus, Psephotus, Euphenus, and allied genera. The American parrakeets mostly belong to the genus Conurus, as the Carolina parrakeet (C. Carolinenia).

parrakeet (C. Carolinensis).

Par'ral (par'ral), { n. [F. Par'ral (par'ral), { apparati. See Apparati, n.]

1. (Naut.) The rope or collar by which a yard or spar is held to the mast in such a way that it may be briefed as leavened to the part of the collar by the coll hoisted or lowered at pleasure.

1. A chimney-piece.

2. A chimney-piece.

3. A chimney-piece.

4. A chi

rain-butte (partise and), a. [L. particular particidals. See Parkicide.] Of or pertaining to particide; guilty of particide.

Parti-cide (particide.

Particide, particide.

Particide, particide.

Particide, particide.

Particide, particide, particide, pater father + caedere to kill. See Father, Homicide, and cf. Particide.]

1. Properly, one who murders one's own father; in a wider sense, one who murders one's father

PATRICIDE.] 1. Properly, one who murders one's own father; in a wider sense, one who murders one's father or mother or any ancestor.

2. [L. parricidium.] The act or crime of murdering one's own father or any ancestor.

Par'ti-cid'i-ous (-sid'i-is), a. Parricidal. [Obs.]

Par'tod'i-ous (-sid'i-is), a. Parricidal. [Obs.]

Par'tod' (par'ritik), n. [As. pearruc, pearroc. See Park.] A croit, or small field; a paddock. [Prov. Eng.]

Par'tot (par'ritik), n. [Prob. fr. F. Pierrot, dim. of Pierre Potor. F. pierrot is also the name of the sparrow. Cf. Paroquer, Petter, Petter, Petter, [Point.] 1. (Zoöl.) In a general sense, any bird of the order Psittaci.

2. (Zoöl.) Any species of Psittacus, Chrysotis, Pionus, and other genera of the family Psittacide, as distinguished from the parrakeets, macaws, and lories. They have a short rounded or even tail, and often a naked space on the cheeks. The gray parrot, or jake (P. erithacus), of Africa (see Jako), and the species of Amazon, or green, parrots (Chrysotis) of America, are examples.

Many species, as cage birds, readily learn to imitate sounds, and to repeat words and phrases.

Carolina parrot (Zoöl.), the Carolina parrakeet. See Parageer. Night parrot or Ord server. (Zoöl.) Soe Karolina parrot (Zoöl.)

sounds, and to repeat words and phrases.

Carolina parrot(Zoil.), the Carolina parrakect. See Parrakert. – Night parrot, or Owi parrot. (Zoil.) See Kaka-Po. – Farrot ceal, cannel coal; — so called from the cracking and chattering sound it makes in burning. [Eng. & Syol.] — Parrot green. (Chem.) See Scheele's green, under (iger.). — Parrot weed (Hol.), a cuffrutescent plant (Bocconia) rulescens) of the Poppy family, nativo of the warmer parts of America. It has very large, sinuate, pinnatifid leaves, and small, panieled, apetalous thowers. — Parrot fish (Zoil.), any flah of the genus Scarus. One species (S. Cretensis), found in the Mediterranean, is esteemed by epicures, and was highly prized by the action of the parton of the parton of the parton of the property of the parton of the property of the parton of the part

ancient Greeks and Romans.

Par'rot, v. t. To repeat by rote, as a parrot.

Par'rot, v. t. To repeat by rote, as a parrot.

Par'rot-er (-\vec{v}r), n. One who simply repeats what he has heard. [R.]

Par'rot-ry (-\vec{v}r), n. Servile imitation or repetition.

[R.] Colervige. "The supine parrotry." Fitzed. Hall.

Par'rot's-bill' (par'rtis-bil'), n. [So called from the resemblance of its curved superior petal to a parrot's bill.] (Bot.) The glory pea. See under GLORY.

Par'ry (par'ry), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PARRIED (-rid); p. pr. & vb. n. PARRIED.] [F. paré, p. p. of parer. See Parg. v. l.] 1. To ward off; to stop, or to turn aside; as, to parry a thrust, a blow, or anything that means or threatens harm.

Vice parries wide

The undreaded volley with a sword of atraw. Cowper.

2. To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.

2. To avoid; to shift or put off; to evade.

The French government has parried the payment of our claims.

E. Everett.

claims. E. Evertt.

Par'ry, v. i. To ward off, evade, or turn aside something, as a blow, argument, etc. Locke.

Par'ry, n.; pl. Parries (-r/z). A warding off of a thrust or blow, as in sword and bayonet exercises or in boxing; hence, figuratively, a defensive movement in debate or other intellectual encounter.

bate or other intellectual encounter.

Parse (pärs), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pansed (pärst); p. pr. & vb. n. Pansino.] [L. pars a part; pars orationis a part of speech. See Pant, n.] (Gram.) To resolve into its elements, as a sentence, pointing out the several parts of speech, and their relation to each other by government or agreement; to analyze and describe grain-visiteally. matically.

Let him construe the letter into English, and parse it over perfectly.

Ascham

Parise (pär'sē or pär-sē'), n. [Hind. & Per. pār-sī a Persian, a follower of Zoroaster, a fire worshiper. Cf. Persian.]

1. One of the adherents of the Zoroastrian or anoient Persian religion, descended from Persian refugees settled in India; a fire worshiper; a Gheber.

2. The Iranian dialect of much of the religious litera-

Par'see-ism (-iz'm), n. The religion and customs of

Parrier (pkre'ër), n. One who parses.
Parrier (pkre'ër), n. One who parses.
Parrier mo'ni-ous (pkr'si-mō'ni-ds), a. [Cf. F. par-comonicuz. See Parsimony.] Exhibiting parsimony;

sparing in expenditure of money; frugal to excess; penurious; niggardly; stingy. — Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ly, adv. — Par'si-mo'ni-ous-ness, n.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a parsimonious. Bacon Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expense of many years: whereas a long, parsimonious war will drain us of more men and money.

Addison.

drain us of more men and money.

Syn. - Covetous: niggardly: miserly: penurious; close; saving; mean; stingy; frugal. See Avaricious.

Par'si-mo-ny (při'si-mō-nỳ), n. [L. parsimonia, parcimonia; cl. parcere to spare, parsus sparing: cf. F. parcimonie.] Closeness or sparingness in the expenditure of money; - generally in a bad sense; excessive frugality; niggardliness.

Bacon.

Awful parsimony presided generally at the table. Thackeray.

Natul paramony presided generally at the table. Trackering, Syn. – Economy; frugality; covetousness; closeness; stinginess. See Economy.

Parricey (parelly). n. [OE. persely, persel, F. persel, L. petroselinum rock paraley, Gr. πετροσόλωσω; πέτρος stone + σέλωσω paraley. Cf. Celeny.] (Bot.) An aromatic umbelliferous herb (Carum Petroselinum), having divided leaves which are used in cookery and as

As she went to the garden for parsley, to stuff a rabbit. Shak As she went to the garden for paraley, to stuff a rabbit. Shak. Fool's paraley. See under Foot.—Hedge paraley, Milk paraley, Btone paraley, names given to various weeds of similar appearance to the paraley.—Faraley fert (Bot.), a small fern with leaves resembling paraley (Cryptogramme crispa).—Faraley plett (Bot.), a small herb (Alchemilla arvensis) formerly used as a remedy for calculus.

Paramip (pkira'nlp), n. [OE. paramepe, from a French form, fr. L. pastinace; cf. pastinare to dig up, pastinum a kind of dibble; cf. OF. pastenade, pastenaque.] (Bot.) The aromatic and edible spindle-shaped root of the cultivated form of the Pastinace sativa. a blemial umbel-

tivated form of the Pastinaca sativa, a biennial umbelliferous plant which is very poisonous in its wild state; also, the plant itself.

Cow parsnip. See Cow parsnip. — Meadow parsnip, the European cow parsnip. — Poison parsnip, the wild stock of the parsnip. — Water parsnip, any plant of the umbelliferous genus Sium, the species of which are poisonous.

ous genus Situn, the species of which are poisonous.

Par'son (pär's'n), n. [OE. persone person, parson,
OF. persone, F. persona person, LL. persona (sc. ecclesine), fr. L. persona a person. See Prison.] 1. (Eng.
Eccl. Law) A person who represents a parish in its ecclesiation and corporate capacities; hence, the rector or incumbent of a parochial church, who has full possession of all the rights thereof, with the cure of souls.

2. Any clergyman having ecclesiastical preferenct; one who is in ordera, or is licensed to preach; a preacher the hears the parson pray and preach.

Longicilore.

Longfellow He hears the parson pray and preach.

Parson bird (Zoid). A New Zealand bird (Prosthemadera Noveseclandis) remarkable for its powers of minicry and its ability to articulate words. Its color is glossy black, with a curious tuft of long, curly, white feathers on each side of the throat. It is often kept as a cage bird.

throat. It is often kept as a cage bird.

Par'son-age (-āj), n. 1. (Eng. Eccl.

Law) A certain portion of lands, tithes, and offerings, for the maintenance of the parson of a parish.

2. The glebe and house, or the

2. The grove and nouse, or the none only, owned by a purish or ecclesiastical society, and appropriated to the maintenance or use of the incumbent or settled pastor.

3. Money paid for the support of a parson. [Sect.]

a parson. [Scot.]
What have I been paying stipend and teind, parsonage and vicarage, for?
Sir W. Scott.

Parson Bird.

Par'soned (-a'nd), a. Furnished with a parson.
Par-son'io (par-son'fk), {a. Of or pertaining to a
Par-son'io-al (-I-kal), parson; cherical.
Vainglory glowed in his parsonic heart. Colman.

secret relation of the parts?

I am a part of all that I have met.

Hence, specifically: (a) An equal constituent portion; one of several or many like quantities, numbers, etc., into which anything is divided, or of which it is composed; proportional division or ingredient.

An homer is the tenth part of an ephalic Ex. xvi. 36.

A thought which, quartered, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward.

Shak.

(b) A constituent portion of a living or spiritual whole; a member; an organ; an essential element.

All the parts were formed... into one harmonious body. Locke.

The pulse, the glow of every part. Keble.

(c) A constituent of character or capacity; quality; faculty; talent; — usually in the plural with a collective sense. "Men of considerable parts." Burke, "Groat quickness of parts." Macaulay.

Which mentarised as well the a tree of sail, that they will not

Which maintained so politic a state of evil, that they will not admit any good part to intermingle with them. Shak. (d) Quarter; region; district; — usually in the plural. "The uttermost part of the heaven." Neh. i. 9.

All parts resound with tumults, plaints, and fears. Dryden (e) (Math.) Such portion of any quantity, as when taken

a certain number of times, will exactly make that quantity; as, 3 is a part of 12;—the opposite of multiple.

Also, a line or other element of a geometrical figure.

3. That which belongs to one, or which is assumed by one, or which fallst one, in a division or apportionment; share; portion; lot; interest; concern; duty; office.

We have no part in David.

Accuse not Nature! she that done her part;
Do thou but thine.

Let ma have.

Milton.

Do thou but thine

Let me bear

My part of danger with an equal share.

Prysten.

4. Hence, specifically: (a) One of the opposing parties
or sides in a conflict or a controversy, a faction.

For he that is not against us is on our part. Mark ix. 40.
Make whole kingdoms take her brother's part. Walter. (b) A particular character in a drama or a play; an assumed personification; also, the language, actions, and influence of a character or an actor in a play; or, figuratively, in real life. See To act a part, under Acr.

Was aptly fitted and naturally performed.

It was a brute part of him to kill so capital a calf.

Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

(c) (Mus.) One of the different melodies of a concerted (c) (last) on the different matter matter of the composition, which heard in union compose its harmony; also, the music for each voice or instrument; as, the treble, tenor, or bass part; the violin part, etc.

susu, one music for each voice or instrument; as, the treble, tenor, or bass part; the violin part, etc.

For my part, so far as concerns me; for my share.—
For the most part. See under Mosr, a.—In good part, as well done; lavorably; acceptably; in a friendly manner. Hocker.—In ill part, untavorably; with displanaure.—In part, in some degree; partly.—Part and parcel, an essential or constituent portion;—a reduplently phrase. Cf. might and main, bith and kin, etc.—She was expert and purcel of the race and place. Hockett.—Part of speech (Gram.)—a sort or class of words of a particular character; thus, the neum is a part of speech denoting the name of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the name of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the hame of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the hame of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the hame of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the hame of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the hame of a thing; the verb a part of speech denoting the hame of the hame of the subject of a sentence.—Fart which wor more of the harmonic parts are taken distinct your assumed in two or more of the harmonic parts are taken distinct your assumed in two or more of the harmonic parts are taken distinct your and the parts sony different from a give, in its being large by many voices, instead of by one only, to each part. Striner & Barrett.

Syn.—Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment;

part." Stainer & Barrett.

Syn.—Portion; section; division; fraction; fragment; iece; share; constituent. See Portion, and Bretion.

Part (pärt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Partke, p. pr. & vb. n. Parting.] [F. partir, L. partire, partiri, p. partitus, fr. pars, gen. partis, a part. See Part. n.]

1. To divide; to separate into distinct parts; to break into two or more parts or pieces; to sever. "Thou shalt part it in pieces."

There is a lastial leady are the second of the parts of the second of the parts of the parts. There, [celestial love] parted into rainbow hues. Keble.

2. To divide into shares; to divide and distribute; to allot; to apportion; to share.

To part his throne, and share his heaven with thee. Pope.
They parted my raiment among them. John xix. 24.

3. To separate or disunite; to cause to go apart; to remove from contact or contiguity; to sunder.

The Lord do so to me, and more also, if sught but death part thee and me. Eath i. 17. While he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.

Luke xxiv. 51.

The narrow seas that part
The French and English.

4. Hence: To hold spart; to stand between; to intervene betwixt, as combatants.

The stumbling night did part our weary powers. Shak. 5. To separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion; as, to part gold from silver.

The liver minds his own affair, . . . And parts and strains the vital juices. Prior. 6. To leave; to quit. [Obs.]

Since presently your souls must part your bodies. Shak.
To part a cable (Naut.), to break it.—To part company, a separate, as travelers or companions.

to separate, as travelers or companions.

Part, v. i. 1. To be broken or divided into parts or pieces; to break; to become separated; to go asunder; as, a rope parts; his hair parts in the middle.

2. To go away; to depart; to take leave; to quit each other; hence, to die; — often with from.

He wrung Bassando's hand, and so they parted. Shak. He owned that he had parted from the duke only a few hours before.

Macanday.

ours before.

His precious bag, which he would by no means part from.

G. Eliot.

3. To perform an act of parting; to relinquish a connection of any kind; — followed by with or from.

Celia, for thy sake, I part
With all that grew so near my heart.
Powerful hands . . . will not part
Easily from possession won with arms.

Milton. It was strange to him that a father should feel no tenderness to parting with an only son.

A. Trollope.

2. To have something of the properties, character, or office; — usually followed by of.

The attorney of the lunchy of Lancaster partiales parity of a judge, and parity of an attorney-general.

Par-take' (pär-tāk'), v.t. 1. To partake of; to have a part or share in; to share.

Let every one partake the general joy. Let every one partake the general joy. Drysten.

2. To admit to a share; to cause to participate; to give a part to. [Obs.] Spenser.

3. To distribute; to communicate. [Obs.] Skok.
Par-tak'er (pär-tāk'ēr), n. 1. One who partakes; a sharer; a participator.

Partakers of their spiritual things. Rom. xv. 27.

Wish me partaker in thy happiness.

2. An accomplice; an associate; a partner. [Obs.] Partakers with them in the blood of the prophets.

Matt. xxiii. 30

Matt. xxiii. 30.

Par'tan (păr'tan), n. [Cf. Ir. & Gael. partan.]

(Zoul.) An edible British crab. [Prov. Eng.]

Part'ed (părt'8d), a. 1. Separated; divided.

2. Endowed with parts or abilities. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

3. (Bot.) Cleft so that the divisions reach nearly, but not quite, to the midrib, or the base of the blade; — said of a leaf, and used chiefly in composition; as, three-parted, the engreed. The composition of the blade of the blade of the blade; — said of a leaf, and used chiefly in composition; as, three-parted, the engreed of the blade; — Grav.

not quite, to the midrib, or the base of the blade; — said of a leaf, and used chiefly in composition; as, three-parted, five-parted, etc.

Part'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who, or that which, parts or separates.

Par-terre' (p\vec{h}\vec{n}\vec{t}\vec{a}r\vec{d}\vec{n}\v

AMY, and METAGENESIS.

2. (Bol.) The production of seed without fertilization, believed to occur through the nonsexual formation of an embryo extraneous to the embryonic vesicle.

Parthe-no-ge-net'io (-jō-nět'ik), a. (Biol.) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, parthenogenesis; as, parthenogenetic forms. — Parthe-no-ge-net'io-al-ly, adv.

Parthe-no-gen'i-tive (-jōn'I-tiv), a. (Biol.) Parthenogenetic

nogenetic. Par'the-nog'e-ny (pär'thë-nŏj'ë-nỹ), n. (Biol.) Same

rar the nogenesis.

Par'the-non (pitr'thè-nŏn), n. [L., fr. Gr. Παρθενών, r. παρθενόν a virgin, i. e., Athene, the Greek goddess called also Pallas.] A celebrated marble temple of Athene, on the Acropolis at Athens. It was of the pure Doric order, and has had an important influence on art. #Par-then'o-pe (pitr-thèn'ô-pē), n. [L., the name of a Siren, fr. Gr. Παρθενόνη.] L. (Gr. Μηθ.). One of the Birens, who threw herself into the sea, in despair at not being able to beguile Ulysses by her songs.

2. One of the asteroids between Mars and Jupiter, discovered by M. de Gasparis in 1850.

Par'thi-an (pār'thi-an), a. Of or pertaining to ancient Parthia, in Ass. — n. A native of Parthia.

Parthia, in Ass. — n. A party discharged at an enemy when

Partina, in Ass. — n. A native of Partina.

Parthian arrow an arrow discharged at an enemy when retreating from him, as was the custom of the ancient Parthians; hence, a parting slot.

Par'tial (pär'shal), a. [F., fr. LL. partialis, fr. L. pars, gen. partis, a part: cf. (for sense 1) F. partiel, Bee Parr, n.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting, a part only; not general or universal; not total or entire; as, a partial eclipse of the moon. "Partial dissolutions of the earth."

2. Included to form one party in a case of the carth.

2. Inclined to favor one party in a cause, or one side of a question, more than the other; biased; not indifferent; as, a judge should not be partial.

Ye have been partial in the law.

3. Having a predilection for; inclined to favor unreasonably; foolishly fond. "A partial parent." Pope.

Not partial to an ostentatious display. Sir W. Scott.

4. (Rot.) Pertaining to a subordinate portion; as, a compound umbel is made up of several partial umbels; a leaflet is often supported by a partial petiole.

a leaflet is often supported by a partial petiole.

Partial differentials, Partial differential coefficients, Partial differentiation, etc. (of a function of two or more variables), the differentials, differential coefficients, differentiation, etc., of the function, upon the hypothesis that some of the variables are for the time constant. — Partial fractions (Alusic), the simple tones which in combination form an ordinary tone; the overtones, or harmonics, which, blending with a fundamental tone, cause its special quality of sound, or timbre, or tone color. See, also, Tone.

Partialism (mirfaludizim) v. Partiality, specific.

color. See, also, Tone.

Par'tial-ism (pār'shal-lx'm), n. Partiality; specifically (Theol.), the doctrine of the Partialists.

Par'tial-ist, n. 1. One who is partial. [R.]

2. (Theol.) One who holds that the atonement was made only for a part of mankind, that is, for the elect.

Par'ti-al'ty (pār'shl-āl'n-ty or -shil'l-ty; 277), n.

[Cl. F. partialité.] 1. The quality or state of being partial; inclination to favor one party, or one side of a question, more than the other; undue bias of mind.

2. A predilection or inclination to one thing rather than to others; special taste or liking; as, a partiality for poetry or painting.

Par'tial-ize (-shal-iz), v. t. & i. To make or be partial.

[R.]

Par'tial-ly, adv. 1. In part; not totally; as, par-tially true; the sun partially collpsed. Sir T. Brown. 2. In a partial manner; with undue bias of mind; with unjust favor or dislike; as, to judge partially. Shak.

Part'i-bil'i-ty (part'Y-bil'I-ty), n. [From Parthele.]
The quality or state of being partible; divisibility; separability; as, the partibility of an inheritance.
Part'i-hie (part'i-b'l), a. [L. partibilits, fr. partire to part, divide, fr. L. pars: cf. F. partible. See Part.]
Admitting of being parted; divisible; separable; susceptible of severance or partition; as, an estate of inheritance may be partible. "Make the molds partible." Bacon.
Partici-pa-hie (part-is'I-pa-b'l), a. Capable of being participated or shared. [R.]
Partici-pant (part), a. [L. participans, p. pr. of participane: cf. F. participant. See Participare.]
Sharing; participating; having a share or part. Bacon.
Partici-pant, n. A participator; a partaker.
Partici-pant ly, adv. In a participant manner.
Partici-pant ly, adv. In a participant manner.
Partici-pant (participate; pars, partis, part + cd-pere to take. See Parr, and Capacious.] Acting in common: participating. [R.]

Partici-pate (-pat), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Participate (-pated); p. pr. & vb. n. Participating. To have a share in common with others; to take a part; to partake; —followed by in, formerly by of; as, to participate in a dobate.

So would be participate of their wants. Haywand.

Mine may come when men

So would be participate of their wants. Hayward.

So would be participate of their wants. Itayeard.

Milton may come when men
With angels may participate.

Par-tic'l-pate, v. t. 1. To partake of; to share in; to
receive a part of. [R.]

Fit to participate all rational delight.

Milton.

2. To impart, or give, a share of. [Obs.] Drayton.
Par-tic/-pa'tion (-pa'shūn), n. [F. participation, L. participatio.] 1. The act or state of participating, or sharing in common with others; as, a participation in

ys or sorrows.

These deities are so by participation. Ep. Stillingfleet.
What an honor, that God should admit us into such a blessed
wricipation of himself!

Atterbury.

What an honor, that God should admit us into such a consequence of himself!

2. Distribution; division into shares. [Obs.] Raleigh.

3. Community; fellowship; association. [Obs.] Shak.
Particlipative (pir-tiv-f-pa-tiv), a. [Cf. F. participatif.] Capable of participating.
Particlipatif.] Capable of participating.
Particlipatif. [Capable of participating.
Participatif.] Capable of participating.
Participatif. [Capable of participating.
Participatif. [Ch. Participatif. See Participatif. [La participatis: cf. F. participat. See Participat.] Having, or partaking of, the nature and use of a participle; formed from a participle; as, a participat noun.
Participatif. A participation word.
Participatif. A participation word.
Participatif. [Cip., v. t. [imp. & p. p. Participaticipatic] and participation of the participation of

a participie; as, a participial noun.

Parti-cip'i-al., A participial word.

Parti-cip'i-al-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Participial zero (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Participial zero (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Participial. [R.]

Parti-cip'i-al-ly, adv. In the sense or manner of a participia

participle.

Participle (pärti-ai-pl), n. [F participe, L. participium, fr. particips sharing, participant; pars, gen. partis, a part + capere to take. See Participars, L. (Gram.) A part of speech partaking of the nature of both verb and adjective; a form of a verb, or verbadjective, modifying a noun, but taking the adjuncts of the verb from which it is derived. In the sentences: a letter is written; being asleep he did not hear; exhausted by toil he will sleep soundly, — written, being, and exhausted are participles.

By a participle 1. Understand a verb in an adjectival aspect.

By a participle, [I understand] a verb in an adjectival aspect

Earle.

The Present participles, called also imperfect, or incomplete, participles, end in ing. Past participles, called also perfect, or complete, participles, for the most part end in ed. d., en., or n. A participle when used merely as an attribute of a noun, without reference to time, is called an adjective, on a participal adjective; as, a written constitution; a rolling stone; the exhausted army. The verbal noun in ing has the form of the present participle. See Verbal noun, under Verbal. a.

2. Anything that partakes of the nature of different

hings. [Obs.]
The participles or confines between plants and living crea-

Parti-ole (parti-k'l), n. [L. particula, dim of pars, gent, partis, a part: cf. F. particula. See Part, and cf. Parcell.] 1. A minute part or portion of matter; a morsel; a little bit; an atom; a jot; as, a particle of sand, of wood, of dust.

The small size of atoms which unite

The small size of atoms which unite
To make the smallest particle of light. Blackmore.

2. Any very small portion or part; the smallest portion; as, he has not a particle of patriotism or virtue.
The houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least particle to recede.

Clarendom.

(R. C. Ch.) (a) A crumb or little piece of consecrated host.
 (b) The smaller hosts distributed in the communion of the laity.
 (a) Gram.) A subordinate word that is never inflected

4. (Gram.) A subordinate word that is never inflected a preposition, conjunction, interjection); or a word that can not be used except in composition; as, ward in backward, by in lovely.

Particolored, a. Same as PARTY-COLORED.

Particolular (phr-tik/fa-ler), a. [OE. particuler, F. particulier, L. 2 articularis. See PARTICE.] 1. Relating to a part or portion of anything; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class; separate; sole; single; individual; specific; as, the particular stars of a constellation.

Shak.

Makel seak particular bair to stone an and

[Make] each particular hair to stand an end, Like quills upon the fretful perpentine. Seken in every halk and every herno Particular sciences for to lerne.

Particular sciences for to lerne. Chaucer.

2. Of or pertaining to a single person, class, or thing; belonging to one only; not general; not common; hence, personal; peculiar; singular. "Thine own particular wrongs."

Shak.

3. Separate or distinct by reason of superiority; distinguished; important; noteworthy; unusual; special; as, he brought no particular news; she was the particu-

 belle of the party.
 Concerned with, or attentive to, details: minute; circumstantial; precise; as, a full and particular account of an accident; hence, nice; fastidious; as, a man

count of an accident: hence, nice; fastidious; as, a man particular in his dress.

5. (Law) (a) Containing a part only; limited; as, a particular estate, or one precedent to an estate in remainder. (b) Holding a particular estate; as, a particular tenant.

6. (Logic) Forming a part of a genus; relatively limited in extension; affirmed or denied of a part of a subject; as, a particular proposition;—opposed to universal: e. g. (particular affirmative) Some men are wise; (particular agenus; Asa under Avenus — Particular.

(particular negative) Bome men are not wise.

Particular average. See under Average. — Particular Eaptist, one of a branch of the Baptist denomination the members of which hold the doctrine of a particular reindividual election and reprobation. — Particular Han (Law), a lien, or a right to retain a thing, for some charge or claim growing out of, or connected with, that particular thing. — Particular redemption, the doctrine that the purpose, act, and provisions of redemption are restricted to a limited number of the human race. See Calvinism.

Syn. — Minute; individual; respective; appropriate; peculiar; capecial; exact; specific; precise; critical; circumstantial. See Minute.

Par-tic'u-lar (pär-tīk'ū-lēr), n. 1. A separate or distinct member of a class, or part of a whole; an individrar-uo'u-iar (par-lik'ū-lūr), n. 1. A separate or dis-tinct member of a class, or part of a whole; an individ-ual fact, point, circumstance, detail, or item, which may be considered separately; as, the particulars of a story. Particulars which it is not lawful for me to reveal. Bacon.

It is the greatest interest of particulars to advance the good of the community.

L'Estrange.

the community.

2. Special or personal peculiarity, trait, or character; individuality; interest, etc. [Obs.]

For his particular 1 II receive him gladly. Shak.

If the particulars of each person be considered. Milton. Temporal blessings, whether such as concern the public... or such as concern our particular.

3. (Law) One of the details or teems of grounds of claim; — usually in the pl.; also, a bill of particulars; a minute account; as, a particular of premises.

The reader has a particular of the books wherein this law

The reader has a particular of the books wherein this law as written.

Antite.

Bill of particulars. See under Bill.—In particular, specially; peculiarly; particularly. "This, in particular, lary, happens to the lunga." Blackmore.—To go into particulars, to relate or describe in detail or minutely.

teculars, to relate or describe in detail or minuted in Par-tio-ular-ism (-Iz-in), n. [Cf. F. particular-isme.]

1. A minute description; a detailed statement. [E.]

2. (Theol.) The doctrine of particular election.

3. (German Politics) Devotion to the interests of one's own kingdom or province rather than to those of

Par-tic'u-lar-ist, n. [Cf. F. particulariste.] One who holds to particularism. — Par-tic'u-lar-is'tio, a. Par-tic'u-lar'i-ty (-lar'i-ty), n.; pl. Particularities (-tiz). [Cf. F. particularitie.] 1. The state or quality of being particular; distinctiveness; circumstantiality; minuteness in detail.

minuteness in detail.

2. That which is particular; as: (a) Peculiar quality; individual characteristic; peculiarity. "An old heathen altar with this particularity." Addison. (b) Special circumstance; minute detail; particular. "Even descending to particularities." Sir P. Sidney. (c) Something of special or private concern or interest.

Let the general trumpet blow his blast, Particularities and petty sounds To cease!

Shak.

Par-tic'u-lar-1-za'snun, n. The act of particularizing.

Par-tic'u-lar-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Particularizing (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Particularized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Particularizing (-izling).]

[Cf. F. particulariser.] To give as a particular, or as the particulars; to mention particulary; to give the particulars of; to enumerate or specify in detail.

He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but par-icularizes his descent from Benjamin.

Atterbury.

ticularizes his descent from Benjamin.

Partic'u-lar-ize, v. i. To mention or attend to particulars; to give minute details; to be circumstantial; as, to particularize in a narrative.

Partic'u-lar-ly, adv. 1. In a particular manner; expressly; with a specific reference or interest; in particular; distinctly.

2. In an especial manner; in a high degree; as, a particularly fortunate man; a particularly bad failure. This exact propriety of Virgil I particularly regarded as a great part of his character.

Dereich les manter (nearly content)

rent part of his character.

Partic'u-lar-ment (-ment), n. A particular; a deail. [Obs.]

Particulate (-lāt), v. t. & i. [See Particula.] To articularize. [Obs.]

Par-tio'u-late (-lat), a. 1. Having the form of a par-2. Referring to, or produced by, particles, such as dust, minute germs, etc. [R.]

The smallpox is a particulate disease. Tyndak.

The smaripox is a particulate disease.

Part'ing (pärt'Ing), a. [From PART, v.]

1. Serving to part; dividing; separating.

2. Given when departing; as, a parting shot; a parting shot. "Give him that parting kiss."

3. Departing. "Speed the parting guest."

4. Admitting of being parted; partible.

Like quills upon the freeful perpentine.

Schel.

Schel in every halk and every herno

Particular sciences for to lerue.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Parting fallow, a partner. [Obs.] Chaucer.—Parting fallow, a partner. [Obs.] Chaucer.—Parting follow, a partner.

Chaucer.

Parting fallow, a partner.

[Obs.] Chaucer.—Parting fallow.

[Obs.] Chaucer.—Parting fallow.

[Obs.] Chaucer.—Parting fallow.

[Obs.] Chaucer.—Parting fallow.

[Obs.] Chaucer.—

Part'ing (part'Ing), n. 1. The act of parting or dividing; the state of being parted; division; separation. "The parting of the way." Ezek. xxi. 21.

2. A separation; a leave-taking. Shok.

And there were sudden partings, such as press The life from out young hearts. 3. A surface or line of separation where a division

occurs.

4. (Founding) The surface of the sand of one section of a mold where it meets that of another section.

5. (Chem.) The separation and determination of alloys; esp., the separation, as by acids, of gold from silver in the assay button.

in the assay button.

6. (Geol.) A joint or fissure, as in a coal seam.

7. (Naul.) The breaking, as of a cable, by violence.

8. (Min.) Lamellar separation in a crystallized miner-

8. (Min.) Lamellar separation in a crystallized mineral, due to some other cause than cleavage, as to the presence of twinning lamellae.

Par'ti-san (pär'ti-zan), n. [F., fr. It. partigiano. See Parry, and cf. Parrisan a truncheon.] [Written also partizan.] I. An adherent to a party or faction; esp., one who is strongly and passionately devoted to a party or an interest. "The violence of a partisan." Macaulay.

Both sides had their partisans in the colony. Jefferson. (Mil.) (a) The commander of a body of detached

2. (Mil.) (a) The commander of a body of detached light troops engaged in making forays and harassing an enemy. (b) Any member of such a corps.

Par'ti-san, a. [Written also partizan.] 1. Adherent to a party or faction; especially, having the character of blind, passionate, or unreasonable adherence to a party; as, blinded by partisan zeal.

2. (Mil.) Serving as a partisan in a detached command; as, a partisan officer or corps.

Partisan ranger (Mil.), a member of a partisan corps.

Partissan and French by OF. pertuisine, prob. fr. lt. partigina, influenced in French by OF. pertuisier to pierce. It was prob. so named as the weapon of some partisans, or party men. Cf. Partisan one of a corps of light troops.] A kind of halbord or pike; also, a truncheon; a staff.

And make him with our pikes and partisons a grave. Shak. Par'ti-san-ship, n. The state of being a partisan, or dherent to a party; feelings or conduct appropriate to

apartisan.

|| Par-ti'ta (par-tō'tā), n. [It.] (Mus.) A suite; a set

of variations.

Par'tite (p\(\text{pir'tit}\)), a. [L. partitus, p. p. of partire to part, divide, from pars. See Part, and cf. Party, a.]

(Bot.) Divided nearly to the base; as, a partite leaf is a simple leaf separated down nearly to the base.

Par-ti'tion (p\(\text{ii-tish'tin}\)), n. [F. partition, L. partitio. See Part, v.]

1. The act of parting or dividing; the state of being parted; separation; division; distribution; as, the partition of a kingdom.

And good from bad find no partition.

Shak.

That which divides or secondars, that by which

2. That which divides or separates; that by which different things, or distinct parts of the same thing, are separated; separating boundary; dividing line or space; specifically, an interior wall dividing one part or apartment of a house, an inclosure, or the like, from another; as, a brick partition; lath and plaster partitions.

No sight could pass Betwixt the nice partitions of the grass.

3. A part divided off by walls; an apartment; a compartment. [R.] "Lodged in a small partition." Milton.
4. (Law) The soverance of common or undivided interests, particularly in real estate. It may be effected by consent of parties, or by compulsion of law.
5. (Mus.) A score.

Partition of numbers (Math.), the resolution of integers into parts subject to given conditions. Brande & C.

Partition, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Partitionen (-find); p. pr. & vb. n. Partitioning.]

1. To divide into parts or shares; to divide and distribute; as, to partition an estate among various heirs.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.;

as, to partition a house.

2. To divide into distinct parts by lines, walls, etc.; as, to partition a house.

Uniform without, though severally partitioned within. Bacon. Partitionment (-ment), n. The act of partitioning. Partitive (pin'th-t'u), a. [Cl. F. partition.]

Denoting a part; as, a partitive genitive.

Partitive, n. (firam.) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part.

Partitive, n. (firam.) A word expressing partition, or denoting a part.

Partitive [v. adv. In a partitive manner.

Partity, word both sexes, but later by women alone; a ruff. [Obs.]

2. A hen; — so called from the ruffling of her neck feathers. "Dame Partiett, the hen." Shak.

Partity, adv. In part; in some measure or degree; not wholly. "I partity believe it." 1 Cor. xi. 18.

Partiner (partition), n. [For parcener, influenced by part.] 1. One who has a part in anything with an other; a partaker; an associate; a sharer. "Partiner of his fortune." Shak. Hence: (a) A husband or a wife. (b) Either one of a couple who dance together. (c) One who shares as a member of a partnership in the management, or in the galms and losses, of a business.

My other self, the partner of my life. Milton.

. My other self, the nartner of my life.

2. (Law) An associate in any business or occupation; a member of a partnership. See Partnership.

3. pl. (Naut.) A framework of heavy timber surrounding an opening in a deck, to strengthen it for the support of a mast, pump, capstan, or the like.

Dormant, or Silent, partner. See under DORMANT, a. Syn. — Associate; colleague; coadjutor; confederate partaker; participator; companion; comrade; mate.

Part'ner, v. t. To associate; to join. [Obs.] Shak. Part'ner-ship, n. 1. The state or condition of being

a partner; as, to be in partnership with another; to have partnership in the fortunes of a family or a state.

2. A division or sharing among partners; joint possession of the partnership with another; to have partnership of the partnership with another; to have partnership with another; to have partnership in the partnership with another; to have partnership in the fortunes of a family or a state.

Rome, that ne'er knew three lordly heads before, First fell by fatal partnership of power. He does possession keep, And is too wise to hazard partnership.

And is too wise to hazard partnership. Dryden.

3. An alliance or association of persons for the prosecution of an undertaking or a business on joint account; a company; a firm; a house; as, to form a partnership.

4. (Law) A contract between two or more competent persons for joining together their money, goods, labor, and skill, or any or all of them, under an understanding that there shall be a communion of profit between them, and for the purpose of carrying on a legal trade, business, or adventure.

Kent. Story.

B' Community of profit is absolutely essential to, though not necessarily the test of, a partnership.

5. (Arith.) See FELLOWSHIP, n., 6.

5. (Arth.) See Fellowship, n., 6.
Limited partnership, a form of partnership in which the firm consists of one or more general partners, jointly and severally responsible as ordinary partners, and one or more special partners, who are not lable for the debts of the partnership beyond the amount in cash they contribute as capital.—Partnership in commendam, the title given to the limited partnership, fr. Societe en commandie) of the French law, introduced into the code of Louisiana. Intrvill.—Silent partnership, the relation of partnership sustained by a person who furnishes capital only.

Partode (pir-took!), imp. of Partner.

Partidge (pir'trij), n. [OE. partriche, pertriche, OF. pertrix, fr. Gr. népôcf. (2001.) 1. Any one of numerous species of a m all gallianceous birds of the genus Perdix and several related genera of the family Perdicide, of the Old World. The partridge is noted as

partridge is noted as a game bird.



European Gray Partridge.

Full many a fat partrick had be in mew. Chancer The common European, or gray, partridge (Perdix cinerea) and the red-legged partridge (Pacabis rabra) of Southern Europe and Asia are well-known species.

2. Any one of several species of quail-like birds belonging to Colinus, and allied genera. [U.S.]

longing to Colimis, and allied ge TF Among them are the bobwhite (Colimis Virginiamus) of the Eastern States; the plumed, or mountain, partridge (Orecryx pictus) of California; the Massena partridge (Cyrlornia Montezumar); and the California partridge (Callipepla Californica).



Massena Partridge.



3. The ruffed grouse (Bonasa Massena Partridge. umbellus). [New Eng.]

Ramboo partridge (Zoil.), a spurred partridge of the genus Bendbarieda. Several species are found in China and the East Indies. — Night partridge (Zoil.), the woodcock. [Incid., U. S.] — Painted partridge (Zoil.), the woodcock. [Incid., U. S.] — Painted partridge (Zoil.), a francollin of South Africa (Francolnus pictus). — Partridge berry. [Bot.] (a) The scarlet berry of a trailing American plant (Mitchella repens) of the order Hubiaccu, having roundish overgreen leaves, and white fragrant flowers sometimes tinged with purple, growing in pairs with the ovaries united, growing in pairs with the ovaries united, and producing the berries which remain over winter; also, the plant itself. [Do The fruit of the creeping wintergreen (Eauthbria procumbens); also, the plant itself. — Partridge dove. [Zoil.) Same as Mountain witch, under Mourain.— Partridge pas (Bol.), a yellow-howered leguninous heth (Lassia Chamaccrista), common in sandy fields in the Eastern United States. — Partridge shol (Zoil.), a large marine univalve shell (Dolium perdir), having colors variegated like those of the partridge. Partridge wood. (a) A variegated wood, much esteemed for cabinetwork. It is obtained from tropical America, and one source of it is said to be the leguminous tree Andira inermic. Called also pheasant wood. (b) A name sometimes given to the dark-colored and striated wood of some kind of pain, which is used for walking sticks and umbrella handse. — Sae partridge. See GILTHEAD (b).— Seesse partridge (Zoil.), and saidt estinge (Incum invention end which inhabits the high mountains of Asia.— Spruce partridge. See under Spruce. — Wood partridge, or Hill partridge. See under Spruce. — Wood partridge, or Hill partridge. See under Spruce. — Wood partridge, or Hill partridge. See under Spruce. — Wood partridge, or Hill partridge. See under Spruce (Partridge (Lerva nivicala) which inhabits the high mountains of Asia.— Spruce partridge. (Soil.), any small Asiatic part

any small Asiatic partridge of the genus Arboricola.

Par'ture (pär'tūr), n. Departure. [Obs.] Spenser.

Partu'ri-ate (pär'tūr'l-āt), v. i. [See PARTURIERT.]

To bring forth young. [Obs.]

Partu'ri-en-oy (-en-sÿ), n. Parturition.

Par-tu'ri-ent (-ent), a. [L. parturiens, p. pr. of parturire to desire to bring forth, r. parere. partum, to bring forth. See PARENT.] Bringing forth, or about to bring forth, young; fruitful.

Par-tu'ri-fa'dent (-fā'shent), n. [L. parturire to desire to bring forth + facere to make.] (Med.) A medlcine tending to cause parturition, or to give relief in child-bearing.

rending to clause parturation, or to give realer in enhancements.

Parturi-ious (-us), a. Parturient. [Obs.] Draylon.

Partu-ivion (partu-rish/un), n. [L. parturito, fr. parturito: cf. F. parturition. See Parturient.] 1. The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, young; the act of giving birth; delivery; ohildbirth.

2. 'That which is brought forth; a birth. [Obs.]

Par-tu'ri-tive (par-tu'ri-tiv), a. Pertaining to partu-

| Par-turi-tive (par-turi-tiv), a. Pertaining to parturition; obstetric. [R.]
| Party (pairty), n.; pl. Parties (-tiz). [F. partiand partie, fr. F. partir to part, divide, L. partire, partiri. See Part, v.] 1. A part or portion. [Obs.] "The most party of thy time."
| 2. A number of persons united in opinion or action, as distinguished from, or opposed to, the rest of a community or association; esp., one of the parts into which a people is divided on questions of public policy.

Win the noble Brutas to our parts.

The peace both parties want is like to last. Druden.
| 3. A part of a larger body or company; a detachment; especially (Mil.), a small body of troops dispatched on special service.
| 4. A number of persons invited to a secial entertiem.

special service.

4. A number of persons invited to a social entertainment; a select company; as, a dimer party; also, the entertainment itself; as, to give a party.

5. One concerned or interested in an affair; one who takes part with others; a participator; as, he was a party to the plot; a party to the contract.

6. The plaintiff or the defendant in a lawsuit, whether an individual, a firm, or corporation; a litigant.

The cause of both parties shall come before the indeed.

7. Hence, any certain person who is regarded as being opposed or antagonistic to another.

If the jury found that the party slain was of English race, it ad been adjudged felony.

Sir J. Partes.

8. Cause; side; interest.

Have you nothing said Upon this party 'gainst the Duke of Albany? Shak-9. A person; as, he is a queer party. [Now accounted a vulgarism. 7

"For several generations, our ancestors largely employed party for person; but this use of the word, when it appeared to be reviving, happened to strike, more particularly, the fancy of the vulgar; and the consequence has been, that the polite have chosen to leave it in their undisputed possession."

Fitzed, Hall.

undisputed possession." Fitzed, Hall.

Party jury (Law), a jury composed of different parties, as one which is half natives and half foreigners. Party man, a partisan. Swiff.—Party spirit, a factions and unreasonable temper, not uncommonly shown by party men. Whately.—Party variet, a joint verdict. Nack.—Party wall. (a) (Arch.) A wall built upon the dividing line between two adjoining properties, usually having half its thickness on each property. (b) (Law) A wall that separates adjoining houses, as in a block or row.

Party, a. [F. parti divided, fr. partir to divide. See Paut, r., and cf. Pautire.] 1. (Her)
Parted or divided, as in the direction or form of one of the ordinaries; as, an

escutcheon party per pale.

2. Partial; favoring one party.

l. Partial; Investing one party.
I will be true judge, and not party.
Chaucer.

Charter party. See under CHARTER.

Charter party. See under CHARTER.

Par'ty, adv. Partiy. [Obs.] Chancer.
Par'ty-coat'ed (-köt'söl), a. Having
a motley coat, or coat of divers colors.

Par'ty-col'ored (-köt'söl), a. Colored with difference and the colored of the colored in the co

front wall of the abdomen.

|| Pa-ru'gla (h\(\text{i}-\pi\)plant \(\text{i}\), n. [NL., fr. Gr. π apour\(\text{a}\)

presence, fr. π apc\(\text{i}\)para to be present; π ap\(\text{a}\) beside -| \(\text{c}\)variates to be.] (Rhet.) A figure of speech by which the present tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in the animated narration of past, or in the prediction of future, events.

tense is used instead of the past or the future, as in the animated narration of past, or in the prediction of future, events.

Par'va-nim'l-ty (pär'vā-nīm'l-ty), n. [L. parrus little+mimus mind.] The state or quality of having a little or ignoble mind; pettineas; meanness:—opposed to magnanimity.

Par'va-nu' (pār'vā-nū'; F. pār've-nu'), n. [Ē. prep. p. of parrenir to attain to, to succeed, to rise to high station, L. pervenire to come to; per through +venire to come. See Par, prep., and Come.] An upstart; a man newly risen into notice.

Par'vis ((pār'vīs), n. [F. parvis, fr. LL. parviss), s. Par'vise) fr. L. paradissus. See PALADISE.] A court of entrance to, or an inclosed apace before, a church; hence, a church porch;—sometimes formerly used as a place of meeting, as for lawyers. Chancer.

Par'vi-tude (pār'vī-tūd), } n. [L. parvitas, fr. par-vita, fr. par'vi-tude (pār'vī-tūd), } n. [L. parvitas, fr. par-vita, fr. pār'vi-tūd, pār'vō-līn), n. (Physiol. Chem.) A nonoxygenous ptomaine, formed in the putrefaction of albuminous matters, especially of horsefiesh and mackerel.

Par'vo-line (-līn or-lēn), n. (Chem.) A liquid base, CoH₁₃N, of the pyridine group, found in coal tar; also, any one of the series of isomeric substances of which it is the type.

| Pas (F. pā; OE. pišs), n. [F. See Pace.] 1. A pace; a step, as in a dance.

2. Right of going foremost; precedence. Arbuthnot.

Pasan (pāsk), | n. [AB. pascha, L. pascha, Gr. || Pas'oha (pāsk), | n. [AB. pascha, L. pascha, Gr. || Pas'oha (pāsk), | n. [AB. pascha, L. pascha, Gr. || Paschae, ge. See Easter aq, under Easten.—Pasch Aower. See Pasgue Honer, under Pasque.

Pasch see See Easter eng. under Easten. — Pasch flower. See Paschal (pischal), as [L. paschalis: cf. F. pascal. See Pasch.] Of or pertaining to the passover, or to Easter; as, paschal lamb; paschal eggs. Longfellow. Paschal candle (R. C. Ch.), a large wax candle, blessed

and placed on the altar on Holy Saturday, or the day before Easter. — Paschal flower. See Pasque flower, under Pasque

Pa-seng' (pa-seng'), n. (Zoöl.) The wild or bezoar

Pasous (pä-sēng'), n. (Zoöl.) The wild or bezoar goat. See Goat.

Pash (pšeh), v. t. [Prob. of imitative origin, or possibly akin to box to fight with the fists.] To strike; to crush; to smash; to dash in pleces. [Obs.] P. Plowman. Market in the face. Shak.

Pash, n. [Scot., the pate. Cf. Pash, v. t.] 1. The head; the poli. [R.] "A rough pash." Shak.

2. A crushing blow. [Obs.]

3. A heavy fall of rain or smow. [Prov. Eng.]

Pasha (på-shië; 277), n. [Turk. pāshā, bāshā; cf. Pasha, Padishāh, perh. a corruption of Per. pādishāh; perh. a corruption of Per. pādishāh.] An honorary title given to officers of high rank in Turkey, as to governors of provinces, military commanders, etc. The earlier form was bashaw. [Written also pacha.]

EF There are three classes of pashas, whose rank is distinguished by the number of horse-sale born on their standards, being one, two, or three, a pasha of three talls being the highest.

Pasha*s Standard.

Pasha*s Standard.

ing one, two, or three, a passa of three talls being the highest.

Pasha'is (-1/k), n. [Written also packatic.] [Turk.] The jurisdiction of a pasha.

Pashaw (ph-shg'), n. See Pasta.

Pas'i-graph'io (phs'i-grh'iYk), a. Of or pertaining Pasi-graph'io-al (-1-kel), to pasigraphy.

Pasigra-phy (ph-sigrh-fy), n. [Gr. πāσ. for all (dat. pl. of πāg all) + graphy.] A system of universal writing, or a manner of writing that may be understood and used by all nations.

Pas'i-la'ly (phs'i-la'ly), n. [Gr. πāσ. for all (dat. pl. of πāg all) + λāλη talking.] A form of speech adapted to be used by all mankind; universal language.

Pas(phsk), n. [See Pasque.] See Pasch.

Pas'yy (phs'py), n. [F. phsse-pied.] A kind of minuet, in triple time, of French origin, popular is the reign Queen Elizabeth and for some time after;—called also passing measure, and passymeasure. Percy Smith.

Pasque flower (hot.), a mame of several plants of the

Pasque (pass.) n. [Or. plasque] Seel Jack.

Pasque flower (flot.), a name of several plants of the genus Anemone, section Pulsatilla. They are perennial herbs with rather large purplish blossoms, which appear in early spring, or about Easter, whence the common name. Called also campana.

mon name. Called also campana.

Pas'quil (pis'kw'), n. [lt. pasquillo.]

Bee Pasquin. [R.]

Pas'quil. v. t. [R.]

Pas'quil. ant (-ant), n. A lampooner;

a pasquiler. [R.]

Pas'quiler (-or), n. A lampooner;

[R.]

Pas'quiler (-or), n. A lampooner;

[R.]

[R.] Burton.

Pas'quin (hās'kwǐn), n. [It. pasquino a mutilated statue at Rone, set up against the wall of the palace of the Orsini; -so called from a witty cobbler or tailor, near whose shop the statue was dug up. On this statue it was customary to paste satiric papers.] A lampooner; also, a lampoon. See Pasquinade.

The Grecian wits, who satire first began,
Were pleasant pasquins on the life of man.
Dryden.

Pas'quin, v. t. To lampoon; to satirize. [R.] To see himself pasquined and affronted.

To see himself pasquined and affronted. Dryden.

Pasquin.ade' (pšs/kwYn-ād'), n. [F. pasquinude, It. pasquinuta.] A hampoon or satirical writing. Macaulay Pasquinuta.] A hampoon or satirical writing. Macaulay Pasquinuta.] Fass (pås.), r. i. [imp. & p. p. Passed (påst); p. pr. & vb. n. Passing.] [F. passer. Lt. passure, fr. L. passure fr. L. pussurs step, or from pandere, passum, to spread out, lay open. See Pacs.] 1. To go, to move; to proceed; to be moved or transferred from one point to another; to make a transit; — usually with a following adverb or adverbial phrase defining the kind or manner of motion; as, to pass on, by, out, in, etc.; to pass swiftly, directly, smoothly, etc.; to pass to the rear, under the yoke, over the bridge, across the field, beyond the border, etc. "But now pass over [i. e., pass on]."

On high behests his angels to and fro

Passed frequent.

Sweet sounds rose slowly through their mouths, Coleridge.

To move or be transferred from one state or con-

2. To move or be transferred from one state or condition to another; to change possession, condition, or circumstances; to undergo transition; as, the business has pussed into other hands.

ers, dissatisfied with what they have, . . pass from just 3. To move beyond the range of the senses or of knowl-

dep: to pass away; hence, to disappear; to vanish; to depart; specifically, to depart from life; to die.

Beauty is a charm, but soon the charm will pass.

The pressing of the awectust soul

That ever looked with human eyes.

Tennyson.

4. To move or come into being or under notice; to come and go in consciousness; hence, to take place; to occur; to happen; to come; to occur progressively or in succession; to be present transitorily.

So death passed upon all men So death passes within our own mind.

I. Watts.

5. To go by or glide by, as time; to elapse; to be spent; as, their vacation passed pleasantly. Now the time is far passed. Mark vi. 35.

6. To go from one person to another; hence, to be

given and taken freely; as, clipped coin will not pass; to obtain general acceptance; to be held or regarded; to circulate; to be current; — followed by for before a word denoting value or estimation. "Let him pass for pann".

False eloquence passeth only where true is not understood.

This will not pass for a fault in him. Atterbury.

7. To advance through all the steps or stages necessary to validity or effectiveness; to be carried through a body that has power to sanction or reject; to receive legislative sanction; to be enacted; as, the resolution passed; the bill passed both houses of Congress.

8. To go through any inspection or test successfully; to be approved or accepted; as, he attempted the examinations, but did not expect to pass.

9. To be suffered to go on; to be tolerated; hence, to continue; to live along. "The play may pass." Shak.

10. To go unheeded or neglected; to proceed without hindrance or opposition; as, we let this act pass.

11. To go beyond bounds; to surpass; to be in excess.

(bb.) "This passes, Master Ford." Shak.

12. To take heed; to care. [Obs.]

As for these silken-cated slaves, I pass not. Shak.

13. To go through the intestines. This will not pass for a fault in him.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I pass not. Shak.

13. To go through the intestines. Arbulhnot.

14. (Law) To be conveyed or transferred by will, deed, or other instrument of conveyance; as, an estate passes by a certain clause in a deed. Mozley & W.

15. (Fencing) To make a lunge or pass; to thrust.

16. (Card Playing) To decline to play in one's turn; in euchre, to decline to make the trump.

She would not play, yet must not pass. Prior.

She would not play, yet must not pass. Prior.

To bring to pass, To come to pass. See under Bring, and Come. — To pass away, to disappear; to die; to vanish. "The heavens shall pass areau." 2 Pet. iii. 10. "I thought to pass areay before, but yet allve I am." Tennyson. — To pass by, to go near and beyond a certain person or place; as, he passed by as we stood there. — To pass into, to change by a gradual transition; to blend or unite with. — To pass on, to proceed. — To pass on or upon. (a) To happen to; to come upon; to affect. "So death passed upon all men." Rom. v. 12. "Provided no indirect act pass upon our prayers to defile them." Jer. Taylor. (b) To determine concerning; to give judgment or sentence upon. "We may not pass upon his life." Shak. — To pass off, to go nawy, to coase; to disappear; as, an agistulo passes aff. — To pass ever, to go from one side or end to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge.

Pass (pas), r. l. In simple, transitive senses; as:

to the other; to cross, as a river, road, or bridge.

Pass (pas), r. t. 1. In simple, transitive senses; as:

(n) To go by, beyond, over, through, or the like; to proceed from one side or the other of; as, to pass a house, a stream, a boundary, etc. (b) Hence: To go from one limit to the other of; to spend; to live through; to have experience of; to undergo; to suffer. "To pass commodiously this life."

Milton.

She loved me for the dangers I had passed.

(c) To go by without noticing; to omit attention to; to take no note of; to disregard.

Please you that I may pass this doing.

Shal.

I pass their warlike pomp, their proud array. Dryslen.

(d) To transcend; to surpass; to excel; to exceed.

And strive to pass.

Their native music by her skillful art.

Spenser

Whose tender power

Passes the strength of storms in their most desolate hour. Byron (c) To go successfully through, as an examination, trial, test, etc.; to obtain the formal sanction of, as a legislative body; as, he passed his examination; the bill passed the senate.

Les senate.

2. In causative senses; as: (a) To cause to move or go; to send; to transfer from one person, place, or condition to another; to transmit; to deliver; to hand; to make over; as, the waiter passed biscuit and cheese; the torch was passed from hand to hand.

I had only time to pass my eye over the medals. Addison Waller passed over five thousand horse and foot by New

(b) To cause to pass the lips; to utter; to pronounce hence, to promise; to pledge; as, to pass sentence. Shak

Father, thy word is passed.

Milton

(c) To cause to go by; to make an end of; to finish.

This night
We'll pass the business privately and well. Shak

We'll mass the business privately and well. Shak.

(d) To cause to advance by stages of progress; to carry on with success through an ordeal, examination, or action; specifically, to give legal or official sanction to; to ratify, to enact; to approve as valid and just; as, he passed the bill through the committee; the senate passed the law. (e) To put in circulation; to give currency to; as, to pass counterfeit money. "Pass the happy news." Tennyson. (f) To cause to obtain entrance, admission, or conveyance; as, to pass a person into a theater, or over a railroad.

r conveyance; as, to juss a person into a theater, of vere a railroad.

3. To emit from the bowels; to evacuate.

4. (Naul.) To take a turn with (a line, gasket, etc.), a second a sail ir furling, and make secure.

5. (Fencing) To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. Shak.

5. (Fencing) To make, as a thrust, punto, etc. Shak.

Passed midshipman. See under Midshipman.—To pass
a dividend, to omit the declaration and payment of a dividend at the time when due.—To pass away, to spend;
to waste. "Lest she pass away the flower of her age."
Ecclus. xili. 9.—To pass by. (a) To disregard; to neglect.
(b) To excuse; to spare; to overlook.—To pass off, to impose fraudulently; to palm off. "Passed himself off as
a bishop." Macauday.—To pass (something) on v upon
(some one), to put upon as a trick or cheat; to palm off.
"She passed the child on her husband for a boy." Dry
den.—To pass over, to overlook; not to note or resent;
as, to pass over an affront.

Passe a fift F. way (for sense 1), and masse, in pas-

Pass. n. [Cf. F. put (for sense 1), and passe, ir. passer to pass. See Pass, v. i.] 1. An opening, road, or track, available for passing; especially, one through or over some dangerous or otherwise impracticable barrier; a passageway; a defile; a ford; as, a mountain pass.

"Try not the pass!" the old man said. Longfellow.

2. (Fencing) A thrust or push; an attempt to stab or 2. (Fencing) A thrust of punn, an accompton the trike an adversary.

Shak.

3. A movement of the hand over or along anything; he manipulation of a measurerist.

4. (Rolling Metals) A single passage of a bar, rail, neet, etc., between the rolls.

5. State of things; condition; predicament.

Have his daughters brought him to this pass.

Matters have been brought to this pass. Matters have been brought to this pass. South.

6. Permission or license to pass, or to go and come; a passport; a ticket permitting free transit or admission; as, a railroad or theater pass; a military pass.

A ship sailing under the flag and pass of an enemy. Kent.

7. Fig. : a thrust; a sally of wit.
8. Estimation; character. [Obs.]
Common speech gives him a worthy pass.

9. [Cf. Passus.] A part; a division. [Obs.] Chaucer. 9. [Cf. Passus.] A part; a division. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pass boat (Naut.), a punt, or similar boat. - Pass book.

(a) A book in which a trader enters articles bought on credit, and then passes or sends it to the purchaser.

(b) See Bank Book. - Pass box (Mil.), a wooden or metallic box, used to carry cartridges from the service magazine to the piece. - Pass check, a ticket of admission to a place of entertainment, or of readmission for one who goes away in expectation of returning.

Pass'a-ble (nas'a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. passable.] 1. Capable of being passed, traveled, navigated, traversed, penetrated, or the like; as, the roads are not passable; the stream is passable in boats.

Hisholy 's a massable careas if it be not hurt; it is a thorough-

His body 's a passable carcass if it be not hurt; it is a thorough-fare for steel.

Shak.

2. Capable of being freely circulated or disseminated; acceptable; generally receivable; current.

With men us with false money—one piece is more or less passable than another.

L'Estrange.

passable than another.

Could they have made the slander passable. Collier.

3. Such as may be allowed to pass without serious objection; tolerable; admissible; moderate; mediocre.

My version will appear a passable beauty when the original pryden.

Dryden.

My version will appear a passable beauty when the original muse is absent.

Pass'a-ble-ness, n. The quality of being passable.

Pass'a-bly, adv. Tolerably; moderately.

Pass'a-cag'glia (passaba'a'), [Bp. passacalle | Pass'a-cag'glia (passaba'a'), a certain tune on the guitar, prop., a tune played in passing through the streets.] (Mus.) An old Italian or Spanish dance tune, in slow three-four measure, with divisions on a ground bass, resembling a chacomne.

Pas-sade' (pas-sad'), [P. passade; cf. Pas-sade' (as-sad'), [P. passade; cf. Pas-sade' (as-sad'), [P. passade as See Pass, v. i.] 1. (Fencing) A pass or thrust.

2. (Mun.) A turn or course of a horse backward or forward on the same spot of ground.

Pas'sage (passage); [F. passage. See Pass, v. i.] I. The act of passing; transit from one place to another; movement from point to point; a going by, over, across, or through; as, the passage of a man or a carriage; the passage of a ship or a bird; the passage of light; the passage of fluids through the pores or channels of the body.

What! are my doors opposed against my passage? Shak.

What I are my doors opposed against my passage? Shak. 2. Transit by means of conveyance; journey, as by water, carriage, car, or the like; travel; right, liberty, or means, of passing; conveyance.

The ship in which he had taken passage. Macaulay.

3. Price paid for the liberty to pass; fare; as, to pay

ne's passage.

4. Removal from life; decease; departure;

R.] "Endure thy mortal passage."

When he is fit and season'd for his passage.

When he is fit and season'd for his passage.

5. Way; road; path; channel or course through or by which one passes; way of exit or entrance; way of access or transit. Hence, a common avenue to various apartments in a building; a hall; a corridor.

And with his pointed dart

Explores the nearest passage to his heart.

The Persian army had advanced into the . . . passages of South.

6. A continuous course, process, or progress; a connected or continuous series; as, the passage of time.

The conduct and passage of affairs. Sir J. Davies.

The passage and whole carriage of this action. Shak.

7. A separate part of a course, process, or series; an occurrence; an incident; an act or deed. "In thy pasages of life." Shak.

The . . . almost incredible passage of their unbelief. South.

8. A particular portion constituting a part of something continuous; esp., a portion of a book, speech, or musical composition; a paragraph; a clause.

How commentators each dark passage shun. Foung.

9. Reception; currency. [Obs.] Sir K. Digly.
10. A pass or an encounter; as, a passage at arms.

No passages of love
Betwixt us twain henceforward everymore. Tennyson.

Betwixt us twain henceforward eventore. Tennyaon.

11. A movement or an evacuation of the bowels.

12. In parliamentary proceedings: (a) The course of a proposition (bill, resolution, etc.) through the several stages of consideration and action; as, during its passage through Congress the bill was amended in both Houses.

(b) The advancement of a bill or other proposition from one stage to another by an affirmative vote; esp., the final affirmative action of the body upon a proposition; hence, adoption; enecement; as, the passage of the bill to its third reading was delayed. "The passage of the Stamp Act."

The final question was then nut upon its raiseage. Cushino.

The final question was then put upon its passage. Cushing.

In passage, in passing; cursorlly. "These... have been studied but in passage." Bacon.—Middle passage. Morthwate passage. Be under MIDULE. NORTHEAST, etc... Of passage, passing from one place, region, or climate, to another; migratory; — said especially of birds. "Birds of passage." Longfellow.—

Many opinions are pussant. Sir T. Browne

2. Cursory; careless. [Obs.]
On a passant review of what I wrote to the bishop. Sir P. Pett.

2. Cursory; careless. [Obs.]
On a passad review of what I wrote to the bishop. Sir P. Pett.

3. Surpassing; excelling. [Obs.]
Chaucer.
4. (Her.) Walking; — said of any animal on an escutcheon, which is represented as walking with the dexter paw raised.
|| Pas'86', masc. | (bis'sk'), a. [F.]
|| Pas'86', masc. | (bis'sk'), a. [F.]
|| Pas'86e', em. | Past; gone by; hence, past one's prime; faded; as, a passée belle.

Passe'garde' (E. pås'gärd'; F. pås's'gärd'), m. [F.] Lace, garder or other the blow of a lance or other tweapon from the joint of the armor.

Passe'ment (E. pås'ment; F. pis's'misn'), n. [F.] Lace, gimp, braid, etc., sewed on a garment.

Sir W. Scott.

Passe-ment'eris (E. pås-misn'tr; F. pis's'misn'tr*), n. [F.] Lace, gimp, braid, etc., sewed on a garment.

Sir W. Scott.

Passe-ment'eris (E. pås-misn'tr; F. pis's'misn'tr*), n. [F.] Lace, gimp, braid, etc., sewed on a garment.

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Passement'eris (E. pås-misn'tr; F. pis's'misn'tr*), n. [F.] Lace, gimp, braid, etc., sewed on a garment.

2. A traveler by some established conveyance, as a coach, steamboat, railroad train, etc.

Passenger falcon (Zoöt.), a migratory hawk. Ainsworth.

Passenger falcon (Zool.), a migratory hawk. Ainsworth

Passenger pigeon (Zoöl.), the common wild pigeon of North America (Eclopistes migratorius), so called on account of its extensive migrations.

|| Passe/ par/tout/ (päs/ pär/too/), n. [F., from passer to [F., from passer to pass + partout everywhere.] 1. That by which one can pass anywhere; a safe-conduct. [Obs.]

Dryden.
2. A master key;



Passenger Pigeon (Ectopistes migratorius).

2. A master key;
a latchkey.

3. A light picture frame or mat of cardboard, wood, or the like, usually put between the picture and the glass, and sometimes serving for several pictures.

Pass'er (pas'êr), n. One who goes by; a passer.

Pass'es-res (pas'êr-by' (-bi'), n. One who goes by; a passer.

Pass'es-res (pas'êr-cz), n. J. [NL, fr. L. passer a sparrow.] (Zoū'.) An order, or suborder, of birds, including more than half of all the known species. It embraces all singing birds (Oscines), together with many other small perching birds.

Passer's-f-form (pas-sēr'1-fōrm), a. (Zoū'.) Like or belonging to the Passeres.

Pass'ser-ine (pas'sēr-in or -in), a. [L. passerinus, fr. passer a sparrow.] (Zoū'.) Of or pertaining to the Passeres.

passer a sparrow.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Pas-

The columbine, gallinaceous, and passerine tribes people the fruit trees.

Sydney Smith.

fruit trees. Sydney Smath.

Pas'ser-ine, n. (Zoöl.) One of the Passeres.

Pas'si-bil'-ty (pāwst-bil't-ty), n. [L. passibilitas:
cf. F. passibilite.] The quality or state of being passible; aptness to feel or suffer; sensibility. Hakevil.

Pas'si-ble (pās'si-bl), a. [L. passibilit, fr. pati, to suffer: cf. F. passible. See Passion.] Susceptible of feeling or suffering, or of impressions from external agents.

Apollinarius, which held even deity itself passible. Hooker.

Apollinarius, which held even deity itself passible. Hooker.

Pas'si-ble-ness, n. Passibility. Brerewood.

||Pas'si-flo'ra (pas'si-flo'ra), n. [NL., from L. passio passion (fr. pati, passus, to suffer) + floss, floris, flower. (Bot.) A genus of plants, including the passion flower. It is the type of the order Passiforee, which includes about nineteen genera and two hundred and fifty species.

||Pas'sim (pas'sim), adv. [L.] Here and there; everywhere; as, this word occurs passim in the poem.

Pass'ing (pas'ing), n. The act of one who, or that which, passes; the act of going by or away.

which, passes; the act of going by or away.

Passing bell, a tolling of a bell to announce that a soul is passing, or has passed, from its body (formerly done to invoke prayers for the dying); also, a tolling during the passing of a funeral procession to the grave, or during funeral ceremonies.

Pass'ing, a. 1. Relating to the act of passing or going; going by, beyond, through, or away; departing, 2. Exceeding; surpassing; eminent. Chaucer. "Her passing deformity."

Shak.

Passing deformity."

Passing note (Mus.), a character indicating a passing tone.— Passing tone (Mus.), a tone introduced between two other tones, on an unaccented portion of a measure, for the aske of smoother melody, but forming no essential part of the harmony.

Pass'ing, adv. Exceedingly; excessively; surpassingly; as, passing thir; passing strange. "You apprehend passing shrewdly."

Pass'ing-ly, adv. Exceedingly.

Pass'ing-ly, adv. Exceedingly.

Pass'sion (pash'din), n. [F., fr. L. passio, fr. pati, passuo, to suffer. See Pattern.] 1. A suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; any suffering or

Passage hawk, a hawk taken on its passage or migration.

-Passage money, money paid for conveyance of a passonger, - usually for carrying passengors by water.

Syn. -- Vostibule; hall; corridor. See Vertibule.

Pas'sa-ger (pas'sā-jēr), n. [See Passanger.] A passenger; a bird or boat of passage. [Obs.] Id. Berners.

Pas'sage-way' (pas'sā;-wz'), n. A way for passage; a hall. See Passaoz, 5.

Pas'sant (E. pās'sānt; F. pā'sān'), a. [F., p. pr. of passer. See Pass, v. i.] 1. Passing from one to another; in circulation; current. [Obs.]

Many cominons are passon. Sir T. Browne.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and, when set in motion, it is rather a passion than an action in it.

Locke.

3. Capacity of being affected by external agents; ausceptibility of impressions from external agents. [R.]
Moldable and not moldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other passions of matter.

4. The state of the mind when it is powerfully acted upon and influenced by something external to itself; the state of any particular faculty which, under such conditions, becomes extremely sensitive or uncontrollably excited; any emotion or sentiment (specifically, love or anger) in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; an extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susstreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susanger) in a state of abnormal or controlling activity; an extreme or inordinate desire; also, the capacity or susceptibility of being so affected; as, to be in a passion; the passions of love, hate, jealousy, wrath, ambition, avarice, fear, etc.; a passion for war, or for drink; an orator should have passion as well as rhetorical skill. "A passion fond even to idolatry." Macaulay. "Her passion is to seek roses." Lady M. W. Montagu.

We also are men of like passions with you. Acts xiv. 15.

The nature of the human mind can not be sufficiently understood, without considering the affections and passions, or those medifications or actions of the mind consequent upon the apprehension of certain objects or events in which the mind generally conceives good or cvil.

Hatcheson.

craity conceives good or cvii.

The term passion, and its adverb passionately, often express a very strong predilection for any pursuit, or object of tasts—a kind of enthusiastic fondness for anything.

The bravery of his grief did put me Into a towering passion.

Shak.

The ruling passion, be it what it will, The ruling passion conquers reason still. Who walked in every path of human life, Felt every passion.

When statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can ave no pussion for the glory of their country.

Addison. 6. Passion week. See Passion week, below. R. of Gl.

6. Passion week. See Passion week, be Passion flower (Bot), any flower or plant of the gonus Passionara;—so named from a fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of our Savior's crucifixion.

The flowers are showy, and the fruit is sometimes highly esteemed (see Grannellla, and Mayrop). The roots and leaves are generally more or less noxlous, and are used in medicine. The plants are mostly tendril climbers, and are commonest in the warmer parts of America, though a few species are Asiatic or Australasian.

Passion music (Mus.), originally, music set to the gospel narrative of the passion flow Lord; after the Reformation, a kind of oratorio, with narrative, chorals, airs, and choruses, having for its theme the passion and crucifixion of Christ. — Passion play, a mystery play, in which the scenes connected with the passion of our Savior are represented dramatically. — Passion Sunday (Eccl.), the fitth Sunday in Lent, or the second before faster. — Passion week, the last week but one in Lent, or the second week preceding Easter. "The name of Pussion week is frequently, but improperly, applied to Holy Week."

Week."

Syn.—Passion, Feeling, Emotion. When any feeling or emotion completely masters the mind, we call it a passion; as a passion for music, dress, etc.; especially is anger (when thus extreme) called passion. The mind, in such cases, is considered as having lost its solf-control, and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

and become the passive instrument of the feeling in question.

Pas'sion (pāsh'ūn), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Passionen (-tīnd); p. pr. & vb. n. Passioning.] To give a passion ate character to. [R.] Pas'sion, v. t. To suffer pain or sorrow; to experience a passion; to be extremely agitated. [Obs.] "Dumbly ahe passions, frantically she doteth." Shak.

Pas'sion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to passion or the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions; exciting, influenced by, or ministering to, the passions — n. A passionary.

Pas'sion-ary (-t̄-ry), n. [L. passionarius: cf. F. passionarius.] A book in which are described the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

Pas'sion-ate (-t̄t), a. [LL. passionatus: cf. F. passionné.] 1. Capable or susceptible of passion, or of different passions; easily moved, excited, or agitated; specifically, easily moved to anger; trascible; quick-tempered; as, a passionate nature.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and passionate. Prior.

2. Characterized by passion; expressing passion; ar-

2. Characterized by passion; expressing passion; ardent in feeling or desire; vehement; warm; as, a passionate friendship. "The Passionate Pilgrim." Shak.
3. Suffering; sorrowful. [Obs.] Shak.
Passionate (-āt.), v. t. 1. To affect with passion; to impassion. [Obs.]

of thingsion. [Ook.]

Great pleasure, mixed with pitiful regard,
The godly king and queen did passionate. Spenser.

2. To express feelingly or sorrowfully. [Obs.] Shak.
Passion-ate-ly (-\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}), adv. 1. In a passionate maner; with strong feeling; ardently.

Sorrow expresses itself... loudly and passionately. South.

2. Angrily; irascibly.

Pas'sion_ate-ness, n. The state or quality of being

Pas'sion-ist, n. (R. C. Ch.) A member of a religious order founded in Italy in 1737, and introduced into the United States in 1852. The members of the order unite

the austerities of the Trappists with the activity and real of the Jesuits and Lazarists. Called also Barefooted Clerks of the Most Holy Cross.

Pas'sion-less (pāsh'un-lēs), a. Void of passion; without anger or emotion; not easily excited; calm. "Self-contained and passionless."

Pas'sion-tide' (-tid'), n. [Passion + tide time.] The last fortnight of Lent.

Pas'sive (pās'siv), a. [L. passivus: cf. F. passiv See Passion.] 1. Not active, but acted upon; suffering or receiving impressions or influences; as, they were passive spectators, not actors in the scene.

The passive sign of the passive sign of

The passive air Upbore their nimble tread. The mind is wholly passive in the reception of all its simple

Locke.

2. Receiving or enduring without either active sympathy or active resistance; without emotion or excitement; patient; not opposing; unresisting; as, passive obedience; passive submission.

The best virtue, passive fortitude.

3. (Chem.) Inactive; inert; not showing strong affinity; as, red phosphorus is comparatively passive.
4. (Med.) Designating certain morbid conditions, as hemorrhage or dropsy, characterized by relaxation of the vessels and tissues, with deficient vitality and lack of reaction in the affected tissues.

of reaction in the affected tissues.

Passive congestion (Med.), congestion due to obstruction to the return of the blood from the affected part.—
Passive iron (Chem.), iron which has been subjected to the action of heat, of strong nitric acid, chlorine, etc. It is then not easily acted upon by acids.—Passive movement (Med.), a movement of a part, in order to exercise it, made without the assistance of the muscles which orinarily move the part.—Passive obedience (as used by writers on government), obedience or submission of the subject or citizen as a duty in all cases to the existing government.—Passive prayer, among mystic divines, a suspension of the activity of the soul or intellectual faculties, the soul remaining quiet, and yielding only to the impulses of grace.—Passive verb, or Passive voice (Gram.), a verb, or form of a verb, which expresses the effect of the action of some agent; as, in Lutin, doccor, I am taught; in English, she is loved; the picture is admired by all; he is assailed by slander.

Syn.—Inactive; inort; quiescent; unresisting; unopposing; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pass'stve-ly, adv. 1. In a passive manner; inertly;

opposing; suffering; enduring; submissive; patient.

Pas'stve-ly, adv. 1. In a passive manner; inertly;
unresistingly.

2. As a passive verb; in the passive voice.

Pas'stve-ness, n. The quality or state of being passive; unresisting; submission.

To be an effect implies passiveness, or the being subject to
the power and action of its cause.

Pas-siv'i-ty (pas-siv'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. passivitte.]

1. Passiveness; — opposed to activity. Jer. Taylor.

I am thrown into a state of humiliating passivity. G. Elied.

2. (Plassiv) The tendency of a book to remain in a

I am thrown into a state of humiliating passerty. G. Eliet.

2. (Physics) The tendency of a body to remain in a given state, either of motion or rest, till disturbed by another body; inertia.

3. (Chem.) The quality or condition of any substance which has no inclination to chemical activity; inactivity.

Pass'-key' (pas'ke'), n. A key for opening more locks than one; a master key.

Pass'man (-min), n. ; pl. Passmen (-min). One who passes for a degree, without honors. See Classman, 2. [Eng. Univ.]

Pass'over (pas'ō'ver), n. [Pass + over. Cf. Pasch.]

[Eng. Univ.]

Pass'o'vor (pås'ō'ver), n. [Pass + over. Cf. Pascn.]
(Jewish Antiq.) (a) A feast of the Jews, instituted to commemorate the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt, when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, passed over the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. (b) The sacrifice offered at the feast of the passover; the paschal lamb. Ex. xii.

Pass'-pa-role' (pås'pā-rōl'), n. [F. passe-parole.] (Mil.) An order passed from front to rear by word of mouth.

nouth.

Pass/port (pas/port), n. [F. passeport, orig., a permission to leave a port or to sail into it; passer to pass + port a port, harbor. See Pass, and Pour a harbor.]

1. Permission to pass; a document given by the competent officer of a state, permitting the person therein named to pass or travel from place to place, without molestation, by land or by water.

Caution in granting passports to Ireland. Clarendon.

2. A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to certify their nationality and protect them from belligerents; a sea letter.

3. A license granted in time of war for the removal of persons and effects from a hostile country: a safe-con-

3. A license granted in time of war for the kinds and effects from a hostile country; a safe-connet.

Burrill.

duct.
4. Figuratively: Anything which secures advancement and general acceptance.

His passport is his innocence and grace.

His passport is his innocence and grace.

Passus.

(Ez). [La, a step, a pace. See PACE.] A division or part; a canto; as, the passus of Piers Plowman. See 2d Fr.

Pass'word' (pas'wdrd'), n. A word to be given before a person is allowed to pass; a watchword; a countersign.

Macaulay.

Pass' word (Note: pass/Mr.) n. [Corrunted]

sign.

Pas'sy-meas'ure (păs'sy-mezh'ūr), n. [Corrupted fr.

It passumezzo.] [Obs.] See Pasrv.

Past (pâst), a. [From Pass, v.] Of or pertaining to
a former time or state; neither present nor future;
gone by; elapsed; ended; spent; as, past troubles; past
offenses. "Past ages."

Milton.

Past master. See under MASTER.

Past, n. A former time or state; a state of things one by. "The past, at least, is secure." D. Webster. The present is only intelligible in the light of the past, often a very remote past indeed.

Past, prep. 1. Beyond, in position, or degree; further than; beyond the reach or influence of. "Who

being past feeling." Eph. iv. 19. "Galled past endurance." Macaulay.

Until we be nest thy borders. Num. xx1. 22 Love, when once past government, is consequently pass shame.

L'Estrange

2. Beyond, in time; after; as, past the hour.

Is it not past two o'clock?

3. Above; exceeding; more than. [R.]

Not past three quarters of a mile

Bows not past three quarters of a yard long. Spenser

Past (past), adv. By; beyond; as, he ran past.

The alarum of drums swept past. Long.

The alarum of drums weet past. Longfellow.
Paste (pāst), n. [OF. paste, F. pāte, L. pasta, fr. Gr. πάστη barley broth; cf. παστά barley porridge, παστό sprinkled with salt, πάσσειν to sprinkle. Cf. Pasty, n., Patry.]
1. A soft composition, as of flour moistened with water or milk, or of earth moistened to the consistence of dough, as in making potter's ware.
2. Specifically, in cookery, a dough prepared for the crust of pies and the like; pastry dough.
3. A kind of cement made of flour and water, starch and water, or the like, — used for uniting paper or other substances, as in bookbinding, etc., — also used in calico printing as a vehicle for mordant or color.
4. A highly refractive vitreous composition, variously

4. A highly refractive vitreous composition, variously colored, used in making imitations of precious stones or gems. See Strass.

5. A soft confection made of the inspissated juice of

fruit, licorice, or the like, with sugar, etc.

6. (Min.) The mineral substance in which other minerals are imbedded.

Paste cel (Zoid.), the vinegar cel. See under VINEGAR. Pasto, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pasted; p. pr. & vb. n. Astino.] To unite with paste; to fasten or join by means of paste

means of paste.

Paste'board' (-bōrd'), n. 1. A stiff thick kind of paper board, formed of several single sheets pasted one upon another, or of paper macerated and pressed into

molds, etc.

2. (Cookery) A board on which pastry dough is rolled;

modds, etc.

2. (Cookery) A board on which pastry dough is rolled; a modding board.

Pas'tel (pas'tel), n. [F.; cf. It. pastello. Cf. Pastril.] 1. A crayon made of a paste composed of a color ground with gum water. [Sometimes incorrectly written pastil.] W. Black.

2. (Bot.) A plant affording a blue dye; the woad (Isatis tinctoria); also, the dye itself.

Past'er (past'er), n. 1. One who pastes; as, a paster in a government department.

2. A slip of paper, usually bearing a name, intended to be pasted by the voter, as a substitute, over another name on a printed ballot. [Cant, U. S.]

Pas'tern (pas'tern), n. [OF. pasturon, F. pāturon, fr. OF. pasture a tether, for beasts while pasturing; prop., a pasturing. See Pasture.] 1. That part of the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the fetlock and the coffin joint. See Illust. of Horse.

EF The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called

The upper bone, or phalanx, of the foot is called the great pastern bone; the second, the small pastern bone; and the third, which is inclosed in the hoof, the

Pastern joint, the joint in the foot of the horse, and allied animals, between the great and small pastern bones.

lied animals, between the great and small pastern bones.

2. A shackle for norses while pasturing.

3. A patten. [Obs.]

[Pas-tic'ol-o (päs-tēl'chē-ō), n. [It., fr. pastu. See Pastre.]

1. A medley; an olio; as, a pasticcio of architecture or of music. [R.]

1. Kwinburne.

2. (Fine Arts) (a) A work of art imitating directly the work of another artist, or of more artists than one.

(b) A falsified work of art of any sort, as a vase or statue made up of parts of original works, with missing parts supplied.

Supplied.

Pas'til (pas'til), | n. [F. pastille, L. pastillus a Pas-tille' (pas-til'), | little loaf, a lozenge, dim. of pastus food. See Pasture, and cf. Pastel.] 1. (Pharmacy) A small cone or mass made of a paste of gum, benzoin, cinnamon, and other aromatics, —used for furnigating or scenting the air of a room.

2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.

3. See Pastel. a crayon.

2. An aromatic or medicated lozenge; a troche.

3. See PASTEL, a crayon.

Pas'time' (pas'tim'), n. [Pass + time: cf. F. passetemps.] That which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; sport; amusement; diversion. "Their merry wakes and pastimes." Milton.

Or take their pastime in the spacious field. Cowper.

Syn.—Entertainment; amusement; recreation; diversion; sport; play.

Pas'time, r. i. To sport; to amuse one's self. [R.]

Pas'tor (pas'te'r), n. [L., fr. pascere, pastum, to pasture, to feed. Cf. Panulum, Pasture, Food.] 1. A shepherd; one who has the care of flocks and herds.

The pastor shears their hoary beards. Dryden 2. A guardian; a keeper; specifically (Eccl.), a minister having the charge of a church and parish; one who has the care of souls. Eph. iv. 11. Br. of Com. Prayer.
3. (Zoid.) A species of starling (Paster roseus), native of the plains of Western Asia and Eastern Europe. Its

of the plains of Western Asia and Eastern Europe. Its head is crested and glossy greenish black, and its back is rosy. It feeds largely upon locusts. Called also rose-colored starling, and locust bird.

Pas'tor-age (-\hat{a}; 48), n. The office, jurisdiction, or duty, of a pastor; pastorate.

Pas'tor-al (-al), a. [L. pastoralis: cl. F. pastoral See Pastors.] 1. Of or pertaining to shepherd; hence, relating to rural life and seenes; as, a pastoral life; pastoral manners; a pastoral peem

2. Relating to the care of souls, or to the pastor of a church; as, pastoral duties; a pastoral letter.

Piety is the life and soul of pastral fieldity. If Humphrey

Piety is the life and soul of pastoral fidelity. H. Humphrey. Pastoral staff (Eccl.), a staff, usually of the form of a

shepherd's crook, borne as an official emblem by a bishop, abbot, abbess, or other prelate privileged to carry it. See CROOK, and CROSIER. — Pastoral theology, that part of theology which treats of the duties of pastors.

Pas'tor-al (pas'ter-al), n. 1. A poem describing the life and manners of shepherds; a poem in which the speakers assume the character of shepherds; an idyl; a bucolic.

A pastoral is a poem in which any action or passion sented by its effects on a country life.

ented by its effects on a country life. Rambler.

2. (Mus.) A cantata relating to rural life; a composition for instruments characterized by simplicity and sweetness; a lyrical composition the subject of which is taken from rural life. Moore (Encyc. of Music).

3. (Eccl.) A letter of a pastor to his charge; specifically, a letter addressed by a bishop to his diocese; also (Prot. Epis. Ch.), a letter of the House of Bishops, to be read in each parish.

Pagtoragla (nis/th-ridia). 1711 1 (Mus.)

read in each parish.

|| Pas/to-ra/le (pis/tō-ra/lū), n. [It.] 1. (Mus.) A composition in a soft, rural style, generally in 6-8 or

2. A kind of dance; a kind of figure used in a dance.

Pas'tor-al-ly (pas'ter-al-ly), adv. 1. In a pastoral or rural manner.

rural manner.

2. In the manner of a pastor.

Pas'tor-ate (-±t), n. [Cl. F. pastorat. See Pastor.]

The office, state, or jurisdiction of a pastor.

Pas'tor-less, a. Having no pastor.

Pas'tor-ling (-l'Ing), n. An insignificant pastor. [R.]

Pas'tor-ly, a. Appropriate to a pastor. Milton.

Pas'tor-ship, n. Pastorate.

Pas'try (pās'try), n.; pl. Pastrates (-tr'z). 1. The place where pastry is made. [Obs.]

2. Articles of lood made of paste, or having a crust made of paste, as pies, tarts, etc.

Pastry cook, one whose occupation is to make pastry:

Pastry cook, one whose occupation is to make pastry; s, the pastry cook of a hotel.

as, the pastry cook of a hotel.

Pas'tur-a-ble (pas'tur-a-b'!; 135), a. Fit for pasture.

Pas'tur-a-ge (-it); 48), n. [OF. pasturage, F. pâturage. See Pasture.] 1. Grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; pasture.

2. Grass growing for feed; grazing.

3. The business of feeding or grazing cattle.

Pas'ture (pas'tūr; 135), n. [OF. pasture, F. pâture, L. pastura, fr. pascere, pastum, to pasture to feed. See Pastor.] 1. Food; nourishment. [Obs.]

Tonds and frogs his pasture poisonous. Spenser.

2. Specifically: Grass growing for the food of cattle;

2. Specifically: Grass growing for the food of cattle; the food of cattle taken by grazing.
3. Grass land for cattle, horses, etc.; pasturage.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures. 1's. xxiii. 2. So graze as you find pasture.

Pas'ture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pasturen (-tfird); p. pr. & vh. n. Pasturinso.] To feed, esp. to feed on growing grass; to supply grass as food for; as, the farmer pastures fifty oxen; the land will pasture forty cows.
Pas'ture, v. t. To feed on growing grass; to graze.
Pas'ture-less, a. Destitute of pasture.
Pas'tur-er (-ër), n. One who pastures; one who takes cattle to graze. See Agister.
Pas'ty piss'ty), a. Like paste, as in color, softness, stickiness. "A pasty complexion." G. Eliot.
Pas'ty, n.; pl. Pasties (-tl2). [OF. pasté, F. pâté. See Paste, and cf. Patty.] A pie consisting usually of meat wholly surrounded with a crust made of a sheet of paste, and often baked without a dis' a meat pie. "If ye pinch me like a pasty." Sh
Dickers.

A large pasty baked in a pewter platter. Sir W. Scott.

A large pasty baked in a pewter platter. Sir W. Scott. Pat (pht), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PATTED (-(5d); p. pr. & vb. n. Patting.] [Cf. G. patschen, Prov. G. patzen, to strike, tap.] To strike gently with the fingers or hand; to stroke lightly; to tap; as, to pat a dog.

Cay pats my shoulder, and you vanish quite. Popc.

Pat. n. 1. A light, quick blow or stroke with the fingers or land; a tap.

2. A small mass, as of butter, shaped by pats.

It looked like a tessellated work of pats of butter. Dickens Pat. a. [Cf. pat a light blow, D. te pas convenient, at, where pas is fr. F. passer to pass.] Exactly suitble; fit; convenient; timely. "Pat allusion." Barrow. Pat, adv. In a pat manner.

I foresaw then 't would come in pat hereafter.

Pat, adv. In a pat manner.

I forease then't would come in pat hereafter. Sterne.

| Patacoa (patak'a), n. [Sp.] The Spanish dollar;

- called also patacoon. [Obs.]

| Patache' (patash'), n. [F. & Sp. patachc, P. patacho.] (Naut.) A tender to a fleet, formerly used for conveying men, orders, or treasure. [Spain & Portugal.]

Pat'acoon' (pat'a-k\u00f6\u00f6\u00f6), n. [Sp.] See Pataca.

| Pata'gi-um (pata'ji-um), n. [pl. Patacia (-\u00e1).

[L., an edge or border.] I. (Anat.) In bats, an expansion of the integument uniting the fore limb with the body and extending between the elongated fingers to form the wing; in birds, the similar fold of integument uniting the fore limb with the body.

2. (Zoil.) One of a sir of small vesicular organs situated at the bases of the anterior wings of lepidopterous insects. Bes Ilius. of Butterrefly.

Pat'a-go'ni-an [Dat'a-go'ni-an], a. Of or pertaining to Patagonia. — n. A native of Patagonia.

Pat'a-mar (pat'a-mar), n. [From the native name.] (Naut.) A vessel resembling a grab, used in the coasting trade of Bombay and Ceylon. [Written also pattemar.]

Pataw'un'-ty (pat'a-y'n'-ty), n. [L. patavium's cf. F. patavium's [1]. The use of local or provincial words, as in the peculiar style or diction of Livy, the Roman historian; — so called from Patavium, now Padua, the place of Livy's nativity.

Pata (pata's), n. [OE-pacche; of uncertain origin, perh. for placche; cf. Prov. E. platch patch, LG. plakk,

plakke.] 1. A piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed or otherwise fixed upon a garment to repair or strengthen it, esp. upon an old garment to cover a holo.

Patches set upon a little breach.

Shak.

2. Hence: A small piece of anything used to repair a breach; as, a patch on a kettle, a roof, etc.

3. A small piece of black silk stuck on the face, or neck, to hide a defect, or to heighten beauty.

neck, to hide a defect, or to neighbor beauty.

Your black patchs you wear variously. Beau. 4 Fl.

4. (Gun.) A piece of greased cloth or leather used as wrupping for a rifle ball, to make it fit the bore.

5. Fig.: Anything regarded as a patch; a small piece of ground; a tract; a plot; as, scattered patches of trees

or growing corn.

Employed about this patch of ground. 6. (Mil.) A block on the muzzle of a gun. to do away

with the effect of dispart, in sighting.

7. A paltry fellow; a rogue; a minny; a fool. or Collog.] "Thou scurvy patch."

7. A patry renow is rogue, a many, sort Colloy.] "Thou scurvy patch." She

Patch tee, ice in overlapping pieces in the sea.— S

patch, a patch for covering a crack in a metallic vessel, a

steam boiler, consisting of soft material, as putty, ce

ered and held in place by a plate bolted or riveted fast

Patch (pach), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Patched (pacht); p. pr. & vb. n. Patching.] 1. To mend by sewing on a piece or pieces of cloth, leather, or the like; as, to patch

To mend with pieces; to repair with pieces fastened on; to repair clumsily; as, to patch the roof of a house.
 To adorn, as the face, with a patch or patches.

Ladies who patched both sides of their faces. Spectator.

4. To make of pieces or patches; to repair as with patches; to arrange in a hasty or clumsy mannor; generally with up; as, to patch up a truce. "If you'll patch a quarrel." Shak.

patch a quarrel. Shak.

Patch'er (-\(\delta\)r), n. One who patches or botches. Forc.

Patch'er-y (-\(\delta\)), n. Botchery; covering of defects; bungling; hypocrisy. [R.]

Patch'ing-ly, ade. Knavishly; deceitfully. [Obs.]

Pa-tohou'll \(\text{(pa-choo'll)}, n. \(\text{[Cf. F. patchou'lr]}, \text{Patchou'lr]}\) prob. of East Indian origin. [I. (Bat.)

A mintlike plant (Pagostemon Patchouti) of the East Indies, yielding an essential oil from which a highly valued prefume is made. orfume is made.

The perfume made from this plant.

Patchouly camphor (Chem.), a substance homologous with and resembling borneol, found in patchouly oil.

with and resembling borneol, found in patchouly oil.

Patch/work' (pkch/wfik'), n. Work composed of pieces sewed together, esp. pieces of various colors and figures; hence, anything put together of incongruous or ill-adapted parts; something irregularly or clumsily composed; a thing patched up. Swift.

Patch/y (*y), a. Full of, or covered with, patches; abounding in patches.

| Patch/y (*pk'nk'), n. [F. pātc.] 1. A pie. See Patty.
2. (Fort.) A kind of platform with a parapet, usually of an oval form, and generally creeted in marshy grounds to cover a gate of a fortified place. [R.]

Patc (pkt), n. [Cf. LG. & Prov. G. putlkopf, patckopf, scabby head; patt, putz, scab + kopf head.] 1. The head of a person; the top, or crown, of the head. [Now generally used in contempt or ridicule.]

His mischief shall return upon he own head, and his violent.

His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate.

Fat paunches have lean pates.

Shak.

Fat paunches have lean pates. Shak.

2. The skin of a calf's head.

Pat'ed (pāt'ēd), a. Having a pate; — used only in composition; as, long-pated; shallow-pated.

Pateo' (pātē'), n. See PATTES.

Pat'e-fac'tion (pāt'ē-fāk'shīn), n. [L. patefactio, fr. patefacere to open; patere to lie open + facere to make.] The act of opening, disclosing, or manifosting open declaration.

|| Pat'e-fa (pāt'ē-fā), n. [Hind. patefā.] A large flatures untermed trading boot neguliar to the river flavues:—

bottomed trading boat peculiar to the river Ganges; -

bottomed trading boat peculiar to the river Ganges;—called also puteti.

| Pa-tell'12 (pà-tèll'à), n.; pl. Patell.# (-lē). [L., a small pan, the kneepan, dim. of putina, putena, a pan, dish.] 1. A small dish, pan, or vase.

2. (Anat.) The kneepan; the cap of the knee.

3. (Zoöl.) A genus of marine gastropods, including many species of limpets. The shell has the form of a flattened cone. The common European limpet (Patella vulgata) is largely used for food.

4. (Bot.) A kind of apothecium in lichens, which is orbicular, flat, and sessile, and has a special rim not a mart of the thallus.

part of the thallns.

tel'lar (-ler), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the

Pa-tellar (-16"), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the patella, or kneepan.
Pa-tell'iform (-1f-f0rm), a. [Patella+-form: cf. F. pattelliforme.] I. Having the form of a patella.
2. (Zoöl.) Resembling a limpet of the genus Patella.
|Pa-tell'u-la (-16-18), n.; pl. PATELIALIA (Zoöl.) A cuplike sucker on the feet of certain insects.
Paten (păt'su), n. [LL. patina, patena, fr. L. patina, patena, a pan; cf. L. patere to be open, E. patent, and Gr. maram a kind of fiat dish: cf. F. patène. Cf. PATINA.] 1. A plate. [Obs.]
2. (Eccl.) The plate on which the consecrated bread is placed in the Eucharist, or on which the host is placed during the Mass. It is usually small, and so formed as to fit the chalice, or cup, as a cover.
[Written also patin, patine.]
|Pat'en (pāt'ē-nā; it. pā-tā'nā), n. [LL.] (Eccl.)
A paten.

paten.
| Pa-te'na (på-të'nå), n. [Cf. Pg. patena a paten.] A rassy expanse in the hill region of Ceylon.
| Pa'ten-oy (pā'ten-sy or pāt'-), n. [See PATEMT.]
| The condition of being open, enlarged, or spread.
| 2. The state of being patent or evident.

Pat'ent (pat'ent or patent; 277), a. [L. palens entis, p. pr. of patere to be open: cf. F. patent. Cf. Fariom.] 1. (Offener pronounced pat'ent in this sense.) Open; expanded; evident; apparent; unconcealed; manifest; public; conspicuous. L. palens,

He had received instructions, both patent and secret. Motley.

116 had received instructions, both patent and secret. Moties.

2. Open to public perusal; — said of a document conferring some right or privilege; as, letters patent. See Letters patent, under 3d LETTEL.

3. Appropriated or protected by letters patent; secured by official authority to the exclusive possession, control, and disposal of some person or party; patented; as, a patent right; patent medicines.

as, a patent right; patent medicines.

Madder . . . in King Charles the First's time, was made a patent commodity.

4. (Bot.) Spreading; forming a nearly right angle with the stem or branch; as, a patent leaf.

Patent leather, a varnished or lacquered leather, used for boots and shoes, and in carriage and harness work.—Patent office, a government bureau for the examination of inventions and the granting of patents.—Patent right. (a) The exclusive right to an invention, and the control of its manufacture. (b) (Law) The right, granted by the sovereign, of exclusive control of some business of manufacture, or of the sale of certain articles, or of certain offices or prerogatives.—Patent rolls, the registers, or records, of patents.

Patent v. [Cf. F. patente. See Patent a. 1. A.

records, of patents.

Patent, n. [Cf. F. patente. See Patent, a.] 1. A letter patent, or letters patent; an official document, issued by a sovereign power, conferring a right or privilege on some person or party. Specifically: (a) A writing securing to an inventor, for a term of years, the exclusive right to his invention. (b) A document making a grant and conveyance of public lands.

Four other gentlemen of quality remained mentioned in that patent.

Fuller.

The In the United States, by the act of 1870, patents for inventions are issued for seventeen years, without the privilege of renewal except by act of Congress.

2. The right or privilege conferred by such a document; hence, figuratively, a right, privilege, or license of the nature of a patent.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her patent to oftend.

oftend.

Pat'ent, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Patented; p. pr. & vb. n. Patenting.] To grant by patent; to make the subject of a patent; to secure or protect by patent; as, to patent an invention; to patent public lands.

Pat'ent-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Suitable to be patented; capable of being patented.

Pat'ent-be ('pht'en-te' or p\(\bar{u}\)' ten-t\(\bar{v}\)'), n. One to whom a grant is made, or a privilege secured, by patent. Bucon.

Pat'ent-ham'mered (p\(\bar{u}\)' ten-t\(\bar{u}\)' on pu'tent-y.

a. (Stone Cutting) Having a surface dressed by cutting with a hammer the head of which consists of broad thin chisels clamped together.

chisels clamped together.

Pa'tont-ly (pa'tent-ly; see Patent, a., 1), adv. Open-

chiseis clamped together.

Pa'tont-ly (pā'tent-lŷ; see Patent, a., 1), adv. Openly; evidently.

|| Pat'e-ra (pāt'ō-rā), n.; pl. Patenæ (-iū). [L., fr. paterc to lie open.] 1. A saucerlike vessel of earthenware or metal, used by the Greeks and Romans in libations and sacrifices.

2. (Arch.) A circular ornament, resembling a dish, often worked in relief on friezes, and the like.

Pat'e-re'ro (pāt'ē-rē'rē), n. See Pinerre.

|| Pa'te-rā-mil'i-as (pā'tēr-la-mil'I-ās), n.; pl. Patersamilas (pā'tērēz.) [L., fr. pater father + familias, gen. of familia family.] (Rom. Law) The head of a family; in a large sense, the proprietor of an estate; one who is his own master.

Pater'nal (pā-tō'ral), a. [L. paternus, fr. pater a father; cf. f. paterncl. See Father.] 1. Of or pertaining to a father; fatherly; showing the disposition of a father; guiding or instructing as a father; as, paternal care. "Under paternal rule." Millon.

2. Received or derived from a father; hereditary; as, a paternal estate.

a paternal estate. Their small paternal field of corn.

Paternal government Polit. Science), the assumption by the governing power of a quasi-fatherly relation to the people, involving strict and intimate supervision of their business and social concerns, upon the theory that they are incapable of managing their own affairs.

are incapable of managing their own affairs.

Pa-ter/nal-ism (-t/2m), n. (Polit. Science) The theory or practice of paternal government. See Paternal government, under Patensal.

Pa-ter/nal-ty, adv. In a paternal manner.

Pa-ter/ni-ty (-ni-ty), n. [L. paternites: cf. F. paternite, See Paternal.] 1. The relation of a father to his children; fathership; fathershood; family headship; as the divine paternite. as, the divine paternity.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than paternity and eldership. Sir W. Raleigh.

2. Derivation or descent from a father; male parentage; as, the paternity of a child.
3. Origin; authorship.
The paternity of these novels was...disputed. Sir W. Scott

Pa'ter-nes'ter (pā'tēr-nös'tēr), n. [L., Our Father.]

1. The Lord's prayer, so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

2. (Arch.) A beadlike ornament in moldings.

3. (Angling) A line with a row of hooks and beadshaped sinkers.

Paternoster pump, Paternoster wheel, a chain pump; a noria. — Paternoster while, the space of time required for repeating a paternoster. Udall.

Path (path), n.; pl. Paths (pathz). [AS. pπδ, pπδ; akin to D. pπd, G. pfnd, of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. πάτος, Skr. patha, path. √21.] 1. A trodden way; a

footway. The dewy paths of meadows we will tread. Dryden. 2. A way, course, or track, in which anything moves or has moved; route; passage; an established way; as, the path of a meteor, of a caravan, of a storm, of a pesti-lence. Also used figuratively, of a course of life or action. All the paths of the Lord are mercy and truth. Ps. xxv. 10.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Path (path), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pathed (pathd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pathina.] To make a path in, or on (something), or for (some one). [R.] "Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways." Prayton.

Path, v. t. To walk or go. [R.] Shak.

Path's-mat'le (path'ε-mat'lk), a. [Gr. παθηματικός, fr. πάθημα a suffering, παθείν, to suffer.] Of, pertaining to, or designating, emotion or suffering. [R.] Chalmers.

Pathet'io (path'ε'lk), a. [L. patheticus, Gr. παθητικός, fr. παθείν, πάσχιν, to suffer: cf. F. pathetique. See Pathos.]

2. Affecting or moving the tender emotions, esp. pity or grief; full of pathos; as, a pathetic song or story. Macaulay.

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be pathetic.

No theory of the passions can teach a man to be pathetic

Pathetic muscle (Anat.), the superior oblique muscle of the eye.—Pathetic nerve (Anat.), the fourth cranial, or trochlear, nerve, which supplies the superior oblique, or pathetic, muscle of the eye.—The pathetic, a style or manner adapted to arouse the tender emotions.

Pa-thet'ic-al (-Y-kal), a. Pathetic. [R.] — Pa-thet'-c-al-ly, adv. — Pa-thet'-c-al-ness, n. Path'e-tism (path'e-tiz'm), n. [Ct. F. pathétisme.] ee Mesmensm. L. Sunderland.

See MESMERISM Path'find'er (path'find'er), n. One who discovers a ray or path; one who explores untraversed regions. The cow is the true pathfinder and pathmaker. J. Burroughs.

Path'lo (pāth'Tk), n. [L. pathicus, Gr. παθικός, passive, fr. παθεώ, πάσχεω, to suffer.] A male who submits to the crime against nature; a catamite. [R.] B. Jonson. Path'lo, a. [Gr. παθικός.] Passive; suffering. Path'loss (pāth'lōs), a. Having no beaten path or way; untrodden; impenetrable; as, pathless woods.

Through the heavens' wide, pathless way. Milton Path'mak'er (-māk'er), n. One who, or that which,

rate man of 1-max or 1, n. One who, or that which, makes a way or path.

Path'o-gene (path'ō-jēn), n. [See Pathogenic.]
(Biol.) One of a class of virulent microbrganisms or bacteria found in the tissues and fluids in infectious diseases, and supposed to be the cause of the disease; a pathogenic or with the cause of the disease; a

pathogenic organism; a pathogenic bacterium; — opposed to zymogene.

Path'o-gen'e-sis (-jĕn't-n's), n. (Med.) Pathogeny.

Path'o-genet'io (-jĕ-nĕt'Yk), a. (Med.) Pathogenie.

Path'o-gen'io (-jĕn'Yk), a. (Gr. πάθος disease + the root of γένος birth.] (Med. & Biol.) Of or pertaining to pathogeny; producing disease; as, a pathogenic organi

to pathogenic pacterium.

Pathogenic bacterium.

Pathogenic bacterium.

Pathogenic pacterium.

Pathogen y (pathòj'e-n'y), n. (Med.) (a) The generation, and method of development, of disease; as, the pathogeny of yellow fever is unsettled. (b) That branch of pathology which treats of the generation and development of disease.

ment of disease.

Pa-thog'no-mon'io (pa-thog'nō-mon'i'k), α. [Gr. παθογνωρονικός skilled in judging of diseases; πάθος a disease + γνωρονικός skilled: cf. F. pathognomonique. See Gnomic.] (Med.) Specially or decisively characteristic of a disease; indicating with certainty a disease; as, a pathognomonic symptom.

The repeather was the ref lens leaves to distance the pathognomonic symptom.

The true pathognomonic sign of love, jealousy. Arbuthnot,

The true pathogmomonic sign of love, jealousy. Arbuthnot. Pa-thog'no-my (pa-thog'no-my), n. [Gr. πάθος pasion + γωμπ a judgment, fr. γνώναι, γυγνώσκει, to know.] Εχρεσεκίου of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.
Path'o-log'io (path'δ-löj'fk), { a. [Gr. παθολογικός: Path'o-log'io-al (-löj'f-kal), b. C. F. pathologique.] Of or pertaining to pathology.—Path'o-log'io-al ly, adv. Pa-thol'o-gist (pa-thologyist), n. [Gl. F. pathologiste.] One skilled in pathology; an investigator in pathology; as, the pathologist of a hospital, whose duty it is to determine the causes of the diseases.
Pa-thol'o-gy (iy), n.; pl. Pathologies (-j'z). [Gr. πάθος a suffering, disease + logy; cf. F. puthologic.] (Med.) The science which treats of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, symptoms, etc.

(Med.) The science which treats of diseases, their nature, causes, progress, symptoms, etc.

The Pathology is general or special, according as it treats of disease or morbid processes in general, or of particular diseases; it is also subdivided into internal and external, or medical and surgical pathology. Its departments are nosology, artiology, morbid anatomy, symplomatology, and therapeutics, which treat respectively of the classification, causation, organic changes, symptoms, and cure of diseases.

Cellular pathology, a theory that gives prominence to the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased func-tions of the body. Virchow.

the vital action of cells in the healthy and unsersed contions of the body.

| Path'o-pa'is (păth'ō-pē'yà), n.; pl. -1.8 (-yāz).
| NL., from Gr. παθοποιία; πάθος passion + ποιεύ to make.] (Rhet.) A speech, or figure of speech, designed to move the passions.

Pa'thos (pā'thòs), n. [L., from Gr. πάθος a suffering, passion, fr. παθείν, πάσχειν, to suffer; cf. πόνος toil, L. pati to suffer, E. patient.] That quality or property of anything which touches the feelings or excites emotions and passions, esp., that which awakens tender emotions, such as pity, sorrow, and the like; contagious warmth of feeling, action, or expression; pathetic quality; as, the pathos of a picture, of a poem, or of a cry.

The combination of incident, and the pathos of catastrophe.

The combination of incident, and the pathos of catastrophe.

The combination of incident, and the pathos of catastrophe.

The combination of incident, and the pathos of catastrophe.

Path'way' (path'wa'), n. A footpath; a beaten track; any path or course. Also used figuratively. Shak. In the way of righteousness is life; and in the pathway thereof there is no death.

Prov. xii. 28.

We tread the pathway arm in arm. Sir W. Scott. Pat'i-ble (pat'i-b'l), a. [L. patibilis, fr. pati to suf-er.] Sufferable; tolerable; endurable. [Obs.] Bailey. fer.]

Pa-tib'u-la-ry (pā-tib'ū-lā-ry), a. [L. patibulum a gallows: cf. F. patibulaire.] Of or pertaining to the gallows, or to execution. [K.]
Pa-tib'u-la'ted, a. Hanged on a gallows. [R.]
Pa'tib-noe (pā'shens), n. [F. patience, fr. L. patientia. See Patient.] 1. The state or quality of being patient; the power of suffering with fortitude; uncomplaining endurance of evils or wrongs, as toil, pain, poverty, insult, oppression, calamity, etc.

Strengthened with all might, . . . unto all patience and long-suffering. (vi. i. 11.

I must have patience to endure the load. Shak.

1 must have patience to endure the load. Shak.
Who hath learned lowliness
From his Lord's crudle, patience from his cross. Keble.
2. The act or power of calmly or contentedly waiting for something due or hoped for; forbearance.
Have patience with me, and I will pay thee all. Matt. xviii. 29.
3. Constancy in labor or application; perseverance.

He learned with patience, and with meekness taught. Harte.

4. Bufferance; permission. [Obs.]
They stay upon your patience.

5. (Bot.) A kind of dock (Rumex Patientia), less comon in America than in Europe; monk's rhubarb.
6. (Card Playing) Solitaire.

6. (Card Playing) Solitaire.
Syn. - Patience, Resionation. Patience implies the quietness or self-possession of one's own spirit under sufferings, provocations, etc.; resignation implies subsistent the will of another. The Stoic may have patience, the Christian should have both patience and resignation.

Pa'ttent (p\(\vec{n}\)'shent), \(\alpha\). [F., fr. L. \(\text{patiens}\), \(\text{centis}\), p. pr. of \(\text{pati}\) to suffer. Gf. \(\text{PATHOS}\), \(\text{PASSION.}\)] 1. Having the quality of enduring; \(\text{physical}\) physically able to suffer or bear. \(\text{Patient}\) of severest toil and hardship. \(\text{Ep. Fett.}\)

2. Undergoing pains, trials, or the like, without murnuring or fretfulness; bearing up with equanimity against trouble; long-suffering.

3. Constant in pursuit or exertion; persevering; calmly diligent; as, patient endeavor.

Whatever I have done is due to patient thought. Sir I. Newton.

4. Expectant with calmness, or without discontent; not hasty; not overeager; composed.

Not patient to expect the turns of fate.

5. Forbearing; long-suffering.

Be patient toward all men. Pa'tient, n. 1. One who, or that which, is passively fleeted; a passive recipient.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate that it often involves the agent and the patient.

2. A person under medical or surgical treatment;—correlative to physician or nurse.

Like a physician, . . . seeing his patient in a pestilent fever.

Sir P. Nalney.

In patient, a patient who receives lodging and food, as well as treatment, in a hospital or an infirmary.—Out pa-tient, one who receives advice and medicine, or treatment,

well as treatment, in a hospital or an infirmary.—Out patient, one who receives advice and medicine, or treatment, from an infirmary.

Pa'tient, v. t. To compose; to calm. [Obs.] "Patient yourself, madam."

Shak.

Pat'in (p\(\text{nd} \)' \) \ Pat'ine, n. A plate. See Paten.

"Inlaid with patines of bright gold."

Nath.

Pat'in (p\(\text{nd} \)' \) \ Pat'ine, n. [It., fr. L. patina a dish, a pan, a kind of cake. Cf. Paten.] 1. A dish or plate of metal or earthenware; a patella.

2. (Fine Arts) The color or incrustation which aga gives to works of art; especially, the green rust which (Pa'ti-o (p\(\text{id} \)' \) \ (\text{Nonzes}, coins, and medals. Fairhold.

[Pa'ti-o (p\(\text{id} \)' \) \ (\text{Nonzes}, coins, and medals. Fairhold and or floor where ore, sait, mercurey setc, are trampled by horses, to

where ore, salt, mercury, etc., are trampled by horses, to effect intermixture and amalgamation.

The patio process is used to reduce silver ores by malgamation.

anaigamation. Barrote. Pat'ly (pkt'ly), adv. Fitly; seasonably. Barrote. Pat'ness, n. Fitness or appropriateness; striking suitableness; convenience. The description with equal patness may suit both. Barrow.

The description with equal pathess may suit both. Harron.

Pa'tols' (pâ'twis'), n. [F.] A dialect peculiar to the
illiterate classes; a provincial form of speech.

The jargon and patois of several provinces. Sir T. Browne.

Pa-tonce' (pâ-tŏns'), a. [Cf. F. patte d'once paw of
an ounce.] (Her.) Having the arms growing broader
and floriated toward the end;—said of a cross. See

and floriated toward the end;—said of a cross. See Plust, 9 of Choss.

Pa'rti-al (pā'trī-al), a. [L. patria fatherland, country, fr. pater father.] (Lat. Gram.) Derived from the name of a country, and designating an inhabitant of the country; gentile;—said of a noun.—n. A patrial noun. Thus Romans, an Roman, and Troas, a woman of Troy, are patrial nouns, or patrials.

Pa'rti-arch ('sk'), n. [F. patriarche, L. patriarche, Gr. πατριάρχης, fr. πατριά lineage, especially on the father's side, race; πατήρ father + αρχός a leader, chief, αρχευ to lead, rule. See Fatries, Anculat.] 1. The father and ruler of a family; one who governs his family or descendants by paternal right;— usually applied to heads of familles in ancient history, especially in Biblical and Jewish history to those who lived before the time of Mosea.

2. (R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.) A dignitary superior to the order of archbishops; as, the patriarch of Constantinople, of Alexandria, or of Antioch.

3. A venerable old man; an elder. Also used figuratively.

The patriarch hosry, the sage of his kith and the hamlet.

Longicilem.

The monarch oak, the patriarch of trees. Pa/tri-ar'ohal (-är'kal), a. [Cf. F. patriarcal.] 1. Of or pertaining to a patriarch or to patriarchal; possessed by, or subject to, patriarchs; as, patriarchal authority or jurisdiction; a patriarchal see; a patriarchal church. 2. Characteristic of a patriarch; venerable.

About whose partraceds knee

About whose partraceds knee

Late the little children clung.

3. (Ethnol.) Having an organization of society and government in which the head of the family exercises authority over all its generations.

Partraced and the second seco

authority over all its generations.

Patriarchal cross (Her.), a cross, the shaft of which is intersected by two transverse beams, the upper one being the smaller. See Hitat. (2) of Choss.—Patriarchal dispensation, the divine dispensation under which the patriarchal lived before the law given by Moses.

ved before the law given by Moses.

Pa'tri.ar'chate (pi'tri.iir'kht), n. [Cf. F. patriarcat.]

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

Jer. Taylor.

1. The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

2. The residence of an ecclesiastical patriarch.

3. (Ethnol.) A patriarchal form of government or society. See Parriarchand. (a. 3.)

Pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'tri-ārk-dūm), n. The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchale. [E.]

Pa'tri-arch-dom (pā'tri-ārk-dūm), n. The office or jurisdiction of a patriarch. [E.]

Pa'tri-arch-sim (-ārk-tz'm), n. Government by a patriarch, or the head of a family.

Pa'tri-arch-sim, n. A patriarchate.

Pa'tri-arch-sim, n. A patriarchate.

Pa'tri-arch-sir, n. A patriarchate.

Burisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchism.

Pa-tri-dom (pā-tri-sirkan), a. [L. patricius, fr. patres fathers or senators, pl. of pater: cf. F. patricien. Bee Patranal.] 1. (Rom. Antig.) Of or pertaining to the Roman patres (fathers) or senators, or patricians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or appropriate to, a person of high birth; noble; not plebeian.

Born in the patrician file of society. Sir W. Scott.

Born in the patrician file of society. Sir W. Scott His horse's hoofs wet with patrician blood. Addison.

Pa-tr/clan, n. [L. patricius: cf. F. patricien.]
1. (Rom. Antiq.) Originally, a member of any of the families constituting the populus Romanus, or body of Roman citizens, before the development of the pebelan order; later, one who, by right of birth or by special privilege conferred, belonged to the nobility.

A person of high birth; a nobleman.
 One familiar with the works of the Christian Falers; one versed in patristic lore. [R.] Coleridge.
 Patrician-ism (-1z'm), n. The rank or character of

patricians.

Pa-tri'd-ate (pa-trish'i-at), n. The patrician class; the aristocracy; also, the office of patriarch. Milman.

Pat'ri-ci'dal (pat'ri-si'dal), a. Of or pertaining to patricide; parricidal.

Pat'ri-dde (pat'ri-sid), n. [L. pater father + caedere to kill. Cf. Parricide]. 1. The murderer of his father.

2. The crime of one who murders his father. Same as Parricips.

2. The crime of one who mutuers his factor.

2. Pat/Ti-mo'ni-al (-mö/ni-al), a. [L. patrimonialis: cf. F. patrimonial.] Of or pertaining to a patrimony; inherited from ancestors; as, a patrimonial estate.

Pat/Ti-mo'ni-al-ly, adv. By inheritance.

Pat/Ti-mo'ny (pkf/Ti-mō-ny), n.; pl. Patrimonius (-niz). [L. patrimonium, fr. pater father: cf. F. patrimonine. See Patrenal.] 1. A right or estate inherited from one's father; or, in a larger sense, from any ancestor. "Reave the orphan of his patrimony." Shake.

2. Formerly, a church estate or endowment. Shipke.

3. Patrioto (pkf/ti-os-ni) (pk

Such tears as patriots shed for dying laws.

Pa'tri-ot, a. Becoming to a patriot; patriotic.
Pa'tri-ot, a. Becoming to a patriot; patriotic.
Pa'tri-ot/10 (-δt/ft; 271), a. [Cf. F. patriotique, Gr. warpιωτικός belonging to a fellow-countryman.] Inspired by patriotism; actuated by love of one's country; zeal-ously and unselfishly devoted to the service of one's country; as, a patriotic statesman, vigilance.
Pa'tri-ot'io-al ('-t-ku'), a. Patriotic; that pertains to a patriot. — Pa'tri-ot'io-al-ly, udr.
Pa'tri-ot-ism (pā'tri-ōt-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. patriotisme.]
Love of country; devotion to the welfare of one's country; the virtues and actions of a patriot; the passion which inspires one to serve one's country.

Pa'tri-pas'sian (pā'tri-pāsh'an; 271), n. [Li. Patripassiani, pl.; L. pater father + pati, passus, to suffer: cf. F. patripassians.] [Ecl. Hist.) One of a body of believers in the early church who denied the independent preexistent personality of Christ, and who, accordingly, held that the Father suffered in the Son; a monarchian. — Pa'tri-pas'sian ism (-tz'm), n.
Pa'tri-to'stri-tyl-n. One versed in patristics.

ingly, held that the Father suffered in the Son; a monarchian. — Pa'tri-pa'sian-ism (-Iz'm), n.

Pa'trist (pā'trist), n. One versed in patristics.

Pa-tris'tio (pa-tris'tix), | a. [F. patristique. See PaPa-tris'tio-al (-tl-kal), | TERNAL.] Of or pertaining
to the Fathers of the Christian church.

The voluminous editor of Jerome and of tons of patristic the

Pa-tris'tics (-tYks), n. That department of historical theology which treats of the lives and doctrines of the Fathers of the church.

Fathers of the church.

Pa'tri-zate (pā'tri-zāt), v. i. [L. patrissare, patrisare; cf. Gr. πατριάςω.] To imitate one's father. [R.]

Pa-troc'i-nate (pā-trōs'I-nāt), v. t. [L. patrocinatus, p. p. of patrocinari to patronize, fr. patronus patron.]

Po support; to patronize. [Obs.] Urquhart.

Pa-troc'i-na'ton (-nā'shūn), n. The act of patrocinating or patronizing. [Obs.] "Patrocinations of treason."

Bp. Hall.

Pa-troc'i-ny (pa-tros'I-ny), n. [L. patrocinium.] [Ob.] See Patrociantins.

Pa-trol' (pà-trōl'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Patrocized (-trōld'); p. pr. & vb. n. Patrocing.] [F. patrouiller, O. & Prov. F. patrouiller to paddle, paw about, patrol, fr. patte a paw; cf. D. poot paw, G. pfote, and E. pat, v.] To go the rounds along a chain of sentinels; to traverse a police district or beat.

Pa-trol (pa-trol), v. l. To go the rounds of, as a sentry, guard, or policeman; as, to patrol a frontier; to

patrol a heat.

Patrol', n. [F. patrouille, OF. patrouille. See Patrol., n. [F. patrouille, OF. patrouille. See Patrol., n. [J. (Mil.) (n) A going of the rounds along the chain of sentinels and between the posts, by a guard, usually consisting of three or four men, to insure greater security from attacks on the outposts. (b) A movement, by a small body of troops beyond the line of outposts, to explore the country and gain intelligence of the seneny's whereabouts. (c) The guard or men who go the rounds for observation; a detachment whose duty it is to patrol.

2. Any perambulation of a particular line or district to guard it; also, the men thus guarding; as, a customs patrol; a fire patrol.

In France there is an army of patrols to secure her facel reserved.

In France there is an army of patrols to secure her fiscal regulations.

A. Hamilton.

In France there is an army of patrols to secure her fiscal regulations.

Pa-trole' (på-tröl', n. & r. See Patrol, n. & r.

Pa-trol'man (på-tröl'man), n.; pl. Patrol, n. & r.

Pa-trol man (på-tröl'man), n.; pl. Patrolmen (-men).

One who patrols; a watchman; especially, a policeman who patrols a particular precinct of a town or city.

Pa'tron (pā'trūn; 277), n. [F., fr. L. patronus, fr. pa-ter a father. See Paternal, and cf. Patroon, Padrone, Patrern.] 1. One who protects, supports, or countenances; a defender. "Patron of my life and liberty. Shak. "The patron of true holiness." Spenser.

2. (Rom. Antiq.) (a) A master who had freed his alave, but still retained some paternal rights over him. (b) A man of distinction under whose protection another person placed himself. (c) An advocate or pleader.

placed himself. (c) An advocate or pleader.

Let him who works the client wrong Beware the patron's ire. One who encourages or helps a person, a cause, or a

One who encourages or neips a person, a cause, or a work; a furtherer; a paromoter; as, a partron of art.
 (Eccl. Law) One who has the gift and disposition of a benefice. [Eng.]
 A guardian saint; — called also patron saint.
 (Naut.) See Padrone, 2.

6. (Naul.) See Padrons, 2.

Patrons of Husbandry, the grangers. See Granger, 2.

Pa'tron, v. l. To be a patron of; to patronize; to favor. [Obs.]

Pa'tron, a. Doing the duty of a patron; giving aid or protection; tutelary.

Patron saint (R. C. Ch.), a saint regarded as the peculiar protector of a country, community, church, profession, etc., or of an individual.

etc., or of an individual.

Pat'ron-age (p\text{Mt'Rin-\text{\frac{1}{3}}}; 277), n. [F. patronage.

Ct. LL. patronaticum, and L. patronatus.] 1. Special
countenance or support; favor, encouragement, or aid,
afforded to a person or a work; as, the patronage of letters; patronage given to an author.

2. Business custom. [Commercial Cant]

3. Guardianship, as of a saint; tutchary care. Addison.

4. The right of nomination to political office; also, the
offices, contracts, honors, etc., which a public officer may
bestow by favor.

by favor.

bestow by favor.

5. (Eng. Law) The right of presentation to church or ecclesisatical benefice; advowson. Blackstone.

Patron.age, v. t. To act as a patron of; to mainain; to defend. [Obs.]

Patron.al (-al), a. [L. patronalis: cf. F. patronal.]

Patron, protecting; favoring. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Patron.ate (-āt), n. [L. patronalus.] The right of duty of a patron; patronage. [R.] Westm. Rev.

Pa'tron-ass (pā'trūn-ēs), n. [Cf. F. patronnesse.] A female patron or helper.

Spenser.

female patron or helper.

Night, best patroness of grief.

Pat'ron-i-za'tion (pāt'rūn-i-zā'shūn), n. The act of patronizing; patronage; support. [E.]
Pat'ron-ize (pāt'rūn-iz; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p.
Patronizzn (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Patronizzn (-izlng).]
1. To act as patron toward; to support; to countenance; to favor; to aid.
This idea has been patronized by two States only. A. Hamilton.
2. To tade with surfermelling to the patron.

This idea has been patronized by two States only. A. Hamilton.

2. To trade with customarily; to frequent as a customer. [Commercial Cant]

3. To assume the air of a patron, or of a superior and protector, toward; — used in an unfavorable sense; as, to patronize one's equals.

Patron-Izing (-i'zīng), a. Showing condescending favor; assuming the manner or airs of a superior toward another. — Patron-Izing (-i'zīng), a. Destitute of a patron.

Patron-less (pātrīn-lēs), a. Destitute of a patron.

Patro-nom'a-tol'o-gy (pātrā-nōm'a-tōl'ō-jy), n. [Gr. marip, marpó, a father + E. commatology.] That branch of knowledge which deals with personal names and their origin; the study of patronymics.

Patro-nym'io-inm'Tk), a. [L. patronymicus, Gr. marpowuμκός; marip father + δυομα name: cf. F. patronymique.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors; as, a patronymic denomination.

mique.] Derived from ancestors, as a name; expressing the name of ancestors; as, a patronymic denomination.

Patro-nymic, n. [Gr. πατρωνυμικόν.] A modification of the father's name borne by the son; a name derived from that of a parent or ancestor; as, Pelides, the son of Peleus; Johnson the son of John; Macdondel, the son of Donald; Paulowitz, the son of Paul; also, the surpress of a family other facilities of Paul; also,

the son of Donald; Paulowitz, the son of Paul; alse the surname of a family; the family name. M. A. Love Pat'ro-nym'io-al (-1-kal), a. Same as PATRONYMIC. Pa-troon' (pà-trōon'), n. [D. patroon a patron, a protector. See PATRON.]
One of the proprietors of certain tracts of land with manorial privileges and right of entail, under the old Dutch governments of New York and New Jersey.

Pa-troon'ship, n. The office of a

patron.

| Pat'té' (pá'tà'), } a. [F. patté, fem.

Pat-tee' (pat-tè'), } pattée, fr. patte
paw, foot. Cf. Patten.] (Her.) Narrow at the inner,

and very broad at the outer, end, or having its arms of that shape; — said of a cross. See **Ilust. (8) of Cross. [Written also pute, pute.]

Pat'te-mar (pat'tš-mkr), n. See PATAMAR.

Pat'ten (pat'tšn), n. [F. patin a high-heeled shoe, fr. patie paw, foot. Cf. PANTON, PATTÉ.] 1. A clog or sole of wood, usually supported by an iron ring, worn to raise the feet from the wet or the mud.

The patten now supports each frugal dame. A stilt. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell. t'tened (-tend), a. Wearing patters. "Some pat-

Pat'tened (t-fend), a. Wearing pattens. "Some pat-tened girl."

Pat'ter (păt'têr), v. i. [imp. & p. p. PATTERED (t-fed); p. pr. & vb. n. PATTERING.] [Freq. of pat to strike gently.] 1. To strike with a quick succession of alight, sharp sounds; as, pattering rain or hail; pattering feet.

The stealing shower is scarce to patter heard. Thomson. 2. To mutter; to mumble; as, to patter with the lips. Tyndalc. [In this sense, and in the following, perh. from

3. To talk glibly; to chatter; to harangue. [Collog.] I've gone out and pattered to get money. Mayhew.

Patter, v. t. 1. To spatter; to sprinkle. [R.] "And patter the water about the boat." J. R. Drake.

2. [See Patter, v. i., 2.] To mutter, as prayers. [The hooded clouds] patter their doleful prayers. Longiellow.

To patter flash, to talk in thieves' cant. [Slana]

To patter fash, to talk in thieves' cant. [Slang]

Pat'ter, n. 1. A quick succession of alight sounds; as, the patter of rain; the patter of little feet.

2. Glib and rapid speech; a voluble harangue.

3. The cant of a class; patois; as, thieves' patter; gypsics' patter.

Pat'ter-er (-\(\frac{e}{c}\right), n.\) One who patters, or talks glibly; specifically, a street peddler. [Cant, Eng.]

Pat'tern (-\(\frac{e}{c}\right), n.\) [OE. patron, F. patron, a patron, also, a pattern. See Patron.] 1. Anything proposed for imitation; an archetype; an exemplar; that which is to be, or is worthy to be, copied or imitated; as, a pattern of a machine.

I will be the pattern of all patience.

Shak.

2. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole:

2. A part showing the figure or quality of the whole; specimen; a sample; an example; an instance.

He compares the pattern with the whole piece.

3. Stuff sufficient for a garment; as, a dress pattern.
4. Figure or style of decoration; design; as, wa paper of a beautiful pattern.
5. Something made after a model; a copy. Shail

The patterns of things in the heavens. Heb. ix. 23.

6. Anything cut or formed to serve as a guide to cut-

Anything cut or formed to serve as a gime to cutting or forming objects; as, a dressmaker's pattern.
 (Founding) A full-sized model around which a mold of sand is made, to receive the melted metal. It is usually made of wood and in several parts, so as to be removed from the mold without injuring it.

from the mold without injuring it.

Pattern box, chain, or cylinder (Figure Weaving), devices, in a loom, for presenting several shuttles to the picker in the proper succession for forming the figure.

Pattern card. (a) A set of samples on a card. (b) (Weaving) One of the perforated cards in a Jacquard apparatus.

Pattern reader, one who arranges textile patterns.

Pattern wheel (Horology), a count-wheel.

Pat'tern, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PATTERNED (-ternd); p. pr. & vb. n. PATTERNING.] 1. To make or design (anything) by, from, or after, something that serves as a pattern; to copy; to model; to imitate.

Millon.

[A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Para-

[A temple] patterned from that which Adam reared in Para-dise. Sir T. Herbert.

2. To serve as an example for; also, to parallel.

2. To serve as an example for; also, to parallel.

To pattern after, to imitate: to follow.

Pat'ty (-ty), n.; pl. Patties (-tiz). [F. pûté. See
Pat'ty-pan' (-pūn'), n. I. A pan for baking patties.

2. A patty. [Ubs.]

Pat'u-lous (pāt'ū-lūs), a. [L. patulus, fr. patere to be open, extend.] Open; expanded; slightly spreading; having the parts loose or dispersed; as, a patulous calyx; a patulous cluster of flowers.

The even are large and patulous. Sir J. Hill.

ming the parts tokes or dispersed; as, a patutous clays; a patutous cluster of flowers.

The eyes are large and patulous. Sir J. Hill.

Pau-cil'o-quent (pa-sil'ō-kwent), a. Uttering few words; brief in speech. [R.]

Pau-cil'o-quy (-kw'), n. [L. pauciloquium: paucus little + loqui to speak.] Brevity in speech. [R.]

Pau-cil'o-quy (-kw'), n. [L. pauciloquium: paucus little + loqui to speak.] Brevity in speech. [R.]

Pau-cil'o-quy (-kw'), n. [L. pauciloquium: paucus few + E. spiral.] (Zoil.) Having few spirals, or whorls; as, a paucispiral operculum or shell.

Pau-cil y (pa'si-ty), n. [L. paucilas, fr. paucus few, little: cf. F. paucile. See Few.] 1. Fewness; smallness of number; scarcity.

Hooker.

Revelation denies it by the stern reserve, the paucity, and the incompleteness, of its communications. L. Taylor.

2. Smallness of quantity; exiguity; insufficiency; as, paucity of blood.

Pau-gie (pa'gy), n.; pl. Paugies (-giz). [Corrupted Pau'gy] from Amer. Indian misheuppanog. See Scur.] (Zoil.) The scup. See Ponov, and Scur.

Pau-hau'gen (pa-ha'gen), n. [North Amer. Indian.]

Pau-hau'gen (pa-ha'gen), n. [North Amer. Indian.] Zoöl.) The menhaden; — called also poghaden. Paul (pal), n. See PAWL. Paul, n. An Italian silver coin. See PAOLO.

Paul. n. An Italian silver coin. See Paolo.
Paul'dron (-drun), n. [See Powldnon.] (Mil. Antiq.)
A piece of armor covering the shoulder at the junction
of the body piece and arm piece.
Paul!-an (pa/l'-an), n. (Eccl. Hist.) A follower of
Pau'li-an-ist (-ist.) Paul of Samosata, a bishop of
Antioch in the third century, who was deposed for denying the divinity of Christ.
Pau-ll'cian (pa-l'Ish'an), n. [Etymol. uncertain.]
(Eccl. Hist.) One of a sect of Christian dualists originating in Armenia in the seventh century. They rejected
the Old Testament and a part of the New.

Pau'lin (pg'lin), n. (Naut.) See TARPAULIM. Pau'line (pg'lin), a. [L. Paudinus, fr. Paudus Paul.] Of or pertaining to the apostic Paul, or his writings; re-sembling, or conforming to, the writings of Paul; as, the Pauline epistles; Pauline doctrine.

My religion had always been Pauline. J. H. Neuman Paul'ist (pal'ist), n. (R. C. Ch.) A member of The Institute of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Aposte, founded in 1858 by the Rev. I. T. Hecker of New York. The majority of the members were formerly Protestante

"Paul-tow'ni-a (pa-lō'ny-à), n. [NL. So named from the Russian princess Anna Paulovna.] (Bot.) A genus of trees of the order Scrophulariacese, consisting of one species, Paulownia imperiatis.

The tree is native to Japan, and has immense heart-shaped leaves, and large purplish flowers in panicles. The capsules contain many little winged seeds, which are beautiful microscopic objects. The tree is hardy in America as far north as Connecticut.

Paum (pain), v. t. & t. [See Palm to cheat.] To pain off by fraud; to cheat at cards. [Obs.] Swift Paunce (pains), n. [See Pansv.] (Bot.) The pansy "The pretty paunce." Spenser

Taunos (pans), n. [88 FASS.] (Bot.) In e pansy.
The pretty paunce.

Paunch (panch or panch; 277), n. [OF. panche, pance, F. panse, L. pantex, panticis.]

L. (Anat.) The belly and its contents; the abdomen; also, the first stomach, or rumen, of ruminants. See Rumen.

2. (Naut.) A paunch mat;—called also panch.

3. The thickened rim of a bell, struck by the clapper.

Paunch mat (Naut.), a thick mat made of strands of rope, used to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

rope, used to prevent the yard or rigging from chafing.

Paunch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paunched (paucht or paucht); p. pr. & vb. n. Paunching.] 1. To pierce or rip the belly of; to eviscerate; to disembowel.

Shak.

2. To stuff with food. [Obs.] | Call.

Paunch'y (-y), a. Pot-bellied. [R.] | Dickens.

Paune (pau), n. A kind of bread. See Pon.

Pauper (pap'pr), n. [L. See Pon.] A poor person; especially, one dependent on private or public charity. Also used adjectively; as, pauper immigrants, pauper labor.

Pau'per-ism (-Yz'm), n. [Cf. F. paupérisme.] The state of being a pauper; the state of indigent persons requiring support from the community.

Whately.

Syn. - Poverty; indigence; penury; want; need destitution. See Poverty.

Pau'per-1.za'tion (-1-zz'shidn), n. The act or process of reducing to pauperism.

C. Kingsley.

Pau'per-1.ze (pa'pēr-1z), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PaurenIZBO (-1d); p. pr. & vb. n. Paurenizmo (-1'Zing).] To reduce to pauperism; as, to pauperize the peasantry.

||Pau-rop'o-da (pa-rop'ô-da), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. wadpor small + -poda.] (Zool.) An order of small myriapods having only nine pairs of legs and destitute of trachese.

Pause (paz), n. [F., fr. L. pausa. See Posk.] 1. A temporary stop or rest; an intermission of action; luterruption; suspension; cessation.

2. Temporary inaction or waiting; hesitation; suspense; doubt.

I stand in pause where I shall first begin. Shak.

3. In speaking or reading aloud, a brief arrest or suspension of voice, to indicate the limits and relations of sentences and their

4. In writing and printing, a mark indicating the place and nature of an arrost of voice in reading; a punctuation point; as, teach the pupil to mind the pauses.
5. A break or paragraph in writing.

larged. He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and pauses which men educated in the schools observe.

Lockr.

Pauropoda

6. (Mus.) A hold. See 4th Hold, 7.

Syn. - Stop; cessation; suspension.

PAUSE, v. i. [imp. & p. p. PAUSED (pazd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pausing.] [Cf. F. pauser, L. pausare. See PAUSE, n., Posz.] 1. To make a short stop; to cease for a time; to intermit speaking or acting; to stop; to wait; to rest. "Tarry, pause a day or two." Shak.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused. Milton.

2. To be intermitted; to cease; as, the music pauses.
3. To hesitate; to hold back; to delay.

Why doth the Jew pause? Take thy forfeiture. Shak. 4. To stop in order to consider; hence, to consider; to reflect. [R.] "Take time to pouse." Shak.

To pause upon, to deliberate concerning. Syn. - To intermit; stop; stay; wait; delay; tarry; hesitate; demur.

Pause, v. t. To cause to stop or rest; - used reflex-

Pause, v. t. To cause to stop or rest; — used reflex-vely. [R.]

Paus'er (paz'er), n. One who pauses.

Shak.

Paus'ing-ly, adv. With pauses; haltingly.

Shak.

Paus'ar (paks'I), n. [From the native name: cf. Sp.

muji.] (Zool.) A curassow (Ourax pauzi), which, in

outh America, is often domesticated.

Pav'are (pav'aj; 48), n. [Ct. F. pavage.] Bee Pa
lage. [R.]

YIAG. [R.]

Pav'an (pav'an or pa-van'), n. [F. pavane: cf. It. & Sp. pavana, and Sp. pavon, pavo, a peacock, L. pavo.] A stately and formal Spanish dance for which full state costume is worn;—so called from the resemblance of its movements to those of the peacock. [Written also pavane, paven, pavian, and pavin.]

[Pa've' (pa'va'), n. [F., from paver to pave. See Pava.] The pavement.

|| Mymphe du pavé (nănf du pă/vă/), a prostitute who solicits in the street. [A low suphemism]

Pave (pāv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paven (pāvd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pavino.] [F. paver to pave, LL. pavare, from L. pavire to beat, ram, or tread down; cf. Gr. water to beat, strike.] I. To lay or cover with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make a firm, level, or convenient on their indeering, so as to make a nrin, level, or convenient surface for horses, carriages, or persons on foot, to travel on; to floor with brick, stone, or other solid material; as, to pare a street; to pare a court.

With silver paved, and all divine with gold. Dryden. To pave thy realm, and smooth the broken ways. Gap. 2. Fig.: To make smooth, easy, and safe; to prepare, as a path or way; as, to pare the way to promotion; to pave the way for an enterprise.

It might open and pare a prepared way to his own title. Bacon Pave'ment (pav'ment), n. [F., fr. LL. pavamentum, L. pavimentum. See Pave.] That with which anything is paved; a floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient surface for travel; a paved road or sidewalk; a decorative interior floor of tiles or colored bricks.

The riches of heaven's navement tradden gold Milton Pavement teeth (Zoül.), flattened teeth which in certain shes, as the skates and cestracionts, are arranged side y side, like tiles in a pavement.

fishes, as the skates and cestracionts, are arranged side by side, like thes in a pavement.

Pave'ment, v. t. To furnish with a pavement; to pave. [Obs.] "How richly pavemented!" Bp. Hall.

Pav'en (pāv'en), n. See Pavan.

Pav'er (pāv'ēn), n. One who paves; one who lays a pavement. [Written also pavier and pavior.]

Pav'e-sade' (pāv'ē-sid'), n. [F. See Pavise.] A canvas screen, formerly sometimes extended along the side of a vessel in a naval engagement, to conceal from the enemy the operations on board.

Pavese' (pāvēz'), Pavesse' (vōs'), n. Pavise. [Obs.]

Pavi-age (pāv'ī-āj or pāv'yāj; 100', n. (Law A contribution or tax for paving streets or highways. Bouvier.

Pavi-an (pāv'ī-an), n. See Pavan.

Pavian (pāv'ī-an), n. See Pavan.

Pavial (pāv'ī-in), n. (Chem.) A glucoside found in species of the genus Pavia of the Horse-chestnut family.

Pa-vid'in (pāv'ī-in), n. (Chem.) A glucoside found in species of the genus Pavia of the Horse-chestnut family.

Pa-vid'in (pāv'ī-in), n. [F. pavillon, fr. L. papillo a butterfly also, a tent, because spread out like a butterfly's wings.]

1. A temporary movable habitation; a large tent; a marquee; osp., a tent raised on posts.

[The] Greeks do pitch their brave pavilions." Shak.

2. (Arch.) A single body or mass of building, contained within simple walls and a single roof, whether insulated, as in the park or garden of a larger edifice, or united with other parts, and forming an angle or central feature of a larger edifice, or united with other parts, and forming an angle or central feature of a larger, edifice, or united with A flag, colors, ensign, or banner.

or united with other parts, and forming an angle or central feature of a large pile.

3. (Mil.) A flag, colors, ensign, or banner.

4. (Her.) Banne as Teny (Her.).

5. That part of a brilliant which lies between the girdle and collet. See Illust. of Brilliant.

6. (Anal.) The auricle of the ear; also, the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

7. A covering; a canopy; figuratively, the sky.

The parillone of heaven is bare.

Shelley.

Parillone of A. PAULINNER (Avind).

Pa-vil'ion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pavilioned (-yund) p. pr. & vb. n. Pavilioning.] To furnish or cover with or shelter in, a tent or tents.

The field pavilioned with his guardians bright. Milton

The field pavilioned with his guardians bright. Millon.
Pav'in (pāv'īn), n. See Pavan.
Pav'ing (pāv'īng), n. 1. The act or process of laying a pavement, or covering some place with a pavement.
2. A pavement.
Pav'lor (pūv'yĕr), n. 1. One who paves; a paver.
2. A rammer for driving paving stones.
3. A brick or slab used for paving.
Pa-vise' (pā-vēz'), n. [OF. pavaix, F. pavois; cf. It. pavese, Lt. pavense; perh. named from Pavia in Italy.] (Mil. Ania).
A large shield covering the whole body, carried by a pavisor, who sometimes screened also an archer with it. [Written also pavais, paveze, and prevese.] ten also pavais, pavese, and pavesse.]
Fairholt.

Tavisor (pā-vēz'ēr), n. (Mil. Antiqui).

Pa-vis'or (pā-vēz'ēr), n. (Mil. Antiqui). A soldier who carried a pavise.

Pa'vo (pā'vē), n. [L., a peacock.
See Pzacock.] 1. (Zoūl.) A genus of birds, including the peacocks.

2. (Astron.) The Peacock, a constellation of the southern homisphere.
Pa'von (pā'vēn), n. A small triangular flag, esp. one attached to a Pavise. A small triangular flag, esp. one attached to a Pavise.
Pa-vone (pā-vēn'), n. [Ct. It. pavone, Sp. pavon, fr. L. pavo.] (Zoūl.) A peacock. [Obs.] Spenser.
Pa-vo'mi-an (pā-vē'ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to a Southey.
Pav'o-mine (pāv'ē-nin), a. [L. pavoninus, fr. paro a peacock. See Paacock.] 1. (Zoūl.) Like, or pertaining to, the genus Pavo.

Pay'o-nine (pay'o-nin), a. [25]. Like, or pertaining to, the genus Payo.

2. Characteristic of a peacock; resembling the tail of a peacock, as in colors; iridescent.

Paw (pa), n. [OE. pawe, poue, OF. poe: cf. patte, IG. pote, D. poot, G. pote.] 1. The foot of a qualruped having claws, as the lion, dog, cat, etc.

2. The hand. [Jocose]

The land [Jocose]

The land [Jocose]

Paw clam $(Zo\ddot{v}l.)$, the tridacna;—so called because haped like an animal's paw.

Paw, v. i. To draw the forefoot along the ground; to beat or scrape with the forefoot.

Paw, v. i. [mp. & p. p. Pawno [pad]; p. pr. & vb. n.
Pawine.]

1. To pass the paw over; to stroke or handle with the paws; hence, to handle fondly or rudely.

2. To scrape or beat with the forefoot.

His hot courser pawed the Hungarian plain.

Pawk (pak), n. (Zoil.) A small lobster. Travis.

Paw'ky (paky), a. [Cf. AB. paccum to deceive.]

Arch; cunning; sly. [Scot.]

Pawl (pal), n. [W. pawl a pole, a stake. Cf. Pole

a stake.] (Much.) A pivoted tongue, or sliding bolt, on

one part of a machine, adapted to fall into notches, or

interdental spaces, on another part, as a ratchet wheel,

in such a manner as to permit motion in one direction

and prevent it in the reverse, as in a windlass; a catch,

click, or detent. See Illust. of RATCHET WHEEL. [Writ
ten also paul, or pall.]

Part litts (Vaul) a heavy timber set shoft the windlass.

Pawl bitt (Naut.), a heavy timber, set about the windlass, to receive the strain of the pawls.—Pawl rim or ring (Naut.), a stationary metallic ring surrounding the base of a capstan, having notches for the pawls to catch in.

Pawl, v. t. To stop with a pawl; to drop the pawls of. To pawl the capstan. See under CAPSTAN.

To pawl the capitan. See under Capitan.

Pawn (pan), n. See Pan, the masticatory.

Pawn, n. [OE. paune, poun, OF. peon, poon, F. pion, LL. pedo a toot soldier, fr. L. pes, pedis, foot. See Foor, and cf. Pionera, Pion.] (Chess) A man or piece of the lowest rank.

Pawn, n. [OF. pan pledge, assurance, skirt, piece, F. pan skirt, lappet, piece, from L. pamus. See Pane.]

1. Anything delivered or deposited as security, as for the payment of money borrowed, or of a debt; a pledge. See Pledge, n., 1.

As for mediancing or pawning. . . . men will not take pages.

As for mortgaging or pawning, . . . men will not take patens without use [r. e., interest]. Bacos.

2. State of being pledged; a pledge for the fulfillment of a promise. [R.]

Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown. As the morning dew is a pawn of the evening fatness. Donne.

3. A stake hazarded in a wager. [Poetic]

My life I never held but as a panen To wage against thy enemies. Shak.

In pawn, At pawn, in the state of being pledged.
"Sweet wife, my honor is at pawn." Shak. - Pawn ticket, a receipt given by the pawnbroker for an article pledged. PRWEN, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PAWKED (pand); p. pr. & vb. n. PAWNED.]

1. To give or deposit in pledge, or as security for the payment of money borrowed; to put in pawn; to pledge; as, to pure non's watch.

And pawned the last remaining piece of plate. Dryden.

2. To pledge for the fulfillment of a promise; to stake;

to risk; to wager; to hazard. Pawning his honor to obtain his lust.

Pawnian his honor to obtain his lust.

Pawn'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being pawned.

Pawn'bro'ker (-brō'ker), n. One who makes a business of lending money on the security of personal property pledged or deposited in his keeping.

Pawn'bro'king, n. The business of a pawnbroker.

Pawn-oo' (pan-ē'), n. (Law) One to whom a pledge is delivered as security; one who takes anything in pawn.

Paw'neoe' (pan-ē'), n. pl.; sing. Pawneg (-nē').

(Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians (called also Loups) who formerly occupied the region of the Platte river, but now live mostly in the Indian Territory. The term is often used in a wider sense to include also the related tribes of Rickarees and Wichitas. Called also Pani.

Pawn'or (pan-ō'r), in. (Law) One who pawns or Pawn-or (pan-ō'r), pledges anything as security for the payment of borrowed money or of a debt.

Paw (paw') (pa'pa'), n. (Bot.) See l'araw.

Paz (pāks), n. [L. par pence. See Paace.] I. (Eccl.) The kiss of pence; also, the embrace in the sanctuary now substituted for it at High Mass in Roman Catholic churches.

churches. 2. (R. C. Ch.) A tablet or board, on which is a representation of Christ, of the Virgin Mary, or of some saint, and which, in the Mass, was kissed by the priest and then by the people, in medievel times; an osculatory. It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.

It is still used in communities, confraternities, etc.

Kiss the paz, and be quiet like your neighbors. Chapman.

Pax'11-lose' (päks'1-los'), a. [L. paxillus a small stake.] (Geol.) Resembling a little stake.

#Pax-11'lus (päks-11'lūs), n. ; pl. Paxilli (-ii). [L., a pg.] (Zool.) One of a pecullar kind of spines covering the surface of certain starfishes. They are pillarlike, with a flattened summit which is covered with minute spinules or granules. See Illustration in Appendix.

Pax'wax' (päks'wäks'), n. [For faxwax, fr. As. feax hair (akin to OHG, fahs) + weazam to grow. See Wax to grow, and cf. Faxed, Ferinate.] (Anal.) The strong ligament of the back of the neck in quadrupeds. It connects the back of the skull with the dorsal spines of the cervical vertebra, and helps to support the head. Called also paxywaxy and packwax.

Pax'y-wax'y (-y-wäks'y), n. (Anal.) See Paxwax.

Pay'gd), v. t. [OF. peicr, fr. L. picare to pitch, pix pitch: cf. OF. peic pitch, F. poix. See Pixch a black substance.] (Aaul.) To cover, as the bottom of a vessel, a seam, a spar, etc., with tar or pitch, or a waterproof composition of tallow, resin, etc.; to smear.

Pay, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pain (päd); p. pr. & vb. n. Paying.] [OE. paics, F. payer, fr. L. picare to pacify, appeaso, fr. pax, pacis, peace. See Paxca.] I. To satisfy, or content; specifically, to satisfy (another person) for service rendered, property delivered, etc.; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to; to compensate; to remunerate; to recompense; to requite; as, to pay workmen or servants.

May no penny ale them pay (i. c. astisfy). P. Plowman.

(Shel pays me with disdain. Invyden.

2. Hence, figuratively: To compensate justly; to requite according to merit; to reward; to punish; to retry creditate upon.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. B. Jonson.

retaliate upon.

For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll pay you. B. Jonson. 3. To discharge, as a debt, demand, or obligation, by Tickell. giving or doing what is due or required; to deliver the amount or value of to the person to whom it is owing; to discharge a debt by delivering (money owed). "Pay me that thou owest." Matt. xviii. 28. Have patience with mc, and I will pay thee all. Matt. xviil. 26

Have patience with mc, and I will pay thee all. Matt. xviil. 26.

If they pay this tax, they stave.

4. To discharge or fulfill, as a duty; to perform or render duly, as that which has been promised.

This day have I paid my vows.

Prov. vii. 14.

5. To give or offer, without an implied obligation; as, to pay attention; to pay a visit.

Not paying me a welcome.

Shak.

Not paying me a welcome. Shak.

To pay off. (a) To make compensation to and discharge;
as, to pay off the crew of a ship. (b) To retort or revenige
upon; to requite; to punish. (c) To allow (a thread, cord,
etc.) to run off; to unwind.—To pay one's duty, to render homage, as to a sovereign or other superior.—To pay
out (Naul.), to pass out; hence, to slacker; to allow to
run out; as, to pay out more cable. See under Cable.—
To pay the piper, to bear the cost, expense, or trouble.
[Collows.]

Collog.; Pay (ph), v. f. To give a recompense; to make payment, requital, or satisfaction; to discharge a debt.
The wicked borroweth, and payeth not again. Ps. xxxvii. 21.

The wicked borroweth, and papeth not again. Ps. xxxvii. 21.

2. Hence, to make or secure suitable return for expense or trouble; to be renumerative or profitable; to be worth the effort or pains required; as, it will pay to ride; it will pay to wait; politeness always pays.

To pay for. (a) To make amends for; to atone for; as, men often pay for their mistakes with loss of property or reputation, sometimes with life. (b) To give an equivalent for; to bear the expense of; to be muleted on account of.

"T was 1 paid for your sleeps; I watched your wakings.

Feature 1. (Alway). To fell to be presented to the part of the page of the part of the page of the page

- To pay off. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Naut.) To fall to leavard, as the head of a vessel under sail. - To pay on. [Etymol. uncertain.] To beat with vigor; to redouble blows. [Collag.] - To pay round. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Naut.) To turn the ship's head.

(Naut.) To turn the sing's head.

Pay, n. 1. Satisfaction; content.

Chaucer.

An equivalent or return for money due, goods purchased, or services performed; salary or wagos for work or service; compensation; recompense; payment; hire; as, the pay of a clerk; the pay of a soldier.

Where only merit constant pay receives.

Pope.

There is neither pay nor plunder to be got. L'Estrange.

There is neither pay nor plunder to be got. E'Estrange. Full pay, the whole amount of wages or salary; maximum pay; especially, the highest pay or allowance to civil or military officers of a certain rank, without deductions.—Half pay. See under Half.—Pay day, the day of settlement of accounts.—Pay dirt (Minna), earth which yields a profit to the miner. [Western U. S.]—Pay office, a place where payment is made.—Pay roll, a roll or list of persons entitled to payment, with the amounts due.

Payr [All (NIA)] of [U. R. regula].

Pay'a-ble (pā'd-b'l), a. [Cf. F. payable. Cf. PACABLE.]

1. That may, can, or should be paid; suitable to be paid; justly due.

Drayton.

Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest.

Thanks are a tribute payable by the poorest. South.

2. (Law) (a) That may be discharged or settled by delivery of value. (b) Matured; now due.

Pay-ee' (pā-ē'), n. The person to whom money is to be, or has been, paid; the person named in a bill or note, to whom, or to whose order, the amount is promised or directed to be paid. See Bill of exchange, under Bill.

Pay'on (pā'én), n. & a. Pagam. [F] [Obs.] Chancer.

Pay'or (pā'én), n. One who pays; specifically, the person by whom a bill or note has been, or should be, paid.

Pay'mas'ter (pā'mas'têr), n. One who pays; one who compensates, rewards, or requites; specifically, an officer or agent of a government, a corporation, or an amployer, whose duty it is to pay salaries, wages, etc., and keep account of the same.

Pay'ment (pā'ment), n. [F. payement, paiement. See Pax to requite.] 1. The act of paying, or giving compensation; the discharge of a debt or an obligation.

No man envieth the payment of a debt. Bacon.

2. That which is paid; the thing given in discharge of

No man envieth the payment of a debt. Bacon.

2. That which is paid; the thing given in discharge of a debt, or an obligation, or in fulfillment of a promise; reward; recompense; requital; return.

3. Punishment; chastisement. [R.]
Payn (pān), n. [OF. & F pain, fr. L. panis bread.]
Bread. [Obs.]
Peyride-main' (pān'de-mān'), n. [OF. pain bread + demaine manorial, lordly, own, private. See Payn, and Demsens. Said to be so called from the figure of our Lord impressed upon it.] The finest and whitest bread made in the Middle Ages; — called also paymenia, [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

our Lord impressed upon it.] The finest and whitest bread made in the Middle Ages;—called also pagneman, [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pay'nim (pā'nim), n. &a. See Pairim.

Payn'ize (pā'n'z), v. t. [From Mr. Payne, the inventor.] To treat or preserve, as wood, by a process resembling kyanizing.

Pay-or' (pā-θτ'), n. (Law) See Payre. [R.]

Payse (pā-θτ'), n. (Law) See Payre. [R.]

Paytine (pā'l'tin or -tān), n. (Chem.) An alkaloid obtained from a white bark resembling that of the cinchona, first brought from Payla, in Peru.

Pes (pē), n. [OF. peis. See Poise.] The aliding weight on a steelyard. [Written also pec.]

Pea, n. (Naul.) See Park, n., 3.

Pea, n.; pl. Peas (pēz) or Parse (pāz). [OE. pese, fr. As. pisa, or OF. peis, F. pois, both fr. L. pisum; cf. Cr. πίσος, πίσον. Tho final s was misunderstood in English as a plural ending. Cf. Passe.] 1. (Bot.) A plant, and its fruit, of the genus Pisum, of many varieties, much cultivated for food. It has a papilionaceous flower, and the pericarp is a legume, popularly called a pod.

23 When a definite number, more than one, is spoken of, the plural form peus is used; as, the pod contained nine peas; but, in a collective sense, the form pease is preferred; as, a bushel of pease; they had pease at dinner. This distinction is not always preserved, the form pease is preferred; as, a bushel of pease; they had pease at dinner. This distinction is not always preserved, the form pease is preferred of several leguminous plants (species of Dolichos.)

2. A name given, especially in the Southern States, to the seed of several leguminous plants (species of Dolichos,

Cicer, Abrus, etc.), esp. those having a scar (hilum) of a different color from the rest of the seed.

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The name pea is given to many leguminous plants more or less closely related to the common pea. See the Phrases, below.

The name pea is given to many leguminous plants more or least closely related to the common pea. See the Phruses, below.

Beach pea (Bol.), a seashore plant, Lathyrus maritimus.—Black-syed pea, a West Indian name for Dolichos sphærospermus and its seed.—Butterfy pea, the American plant Cilioria Mariana, having showy biossoms.—Chick-pea. See Chick-pea.—Egyptian pea. Same as Chick-pea.—Eec the See Chick-pea.—Egyptian pea. Same as Chick-pea.—Eec the See Under Glory, n.—Beas.—Bame as Chick-pea.—Eec under Glory, n.—Beas, and plant of the genus Tephrosia; goat's rueary pea, any plant of the genus Tephrosia; goat's rueary pea, any plant of the genus Tephrosia; goat's rueary pea, and pea. (Bol.) See under Issue, and Orns.—Mile pea. (Bol.) See under Milk.—Pea berry, a kind of coffee bean or grain which grows single, and is round or peashaped; often used adjectively; as, pea-berry coffee.—Pea bug. (Zool.) Same as Pea werwit.—Pea coal, a size of coul smaller than nut coul.—Pea crab (Zool.), any small crab of the genus Primotherea, living as a commensum in hivalyes; esp., the European species (T. commensum pease) (T. comme

conspicuous white throat.
The name is imitative of
its note. Called also whitethroaded sparrow.
Peace (pes), n. [OE. pees,
pats, OF. pats, priz, pes, F. patr,
L. pax, pacis, akin to pacere, paciscere, pacisel, to make an agreement and not below covered.

viscere', pacisel, to make an agreement, and prob. also pangere to fasten. Cf. Appeared to fasten. Cf. Appeared to fasten. Cf. Appeared to requisely a fasten for the fasten from from disturbance or agrication; calm; repose; specifically: (a) Exemption from, or cessation of, war with public enemies. (b) Public quiet, order, and contentment in obedience to faw. (c) Exemption from, or subjection of, agitating passions; tranquillity of mind or conscience. (d) Reconciliation; agreement after variance; harmony; concord. "The eternal love and pccs."

Chaucer.

The Peace is sometimes used as an exclamation in commanding silence, quiet, or order. "Peace! foolish woman."

woman."

Nat. A peace, in a state of peace. — Breach of the peace. See ander Breach. — Justice of the peace. See under Breach. — Justice of the peace. See under Breach. — Peace of God. (Law) (a) A term used in wills, indictments, etc., as denoting a state of peace and good conduct. (b) (Theol.) The peace of heart which is the gift of God. — Peace offering. (a) (Levish Antiu, A voluntary offering to God in token of devout homage and of a sense of friendly communion with Him. (b) A gift or service offered as satisfaction to an offended person. — Peace offer, a civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace, to prevent riots, etc., as a sheriff or constable. — To hold one's peace, to be silent; to refrain from speaking. — To make one's peace with, to reconcile one with, to plead one's cause with, to reconcile with, another. "I will make your peace with him." Shak.

Peace. At A. T. To make or become quiet; to be si-

will make your peace with him." Shak.

Peace, v. t. & i. To make or become quiet; to be silent; to stop. [R.] "Peace your tattlings." Shak.

When the thunder would not peace at my bidding. Shak.

Peace'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. [OE. peisible, F. paisible.]

Being in or at peace; tranquil; quiet; free from, or not disposed to, war, disorder, or excitement; not quarrelsome. — Peace'a-ble-ness, n. — Peace'a-bly, adv.

some. — Peace'a-ble-ness, n. — Peace'a-bly, adv.

Syn. — Peaceful; pacific; tranquil; quiet; mild; undisturbed; serene; still. — Peaceanes, Peacerul. Peaceable describes the state of an individual, nation, etc., in reference to external hostility, attack, etc.; peaceful, in respect to internal disturbance. The former denotes "in the spirit of peace;" the latter, "in the possession or enjoyment of peace;" A peaceable disposition; a peaceable adjustment of difficulties; a peaceful life, scene.

Peaceful Peaceful (Natharile's) on the who disturbs

able adjustment of difficulties; a peaceful life, scene.

Peace'break'er (pēw'nak'er), n. One who disturbs
the public peace. — Peace'break'ing, n.

Peace'ful (-ful), a. '. Possessing or enjoying peace;
not disturbed by war, tumult, agitation, anxiety, or commotion; quiet; tranquil; as, a peaceful time; a peaceful country; a peaceful end.

2. Not disposed or tending to war, tumult, or agitation; pacific; mild; calm; peaceable; as, peaceful words.

Syn.—See PaaceAdde.

—Peace'ful-ly. afu.—Peace'ful-ness. n.

Syn.—See Pracerdle.

Peace/ful-ly, adv. — Peace; disturbed. Sandys.

Peace/mak'er (māk'ēr), n. One who makes peace by reconciling parties that are at variance. Matt. v. 9.

Peace'mak'ing, n.

Peach (pēch), v. t. [See Appeach, Imprach.] To acuse of crime; to inform against. [Obs] Fore.

Peach, v. i. To turn informer; to betray one's according to the second of the s

complice. [Low]

If I be ta'en, I'll peach for this.

Peach (pech), n. [OE. peche, peche, OF. peche, F. peche, fr. Li. persica, L. Persicum (ac. malum) a Persian apple, a peach. Cf. Persian, and Panser [Bot.] A well-known high-flavored juicy fruit, containing one or two seeds in a hard almond-like endocarp or stone; also, the tree which bears it (Prunus, or Amygdalus, Persica). In the wild stock the fruit is hard and inedible.



peach trees by boring in the wood, usually near the ground; and the base of a Peach Tree, much reduced. also, the moth itself. See Hinst. under Borer.

Peach'-col'ored (pēch'khl'ērd), a. Of the color of a peach blossom. "Peach-colored satin." Shak. Peach'er (-ēr), n. One who peaches. [Low] Fox. Pea'chick' (pē'ch'lk'), n. (Zoöl.) The chicken of the

peacock.

Peach'y (pēch'y), σ. Resembling a peach or peaches.

Pea'cook' (pē'kök'), π. [OE. pecok. Pea- in this word is from AS. peat, pāwa, peacock, fr. L. pavo, prob. of Oriental origin; cf. Gr. ταώς, ταώς, Per. läus, läwus, Ar. tāwūs. See Cock the bird.] 1. (Zoöl.) The male of any pheasant of the genus Pavo, of which at least two species are known, native of Southern Asia and the East Indies.

Indies

Indies.

**The upper tail coverts, which are long and capable of erection, are each marked with a black spot bordered by concentric bands of brilliant blue, green, and golden colors. The common domesticated species is *Pava cristatus*. The Javan peacock (P. muticus) is more brilliantly colored than the common species. common species.



Peacock. (%)

2. In common usage,



Pearfow!/ (pëfoul'), n. [See Pracock.] (Zoöl.) The peacock in color.

Pearfow!/ (pëfoul'), n. [See Pracock.] (Zoöl.) The peacock or peahen; any species of Pavo.

Pearge (përi), n. See Pracock.]

Peargrit' (përit'), n. (Min.) A coarse pisolitic limestone. See Prsoltre.

Pearhen' (pë/hěn'), n. [See Pracock.] (Zoöl.) The hen or fomale peafowl.

Pear-jack'et (pë/jik'ët), n. [Prob. fr. D. pij, pije, a coat of a coarse woolen stuff.] A thick loose woolen jacket, or coat, much worn by sailors in cold weather.

Peak (pëk), n. [OE. pck, AS. pcae, perh. of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. pcac a sharp-pointed thing. Cf. Pike.]

1. A point; the sharp end or top of anything that terminates in a point; as, the pcak, or front, of a cap.

"Run your beard into a peak." Beau. & Fil.

2. The top, or one of the tops, of a hill, mountain, esp. when isolated; as, the Peak of Teneriffe.

Silent upon a pcak in Darien. Krats.

Silent upon a peak in Darien.

S. (Naut.) (a) The upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail;—used in many combinations; as, peak-halyards, peak-brails, etc. (b) The narrow part of a vessel's bow, or the part of the hold within it. (c) The extremity of an anchor fluke; the bill. [In the last sense written also pea and pee.]

Fore peak. (Naul.) See under Fore.

Peak, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Praked (pekt); p. pr. & vb. n. Praking.]

1. To rise or extend into a peak or point; to form, or appear as, a peak.

There peaketh up a mighty high mount. Holland. 2. To acquire sharpness of figure or features; hence, to look thin or sickly. "Dwindle, peak, and pine." Shak.
3. [Cl. Peek.] To pry; to peep slyly. Shak.

Peak arch (Arch.), a pointed or Gothic arch.

reas arch (Arch.), a pointed or Gothic arch.

Peak, v. t. (Naut.) To raise to a position perpendicular, or more nearly so; as, to peak ears, to hold them upright; to peak a gaff or yard, to set it nearer the perpendicular.

Peaked (pēkt or pēk'ēd), α. 1. Pointed; ending in a point; as, a peaked roof.

2. (Offener pāk/šd) Sickly; not robust. [Collog.]

Peakring (pēk/îng), a. 1. Mean; sneaking. [Vulgar]

2. Fining; sickly; peakish. [Collog.]

Peakrish, a. 1. Of or relating to a peak, or to peaks; belonging to a mountainous region. "Her peakish spring." Drayton. "His peakish dialect." Bp. Hall.

2. Having peaks; peaked.

3. Having features thin or sharp, as from sickness; hence, sickly. [Collog.]

Peak' (-y), a. 1. Having a peak or peaks. Tennyson.

2. Sickly; peaked. [Collog.]

Peal (-y), a. [Leynol. uncertain.] (Zoöl.) A small salmon; a grilse; a sewin. [Prov. Eng.]

Peal, v. To appeal. [Obs.] Spenser.

Peal, n. [An abbrev. of F. appel a call, appeal, ruffle of a drum, fr. appeller to call, L. appellare. See Ar
Peal, 1. A loud sound, or a succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, shouts of a multitude, etc.

"A fair peal of artillery."

Hoyeard.

Whether those peals of praise be his or no. Shok. Shak.

Whether those peals of praise be his or no.
And the deep thunder, peal on peal, afar.

2. A set of bells tuned to each other according to the diatonic scale; also, the changes rung on a set of bells.

To ring a peal. See under Ring. Peal, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pealed (pĕid); p. pr. & vb. n. Pealing] 1. To utter or give out loud sounds.

There let the pealing organ blow.

Milton.

2. To resound; to echo.

And the whole air pealed With the cheers of our men

Peal, v. l. To utter or give forth loudly; to cause o give out loud sounds; to noise abroad.

The warrior's name,
Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame.

J. Burlow.

2. To assail with noise or loud sounds.

Nor was his car less peaked.

3. To pour out. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Pean (pën), n. [OF. pene, F. panne.] (Her.) One of he furs, the ground being sable, and the spots or tafts or.

Pe'an (pë'an), n. A song of praise and triumph. See

P.κ.a. Pe'an-ism (-Yz'm), n. [Gv. παιανομός, fr. παιανίζευν to chant the pœan.] The song or shout of praise, of battle, or of triumph. [R.] Pea'nut (pe'ntit), n. (Bot.) The fruit of a trailing leguminous plant (-irachis hypograv); also, the plant itself, which is widely cultivated for its fruit. [FF] The fruit is a hard pod, usually containing two or three seeds, sometimes but one, which ripen beneath the soil. Called also carthnut, groundnut, and goober.

Poar (par), n. [OE, pere, AS, peru, L. pirum: cf. F. poire. Cf. Perry, [Ost.] The fleshy pome, or fruit, of a rosaceous tree (Pyrus communis), cullivated in many varieties in temperate climates; also, the tree which bears this fruit. See Pear family, below.

varieties in temperate chimates; also, the troe which lears this fruit. See Pear family, below.

Pear blight. (a) (Bot.) A name of two distinct diseases of pear trees, both causing a destruction of the branches, viz., that caused by a minute insect (Xyleborus pyrr), and that caused by the freezing of the sap in winter. A. J. Downing. (b) (Zoil.) A very small beeth (Xyleborus pyrr) whose larva bore in the twigs of pear trees and cause them to wither. — Pear family (Bot.), a suborder of rescenois plants (Pomery, charterized by the easyst tube becoming fleshy forming a pome. It includes the apple, party (Xyleborus proming a pome. It includes the apple, party (1) (Xyleborus proming a pome. It includes the apple, party (1) (Xyleborus proming a pome. It includes the apple, party (1) (Xyleborus pump receiver; — so called from the shape (Physics), a kind of gauge for measuring the exhaustion of a air-pump receiver; — so called from the shape. — Pear shall Zoid), and marine gastroped shell of the genus Pyrula, native of tropical seas; — so called from the shape. — Pear shell Zoid), the larva of a sawfly which is very injurious to the foliage of the pear tree.



Pear Slug (Selandria ccrasi). a Leaf of Pear, with Young Larva feeding; b Full Grown Larva; c Adult Fly \times 2.

Pearch (përch), n. [Obs.] See Perch.
Pearl (përl), n. A fringe or border. [Obs.] To fringe; to border. [Obs.] See Purl.
Pear stitch. See Purl stitch, under Purl.

Pearl stitch. See Purl stitch, under Purl.

Pearl, n. [OE. perle, F. perle, IL. perla, perula, probably fr. (assumed) L. pirula, dim. of L. pirum a pear. See Pear, and cf. Purl to mantle.] 1. (Zoôl.) A shelly concretion, usually rounded, and having a brilliant luster, with varying tints, found in the mantle, or between the mantle and shell, of certain bivalve mollusks, especially in the pearl oysters and river mussels, and sometimes in certain univalves. It is showing themicrosubstance around some irritating formuch of the perula showing themicrosupp particle. Its substance is the same as nacre, or mother-of-pearl. Pearls which are round, or nearly round, and of fine luster, are highly escemed as jewels, and compare in value with the precious

teemed as jewels, and compare in value with the precious

Hence, figuratively, something resembling a pearl;

something very precious.

1 see thee compassed with thy kingdom's pearl. Shak. And those pearls of dew she wears.

3. Nacre, or mother-of-pearl.
4. (Zoöl.) A fish allied to the turbot; the brill.
5. (Zoöl.) A light-colored term.

6. (Zoöl.) One of the circle of tubercles which form the bur on a deer's antler.

7. A whitish spock or film on the eye. [Obs.] Millon.

8. A capsule of gelatin or similar substance containing some hiquid for medicinal application, as ether.

9. (Print.) A size of type, between agate and diamond.

27 This line is printed in the type called pearl.

Ground pearl. (Zoöl.) See under Ground. — Pearl barley, kernels of barley, ground so as to form small, round grains. — Pearl diver, one who dives for pearl oysters. — Pearl diver, one who dives for pearl oysters. — Pearl edge, an edge of small loops on the side of some kinds of ribbon; also, a narrow kind of thread edging to be sowed on lace. — Pearl edge, cataract [R.] — Pearl gray, a very pale and delicate blue-gray color. — Pearl millet, (Pencillaria spicata). — Pearl millet, Egyptian millet (Pencillaria spicata). — Pearl moth (Zoöl.), any meth of the genus Marparitie ;— so called on account of its pearly color. — Pearl oyster (Zoöl.), any one of several species of large tropical marine bivalve mollusks of the genus Melcagring, or Marparitiera, found in the East Indies (especially at Ceylon), in the Persim Gulf, on the coast of America. Called also pearl shell, and pearl mussel. — Pearl powder. See Pearl white, below. — Pearl sage, sage in the form of small pearly grains. — Pearl sinter (Min.), fiorite. —



tailized variety of dolo-mite, having a pearly luster. — Pearl white. (a) Basic bismuth nitrate, ror bismuth subchloride; — used chiefly as a cos-metic. (b) A variety of white lead blued with indigo or Berlin blue.

or bismuth subchloride; tached to a stone by its nyssus.—used chiefly as a cosmetic. (b) A variety of white lead blued with indigo or Berlin blue.

Poarl (pörl), a. Of or pertaining to pearl or pearls; made of pearls, or of mother-of-pearl.

Poarl, v. t. 1. To set or adorn with pearls, or with mother-of-pearl. Used also figuratively.

2. To cause to resemble pearls; to make into small round grains; as, to pearl barley.

Poarl, v. t. 1. To resemble pearl or pearls.

2. To dive or hunt for pearls; as, to go pearling.

Pearl-a'ceous (perl-a'shibs), a. Resembling pearl or mother-of-pearl; pearly in quality or appearance.

Pearl'ash' (perl'ash'), n. (Chem.) A white amorphous or granular substance which consists principally of potassium carbonate, and has a strong alkaline reaction. It is obtained by lixiviating wood ashes, and evaporating the lye, and has been an important source of potassium compounds. It is used in making soap, glass, etc.

Pearl'eyod' (-id'), a. Having a pearly speck in the eye; afflicted with the catarract.

Pearl'fish' (-fish'), n. (Zööl.) Any fish whose scales yield a pearl-like pigment used in manufacturing artificial pearls, as the bleak, and whitebait.

Pearl'ings (-ingz), purylings. See Purelle. A kind of lace of silk or thread. [Scot.] Sir W. Scotl.

Pearl'stone' (-stön'), f. cock of a grayish color and pearly luster, often having a sphernlific concretionary structure due to the curved cracks produced by contraction in cooling. See Illust. under Pearline.

Pearl'wort' (-whrt'), n. (Bot.) A name given to several species of Sagina, low and inconspicuous Lerbs of the Chickweed family.

Pearl'main (5arimain; 277), n. (Hot.) The name of several kinds of apples; as, the blue pearmain, winter pearmain (parmain; cathrian; 277), n. (Hot.) The name of several kinds of apples; as, the blue pearmain, winter pearmain, one red pearmain.

Pear'-shapod' (-shäpht'), a. Of the form of a pear.

Pear'-shapod' (-shäpht'), a. Of the form of a pear.

Pear'-shapod' (-shäpht'), a. Of the form of a pear.

Pear'-sh

May.

Pear'ant (pöztant), n. [OF. paisant (the t being perh. due to confusion with the p. pr. of verbs), paisan, fr. paysan, fr. OF. & F. pays country, fr. L. payathe country. See Pagas.] A countryman; a rustic; especially, one of the lowest class of tillers of the see in European countries.

cepecially, one of the lowest class of theirs of the St in European countries.

Syn.—Countryman; rustic; swain; hind.

Peas'ant. Ilke'(-lik'), a. Rude; clownish; illiterate.
Peas'ant-ly, a. Peasantlike. [Obs.] Millon.
Peas'ant-ry (-ry), n. 1. Peasants, collectively; the body of rustics. "A bold peasantry." illidentitle.

2. Rusticity; coarseness. [Obs.] Bp. Buller.
Peas'cood'(pēz'kōd'; 277), n. The legume or pericarp, or the pod, of the pea.
Pease (pēz), n.; obs. pl. Peases (-ēz), Peasen (-en).
[See Pia.] 1. A pea. (Obs.] "A pease." "Bread.

2. A plural form of Pia. See the Note under Pia.
Peas'stone'(pēz'kōe'), n. (So called from its note.]
[Prov. Eng.] (Zoōl) (a) The pewit, or lapwing. (b)
The greenfinch.
Peat (pēt), n. [Cf. Pit a fondling.] A small person;

The greenfinch.

Poat (pēt), n. [Cf. Per a fondling.] A small person; a pet;—sometimes used contemptuously. [Ohs.] Shak.

Poat, n. [Prob. for beat, prop., material used to make the fire burn better, fr. AS. betun to better, mend (a fire), būt advantage. See Better, Boot advantage.] A substance of vegetable origin, consisting of roots and

fibers, moss, etc., in various stages of decomposition, and found, as a kind of turf or bog, usually in low situations, where it is always more or less saturated with water. It is often dried and used for fuel.

is often dried and used for fuel.

Past bog, a bog contining pent; also, peat as it occurs in such places; pent moss.—Past moss. (a) The plants which, when decomposed, become peat. (b) A fen producing peat. (c) (flat.) Moss of the genus Sphapnum, which often grows abundantly in boggy or peaty places.—Past resk, the reck or smoke of pent; hence, also, the peat has fuel. [Secol.]

Peat'y (pēt'y), a. Composed of peat; abounding in peat; resembling peat.
Pe'ba (pē'ba), n. [Cf. Pg. peba.] (Zoöl.) An armadillo (Tainsia novem-

Pe'ba (pe'ba), n. [Cdillo (Tatusia novem-cincta) which is found from Texas to Para-guay;—called also ta-

Peb'ble (pĕb'b'l), n.

[AS. papolstān; cf. L.
papula pimple, mote.
See STONE.] 1. A small
roundish stone or bowl-



Peba (Tatusia novemeineta).

der; especially, a stone worn and rounded by the action of water; a pebble-stone. "The pebbles on the hungry beach." Shak.

As children gathering pebbles on the shore. 2. Transparent and colorless rock crystal; as, Brazilian pebble; — so called by opticians.

Pebble powder, slow-burning gunpowder, in large cubical grains. Scotch pebble, varieties of quartz, as agate, chalcedony, etc., obtained from cavities in amygdaloid.

Peb'llo, v. t. [inp. & p. p. Perrices n amygeneous. Peb'llo, v. t. [inp. & yr. p. Perrices p. pr. & vb. n. Perrices. To grain (leather) so as to produce a surface covered with small rounded prominences. Peb'llod (-b'ld), a. Abounding in pebbles. Thomson.

urface covered with small rounded prominences.

Peb'ble (tb'ld), a. Abounding in pebbles. Thomson.

Peb'ble stone (pôb'b'l-stōn'). A pebble; also, pebles collectively. "Chains of pebblestone." Marlowe.

Peb'bly (bly), a. Full of pebbles; pebbled. "A

ard. webby bottom." Johnson.

Pel'bly (-bly), a. Full of pebbles; pebbled. "A hard, nebbly bottom." [F.] An epidemic disease of the silkworm, characterized by the presence of minute vibratory corpuscles in the blood.

Pe-can' (pē-khir'), n. [Cf. F. jacane the nut.] (Bat.) A species of hickory (Carpu oliverformis), growing in North America, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and in Texas, where it is one of the largest of forest trees; also, its fruit, a smooth, oblong nut, an inch or an inch and a half long, with a thin shell and well-flavored meat. [Written also pacane.]

Pec'a-ry (pēk'h-ry), n. (Zoöl.) See Peccary.

Pec'a-bli'ty (pēk'kh-li'l-ty), n. The state or quality of being peccable; liability to sin.

The common peccablity of mankind. Dr. II. More.

Peo'ca-ble (pēk'kh-l'l), n. [Cf. F. peccable. See

The common peccellity of markind. In It More Poc'ca-ble (pkk'kh-b'l), a. [Cf. F. percelle. See Piccart.] Liable to sin; subject to transgress the divine law. "A frail and peccelle mortal." Sir W. Seat. Pec'ca-dillo (-dill'is), n.; pl. Piccadillas (-löz). [Sp. pecalillo, dim. of pecallo a sin, fr. L. pecculus. See Piccart.] A slight trospass or offense; a petty crime or fault.

Pec'can-w (vikk'km-sv). [L. peccului.] 1. The

| See Peccart. | A slight trospass or offense; a petty crime or fault. | Sir W. Scott. | Pec'can-oy (p&k'km-sy), n. [L. peccantia.] 1. The quality or state of being peccant. | W. Montagu. | Pec'cant (kant), a. [L. peccans, -antis, p. pr. of transgression; criminal; as, peccant nungels. | W. Montagu. | Pec'cant (kant), a. [L. peccans, -antis, p. pr. of transgression; criminal; as, peccant nungels. | Milton. | Sacon. | Milton. | Bacon. | Sacon. | Milton. | Bacon. | Sacon. | W. Montagu. | Pec'cant, a. An oftender. | (Ubs.] | Whitlock. | Pec'cant, an oftender. | (Ubs.] | Whitlock. | Pec'cant, and have land have and have a white ring around the size and shape of a small how and have a white ring around the have land have

|| Pec-ca'vi (pěk-kū'vī). [L.] I have sinned;— used colloquially to express confession or acknowledg-

nave sining;—used consquanty express confession or acknowledgment of an offense.

Pecke (o (pék/kô), n. See Pikko.

Peck, v. (below): cf. also F. picotin a peck.] 1. The fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts; as, a peck of wheat. "A peck of provender." Shuk.

2. A great deal; a large or excessive quantity. "A peck of troubles." Sir T. North. "A peck of uncertainties and doubts." Millon.

Peck, v. t. [imp. & p. Picker (pěkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Picking.] [See Pick, v.] 1. To strike with the beak; to thrust the beak into; as, a bird pecks a tree.

2. Hence: To strike, pick, thrust against, or dig into, with a pointed instrument; especially, to strike, pick, etc., with repeated quick movements.

3. To seize and pick up with the beak, or as with the beak; to bite; to eat; — often with up. Addison.

This fellow peck up wit as pigeons peas. Shal.

4. To make, by striking with the beak or a pointed instrument; as, to peck a hole in a tree.

Peck, v. i. 1. To make strokes with the beak, or with a pointed instrument.

2. To pick up food with the beak; hence, to eat.

[The hen] went peck up by his side. Deplen.

To peck at, to attack with petty and repeated blows; to carp at; to nag; to tease.

Pook (pčk), n. A quick, sharp stroke, as with the beak of a bird or a pointed instrument.

Pook'or (-ēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, pecks; specif., a bird that pecks holes in trees; a woodpecker.

2. An instrument for pecking; a pick.

Garth.

Flower pecker. (Zoöl.) See under FLOWER.

Flower pecker. (Zoöl.) See under Flower.

Pock'ish, a. Inclined to eat; hungry. [Colloq.]

When shall I feel peckish again?" Beaconsfield.

Poc'kied (p&k'k ld), a. Speckled; spotted. [Obs.]

Pec'kied (p&k'k ld), a. Speckled; spotted. [Obs.]

Pec'content with the pecked pecked; spotted. [Obs.]

Pec'content with the pecked pec

Pecten, and numerous allied genera (family Pectinidw); a scallop. See Scallop.

3. (Zool.) The comb of a Pecten (2) (Vola, or Janaira, Scorpion. See Com, 4 (b).

Peo'tia (pök'tik), a. [Gr. πηκτός curdled.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to pectin; derived from pectin; specifically, designating an acid obtained from ordinary vegetable jelly (pectin) as an amorphous substance, tough and horny when dry, but gelatinous when moist.

Peo'tia (pök'tin), n. [Gr. πηκτός curdled, congealed, from πηγνίναι to make fast or stiff: cf. F. pectine.] (Chem.) One of a series of carbohydrates, commonly called vegetable felly, found very widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, especially in ripe fleshy fruits, as apples, cranberries, etc. It is extracted as variously colored, translucent substances, which are soluble in lot water but become viscous on cooling.

Peo'ti-nal (-ti-nal), a. [L. pecten comb. See Pectr-NATE.] Of or pertaining to a comb; resembling a comb.

Peo'ti-nate (pök'ti-nāt), j. a. [L. Peo'ti-na'ted (-nāt'dd), j. pectinatus, p. pr. of pectinare to comb, from pecten, -inis, a comb cf. Gr. πέκευ to comb, AS. feux hair, OHG, fabs, E. paxeaz.] I. Resembling the teeth of a comb.

2. (Nat. Hist.) Having very narrow,

f a comb. 2. (Nat. Hist.) Having very narrow 2. (Nat. Itis.) Having very narrow, close divisions, in arrangement and regularity resembling those of a comb; comblike; as, a pectinate leaf; pectinated muscles. See Illust. (e) of Analysis

3. Interlaced, like two combs.

[R.] "Our fingers pectinated, or shut together." Sir T. Browne.

Pectinate claw (Zool.), a claw having a serrate edge, found in some birds, and supposed to be used in cleaning the feathers.

Pectinate Frond of a Fern (Polymolium pectinatum).

Pec'ti-nate-ly (-nāt-ly), adv. In a uni pertinatum). pectinate manner.

Poo'ti-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. 1. The state of being pectinated; that which is pectinated. Sir T. Browne.

2. The act of combing; the combing of the head.

3. (Nat. Hist.) Comblike toothing.

Pec-tin'e-al (pēk-tīn'ā-al), a. [See Pecten.] (Anat.) (a) Of or pertaining to the pecten. (b) Relating to, or connected with, the puble bone.

Pec-tin'b-bran'o, [pēk-tīn'T-brānk), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Pectinibranchiata. Also used adjectively.

| Pec'tin-i-bran'ohi-at'a (ab), a. [L. pecten,-inis, a comb + E. branchiate.]

| Pec-tin'l-form (pēk-tīn'T-form), a. (Crepidula tor. (Crepidula t

Pocture (pix-torm), (in nicuta). (%)
Comblike in form.

Poctize' (-tix'), ν. i. [Gr. πηκτός solid.] To congeal; to change into a golatinous mass. [R.] H. Spencer.

Poc'to-lite (pix'tō-lit), n. [L. pecten a comb + lite.]
(Min.) A whitish mineral occurring in radiated or fibrous crystalline masses. It is a hydrous silicate of lime and soda.

soda.

Peo'to-ral (-ral), a. [L. pectoralis, fr. pectus, -oris, the breast: cf. F. pectoral.] 1. Of or pertaining to the breast, or chest; as, the pectoral muscles.

2. Relating to, or good for, diseases of the chest or lungs; as, pectoral remedy.

3. (Zoil.) Having the breast conspicuously colored; as, the pectoral sandpiper.

Pectoral arch, or Fectoral girdle (Anal.), the two or more

as, the pectoral sandpiper.

Pectoral arch, or Pectoral girdle (Anat.), the two or more list. bony or cartilaginous pieces of the vertebrate skeleton and its which the fore limbs are articulated; the shoulder girdle and the pericarji each side. —Pectoral cross (Eccl.), a cross and the pericarji each side. —Pectoral cross (Eccl.), a cross of the plural form pectoral fins, or Pectorals (Zool.), fins of, the plural form pectors in a constant of preferred; as, a bushel captiper (Zool.), the jacksnipe (b). The pector is a constant of pease being used in both serveral legranin' senate, care, am, sirm, ask, final, all; sve, event, and form, recent; ice, idea, ill; old, obey, orb, odd;

2. (Eccl.) (a) A breastplate, esp. that worn by the lewish high priest. (b) A clasp or a cross worn on the

3. A medicine for diseases of the chest organs, espe

any the lungs.

Pec'to-ral-ly (pěk'tō-ral-ly), adv. As connected with

reo'to-ial-y (pok'to-tarly), two. As connected with the breast.

Peo'to-ri-lo'qui-al (-ri-lo'kwi-al), a. [Cf. F. pectoriloque.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, pectoriloquy.

Peo'to-ril'o-quism (-ril'f-kwiz'm), n. Pectoriloquy.

Peo'to-ril'o-quous (-kwis), a Pectoriloquial.

Peo'to-ril'o-quous (-kwis), a [L. pectoriloquial.] (Med.)

The distinct articulation of the sounds of a pation's voice, heard on applying the ear to the cheat in auscultation. It usually indicates some morbid change in the lungs or pleural cavity.

Peo'tose' (pök'tōs'), n [Pectic + cellulose.] (Chem.) An amorphous carbohydrate found in the vegetable kingdom, esp. in unripe fruits. It is associated with cellulose, and is converted into substances of the pectin group.

Peo-to-faic (pök-tō'sik), a (Chem.) Of, pertaining to,

Pocto'sic (pök-tö'sik), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, resembling, or derived from, pectose; specifically, designating an acid supposed to constitute largely ordinary

pectin or vegetable jelly.

|| **Pec-tos'tra-oa** (pěk-tös'trà-kà), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. myrsrós fixod + öorpacov shell of a testaccan.] (Zoil.) A degenerate order of Crustacca, including the Rhizoceph-

ala and Cirripedia.

Pec'tous (pčk'tūs), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or

Pec'tous (p&k'ths), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, pectose.

| Peo'tus (p&k'ths), n.; pl. Pectora (p&k'th-rå). [L., the breast.] (Zoöl.) The breast of a bird.

Peo'ul (p&k'th), n. See Proul.

Peo'ul (p&k'th, r. i. [imp. & p. p. Peculated (p&k'th-lat), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Peculated (p&k'th-lat), v. i. [imp. & p. p. p. peculates, p. p. of peculat to peculate, akin to peculium private property. See Pecullal.] To appropriate to one's own use the property of the public; to steal public moneys intrusted to one's care; to embezzle.

An oppressive... rapacious, and peculating despotism. Burke.

An oppressive, . . . rapacious, and peculating despotism. Burke

Poc'u-la'tion (-la'shin), n. The act or practice of peculating, or of defrauding the public by appropriating to one's own use the money or goods intrusted to one's care for management or disbursement; embezzlement. Every British subject . . . active in the discovery of pecula tions has been ruined.

Burke

Tions has been ruined.

**Pec'u-la'tor (pĕk'ū-lā'tēr), n. [L.] One who peculates. "Peculators of the public gold." Couper.

*Pe-cul'dar (pĕ-kūl'yēr; 277), a. [L. peculiaris, fr. peculiar private property, akin to pecunia money: cf. OF. peculier. See Pecuniany.] 1. One's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual; not possessed by others; of private, personal, or characteristic possession and use; not owned in common or in participation.

And purify unto himself a neculiar neonle. Titus ii. 14 Hymns . . . that Christianity hath peculiar unto Itself.

2. Particular; individual; special; appropriate. While each peculiar power forgoes his wonted seat. Milton
My fate is Juno's most peculiar care. Dryden

3. Unusual; singular; rare; strange; as, the sky had peculiar appearance.

a peculiar appearance.

Syn.—Proular, Sprcial., Especial., Peculiar is from the Roman peculium, which was a thing emphatically and distinctively one's own, and hence was dear. The former sense always belongs to peculiar (as, a peculiar style, peculiar manners, etc.), and usually so much of the latter as to involve feelings of interest; as, peculiar care, watchfulness, satisfaction, etc. Nothing of this kind belongs to special and especial. They mark simply the relation of species to genus, and denote that there is something in this case more than ordinary; as, a special act of Congross; especial pains, etc.

Beanty, which, either waking or asleep,
Shot forth peculiar graces.

For naught so wite that on the earth doth live,

For naught so vile that on the earth doth live, But to the earth some special good doth give. **Peculiar**, n. 1. That which is peculiar; a sole or exclusive property; a prerogative; a characteristic.

Revenge is . . . the peculiar of Heaven. South.

2. (Eng. Canon Law) A particular parish or church which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary.

Court of Peculiars (Eng. Law), a branch of the Court of Arches having cognizance of the affairs of peculiars. Blackstone.— Dean of peculiars. See under Dean, 1.

Pe-oul'lar'i-ty (pê-kül'yär'i-ty; 277), n.; pl. Peculiaris (-tiz). 1. The quality or state of being peculiar; individuality; singularity.

2. That which is peculiar; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; particularity.

The smallest peculiarity of temper or manner. Macaulay.

3. Exclusive possession or right. [Obs.] Rn. Hall.

The smallest peculiarity of temper or manner. Macaulay.

3. Exclusive possession or right. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Pe-oul'iar-ixe (pê-kūl'yēr-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p.

PECULIARIZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. PECULIARIZING
(-iz'lng).] To make peculiar; to set apart or assign, as

an exclusive possession. [R.] Dr. John Smith.

Pe-oul'iar-iy, ..dv. In a peculiar manner; particularly; in a rare and striking degree; unusually.

Pe-oul'iar-ness, n. The quality or state of being pe
uliar: peculiarity.

Pe-cul'14r-ness, n. The quanty or state or tooms perculiar; peculiarity.

||Pe-ou'11-um (pê-kū'11-tim), n. [L. See Proulliar.]

1. (Rom. Law) The savings of a son or a slave with the father's or master's consent; a little property or stock of one's own; any exclusive personal or separate

Burrill.

Pe-onn'ia.ry (pš-kūn'yā-ry; 277), a. [L. pecunia-rius, fr. pecunia money, orig., property in cattle, fr. pe-cus cattle: cf. F. pécuniaire. See Fee, and cf. Peculiar.] 1. Relating to money; monetary; as, pecuniary affairs

2. Consisting of money; as, a pecuniary penalty; a

1. Relating to money; monetary; as, pecuniary analysis or losses.

2. Consisting of money; as, a pecuniary penalty; a pecuniary reward.

Peouviarous (pš-kū/nī-ūs), a. [L. pecuniosus, fr. pecunia: cf. F. pėcunicux.] Abounding in money; wealthy; rich. [Obs.]

Ped (pēd), n. [OE. See Peddler.] A basket; a hamper; a pannier. [Obs.] Sherwood.

Ped (pēd), n. [OE. See Peddler.] A basket; a hamper; a pannier. [Obs.] In the pedagium, for pedaticum. See Paage (pēd's), n. [LL. pedagium, for pedaticum. See Paage (pēd's), n. [LL. pedagium, for pedaticum. See Paage (pēd's), n. [LL. pedagium, for pedaticum. Ped'a-gog'lo (pēd'a-goj'fk), n. [From Pedagogic, a.: cf. G. pedagogik.] See Pedagogics.

Ped'a-gog'lo-ai (-¹-kal), f. F. pēdagogique. See Pedagogica.] Of or pertaining to a pedagogue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue.

Ped'a-gog'lo-ai (-¹-kal), f. F. pēdagogiue; suited to, or characteristic of, a pedagogue.

Ped'a-gog'lo-ai (-²-kal), f. F. pēdagogiue; see Pedagogisme. [Obs.] he spedugogisme. [The system, occupation, character, or manner of pedagogues.

Avocations of pedanty and pedagogism. De Foe.

Ped'a-gogue (pēd'a-gōg), n. [F. pēdagogue, L. paadagogus, Gr. naubayoyác; naix, naubo; a boy + ayau to lead, guide; cf. ayoyóc leading. See Paage a servant, Agent.] 1. (Gr. Antig.) A slave who led his master's children to school, and had the charge of them generally.

2. A teacher of children; one whose occupation is to teach the young; a schoolmaster.

3. One who by teaching has become formal, positive, or pedantic in his ways; one who has the manner of a schoolmaster; a pedant.

Ped'a-gogy (pēd'a-gōj's); 277), n. [Gr. naubayoya: cf. F. pēdagogie.] Pedagogism.

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Pedagogy (pēd'a-gōj's); 277), n. [Gr. naubayoya: cf. F. pēdagogie.] Pedagogism.

Pedagogy (pēd'a-gōj's); 277), n.

2. (ped'al) Of or pertaining to a pedal; having pedals.

Pedal curve or surface (Geom.), the curve or surface which is the locus of the feet of perpendiculars let fall from a fixed point upon the straight lines tangent to a given curve, or upon the planes tangent to a given surface.

Fedal note (Mus.), the note which is held or sustained through an organ point. See Organ point, under Onoan.

Fedal organ (Mus.), an organ which has pedals or a range of keys moved by the feet; that portion of a full organ which is played with the feet.

of keys moved by the reet; that portion of a full organ which is played with the feet.

Ped/al (p&d/al), n. [Cf. F. p&dale, It. pedale. See FedAl. a.] 1. (Mech.) A lever or key acted on by the foot, as in the pianoforte to raise the dampers, or in the organ to open and close certain pipes; a treadle, as in a lathe or a bicycle.

2. (Geom.) A pedal curve or surface.

Peda'li-an (p&dil'1-an), a. Relating to the foot, or to a metrical foot; pedal. [R.] Maunder.

Peda'li-ty (p&dil'1-ty), n. The act of measuring by pacos. [R.] Ash.

Peda'ne-ous (p&dil'nt-ts), n. [L. pedancus of the size of a foot.] Going on foot; pedestrian. [R.]

Ped'ant (p&d'ant), n. [F. pédant, t. pedante, fr. Gr. radoeus to instruct, from rais by. See PedaGoue.]

1. A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Obs.] Dryden.

A pedant that keeps a school i' th' church. Shak.

2. One who puts on an air of learning; one who makes

2. One who puts on an air of learning; one who makes vain display of learning; a pretender to superior knowl-Addison. A scholar, yet surely no pedant, was he. Goldsmith.

A scholar, yet surely no pedant, was he. Goldsmith.

Pedan'tio (pż-dăn'tik,) a. Of or pertaining to a
Pedan'tio-al (t-1-kal), pedant; characteristic of,
or resembling, a pedant; ostentatious of learning; as, a
pedantic writer; a pedantic description; a pedantical
affectation. "Figures pedantical." Shak.
Pedan'tio-al ly, adv. In a pedantic manner.
Pedan'tic-ly (tik-ly), adv. Pedantically. [R.]
Ped'ant-ism (p&d'ant-x'm), n. The office, disposition, or act of a pedant; pedantic x, [Obs.]
Ped'ant-ize (-iz), v. i. [Cf. F. pédantiser.] To play
the pedant; to use pedantic expressions. [R.] J. S. Mill.
Ped'ant-ty (p&d'ant-fy), n. [Of. F. pédanterie.] The
acts, character, or manners of a pedant; vain ostentation of learning. "This pedantry of quotation." Coveley.
Tis a practice that savors much of pedanty. Sir T. Browns.

'T is a practice that savors much of pedantry. Sir T. Browne.

Tis a practice that savors much of pedantry. Sir T. Browns.

Ped'ant-y (*y), n. An assembly or clique of pedants. [Obs.] Millon.

Pederlan (pë-därl-an), n. [L. pedarius, fr. pedarius belonging to the foot, fr. pes, pedis, foot.] (Rom. Antig.) One of a class eligible to the office of senator, but not yet chosen, who could sit and speak in the senate, but could not vote; — so called because he might indicate his opinion by walking over to the side of the party he favored when a vote was taken.

Ped'ary (pěd'a-fy), n. pl. PedAria.

Ped'ary (pěd'a-fy), n. pl. [NL. See Pedaria] (Zoöl.) An order of holothurians, including those that have ambulaeral suckers, or feet, and an internal gill.

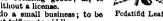




of a leaf.

Ped'dle (pëd'd'l), v. i. [From Problem:] I. To travel about with wares for sale; to go from place to place, or from house to house, for the purpose of retailing goods; as, to peddle without a license.

To do a small business; to be



peddle without a license.

2. To do a small business; to be busy about trifles; to piddle.

Ped'dle, v. t. [insp. & p. p. Peddelle (-d'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Peddelle (-d'lw). To sell from place to place; to retail by carrying around from customer to customer; to hawk; hence, to retail in very small quantities; as, to peddle vegetables or tinware.

Ped'dler (pëd'dlër), n. [OE. pedle peddare, peddare, peddare, peddare, peddare, et also pedare, peddare, peddare, at traveling trader; one who travels about, retailing small wares; a hawker. [Written also peddar and pedder.] "Some vagabond huckster or peddler."

Ped'dler-Y (-Ÿ), n. [Written also peddary and pedder.]

dler." Hakhun.

Ped'dler-y (-y), n. [Written also pedlary and pedlery.]

1. The trade, or the goods, of a peddler: hawking; small retail business, like that of a peddler.

2. Triding; trickery. [Obs.] "Look. into these their deceitful peddleries."

Milton.

Ped'dling, a. 1. Hawking; acting as a peddler.

2. Petty; insignificant. "The miserable remains of a peddling commerce."

Burke.

Burke.

Pedfer-ast (pěi/čř-šst), n. [Gr. παιδεραστής; παίς, ααίδς, a boy + έρῶν to love: cf. F. pédéraste.] One uilty of pederasty; a sodomite.

Pedfer-asttic (-ša/t/lk), α. [Gr. παιδεραστικός.] Ot

guinty of pederasty; a sodomite.

Pod'er-as'tio ('&s't'tk), a. [Gr. παιδεραστικός.] Of or pertaining to pederasty.

Pod'er-as'ty (βάδε. **k'ty), n. [Gr. παιδεραστικός.] Cf. F. pédérastie.] The crime against nature; sodomy.

Pod'er-e'ro (ράδ'ε-πε'rό), n. [Sp. pedrero, fr. OSp. pedra, Sp. piedra, a stone, L. petra, fr. Gr. πέτρα. So named because it was at first charged with stones.]

(Mi.) A term formerly applied to a short piece of chambered ordnance. [Written also paterero and peterero.]

**Pede'sis* (ρέ-δέ'sis), n. [NL., from Gr. πήδρας a leaping.] Same as Browniun movement, under Bnownian.

Pod'es-tal. (ρέδ'δε-tal), n. [Sp. pedestal; cf. F. pié-destal, it. piedestallo; ir. L. pes, pedis, foot + OHG. stal standing place, station, place, akin to E. stall. See Foor, and Stall, and cf. Foorstall.] 1. (Arch.) The base or foot of a column, statue, vaso, lamp, or the like; the part on which an upright work stands. It consists of three parts, the base, the die or dado, and the cornice or surbase molding. See Illust. of Column.

Build him a pedestal, and say, "Stand there!" Cowper.

Build him a pedestal, and say, "Stand there!" Cowper 2. (a) (Railroad Cars) A casting secured to the frame of a truck and forming a jaw for holding a journal box. (b) (Mach.) A pillow block; a low housing. (c) (Bridge Railling) An iron socket, or support, for the foot of a brace at the end of a truss where it rests on a pier.

Pedestal coil (Steam Heating), a group of connected straight pipes arranged side by side and one above another, — used as a radiator.

Ped'es-taled (-tald), a. Placed on, or supported by, pedestal; figuratively, exalted.

Hawthorne. Pedestaled haply in a palace court.

Pedestri-al (ps-destri-al), a. [L. pedester, -estris, fr. pes, pedis, a fot: cf. F. pédestre. See Pedal.] Of or pertaining to the feet; employing the foot or feet. Pedestri-ally, adv. In a pedestrial manner. Pedestri-ally, adv. In a pedestrial manner.

rows un-au (-an), a. Going on foot; performed on foot; as, a pedestrian journey.

Pe-des/tri-an, n. A walker; one who journeys on foot; a foot traveler; specif., a professional walker or runner.

Pe-des/tri-an-ism (-iz'm), n. The act, art, or practice of a pedestrian; walking or running; traveling or racing on foot.

racing on foot.

Po-des'rti-an-ize (-iz), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pedes-trian-ize (-iz), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pedes-trian-ized (-ixd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pedestrian-ized (-ixd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pedestrian-ized (-ixd); p. Gong on foot; not winged.

[Obs.] "Pedestrious animals." Sir T. Browne.

Pede-ten'tous pédé-t-én'tus), a. [L. pes, pedis, foot + tendere to atretch out: cf. L. pedetentim by degrees.]

Proceeding step by step; advancing cautiously. [R.]

That pedetentous pace and pedetentous mind in which it behoves the wise and virtuous improver to walk. Nydney Smith.

Ped'1- (bdd'1-). Ped'0- (bdd'5-). [Sec Foot.] Com-

Ped'i- (pĕd'i-), Ped'o- (pĕd't-). [See Foor.] Combining forms from L. pes, pedis, foot, as pedipalp, pedireme, pedometer.

bining forms from L. pes, pedis, 100t, as penipaip, peurreme, pedionater.

Pedial (pēdi-al), a. Pertaining to the foot, or to any organ called a foot; pedal.

Pedi-acl (pēdi-sēl), a. [F. pēdicelle. See Pedicel.

1. (Bot.) (a) A stalk which supports one flower or fruit, whether solitary or one of many ultimate divisions of a common peduncle. See Pedicel, and Illust. of Flower. (b) A slender support of any special organ, as that of a capsule in mosses, an air vesicle in algae, or a sporangium in ferns.

2. (Zool.) A slender stem by which certain of the lower animals or their eggs are attached. See Illust. of Aphis Lion.

APRIES LION.

3. (Anat.) (a) The ventral part of each side of the neural arch connecting it with the centrum of a vertebra.

Ped'ate (pĕd'āt), a. [L. pedatus, p. p. of pedare to furnish with feet, fr. pes, pedis, a foot.] (Boi.) Palmate, with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments;—said of a leaf.—

Ped'ate-iy, adv.

Pedate-ig, adv.

Pedate-ig, adv.

Pedate-ig, adv.

It inders to split.] (Bot.)

Cleft in a pedate manner, but having the lobes distinctly connected at the base;—said

of a leaf.

Ped'die (pĕd'd'i), v. i. [From Ped'die (pĕd'doi), v. i. [From Peddie without a license.

Ped'1-ole (-k'l), n. [L. pediculus a little foot, dim. of pes foot: cf. F. pédicule. See PEDAL, and cf. PEDICEL.] Same as PEDICEL. Pedicellaria. a

lous

Pedicellariae. a Spine of Startish (Asterius) bear-ing a group of Pedicel-lariae: c Three-jawed Pedicellaria of a Sea Urchin, Enlarged. Podic'u-lar (pô-dik't-lêr), a. [L. pedicularis, fr. pediculus a Urchin. Enlarged. of or pertaining to lice; having the lousy distemper (phthi-

Pe-dio'u-late (-lat), α . (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to

Re-dio'u-lati. (1at.), a. (20al.) Of or pertaining to the Pediculati.

|| Pe-dio'u-lat'ti (-lat'ti), n. pl. [NL. See Pediculati.
|| Zoöl.) An order of fishes including the anglers. See **Illusta. of ANGLER and BATTISH.

Pe-dio'u-lat'ton (-lat'shim), n. (Med.) Phthiriasis.
|| Pe-dio'u-lat'ton (-lat'shim), n. pl. [NL. See Pediculation (20al.) A division of parasitic hemipterous insects, including the true lice. See **Illust.** in Appendix.
|| Pe-dio'u-lus (-lis), a. [L. pediculosus.] Pedicular.
|| Pe-dio'u-lus (-lis), n.; pl. Pedicular.
|| Pedicular (-lis), n.; pl. Pedicular.

like a foot.

Pedig'er-ous (pt-dij'er-is), a. [Pedi-+-gerous.]
(Zoöl.) Bearing or having feet or legs.

Ped'I-gree (ptd'I-gre), n. [Of unknown origin; possibly fr. F. pardegrés by degrees, — for a pedigree is properly a genealogical table which records the relationship of families by degrees; or, perh., fr. F. picd de grue crane's foot, from the shape of the heraldic genealogical trees.] 1. A line of ancestors; descent; lineage; genealogy; a register or record of a line of ancestors.

Alterations of surnames . . . have obscured the truth of our pedigrees.

Canden

His vanity labored to contrive us a pedigree. I am no herald to inquire of men's pedigrees. Sir P. Sidney. The Jews preserved the pedigrees of their tribes. Atterbury.

The lews preserved the pedigrees of their tribes. Atterbary.

2. (Stock Breeding) A record of the lineage or strain of an animal, as of a horse.

Pad'i-lu'vy (pëd'i-lu'vy), n. [Pedi-+L. lucre to wash: cf. It. & Bp. pediluvio, F. pėdiluve.] The bathing of the feet; a bath for the feet. [Obs.]

"Pedim'a-na (pë-d'Im'a-hà), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. pes, pedis, foot + manus hand.] (Zoöl.) A division of marsupials, including the opossums.

Ped'Imane (pëd'I-mān), n. [Cf. F. pėdimane.] (Zoöl.) A pedimanous marsupial; an opossum.

Pedim'a-nous (pë-d'Im'a-nūs), a. [See Pedimana.] (Zoöl.) Having feet resembling hands, or with the first toe opposable, as the opossums and monkeys.

Ped'I-ment (pëd'I-ment), n. [L. pes, pedis, a foot. See Foor.] (Arch.) Originally, in classical architecture, the triangular space forming the gable of a simple roof; hence, a similar form used as a decoration over porticoes, doors, windows, otc.; also, a rounded or broken frontal having a similar position and use. See Temple.

Ped'I-men'tal (-mön'tal), a. Of or pertaining to a pediment; resembling a pediment.

Ped'I-pal'p(-pāl'pi), n. pl.

[NL. Bee Pempalpus, [Zoöl.) A division of Arachnida, including the whip scorpions (The-lumbous) and allied forms.

and division of Arachina, including the whip scorpions (The-lyphonus) and allied forms. Sometimes used in a wider sense to include also the true

scorpions.

Ped'i-pal'pous (-păl'pūs),
a. (Zoöl.) Pertaining to, or re- One of the Pedipalpi (Phrysembling, the pedipalps.

Ped'i-pal'pus (-pūs), n.; pl. Pedipalpi (-pī). [NL. See Prs, and Palpus.] (Zoöl.) One of the second pair of month organs of arachnids. In some they are leglike, but in others, as the scorpion, they terminate in a claw.

Ped'i-reme (pēd'i-rēm), n. [Pedi-+ L. remus oar.]

(Zoöl.) A crustacean, some of whose feet serve as oars.

Ped'iar } (pēd'iēr), n. See Peddlar.

Pedo-bap'tism (pē'dħ-bān't'z'm: 277) = 50

Ped'ler' (Ped'ler'), n. See PRDLER.

Pe'do-bap'tism (pē'dō-bāp'tiz'm; 277), n. [Gr. maīc,
nacōc, a child + E. baptism.] The baptism of infants
or of small children. [Written also pædobaptism.]

Pedo-bap'tist (-tīst), n. One who advocates or practices infant baptism. [Written also pædobaptist.]

Pedo-man'cy (pēd'ō-mān's), n. [Pedi-, pedo- +
-mancy.] Divination by examining the soles of the
feet.

feet.

Pe-dom's-ter (pē-dōm'ē-tēr), n. [Pedt., pedo- + -me-ter: cf. F. pédomètre.] (Mech.) An instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and so ascertaining the distance passed over. It is usually in

the form of a watch; an oscillating weight affected by the motion of the body causes the index to advance a certain distance at each step.

Pedcomet'rio (26/d-in8t'ri'k), a. Pertaining to, or Pedcomet'rio-al (-m8t'ri-kal), measured by, a po-

Ped'o-mo'tive (-mō'tīv), a. [Pedi-, pedo- + motive.]
Moved or worked by the action of the foot or feet on a pedal or treatle

pedal or treadle.

Pe-dot'ro-phy (pô-dot'rô-fỹ), n. [Gr. παιδοτροφία, fr. παις, παιδς, α child + τρέφαν to nourish: cf. F. pédotrophie.] The art of nourishing children properly.

|| Pe-dre-gal' (pô-dra-gh'), n. [Sp., a stony place, fr. piedra kone.] A lava field. [Mexico & Western U. S.]

Pe-dun'ole (pô-dūŋ'k'), n. [Formed fr. (assumed) L. pedunculus, dim. of pes, pedis, a foot: cf. F. pédoncule.] 1. (Bot.) The stem or stalk that supports the flower or fruit of a plant, or a cluster of flowers or fruits.

The ultimate divisions or branches of a peduncle are called pedicels. In the case of a solitary flower, the stalk would be called a peduncle if the flower is large, and a pedicel if it is small or delicate.

is small or delicate.

2. (Zoöl.) A sort of stem by which certain shells and barnacles are attached to other objects. See Illust. of Barnacle.

3. (Anat.) A band of nervous or fibrous matter connecting different parts of the brain; as, the pedancles of the cerebellum; the pedancles of the pineal gland.

Pedun'cled (*Pld), a. Having a peduncle; supported on a peduncle; pedunculate.

Pedun'cled (*Fl-fer), a. [Cf. F. pédonculaire.]

Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a peduncular tendril.

#Pedun'culatic (*Kri-fer), a. [NL. See Pre-

ho

Pe-dun/on-lar (-kf.-i&r), a. (Cf. F. pelonculaire.]
Of or pertaining to a peduncle; growing from a peduncle; as, a peduncular tendril.

| Pe-dun'ou-lat'a (-kf.-i&t), n. pl. [NL. See PEDUNCE.]
| Zool.) A division of Cirripedia, including the stalked or goose barnacles.

Pe-dun'ou-lat'e (-kf.-i&t), | a. (Biol.) Having a peduncle; as, a pedunculate flower; a pedunculated eye, as in a lobater.

Pee (nō), n. See 1st Fra.

Pee (nō), n. See 1st Fra.

Pee (nō), n. See 1st Fra.

Pee (nō), n. & v. [Obs.] See Pirce. Spenser.
|| Pee (nō), n. (Naut.) Bill of an anchor. See Prak, 3 (c).

Peec (pōk), n. & v. [Obs.] See Pirce. Spenser.
|| Pee (nō), n. (Zoōl.) The daww.

Peek (pōk), n. i. [OE. piken: cf. F. piquer to pierce, prick, E. pique. Cf. Prak.] To look slyly, or with the eyes half closed, or through a crewice; to peep. [Colloy.]

Peek'a-boo (-k-bō), n. A child's game; bopeep.

Peel (pōl), n. [OE. pel. Cf. Ple a heap.] A small tower, fort, or castle; a keep. [Scot.]

Peel, n. [F. pelle, L. pola.] A spadelike implement, variously used, as for removing loaves of bread from a baker's oven; also, a T-shaped implement used by printers and bookbinders for hanging wet sheets of paper on lines or poles to dry. Also, the blade of an oar.

Peel, v. t. [Confused with peel to strip, but fr. F. piller to pillage. See Plill to rob, Pillage.] To plunder; to pillage. See Plil to rob, Pillage.] To plunder; to pillage, for provinces.

Peel, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Peelen (pēld); p. pr. & vb. p. Peeling, their provinces.

Peel, p. t. [imp, de p. p. Peeling to the hair, to strip, to P. Peeling, to refer to pull out the hair, to strip, to

Peeling their provinces.

Poel, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Peeler (pēld); p. pr. & vb. n. Preling.] [F. peler to pull out the hair, to strip, to peel, fr. L. pilme to deprive of hair, fr. pilme a hair; or perh. partly fr. F. peler to peel off the skin, perh. fr. L. pellis skin (cf. Pelli skin). Cf. Peruse.] 1. To strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by drawing or tearing off the skin, bark, husks, etc.; to flay; to decortisate, or to real merusers. ticate; as, to peel an orange.

The skillful shepherd peeled me certain wands. Shak.

ticate; as, to peel an orange.

The skillful shepherd peeled me certain wands. Shak.

2. To strip or tear off; to remove by stripping, as the skin of an animal, the bark of a tree, etc.

Peel, v. t. To lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark, or rind come off, as the skin, bark, or rind; as, the peel of an orange.

Peele (pē/lē), n. (Zoöl.) A graceful and swift South African antelope (Pelea capreola). The hair is woolly, and asl-gray on the back and sides. The horns are black, long, slender, straight, nearly smooth, and very sharp. Called also rheeboc, and rchboc.

Peel'er (pēl'er), n. One who peels or strips.

Peel'er, n. A nickname for a policeman; — so called from Sir Robert Peel. [British Slang] See Bobsy.

Peel'house' (hous'), n. See 1st Peel. Sir W. Scott.

Peen (pēn), n. [Cf. G. pinne pane of a hammer.]

(a) A round-edged, or hemispherical, end to the head of a hammer or sledge, used to a stretch or bend metal by indentation. (b)

The sharp-edged end of the head of a mason's hammer. [Spelt also pane, pein, and piend.]

Peen, v. t. To draw, bend, or straighten, as metal, by blows with the peen of a hammer or sledge.

Peenge (pēn), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Peeper.

Peenge (pēn), v. i. [mp. & p. p. Peeper.

Lepty, pipare, pipiare, D. & G. piepen. Senses 2 and 3 pernaps come from a transfer of sense from the sound which chickens make upon the first breaking of the shell to the act accompanying it; or perhaps from the influence of peek, or peak. Cf. Ptp. 1. To cry, as a chicken hatching or newly hatched; to chirp; to cheep.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or peeped.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth,

2. To begin to appear; to look forth from concealment; to make the first appearance.

When flowers first peopell, and trees did blossoms bear. Dryden.

3. To look cautiously or slyly; to peer, as through a

3. To 100A cannot pry.

Prep through the blanket of the dark.

From her cabined loophole prep. Prop through the blanket of the dark.
From her cabined loophole peep.
Mitton.
Psop sight, an adjustable piece, pierced with a small hole to peep through in aiming, attached to a rifle or other firearm near the breech.
Psop (psp.), a. I. The cry of a young chicken; a chirp.
2. First outlook or appearance.

Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn.

3. A sly look; a look as through a crevice, or from a place of concealment

To take t' other peep at the stars.

4. (Zoöl.) (a) Any small sandpiper, as the least sandpiper (Tringa minutilla). (b) The European meadow pipit (Anthus pratensis).

pipit (Animas pratensis).

Peop show, a small show, or object exhibited, which is viewed through an orifice or a magnifying glass. — Peopoday boys, the Irish insurgents of 1784; — so called from their visiting the houses of the loyal Irish at daybreak in search of arms. [Cant]

aarch of arms. [Cant]
Peep'er (pep'er), n.
1. A chicken just breaking the hell; a young bird.
2. One who peeps; a prying person; a spy.
Who's there? peepers, . . . eavesdroppers? J. Webster.

2. One who peeps; a prying person; a spy.

Who's there? peepers, ... envesdroppers? J. Webster.

3. The eye; as, to close the peepers. [Calloq.]

Peep'hole' (-hōl'), n. A hole, or crevice, through which one may peep without being discovered.

Peep'ing hole'. See Peerhole.

Peep'nul tree' ('hē'pil tre'). [Hind. pipal, Skr. pippala.] (Bot.) A sacred tree (Ficus religiosa) of the Buddhists, a kind of fig tree which attains great size and venerable age. See Bo Tree. [Written also pippul tree, and pipal tree.]

Peer ('hēr.), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Peerre (pērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Peerino.] [OF. parir, pareir, equiv. to F. paraitre to appear, L. parere. Cl. Affera.] 1. To come in sight; to appear. [Poetic]

So honor peerch in the meanest habit. Shak.

See how his gorget peers above his gown! B. Jonson.

See how his gorget peers above his gown! B. Jonson 2. [Porh. a different word; cf. OE, piren, LG, piren. Cf. Par to peep.] To look narrowly or curiously or intently; to peep; as, the peering day. Milton. Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads. Shak.

As if through a dungeon grate to percent. Coleridge.

As if through a dungeon grate to percent. Coleridge.

Peer, n. [OE. per, OF. per, F. pair, fr. L. par equal.

Cf. Apparer, Pair, Pair, n., Umpire.] 1. One of the same rank, quality, endowments, character, etc.; an equal; a match; a match.

In song he never had his peer. Dryden they consort only with their peers? I. Taylor. Shall they co 2. A comrade; a companion; a fellow; an associate.

He all his peers in beauty did surpass. 3. A nobleman; a member of one of the five degrees of the British nobility, namely, duke, marquis, earl, vis-count, baron; as, a peer of the realm.

A noble peer of mickle trust and power.

Milton.

House of Peers, The Peers, the British House of Lords. See Palliament. Spiritual peers, the bishops and arch-bishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords.

ishops, or lords spiritual, who sit in the House of Lords.

Poer, v. t. To make equal in rank. [R.] Heylin.

Poer, v. t. To be, or to assume to be, equal. [R.]

Peer'age (-ti; 48), n. [See Pzer an equal, and cf.

Arabe.] 1. The rank or dignity of a peer. Bluckstone.

2. The body of peers; the nobility, collectively.

When Charlemain with all his pecrage fell. Milton.

When Charlemain with all his pecrage fell. Milton.

Peer'dom (-düm), n. Peerage; also, a lordship. [Obs.]

Peer'ess, n. The wife of a peer; a woman ennobled in her own right, or by right of marriage.

Peer'ie { per'l, a. [See 1st Peer, 2.] Inquisitive; Peer'y { suspicious; sharp. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] "Two peery gray eyes." Sir W. Scot.]

"Two peery gray eyes." Sir W. Scot. atchibes (per'léss, a. Having no peer or equal; matchiless; superlative. "Her peerless feature." Shak. Unvailed her peerless light.

—Peer'less-ly. adv. — Peer'less-ness, n.

Unvailed her peerless light.

Peerless-ly, adv. — Peerless-noss, n.
Peert (pērt), a. Same as Pearr.
Peervish (pēt-wēt), a. Same as Pewrr (a & b).
Peevvish (pēt-wēt), a. [OE. perische; of uncertain origin, perh. from a word imitative of the noise made by fretful children + ish.] 1. Habitually fretful; easily vexed or fretted; hard to please; apt to complain; querulous; petulant. "Her peevish able." Wordsworth.
She is peevish, sullen, froward.
She is peevish, sullen, froward.
She is peevish austen, as a neevish answer.

able dissatisfaction; as, a peevish answer.

3. Silly; childish; trifling. [Obs.]

To send such peevish tokens to a king. . — Querulous; petulant; cross; ill-tempered; captious; discontented. See Fuerwil.

Pee'vish-ly, adv. In a peevish manner. Shak.
Pee'vish-ness, n. The quality of being peevish; disposition to murmur; sourness of temper. - See PRTULANCE.

Pee'vit (pē'vĭt), Pee'wit (pē'wĭt), n. (Zoöl.) See

PEWIT.

Pog (peg), n. [OE. pegge; cf. Sw. pigg, Dan. pig a point, prickle, and E. peak.]

1. A small, pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards together, in attaching the soles of boots or shoes, etc.; as, a shoe peg.

2. A wooden pin, or nail, on which to hang things, as costs, etc. Hence, colloquially and figuratively: A suport; a reason; a pretext; as, a peg to hang a claim upon.

3. One of the pins of a musical instrument, on which testrings are strained.

the strings are strained. 4. One of the pins used for marking points on a crib-

bage board.

5. A step; a degree; esp. in the slang phrase "To take one down a per

screw papal authority to the highest peg. Barrow.
And took your grandees down a peg. Hudibras.

Pag ladder, a ladder with but one standard, into which cross pieces are inserted. — Pag tankard, an ancient tankard marked with pags, so as to divide the liquor into equal portions. "Drink down to your peg." Longfellow. — Pag tooth. See Fleam tooth, under Fleam. — Pag top, a boy's top which is spun by throwing it. — Serew pag, a small screw without a head, for fastening soles.

Pog (psg), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Procand (psgd); p. pr. & vb. n. Procano (sging).] 1. To put pegs into; to fasten the parts of with pegs; as, to peg shoes; to confine as with pegs; to restrict or limit closely.

I will rend an oak
And neg thee in his knotty entrails.

And peg thee in his knotty entrails.

2. (Cribbage) To score with a peg, as points in the game; as, she pegged twelve points. [Colloq.]

Peg, v. i. To work diligently, as one who pegs shoes;
—usually with on, al, or away; as, to peg away at a task.

#Pega-dov' (big'a-dör'), n. [Sp., a sticker.] (Zoil.)

A species of remora (Echeneis naucrates). See Remora.

Pega'se-an (pē-gā'sē-un), a. Of or pertaining to Pegasus, or, tiguratively, to poetry.

Peg's-soid (pēg'd-soid), a. [Pegasus + -oid.] (Zoil.)

Like or pertaining to Pegasus.

Peg's-sus (-süs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Iniyacos.] 1. (Gr. Myth.) A winged horse fabled to have sprung from the body of Medusa when she was slain. He is noted for causing, with a blow of his hoof, Hippocrene, the inspiration. On this account he is, in modern times, associated with e Muses, to spring from Mount Helicon. On this account he is, in modern times, associated with e Muses, and with ideas of poetic inspiration.

Each spurs his jaded Pegasus apace. Byron.,

with the Muses, and with ideas of poetic inspiration.

2. (Astron.) A northern constellation near the vernal equinoctial point. Its three brightest star of Andromeda, form the square of Pegasus.

3. (Zoöl.) A genus of small fishes, having large pectoral fins, and the body covered with hard, bony plates. Several species are known from the East Indies and China.

Soveral species are known from the East Indies and China.

Peg'ger (pĕg'gĕr), n. One who fastens with pegs.

Peg'ging (x̄ng), n. The act or process of fastening with pegs.

Pegm (pēm), n. [L. pegma a movable stage, Gr. πγγμα, orig., a framework.] A sort of moving machine employed in the old pageants.

[Ohs.] R. Jonson.

Peg'ma-tite (pĕg'mā-tīt), n.

[From Gr. πγγμα, omething fastened together, in allusion to the quartz and feldspar in graphic granite: cf. F. pegmatite. See Pzom.] (Min.) (a) Graphic granite. See under Granitz. (b) More generally, a coarse granite occurring as vein material in other rocks.

Peg'ma-tit'(c (tt'l'k), a. (Min.) (f), pertaining to, or resembling, pegmatite; as, the pegmatitic structure of certain rocks resembling graphic granite.

Peg'ma-toid (pēg'mā-toid), a. [Pegmatite + -oid.] (Min.) (Resembling pegmatite; pegmatitic.

Peg'ma-toid (pēg'mā-toid), a. [R.]

Peg'roots' (pēg'rōs/s), n. [Gr. πγγγ fountain + -mancy.] Divination by fountains. [R.]

Peg'roots' (pēg'rōs/s), n. [Parseo Pahlari.] An ancient Persian dialect in which words were partly represented by their Semitic equivalents. It was in use from the 3d century (and perhaps earlier) to the middle of the 7th century, and later in religious writings. [Written also Pahlari.]

Pein (pēn), n. See Pzen.

Pet-ram'e-ter (p'-rām'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. πείρα a trial +

also Pahlavi.]

Poin (pēn), n. See Peen.

Poi-ram'o-ter (pi-răm'o-ter), n. [Gr. πείρα a trial +
-meter.] A dynamometer for measuring the force required to draw wheel carriages on roads of different
G. Francis.

onstructions. G. Francis.

Pei-ram'tic (pt-ris'tl'k), a. [Gr. πειραστικός, fr. πειραν ο try, fr. πειρα a trial.] Fitted for trial or test; exerimental; tentative; treating of attempts.

Peise (piz), n. [See Poise.] A weight; a poise. [Obs.]

To weigh pence with a peise." Piers Plowman.

Peise, v. t. To poise or weigh. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Peise, v. l. To poise or weigh. [Obs.] Chaucer. Level teaden slumber peise me down. Shuk. Pei'trel (pā'trēl), n. (Anc. Armor) Seo Peytreel. Pe-jor'a-tive (pā-jōr'à-tiv), a. [F. pėjoratif, fr. L. pėjor, used as compar. of malus evil.] Implying or imputing evil; depreciatory; disparaging; unfavorable. Pei'an (pāk'an), n. [F. pekan.] (Zoöl.) See Fisher, 2. Pek'oe (pāk'ā or pēkā), n. [Chin. pih-haou: cf. F. pekoë.] A kind of black tea. (Written also pecco.] Pela (pē'lā), n. (Zoöl.) See Wax insect, under WAX. Pel'age (pē'lā; 48), n. [F. pelage, fr. L. pilus hair.] (Zoöl.) The covering, or coat, of a mammal, whether of wool, fur, or hair.

(Zoal.) The covering, or coat, of a mammal, whether of wool, fur, or hair.

Pela'gi-an (pē-lā'ji-an), a. [L. pelagius, Gr. πελά-γιος, fr. πέλαγος the sea: cf. F. pélagien.] Of or pertaining to the sea; marine; pelagic; as, pelagian shells.

Pe-la'gi-an, n. [L. Pelagians: cf. F. pélagien.] (Eccl. Hist.) A follower of Pelagius, a British monk, born in the latter -art of the 4th century, who denied the doctrines of hereditary sin, of the connection between sin and death, and of conversion through grace.

Pe-la'gi-an.a. [Cf. F. pélagien.] Of or pertaining to Pelagius, or to his doctrines.

Pe-la'gi-an-ism (-1z'm), n. [Cf. F. pélagianisme.]

The doctrines of Pelagius.

Pe-la'gi-(-1āj'Nt), a. [L. pelagicus.] Of or pertaining to the ocean; —applied especially to animals that live at the surface of the ocean, away from the coast.

Pel'ar-gon'ic (pê'l'ar-gôn'lk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also nonoic acid) found in the leaves of the geranium (Pelargonium) and allied plants.

and allied plants.

|| Pel'ar-go'ni-um (-gō'nĭ-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πελαργός a stork.] (Bot.) A large genus of plants of the

order Geraniaceæ, differing from Geranium in having a spurred calyx and an irregular corolla.

order Geraniaces, differing from Geranium in having a spurred calyx and an irregular corolla.

P About one hundred and seventy species are known, nearly all of them natives of South Africa, and many having very beautiful blossoms. See the Note under Geranium.

*Pe-las/gic (pĉ-lks/jl-n), } a. [L. Pelasgus, Gr. Pe-las/gic (pĉ-lks/jl-n),] a. [L. Pelasgus, Gr. Pelasgus, an ancient people of Greece, of roving habits.

2. (Zööl.) Wandering.

*Pel'e-can'i-for'mes (-kkn'/-fôr'mēz), n. pl. [NL. See Pelican, and -Poem.] (Zööl.) Those birds that are related to the pelicar; the Totipalmi.

*Pel'e-can'i-for'mes (-kkn'/-fôr'mēz), n. pl. [NL. Ger. πέλεκυς a hatchet +-oid.] (Geom.) A figure, somewhat hatchet area to the square A B C D inclosed by the chords of the four quadrants.

| Written also pelicoid.] Math. Dict.

| Pel'e-cyp'o-da (-slp't-d\u00e4), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet +-po-da.] (Zööl.) Same as Lamellinarseita.

*Pel'e-grine (-grin), a. See Pers. AD DC Inverted Grine. [Obs.]

[NL., fr. Gr. πέλεκυς a hatchet + poda] (Zoöl.) Same as Lamellibranchia.

Pol'e-grine (-grin), a. See Pere AD DC Inverted quadrantal arcs, AEC Semicrole.

Pol'er-ine (pol'er-in or -ōn), n. [F. ple'er-in a pilgrim, fr. L. percgrinus foreign, alien. See Pilgrim.] A woman's cape; especially, a fur cape that is longer in front than behind.

Polf (poli), n. [Oc. pelfr booty, OF. pelfre, akin to pelfrer to plunder, and perh. to E. pillage. Cf. Pilere.]

Money; riches; lucre; gain;—generally conveying the idea of something Ill-gotten or worthless. It has no plural. "Mucky pelf." Spenser. "Paltry pelf." Burke.

Can their pelf prosper, not got by valor or industry? Fuller.

Polf'ish, a. Of or pertaining to pelf. Stambursh.

Can their pel prosper, not got by valor or industry? Fuller.

Poll'ish, a. Of or pertaining to pelf. Stanyhurzi.

Pol'iray (pel'ira), \ n. Poli; also, figuratively, rubPol'iron (pel'i-kan), n. [F. pélican, t. pelicanus, pelecanus, Gr.

πελεκάν, πελεκάς, πελέκανος, the
woodpecker, and also a water bird
of the pelican kind,
fr. πελεκάν to hew
with an ax, fr. πέλεγος an ax akin to

with an ax, ir. πe kews an ax, akin to
Skr. paragu.]
[Written also pele-can.] 1. (Zaöl.)
Any large webfooted bird of the genus *Pelecanus*, of which about a dozen species are known



Speciacled Pelican (Pelecanus conspicillatus).

They have an enormous bill, to the lower edge of which is attached a pouch in which captured fishes are temporarily stored.

In which captured issess are temporarily stored.

FF The American white pelican (Pelecanus eruthrorhunchos) and the brown species (P. fuscus) are abundant
on the Florida coast in winter, but breed about the lakes
in the Rocky Mountains and British America.

2. (Old Chem.) A retort or still having a curved tube
or tubes leading back from the head to the body for continuous condensation and redistillation.

timous condensation and redistillation.

**The principle is still employed in certain modern forms of distilling apparatus.

**Prigate pelican (2001.), the frigate bird. See under Finoate. Pelican fish (2001.), a deep-see fish (Euripharyun pelecanoides) of the order Lyomeri, remarkable for the enormous development of the jaws, which support a large gular pouch. Pelican fisher (1801.), he very large and curiously shaped blossom of a climbing plant (Aristolochia grandillora) of the West Indies; also, the plant itself. — Pelican bis (2001.), a large Asiatic wood ibis (Tanidus leucocephalus). The head and throat are destitute of feathers; the plumage is white, with the quills and the tail greenish black. — Pelican in her plety (in heraldry and symbolical art), a representation of a pelican in the act of wounding her breast in order to nourish her young with her blood; — a practice fabulously attributed to the bird, on account of which it was adopted as a symbol of the Redeemer, and of charity. — Pelican's foot (Zoul.), a marine gastropod shell of the genus Aporrhais, sesp. Aporrhais pess-peticant of Europe.

Pel'lck (1k), n. (Zoül.) The American coot (Fulica).

Pel'Ick (-Ik), n. (Zoöl.) The American coot (Fulica).
Pel'I-coid (pèl'I-koid), n. Seo PelEcoid.

|| Pel'I-co-sau'ri-a (pèl'I-kō-sa'rī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πελίκα a wooden bowl (but taken to mean, pelvis) - σαῦρος a lizard.] (Paleon.) A suborder of Theromorphia, including terrestrial reptiles from the Permian formation.

morphi, including terrestrial repulses from the Fermian formation.

Pe'll-om (pē'll-om), n. [See Pelioma.] (Min.) A variety of lolite, of a smoky blue color; pelloma.

|| Pe'll-o'ma (pē'll-o'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πελίωμα, fr. πελιός livid.] 1. (Med.) A livid ecchymosis.

2. (Min.) See Peliom.

Pe-lisse' (pe-lös'), n. [F., fr. L. pelliceus, pellicius, made of skins, fr. pellis a skin. Cf. Pelt skin, Prich, and see 2d Pell.] An outer garment for men or women, originally of fur, or lined with fur; a lady's outer garment, made of sik or other fabric.

Pell (pšl), v. t. [Cf. Pelt, v. t.] To pelt; to knock Holland.

Pell, n. [OF. pel, F. peau, L. pellis a skin. Bee Fell a skin.] 1. A skin or hide; a pelt.

2. A roll of parchment; a parchment record.

Olerk of the pells, formerly, an officer of the exchequer

Clerk of the pells, formerly, an officer of the exchequer the entered accounts on certain parchment rolls, called pell rolls. [Eng.]

Pel'lack (pël'lak), n. [Cf. Gael. peileag.] (Zoöl.) A

Pell'age $(p \mathcal{E}|'\hbar j)$, n. [See 2d Pell.] A customs duty on skins of leather.

Pel/la-gra (pēl/la-gra), n. [It.] (Med.) An erythematous affection of the skin, with severe constitutional and nervous symptoms, endemic in Northern Italy.

Pel/la-grin (pēl/la-grin), n. One who is afflicted with pellagra. Chambers's Encyc.

Pel/lat (pēl/lēt), n. [F. pelote, LL. pelota, pilota, fr. L. pilo a ball. Cf. PLATOON.] 1. A little ball; as, a pellet of wax or paper.

2. A bullet; a ball for firearms. [Obs.] Bacon.

As swift as a pellet out of a gun. Chaseer.

Pellst molding (Arch.), a narrow band ornamented with mall, flat disks.

smail, flat disks.

Pellet, v. t. To form into small balls. [Obs.] Shak.

Pellet-ed, a. Made of, or like, pellets; furnished with pellets. [R.] "This pelleted storm." Shak.

| Pel'il-bran'chi-a'ta (pāl'il-brān'ki-ā'tā), n. pl.

[NL, fr. pellis garment + branchia a gill.] (Zoöl.) A division of Nudibranchiata, in which the mantle itself serves as a cill.

chiata, in which the maintenance as a gill.

Pol'II-ole (pĕl'II-k'l), n. [L. pellicula, dim. of pellis skin: cf. F. pellicule.]

1. A thin skin or film.

2. (Chem.) A thin film formed on the surface of an evaporating solution.

Pol-livo-lar (pēl-liv'k'l-ler), a. Of or pertaining to a pellicle.

Henslow.

Pol-live (pēl-liv'k), n. (Zoöl.) The redshank; — so called from its note.

[Prov. Eng.] Pel'II-to-ry (pël'II-to-ry), n. [OE. paritorie, OF. paritoire, F. parietarie; (cf. It. & Bp. parietaria, L. parietaria the parietary, or pellitory, the wall plant, fr. parietarius belonging to the walls, fr. pariet, parietis, a wall. Cf. Parietary.] (Hol.) The common name of the saveral species of the games.

One of the Pellibranchiata (Elysia chlorotica). Parietaria, low, harmless weeds of the Nettle family; also called wall pellitory, and lichwort.

Parietaria officinalis is common on old walls in Europe; P. Pennsylvanica is found in the United States; and six or sevon more species are found near the Medi-terranean, or in the Orient.

and six or seven more species are found near the Mediterranean, or in the Orient.

Pel/1-to-ry, n. [Sp. pelitre, fr. L. pyrethrum. See Berthan.] (Bot.) (n) A composite plant (Anacyclus Pyrethrum) of the Mediterranean region, having finely divided leaves and whitish flowers. The root is the official pellitory, and is used as an irritant and stalogogue. Called also bertram, and pellitory of Spain. (b) The foverfew (Chrysanthemum Parthenium);—so called because it resembles the above.

Pell'mell' (pāl'māl'), n. See Pall-Mall.

Pell'mell', adv. [F. pôle-môle, prob. fr. pelle a shovel + môler to mix, as when different kinds of grain are heaped up and mixed with a shovel. See Pell shovel, Medler.] In utter confusion; with confused violence. "Men, horses, charlots, crowded prilmell." Millon.

Pel-lu'cid (pāl-lū'kīd), a. [L. pellucidus: per (see Pere.) in the confused reference in the confused violence. The cidus clear; limpid; translucent; not opaque. "Pellucid crystal." Dr. H. More. "Pellucid streams." Wordsworth.

Mordsworth.

Pellucidd'ty (pöl'iū-sid'I-ty),)n. [L. pelluciditas.]

Pel-lu'cidd-ty (pöl'iū-sid'I-ty),)n. [L. pelluciditas.]

Pel-lu'cid-ness (pēl-lū'sid-nēs), i The quality or state of being pellucid; transparency; translucency; clearness; sa, the pellucidity of the air. Locke.

Pel-lu'cid-ly, air. In a pellucid manner.

| Pel'ma (pěl'mā), n.; pl. Pelmata (-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. πλμα.] (Zont.) The under surface of the foot.

Pelo'pi-um (pē-lō'pi-tin), n. [NL., fr. L. Pelops, trether of Niobe, Gr. Ileλοψ.] (Chem.) A supposed new metal found in columbite, afterwards shown to be identical with columbium, or niobium.

Pel'o-pon-ne'sian (pēl'ō-pōn-nē'shan or -zhan), a. [L. Peloponnesius, fr Peloponnesis, Gr. Ileλοσύντησος, fit, the Island of Pelops; Ileλοψ, -στος, Pelops + ντρος an Island.] Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus, or southern peninsula of Greece.—n. A native or an inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

| Pelo'fi-a (pē-lō'rī-ā), n. [NL., from Gr. πελώριος monstrous.] (Bot.) Abnormal regularity; the state of certain flowers, which, being naturally irregular, have become regular through a symmetrical repetition of the special irregularity.

Pelo'tia (pē-lō'rīk), a. (Bot.) Abnormally regular or symmetrical.

Darvein.

Pel'o-tage (pēl'ō-tā), n. [F.] Packs or bales of

or symmetrical.
Pel'o-tage (pĕl'ō-tāj), n. [F.] Packs or bales of

Pelt (pelt), n. [Cf. G. pelz a pelt, fur, fr. OF. pelice, F. pelisse (see Pelisse); or perh. shortened fr. peltry.]

1. The skin of a beast with the hair on; a raw or undressed hide; a skin preserved with the hairy or woolly covering on it. See 4th Fell. Sir T. Browne.

Raw pelts chapped about them for their clothes. Fuller.

2. The human skin. [Jocose] Dryden.

3. (Falconry) The body of any quarry killed by the

Pelt rot, a disease affecting the hair or wool of a beast. Polt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pelter; p. pr. & vb. n.
Pelting.] [OE. pellen, pullen, pillen, to thrust, throw, strike; ct. L. pullare, equiv. to pulsare (v. freq. fr. pellere to drive), and E. pulse a beating.] 1. To strike with something thrown or driven; to assail with pellets or missiles; as, to pell with stones; pelled with hail.

The chidden billows seem to pelt the clouds.

2. To throw; to use as a missile.

My Phillis me with pelted apples plies. Druden

Polt, v. i. 1. To throw missiles.

2. To throw out words. [Obs.]

Another smothered seems to pell and swear.

Pelt, n. A blow or stroke from something thrown.

| Pel'ta (pčl'ta), n.: pl. Pelte (-tž). [L., a shield, fr. Gr. wiλτη.] 1. (Antiq.) A small shield, especially one of an approximately elliptic form, or crescent-shaped. 2. (Bot.) A flat apothecium having no rim. Pel'tate (pčl'tžt), a. [Cf. F. pelté. See Pelte.] Pel'tate-od (-tž-tžd). Shield-shaped; scutiform; (Bot.) having the stom or support attached to the lower surface, instead of at the base or margin; — said of a leaf or other organ. — Pel'tate-ly (-tžt-ly), adv.

Pelvis of the kidney (Anat.). the basinlike cavity into which the ureter expands as it joins the kidney.

Pem'mi-can (pem'mi-km), n. [Written also pemican.]

1. Among the North American Indians, meat cut in thin slices, divested of fat, and dried in the sun.

Then on pemican they feasted. Lonafellow 2. Meat, without the fat, cut in this slices, dried in the sun, pounded, then mixed with melted fat and sometimes dried fruit, and compressed into cakes or in bags. It contains much nutriment in small compass, and is of

great use in long voyages of exploration.

|| Pem-phi'gus (pEm-fi'gūs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πέμφιξ, εγος, a bubble.] (Med.) A somewhat rare skin disease, characterized by the development of blobs upon different

characterized by the development of blebs upon different parts of the body.

Pen (psh), n. [OE. penne, OF. penne, pene, F. penne, fr. L. penne.] 1. A feather. [Obs.]

3. An instrument used for writing with ink, formerly made of a reed, or of the quill of a goose or other bird, but now also of other materials, as of a teel, gold, etc. Also, originally, a stylus or other instrument for scratching or graving.

Graven with an tron pen and lead in the rock.

Job xix. 24.

4. Fig.: A writer, or his style; as, he has a sharp pen. "Those learned pens." Fuller.

5. (Zoöl.) The internal shell of a squid.

6. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoöl.) The male of the domestic swan. [Prov. Eng.]

6. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoöl.) The male of the domestic swan. [Prov. Eng.]

Bow pen. See Bow-Pen. — Dotting pen, a pen for drawing dotted lines. — Drawing, or Ruling, pen, a pen for ruling lines, having a pair of blades between which the ink is contained.— Fountain pen, Geometric pen. See under Fountained.— Fountain pen, Geometric pen. See under Fountained.— Fountain pen, Geometric pen. See under Fountained.— The staff. — Pen and ink, or pen-and-ink, executed or done with a pen and ink; as a pen and ink gas a pen and or gas a pen and ink gas a pen and or gas a pen and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen source as pin, and orig. meaning, to fasten with a pen for a sunall inclosure or narrow space; to coop up, or shut in; to inclose. "Away with her, and pen her up."

Watching where shenherds nen their flocks at eve. Milton

Watching where shepherds pen their flocks at eve. Milton. Pen. n. [From Pen to shut in.] A small inclosure; as, a pen for sheep or for pigs.

My father stele two geese out of a pen. Shak. Pe'nal (pē'nal), a. [L. poenalis, fr. poena punishment: cf. F. pēnal. See Pain.] Of or pertaining to punishment, to penalties, or to crimes and offenses; pertaining to criminal jurisprudence: as: (a) Enacting or threatening punishment; as, a penal statute; the penal code. (b) Incurring punishment; subject to a penalty; as, a penal act or offense. (c) Inflicted as punishment; used as a means of punishment; as, a penal colony or settlement. "Adamantine chains and penal fire." Milton.

Psnal code (Law), a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment. — Psnal laws, Psnal statutes (Law), laws prohibiting certain acts, and imposing penalties for committing them. — Psnal servitude, imprisonment with hard labor, in a prison, in lieu of transportation, (Great Bril.]—Psnal suit, Psnal action (Law), a suit for penalties.

suit for penalties.

Penal'l-ty (pē-māl'l-ty), n. [Cf. LL. poenalitas. See
ENALYI.] The quality or state of being penal; Hability
boundshment.

Sir T. Frowne.

Penal'i-ty (pë-nari-vy).

Penalty.] The quality or state of being point to punishment.

Pe'nal-ize (pë'nal-iz), v. t. 1. To make penal.

2. (Sport.) To put a penalty on. See Penalty. 3. [Eng.]

Pe'nal-iy (pënal-iy), adv. In a penal manner.

Pen'al-ty (pën'al-iy), n.; pl. Penaltres (-liz). [F. pënaltit. Bee Penal.] 1. Penal retribution; punishment for crime or offense; the suffering in person or property which is americal by law or judicial decision to the commission of a crime, offense, or trespass.

Death is the penalty imposed.

Milton.

Configuration Advanced to the control of the sum to be forfeited, to which a covenant or agreement, in covenant or agreement, in

2. The suffering, or the sum to be forfeited, to which a person subjects himself by covenant or agreement, in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations; forfeiture; fine.

The penalty and forfeit of my bond.

3. A handicap. [Sporting Cant]

The term penalty is in law mostly applied to a pecuniary punishment.

Bill of pains and penalties. See under Bill. On, or nder, penalty of, on pain of; with exposure to the pentty of, in case of transgression.

alty of, in case of transgression.

Pen'ance (pŏn'ans), n. [OF. penance, peneance, L. paenitentia repentance. See Penternee.] 1. Repentance. [Obs.] Wyelf (Luke xv. 7).

2. Pain; sorrow; suffering. [Obs.] "Joy or penance he feeleth none."

3. (Eccl.) A means of repairing a sin committed, and obtaining pardon for it, consisting partly in the performance of expiatory rites, partly in voluntary submission to a punishment corresponding to the transgression. Penance is the fourth of the seven sacraments in the Roman Catholic Church.

Schaff-Herzog Enepe.

And bitter negance, with an iron whyp. Spener.

And bitter penance, with an iron whip.

Quoth he, "The man hath penance dow, And penance more will do."

Coloridge.

Quoth he, "The man hath peumer done, And peumer more will do."

Pen'ance, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Penanced (-mat.)]
To impose penance on; to condemn to suffering as a penance; to punish. "Some penanced lady elf." Keuts.

Pen'anceless, a. Free from penance. [R.]
Pen-ang' mut' (pē-nāng' mūt'). [From the mative name.] (Bot.) The betel nut. Balfour (Cyc. of India).
Pen-an'nu-lar (pēn-ān'ū-lēr), a. [L. pene, paene, almost + E. annular.] Nearly annular; having nearly the form of a ring. "Penannular relies." D. Wilson.

Pe'na-ry (pē'nā-rē), a. Penal. [Obs.] Guaden.

Pe'na-ry (pē'nā-rē), a. Penal. [Obs.] Guaden.

Pen'aunt (pēn'ānt), n. [OF penant, peneant. See Penrers.] A penitent. [Obs.]

Penc'aunt (pēn'ānt), n. [OF penant, peneant. See Penrers.] A penitent. [Obs.]

Pen'cel (pēn'sēl), n., pl. of Pennoncel.] A small, narrow fing or streamer borne at the top of a lance; called also pennoncel. [Obs.] Piers Plowman. Chaucer.

"Pen'chant' (pān'shān'), n. [F., fr. pencher to hend, fr. (assumed) LL pendicare, L. pendere. See Pennant. Inclination; docided taste; bias; as, a penchant for art.

Pen'chute' (pēn'shōōt'), n. See Pensock.

Pen'cli (pēn'shī), n. [OF pincel, F. pincean, L. penicillum, penicillum, penicillum, penicillum, qeniv. to peniculus, din. of penis a tid. Cf. Penicul.] 1. A small, fine brush of hair or bristles used by painters for laying on colors.

With subtile pencel depainted was this storle. Chaucer.

2. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip inserted in

2. A slender cylinder or strip of black lead, colored chalk, slate, etc., or such a cylinder or strip inserted in small wooden rod intended to be pointed, or in a case, which forms a handle,—used for drawing or writing.

which forms a handle, — used for drawing or writing. See Graphitize.

3. Hence, figuratively, an artist's ability or peculiar manner; also, in general, the act or occupation of the artist, descriptive writer, etc.

4. (Opt.) An aggregate or collection of rays of light, especially when diverging from, or converging

to, a point.

5. (Geom.) A number, of lines that intersect in one point, the point of in-

Pencils of Rays (4).

ersection being called the pencil point.

6. (Med.) A small medicated bougie. Pencil case, a holder for a pencil lead. — Pencil flowor (Bot), an American perennial leguminous herb (Stylosanthess elator). — Pencil lead, a slender rod of black lead, or the like, adapted for insertion in a holder.

Pen'all, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Penciled (-slid) or Penciled; p. pr. & vb. n. Penciling or Pencilling.] To write or mark with a pencil; to paint or draw. Conper.

Where nature pencils butterflies on flowers. Harte. where nature pencus outterflies on nowers. Inst.

Pen'ciled (pën'sIld), a. [Written also pencilled,]

1. Painted, drawn, sketched, or marked with a pencil.

2. Radiated; having pencils of rays.

3. (Nat. Hist.) Marked with parallel or radiating lines.

Pen'cil-ing (-sH-lug), n. [Written also pencilling.]

1. The work of the pencil or brush; as, delicate penling in picture.

ciling in a picture.

2. (Brickwork) Lines of white or black paint drawn

along a mortar joint in a brick wall.

Pen'oil-late (-sil-lat), (a. Shaped like a pencil;
Pen'oil-lated (-lated), penicillate.

Pen'oraft' (-kráft'), n. 1. Penmanship; skill in writing; chirography.

2. The art of composing or writing; authorship.

I would not give a great for that person's knowledge in pen-craft.

Pend (pěnd), n. Oil cake; penock. [India] Pend, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pender; p. pr. & vb. n. Pending.] [L. pendere.] 1. To hang; to depend. [R.] Pending upon certain powerful motions. I. Taylor.

Pending upon certain powerful motions. I. Taylor.

2. To be undecided, or in process of adjustment.

Pend, v. t. [Cf. pen to shut in, or AS. pyndan, E. pound an inclosure.] To pen; to confine. [L!]

Pended within the limits ... of Greece. Udall.

Pendiant (pënd'ant), n. [F., orig. p. pr. of pendre to hang, L. pendere. Cf. Pendent, PANSY, PENSIVE, POISE, PONDEL.]

1. Something which hangs or depends; something suspended; a hangling appendage, especially one of an ornamental character, as to a chandelier or an eardrop; also, an appendix or addition, as to a book.

Some hang upon the penduats of her car. Pene.

Some hang upon the pendants of her car.

Many . . . have been pleased with this work and its its Tales and Popular Fictions.

Pendant (2)

the Tales and Popular Fictions.

2. (Arch.) A hanging ornament on roofs, ceilings, etc., much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture, where it is of stone, and an important part of the construction.

There are imitations in plaster and wood, which are mere decorative features. [A] bridge] with . . . pendants graven fair."

Spenser.

3. (Fine Arts) One of a pair; a counterpart; as, one wase is the pendant to the other vaso.

A pendulum. [Obs.] Sir K. Digby.
 The stem and ring of a watch, by which it is suspended. [U. S.] Knight.

which it is suspended. [U.S.] Knight.

Pendant post (Arch.), a part of the framing of an opentimber roof; a post set closs against the
wall, and resting upon a corbel or other
solid support, and supporting the ends of a
collar beam or any part of the roof.

Pend'enoe (-ens), n. [See PENDENT.]
Slope; inclination. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.

Pend'en-oy (-en-sy), n. 1. The quality
or state of being pendent or suspended.
2. The quality or state of being undecided, or in continuance; suspense; as, the
pendency of a suit.

Pend'ent (nond'ent), a. [L. pendens,

cided, or in continuance; suspense; as, the pendency of a suit.

Pend'ent (pënd'ent), a. [L. pendens, -entis, p. pr. of pendere to hang, to be suspended. Cf. Pendant.] 1. Supported from above; suspended; depending; pendenting pende dulous; hanging; as, a pendent leaf. "The pendent world."

Often their tresses, when shaken, with pendent icicles tinkle.

Longiellow.

P Pendant
Post.

Often their tresses, when shaken, with pendent enticides tinkle.

2. Jutting over; projecting; overhanging. "A vapor sometime like a . . . pendent rock." Shak.

Pen-den'tive (pen-den'tiv), n. [F. pendentif, fr. L. pendere to hang.] (Arch.) (a) The portion of a vault by means of which the square space in the middle of a building is brought to an octagon or circle to receive a cupola. (b) That part of a groined vault which is supported by, and springs from, one pier or corbel.

Pend'ent-ly, adv. In a pendent manner.

Pen'dio (pēn'dīs), n. [See Pentice.] A sloping roof; a lean-to; a penthouse. [Obs.] Fairfaz.

Pen'di-ole (pēn'dī-kl), n. [Cf. Appendice.] An appendage; something dependent on another; an appurtenance; a pendant

Pen'di-olor (-klēr), n. An inferior tenant; one who routs a pendicle or croft. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Pend'ing (pēnd'ing), a. [L. pendere to hang, to be suspended. Cf. Pennent.] Not yet decided; in continuance; in suspense; as, a pending suit.

Pend'ing, prep. During; as, pending the trial.

Pendrag'on (pēn-drag'fin), n. A chief leader or king; a head; a dictator; — a title assumed by the anotent British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs.

The dread Pendrugon, Britain's king of kings. Tennyson.

cient British chiefs when called to lead other chiefs.

The dread Pendrugon, Britain's king of kings. Tennyson.

Pen'du-lar (pën'd6-lër; 135), a. Pendulous.

Pen'du-late (-lät), v. i. To swing as a pendulum. [R.]

Pen'du-late (-lät), v. i. To swing as a pendulum. [R.]

Pen'du-late (-lät), v. i. To swing as a pendulum. [R.]

Evelym.

|| Pen'du'line' (pän'du'lēn'), n. [F. See PENDULUM.]

(Zoöl.) A European titmouse (Parus, or Ægithalus, pendulums). It is noted for its elegant pendulous purselike nest, made of the down of willow trees and lined with featbare

with feathers.

Pen'du-los'l-ty (pēn'dū-lōs'l-tỳ), n. [See Pendulous.]

The state or quality of being pendulous. Sir T. Browne.

Pen'du-lous (pēn'dū-lūs), a. [L. pendulus, fr. pendere to hang. See Pendar, and cf. Pendulus.] 1. Depending; pendent loosely; hanging; swinging. Shak.

"The pendulous round earth." Millon.

2. Wavering; unstable; doubtful. [R.] "A pendulous state of mind." Atterbury.

2. Wavering; unstable; doubtful. [R.] "A pendulous state of mind."
3. (Bot.) Inclined or hanging downwards, as a flower on a recurved stalk, or an ovule which hangs from the upper part of the ovary.

Pen'du-lous-ly, adv. In a pendulous manner.

Pen'du-lous-ness, n. The quality or state of being pendulous; the state of hanging loosely; pendulosity.

Pen'du-lum(-lūm), n.; pl.

Pen'du-lum(-lūm), n.; pl.

Pen'du-lum(-lūm), n.; pl.

Penvoluss (-lūmz) [NL_ ir.

L. pendulus hanging, swinging. See Penvoluous.] A body so suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely to and fro by the alternate actic.

Travity and momentum.

4. of clockwork and others bage bery.

take on The time of oscillation arc of vibra" u, prohis arc be small of ordiner Pendulum.

6 Ordiner Pendulum.

6 Ordiner Pendulum.

c pendulum. Se. under Ballistic. - Compensation

pendulum, a clock pendulum in which the effect of changes of temperature on the lempth of the rod is so counteracted, usually by the opposite expansion of different metals, that the distance of the center of oscillation from the center of suspension remains invariable; as, the mercurial compensation pendulum, in which the expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of the rod is compensated by the opposite expansion of mercury in a jar constituting the bob; the printing pendulum, in which compensation is effected by the opposite expansion of sets of rods of different metals. Compound pendulum, an ordinary pendulum;—so called, as being made up of different parts, and contrasted with simple pendulum.—Footal, or Revolving, pendulum, as weight connected by a rod with a fixed point, and revolving in a horizontal circle about the vertical from that point.—Pendulum bob, the weight at the lower end of a pendulum bob, the weight at the lower end of a pendulum beb, the weight expendium in a mimaginary pendulum having no dimensions except length, and no weight except at the center of oscillation; in other words, a material point suspended by an ideal line.

| Pendolope (pendif-pē), n. [From L. Pendolope, the wife of Ulysses, the hero of the Odyssey, Gr. Inpentivabilité.] The quality of being penetrable; susceptibility of being penetrated, entered, or pierced. Chegulary pendulum, pendulu

And pierce his only penetrable part. Druden. I am not made of stones, But penetrable to your kind entreats.

But penetrable to your kind entreats.

Pen'e-tra-ble-ness, n. - Pen'e-tra-bly, dv.
Pen'e-tra'li (-trā'l), n. Penetralia. [Obs.] Harvey.
Pen'e-tra'li (-trā'l), n. Penetralia. [Obs.] Harvey.
Pen'e-tra'lia (-trā'li A), n. pl. [L., fr. penetralis ponetrating, internal. See Penetralia. [Obs.] Harvey.
Pen'e-tra'lia (-trā'li A), n. pl. [L., fr. penetralis ponetrating, internal. See Penetralia.] 1. The recesses, or innermost parts, of any thing or place, especially of a temple or palace.

2. Hidden things or secrets; privacy; sanctuary; as, the sacred penetralia of the home.
Pen'e-trane (pēn'è-trans), \ n. The quality or state Pen'e-trane (pēn'è-trans), \ n. The quality or state Pen'e-trane (pen'è-trans), \ n. [L. penetrating power or quality; as, the penetrancy of subtile effluvia.
Pen'e-trant (pēn'è-trant), [M. [L. penetrans, p. pr. of penetrare: cf. F. pénétrant.] Having power to enter or pierce; penetrating; sharp; subtile; as, penetrant cold. Penetrant and powerful arguments." P. P. PENETRATED (-tra'téd); p. pr. & vb. n. PENETRATEN.] [L. penetratus, p. p. of penetrare to penetrate; akin to penitus inward, inwardly, and perh. to penes with, in the power of, penus store of food, innermost part of a temple.] 1. To enter into; to make way into the interior of; to effect an entrance into; to pierce; as, light penetrates durkness.

2. To affect profoundly through the senses or feelings; to touch with feeling; to make sensible; to move deeply; as, to penetrate one's heart with pity.

The translator of Homer should prentrate hinner with a sense of the plainness and directness of Homer's style. M. Arnold.

3. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult

3. To pierce into by the mind; to arrive at the inner contents or meaning of, as of a mysterious or difficult subject; to comprehend; to understand.

Things which here were too subtile for us to nenetrate. Ray, Pen'e-trate, v. i. To pass; to make way; to pierce. Also used figuratively.

Also used figuratively.

Ireparing to penetrate to the north and west. J. R. Green.

Born where Heaven's influence scarce can penetrate. Pope.

The sweet of life that penetrates so near. Dantel.

Pen's-tra'ting (-trā'tǐng), a. 1. Having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading; sharp; subtile; penetrative; as, a penetrating odor.

2. Acute; discerning; sagacious; quick to discover; sagacious; and second penetrative and penetrative.

a penetrating mind.

as, a penetrating mind.

Pen'e-tra'ting-ly, adv. In a penetrating manner.

Pen'e-tra'tion (-trā'shitin), n. [L. penetratio: cf. F. pénetration.]

1. The act or process of penetrating, plercing, or entering; also, the act of mentally penetrating into, or comprehending, anything difficult.

And to each inward part,

With gentle penetration, though unseen, Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep.

Milton.

A penetration into the difficulties of algebra. Watts.

2. Acuteness; insight; sharp discernment; sagacity; as, a person of singular penetration. Walpole. Syn. - Discernment; sagacity; acuteness; sha discrimination. See DISCERNMENT, and SAGACITY. sharpness;

Pen'e-tra-tive (-tra-tiv), a. [Cf. F. pénétratif.]

1. Tending to penetrate; of a penetrating quality; piercing; as, the penetrative sun.

His look became keen and penetrative. Hawthorne.

2. Having the power to affect or impress the mind or heart; impressive; as, penetrative shame.

3. Acute; discerning; sagacious; as, penetrative wisdom. "The penetrative eye."

Led on by skill of penetrative soul. Grainger.

Pen'e-tra-tive-ness. n. The quality of being penetrative.

Pen'fish' (pĕn'fſsh'), n. (Zoöl.) A squid.
Pen'fold' (pĕn'fſsh'), n. [See Pinfold.)
Pen'go-lin (pĕn'gō-līn), n. (Zoöl.) The pangolin.
Pen'guin (pĕn'gwīn), n. [Perh. orig. the name of another bird, and fr. W. pen head + gwyn white; or perh. from a native South American name.] 1. (Zoöl.)
Any bird of the order Impennes, or Ptilopteri. They are covered with short, thick feathers, almost scalelike on the wings, which are without true quills. They are unable to fly, but use their wings to aid in diving, in which they are very expert. See King penguin, under King, and Jackass penguin, under Jackass.

**TP* Penguins are found in the south temperate and

TP Penguins are found in the south temperate and antarctic regions. The king penguins (Aptenodytes Patachonica, and A. longirostris) are the largest; the jackass

a painter's brush, a roll

(Med.) A tent or pledget for wounds or ulcers.

Pen'l-dil'late (-sIl'lat), a. [Cl. F. pénicillé. See
Pencl.] (Biol.) Having the form of a pencil; furnished with a pencil of fine hairs; ending in a tuft of hairs
like a camel's-hair brush, as the stigmas of some grasses.

Pen'l-dil'il-form (-sI'l'l-form), a. (Biol.) Penicillate.
Pen-in'su-la (pen-in'si-la; 135), n. [L. peninsula, or paeninsula; paene almost + insula an island. See
ISLE.] A portion of land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with a larger body by a neck, or isthmus.

Pen-in'su-lar (-ler), c. [Cf. F. péninsulaire.] Of or pertaining to a peninsula; as a peninsular form; peninsular people; the peninsular war.

Pen-in'su-late (-lat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Peninsu-LATED (-lat'led); p. pr. & vb. n. Peninsu-Lating.] To form into a peninsula. [R.]

South River . . . peninsulate Castle Hill farm. W. Bentley.

Pe'nis (pĕ'n's), n. [L.] (Anal.) The male member,

Boilt River... penissuates cast en that arm. In Penisson Bo'nis (Pé'nis), n. [L.] (Anat.) The male member, or organ of generation.

Pen'l-tenes (pën'l-tens), n. [F. pénitence, L. paeni-tentia. See Penitent, and cf. Penance.] The quality or condition of being penitent; the disposition of a peni-tent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentance; contrition. "Penitence of his old guilt." Chaucer.

Death is deferred, and penitence has room To mitigate, if not reverse, the doom.

Syn. - Repentance; contrition; compunction.

Syn. — Repentance; contrition; compunction.

Pen'1-ten-cer (-ten-ser), n. [F. pénitencier.] A priest
who heard confession and enjoined penance in extraordinary cases. [Written also penitenser.] [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pen'1-tent (-tent), a. [F. pénitent, L. paenitens, -entis,
pocnitens, p. pr. of penitere, penitere, to cause to repent, to repent; prob. akin to poena punishment. See
PAIN.] 1. Feoling pain or sorrow on account of sins or
offensos; repentant; contrict; sincerely affected by a
sense of guilt, and resolved on amendment of life.

Be penitent, and for thy fault contrict.

Milton. Milton.

Be penitent, and for thy fault contrite.

Milton
The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered.

Dryden 2. Doing penance. [Obs.] Shak.

Pen'1-tent, n. 1. One who repents of sin; one sorrowul on account of his transgressions.

2. One under church censure, but admitted to pen-

; one undergoing penance.
One under the direction of a confessor.

T. Penitents is an appellation given to certain fra-ternities in Roman Catholic countries, distinguished by their habit, and employed in charitable acts.

Pen'1-ten'tial (-těn'shal), a. [Cf. F. pénitentiel.] Ot or pertaining to penitence, or to penance; expressing penitence; of the nature of penance; as the penitential book; penitential tears. "Penitential stripes." Cowper. Guilt that all the penitential fires of hereafter can not cleanse. Sir W. Scott.

Pen'i-ten'tial, n. (R. C. Ch.) A book formerly used

Pen'i-ten'iial, n. (R. C. Ch.) A book formerly used by priests hearing confessions, containing rules for the imposition of penances; — called also penitential book.

Pen'i-ten'iial-ly, adv. In a penitential manner.
Pen'i-ten'iial-ry (-shd-ry), a. [Cl. F. pénitentiaire.]

1. Relating to penance, or to the rules and measures of penance. "A penitentiary tax." Abp. Bramhall.

2. Expressive of penitence; as, a penitentiary letter.

3. Used for punishment, discipline, and reformation.

Pen'i-ten'iia-ry, n.; pl. Penitentianises (-riz). [Cl. F. pénitencier. See Penitenci. [Obs.] Bacon.

2. One who does penance. [Obs.] Hammond.

3. A small building in a monastery where penitents confessed.

4. That part of a church to which penitents were admitted.

Skipley.

5. (R. C. Ch.) (a) An office of the papal court which rammons cases of conscience, confession, absolution from

That has been always and the second penses are sensitived.

5. (R. C. Ch.) (a) An office of the papal court which examines cases of conscience, confession, absolution from vows, etc., and delivers decisions, dispensations, etc. Its chief is a cardinal, called the Grand Pentientiary, appointed by the pope. (b) An officer in some dioceses since A. D. 1215, vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him.

6. A house of correction, in which offenders are confined for punishment, discipline, and reformation, and in which they are generally compelled to labor.

Pen'1-ten'tia-ry-ship, n. The office or condition of a penitentiary of the papal court. [R.] Wood.

Pen'1-ten'1-y, adv. In a penitent manner.

Penk (penk), n. (Zoöl.) A minnow. See Pink, n., 4. [Prov. Eng.] Walton.
Pen knife (pen'nif'), n.; pl. Penknives (-niv'). [Pen+nife] A small pocketknife; formerly, a knife used for making and mending quill pens.
Pen'man (-man), n.; pl. Penknen (-men). 1. One who uses the pen; a writer; esp., one skilled in the use of the pen; a calligrapher; a writing master.

who uses the pen; a writer; esp., one skilled in the use of the pen; a callgrapher; a writing master.

2. An author; a composer.

Pen'man-ship, n. The use of the pen in writing; the art of writing; style or manner of writing; chirography; as, good or bad penmanship.

| Pen'ma (pën'nà), n. pl. Penmæ (-nē). [L.] (Zoöl.) A perfect, or normal, feather.

Pen na'osous (pēn-nā'shiūs), a. (Zoöl.) Like or pertaining to a normal feather.

Pen'nach (pēn'nāsh), n. [OF. pennache. See Panache.] A bunch of feathers; a plume. [Obs.] Holland.

Pen'nache (-nā), n. [L. penna [Cl. OF. pennache. See Panache.] Variegated; striped. [Obs.] Evelyn.

Pen'nace (-nā), n. [L. penna feather.] Feather.] Pen'nant (-nant), n. [OE. penna, penona, promon, OF. penon, F. pennon, fr. L. penna feather.] Feather.] See Pen a feather, and cf. Pennon, promon, (Canath), n. [OE. penon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, penon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promon, (OF. penon, promon, promo



fing, carried at the masthead of a commedore's vessel. "With fings and pennants trimmed." Dray. ton. (b) A rope or strap to which a purches is hooked. Pen'nate (pen'nāt.), (a. [L. pen-Pen'na-ted (pen'nāt.)d.), (a. [L. pen-Pen-nat'u-la (pēn-nāt'u-la), (pēn-nāt'u-

Pen'mi-less (pen'mi-less)
Pen'n'l Destitute of money; impecunious; poor.—
Pen'n'l-less-ness, n.
Pen'n'nerved' (-fervd'), a. [L. penna feather + E. nerve.] Pinnately veined or nerved.
Pen-nip'o-tent (pen-nip'o-tent), a. [L. pennipolens; penna wing + polens strong.]
Strong of wing; strong on the wing. [Poetic]
Davies (Holy Roode).
Pen'non (pen'nun), n. [Cf. Pinon.] A.
Millon.

**Tennant:

Pen'non (pēn'nūn), n. [Cf. Pinion.] A
wing; a pinion.
Pen'non, n. [See Pennant.] A pennant;
a flag or streamer.
Pen'non-cell., Pen'non-celle' (-uin-sēl'), n.
[OF. penoncel. See Pennant.] See Pencer.
Pen'ny (pēn'nỳ), a. [Perh. a corruption of Pennipun, for pound.] Denoting pound weight for nerved one thousand:—used in combination, with releast to nails; as, tenpenny nails, nails of which one thousand weigh ten pounds.
Pen-ny, n.; pl. Pennies (-nīz) or Pence (pēns). Pennies denotes the number of coins; pence the amount of pennies in value. [OE. peni, AS. penig, pening, pending, pending, it to D. penning, of Octoper, now of bronze, the weight part of an English shilling in account value, and equal to four farthings, or about two cents;—usually indicated by the abbreviation d. (the initial of denarius).

The chief Anglo-Saxon coin, and for a long period the only one, corresponded to the denarius of the Continent. . . !and was called penny, denarius, or denier." R. S. Pools. The ancient silver penny was worth about three pence sterling (see PENNYWEIGHT). The old Scotch penny was only one twelfth the value of the English coin. In the United States the word penny is popularly used for cent.

 Any small sum or coin; a groat; a stiver. Sh
 Money, in general; as, to turn an honest penny. Shak.

What penny hath Rome borne, What men provided, what munition sent? 4. (Script.) See DENARIUS.

Penny cress (Bot.), an annual herb of the Mustard family, having round, flat pods like silver pennies (Thiaspiarvense). Dr. Prior. — Fenny dog (Zool.), a kind of shark found on the south coast of Britain; the tope. — Fenny father, a penurious person; a niggard. [Obs.] Robynson (More's Ulopia). — Fenny grass (Bot.), pennyroyal. [R.] — Fenny post, a post carrying a letter for a penny; also, a mail carrier. — Penny wise, wise or prudent only in small matters; saving small sums while losing larger; used chiefly in the phrase, penny wise and pound foolish. Pen'ny—a-lin'er (-A-lin'er), n. One who furnishes matter to public journals at so much a line; a poor writer for hire; a hack writer. Thackeruy. Pen'ny-roy'al (-oi'al), n. [A corruption of OE. put-iall royal. OE. putiall is ultimately derived fr. L. puteium, or putejum regium (so called as being good against fleas), fr. putez a flea; and royal is a translation of L. regium, in puteium regium [Bot.] An aromatic horb (Mentha Putegium) of Europe; also, a North American plant (Hedeoma putegiosides) resembling it in flavor. Bastard pennyroyal, (Bot.) See Blue curls, under Blue. Pen'ny-weight' (-wät'), n. A troy weight contain-

Pen'ny-weight' (-wāt'), n. A troy weight containing twenty-four grains, or the twentieth part of an ounce; as, a pennyweight of gold or of arsenic. It was anciently the weight of a silver penny, whence the name. Pen'ny-wort' (-wātt'), n. (Bot.) A European trailing herb (Linaria Cymbalaria) with roundish, reniform leaves. It is often cultivated in hanging baskets.

Marsh, or Water, pennywort. (Bot.) See under Marsh.

Pen'ny-worth' (pen'ny-wirth'; colloq. pen'nürth), n.

1. A penny's worth; as much as may be bought for a penny. "A dear pennyworth."

2. Hence: The full value of one's penny expended; due return for money laid out; a good bargain; a bargain.

The priests sold the better pennyworths. 3. A small quantity; a trifle. Bacon.
Pen'ock (pen'ok), n. See Pend, n.
Pen'o-log'ic-al (pen'o-loj'i-kal), a. Of or pertaining

Pe-nol'o-gist (pā-nŏl' $\hat{\sigma}$ -jYst), n. One versed in, or a

Pe-nol'o-gist (pē-nōl'ō-jīst), n. One versed in, or a student of, penology.

Pe-nol'o-gy (-iÿ), n. [Gr. ποινή, or L. pocna, punishment + dogu.] The science or art of punishment. [Written also penology.]

Pen'rack' (pēn'rāk'), n. A rack for pens not in use.

Pens (pēns), n., pl. of Penny. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pens'sative (pēn'rāk'-tīv), a. Pensive. [Obs.] Shelton.

Pen'sative (eāl'), n. A pencel. [Obs.] Shelton.

Pen'sative (eāl'), n. A pencel. [Obs.] Scoton.

Pen'sative (eāl'), n. A pencel. [Obs.] Shelton.

Pen'sative (eāl'), n. A pencel. [Obs.] Hanging: Bacon.

Pen'sative (eāl'), n. [Obs.] Shelton.

Pen'sative (eāl'), pensil. See Pendant.] Hanging: suspended; pendent; pendulous.

The long, pensile branches of the birches. W. Hooitt.

The long, newsile branches of the birehes W Howitt Pen'sile-ness, n. State or quality of being pensile;

Pen'sion (pěn'shăn), n. [F., fr. L. pensio a paying, payment, fr. pendere, pensum, to weigh, to pay; akin to pendere to hang. See PENDANT, and cf. SPEND.] 1. A payment; a tribute; something paid or given. [Obs.]

The stomach's pension, and the time's expense. Sylector.

2. A stated allowance to a person in consideration of past services; payment made to one retired from service, on account of age, disability, or other cause; especially, a regular stipend paid by a government to retired public officers, disabled soldiers, the families of soldiers killed in service, or to meritorious authors, or the like.

To all that kept the city pensions and wages. 1 Esd. iv. 56. A certain sum of money paid to a clergyman in li Mozley & W [Eng.]

of tithes. [Eng.] Mosley & W.

4. [F., pronounced pän'sy0n'.] A boarding house or boarding school in France, Belgium, Switzerland, etc.

Pen'sion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pensioned (-shind); p. pr. & vb. n. Pensionino] To grant a pension to; to pay a regular stipend to, in consideration of service already performed; — sometimes followed by off; as, to pension off a servant.

One knighted Blackmore, and one pensioned Quarles. Pope. Pen'sion-a-ry (-û-ry), a. 1. Maintained by a pension; receiving a pension; as, a pensionary spies. Donne.

2. Consisting of a pension; as, a pensionary provision for maintenance.

Pen'sion-a-ry, n.; pl. Pensionaries (-riz). [Cf. F. pensionarie. Cf. Pensionari.]

1. One who receives a receiver a receiver a receiver a receiver a receiver.

pensionnaire. Cf. Pensionen.] 1. One who receives pension; a pensioner. E. Ha.

2. One of the chief magistrates of towns in Holland.

Grand pensionary, the title of the prime minister, or president of the Council, of Holland when a republic.

Pen'sion-er (-er), n. 1. One in receipt of a pension; hence, figuratively, a dependent.

The fickle pensioners of Morpheus' train. Old pensioners . . . of Chelsea Hospital. Macaulay.

2. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend

2. One of an honorable band of gentlemen who attend the sovereign of England on state occasions, and receive an annual pension, or allowance, of £150 and two horses.

3. [Cf. F. pensionnaire one who pays for his board. (f. Pensionnair, n.] In the university of Cambridgo, England, one who pays for his living in commons; — corresponding to commoner at Oxford.

Fensive (-aiv), a. [F. pensif, fr. penser to think, fr. L. pensare to weigh, Bee Pension, Pouss.] 1. Thoughtful, sober, or sad: employed in serious reflection; given to, or favorable to, earnest or melancholy musing.

The pensire secrecy of desert cell.

Milton.

The pensive secrecy of desert cell.

Anxious cares the pensive nymph oppressed.

Pope.

Expressing or suggesting thoughtfulness with sad-

Z. Expressing or suggesting thoughttumess with sadness; as, pensive numbers.

Pen'sived (-sivd), a. Made pensive. [R.] Shak.
Pen'sive-ley (-siv-ly), adv. In a pensive manner.
Pen'sive-ness, n. The state of being pensive; serious thoughtfulness; seriousness.

Hooker.

Pen'stock' (pën'stök'), n. [Etymol. uncertain; perh. fr. pen an inclosure + stock.] 1. A close conduit or pipe for conducting water, as to a water wheel, or for emptying a pond, or for domestic uses.

2. The barrel of a wooden pump.

Pent (pënt), p. p. or a. [From Pen, v. t.] Penned or shut up; contined: - often with up.

Here in the bally west.

Here in the body pent. J. Montgomery. No pent-up Utica contracts your powers. J. M. Sewall.

Here in the body pent. J. Montgomery.

No pent-up Utica contracts your powers. J. M. Sceatt.

Pen'ta- (pēn'ta-). [Gr. πεντα-, a later combining form of πεντε five. Bee Five.] 1. A combining form denoting five; as, pentacaspaular; pentagon.

2. (Chem.) Denoting the degree of five, either as regards quality, property, or composition; as, pentaulphide; pentoxido, etc. Also used adjectively.

Pen'ta-ba'sio (-bū'sik), a. [Penta-+ basic.] (Chem.)

Capable of uniting with five molecules of a monacid base; having five acid hydrogen atoms capable of substitution by a basic radical;—said of certain acids.

Pen'ta-cap'su-lar (-kū'p'al-lēr), a. [Penta-+ cap-sular.] (Bot.) Having five capsules.

Pen'ta-che'ni-um (-kō'ni-lūn), n. [NL. See Penta-, and Achennius.] (Bot.) A dry fruit composed of five carpels, which are covered by an epigymous calyx and separate at maturity.

Pen'ta-chlo'ride (-klō'ri'd or -rid), n. [Penta-+chloride].

Pen'ta-chlo'ride (-klō'ri'd or laving five atoms of chlorine in each molecule.

Pen'ta-chord (pēn'ta-kūrd), n. [L. pentachordus five-stringed, Gr. πεντάχορδος; πεντα- five + χορδο string.]

1. An ancient instrument of music with five strings.

2. An order or system of five sounds.

Pen'ta-cld (jēn'tā-kū'd), n. [Penta-+ caid.] (Chem.).

Capable of neutralizing, or combining with, five molecules of a monobasic acid; having five hydrogen atoms capable of substitution by acid residues; — said of certain complex bases.

Pen'ta-cle (jēn'tā-k'l), n. [Gr. πέντε five.] A figure

The of substitutions of the complex bases, Penta-cle (16n'tá-k'l), n. [Gr. π irre five.] A figure composed of two equilateral triangles intersecting so as to form a six-pointed star, — used in early ornamental art, and also with superstitions import by the astrologers and mystics of the Middle

trologers and mystics of the Middle Ages.

Pen'ta-coc'oous (-kök'kŭs), a.

[See Penta-, Coccus.] (Bot.) Composed of five united carpels with one seed in each, as certain fruits.

Pen'ta-con'ter (-kön'tör), n.

(Gr. Antio, See Pentrecontra.

Pen-tac'ri-nin (pön-täk'ri-nin), n. (Physiol. Chem.) A red and purple pigment found in certain crinoids of the genus Pentacrinus.

Pen-tac'ri-nite (pön-täk'ri-nit), n. [Penta-+ Gr. spivor a lily.]

(Zoöl.) Any species of Pentacrinus.

Pen-tac'ri-noid (pön-täk'ri-noid),

(Zoöl.) Any species of Pentacrinus.

Pen-tacrinus + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Pentacrinolds, or
An immature comatula when it is
still attached by a stem, and thus
resembles a Pentacrinus.

"Pentacrinus (niās), n. [NL See Pentac, and CriNUM.] (Zoöl.) A genus of
large, stalked crinoids, of
which several species occur in
deen water appear the West

deep water among the West Indies and elsewhere.

Pen-ta'cron (pĕn-tā'krŏn),
n.; pl. L. Pentacha(-krā), E.

Pen-ta'cron (pën-ta'krön),
n.; pl. L. Pentacra (-krå), E.
Pentacrons (-krönz). [NL.,
fr. Gr. névre five + ákpov a
summit.] (Geom.) A solid
having five summits or angular points.
Pen'ta-cros'tic (pën'tākrös'tīk), n. [Penta-+ acrostic.] A set of verses so disposed that the name forming
the subject of the acrostic occurs five times — the whole set

curs five times - the whole set

curs five times—the whole set of verses being divided into five different parts from top to bottom.

Pen'tad (pĕn'tăd), n. [Gr. n. | Gr. n. | Gr. | Gr

Pen'tad (pón'tad), n. [Gr. part of Stem. (36) part of Stem. (36) fr. πέντε five.] (Chem.) Any element, atom, or radical, having a valence of five, or which can be combined with, having the table for, or compared with, five atoms of hydrogen or other monad; as, nitrogen is a pentad in the ammonite experiment of the stem of the s

or other monad; as, introgen is a penda in the animo-nium compounds.

Pen'tad, a. (Chem.) Having the valence of a pentad.

Pen'ta-dao'tyl ((pēn'tā-dāk'tlī), a. [dr. πενταδά-Pen'ta-dao'tyle) κτυλος with five fingers or toes.

See PENTA-, and DACTYL.] 1. (Anat.) Having five digits to the hand or foot.

see FENTA-, and DACTYL.] 1. (Anat.) Having five digits to the hand or foot.

2. Having five appendages resembling fingers or toes. Pen'ta-dac'tyl-old (-old), a. [Pentadactyl+-old.] (Anat.) Having the form of, or a structure modified from, a pentadactyl limb.

Pen'ta-dac'ene (-dek'an), n. [Penta-+ Gr. bisa ten.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, (C₁-H₃₂) found in petroleum, tar oll, etc., and obtained as a colorless liquid;—so called from the fifteen carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pen'ta-dec'a-to'fo (-4-to'Tk), a. [Penta-+ decatoic.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, pentadecane, or designating an acid related to it.

Pen'ta-de-oyl'io (-dō-silTk), a. [Penta-+ decylic.] (Chem.) Bame as QUINDECYLIC.

Pen'ta-del'phone (-dōf'fits), a. [Penta-+ Gr. āōcā-dot brother.] (Bot.) Having the stamens arranged in five clustors, those of each cluster having their filaments more or less united, as the flowers of the linden.

more or less united, as the flowers of the linden.

Pen'ta-fid (pën'ta-fid), a. [Penta- + root of L. finere to split.] (Bot.) Divided or cleft into five parts.
Pen'ta-flot (-glöt), n. [Penta- + -glot, as in polylot.] A work in five different tongues.

Pen'ta-gon (gön), n. [Gr. πενταγωνον; πεντα-(see Pen'ta-) + γωνία angle: cf. L. pentagonium, F. pentagone.] (Geom.) A plane figure having five angles, and, consequently, five sides; any figure having five angles.

Regular pentagon, a pentagon in which the ngles are all equal, and the sides all equal.

Pentagon. Pentagonal (pëntagʻō-nal), a. [Cf. F. pentagonal]

pentagone, L. pentagonus, pentagonius, Gr. πεντάγ Having five corners or angles. Pentagonal dodecahedron. See Dodecahedron, and Py-

Pon-tag'o-nal-ly, adv. In the form of a pentagon with five angles.

Sir T. Browne.

with five angles.

Pen-tag'o-nous (-nis), a. Pentagonal.
Pen-tag'o-nous (-nis), a. Pentagonal.
Pen'ta-gram (pon'ta-grim), n. [Gr. πευτάγραμμον, neut. of πευτάγραμμος having five lines.

GRAM.] A pentacle or a pentalpha. "Like a wizard pentagram."

Tennyson.

pentagram...

Pen'ta-graph'lo (-grāt/lk), a. [Corrupted fr. pan-Pen'ta-graph'lo-al (-Y.kal), \(\) tographic, -ical.] Pantographic. See Pantograph.

|| Pen'ta-gyn'l-a (-jIn'l-a), n. pl. [N.L., fr. Gr. πεντα-(see Pant-a) + γωνή female.] (Bot.) Λ Linnæan order of plants, having five styles or pistils.

Pen'ta-gyn'l-an (-jIn'l-an), \(\) a. (Bot.) Of or Pen-tagy'n-nous (pēn-tāj'l-nībs), \(\) perta ining to plants of the order Pentagynia; having five styles.

Pen'ta-he'dral (pĕn'tā-hō'dral), a. Having five sides; as, a pentahedral figure.

Pen'ta-he'dral (pŏn'ta-hē'dral), a. Having sive sides; as, a pentahedral figure.

Pen'ta-he'dron (-hē'drŏn), n. [Penta-+ Gr. ἄδρα seat, base.] A solid figure having five sides.

Pon'ta-he'drous (-drūs), a. Pentahedral. Woodward.

Pen'tail' (pĕn'tāl'), n. (Zöūl.) A peculiar insectivore (P'tilocercus Lowii) of Bornec; — so called from its very long, quill-shaped tail, which is scaly at the base and plumose at the tip.

|| Pen-tail'pha (pĕn-tāl'lá), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πένταλφα: cf. F. pentalpha. See PENTA-, and ALPIKA.] A five-pointed star, resembling five alphas joined at their bases; — used as a symbol.

sembling five alphas joined at their bases; — used as a symbol.

|| Pen-tam'e-ra (-tăm't-rā), n. pl. || [NL. Bee Pen-Tamerous.] (Zoōl.) An extensive division of Coleoptera, including those that normally have five-jointed tarsi. It embraces about half of all the known species of the Coleoptera.

Pen-tam'er-an (-\vec{v}-ran), n. (Zoōl.) One of the Pentamera.

Pen-tam'er-ous (-\vec{u}-ran), a. [Pentam'er-aus (-\vec{u}-ran), a. [Pentam'er-aus (-\vec{u}-ran), a. [Pentam'er-aus (-\vec{u}-ran), a. [Pentam'er-aus (-\vec{u}-ran), a. [NL. Seo Pentameran and five pistils.

2. (Zoōl.) Belonging to the Pentamera.

|| Pen-tam'e-rus (-\vec{v}-ran), n. [NL. Seo Pentamerous (-\vec{v}-ran), a. [NL. Seo Pentamerous (-\vec{v}-ran), a. [NL. Seo Pentamerous] (-\vec{v}-ran), a. [NL. Seo

Pen-tam'e-ter (-ĉ-têr), n. [L., fr. Gr. πεντάμετρος; πευτα- (see Penta-) + μέτρον Inensure.] (Gr. 3 & L. Pros.) A verse of five feet.

& L. Pros.) A verse of five foct.

If The dactylic pentameter Pentamerus (Pentamerus of two parts separated by adheresis. Each participal of two dactyls and some pentamerus pen

consists of the hexamoter followed by the pentameter.

**Ren'ta.meth'yl-ene* (pën'ta.meth'l-en), n. [Penta+ meth'yl-ene* (pën'ta.meth'l-en), n. [Penta+ methylene.] (Chem.) A hypothetical hydrocarbon, C.H.10, metameric with the amylenes, and the nucleus of a large number of derivatives; — so named because regarded as composed of five methylene residues. Cf. Thi.
**METITLENE, and TETRAMETHYLENE.

** Pen-tan'di-a (Pēn-tān'di-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. nevra- (see PENTA-) + àvip, àvôpos, man, male.] (Bot.)

**A Linnean class of plants having five separate stamens.

**Pen-tan'di-an (-an), } a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to Pen-tan'di-an (-dn), } the class Pentandria; having five stamens.

**Pen-tan'drous (-drūs), the class Pentandria; having five stamens.

**Pen'tane* (pën'tān), n. [See PENTA-.] (Chem.) Any one of three metameric hydrocarbons, C.H.12, of the methane or paraffin series. They are colorless, volatile liquids, two of which occur in petroleum. So called because of the five carbon atoms in the molecule.

**Pen'tangle (pën'tăn'g'i), n. [Penta-+ angle.] A

because of the five carbon atoms in the molecule.

Pen'tan'gle (pŏn'tăn'g'), n. [Penta-+ angle.] A pentagon. [R.]

Pen-tan'gu-lar (pŏn-tăn'gū-lēr), a. [Penta-+ angle.] A!

Pen-tan'gu-lar (pŏn-tăn'gū-lēr), a. [Penta-+ angu-lar.] Having five corners or angles. [R.]

Pen'ta-pet'al-ous (pŏn-tăp'ta-păt'al-lūs, a. [Penta-+ angu-lar.] Having five petals, or a. A' cives.

bage tory, yl-lous (pŏn-tăf'īl-lūs or pŏn'b. A The th. [Penta-+ Gr. фùAor leaf.]

take on'dulum'r (pŏn-tăp'ta-lŷ), n. [Pentaarc of the laves or leafiets.

arc of. [Pros.] A measins arc lis, font.] (Pros.) A measFower.

o pendulisting of five feet.

Pen'tap-tote (pĕn'tăp-tōt), n. [L. (pl.) pentaptota, Gr. πεντάπτωτος with five cases; πεντα- (see Panta-) + πτωτός falling.] (Gram.) A noun having five cases.

Pen'tap-tyoh (-ttl), n. [Penla- + Gr. πνίζ, πνιχός, a fold.] (Fine Arts) A ploture, or combination of pictures, consisting of a centerplece and double folding doors or wings, as for an altarplece.

Pen'tar-chy (pĕn'tār-ky), n. [Gr. πενταρχία: cf. F. pentarchie. See Panta-, and -archiv.] A government in the hands of five persons; five joint rulers. P. Fletcher.

"The pentarchy of the senses," A. Brever.

Pen'ta-spast (pĕn'tā-spāst), n. [L. pentaspaston, Gr. πεντα- (see Panta-) + σπαν to pull: cf. F. pentaspaste.] A purchase with five pulleys. [R.]

Pen'ta-spor'mous (-spēr'mūs), a. [Penta-+ Gr. σπόρια seed.] (Bol.) Containing five seeds.

Pen'ta-stioh (-sttk), n. [Gr. πεντάστιχος of five verses; πεντα- (see Panta-) + στίχος line, verse.] A composition consisting of five verses.

Pen-tas'ti-chous (pŏn-tās'ti-kūs), a. [Penta-+ Gr. στίχος a row.] (Bol.) Having, or arranged in, five vertical ranks, as the leaves of an apple tree or a cherry tree.

|| Pen'ta-stom'-da (pŏn'tā-stōm'-dā), n. pl. [NL., fr. metra- (see Panta-) + στόμα a mouth.] (Zoöl.) Same as Linguatulina.

Pen'ta-style (-stil), a. [Penta-+ Gr. στῦλος a pillar.] (Arch.) Having five columns in front; - said of a temple or portico in classical architecture. — n.

A portico having five columns.

Pen'ta-touch (-tük), n. [L. pen-

-n. A portico inving five columns.

Pen'ta-teuch (-tūk), n. [L. pen-tateuchus, Gr. πεντάτευχος; πεντα-(see Penta-) + τεύχος a tool, implement, a book, akin to

(860 ΓΕΝΤΑ-) + τυχος a tool, implement, a book, akin to review to prepare, make ready, and perh to E. text. See Fivz, and Text.] The first five books of the Old Tostament, collectively; — called also the Law of Moses, Book of the Law of Moses, etc.

Pen'ta-teu'ohal (-tū'kai), a. Of or pertaining to the Doubterney.

Pentateuch.

Penta: thi-on'io (-thi-on'ik), a. [Penta: + thionic.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of sulphur obtained by leading hydrogen sulphide into a solution of sulphur dioxide;— so called because it contains five

sulphur dioxide; — so called because it contains nve atoms of sulphur.

| Pen-tath/lon (pen-tath/lon), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πεντα-βλον: πεντε five + ἀθλον α contest.] (Gr. Antiq.) A fivefold athletic performance peculiar to the great national games of the Greeks, including leaping, foot racing, wrestling, throwing the discus, and throwing the spear. Pen'ta-tom'ic (pen'ta-tōm'ik), a. [Penta-+ atomic.] (Chem.) (a) Having five atoms in the molecule. (b) Having five hydrogen atoms capable of substitution.

Pen-tay'a-lent (pen-tay'a-lent), a. [Penta-+ L. va-lens, p. pr. See VALENCE.] (Chem.) Having a valence of five; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

Pan'te-con'ter (pen'te-kön'tör), n. [Gr. πεντηκόντορος

of five; — said of certain atoms and radicals.

Pon'te-con'ter (pēn'tē-kōn'tēr), n. [Gr. πεντηκόντορος (sc. ναῦς), fr. πεντήκοντα fifty.] (Gr. Antiq.) A Grecian vessel with fifty oars. [Written also pentaconter.]

Pon'te-cost (-kōst; 115), n. [L. pentecoste, Gr. πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα) the fiftieth day, l'entecoste, fr. πεντηκοστά fiftieth, fr. πεντήκοντα fifty, fr. πέντε five. See Five, and cf. l'inserwa.] 1. A solemn festival of the Jews; — so called because celebrated on the fiftieth day (soven weeks) after the second day of the Passover (which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan); — hence called also, the Feast of Weeks. At this [sp. — hence called, also, the Feast of Weeks. At this festival an offering of the first fruits of the harvest was made. By the later Jews it was generally regarded as commemorative of the gift of the law on the fiftieth day

commemorative of the gift of the law on the interm may after the departure from Egypt.

2. A featival of the Roman Catholic and other churches in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost;—called also Whitsunday.

Pen'te-cos'tal ('k'os'tal), a. Of or pertaining to Pentecost or to Whitsundide.

Pen'te-cos'tals ('talz'), n. pl. Offerings formerly made to the parish priest, or to the mother church at Pentecost.

Pentecot.

Pentecot.

Shipley.

Pen'te-cos'ter (-ter), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πεντηκοστήρ, from πεντήκοντα fitty.] (Gr. Antiq.) An officer in the Spartan army commanding fifty men.

Mitford.

Pen'te-cos'ty (-ty), n.: pl. Pentecostes (-tiz). [Gr. πεντηκοστής, fr. πεντηκοστός the fittieth, πεντήκοντα fitty.] (Gr. Antiq.) A troop of fifty soldiers in the Spartan army; — called also pentecostys.

Pen-tel'to (pën-tël't), a. Of or pertaining to Mount Pentel'toan (-t-kan), Pentelicus, near Athens, famous for its fine white marble quarries; obtained from Mount Pentelicus; as, the Pentelic marble of which the Parthenon is built.

Pen'tene (pën'tën), n. [See Penta-1 (Chem) Sama

Pen'tene (pen'ten), n. [See Penta-.] (Chem.) Same

Ren'tinde (pen'tein), n. [see Penta-] (Chem.) same as Amtlene.

Pent'house' (pënt'house'), n. [A corruption of pentice.] A shed or roof sloping from the main wall or building, as over a door or window; a lean-to. Also figuratively. "The penthouse of his eye." Sir W. Scott.

Pent'house', a. L-aming; overhanging. "Penthouse lid." Shak. "My penthouse eyebrows." Dryden Pen'tioe (pen'tils), n. [F. appentis a penthouse. See Append.] A penthouse. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.

Pen'tine (pën'tin or -tën), n. [See Penta-] (Chem.) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, ChB, of the acctylene series. Same as Valentene.

Pen-to'lo (pën-tō'lk), a. [See Penta-] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also valeric acid) derived from pentane.

Pen'tone (pën'tōn), n. [See Penta-] (Chem.) Same as Valtiene.

as VALTIENE. Pen-tox'ide (pën-töke'id or -id), n. [Penta- + oz-ide.] (Chem.) An oxide containing five atoms of oxygen in each molecule; as, phosphorus pentoxide, P_2O_5 .

Pen'tre-mite (pën'trë-mit), n. (Zoöl.) Any species

of Pentremites (pën'trë-mi'tës), n. Lean, averafire + L. remus an oar.]
(2001.) A genus of crinoids belonging to the Blastoidea. They have five petal-like ambulsors.
Pentrood' (pën'trōd'), n.
[F. pente slope + E. roof, or from penthouse roof.] See LEAN-TO.
Pen'trough' (pën'trŏf'), n.
A penstock.

Pen.

Pen'trough' (pěn'trôt'), n. Pentremnes (rentremes Godoni), a šide; b Top Pen'tyl (pěn'til), n. [Pen-ta-ta-tyl] (Chém.) The hypothetical radical, C_kH₁₁, of pentano and certain of its derivatives. Same as Am't. Pen-tyl'io (pěn-til'Ik), a. (Chém.) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, pentyl; as, pentylic alcohol. Po'nu-chis (pěntik'l), Pin'o-cis (pin'ō-k'l), n. A game at cards, played with forty-eight cards, being all the cards above the eight spots in two packs. Pe'nult (pěntilt or pě-nilit'; 277), n. [Abbreviated fr. penultima.] (Gam. & Pros.) The last syllable but one of a word; the syllable preceding the final one. Pe-nul'ti-ma (pž-nilit'i-mà), n. [L. (sc. syllaba), fr. penultimus, pacaultimus, the last but one; paene almost + ultimus the last.] Same as PENULT. Pe-nul'ti-mate, m. The penult. Pe-nul'ti-mate, m. The penult.
Pe-num'bra (pš-nūm'bra), n. [NL., fr. L. paene almost + umbra shade.]

1. An incompleto or partial shadow.

1. An incomplete or partial shadow.
2. (Astron.) The shadow cast, in an eclipse, where the light is partly, but not wholly, cut off by the intervening body; the space of partial filumination between the umbra, or perfect shadow, on all sides, and the full light.

Sir J. Newton.

The faint shade surrounding the dark central portion of a solar spot is also called the penumbra, and sometimes umbra.

times umbra.

3. (Paint.) The part of a picture where the shade imperceptibly blends with the light.

Pe-num'bral (-bral), a. Of or pertaining to a penumbra; resembling a penumbra; partially illuminated.

Pe-nu'fl-ous (-nu'fl-us), a. [From Penusy.] 1. Excessively sparing in the use of money; sordid; stingy; miserly. "A penurious niggard of his wealth." Millon.

2. Not bountiful or liberal; scanty.

Here creeps along a poor, penurious stream. C. Put.

3. Destitute of money: suffering extreme want. [Obs.]

3. Destitute of money; suffering extreme want. [Obs.]
My penurious band."

Shak.

3. Destitute of money; suffering extreme want. [Obs.] My penurious band." Shak.

Syn.—Avaricious; covetous, parsimonious; miserly; niggardly; stingy. See Avaricious.

—Penu'ti-ous-ly, adv.—Penu'ti-ous-ness, n.

Pen'u'ty (shū'u-r), n. [L. penuria; cf. Gr. πείνα hunger, πενία poverty, need, πείνης one who works for his daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to work for one's daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι to make poor this daily bread, a poor man, πείναθαι με π

piony.]

Peo'ple (pē'p'l), n. [OE. peple, people, OF. pueple, F. peuple, fr. L. populus. Cf. Porulack, Puelic, Puelic, Puelic, Puelic, nation, or race; an aggregate of individuals forming a whole; a community; a nation.

Unto him shall the gathering of the people be. Gen. xlix. 10.

The ants are a people not strong. Prov. xxx. 25.

Before many peoples, and nations, and tongues. Rev. x. 11.

Earth's monarchs are her peoples.

Mitter.

A government of all the people, by all the people, for all the T. Parker.

Tracker.

Tracker,

Tracke

ral form (peoples), in the sense of nations or races.

2. Persons, generally; an indefinite number of men and women; folks; population, or part of population; as, country people; — sometimes used as an indefinite subject of a verb, like on in French, and man in German; as, people in adversity.

People were tempted to lend by great premiums. Swift.

People have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water.

Arbulmet.

3. The mass of a community, as distinguished from a special class; the commonalty; the populace; the vulgar; the common crowd; as, nobles and people.

And strive to gain his pardon from the people. Addison

4. With a possessive pronoun: (a) One's ancestors or family; kindred; relations; as, my people were Euglish. (b) One's subjects; fellow citizens; companions; followers. "You slew great number of his people." Shak.

Syn. - People Nation. When speaking of a state, we use people for the mass of the community, as distinguished from their rulers, and nation for the entire political body, including the rulers. In another sense of the term, nation describes those who are descended from the same stock; and in this sense the Germans regard themselves as one nation, though politically subject to different forms of government. ent forms of government.

People (pë'p'l), v.t. [imp. & p. p. People (pë'p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. People (pë'pilng).] [Cf. Of. popler, puepler, F. peupler. Cf. Populare.] To stock with people or inhabitants; to fill as with people; to populate. "Peopled heaven with angels."

Dryden.

As the gay motes that people the sunbeams.

As the gay motes that people the sunbeams.

Millon

**Peo'pled (pë'p'hld), a. Stocked with, or as with, people; inhabited. "The peopled air." Gray.

**Peo'ple-less, a. Destitute of people.

**Peo'ple-less, a. Destitute of people.

**Peo'ple-soft the peaceful glen."

**J. S. Blackie.

**Peo'ple-less, a. Vulgar. [Obs.] Chaucer.

**Peo'ple-soft (pë'p'hish), a. Vulgar. [Obs.] Chaucer.

**Peo'ples (pë'p'hish), a. Vulgar. [Obs.] Chaucer.

**Peo'rlas (pë-7'rlaz), n. pl.; sing. Peorita (-k).

**(Ethnol.) An Algonquin tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited a part of Illinois.

**Pe-pas'tio (pë-päs'tik), a. & n. [Gr. πεπαίνεν to ripen, suppurrate: cf. F. pépas'tik), (Mcd.) Same as

pas'tio (pē-pās'tik), a. & n. [Gr. πεπαίνειν to suppurate: cf. F. pépastique.] (Med.) Same as

MATURATIVE.

Pop'e-rine (pep'e-r'n), n. [It. peperino, L. piper

| Pop'e-rino (re-in²), pepper. So called on account of its color] (Geol.) A volcanic rock, formed by
the cementing together of sand, scoria, cinders, etc.

| Pop'lis (pep'lis), n. [L., a kind of plant, Gr. π - π - π \(\text{\ellipsi}(1) (Bot.) A genus of plants including water purelane.

| Pop'lus (pep'lis), n. [L., fr. Gr. π - π \(\text{\ellipsi}(2)]. An upper garment worn by Grecian and Roman women.

2. A kind of kerchief or shawl formerly worn by Englishwomen. [Obs.]

2. A kind of kerchief or shawl formerly worn by Englishwomen. [Obs.] Fairholt.

|| Pe'po (pē'pē), n. [L., a kind of melon, from Gr. πάπον.] (Bot.) Any flesshy fruit with a firm rind, as a pumpkin, melon, or gourd. See Goupp.

| Pep'per (pĕp'pēr), n. [OE. peper, AS. pipor, L. piper, fr. Gr. πάπερι, πίπερι, akin to Skr. pippalu, pippali.] 1. A well-known, pumgently aromatic condiment, the dried berry, either whole or powdered, of the Pines pintrum. Piper nigrum.

Piper nigrum.

Tommon, or black, pepper is made from the whole berry, dried just before maturity; white pepper is made from the ripe berry after the outer skin has been removed by maceration and friction. It has been removed by maceration and friction. It has less of the plant than the black pepper. Pepper is used in medicine as a carminative stimulant.

2. (Bot.) The plant which

2. (Bot.) The plant which

2. (Bot.) The plant which yields pepper, an East Indian woody climber (Piper nigrum), with ovate leaves and apetalous flowers in spikes opposite the leaves. The berries are red when ripe. Also, by extension, any one of the several hundred species of the genus Piper, widely dispersed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the earth. regions of the earth.

3. Any plant of the genus Capsicum, and its fruit; red pepper; as, the bell pepper.

other fruits and plants, more or less closely resembling the true pepper, esp. to the common varieties of Capsioum. See Carsicum, and the Phrases, below.

the true pepper, esp. to the common varieties of Capsicum. See Carsicum, and the Phrases, below.

African pepper, the Guinea pepper. See under Guinea.

—Cayenne pepper. See under Cayenne.—Chinese pepper, the sploy berries of the Xanthoxium pipertium, a species of prickly ash found in China and Japan.—Guinea pepper. See Halspite.—Company.—Chinese pepper. See Licerce.—Long pepper. (a) The splike of berries of Piper longum, an East Indian shrub. (b) The root of Piper longum, an East Indian shrub. (b) The root of Piper, or Macropiner, methysticum. See Kava.—Malagueta.—Methysticum. See Kava.—Malagueta.—They are sometimes used to flavor beer, etc., under the name of grains of Paradise.—Red pepper. See Capsicum.—Sweet pepper bask (Bot.), an American shrub (Clethra alnifolia), with racemes of fragrant white flowers;—called also white alder.—Pepper box or easter, a small box or bottle, with a perforated lid, used for sprinking ground pepper on food, etc.—Pepper corn. See in the Vocabulary.—Pepper dider (Bot.), a West Indian name of several plants of the Pepper family, species of Piper and Peperomia.—Pepper moth (Zoid.), a European moth (Siston betularia) having white wings covered with small black specks.—Pepper pot, a muchaginous soup or staw of vegetables and cassareep, much categored in the West Indies.—Pepper root. (Bot.) See Coratwort.—Pepper sauce, a condiment for the table, made of small red peppers steeped in vinegar.—Pepper tree (Bot.), an aromatic tree (Drimys axillaris) of the Magnolia family, common in New Zealand. See Peruvian mastic tree, under Mastric.—Pepper & vo. n. Pepper Rev. [Prop. & v. p. Pepper Rev.]

2. Figuratively: To shower shot or other missiles, or

pepper.

2. Figuratively: To shower shot or other missiles, or blows, upon; to pelt; to fill with shot, or cover with bruises or wounds. "I have peppered two of them."

"I am peppered, I warrant, for this world." Shak.
Pep'per-brand' (-brand'), n. (Bot.) See 1st Bunt.

o perpercor. All the species have a pungent havor.) The common pillwort of Europe (Pilularia globulifa). See Pillwort.

Pep'per-idge (-Ij), n. [Cf. NL. berberis, E. barberry.]

(Bot.) A North American tree (Nyssa multiflora) with very tough wood, handsome oval polished leaves, and very acid berries,—the sour gum, or common tupelo. See Turelo. [Written also piperidge, and pipperidge.]

Pepperidge bush (Bot.), the barberry.

Pepperiage bush (Rot.), the barberry.

Pep'per-ing, a. Hot; pungent; peppery. Swift.

Pep'per-mint (-mint), n. [P'cpper + mint.] 1. (Rot.)

An aromatic and pungent plant of the genus Mentha
(M. piperita), much used in medicine and confectionery.

2. A volatile oil (oil of peppermint) distilled from the fresh herb; also, a well-known ossence or spirit (essence of peppermint) obtained from it.

3. A lozenge of sugar flavored with peppermint.

Penpermint complete. (Chem.) Same as Manyaya.

Peppermint camphor. (Chem.) Same as Menthol.— Peppermint tree (hol.), a name given to several Australian species of gun tree (the cheeply have any gduling E. piperita, E. odorata, etc.) which have hard and durable wood, and yield an essential oil.

yield an essential oil.

Pop'per-wort' (-wfirt'), n. (Bot.) See Perpengrass.

Pop'per-y (-y), a. 1. Of or pertaining to pepper; having the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent.

2. Fig.: Hot-tempered: passionate; choleric.

Pop'sin (pop'sin), n. [Gr. πέψες a cooking, digesting, digestion, fr. πέπτευ, πέσσευν, to cook, digest: cf. F. pepsine. Cf. Dysepsine. Cf. Dysepsine. In the gastric pide it is united with dilute hydrochloric acid (0.2 percent, approximately) and the two together constitute the active portion of the digestive fluid. It is the active agent in the gastric juice of all animals.

As prepared from the glandular layer of pigs' or calves' stomachs it constitutes an important article of

Pep/sin-hy/dro-chlo'rio (-hi/drō-klō'rĭk), a. (Physiol, Chem.) Same as Percuryanana and Physiology.

Pepsin-hydro-chlo'ric (-hi/drō-klō'rik), a. (Physiol. Chem.) Same as Firitoty Incoethloric.

Pepsin'o-gen (ρδρ-διπ'd-jδn), n. [Pepsin + -gen.]
(Physiol. Chem.) The antecedent of the ferment pepsin.
A substance contained in the form of granules in the peptic cells of the gastric glands. It is readily convertible into pepsin. Also called propepsin.

Pep'tic (ρδρ'tik), a. [L. pepticus, Gr. πεπικός. See Persin.] 1. Relating to digestion; promoting digestion; digestive; as, peptic sauces.

2. Able to digest. [R.]

Tolerably nutrity for a mind as yet so peptic. Carlule.

Tolerably nutritive for a mind as vet so nentic. Carlule. Tolerably nutritive for a mind as yet so peptic. Carlyte.

3. (Physicol. Chem.) Pertaining to pepsin; resembling pepsin in its power of digesting or dissolving albuminous matter; containing or yielding pepsin, or a body of like properties; as, the peptic glands.

Peptio, n. 1. An agent that promotes digestion.

2. pl. The digestive organs.

Pep'tio, n. 1. An agent that promotes digestion.

2. pl. The digestive organs.

Is there some magic in the place,
Or do my peptics differ?

Pep'tios (-tiks), n. The science of digertion.
Pep'to-gen (-tō-jēn), n. [Peptone + -yen.] (Physiol.)
A substance convertible into peptone.
Pep'to-gen'to (-jēn'fk), a. Bame as Peptogen'to (-jēn'fk), a. Bame as Peptogen'to (-jēn'fk), a. Bame as Peptogen'to (-jēn'fk), a. (Physiol. Chem.)
Capable of yielding, or being converted into, peptone.
Pep'to-hy'dro-chlo'ric (pēp'tō-hi'drō-klō'rik), a. [See Peptone, and Hyddenchlonic.] (Physiol. Chem.)
Designating a hypothetical acid (called peptohydrochloric acid, pepsinhydrochloric acid, and chloropeptic acid) which is supposed to be formed when pepsin and diluct (0.1-0.4 per cent) hydrochloric acid are mixed together.
Pep'tone (pēp'tōn), n. [Gr. men'tō cooked.] (Physiol. Chem.) (a) The soluble and diffusible substance or substances into which albuminous portions of the food are transformed by the action of the gastric and pancetatic places. Peptones are also formed from albuminous matter by the action of bolling water and bolling dilute acids. (b) Collectively, in a broader sense, all the products resulting from the solution of albuminous matter in either gastric or panceastic plue. In this case, however, intermediate products (albumose bodies), such as antialbumose, hemialbumose, etc., are mixed with the true peptones. Also termed albuminose.

**EFF* Pure peptones are of three kinds, amphopeptone, anthemical products, and unlike the albumose

The Pure pertones are of three kinds, amphopertone, and hemineplone, and hemineplone, and unlike the albumose bodies, are not precipitated by saturating their solutions with ammonium sulphate.

with animonium sulphate.

Pep'to-nize (pëp'tô-niz), v. t. (Physiol.) To convert into peptone; to digest or dissolve by means of a proteclytic ferment; as, peptonized food.

Pep'to-noid (-noid), n. [Peptone + -oid.] (Physiol. Chem.) A substance related to peptone.

|| Pep'to-nu'l-a (-nu'l'l-a), n. [NL. See Piptone.]

and Usins.] (Med.) The presence of peptone, or a peptonelike body, in the urine.

Pep'to-tox'ine (-töks'in or -ën), n. [Peptone + toxic + -ine.] (Physiol. Chem.) A toxic alkaloid found occasionally associated with the peptones formed from fibrin by pepsinhydrochloric acid.

stonary associated with the periodic formed from norm by pepsinhydrochloric acid. **Pequots** (p8/kwöts), n. pl.; sing. Pequot (-kwöt).

(Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited Rastern Connecticut.

[Written also Pequods.] **Per**- (p8r- or p8r-).

[See Per.]

1. A prefix used to

Pep'per-corn' (pep'per-ken'), n. 1. A dried berry of the black pepper (Piper nigrum).

2. Anything insignificant; a particle.
Pep'per dulse' (dlis'). (Bot.) A variety of edible seaweed (Laurencia pinnatifida) distinguished for its pungency. [Scot.]
Pep'per-er (-ër), n. A grocer; — formerly so called because he sold pepper. (Obs.) (a) Any herb of the reuciferous genus Lepidium, especially the garden peppers (ep'per-grass), or garden cress, Lepidium, septicular, per-cord is highest valence; now, only that the element has a higher valence than in other similar compounds; thus, brimp pervaide is the highest oxide of barium; while nitrogen and manganese pervaides, so-called, are not the highest oxide of those elements.

(b) The common pillwort of Europe (Pilularia globulifera). See Pillwower.

Per (pèr), prep.

L. Cf. Far, For., Pardon, and cf. Per (pèr), prep.

element has a higher valence than in other similar compounds; thus, barium peroxide is the highest oxide of barium; while nitrogen and manganese peroxides, so-called, are not the highest oxides of those elements.

Per (për), prep. [L. Cf. Fan, Fon., Parnon, and cf. Pan, prep.] Through; by means of, through the agency of; by; for; for each; as, per anuum; per capita, by heads, or according to individuals; per curiam, by the court; per se, by itself, of itself. Per is also sometimes used with English words.

court; per se, by itself, or usen.

used with English words.

Per annum, by the year; in each anceessive year; annually.—Per cent, Per centum, by the hundred; in the hundred;—used esp. of proportions of ingredients, rate or amount of interest, and the like; commonly used in the shortened form per cent.—Per diem, by the day. [For other phrases from the Latin, see Quotations, Phrases, etc., from Foreign Languages, in the Supplement.]

Per-ad' (por-akt', v. t. [L. peracuta, p. p. of peragere.] To go through with; to perform. [Obs.] Sylvester.

Per'a-oute' (per'akt'), a. [L. peracutas, See Per, and Actre.] Very sharp; very violent; as, a peracute fover. [R.]

Par/ad-ven'ture (per'ad-ven'tur; 277), adv. & conj.

Perad-ven'ture (pĕr'ăd-văn'tūr; 277), adv. & conj.
[OE. per acenture, F. par aventure. See Per, and Adventure.]
By chance; perhaps; it may be; if; supposing. "If perad-centure he speak against me." Shak.

Perad-venture there be fifty righteous within the city.

Gen. xviii. 24.

Peradrenture there be fifty righteous within the city. Gen. xviii. 24.

Per/ad-ven'ture, n. Chance; hap; hence, doubt; question; as, proved beyond a peradrenture. South. Pe-reo-pool (pē-rē/t-pöd), n. [Gr. repacy on the opposite side +-pod.] (Zoōl.) One of the thoracic legs of a crustacean. See Illust. of Chustacea.

Per/a-grate (pēr/d-grāt), v. t. [L. peragratus, p. p. of peragrate.] To travel over or through. [Obs.]

Per/a-gration (grā/shūn), n. [L. peragratus et. F. peragration.] The act or state of passing through any space; as, the peragration of the moon in her monthly revolution. [Obs.]

Per-am/bu-late (pēr-ām/bū-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Perambulate ; per through + ambidare to walk. See Perambulate; per through + ambidare to walk. See Perambulate; per through + ambidare to walk. See Perambulate to perambulate to perambulate to perform the purpose of surveying or examining; to inspect by traversing; specifically, to inspect officially the boundaries of, as of a town or parish, by walking over the whole line.

Per-am/bu-late, v. t. To walk shout; to ramble; to

ver the whole line.

Per-am'bu-late, v. i. To walk about; to ramble; to troll; as, he perambulated in the park.

Per-am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shun), n. 1. The act of per-Racon.

ambulating; traversing.

Bacon.

An annual survey of boundaries, as of a town, a

2. An animal survey of boundaries, as of a town, a parish, a forest, etc.

3. A district within which one is authorized to make a tour of inspection. "The . . . bounds of his own perambulation." [Obs.] Holyday,

Per-am'bu-la'tor (per-am'bū-la'ter), n. 1. One who perambulates.

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances.

2 A surveyor's instrument for measuring distances. It consists of a wheel arranged to roll along over the ground, with an apparatus of clockwork, and a dial plate upon which the distance traveled is shown by an index. See Ohometer.

3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing.

See ODOMETER.

3. A low carriage for a child, propelled by pushing.

| Por'a-me'les (pĕr'à-mē'lēz), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πήρα a pouch + L. metex a badger.] (Zoil·) Any marsapial of the genus Perametes, which includes numerous species found in Australia. They somewhat resemble rabbits in size and form. See Illust. under BANDIGOOT.

Per'beak' (pēr'brāk'), r. i. [Obs.] See Paribraka.

Per-bro'mate (pēr-brō'māt), n. (Chem.) A sait of perbronie acid.

Per'break' (për'brāk'), n. (. [Obs.] See Paribrak' Per-bro'mate (për-brō'māt), n. (Chem.) A salt of perbromic acid.

Per-bro'mate (për-brō'māt), n. (Chem.) A salt of perbromic acid.

Per-bro'mide (-mi'k), a. [Pref. per-+bromic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, the highest oxygen acid, HBrO4, of bromine.

Per-bro'mide (-mi'd or -mi'd), n. (Chem.) A bromide having a higher proportion of bromine than any other bromide of the same substance or series.

|| Per'oa (për'kà), n. [L., a perch.] (Zoūl.) A genus of fishes, including the fresh-water perch.

|| Per'oa (për'kà), n. [L., a perch.] (Zoūl.) A genus of fishes, including the fresh-water perch.

|| Per'oa (për'kà), n. [L., a perch.] (Zoūl.) A genus of fishes, including the fresh-water perch.

|| Per'oa (për'kà), n. [Epr-kil'), n. [F.] A fine cotton fabric, having a linen finish, and often printed on one side, — used for women's and children's wear.

|| Per'oa (The'ka) (F. pār'kāl'ich or -bid), n. [F.] A fine kind of French cotton goods, usually of one color.

Per-ar'hide (për-kir')ld or -bid), n. [Pref. per-+carbide.] (Chem.) A compound containing a relatively large amount of carbon. [R.]

Per-ar'hu-ret (-bū-rēt), n. [Pref. per-+carburet.] (Chem.) A percarbide. [Obsoles.]

Per-ar'hu-ret (-bū-rēt), n. [Pref. per--carburet.] (Chem.) Per-case' (pēr-kās'), adv. [Obs.]

Per-ar'hu-ret (pēr-sēv'h-l)], a. Capable of being perceived; perceptible. — Per-ceiva-bly, adv.

Per-ceiva's-ble (pēr-sēv'h, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Penceiven (-pēr-ceiva'c (pēr-sēv'h, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Penceiven (-perceiva, L. percipere, perceptum; per (see Pen.) + apere to take, receive. See Caracrous, and cf. Perceive.

|| Per-ar take, receive. See Caracrous, and cf. Perceive. || perceive. See Caracrous, and cf. Perceive. ||

to receive impressions from by means of the bodily organs; to take cognizance of the existence, character, or identity of, by means of the senses; to see, hear, or feel; as, to perceive a distant ship; to perceive a dis-

cord.

2. To take intellectual cognizance of; to apprehend
by the mind; to be convinced of by direct intuition; to
note; to remark; to discern; to see; to understand.

Jeans perceived their wickedness. Matt. xxil. 18.

You may, fair lady, Perceive I speak sincerely. Tril we ourselves see if with our own eyes, and perceive it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark.

3. To be affected or influenced by [R.]

The upper regions of the air precess the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below.

Bacon.

matter of temposts before the air here below. Baron.

Nyn.— To discern; distinguish; observe; see; feel; know; understand.— To Perceive, DiscErn. To perceive a thing is to apprehend it as presented to the senses or the intellect; to discern is to mark differences, or to see a thing as distinguished from others around it. We may be receive two persons afar off without being able to discern whether they are men or women. Hence, discern is often used of an act of the senses or the mind involving close, discriminating, analytical attention. We perceive that which is clear or obvious; we discern that which requires much attention to get an idea of it. "We perceive light, darkness, colors, or the truth or falsehood of anything. We discern characters, motives, the tendency and consequences of actions, etc."

Perceiver (perceives (many Perceives (many Percei

We discern characters, motives, the tendency and consequences of artions, etc." Crabb.

Per-cely'er (për-sëv'ër), n. One who perceives (m any of the senses of the verb).

Milton.

Perce'ly (për-sëv'ët)), n. Parsley. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Per-cent'age (për-sënt'ži)), n. [Fer cent + -age, as in average. Bee Pen, and Cann.] (Oom.) A certain rate per cent; the allowance, duty, rate of interest, discount, or commission, on a hundred.

Per'cept (për-sëpt), n. [From L. percipere, perceptum.] That which is perceived. Sir W. Hamilton.

The modern distinction between percept and concept, the one sensuous, the other intellectual.

Max Muler.

Per-ceptibilité.] 1. The quality or state of being perceptible; as, the perceptibility of light or color.

2. Perceptible (për-sëpt'l-b'l), a.

[C. F. perceptible (për-sëpt'l-b'l), a.

[C. F. perceptible (për-sëpt'l-b'l), a.

With a perceptible list of the sir.

With a perceptible list of the sir.

Bacon.

Per-cep'ti-ble-ness, n.—Per-cept't-ly, adv.

With a perceptible blast of the air.

Per-ceptible ness, n.—Per-ceptibly, adv.
Per-ception. See Perceive. 1. The act of perceiving; cognizance by the senses or intellect; apprehension by the bodily organs, or by the mind, of what is presented to them; discernment; apprehension; cognition.

2. (Metaph.) The faculty of perceiving; the faculty, or peculiar part, of man's constitution by which he has knowledge through the medium or instrumentality of the bodily organs; the act of apprehending material objects or qualities through the senses; — distinguished from conception.

Matter that no life nor percention, and is not conscious of its

Matter bath no life nor perception, and is not conscious of its

3. The quality, state, or capability, of being affected by something external; sensation; sensibility. [Obs.]

4. An idea; a notion. [Obs.]

4. An idea; a notion. [Obs.] Sir M. Hale.

139 "The word perception is, in the language of philosophers previous to Reid, used in a very extensive signification. By Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, and others, it is employed in a sense almost as unexclusive as consciousness, in its widest signification. By Reid this word was limited to our faculty acquisitive of knowledge, and to that branch of this faculty whereby, through the senses, we obtain a knowledge of the external world, but his limitation did not stop here. In the act of external perception he distinguished two elements, to which he gave the names of perception and sensation. He ought perhaps to have called these perception proper and sensation proper, when employed in his special meaning."

15 Sir W. Hamilton.

16 Perceptive (AtV) a. [Cf. F. perceptic]. Of or per-

permaps to have called these perception Proper and seating proper, when employed in his special meaning."

Sir W. Hamilton.

Per-cop'tive (-tiv), a. [Cl. F. perceptif] Of or pertaining to the act or power of perceiving; having the faculty or power of perceiving; used in perception.

"His perceptive and reflective faculties." Molley.

Per'cop-tur'ity (pēr'sēp-tiv'ī-ty), n. The quality or state of being perceptive; power of perception. Locke.

|| Per-cos'0-cos (pēr-sēs'6-sēz), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. perca a perch + exox, cois, a pike.] (Zoōl.) An order of fishes including the gray mullets (Mugil), the barracudas, the silversides, and other related fishes. So called from their relations both to perches and to pikes.

Perch (pērch), n. [Written also pearch.] [OE. percha, fr. gr. πέρκη; cf. πέρκη; cf. πέρκη college, and K freckie.] (Zoōl.)

1. Any fresh-water fish of the genus Perca and of several other Americana). (%)

1. Any fresh-water fish of the genus Perca and of several other Americana), and the European perch (P-furiatitis).

2. Any one of numerous species of spiny-finned fishes belonging to the Percidæ, Servanidæ, and related famiand resembling, more or less, the true perches.

* perch. (a) The black bass. (b) The fisher. (c) bass.—Bite perch, the cunner. Gray perch, the



bass. — Blue perch, the cunner. — Gray perch, the er drum. — Red perch, the rosefish. — Bed-bellied — eared pondish. — Perch pest, a small itic in the mouth of the perch. — Bliver ill. — Stone, or Striped, perch, the pope. — Roccus, or Morone, Americanus, a

small silvery serranoid market fish of the Atlantic

Perch (përch), n. [F. perche, L. pertica.] 1. A pole; a long staff; a rod; esp., a pole or other support for fowls to roost on or to rest on; a roost; figuratively, any elevated resting place or seat.

As chauntecleer among his wives all Sat on his perche, that was in his hall. Not making his high place the lawless perch Of winged ambitions.

Of winged ambitions. Tennyson.

2. (a) A measure of length containing five and a half yards; a rod, or pole. (b) In land or square measure: A square rod; the 160th part of an acre. (c) In solid measure: A mass 16½ feet long, 1 foot in height, and 1½ feet in breadth, or 24½ cubic feet (in local use, from 22 to 25 cubic feet); — used in measuring stonework.

3. A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.

Perch, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Percher. (përcht); p. pr. & vb. n. Perchins.] [F. percher. See Perch a pole.]

To alight or settle, as a bird; to sit or roost.

Wens make nerv where garles deep not reach.

Wrens make prey where eagles dare not perch. Shak.

Perch, r. t. 1. To place or set on, or as on, a perch.

2. To occupy as a perch.

Per-chance' (per-chans'), adv. [F. par by (L. per) - chance. See Par, and CHANCE.] By chance; per-

+ chance. See P.A., and CHANGE.] By chance; perhaps; peradventure.

Perch'ant (përch'ant), n. [F.] A bird tied by the foot, to sorve as a decoy to other birds by its fluttering.

Perch'er (përch'ër), n. [From Perch, n. i.] 1. One who, or that which, perches.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the Insessores.

3. [From Perch a pole.] A Paris candle anciently used in England; also, a large wax candle formerly set upon the altar. [Obs.]

Builey.

Per'che-ron (për'ale-ron), n. [F.] One of a breed of draught horses originating in Perche, an old district of France; — called also Percheron-Norman.

Per-chlo'rate (për-klö'rāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of perchloric acid.

per-chio'ric (-rTk), a. [Pref. per-+chloric.] (Chem.)
Pertaining to, or designating, the highest oxygen acid
(HClO₄), of chlorine;— called also hyperchloric.
Per-chloride (-rId or -rid), n. (Chem.) A chloride
having a higher proportion of chlorine than any other
chloride of the same substance or series.
Per-chro'mic (-krô'mik), a. [Pref. per-+ chromic.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a certain one of
the highly oxidized compounds of chromium, which has
a deep blue color, and is produced by the action of hydrogen peroxide.

Per-Onto'mid (*Krō'mik), a. [Per. per. + chromic. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a certain one of the highly oxidized compounds of chromium, which has a deep blue color, and is produced by the action of hydrogen peroxide.

Per'ol-form (për'sY-fōrm), a. [NL. & L. perca a perch + form.] (Zoūl.) Pertaining to the Perciformes.

Per'ol-formes (-fōr'mēz), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoūl.) An extensive tribe or suborder of fishes, including the true perches (Percidæ); the pondfishes (Centrarchidæ); the sciemolds (Sciemidæ); the spanoids (Sparidæ); the seranoids (Servanidæ), and some other related families.
Per-oly'l-ence (pēr-sēp'l-ens), n. The faculty, act. Per-cip'l-ence (pēr-sēp'l-ens), n. The faculty act. Per-cip'l-ence (pēr-sēp'l-ens), n. The faculty of perception; perceiving; as, a percipient being. Bentley.—n. One who, or that which, is percipient. Glanvill.
Per-olose' (pēr-kiōz' or -kiōs'), n. [OF. parclose an inclosed place; L. per through + claudere, clausum, to shut.] 1. (Eccl. Arch.) Same as Parclose.
2. Conclusion; end. [Obs.] Sir W. Raleigh.
Per'oold (pēr'koid), a. [L. perca a perch + -oid : cf. F. percoide.] (Zoūl.) Belonging to, or resembling, the perches, or family Percides.—n. Any fish of the genus Perco, or allied genera of the family Percide.

Per'oolate (pēr-koids), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoūl.) Same as Parclonars.
Percolate; (pēr-kō-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Percolate (pēr-kō-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Percolatus, p. p. of percolare to percolate; per through the colare to strain.] To cause to pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water percolates through porous stone.

Per'oolate, v. t. To pass through fine interstices; to filter; as, water percolates through porous stone.

Per'oolation (-lā'shōu), n. [L. percolatio.] The act or process of percolating, or filtering; filtration; straining. Specifically (Pharm.), the process of exhausting the virtues of a powdered drug by letting a liquid filter slowly through it.

Per'oolation (-lā'shōu), n. [L. percurera, p. pr. of percurrere to run through; per through

Flame percussed by air giveth a noise.

Per-ouss', v. i. (Med.) To strike or tap in an examination by percussion. See Percussion, 3. Quain.

Per-ous'sion (*kfah'fun), n. [L. percussio: cf. F. percussion. See Percuss.] 1. The act of percussing, or of striking one body against another; foreible collision, esp. such as gives a sound or report. Sir I. Newton.

2. Hence: The effect of violent collision; vibratory shock; impression of sound on the ear.

The thunderlike percussion of thy sounds. Shak.

3. (Med.) The act of tapping or striking the surface of the body in order to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the sound emitted or the sensation imparted to the fingers. Percussion is said to be immediate if the blow is directly upon the body; if some intervening substance, as a pleximeter, is used, it is called mediate.

Stance, as a pleximeter, is used, it is called mediate.

Center of percussion. See under CENTER.—Percussion bullet, a bullet containing a substance which is exploded by percussion; an explosive bullet.—Percussion cap, a small copper cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, and used with a percussion lock to explode gunpowder.—Percussion fuze. See under Fuzz.—Percussion lock, the lock of a gun that is fired by percussion upon fulminating powder.—Percussion match, a match which ignites by percussion; fulminating powder.—Percussion is uniminating powder.—Percussion powder.—Percussion powder.—Percussion sieve, Percussion table, a machine for sorting ores by agitation in running water.

Per-oussive (për-küs'iv), a. Striking against; per-

Per-ouss'ive (per-kus'Iv), a. Striking against; per-

cutient; as, percussive force.

Per-ou'tient (-kü'shent), a. [L. percutiens, p. pr. of percutere. See Pencuss.] Striking; having the power of striking.—n. That which strikes, or has power to

strike.

Per'di-cine (per'di-sin), a. [See Perdix.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the family Perdicide, or partridges.

Per-die' (per-di-fo), adv. See Parde. Spenser.

Per'di-foil (per'di-foil), n. [L. perdere to lose + folium leaf.] (Bot.) A deciduous plant;—opposed to evergreen.

J. Barton.

J. Barton.
Per-di'tion (për-di'sh'hin), n. [F., fr. L. perditto, fr.
perdere, perditum, to ruin, to lose; per (cf. Skr. para away) + -dere (only in comp.) to put; akin to Gr. rubé-va., E. do. See Do.] I. Entire loss; utter destruction; ruin; esp., the utter loss of the soul, or of final happiness in a future state; future misery or eternal death.

The mere perdition of the Turkish fleet. Shak.

If we reject the truth, we seal our own perdition. J. M. Mason.

[See PERDU, a.] •

If we reject the truth, we seal our own perduton. J. M. Mason.

2. Loss or diminution. [Obs.] Shak.

Per-di'tion.a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being ruined;
worthy of perdition. [R.]

Per'diz (për'diks), n. [L., a partridge, Gr. népôt.]
[Zoöl.) A genus of birds including the common European
partridge. Formerly the word was used in a much wider
sense to include many allied genera.

Per-du' (për-dü' or për'dü), n. [See Perdu, a.]

1. One placed on watch, or in ambush.

2. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope.

Per-du' (për-dü' or për'dü), a. [F. perdu, f. perdue,
Per-du' lost, p. p. of perdre to lose, L. perdere.
See Perdurton.] 1. Lost to view; in concealment or ambush; close.

He should lie perdue who is to walk the round.

He should lie perdue who is to walk the round. Fuller.

2. Accustomed to, or employed in, desperate enterprises; hence, reckless; hopeless. "A perdue captain."

Beaa. & Fl.

Per'du-el'lion (për'dū-ël'yūn), n. [L. perduellio; per + duellum, bellum, war.] (Ciril I am.) Treason.

Per'du-lous (për'dū-lūs), a. [See Perdu, a.] Lost; thrown awny. [Obs.]

Per-dur'a-bil'l-ty (për-dūr'a-bil'l'-ty), n. Durability; lastingness. [Archaic]

Per-dur'a-bile (për-dūr'a-bil'l'-ty), n. [Cf. F. per-durable, OF. pardurable. See Perdura.] Very durable; lasting; continuing long. [Archaic] Chaucer. Shak.

Per-dur'a-bily, adv. [Archaic]

Per-dur'a-bilo (për-dūr'ans), p. Long continuing long. [Archaic]

Per-dur'a-t'lion (për-dūr'ans), p. Long continuing long (per-dūr'ans), p

The mind perdures while its energizing may construct a thou-ind lines. Hickor.

The mind perdures while its energizing may construct a thomsand lines.

Hickok.

Per-dy' (për-dë'), adv. Truly. See Pande. [Obs.]

Ah, dame! perdy ye have not done me right. Spener.

Pere (për), n. A peer. [Obs.]

Chaucer.
Pere 'gal (për-ë'gal), a. [OF. par very (L. per) + egal equal, L. acqualis.] Fully equal. [Obs.] Chaucer.

"Peregal to the best." Fully equal. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Per'e-gri-nate (për'è-gri-nāt), n. i. [L. peregrinatus, p. p. of peregrinarito travel. See Pillalis. To travel from place to place, or from one country to another; hence, to sojourn in foreign countries.

Per'e-gri-nate (-nāt), n. [L. peregrinatus, p. p.] Having traveled; foreign. [Obs.]

Per'e-gri-nation (-nā'sh'ūn), n. [L. peregrinatio: cf. F. pérégrination.]

A traveling from one country to another; a wandering; sojourn in foreign countries. "His peregrination abroad."

Baccon.

Bevierer nector (pw. th. cy. ph. 16.12).

abroad." Bacon.
Per'e-gri-na'tor (për'ë-gri-na'tor),
n. [L.] One who peregrinates; one
who travels about.
Per-e-grine (-grin; 277), a. [L.
peregrinus. See Pilonim.] Foreign;
not native; extrinsic or from without;
exotic. [Spelt also pelegrine.] "Peregrine and preternatural heat." Bacon.

Paragrine falcon (Zoil.), a courageous and swift falcon (Falco pergerinus), remarkable for its wide distribution over all the continents. The adult plumage is dark bluish ash on the back, nearly Percgrine Falconblack on the head and cheeks, white



beneath, barred with black below the throat. Called also pergrime hawk, duck hawk, game hawk, and great-footed hawk.

revemp-to-ri-ness, n. The quality of being peremptory; positiveness.

Per'emp-to-ry (pĕr'ĕmp-tō-rÿ; 277), a. [L. peremptorius destructive, deadly, decisive, final: cf. F. peremptorie. See Peremptori. 1. Procluding debate or expostulation; not admitting of question or appeal; positive; absolute; decisive; conclusive; final.

Think of heaven with hearty purposes and peremptory designs to get thither. Jer. Taylor. 2. Positive in opinion or judgment; decided; dicta-

torial; dogmatical Be not too positive and peremptory.

Briefly, then, for we are peremptory. Shak 3. Firmly determined; unawed. [Poetic] Shak

Peremptory challenge. (Law) See under CHALLENGE.—
Peremptory mandamus, a final and absolute mandamus.—
Peremptory plea, a plea by a defendant tending to impeach the plaintiff's right of action; a plea in bar.

Syn. — Decisive; positive; absolute; authoritative; xpress; arbitrary; dogmatical.

Per-en'ni-al (per-en'ny-al), a. [L. perennis that lasts the whole year through; per through + annus year. See Per-, and Annual.] 1. Lasting or continuing through the year; as, perennial fountains.
2. Continuing without cessation or intermission: per-

petual; unceasing; never failing.

The perennial existence of bodies corporate. Burke. 3. (Bot.) Continuing more than two years; as, a per-ennial stem, or root, or plant.

Syn. - Perpetual; unceasing; never failing; enduring; continual; constant; permanent; uninterrupted.

Syn. — Perpetual; unceasing; nover falling; enduring; continual; constant; permanent; uninterrupted.

Per-en'ni-al, n. (Bot.) A perennial plant; a plant which lives or continues more than two years, whether it retains its leaves in winter or not.

Per-en'ni-al-ly, adv. In a perennial manner.

| Per-en'ni-bran'ohi-a'ta (-brän'k'i-ăt), n. pl. [NL. See Peren'ni-al-ly, adv. In a perennial manner.

| Per-en'ni-bran'ohi-a'ta (-brän'k'i-ăt), a. [See Perennia-than which retain their gills through life, as the menobranchus.

Per-en'ni-tran'ohi-ate (-brän'k'i-ti), a. [See Perennia, and Branchia-te]. 1. (Anat.) Having branchia-te.

2. (Zoöl.) Belonging to the Perennibranchiata.

Per-en'ni-ty (pēr-ēn'ni-ty), n. [L. perennias.] The qualicy of being perennial. [R.]

Per'en't'ino (pēr-ēn'ni-ty), n. [L. perennias.] The qualicy of being perennial. [R.]

Per'en't'ino (pēr-ēn'ni-ty), n. [L. perennias.]

Per'en'ni-ty (pēr-ēn'ni-ty), n. [L. perennias.] right; correct.

My strength is made perfect in weakness. 2 Cor. xii. 9 Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun. Shak I fear I am not in my perfect mind. O most entire and perfect sacrifice ! Keble God made thee perfect, not immutable

2. Well informed : certain : sure.

I am perfect that the Pannonians are now in arms. Shak 3. (Bot.) Hermaphrodite; having both stamens and pistils; — said of a flower.

platils;—said of a flower.

Perfect cadence (Mus.), a complete and satisfactory close in the harmony, as upon the tonic preceded by the dominant.—Perfect chord (Mus.), a concord or union of sounds which is perfectly coalescent and agreeable to the ear, as the unison, octave, fifth, and fourth; a perfect conconance; a common chord in its original position of keynote, third, fifth, and octave.—Perfect number (Arith.), a number equal to the sum of all its divisors; as, 23, whose aliquot parts, or divisors, are 14, 7, 4, 2, 1. See Abundant number, under Abundant. Brande & C.—Perfect tange (Gram.), a tense which expresses an act or state completed.

Syn. — Finished; consummate; complete; entire; faultless; blameless; unblemished.

Per'fact (per'fekt), n. (Gram.) The perfect tense, or

PRIMOTE (perfect), n. (Gram.) The perfect tense, or a form in that tense.

Perfect (perfect or perfect; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p.
PRIMITED; p. pr. & vb. n. PREFECTING.] [L. perfectus, p. p. of perfects. See PRIMECT, a.] To make perfect; to finiah or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting; to give to anything all that is requisite to its nature and kind.

God dwelleth in us, and his love is perfected in us.

1 John iv. 12.

Inquire into the nature and properties of the things, . . and thereby perfect our ideas of their distinct species. Larke.

Farfacting press (Print.), a press in which the printing on both sides of the paper is completed in one passage through the machine.

Syn. — To finish; accomplish; complete; consummate.

Per'isot-er (pêr'iškt-ër or për-iškt'ër), n. One who, r that which, makes perfect. "The . . . perfecter of ur faith."

Barrow. r faith."

Per-feot'i-bil'i-an (per-fek'tY-bYl'I-an), n. A perfec

Ed. Rev

Per-foot's-bil'-an (për-fëk'(I-bil'I-an), n. A perfectionist. [R.]

Ed. Rev.
Per'foo-tib's-list (për'fäk-tib'I-list), n. A perfectionist. See also llluminari, 2. [R.]

Per-foot'l-bil's-ty (për-fëk'(I-bil'I-ty), n. [Cf. F.
perfectibitië.] The quality or state of being perfectible.
Per-foot'l-bile (për-fëk'(I-bil'), a. [Cf. F. perfectible.]
Capable of becoming, or being made, perfect.
Per-foot'dion (-shūn), n. [F. perfection, L. perfectio.]
1. The quality or state of being perfect or complete, so that nothing requisite is wanting; entire development; consummate culture, skill, or moral excellence; the highest attainable state or degree of excellence; maturity; as, perfection in an art, in a science, or in a system; perfection in form or degree; fruits in perfection.

2. A quality, endowment, or acquirement completely excellent; an ideal faultlessness; especially, the divine attribute of complete excellence.

What tongue can her perfections tell? Sir P. Sidney.

What tongue can her perfections tell? Sir P. Sidney. To perfection, in the highest degree of excellence; perfectly; as, to imitate a model to perfection.

Per-fec'tion-at (-12'm), n. The doctrine of the Per-ception of the Per-fect of the Per-fec'tion of the Per-

Per-feo'tion-ist, n. One pretending to perfection; esp., one pretending to moral perfection; one who believes that persons may and do attain to moral perfection and sinlessness in this life.

South.

and sinlessness in this life. South.

Per-feo'tion-ment (-ment), n. [Cf. F. perfectionnement.] The act of bringing to perfection, or the state of having attained to perfection. [R.] I. Taylor.

Per-feot'ive (per-fek'tiv), a. Tending or conducing to make perfect, or to bring to perfection; — usually followed by of. "A perfective alteration." Fuller.

lowed by of. "A perfective alteration." Fuller.

Actions perfective of their natures. Ray.

Per-feo'tive-ly, adv. In a perfect manner.

Per'feot-ly (per'fekt-ly), adv. In a perfect manner or degree; in or to perfection; completely; wholly; thoroughly; faultlessly. "Perfectly divine." Milton.

As many as touched were made perfectly whole. Matt. xiv. 33.

Per'feot-ness, n. The quality or state of being perfect; perfection. "Charity, which is the bond of perfectness." Col. iii. 14.

Col. iii. 14.

Per-fervid. (per-fervid), a. [Pref. per-+ fervid.]
Per-fervid (per-fervid), a. [Pref. per-+ fervid.]
Vory fervid; too fervid; glowing; ardent.
Per-fi/cient (per-fish/ent), a. [L. perficiens, p. pr. of perficere to perform. See Perfect.] Making or doing thoroughly; efficient; effectual. [R.] Blackstone.
Per-fi/cient, n. One who performs or perfects a work; especially, one who endows a charity. [R.]
Per-fid/-ous (per-fid/'-ties; 277), a. [L. perfidiosus.]
1. Guilty of perfidy; violating good faith or vows; false to trust or confidence reposed; treacherous; faithless; as, a perfidious friend.
2. Involving, or characterized by, perfidy. "Involved in this perfidious fraud."
Per-fid/-ous-ly, adv. In a perfidious manner.
Per-fid/-ous-ness, n. The quality of being perfidous; perfidy.

ous; perfidy.

Perfidd, perfidy, n.; pl. Perfides (day). [L. perfidia, fr. L. perfidus faithless; per (cf. 8kr. parā away) + fides faith: cf. F. perfidie. See FATH.] The act of violating faith or allegiance; violation of a promise or vow, or of trust reposed; faithlessness; treachery.

The ambition and perfidy of tyrants.

Macaulay.

His perfidy to this sacred engagement. DeQuincey

Chaucer.

Perfoliat

His perfidy to this sacred engagement.

Per'iit (për'iit), a. Perfect. [Obs.]
Per-iit' (për-iit), a. [Pref. per-+f.z.] To fix surely; to appoint. [Obs.]
Per'iia-ble (për'iia-bl), a. [L. perfida-blitis. See Perflax-z.] Capable of being blown through. [Obs.]
Per-flate' (për-iit), v. t. [L. perflatus, p. p. of perflare to blow through.] To blow through. [Obs.]
Per-flate' (për-iit), n. [L. perflatus.]
The act of perflating. [Obs.] Woodward.
Per-fo'll-ate (-fo'll-ate), a. [Pref. per-+L. folium leaf.] I. (Bot.) Having the basal part produced around the stem;—said of leaves which the stem apparently passes directly through.

part produced around the stem; — same of Perfoliate leaves which the stem apparently passes I leaves (of directly through.

2. (Zoil.) Surrounded by a circle of hairs, perfoliate.

2. (Zoil.) Surrounded by a circle of hairs, not projections of any kind.

Per'io-ra'te (pēr'iō-rā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See Perfoliata].

Reduced.

Rounded.

Per'io-ra'te (pēr'iō-rā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See Perfoliata].

Per'io-ra'te (pēr'iō-rā'ta), v. i. [imp.

& p. p. Perforate of Aporoza. (b) A division of Foraminifera, including those having perforated shells.

Per'io-ra'te (pēr'iō-rā't), v. i. [imp.

& p. p. Perforate (pēr'iō-rā't), v. i. [imp.

& v. b. n. Perforate to perforate; One of the Perforata per through — forare to love. See bulloides. Much Bone, v.] To bore through; to pierce enlarged.

to make a hole or holes through by boring or piercing; to pierce or penetrate the surface of.

Per'io-ra'te (-rā'tā'd), holes, or with pores; having transparent dots resembling holes.

Per'io-ra'ton (-rā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. perforation.]

1. The act of perforating, or of boring or piercing through.

2. A hole made by boring or piercing; an aperture.
"Slender perforations." Sir T. Browne.
Per'to-ra-tive (per'to-ra-tiv), a. [Of. F. perforatif.]

Great force to perform what they did attempt. Sir P. Sidney. 2. To discharge; to fulfill; to act up to; as, to per form a duty; to perform a promise or a vow.

To perform your father's will.

Shak

3. To represent; to act; to play, as in a drama.

Perform a part thou hast not done before. Shak. Syn.—To accomplish; do; act; transact; achieve; xecute; discharge; fulfill; effect; complete; consumate. See Accomplish.

mate. See Accomplish. The event complete, consider thing; to acquit one's self in any business; esp., to represent something to acquit one's self in any business; esp., to represent something by action; to act a part; to play on a musical instrument; as, the players perform poorly; the musician performs on the organ.

Per-form'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Admitting of being performed, done, or executed; practicable.

Per-form'ance (-ans), n. 1. The act of performing; the carrying into execution or action; execution; achievement; accomplishment; representation by action; as, the performance of an undertaking or a duty.

Promises are not binding where the performance is impossible.

Patey.

2. That which is performed or accomplished; a thing done or carried through; an achievement; a deed; an act; a feat; esp., an action of an elaborate or public character. "Her walking and other actual performances." Shak. "His musical performances." Macaulay.

Syn. - Completion; consummation; execution; accomplishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

complishment; achievement; production; work; act; action; deed; exploit; feat.

Per-form'er (-8r), n. One who performs, accomplishes, or fulfills; as, a good promiser, but a bad performer; especially, one who shows skill and training in any art; as, a performer of the drama; a performer on the harp Per'fir-fact (per'fir-kkit), v. f. [L. perfricatus, p. p. of perfricate, p. To rub over. [Obs.] Bailey, Per-fu'ma-to-ry (per-fū'mā-tō-ry), a. Emitting perfume; perfuming, [R.]

Per-fume' (per-fūm'), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Perfumer (cf. fib. d'); p. pr. & v. b. n. Perguming. [F. parfumer (cf. fib. perfumer); par (see Par) + fumer to smoke, L. fumare, fr. fumus smoke. See Fume.] To fill or impregnate with a perfume; to scent.

And Carmel's flowery top perfumes the skies. Pope.

Perfume (perfume see Pergume, v.] 1. The scent, odor, or odoriferous particles emitted from a sweet-smelling substance; a pleasant odor; fragrance; a roma.

No rich perfumes refresh the fruitful field. Pops.

2. A substance that emits an agreeable odor.

And thou shalt make it a perfume. Ex. xxx. 35.

And thou shalt make it a perfume. Ex. xxx. 35. Per-fum'er (për-fum'ër), n. 1. One who, or that which, perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to make or sell perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to make or seil perfumes.

Perfum'er-y (-y), n. 1. Perfumes, in general.

2. [Cf. F. parfumerie.] The art of preparing perfumes.

Perfunc'to-ri-ly (pêr-fūḥk'tō-ri-ly), adv. In a perfunctory manner; formally; carelessly.

Boyle.

Perfunc'to-ri-ness, n. The quality or state of being perfunctory.

Whitlack

Per-func'to-1-ness, n. The quanty or state or terms perfunctory. Whillock.
Per-func'to-ry (-ry), a. [L. perfunctorius, fr. perfunctus dispatched, p. p. of perfungi to discharge, dispatch;
per (see Per) + fungi to perform. See Function.]
1. Done merely to get rid of a duty; performed mechanically and as a thing of rote; done in a careless and superficial manner; characterized by indifference; as, perfunctory admonitions.

2. Hence: Mechanical; indifferent; listless; careless.

Sharp.

Perfunctory in his devotions." Sharp.
Per-func'tu-rate (-tū-rāt; 135), v. t. To perform in

a perfunctory manner; to do negligently [R.]

Per-fuse' (për-fuz'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Perreuse)

(-fuzd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Perreusno.] [L. perfusus, p. p.

of perfundere to pour over; per + fundere to pour.]

To suffuse; to fill full or to excess.

Per-fu'sion (-fu'zhun), n. [L. perfusio.] The act of perfusing.

Per-fu'sive (-siv), a. Of a nature to flow over, or to

Per-ru'sive (-sIv), a. Of a nature to flow over, or to spread through.

Per'ga-me'ne-ous (pōr'gā-mē'nt-ūs), a. [L. perga-per'ga-me'nt-ūs'otous (-mēn-tā'ahūs), mena parchment. See PARCHMENT.] Like parchment.

Per-haps' (pēr-hāps'), adv. [l'er + hap chance.]

By chance; peradventure; perchance; it may be.

And pray God, if perhaps the thought of thine heart may be forgiven thee.

forgiven thee.

Par'l. (për'l.). [Gr. περί, prep.] A prefix used to algnify around, by, near, over, beyond, or to give an intensive sense; as, perimeter, the measure around; perigee, point near the earth; perientry, work beyond what is needed; periapherical, quite spherical.

Pe'ri (pë'ri), n.; pl. Panis (-riz). [Per. peri a female genius, a fairy.] (Person Myth.) An imaginary being, male or female, like an elf or fairy, represented

as a descendant of fallen angels, excluded from paradise

as a descendant of failer angels, excluded from parametril penance is accomplished.

Moore.

Per'i-a'gna (per'i-a'gwa), n. See Pracous.

Por'i-anth (per'i-a'th), n. [Pref. peri-+ Gr. āvθor flower: cf. F. périanthe.] (Bot.) (a) The leaves of a flower generally, especially when the calyx and corollare not really distinguished. (b) A ssolike involucre which incloses the young fruit in most hepatic mosses.

See Hinst, of Hepatica. of Heparica

#Per'i-an'thi-um (-an'thi-um), n. [NL.] (Bot.) The

perianth.

Per'l-apt (-\(\text{Ept}\), n. [Gr. περίαπτον, fr. περίαπτος hung about, περιάπτεν το hang about; περί about + \(\text{äπτεν to tie: cf. F. periapte.}\)] A charm worn as a protection against disease or mischief; an amulet.

Coloridge.

Now help, ye charming spells and periapts. Now help, ye charming spells and periapts. Shak.

Per'i-as'tral (-as'tral), a. Among or around the stars.

"Comets in periastral passage." R. A. Proctor.

Per'i-as'tron (-tron), n. [NL., fr. Gr. mepi about

+ aropo a star.] (Astron.) That point, in the real or

apparent orbit of one star revolving around another, at

which the former is nearest to the latter.

Per'i-blast (-blast), a. [Gr. mepiBhacraveu to grow

around. Bee Peri, and Blast; (Biol.) The protoplas
mic matter which surrounds the entoblast, or cell nucle
us, and undergoes sementation.—Par'i-blast'te a

us, and undergoes segmentation.—Per'i-blan'tic, a.

Per'i-blem (-blem), n. [Pref. peri-+ root of Gr. βλαστάνευ to sprout.] (Rot.) Nascent cortex, or immature

|| Pe-rib'o-los (pt-r'b't-los), n. [NL., fr. Gr. περίβολος, fr. περίβολος, adj., going round, fr. περίβολλειν to throw round; cf. L. peribolus.] In ancient architecture,

an inclosed court, sep. one surrounding a temple.

Per'i-bran'chi-al (për'i-bran'ki-al), a. (Anat.) Surrounding the branchie; as, a peribranchial cavity.

Per'i-bron'chi-al (-brōn'ki-al), a. (Anat.) Around the bronchi or bronchial tubes; as, the peribronchial

prophetics.

||Per'i-cam'bi-um (-kam'bi-um), n. [NL. See Peri-and Cambum.] (Bol.) A layer of thin-walled young cells in a growing stem, in which layer certain new vessels originate.

sets originate.

Per'l-aar'di-ao (-kär'dĭ-āk), a. (Anat.) Of or perPer'l-aar'di-ai (-kär'dĭ-ai), f taining to the pericardium; situated around the heart.

Pericardial fluid (Physiol.), a serous fluid of a pale yellow olor contained in the pericardium.

color contained in the pericardium.

Per'4-car'di-an (-an), a. (Anat.) Pericardiac.

Per'4-car'dio (-dik), a. (Anat.) Pericardiac.

|| Per'4-car'ditis (-kär-ditis), n. [NL. See Pericardium. Inflammation of the pericardium.

Per'4-car'di-um (-kär'di-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. περικάρδιον, fr. περικάρδιος about or near the heart; περικάρδιος about or near the heart; περικάρδιος about + καρδία heart.] (Anat.) The double baglike fold of serous membrane which incloses the heart.

The inner layer is closely adherent to the outer surface of the heart, and is called the cardiac pericardium. The outer layer loosely incloses the heart and the adherent inner layer, and is called the parietal pericardium. At the base of the heart the two layers are continuous, and form a narrow closed cavity filled with fluid, in which the pulsations of the heart cause little friction.

in which the pulsations of the heart cause little friction.

Per'i-carp (për'i-kirp), n. [Gr. περικάρπιον; περί around + καρπός fruit: cf. F. péricarpe.] (Bot.) The ripened ovary; the walls of the fruit. See Illusts. of CArsule, Durge, and Legoma.

Per'i-car'pi-al (-kir'pi-al), } a. (Bot.) Of or pertain-Per'i-car'pi-al (-kir'pi-al), } a. (Anat.) Surrounding a cell; as, the pericellular lymph spaces surrounding ganglion cells.

Per'i-chseth (-köth), n. [See Penichætium.] (Bot.) The leafy involucre surrounding the fruit stalk of mossoe; perichatium; perichete.

Peri-chse'tial (-kö'shal), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to the perichatth.

to the perichacth.

||Peri-ohm/tl-um (-k\vec{v}_sh\vec{v}_m), n.; pl. Perich\vec{π}_tata
|-(-\vec{a}), [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + χαίτη flowing hair, foliage.] (Hot.) Same as Perich\vec{π}_tata
|-(-\vec{a}), a. [See Perich\vec{π}_tum.] (Zo\vec{v}_l.)

||Burrounded by setae; - said of certain earthworms (genum Danisharte)| nus Perichatus).

nus Perichætus).
Per'l-ohete (köt), n. Same as Perichæth.
Per'l-ohon'dri-al (-kön'dri-al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the perichondrium; situated around cartilage.

(Per'l-chon-dri'tis (-kön-dri'tis), n. [NL. See Perichondrium, and -rris.] (Med.) Inflammation of the perichondrium.

chondrium. Per'i-chon'dri-um (-kŏn'drĭ-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. around + χόνδρος cartilage.] (Anat.) The memπερί around + χόνδρος cartilage.] (Anat.) The membrane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests

brane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests cartilage, except where covering articular surfaces.

Per'i-chor'dal (-kūr'dal), a. (Anat.) Around the notochord; as, a perichordal column. See Efficient Per'i-classe (pĕr'i-klās), la. [Pref. peri-+] Gr. κλων Per'i-classic (-klā'sit), to break.] (Min.) A grayish or dark green mineral, consisting essentially of magnesia (magnesium oxide), occurring in granular forms or in isometric crystals.

in isometric crystals.

[Peri-dinf.um (-klYn'f.dm), n.; pl. Periclinia (-ά).

[R-π_{col.} fr. σ_{col.} around + κλίνη a bed.] (Bot.) The

per pluce which surrounds the common receptacle in flowers.

belon periclitari, fr. periculum.] To endanger. [Obs.]

Periclitating, pardi! the whole family. Steme 4. Periciliating, pantil the whose ramny. Sternsbage bt [1]-ta'tion (-tā'shidn), n. [L. periciliatio: cf. F. 6. Artion.] 1. Trial; experiment. [Obs.] take of being in peril. [Obs.] arc - po (-rik*o-pō), n. [L. section of a book, Gr. his areρί around + κόπτεω to cut.] A selection

or extract from a book; especially (Theol.), a selection from the Bible, appointed to be read in the churches or used as a text for a sermon.

Per'i-cra'ni-al (pĕr'i-krā'nĭ-al), a. (Anat.) Of or

pertaining to the pericranium.

Per'i-ora'ni-um (-im), n. [NL.] (Anat.) The periosteum which covers the cranium externally; the region around the cranium.

around the cranium.

Perio'u-lous (pē-rīk'ū-lūs), a. [L. perioulorus. See
Perio'u-lous (pē-rīk'ū-lūs), a. [L. perioulorus. See
Perio'u-lum (-lūm), n.; pl. Perioulorus. (-lā). [L.]

|| Perio'u-lum (-lūm), n.; pl. Perioulorus. (-lā). [L.]

(Rom. & O. Eng. Law) 1. Danger; risk.

2. In a narrower, judicial sense: Accident or casus, as distinguished from dolus and culpa, and hence relieving one from the duty of performing an obligation.

Peri-derm (pēr'i-dērm), n. 1. (Bot.) The outer layer of bark

2. (Zoöl.) The hard outer covering of hydroids and

2. (Zoöl.) The hard outer covering of hydroids and other marine animals; the perisarc.

|| Peri-dias/to-le (-di-seth-le), n. (Physiol.) The almost inappreciable time which elapses between the systole and the diastole of the heart.

|| Peridi-um (pë-rid'i-um), n.; pl. Peridia (-d).
[NL., fr. Cr. repi about + -lötov, a dim. ending.] (Bot.) The envelope or cont of certain fungi, such as the puffballe and carthatars.

er'i-dot (per'i-dot), n. [F. péridot.] (Min.) Chrys

balls and earthstars

olite.

Per'l-do-tite (-dō-tit), n. [Cf. F. péridotite.] (Min.)

An eruptive rock characterized by the presence of chrysolite (peridot). It also usually contains pyroxene, enstatite, chromite, etc. It is often altered to serpentine.

The chief diamond deposits in South Africa occur more or less altered peridotite.

Per'i-drome (-drom), n. [Gr. περίδρομος, fr. περίδρο μος running around, fr. περιδραμείν to run round; περι round + δραμείν to run: cf. F. péridrome.] (Archæol.) The space between the columns and the wall of the cella,

round + opages to the rolumns and the wall of the cens, in a Greek or a Roman temple.

Per'i-e'dians (-e'shanz), n. pl. See Periocians.

Per'i-en'ie-ron (-en'tê-rôn), n. [NL. See Perio, and Enteron.] (Anat.) The primitive periviseeral cavity.

Per'i-er'gy (per'i-er'jš), n. [Gr. περιοργία, fr. περιοργος overcareful; περί about, beyond + εργον work.]

1. Excessive care or diligence. [Obs.]

2. (Rhet.) A bendastic or labored style. [R.]

Par'i-gan'gli-on'io (-găn'gli-ōn'ik), a. (Anat.) Sur-

Per'l-gan gli-on'ic (-gan'gli-on'ik), a. (Anat.) Sur-ounding a ganglion; as, the periganglionic glands of

rounding a parameter the frog.

Per'l-gas'tric (-gas'trik), a. (Zööl.) Surrounding the stomach; — applied to the body cavity of Bryozoa and various other livertebrata.

Per'l-ge'an (-jō'an), a. Pertaining to the perigee.

Perigaan tides, those spring tides which occur soon after he moon passes her perigee.

orbit of the moon which is nearest to the earth;—opposed to apogee. It is sometimes, but rarely, used of the nearest points of other orbits, as of a comet, a planet, etc. Called also epigee, epigeum.

Per'i-gen'e-sis (-jên'ê-sis), n. (Biol.) A theory which explains inheritance by the transmission of the type of growth force possessed by one generation to another.

Per'i-ge-net'le (-jê-nêt'lk), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to perigenesis.

ing to perigenesis.

Per'l-gone (per'l-gōn), n. [Pref. peri-+ Gr. you'n productive organs.] 1. (Bot.) (a) Any organ inclosing the essential organs of a flower; a perianth. (b) In mosses, the involucral bracts of a male flower.

2. (Zoöl.) A sac which surrounds the generative bod-

2. (Zool.) A sac which surrounds the generative bodies in the genophore of a hydroid.

[Per'l-gordium (-go'nl-um), n.; pl. Perigonia (-Δ).

[NL.] Same as Perigone.

Per'l-gord pile' (per'l-gord pi').

[From Périgord, a former province of France.] A pie made of truffles, much esteemed by epicures.

Per'l-graph (-graf), n. [Gr. περιγραφή outline; περί round, about + γράφειν to write.] A careless or inaccurate delineation of anything.

[R.]

[Per'l-gyn'l-um (-jin'l-um), n.; pl. Perigynia (-Δ).

[NL. See Perigyn's, inc. [cin'l-um), n.; pl. Perigynia (-Δ).

[NL. See Perigyn's and choose of the bottle-shaped body in the sedges, and the bristles or scales in some other genera of the Sedge family, or Cuperacex.

Pe-rig'v-nous (pe-rij'i-nus), a.

Pe-rig/y-nous (në-rīj/ſ-nūs), a.
[Pref. peri·+ Gr. γυνη woman.]
[Bot.) Having the ovary free, but
the petals and stamens borne on
the ealyx; — said or a flower such
as that of the cherry or peach.
Peri-hell'ion (për'l-hēl'/tūn), ln.; pl.
Peri-hell'um (për'l-hēl'/tūn),
[Peri-hell'um (për'l-hēl'/tūn),
[NL, fr. Gr. περί about, near
+ ηλος the sun.] (Astron.) That point of the orbit of a
planet or comet which L. nearest to the sun; — opposed
to auhelion.

to aphelion.

Per'il (per'il), n. [F. péril, fr. L. periculum, periculum, skilled, and E. fure.

See Fare, and cf. Experience.] Danger; risk; hazard; jeopardy; exposure of person or property to injury, loss,

In perils of waters, in perils of robbers. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

With peril great achieved.

At, or On, one's peril, with risk or danger to one; at the hazard of. "On thy soul's peril." Shak

p. pr. & vb. n. FERLING or PERILING.] To expose to danger; to hasard; to risk; as, to peril one's life.

Ferfil (përfil), v. t. To be in danger. [Obs.] Milton.

| Fe-ril'la (pë-ril'd), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Bot.)

A genus of labiate herbs, of which one species (Perilla ocimoides, or P. Nankinensis) is often cultivated for its purple or variegated foliage.

Ferfil-ons (përfil-da), a. [OF. perillous, perilleus, perilleux, L. periculosus. See Peril...] [Written also perillous.] 1. Full of, attended with, or involving, peril; dangerous; hazardous; as, a perillous undertaking.

Infumous hills, and sandy, verillous wilds. Milton.

Milton.

Infamous hills, and sandy, perilous wilds. 2. Daring; reckless; dangerous. [Obs.] Latimer. For I am perilous with knife in hand.

- Per'il-ous-ly, adv. - Per'il-ous-ness, n.
Per'il-lymph (per'i-lymi), n. (Anat.) The fluid which surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear, and separates it from the walls of the chambers in which

Per'i-lym-phan'gi-al (pĕr'i-lim-făn'ji-al), a. (Anat.)

Around, or at the side of, a lymphatic vessel.

Per'l-lym-phat'ic (-fat/Yk), a. (Anat.) (a) Pertaining to, or containing, perilymph. (b) Perilymphangial.

Per-im'e-ter (pēr-im'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. περίωτρος; περί around + μέτρον measure: cf. F. périmètre.] 1. (Geom.)

The outer boundary of a body or figure, or the sum of cell the side.

sides.

2. At Instrument for determining the extent and ahape of the field of vision.

Per'1-met'ric (për'1-mët'rîk), a. Of or pertaining Per'1-met'ric-al (r-i-kal), b to the perimeter, or to perimetry; as, a perimetric chart of the eye.

Per-im'c-try (për-im'c-try), n. The art of using the perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

perimeter; measurement of the field of vision.

Per'i-morph (ηδτ'i-mort), n. [Pret. peri-+ Gr. μορφή form.] (Min.) A crystal of one species inclosing one of another species. See Endomorph.

Per'i-my'sial (-mizh'al or -I-al), a. (Anat.) (a) Surrounding a muscle or muscles. (b) Of or pertaining to the perimysium.

| Per'i-my'si-um (-m'zh'ī-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. nepi | Per'i-my'si-um (-m'zh'ī-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. nepi | sheath which surrounds a muscle, and sends partitions | inwards between the bundles of muscular fibers.

|| Per'i-næ'um (-nē'din), n. Same as Perineum. | Per'i-ne'al (-nē'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to perineum.

Per'l ne'o-plas'ty (-ne'o-plas'ty), n. [Perineum + -plasty.] (Med.) The act or process of restoring an injured perineum.

red perineum.

Per'i-ne-or'rha-phy (-ne-ŏr'ra-fy), n. [Perineum + r. ράπτειν to sew.] (Med.) The operation of sewing

Per'i-ne-or'rha-phy (-ne-ōr'rh-iy), n. [r'erneum + Gr. βάπνειν to sew.] (Med.) The operation of sewing up a ruptured perineum.

|| Per'i-ne-phr't'is (-ne-fr'l't's), n. [NL. See Peri-, and Næpiruttis.] (Med.) Inflammation of the cellular tissue around the kidney. — Per'i-ne-phrit'is (-fr'l't'k), a.
|| Per'i-ne'um (-ne'um), n. [NL. fr. σερίναιον, περίνειο.] (Anat.) The region which is included within the outlet of the pelvis, and is traversed by the urinogenital canal and the rectum.

Per'i-neu'ri-al (-nū'ri-al), a. (Anat.) Surrounding meyes or nerve fibers; of or pertaining to the perineu-

rves or nerve fibers; of or pertaining to the perine

|| Per'i-neu'ri-um (-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + Per I-neur I-1 um (-um), m. [N.L., π. Gr. περι ασουτ γεύρον α nerve.] (Λαπ.). The connective tissue sheath which surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers. See Epineu-num, and Neuralemma.

Per I-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ēr), α. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to a nucleus; situated around a nucleus; as, the perinaclear protoplasm.

Per I-dd (pē'r-idd), π. [L. periodus, Gr. περίαδος a going round, a way round, a circumfarance, a period of time.

Po'11-0d (pê'11-ūd), n. [1. periodus, Gr. περίοδος à going round, a way round, a circumference, a period of time in περί round, about + ιδός à way: cf. F. pêriode.] 1. A portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon, as by the completion of a revolution of one of the heavenly bodies; a division of time, as a series of years, months, or days, in which something is completed, and ready to recommence and go on in the same order; as, the period of the sun, or the earth, or a comat.

comet.

2. Hence: A stated and recurring interval of time; more generally, an interval of time specified or left indefinite; a certain series of years, months, days, or the like; a time; a cycle; an age; an epoch; as, the period of the Roman republic.

How by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary

3. (Geol.) One of the great divisions of geological time; as, the Tertiary period; the Glacial period. See the Chart of Geology.

4. The termination or completion of a revolution, cycle, series of events, single event, or act; hence, a limit; a bound; an end; a conclusion.

Bacon.

So spake the archangel Michael; then paused,
As at the world's great period. Evils which shall never end till eternity hath a period.

Jer. Taylor.

This is the period of my ambition.

5. (Rhet.) A complete sentence, from one full stop to another; esp., a well-proportioned, harmonious sentence. "Devolved his rounded periods." Tennyson. Periods are beautiful when they are not too long. B. Jonson.

The period, according to Heyse, is a compound sentence consisting of a protests and apodosis; according to Becker, it is the appropriate form for the coordinate propositions related by antithesis or causality.

Gibbs.

With peril great achieved.

Millon.

At, or On, one's peril, with risk or danger to one; at he hazard of. "On thy soul's peril."

Shak.

Syn. — Hazard; risk; jeopardy. See Danger.

Per'11, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Periled (-fid) or Perilled; or of the perilled) is a fine content of the extraction of roots, and in circulating decimals.

(Med.) The time of the exacerbation and remission of a disease, or of the paroxysm and intermission.
 (Mus.) A complete musical sentence.

The period, the present or current time, as distinguished from all other times.

Syn. — Time; date; epoch; era; age; duration; limit; ound; end; conclusion; determination.

Peril-od (përi-dd), v. t. To put an end to. [Obs.] Shak.
Peril-od, v. t. To come to a period; to conclude.
Obs.] "You may period upon this, that," etc. Feltham.
Peril-odate (për-l'6-dåt), n. (Chem.) A salt of perpublic said

iodic acid.

Peri-od'io (për't-öd'ik), a. [Pref. per-+iodic.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, the highest oxygen acid (HIO₄) of iodine.

Peri-od'io (për't-öd'ik), λ. [L. periodicus, Gr. πεPeri-od'io-al (-I-kal), βροδικός: cf. F. périodique.] I. Of or pertaining to a period or periods, or to division by periods.

The periodical times of all the satellites. Sir J. Herschel 2. Performed in a period, or regular revolution; proceeding in a series of successive circuits; as, the periodical motion of the planets round the sun.

3. Happening, by revolution, at a stated time; returning regularly, after a certain period of time; acting, happening, or appearing, at fixed intervals; recurring; as, periodical epidemics.

The periodic return of a plant's flowering. Henslow.
To influence opinion through the periodical press. Courthope.
4. (Rhet.) Of or pertaining to a period; constituting a complete sentence

a complete sentence.

Periodic comet (Astrom.), a comet that moves about the uni na nelliptic orbit; a comet that has been seen at two of its approaches to the sun. — Periodic function (Math.), a function whose values recur at fixed intervals as the variable uniformly increases. The trigonometric functions, as sin x, tan x, etc., are periodic functions. Exponential functions are also periodic, having an imaginary period, and the elliptic functions have not only a real but an imaginary period, and are hence called doubly periodic. — Periodic law (Chem.), the generalization that the properties of the chemical elements are periodic functions of their atomic weights. "In other words, if the elements are grouped in the order of their atomic weights, it will be found that nearly the same properties recur periodically throughout the entire series." The following tabular arrangement of the atomic weights shows the regular recurrence of groups (under I., II., III., IV., etc.), each consisting of members of the same natural family. The gaps in the table indicate the probable existence of unknown elements.

TABLE OF THE PERIODIC LAW OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.

[The vertical columns contain the Teriodic Groups.]									
zi	I.	11.	III.	IV.	v.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	
SERIES.	R ₂ O	RO	R_2O_3	RH ₄ RO ₂	$ m RH_3 m R_2O_5$	RH ₂ RO ₃	$ m _{R_2O_7}$	RO4	
1{	H	_	_	-	_	-	_	-	
2{	Li 7	Be 9	B 11	C 12	N 14	16	F 19	-	
3 {	Na 23	Mg 24	A1 27	8i 28	P 31	8 82	C1 35.6	(Fe	(Co
4{	K 39	Ca 40	8a 41	Ti 48	V 51	Cr 52	Mn 55	56 Ni 58.5	50 Cu 63
6 {	(Cu)	Zn 65	Ga. 70	Ge 72	As 75	Be 79	Br 80	(Rh	Ru 104
0 {	Rb 85.2	8r 87.5	Y 80	Zr 90.5	Cb 94	Mo DJ	-	104 Pd 106	104 Ag 108
7 {	(Ag 108)	Cd 112	In 113.5	8n 118	8b 120.3	Te 125	1 127	-	_
8 {	Cs 133	Ba 137	La 138.5	Ce 141.5	D) 145		-	-	-
9	()	-	-	-	-	-	-	(0#	(Ir
10	-	-	¥ь 173	-	Ta 162	W 184	_	191 Pt 194	{ 193 Au 197
11{	(Au 197)	11g 200	T1 204	Pb 206	B1 208	-	-	-	-
12{	-	-	-	Th 282	-	17 230	-	-	-

The A similar relation had been enunciated in a crude way by Newlands; but the law in its effective form was developed and elaborated by Mendelejeff, whence it is sometimes called Mendelejeff's law. Important extensions of it were also made by L. Meyer. By this means Mendelejeff predicted with remarkable accuracy the hypothetical elements ekaboron, okaluminium, and ekasilicon, afterwards discovered and named respectively scandium, gallium, and germanium.

—Periodic star (Astrom.), a variable star whose changes of brightness recur at fixed periods. — Periodic time of a heavanly body (Astrom.), the time of a complete revolution of the body about the sun, or of a satellite about its

Pe'ri-od'io-al, n. A magazine or other publication hich appears at stated or regular intervals.
Pe'ri-od'io-al-ist, n. One who publishes, or writes for,

Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ist, n. One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical.

*Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ist, n.** One who publishes, or writes for, a periodical.

*Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ist, n.** Periodicity.

*Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ness, n.** Periodicity.

*Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ness, n.** Periodicity.

*Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ness, n.** Periodicity.

*Pe'ri-od'lo-al-ness, n.** Periodicity in the vital phenomena of plants.

*Henfrey:

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena of plants.

*Henfrey:

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena of plants.

*Henfrey:

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena of plants.

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena of plants.

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena of plants.

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena of periodicity in the periodical functions of women.

*Period'lo-al-ist phenomena.

*Peri-od'lo-al-ist phenomena.

*Per

olkos house, dwelling.] Those who live on the same parallel of latitude but on opposite meridians, so that it is noon in one place when it is midnight in the other. Compare ANTEGI.

Per'1-0-ple (psr'1-5-p'1), n. [F. périople, from Gr. mepi about + onaj the hoof of a horse.] (Anal.) The external smooth horny layer of the hoof of the horse and allied animals.

and allied animals.

Per'i-op'lio (-δp/l'k), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the periople; connected with the periople.

Per'i-os'te-al (-δε'tā-al), a. (Anat.) Situated around bone; of or pertaining to the periosteum.

|| Per'i-os'te-um (-lun), n. [NL., fr. Gr. περιόστεος round the bones; περί around + όστεον a bone: ct. L. periosteon.] (Anat.) The membrane of fibrous connective tissue which closely invests all bones except at the articular surfaces.

Per'i-os-ti'tis (-os-ti'tis), n. [NL. See Periosteum,

| Per'i-0s-ti'tis (-ös-ti'tis), n. [NL. See Periosteum, and -rris.] (Mcc.) Inflammation of the periosteum. || Per'i-0s'tra-oum (-ös'tra-kūm), n.; pl. Periostra-Ca (-kā). [NL., fr. Gr. περί around + öστρακον shell of a testacean.] (Zοῦλ) A chitinous membrane covering the exterior of many shells; — called also epidermis.

Per'i-0'tio (-ῦ'tik), a. [Pref. peri + Gr. οδς, ώτος, the ear.] (Anat.) Surrounding, or pertaining to the region surrounding, the internal ear; as, the periotic capsule. — n. A periotic bone.

Per'i-pa-te'dian (-pā-tā'shun), n. A peripateticus, Gr. περιπατητικός, fr. περιπατείν to walk about; περί about + πατείν to walk: cf. F. péripatetique.] 1. Walking about; titierant.

2. Of or pertaining to the philosophy taught by Aristotle (who gave his instructions while walking in the Lycoum at Athens), or to his followers. "The true peripatetic school."

Per'l-pa-tet'lo, n. 1. One who walks about; π pr-

Lyceum at Athens), or to his followers. "The true peripatetic school."

Housel.

Per'l-pa-tet'lo, n. 1. One who walks about; a pedestrian; an itinerant.

2. A disciple of Aristotle; an Aristotelian.

Per'l-pa-tet'lo-al (.7-kal), a. Peripatetic. [R.] Hales.

Per'l-pa-tet'lo-al (.7-kal), a. Peripatetic.

Eleminateric. The doctrines or philosophical system of the peripatetics. See Pentraperic, n. 2. Lond. Sat. Rev.

| Perip'a-tus (pē-rlp'h-ths), n. [NL., fr. Gr. repinatos a walking about.] (Zoōl.) A genus of lowly organized arthropods, found in South Africa, Australia, and tropical America. It constitutes the order Malacopoda.

Per'l-pe'd-alous (pr'-l-gh'd-lus), a. (Bot.) Surrounding, or situated about, the petals.

Periph'er-al (př-rl'Gr-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a periphery; constituting a periphery; peripheric.

2. (Anat.) External; away from the center; as, the peripherd portion of the nervous system.

Per'l-pher'ic (ph'r'l-fh'r'fk), a. [Cf. F. peripherique.

Per'l-pher'ic (ph'r'l-fh'r'fk), b. [Cf. F. peripherique.

Per'l-pher'ic al (.7-kal), s. See Peripheric.

PERIFIERAL.

Pe-riph'er-y (pē-rif'ēr-y), n.; pl. Perifieres (-\forall z).

[L. peripheria, Gr. mepdepeta; \picit around + depeu to bear, carry: cf. F. peripheric.]

1. The outside or superficial portions of a body; the surface.

2. (Geom.) The circumference of a circle, cllipse, or other figure.

2. (Geom.) The circumference of a circle, cllipse, or other figure.

Per'i-phrase (pĕr'i-frāz), n. [L. periphrasis, Gr. περιφρασις, fr. περιφραζεσθαι to think about, to be expressed periphrastically; περί - φράζευ to speak: cf. F. périphrase. See Phrase.] (Rhet.) The use of more words than are necessary to express the idea; a roundabout, or indirect, way of speaking; circumfocution. "To describe by enigmatic periphrases." De Quincey.

Per'i-phrase, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Periphrases (-frāzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Periphrase.] [Cf. F. périphrases, v. t. To use circumfocution.

Per'i-phrase, v. t. To use circumfocution.

| Pe-riphrase (pē-fi/rā-sls), n.; pl. Periphrases (sēz). [L.] See Periphrases.]

| Per'i-phrase(to (pēr'i-frīse'llk), a. [Gr. περιφραστι-Per'i-phrastique.] Expressing, or expressed, in more words than are necessary; characterized by periphrase; circumfocutory.

cumlocutory.

Periphrastic conjugation (Gram.), a conjugation formed by the use of the simple verb with one or more auxiliaries.

by the use of the simple verb with one or more auxiliaries.

Per'i-phras'tio-al-ly, adv. With circumlocution.

Per'i-phast (pšr'i-phšt), n. [Prof. peri-+ Gr. πλάσσων to mold, form.] (Riol.) Same as Perillast.—

Per'i-plas'tio (-plšs'tlk), a. [Prof. peri-+ Gr. πλάσσων to mold, form.] (Riol.) Same as Perillast.—

Per'i-plas'tio (-plšs'tlk), a. [L. Per'i-pneu-mo'ni-a (pšr'i-p-nū-mō'ni-a),] n. [L. Per'i-pneu-mo-ny (pŏr'i-p-nū-mō'ni-a),] n. [L. Peri-pneu-monia (Med.) Pneu-monia. (Obsoles.)

Per'i-pneu-mon'io (pĕr'i-pnū-mōn'ik), a. [L. peri-pneu-monicuts, Gr. περιπνευρουκός: cf. F. péripneu-monia.

Per'i-proot (pĕr'i-prōkt), n. [Pref. peri-+ Gr. πρωκτός the anus.] (Zōōl.) The region surrounding the anus, particularly of echinoderms.

|| Per'i-proo-ti'tis (pĕr'i-prōk-ti'tis), n. [NL. See Prut, and Proc-ti'tis (pēr'i-prōk-ti'tis), n. [NL. See Prut, and Proc-ti'tis (pēr'i-prōk-ti'tis)]

es about the rectum

sues about the rectum.

Perip'ter-al (pē-rip'tōr-al), a. [Gr., fr. περί + πτερό per feather, wing, row of columns.] (Arch.) Having columns on all sides;—said of an edifice. See Apteral.

Perip'ter-ous(-bs), a. 1. (Arch.) Peripteral.

2. (Zωὐ.) Feathered all around.

Peri-sarc (pĕri-saik), n. [Pref. peri-+ Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (Zοὐl.) The outer, hardened integument which covers most hydroids.

Peris'dian (pē-rish'an), a. [Gr. περίσκιος; περί around. + σκία shadow : cf. F. périscien.] Having the shadow moving all around.

shadow moving all around.

Peris'dians (-aux), n. pl. [NL. See Periscian.]

[Peris'dians (-aux), n. pl. [NL. See Periscian.]

[Periscial (-1-i), f. Those who live within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some summer days, will

move entirely round, falling toward every point of the

compass.

Per'l-sope (për'l-sköp), n. [Pref. peri-+ scope.]
A general or comprehensive view. [R.]

Per'l-sop'lo (-sköp'lk), si. [Cf. F. périscopique.]
Viewing all around, or on all sides.

Perisopic spectacles (Opt.), spectacles having concave-convex or convexo-concave lenses with a considerable curvature corresponding to that of the eye, to increase the distinctness of objects viewed obliquely.

the distinctness of objects viewed obliquely.

Per'ish (per'ish), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Perishho (-laht); p. pr. & vb. n. Perishing.] [OR. perissen, perissen, F. périr, p. pr. périssent, L. perire to go or run through, come to nothing, perish; per through + irs to go. Cf. Issus, and see -ish.] To be destroyed; to pass away; to become nothing; to be lost; to die; hence, to wither; to waste away.

I perish with hunger!

Luke xv. If.

Grow up and perish, as the summer by.

wither; to waste away.

Wither; to waste away.

Grow up and perish, as the summer fly.

Grow up and perish, as the summer fly.

The thoughts of a soul that perish in thinking. Locke.

Per'ish. v. t. To cause to perish. [Ols.] Hacon.

Per'ish.a-bill-ty (-Δ-bill-ty), n. [Prishableness.

Per'ish.a-bill-ty (-Δ-bill-ty), n. [Prishableness.

Per'ish.a-bill-ty (-Δ-bill-ty), n. [Fr. pirissaulte.] Liable to perish; subject to decay, destruction, or death; as, perishable; goods; our perishable bodies.

Per'ish.a-bill-ness, n. The quality of being perishable; liability to decay or destruction.

Locke.

Per'ish.a-bill-ness, n. [Cf. OF. perissement.] The act of perishing. [R.]

[Per'iso'ma (per'i-so'ma), n. [Pr. OF. perissement.] The act of perishing. [R.]

[Per'i-so'ma (per'i-so'ma), n. [Prel. peri-+-some body.]

[Zooil.) Same as Perisone.

Per'i-sporm (spörm), n. [Cf. F. périsperme. Seo Peri-, and Sperm.] (Fot.) The abbumen of a seed, especially that portion which is formed outside of the embryo sac.—Per'i-sper' (spör'nk), u. Exactly spherical; Per'i-spom' (-spör'mik), u.

Per'i-spom'-non (-spör'mik), u. Franspome.

Per'i-spom'-non (-spön'd-non), n.; pl. Perispome.

R. (-nà), [NL., from Gr. περαπόραντας, pr. pass. p. of περαπάν to draw.] (Gr. Gram.) A word which has the circumitex accent on the last syllable. Goodwin.

Per'i-spad (-lessid), a. [Gr. περασός odd, from περι gof a spore.

Per'i-spore (per i-spore), ...
ing of a spore.

Per'is-sad (-Ys-săd), α. [Gr. περισσός odd, from περί over.] (Chem.) Odd; not even;—said of elementary substances and of radicals whose valence is not divisible by two without a remainder. Contrasted with arriad.

Per'isse (pĕr'is), v. i. To porish. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Per'is-so-dao'tyl (pĕr'is-sō-dāk'til), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Perissodactyla.

|| Per'is-so-dac'ty-la (-tY-la), n. pl. [NL., from Gr.

C

u raa

Perissodactyla.

p (1) b a a b

m

|| Per'is-so-dao'ty-la (-t'-là), n περισσός odd (fr. περί over) + δάκτυλος linger-] (Zούλ.) A division of ungulate mammals, including those that have an odd number of toes, as the horse, tapir, and rhinoceros; — opposed to Artiodactyla.

Por'is-so-log'lo-al(-löj'l-kal), a. [Cl. F. perissologique.] Redundant or excessive in words.

[E.]

m n n

[It.]
Per'is-sol'o-gy (-κδl'δ-jÿ), n.
[L. perissologia, Gr. περισσολογία; περισσός odd, superfluous + λόγες discourse.] Superfluity of words. [R.] G. Camphell.

|| Per'i-stal'sis (pēr''l-stal' = sis), n. [NL. See Perinstaltic.]
(Physiol.) Peristaltic contraction or action

Per'i-stal'tic (-tYk), a. [Gr. Per'l-stal'tio (-tfk), α. [Gr. περωταλεικός classping and compressing, fr. περωτέλλειν to surround, wrap up; περώ round στελλειν to place, arrange: cf. F. péristaltique.] (Physiol.) Alphied to the peculiar wormlike wave motion of the intestines and other similar structures necessity. wave motion of the intestines D. Manus of Horse: abc and other similar structures, produced by the successive contraction of the muscular fibers of their walls, forcing their contents onwards; as, peristaltic movement. — Peristaltically (tt-kal-ly), adv.

|| Peristerial (pēr'is-tāl'ite-allus, spint Hones, are centidecous plants. See Dove Flant.
|| Peristerial (pēr'is-tērlt), n. [NL., fr. Gr. περιστερεών a dovecote, a kind of verbena, fr. πριστερά a dove, pigeon; cf. L. peristereon.] (Hot.) The herb vervain (Verbena officinalis).

Peristerial (pēristērit), n. [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon.] (Min.) A variety of albite, whitish and slightly iridescent like a pigeon's neck.

Perister-opy-doms (-φ-σ-σ-films), α. [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + ποτρhous.] (Zούl.) Like or pertaining to the pigeons or Columba.

Perister-opy-doms (-φ-σ-das), α. [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + ποτρhous.] (Zούl.) Like or pertaining to the pigeons or Columba. and other similar structures, pro-

Perissodactyla.

C Manus of Tapir: r Radius: a Ulnar: a Senphoid: b Lunar: c Caphoid: b Lunar: c Caphoid: b Lunar: c Caphoid: b Magnum: h Unciform: m m Mencarpals, and n Phalanges, in the second, third, fourth, and fifth Digits, 2, 3, 4, 5.

D Manus of Horse: abc e f h same as in C; p Pisiform; m Metacarpal, or Cannon, Bone, and n Phalanges of third Digit, 3. The rudimentary second and fourth Metacarpais, or Sphut Bones, are seen one on each side of m.

στερά a pigeon + morphous.] (2001, μπ. το μπ. το με το με το το σουμπέσ.

Pa-ris/ter-op/o-doms (-δρ/τ-dois), α. [Gr. περιστερά a pigeon + πούε, ποδές, foot.] (Zôπ). Having pigeonlike feet;— said of those gallinaceous birds that rest on all four toes, as the curassows and meganods.

Pe-ris/to-le (pê-ris/t-d-iê), n. [NL.: cf. F. péristole. See Prristaltic.] (Physiol.) Peristàltic action, especially of the intentines.

| Pe-ris/to-ma (pê-ris/tô-mâ), n.; pl. Peristomata (pēr'I-stôm'â-tâ). [NL.] Same as Peristomata (pēr'I-stôm'â-tâ).

Peri-stome (për'i-stöm), n. [Pref. peri + Gr. στόμα, aroc, mouth.] 1. (Bot.) The fringe of teeth around the orifice of the capsule of mosses. It consists of 4, 8, 16, 32, or 64 teeth, and may be either single or double.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) The lip, or edge of the aperture, of a spiral shell. (b) The membrane surrounding the mouth of singerty byte spiral.

an invertebrate animal.

Per'i-sto'mi-al (për'i-sto'mi-al), a.
(Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to a peristome.

| Per'i-sto'mi-um (-um), n. [NL.]

Peristome (Bot.). Enlarged.

Bern-stom-um (-um), n. [NL.] Enlarged.

Bern-stroph'lo (per'l-streff'lk), a. [Gr. περιστρέφευ to turn round.] Turning around; rotatory; revolving; as, a peristrephic painting (of a panorama).

Per'l-style (-stil), n. [L. peristylum, Gr. περιστυλου, περίστυλοι; περί about + στύλος a column: cf. F. péristyle.] (Arch.) A range of columns with their entablature, etc.; specifically, a complete system of columns, whether on all sides of a court, or surrounding a building, such as the cells of a temple. Used in the former sense, it gives name to the larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling, the peristyle. See Colonnade.

Per'l-systole.] (Physiol.) The interval between the disabole and systole of the heart. It is perceptible only in the dying.

the disactle and systole of the heart. It is perceptible only in the dying.

Ferite' (pë-rit'), a. [L. peritus.] Skilled. [Obs.]

Ferit-the'ci-um (për'i-thë'shi'-lim or -si-um), n.

[NL., fr. Gr. $\pi s \rho i$ around $+ \theta j \kappa \eta$ box.] (Bot.) An organ in certain fungi and lichens, surrounding and enveloping the masses of fructification.

Henslove.

The masses of fructification.

Pe-rit'o-mous (pt-rit'o-mus), a. [Gr. περίτομος cut off all around. See Pent-, and Toms.] (Min.) Cleaving in more directions than one, parallel to the axis.

Per'i-to-ms'um (ptr'i-tō-nō'um), n. (Anat.) Same as Pentrowers.

as Perrioneum.
Per'i-to-ne'al (-nē'al), a. [Cf. F. péritonéal.] (Anat.)
Of or pertaining to the peritoneum.
Per'i-to-ne'um (-lim), n. [L. peritoneum, peritonaeum, Gr. περιτόναιον, περιτόναιον, fr. περιτένειν to stretch
all around or over; περί around + τείνειν to stretch
(Anat.) The smooth serious membrane which lines the
cavity of the abdomen, or the whole body cavity when there is no diaphragm, and, turning back, surrounds the viscera, forming a closed, or nearly closed, sac. [Writ-

en also peritonæum.]

|| Per't-to-nif'ts (-nift's), n. [NL. See Peritoneum, nd -rris.] (Med.) Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Per't-tra'ohe-al (-trā'kš-al), a. (Zoöl.) Surrounding

Per'i-tra'ohe-al (-trī'kē-al), a. (Zoöl.) Surrounding the trachese.

Per'i-treme (pĕr'i-trēm), n. [Pref. peri- + Gr. τρῆμα a hole.] (Zoöl.) (a) That part of the integument of an insect which surrounds the spiracles. (b) The edge of the aperture of a univalve shell.

| Per'i+T-oha (pĕ-rit'ri-ka), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. περί about + θρίξ, τριχός, hair.] (Zoöl.) A division of ciliated Infusoria having a circle of cilia around the oral disk and sometimes another around the body. It includes the vorticellas. See Vortreella.

| Per'i+tro'ohi-um (pĕr'i-trö'kf-tim), n. [NL., fr. Gr. περιτρόχιον; περί around + τροχός a wheel.] (Mech.) The wheel which, together with the axle, forms the axis in peritrochio, which see under Axis.

Per'i+tro-pal (pĕr-lt'rō-pal or pĕr'i-trō'pal; 277), a. [Gr. περίτροπος, fr. περιτρέπευ to turn around; περί around + τρέπευ to turn: cf. F. péritrope.] 1. Rotatory; circuitous. [R.]

2. (Bot.) Having the axis of the seed perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

Per'i-tro-pous (-pūs), a. Per'i-tro-pol.

| Per'i-tro-pous (-pūs), a. Per'i-tro-pol.

| Per'i-tro-pol. (pĕr'-ttf-li'tis), n. [NL. See Pær, and Typhlitis (Med.) Inflammation of the connective tissue about the excum.

Per'i-tre-rine (-tit-rin or -in), a. (Med.) Surrounding the uterus.

Per'i-trae-fue (-tit-rin or -in), a. (Anat.) Around the

g the uterus.

Per'i-vas'cu-lar (-văs'kū-lēr), a. (Anat.) Around the lood vessels; as, perivascular lymphatics.

Per'i-ver'te-bral (-vēr'tē-bral), a. (Anat.) Surround-

Peri-ver to-base (ver word), and (Anat.) Around the peri-viscors; as, the perivisceral cavity.

Peri-vi-telline (vi-tellin), a. [Peri-vitelline.]

(Biol.) Situated around the vitellus, or between the vitelline of the policy of the period of the policy.

Per'l-vi-tel'line (-vi-tel'lin), a. [Ter: + vitelline.]
[Biol.] Situated around the vitellus, or between the vitellus and zona pellucida of an ovum.

Per'l-wig (për'l-wig), n. [OE. perrwige, perwicke,
corrupt. fr. F. perruque; cf. OD. perrwyk, from French.
See Peruxe, and cf. Wio.] A headdress of false hair,
usually covering the whole head, and representing the
natural hair; a wig. Shak.

Per'l-wig, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Penrwiogen (-wigd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Penrwiogne (-wig-glug).] To dress
with a periwig, or with false hair.

Per'l-win'kie (-wig-k'i), n. [From AS. pinewincla a
shellfish, in which pine- is fr. L. pina,
pinna, a kind of mussel, akin to Gr.
rivya. Cf. Winkle.] (Zoöl.) Any
small marine gastroped shell of the
genus Littorina. The common European species (Littorina
littorea), in Europe extensively used as food,
has recently become
naturalized abundantly
on the American coast.

on the American coast.

In America the name is often applied to several large univalves, as Fulgur carica, and F. canaliculata.



Per'i-win'kle, n. [OE. pervenke, AS. pervince, ir. L. pervinca.] (Bot.) A trailing herb of the genus Vinca.

The common perwinkle (Vinca minor) has opposite evergreen leaves and solitary blue or white flowers in their axila. In America it is often miscalled myrite. See under Myrite.

See under MYRTLE.

Per'ien-et (për'jën-ët), n. [Cf. Pear, and Jennethia.]

A kind of pear. [Obs.]

Per'jure (për'jür: 135), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Perjurer, L.

perjurare, pejerare: per through, over + jurare to
swear. See Jury.]

1. To cause to violate an oath or a
vow; to cause to make oath knowingly to what is untrue;
to make guilty of perjury; to forswear; to corrupt;—
often used reflexively; as, he perjured himself.

Want will perjure

The ne'er-touched vestal.

2. To make a fulse oath to it to decaye by oaths and

2. To make a false oath to; to deceive by oaths and protestations. [Obs.]

And with a virgin innocence did pray
For me, that perjured her.

Syn.—To Perjure, Fonswean. These words have been used interchangeably but there is a tendency to restrict perjure to that species of forswearing which constitutes the crime of perjury at law, namely, the willful violation of an oath administered by a magistrate or acceptant to the contract of the crime of the crime

violation of an oath administered by a magistrate or according to law.

Perjure, n. [L. perjurus: cf. OF. parjur, F. parjure.] A perjured person. [Obs.]

Perjured (-jūrd), a. Guity of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn. Shok. "Perjured persons."

1 Tim. i. 10. "Their perjured oath." Spenser.

Perjur-or (-jūr-ēr) n. One who is guilty of perjury; one who perjures or forswears, in any sense.

Perjur-ous (pēr-jūr-1-ūs), ja. [L. perjuriosus, per-Perjur-ous (pēr-jūr-1-ūs), jarus.] Guilty of perjury; containing perjury. [Obs.] Quaries. B. Jonson.

Perjur-y (pēr-jū-ry), n., ph. Persuries (-riz). [L. perjurium. See Perjure, v.] 1. False swearing.

2. (Law) At common law, a willfully false statement in a fact material to the issue, made by a witness under oath in a competent judicial proceeding. By statute the penalties of perjury are imposed on the making of willfully false affirmations.

IF If a man swear falsely in nonjudicial affidavits, it is made perjury by statute in some jurisdictions in the United States.

United States.

Perk (përk), v. t. [imp, & p. Perked (përkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Perkino.] [Cf. W. percu to trim, to make smart.] To make trim or smart; to straighten up; to erect; to make a jamity or saucy display of; as, to perk the ears; to perk up one's head. Couper. Sherburn.

Perk, v. i. To exalt one's solf; to bear one's self loftily. "To perk over them."

Barrow.

To perk it, to carry one's self proudly or saucily. Pope.

Perk, a. Smart; trim; spruce; jaunty; vain. "Perk s a peacock."

Spenser.

as a peacock."

Perk, v. i. To peer; to look inquisitively. Dickens.

Per'kin (për'kin), n. A kind of weak perry.

Per'kin-ism (për'kin-iz'm), n. (Med.) A remedial treatment, by drawing the pointed extremities of two rods, each of a different metal, over the affected part; tractoration,—first employed by Dr. Elisha Perkins of Norwich, Conn. See METALLOTHERAFY.

Perkin (Nörkin) a. Perkin perkining the perkins of the perkins

Perk'y (perk'y), a. Perk; pert; jaunty; trim.

There amid perky larches and pines. Ter Per-la'ceous (per-la'shus), a. [See Pearl.] Pearly;

Per-la'coous (për-lā'shūs), a. [Dee Fearl.] Fourly, resembling pearl.

Per'lid (për'li'd), n. (Zoil.) Any insect of the genus Per'la (për'li'd), n. (Zoil.) Any insect of the genus Per'la (për'li'd), n. (Min.) Same as Pearlite.

Per-lit'd (për-lit'n), a. (Min.) Relating to or resembling perlite, or pearlstone; as, the perlitic structure of certain rocks. See Pearlite.

Per'lus (për'lūs), a. Perilous.

[Obs.]

Per'lus-tra'tion (-lūs-trā'shūn), n. [L. perlustrare to wander all through, to survey. See 3d Luster.]

The act of viewing all over. [Archate]

Per'ma-na-ble (për'mā-nā-b'l), a. Dearlite or Pearlstone.

The act of viewing all over. [Archaic]

Per'ma-na-ble (per'ma-na-bl), a.

Permanent; durable. [Obs.]

Per'ma-nence (-nens), [An. [Ci. Per'ma-nence]. The since tructure.

Per'ma-nence (-nens), [An. [Ci. Per'ma-nence]. The quality or state of being permanent; continuance in the same state or place; duration; fixedness; as, the permanence of institutions; the permanence of nature.

Per'ma-nent (-nent), a. [L. permanent, -entis, p. pr. of permanere to stay or remain to the end, to last; per + manere to remain; cf. F. permanent. See Pers., and MASSION.] Continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; remaining unlitered or unremoved; abiding; durable; fixed; stable; lasting; as, a permanent impression.

Eternity stands permanent and fixed. Dryden.

Permanent gases (Chem. & Physics), hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and carbon monoxide; — also called incombensible or incorrectible gare; before their liquefaction in 1817.

— Permanent way, the roadbed and superstructure of a finished railway; — so called in distinction from the contractor's temporary way. — Permanent white (Chem.), barium sulphate (heavy spar), used as a white pigment or paint, in distinction from the formation of the sulphide.

Syn. — Lasting; durable; constant. See Lasting.

Syn. - Lasting; durable; constant. See Lasting. Par'ma-nent-ly, adv. In a permanent manner. Per-man'ga-nate (pēr-man'ga-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of permanganic acid.

Potassium permanganate. (Chem.) See Potassium permanganate, under Potassium.

Per'man-gan'io (-măn-găn'io), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, one of the higher acids of manganese, HMnO₄, which forms salts called permanganates.

Per-man'sion (për-män'shün), n. [L. permansio. See Permanett.] Continuance. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne. Per'me-a-bli'l-ty (për'më-a-bli'l-ty), n. [Ol. F. per-meabilit.] The quality or state of being permeable. Magnetic permeability (Physics), the specific capacity of a body for magnetic induction, or its conducting power for lines of magnetic force. Sir W. Thomson.

a body for magnetic induction, or its conducting power for lines of magnetic force.

Per'me-ble (për'më-b-b'l), a. [L. permeabilis: cf. F. perméable. See PREMEATE.] Capable of being permeated, or passed through; yielding passage; passable; penetrable;—used especially of substances which allow the passage of fluids; as, wood is permeable to oli; glass is permeable to light.

Per'me-a-bly, adv. In a permeable manner.

Per'me-a-nt (-ant), a. [L. permeans, p. pr.] Passing through; permeating. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Per'me-a-te (-at), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PERMEATED (-a'tòd); p. pr. & vb. n. PERMEATING.] [L. permeatus, p. p. of permeare to permeate; per + meare tog op, pass.]

1. To pass through the pores or interstices of; to penetrate and pass through without causing rupture or displacement; — applied especially to fluids which pass through substances of loose texture; as, water permeates sand.

2. To enter and spread through; to pervade.

To enter and spread through ; to pervade

a. 10 cases and spread inrough; to pervade,
God was conceived to be diffused throughout the whole world,
to permeate and pervade all things.

Per'me-a'tion (-\bar{a}\sh\tilde{n}), n. The act of permeating,
passing through, or spreading throughout, the pores or
interstices of any substance.

Here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual permeation and inexistence.

Bu. Hall.

Here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual permettion and inexistence.

Bp. Hall.

Per'mi-an (për'mi-an), a. [From the ancient kingdom of Permia, where the Permian formation exists.]

Geol.) Belonging or relating to the period, and also to the formation, next following the Carboniferous, and regarded as closing the Carboniferous age and Paleozoic era.—n. The Permian period. See Chart of Geoloov.

Per'mi-ans (-anz), n. pl.; sing. Permian (-an). (Ethnot.) A tribe belonging to the Finnic race, and inhabiting a portion of Russia.

Per-mis'ci-ble (për-mis'al-b'l), a. [L. permiscere to mingle; per + miscere to mix.] Capable of being mixed.

Per-mis' (për-mis'n), n. [See Prrmit.] A permitted choice; a rhetorical figure in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent. [Obs.] Millon.

Per-mis'si-ble (-si-b'l), a. That may be permitted; allowable; admissible.—Per-mis'si-ble (-si-b'l), a. That may be permitted; allowable; admissible.—Per-mis'si-ble (-si-b'l), a. [L. permissio: cf. F. permis'sion. See Permit.] The act of permitting or allowing; formal consent; authorization; leave; license

F. permission. See PERMIT.] The act of permitting or allowing; formal consent; authorization; leave; license or liberty granted.

High permission of all-ruling Heaven. Milton.
You have given me your permission for this address. Dryden.
Syn. — Leave; liberty; license. — Leave, Permission.
Leave implies that the recipient may decide whether to use the license granted or not. Permission is the absence on the part of another of anything preventive, and in general, at least by implication, significs approval.

in general, at least by implication, signifies approval.

Per-mis'sive (-mis'siv), a. 1. Permitting; granting leave or liberty. "By his permissive will." Millon.

2. Permitted; tolerated; suffered. Millon.

Per-mis'sive-ly, adv. In a permissive manner.

Per-mis'tion (-chim), n. [L. permistio, permittio, fr. permiscere, permistum, and permittum. See Permiscible.] The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; mixture. [Written also permittion.]

Per-mit' (per-mit'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Permitred; sum, to let through, to allow, permit; per + mittere to lot go, send. See Per, and Mission.] 1. To consent to; to allow or suffer to be done; to tolerate; to put up with. What things God doth neither command nor forbid...he What things God doth neither command nor forbid . . . he permitteth with approbation either to be done or left undone.

Hooker.

2. To grant (one) express license or liberty to do an act; to authorize; to give leave; — followed by an infinitive. Thou art permitted to speak for thyself. Acts xxvi. 1.

3. To give over; to resign; to leave; to commit.

Let us not aggravate our sorrows, But to the gods permit the event of things. Addison.

But to the goda permit the event of things. Addison.

Syn. — To allow; let; grant; admit; suffer; tolerate; endure; consent to. — To ALLOW, PERMIT, SUPPER, TOLERATE. To allow is more positive, denoting (at least originally and etymologically) a decided assent, either directly or by implication. To permit is more negative, and imports only acquiescence or an abstinence from prevention. The distinction, however, is often disregarded by good writers. To suffer has a stronger passive or negative sense than to permit, sometimes implying against the will, sometimes mere indifference. To tolerate is to endure what is contrary to will or desire. To suffer and to tolerate are sometimes used without discrimination.

to tolerate are sometimes used without discrimination.

Per-mit', v. i. To grant permission; to allow.

Per'mit (per'mit or per-nit'; 277), n. Warrant; license; leave; permission; specifically, a written license or permission given by a person or persone having authority; as, a permit to land goods subject to duty.

Per-mit'tanoe (per-mit'tans), n. The act of permiting; allowance; permission; leave.

Millon.

Per'mit-tee' (per'mit-te'), n. One to whom a permission or permit is given.

on or permit is given. **Per-mit'ter** (për-mit'tër), n. One who permits.

Per-mit'ter (për-mit'tër), n. One who permits.

A permitter, or not a hinderer, of sin. J. Edwards.

Per-mix' (-miks'), v. t. To mix; to mingle. [Obs.]

Per-mix'tion (-chin), n. See Premistron.

Per-mix'ta-ble (për-mixta-bl), a. [Cf. F. permuta-ble.]

Capable of being permuted; exchangeable.—Fermix'a-ble-ness, n. — Per-mix'a-bly, adv.

Per'muta-xition (për'mi-tëx'shin), n. [L. permutatio: cf. F. permutation. See Premix.]

1. The act of

permuting; exchange of one thing for another; mutual century to the early part of the 16th; — probably so transference; interchange.

The violent convulsions and permutations that have been made in property.

Burks

made in property.

2. (Math.) (a) The arrangement of any determinate number of things, as units, objects, letters, etc., in all possible orders, one after the other;—called also alternation. Cf. COMENATION, n., 4. (b) Any one of such possible arrangements

3. (Law) Barter; exchange.

Permutation lock, a lock in which the parts can be transposed or shifted, so as to require different arrangements of the tumblers on different occasions of unlocking.

Pormute' (përmute), v. t. (L. permutere, permutatum; per + mutare to change: cf. F. permuter.]

1. To interchange; to transfer reciprocally.

2. To exchange; to barter; to traffic. [Obs.]

Bought, trucked, permuted, or given. Hakiuyt.

Bought, trucked, permuted, or given.

Per-mut'er (-mūt'er), n. One who permutes.

Pern (pērn), v. t. [Bee Pernarox.] To take profit of; to make profitable. [Obs.]

Pern, n. (Zoōl.) The honey buzzard.

Pern, n. (Zoōl.) The honey buzzard.

Pernan-oy (pēr'nan-sy), n. [OF. prenance, tr. prendre, prenre, penre, to take, L. prendere, prehendere.]

(Law) A taking or reception, as the receiving of rents or tithes in kind, the receiving of profits.

Perni'oli (-uēl.) n. See Pimpennet. [Ohs.]

Perni'olious (-ūs.), a. [L. pernix, -icis.] Quick; awift to burn). [R.]

Perni'olous, a. [L. pernix, -icis.] Quick; awift to burn). [R.]

Perni'olous, a. [L. pernicious, from pernicies destruction, from pernecare to kill or slay outright; per + necare to kill, slay; cf. F. pernicious. G. Nuisance, Necromancy.] Having the quality of injuring or killing; destructive; very mischievous; baleful; malicious; wicked.

Let this pernicious hour.

Let this pernicious hour Stand aye accursed in the calendar. Pernicions to his health.

Syn. - Destructive; ruinous; deadly; noxious; injurious; baneful; deleterious; hurtful; mischievous.

Syn.—Destructive: runnous; deadly; noxious; injurious; baneful; deleterious; hurtful; mischievous.—Per-ni/clous-ly, adv.—Per-ni/clous-ness, n.
Per-ni/clous-ly, adv.—Per-ni/clous-ness, n.
Per-ni-cl-ty (-nik*1-ty), n. [L. pernicitus. See let Pernicity. [R.] Ray.
|| Per'ni-c (për'ni-t), n. [L.] (Med.) A chilblain.
Per'noc-ta'li-an (për'nik-ti'li-an), n. One who watches or keeps awake all night.
Per'noc-ta'tion (-shim), n. [L. pernociatio, fr. pernociate to stay all night; per + nor, noctis, night.] The act or state of passing the whole night; a remaining all night. "Pernoctation in prayer." Jer. Taylor.
Per'nor (për'nor), n. [See Pern, v.] (Law) One who receives the profits, an of an estate.
Per'not 'tur'nace (pār'no' fulr'nās). [So called from Charles Pernot, its inventor.] A reverberatory furnace with a circular revolving hearth,—used in making steel.
Per'ny-1 moth' (për'ni-1 möth'). (Zoil.) A silk-producing moth (Attacus Pernyi) which feeds upon the oak. It has been introduced into Europe and America from China.

from China.

Per-of'skite (pĕr-ŏf'skit), n. [From von Perovski, of St. Petersburg.] (Min.) A titanate of lime occurring in octahedral or cubic crystals. [Written also Perovskite.]

Pe-rogue' (pē-rōg'), n. See Pinooux.

Per'o-nate (pĕr'ō-nkt), a. [L. peronatus roughbooted, fr. pero, -onis, a kind of rough boot.] (Bot.) A term applied to the stipes or stalks of certain fungi which are covered with a woolly substance which at length becomes powdery.

Per'o-ne'al (-nē'al), a. [Gr. περόνη the fibula.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the fibula; in the region of the fibula.

the fibula.

Per'o-rate (-rāt), v. i. [See Peroration.] To make a peroration; to harangue. [Colloq.]

Per'o-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), n. [L. peroratio, fr. perorare, peroratum, to speak from beginning to end; per + orare to speak. See Per-, and Oration.] (Rhet.) The concluding part of an oration; especially, a final suming up and enforcement of an argument.

Burke.

Per-ox'd-da'tion (per-oks'd-da'shūn), n. Act, process, canals of creatibilities oxidation to a provide.

ming up and enforcement of an argument.

Per-ox'i-da'tion (per-öks'i-da'shiun), n. Act, process, or result of peroxidizing; oxidation to a peroxide.

Per-ox'ide (per-öks'id or -id), n. (Chem.) An oxide containing more oxygen than some other oxide of the same element. Formerly peroxides were regarded as the highest oxides. Cf. Pr., 2.

Per-ox'idize (-i-diz), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Peroxidize (-i-diz), p. pr. & rb. n. Peroxidizenia.] (Chem.) To oxidize to the utmost degree, so as to form a peroxide.

Per-pend'(-pend'), v. t. [L. perpendere, perpensum; per + pendere to weigh.] To weigh carefully in the mind. [R.] "Perpend my words." Shak.

Per-pend'(-v. t. To attend; to be attentive. [R.] Shak.

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Per-pend'(-v. t. To attend; to be attentive. [R.] Shak.

Per-pend'(-v. t. To attend; to be attentive. [R.] Shak.

Per-pend'(-v. t. To attend; to be appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder: — called also perbend, perpendicular through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it, and acting as a binder: — called also perbend, perpendicular (per-pendicular). Something hanging straight down; a plumb line. [Obs.]

Per-pend'di-le (-pen'di-l'k'l-ler), a. [L. perpendicularis, perpendicula

line or surface; as, the line ad is perpendicular to the line bc.

Perpendicular style (Arch.), a name given to the latest variety of English Gothic architecture, which prevailed from the close of the 14th

Per'pen-dic'u-lar (për'pën-d'k'f-lër), n. 1. A line at right angles to the plane of the horizon: a vertical line or direction

2. (Geom.) A line or plane falling at right angles on another line or surface, or making equal angles with it

Z. (treum.) a mananother line or surface, or making equal angles with it
on each side.

Per'pen-dio'u-lar'i-ty (-lkr'I-ty), n. [Cf. F. perpendicularité.] The quality or state of being perpendicular.

Per'pen-dic'u-lar-ly (-d'kr'ū-lēr-ly), adv. In a perpendicular manner; vertically.

Per'pend stone' (pēr'pēnd stōn'). See Perpenden.

Per-pen'sion (pēr-pēn'shūn), n. [See Perpenden.

Per-pen'si-ty (-si-ty), n. Perpension. [Obs.]

Per'pen'si-ty (-si-ty), n. Perpension. [Obs.]

Per'pen'sion (pēr-pēn'stōn'). See Perpenden.

Per-pes'sion (pēr-pēsh'ūn), n. [L. perpessio, fr. perpeti, perpessus, to bear steadfastly; per + pati to bear.]

Suffering; endurance. [Obs.]

Per'pe-tra-ble (pēr'pē-trā-b'l), a. Capable of being
perpetrated.

[imn. & p. p. Perperatrae

Perpetrate (trāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Perpetrate. (trāt)di (p. pr. & vb. n. Perpetratrus.] [L. perpetratus, p. p. of perpetrate to effect, perpetrate; per + patrare to perform.] To do or perform; to carry through; to execute, commonly in a bad sense; to commit (as a crime, an offense); to be guilty of; as, to pervertate a foul deed. petrate a foul deed.

What the worst perpetrate, or best endure.

petrate a foul deed.

Por'pe-tra'tion (-trā'shiūn), n. [L. perpetratic: cf. F. perpetration.] 1. The act of perpetrating; a doing; —commonly used of doing something wrong, as a crime.

2. The thing perpetrated; an evil action.

Per'pe-tra'tor (-trā'tēr), n. [L.] One who perpetrates, esp., one who commits an offense or crime.

Per-pet'u-a-ble (pēr-pēt'ū-à-b'l; 135), a. Capable of being perpetuated or continued.

Per-pet'u-a-le (al), a. [OE. perpetuel, F. perpétuel, fr. L. perpetuals, fr. L. perpetuals, fr. L. perpetuals, and throughout.] Noverceasing; continuing forever or for an unlimited time unfailing; everlasting; continuous.

Unto the kingdom of perpetual night. Shak.

Perpetual cast of nectured sweets. Milton. Girels of perpetual caparition or occultation. See under Circle. — Perpetual calendar, a calendar so devised that it may be adjusted for any month or year. — Perpetual caracy (Ch. of Eng.), a curacy in which all the tithes are appropriated, and no vicarrage is endowed. Blackstone. — Perpetual motion. See under Motion. — Perpetual serew. Seyn. — Continual; unceasing; endless; everlasting; incessant; constant; eternal. See Contexant.

Per-pet'u-al-ly, adv. In a perpetual manner; contents:

incessant; constant; chremanny, chross, everimently, incessant; constant; cetrinal. See Constant.

Per-pet'u-al-ly, adv. In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually.

The Rible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being perpetually read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language.

Per-pet'u-al-ty (-ty), n. The state or condition of being perpetual. [Obs.] Testament of Love.

Per-pet'u-ane (-ans), n. Perpetuity. [Obs.]

Per-pet'u-ate (-al.), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Perpetuations, p. p. of perpetuate to perpetuate. See Perpertuations, p. p. of perpetuate to perpetuate. See Perpetuations, p. p. dependence to perpetuate. See Perpetuations, p. dependence to perpetuate. See Perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations. See Perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations. See Perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations. See Perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations. See Perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations of perpetuations. See Perpetuations of perpetuation

ion; to eternize.

Per-pet'u-ate (*ft), a. [L. perpetuatus, p. p.] Made perpetual; perpetuated. [R.]

Fer-pet'u-a'tion (*Tshtun), n. [Cf. F. perpetuation.]

The act of making perpetual, or of preserving from extinction through an endless existence, or for an indefinite period of time; continuance. Sir T. Browne.

Per-pet-ult-ty (per-pet-ult-ty), n. [L. perpetuats: cf. F. perpetuate.] 1. The quality or state of being perpetual; as, the perpetuity of laws.

A path to perpetuity of fame. Byrom.

The perpetuity of a single emotion is insanity. I. Taylor.

Something that is perpetual. South.

South.

Kndless time. "And yet we should, for perpetuity, go hence in dubt."

Shake.

(Annuities) (a) The number of years in which the

3. Endless time. "And yet we should, for perpetuity, go hence in dubt."
4. (Annuities) (a) The number of years in which the simple interest of any sum becomes equal to the principal. (b) The number of years' purchase to be given for an annuity to continue forever. (c) A perpetual annuity.
5. (Law) (a) Duration without limitations as to time. (b) The quality or condition of an estate by which it becomes inalienable, either perpetually or for a very long period; also, the estate itself so modified or perpetuated. Per-plez' (për-pleks'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Perlexen (-plekst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Perlexino.] [L. perplezari. See Perlex, a.] I. To involve; to entangle; to make intricate or complicated, and difficult to be unraveled or understood; as, to perplez one with doubts.

No artful wildness to perplez the scens. Pope. What was thought obscure, perplexed, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fuir view.

Locke.

2. To embarrass; to puzzle; to distract; to bewilder; to confuse; to trouble with ambiguity, suspense, or anxiety. "Perplexed beyond self-explication." Shak.

We are perplexed, but not in despair. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt perplex the mind.

Locks. 3. To plague; to vex; to torment. Glanvill.

Syn. To entangle; involve; complicate; embarrass; puzzle; bewilder; confuse; distract. See Embarbass.

puzzie: bewilder; contuse; distract. See Embarbarbas.

Por-plex, a. [L. perplexus entangled, intricate; per

+ plectere, plexum, to plait, braid: cf. F. perplexe. See

Pre., and Plant.] Intricate; difficult. [Obs.] Glanvill.

Por-plexed' (pēr-plēkst'), a. Entangled, involved,
or confused; hence, embarrassed; puzzied; doubtful;

anxious. — Per-plex'ed-ly (për-plëks'ëd-ly), adv. — Per-plex'ed-ness. n.

Per-plex'ed-ness, n.

Per-plex'ing (per-pleke'ing), a. Embarrassing; pussling; troublesome. "Perplexing thoughts." Milton.

Per-plex'i-ty (1-ty), n.; pl. Perplexitis (-tiz). [L.

perplexitis: cf. F. perplexitis.] The quality or state of
being perplexed or puzzled; complication; intricacy;
entanglement; distraction of mind through doubt or
difficulty; embarrassment; bewilderment; doubt.

By their own perplexities involved,
They ravel more.

They ravel more.

Per-plex'ive-ness (-Iv-nés), n. The quality of being perplexing; tendency to perplex. [Obs.] Dr. H. More. Per-plex'ly, adv. Perplexedly, [Obs.] Millon. Per-potation (perpétal'shim), n. [L. perpotatio, fr. perpotare. Bee Per., and Potation.] The act of drinking excessively; a drinking bout. [Obs.] Per'qui-site (per'kwi-zit), n. [L. perquisitum, fr. perquisitus, p. p. of perquirere to ask for diligently; per+quaceren to seek. Bee Per., and Quest.] 1. Something gained from a place or employment over and above the ordinary salary or fixed wages for services rendered; especially, a fee allowed by law to an officer for a specific service.

The nillage of a place taken by storm was recayled as the

The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the perquisite of the soldiers.

Prescott. The best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.

Addison.

The pillage of a place taken by storm was regarded as the prequisite of the soldiers.

The best perquisites of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.

2. pl. (Law) Things gotten by a man's own industry, or purchased with his own money, as opposed to things which come to him by descent.

Mosley & W.

Per'qui-sit-od, a. Supplied with perquisites. [Obs.].

Perqui-sitied varlets frequent stand.

Surage.

Per'qui-sitied varlets frequent stand.

Surage.

Per'qui-sitied varlets frequent stand.

A thorough inquiry or search.

R.].

Perradi-al (per-rā/dl-al), a. (Zoil.) Situated around the radii, or radial tubes, of a radiate.

Per'di-(per'rā), f. [F. pierreies, pl., fr. pierre stone, L. petra.] Precious atones; jewels. [Obs.] Written also perre, perrye, etc.]

Per'ti-er (per'rā-kē', [F. pierreies, pl., fr. pierre stone, L. petra.] Precious atones; jewels. [Obs.] Written also perre, perrye, etc.]

Per'ti-er (per'rā-kē', pl., fr. pierreier, perrier, F. perrier. (f. Pederare.) [Mil.) A short mortar used formerly for throwing stone shot.

Per'ti-que' (pēr'rā-kē', F. pā'rō'kb'), n. [F.] (Zool.) See Paroquer, Parrakaker.

Per'ruque' (pā'ruk'), n. [F.] See Peruke.

Per'ruque' (pā'ruk'), p. [F.] See Peruke.

Per'ruque' (pā'ruk'), p. [F.] Pperp'ky'), n. [F.]

A maker of perukes or wigs.

Per'ry (pēr'y), n. [OF. peré, F. poiré, fr. potre a pear, L. pirum. See Pear the fruit.] A fermented liquor made from pears; pear cider.

Per'ry, n. A sudden squall. See Prank. [Obs.]

Per'spant (pēr'sant'), n. (Chem.) A term formerly given to the salts supposed to be formed respectively by neutralizing acids with certain peroxides. [Obsols.]

Per'sant' (pēr'sant'), n. (Chem.) A term formerly given to the salts supposed to be formed respectively by neutralizing acids with certain peroxides. [Obsols.]

Per'sant (pēr'sant'), n. [F. perçant, p. pr. of percer to pierce.] Piercing. [Obs.]

Per'secout (-kū'), v. [imp. & p. p. Persecuter (-kū') early (-kū'), n. [F.] perant, p. pr. of percer to pierce.] Piercing. [Obs.]

Per'secout (-

2. To harass with importunity.

For the distinction between persecute and prosecute, see the Note under Prosecute.

Per'se-ou'tion (-kū'shim), n. [F. persécution, L. persécutio.] 1. The act or practice of persecuting; especially, the infliction of loss, pain, or death for adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

Paley. Persecution produces no sincere conviction. 2. The state or condition of being persecuted. Locke.
3. A carrying on; prosecution. [Obs.]
Per'se-ou'tive (per'se-kū'tīv), a. Tending to perse-

cute; persecuting.

Per'ss-cu'tor (për'sŝ-kū'tër), n. [L.: cf. F. persécu-teur.] One who persecutes, or harasses. Shak.

Per'ss-cu'trix (-triks), n. [L.] A woman who per-

Per'se-cu'itts (-triks), n. [L.] A woman who persecutes.

Per'se-id (-sè-Id), n. (Astron.) One of a group of shooting stars which appear yearly about the 10th of August, and cross the heavens in paths apparently radiating from the constellation Perseus. They are believed to be fragments once connected with a comet visible in 1862.

Per'se-us (pêr'sê-üs; L. pêr'sü», n. [L., from Gr., It-perés.] 1. (Cluss. Myth.) A Grecian legendary hero, son of Jupiter and Danaë, who slew the Gorgon Medusa.

2. (Astron.) A constellation of the northern hemisphere, near Taurus and Cassiopeia. It contains a star cluster visible to the naked eye as a nebula.

Per-se-ver'anoe (pêr'sê-vēr'ans), n. [F. persévrance, L. perseverantia.] 1. The act of persevering rensistence in anything undertaken; continued pursuit or prosecution of any business, or enterprise begun. "The king-becoming graces. . perseverance, mercy, Saak.

Whose constant perseverance oversame

Whose constant perseverance overcame Whate'er his cruel malice could invent Sir J. Harrington. 2. Discrimination. [Obs.]

3. (Theol.) Continuance in a state of grace until it is succeeded by a state of glory; sometimes called final perseverance, and the perseverance of the saints. See CALVINEM.

Syn. — Persistence; steadfastness; constancy; steadiness; pertinacity.

Per'se-ver'ant (për'së-vër'ant), a. [L. perseverans, antis, p. pr.: cf. f. perseverant.] Persevering. [R.] "Perseverant faith." Whitby. — Per'se-ver'ant-ly,

adv. [R.]

Por'se-vere' (-vēr'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Persevered
(-vērd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Perseverno.] [F. perseverce,
L. perseverare, fr. perseverus very strict; per + severus
strict, severe. See Per, and Severe.] To persist in any
business or outerprise undertaken; to pursue steadily any
project or course begun; to maintain a purpose in spite
of counter influences, opposition, or discouragement;
not to give over or abandon what is undertaken.

Thrice happy, if they know Their happiness, and persevere upright.

Their happiness, and persecere upright.

Syn. — To Persevere, Continue, Persist. The idea of not laying aside is common to these words. Continue is the generic term, denoting simply to do as one has done hitherto. To persecere is to continue in a given course in spite of discouragements, etc., from a desire to obtain our end. To persist is to continue from a determination of will not to give up. Persist is frequently used in a bad sense, implying obstinacy in pursuing an unworthy aim.

Per'se-ver'ing (-vēr'Ing), a. Characterized by perseverance; persistent. — Per'se-ver'ing 17, atc. Per'se-ver'ing 17, atc. Per'se-ver'ing 17, atc. Persian (për'shan), a. [From Persia: ct. It. Persian. Cf. Panser, Pranse.] Of or pertaining to Persia, to the Persians, or to their language.

Persian berry, the fruit of Rhammus infectorius, a kind of buckthorn, used for dyeling yellow, and imported chiefly from Trebizond. — Persian cat. (Zoöt.) Same as Angora cat, under Angora. — Persian columns of which the shaft represents a Persian slave; — called also Persians. See Atlantes. — Persian drill (Mech.), a drill which is turned by pushing a nut back and forth along a spirally grooved drill holder. — Persian fer (Med.), andinant pustule. — Persian proder. Bee Insect powder, under Insect. — Persian red. Bee Indian red. (n), under Indian. — Persian red. Bee Indian red. (n), under Indian. — Persian red. Bee Indian red. (n), under Indian. — Persian week, a noria; a tympanum. Bee Noria.

Persian v. J. A nation on intablicate of Persian.

Per'sian, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language angles in Particular of Persia.

Per'sian, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Persia.

2. The language spoken in Persia.

3. A thin silk fabric, used formerly for linings. Beck.

4. pl. (Arch.) See Persian columns, under Persian. Of Persian (per'sia, a. [L. Persian. Cf. Persian. Cf. Persian. Cf. Persian. Of or relating to Persia. — n. The Persian language.

Per'si-ca'rl-a (per'si-ka'rl-a), n. [NL., from LL. persicarius a peach tree. See Peach.] (Bot.) See Lady's Thumb.

Per'siance (persiance tree.)

Lady's thum.

Per'si-oot (për'si-köt; F. pār'sē'kč'), n. [F. See Pazch.] A cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, otc., with refined spirit.

|Per'si'flage' (F. pār'sē'dāzh'; E. pēr'sī-flāzh), n.

[F., fr. persifer to quiz, fr. L. per + F. sifler to whistle, hiss, L. sibilare, siflare.] Frivolous or bantering talk; a frivolous manner of treating any subject, whother serious or otherwise; light ruillery.

|Per'si'flour' (pār'sē'dār'), n. [F.] One who indulges in persifage; a banterer; a quiz.

Carlyle.

restriction (parse ner), n. [F.] One who indiliges in persifiage; a banterer; a quiz. Carlyle.

Per-sim'mon (për-sim'mūn), n. [Virginia Indian.]
(Bot.) An American tree (Diospyros Virginiano) and its fruit, found from New York southward. The fruit is like a plum in appearance, but is very harsh and astringent until it has been exposed to frost, when it becomes palatable and nutritions. palatable and nutritious

Japanese persimmon, Diospyros Kaki and its red or yellow edible fruit, which outwardly resembles a tomato, but contains a few large seeds.

but contains a few large seeds.

Per'sis (pēr'sis), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of coloring matter obtained from licheus.

Per'sism (-siz'm), n. A Persian idiom.

Per-sist' (pēr-sist'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Persistred; p. pr. & vb. n. Persistrino.] [L. persistere; per + sistere to stand or be fixed, fr. stare to stand: cf. F. persistere to stand or be fixed, fr. stare to stand firm; to be fixed and unmoved; to stay; to continue steadfastly; especially, to continue fixed in a course of conduct against opposing motives; to persevere;—sometimes conveying an unfavorable notion, as of dogedness or obstinacy.

If they persist in polning their batteries against particular

If they persist in pointing their batteries against particular ersons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals. Addison

Some positive, persisting tops we know.
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.

That face persists.
It floats up; it turns over in my mind. Mrs. Browning

Syn.—See Persevers, and Insist.

Per-sist'ence (-ens), \n. [See Persestern.] 1. The
Per-sist'ence (-ens), \quad quality or state of being
persistent; staying or continuing quality; hence, in an
unfavorable sense, doggedness; obstinacy.

2. The continuance of an effect after the cause which

first gave rise to it is removed; as: (a) (Physics) The persistence of motion. (b) (Physicl.) Visual persistence or persistence of the visual impression; auditory persistence.

repressence of the vinal impression; additory persistence, etc.

Per-sist'ent (-ent), a. [L. persistens, -entis, p. pr. of persisters. See Persisten.] 1. Inclined to persist; having staying qualities; tenacious of position or purpose.

2. (Biol.) Remaining beyond the period when parts of the same kind sometimes fall off or are absorbed; permanent; as, persistent teeth or gills; a persistent calyx; opposed to deciduous, and caducous.

Per-sist'ent-ly, adv. In a persistent manner.

Per-sist'ing, a. Inclined to persist; tenacious of purpose; persistent. — Per-sist'ing-ly, adv.

Per-sist'ive (-iv), a. See Persistens. Shak.

Per-sist'ent-ly, adv. [L. persolver.] To pay wholly, or fully. [Obs.]

Per-sist (persone, persone, persone, persone, persone).

person, parson, OF. persone, F. personne, L. persona a mask (used by actors), a personage, part, a person, fr. personage to sound through; per + sonage to sound. See Pars., and Sound a noise, and cf. Parson.] 1. A character or part, as in a play; a specific kind or manifestation of individual character, whether in real life, or in literary or dramatic representation; an assumed character. [Archaic]

His first appearance upon the stage in his new person of a Bacon.

No man can long put on a person and act a part. Jer. Taylor.

To bear rule, which was thy part And person, hadst thou known thyself aright. Milton. How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the person of a magistrate and that of a friend!

South.

2. The bodily form of a human being; body; outward appearance; as, of comely person.

A fair persone, and strong, and young of age. Chaucer.
If it assume my noble father's person. Shak:

Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person shined. Milton. 3. A living, self-conscious being, as distinct from an animal or a thing; a moral agent; a human being; a man, woman, or child.

Consider what person stands for; which, I think, is a thinking, intelligent being, that has reason and reflection.

4. A human being spoken of indefinitely; one; a man;

4. A human being spoken of indefinitely; one; a man; as, any person present.

5. A parson; the parish priest. [Obs.] Chaucer.

6. (Theol.) Among Trinitarians, one of the three subdivisions of the Godhead (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost); an hypostasis. "Three persons and one God." Bk. of Com. Prayer.

7. (Gram.) One of three relations or conditions (that of speaking, that of being spoken to, and that of being spoken of) pertaining to a noun or a pronoun, and thence also to the verb of which it may be the subject.

A noun or pronoun, when representing the speaker, is said to be in the first person; when representing what is spoken to, in the second person; when representing what is spoken of, in the third person.

8. (Biol.) A shoot or bud of a plant; a polyp or zooid of the compound Hydrozoa, Anthozoa, etc.; also, an individual, in the narrowest sense, among the higher animals.

Hacckel.

mais.

True corms, composed of united persons . . . usually arise
by genunation, . . . yet in sponges and corals occasionally by
fusion of several originally distinct persons. Energe Brid.

Artificial, or Fictitious, person (Law), a corporation or
body politic. Blackstone. — Natural person (Law), a man,
woman, or child, in distinction from a corporation. — In
person, by one's self; with bodily presence; not by representative. "The king himself in person is set forth."

Shak.— In the person of, in the place of; acting for. Shak.

Per'son (per's'n; 277), v. t. To represent as a peron; to personify; to impersonate. [Obs.] Millon. | Per-so'na (per-so'na), n.; pl. Persons: (-nē). [L.]

|| Per-so'na (por-so'na), n. ; pr. leasons (n.).
| (Riol.) Same as Passon, n., 8.
| Per'son-a-ble (per'son-a-b'l), a. 1. Having a well-formed body, or person: graceful; comely; of good appearance; presentable; as, a personable man or woman.
| Wise, warlike, personable, conrecous, and kind. Spenser.
| The king. . . so visited with sickness, was not personable. It Itall.

2. (Law) (a) Enabled to maintain pleas in court. Cowell. (b) Having capacity to take anything granted.

Per'son-age (-\hat{a}_1; 48), n. [F. personnage.] 1. Form, appearance, or belongings of a person; the external appearance, stature, figure, air, and the like, of a person. "In personage stately."

Hayward.

The damsel well did view his personage. The damsel well did view his personage. Sponser.

2. Character assumed or represented. "The actors and personages of this fable." Broome. "Disguised in a false personage." Addison.

3. A notable or distinguished person; a conspicuous or peculiar character; as, an illustrious personage; a comely personage of stature tall. Spenser.

Personal (-al), a. [L. personalis: cf. F. personnel.]

1. Pertaining to human beings as distinct from things.

Every man so termed by way of personal difference. Hooker.

2. Of or pertaining to a particular person; relating to, or affecting, an individual, or each of many individuals; peculiar or proper to private concerns; not public or general; as, personal comfort; personal desire.

The words are conditional, — If thou doest well, — and so personal to cain.

soul to Cain.

3. Pertaining to the external or bodily appearance; corporeal; as, personal charms.

4. Done in person, without the intervention of another.

Personal communication.

Fabyan.

The immediate and personal speaking of God.

White.

Proceedings of the immediate and personal speaking of God.

The immediate and personal speaking to God.

5. Relating to an individual, his character, conduct, motives, or private affairs, in an invidious and offensive manner; as, personal reflections or remarks.

6. (Gram.) Denoting person; as, a personal pronoun.

6. (Gram.) Denoting person; as, a personal pronoun. Personal action (Law), a suit or action by which a man claims a debt or personal duty, or damages in lieu of it; or wherein he claims satisfaction in damages for an injury to his person or property, or the specific recovery of goods or chattels;—opposed to real action.—Personal equation. (Astron.) See under Equation.—Personal estate or property (Law), movables; clinttels;—opposed to real state or property. It usually consists of things temporary and movable, including all subjects of property into fa freehold nature.—Personal identity (Mctaph.), the persistent and continuous unity of the individual person, which is attested by consciousness.—Personal pronoun (Gram.), one of the pronouns 1, thou, he, she, it, and their plurals,—Personal representatives (Law), the executors or administrators of a person deceased.—Personal rights, or in the personal becurity, personal liberty, and private property.—Personal states. Beet under Trine.—Personal verb (Gram.), a verb which is modified or inflected to correspond with the three personal. the three persons.

Per'son-al, n. (Law) A movable; a chattel.

Per'son-al-ism (për'sŭn-al-Yz'm), n. The quality or state of being personal; personality. [R.]
Per'son-al/i-ty (-M/1-ty), n.; pl. Personalitz. (-tYz). [Cf. F. personalitz. Cf. Parsonalitz.] 1. That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality.

Personality is individuality existing in itself, but with a na-

Colorage.

2. Something said or written which refers to the person, conduct, etc., of some individual, especially something of a disparaging or offensive nature; personal remarks; as, indulgence in personalities. Sharp personulities were exchanged.

death." If. Spencer.

Per'son-al-ly, adv. 1. In a personal manner; by bodily presence; in person; not by representative or substitute; as, to deliver a letter personally.

He, being cited, personally came not. Grafton.

2. With respect to an individual; as regards the person; individually; particularly.

She here a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and personally to the king.

somelly to the king.

3. With respect to one's individuality; as regards one's self; as, personally I have no feeling in the matter.

Per'son-al-ty (-ty), n. 1. The state of being a person; personality. [K]

Per'son-al-ty (-ty), n. 1. The state of being a person; personality. [R.]
2. (Law) Personal property, as distinguished from realty or real property.
Per'son-ate (-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Personated (-āt'dd); p. pr. & vb. n. Personatring (-āt'ling).] [L. personatre to cry out, LL., to extol. See Person.] To celebrate loudly; to extol; to praise. [Obs.]

In fable, hymn, or song so personating Their gods ridiculous.

Their gods riduculous.

Per'son-ate, v. t. [L. personatus masked, assume, fictitious, fr. persona a mask. See Person.] 1. To assume the character of; to represent by a fictitious appearance; to act the part of; hence, to counterfeit; to feign; as, he tried to personate his brother; a personated devotion.

Hammond.

devotion. Hammond.

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; to

devotion.

2. To set forth in an unreal character; to disguise; to mask. [R.] "A personated mate." Milton.

3. To personify; to typify; to describe. Shok. Person_ate, v. t. To play or assume a character. Person_ate, v. t. To play or assume a character. Person_ate (-at), a. [L. personatus masked.] (Bot.) Having the throat of a bilabiate corolla nearly closed by a projection of the base of the lower lip; masked, as in the flower of the snapdragon.

Person_ation (-\(\vec{a}\sigma\)), n. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another. Person_ation (-\(\vec{a}\sigma\)), n. The act of personating, or of counterfeiting the person or character of another. Person_ation_but he person." B. Jonson. Personators of these actions." B. Jonson. Personation_but he person's flee actions." B. Jonson. Person's flee action (-\(\vec{a}\sigma\)), person's flee action (-\(\vec{b}\sigma\)), n. [Cf. F. personnification.] 1. The act of personitying; impersonation; embodiment. C. Knight.

2. (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which an inanimate of embodiment about a samimated, or endowed with personality; prosopopoia; as, the floods chap their hands. "Confusion heard his voice." Milton. Person's flee (-\(\vec{a}\sigma\)), n. One who personifies. Person's flee (-\(\vec{a}\sigma\)), n. Personifies.

Person's deficient of the personifier.

Person's vector of the person of the personifier.

Person's vector of the person of

The poets take the liberty of personifying inanimate things

2. To be the embodiment or personification of; to impersonate; as, he personifies the law.

Per'son-ize (per'sun-iz), v. t. To personify. [R.]

Per'son'nel' (F. To personify. [R.]

|| Per'son'nel' (F. par'so'nal'); E. par'san-nal'), n. [F. See Personal.] The body of persons employed in some public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from mattriel.

public service, as the army, navy, etc.; — distinguished from matériel.

Per-spec'tive (per-spek'tiv), a. [L. perspicere, perspectum, to look through; per + spicere, specere, to look: cf. F. perspectif; or from E. perspective, n. See Ser, v.] 1. Of or pertaining to the science of vision; optical. [Obs.]

Recon.

2. Pertaining to the art, or in accordance with the laws, of perspective.

Z. Pertaining to the state of the plane of surface on which the objects are delineated, or the picture drawn; the plane of projection;—distinguished from the ground plane, which is that on which the objects are represented as standing. When this plane is oblique to the principal face of the object, the perspective is called oblique perspective, when parallel to that face, parallel perspective.—Ferspective shall (Zool.), any shell of the genus Solarium and allied genera. Bee Solarium.

Per-spective, n. [F. perspective, fr. perspectif: cl. t. perspective. See Perspective, a.] 1. A glass through which objects are viewed. [Obs.] "Not a perspective, but a mirror."

Sir T. Browne.

but a mirror."

2. That which is seen through an opening; a view; a vista. "The perspective of life."

3. The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye recognizes them as being at a more or less measurable distance. Hence, aerial perspective, the assumed greater vagueness or uncertainty of outline in distant objects.

Aërial perspective is the expression of space by any means whatsoever, sharpness of edge, vividness of color, etc. Ruskin.

4. The art and the science of so delineating objects that they shall seem to grow smaller as they recede from the eye; — called also linear perspective.

5. A drawing in linear perspective.

Isometrical perspective, an inaccurate chanical way of representing objects in the direction of the diagonal of a cube. Perspective glass, a telescope which shows objects in the right

Per-spec'tive-ly (per-spec'tive-ly), adv. 1. Optically; as through glass. [R.]
You see them perspectively. Shak.

2. According to the rules of per-

er-spec'to-graph (-to-graf), n. Cube seen in Isomet

Por-spective.

Por-spectus (P. p. of perspicere to live seen in Isomet[L. perspectus (P. p. of perspicere to rical Perspectus.)

look through +-graph.] An instrument for obtaining, and transferring to a picture, the points and outlines of objects, so as to represent them in their proper geometric relations as viewed from some one point.

Per-spectog'ra-phy (per-spk-k-bg'ra-fy), a. The science or art of delineating objects according to the laws of perspective; the theory of perspective.

Per-spi-a-d-le (per-spk-k-b'l), a. [L. perspicatilis, fr. perspicere.] Discernible. [Obs.] Herbert.

Per-spi-a-douns (-kk'shibs), a. [L. perspicace. See Prespicative.]

1. Having the power of seeing clearly; quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

2. Fig.: Of acute discernment; keen.

Per-spi-a-douns-ly-adv.—Per-spi-a-douns-ness, n.

Per-spi-acc'l-ty (-kks'l-ty), n. [L. perspicacius: cf. F. perspicacius: acuteness of sight or of intelligence; scute discernment.

Per-spi-a-c-v(per-sp)-k-k-sy', n. Perspicacitv. [Obs.]

scute discernment.

Per'spi-0a-cy (për'spi-ka-sy), n. Porspicacity. [Obs.]
Per-spi'denoe (për-spi-ki-ens), n. [L. perspicientia, fr. perspiciens, p. pr. of perspicere. Bee Perspective.
The act of looking sharply. [Obs.] Bailey.
Per'spi-oil (për'spi-si), n. [LL. perspicilla, fr. L. perspicere to look through.] An optical glass; a telacope. [Obs.] Crashaw.
Per'spi-oul-ty (-kū'-ty), n. [L. perspicuilas: of. F. perspicuité.] 1. The quality or state of being transparent or translucent. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.
2. The quality of being perspicuous to the understanding; clearness of expression or thought.
3. Sagacity; perspicacity.
Syn.—Clearness; perspicuousness; plainness; dis-

3. Sagacity; perspicacity.

Syn. - Clearness; perspicuousness; plainness; distinctness; lucidity; transparency. See Clearness.

Per-spic'u-ous (per-spik'n-iis), a. [L. perspicuus, from perspicere to look through. See Perspicurus.]

1. Capable of being seen through; transparent; transpucent; not opaque. [Obs.] Peachum.

2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understed; clear in thought or in expression; not ob-

2. Clear to the understanding; capable of being clearly understood; clear in thought or in expression; not obscure or ambiguous; as, a perspicuous writer; perspicuous statements. "The purpose is perspicuous." Shak.—Per-spira-bil'4-ty (pör-spir'a-bil'1-ty), n. The quality or state of being perspirable.

Per-spir'a-bil'4-bil', a. [Ci. F. perspirable.] I. Capable of being perspiration; perspiring. [R.] Bucon.

Per-spi-ration (perspiration), n. [Ci. F. perspiration.] I. The act or process of perspiring.

2. That which is excreted through the skin; sweat.

The A man of average weight throws off through the skin during 24 hours about 18 ounces of water, 300 grains of solid matter, and 400 grains of carbonic acid gas. Ordinarily, this constant exhalation is not apparent, and the excretion is then termed insensible perspiration.

Per-spir'a-tive (per-spir'a-tiv), a. Performing the

Per-spir'a-tive (per-spir'a-tiv), a. Performing the act of perspiration; perspiratory.

Per-spir'a-to-ry (-tô-ry), a. Of, portaining to, or producing, perspiration; as, the perspiratory duets.

Per-spir'a'(per-spir'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Perspiratory (spird'); p. pr. & vb. n. Perspirato. [L. perspirator to breathe through; per + spirare. See Per., and Spirator.] 1. (Physiol.) To excrete matter through the skin; esp., to excrete fluids through the pores of the skin; to sweat.

2. To be evacuated or exceeded, or to exude, through the porcs of the skin; as, a fluid perspires.

Per-spire, v. t. To emit or evacuate through the pores of the skin; to sweat; to excrete through pores.

Firs . . . perspire a fine balsam of turpentine. Smollett.

Porstrey'er-ous (-strép'ér-us), a. [L. perstrepere to make a great noise.] Noisy; obstreperous. [Obs.] Ford.
Por-stringé' (për-strinj'), v. t. [L. perstringere; per stringere to bind up, to touch upon.] 1. To touch; to graze; to glance on. [Obs.]
2. To criticise; to touch upon. [R.] Evelyn.
Por-suad'a-bie (për-swād'a-bi), a. That may be persuaded. — Por-suad'a-bie-ness, n. — Por-suad'a-biy, adv.

adv.

Per-suade' (për-swād'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Per-suader), p. pr. & vb. n. Persuader [L. persuader, persuader per-suader per-suader to advise, persuade: cf. F. persuader. See Per-, and Sussion.] 1. To influence or gain over by argument, advise, entreaty, expostulation, etc.; to draw or incline to a determination by presenting sufficient motives.

Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian. Acts xxvi. 28.
We will persuade him, be it possible. Shak.

2. To try to influence. [Obsolescent]
Hearken not unto Hezekish, when he persuadesth you.

**T Kings* xxiii. 32.

3. To convince by argument, or by reasons offered or

3. To convince by argument, or by reasons offered or suggested from reflection, etc.; to cause to believe.

Beloved, we are persuated better things of you. Heb. vi. 9.

4. To inculant by argument or expostulation; to advise; to recommend.

Jer. Taylor.

Syn. - To convince; induce; prevail on; win over; allure; entice. See Convince.

Per-suade' (për-swād'), v. i. To use persuasion; to plead; to prevail by persuasion.

Per-suade', n. Persuasion.

Per-suad'ed, p. p. & a. Prevailed upon; influenced by argument or entreaty; convinced.—Per-suad'ed-ly, adv.—Per-suad'ed-ness, n.

Per-suad'ed, (-p.), n. One who, or that which, persuades or influences. "Powerful persuaders." Milton.

Per-sua'si-bil'1-ty (për-swä'si-bil'1-ty), n. Capability of being persuaded.

Per-sua'si-bile (-swä'si-bil'), a. [Cf. L. persuasible persuasive, F. persuasible persuasible.] 1. Capable of being persuasive, (-persuasible persuasible.) Bale.

Per-sua'si-bile-ness, n.—Per-sua'si-bily, adv.

Per-sua'si-bile-ness, n.—Per-sua'si-bily, adv.

Per-sua'sion (-piùn), n. [L. persuasio: cf. F. persuasion.] 1. The act of persuading; the act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered, or by anything that moves the mind or passions, or inclines the will to a determination.

For thou hast all the arts of fine persuasion. Otway.

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled

2. The state of being persuaded or convinced; settled opinion or conviction, which has been induced. If the general persuasion of all men does so account it. Hooker.

My firm persuasion is, at least sometimes,
That Heaven will weigh man's virtues and his crimes
With nice attention.
Cou

3. A creed or belief; a sect or party adhering to a certain creed or system of opinions; as, men of the same persuasion; all persuasions are agreed. Of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political. Jefferson.

4. The power or quality of persuading; persuasiveness. Is 't possible that my deserts to you Can lack persuasion!

5. That which persuades; a persuasive. [R.] Syn. - See Conviction.

5. That which persuades; a persuasive. [R.]
Syn.—Sec CONVICTION.
Persua/sive (-swā/slv; 277), a. [Cf. F. persuasif.]
Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; as, persuasive eloquence. "Persuasive words." Milton.
Persua/sive, n. That which persuades; an inducement; an incitement; an exhortation.—Persua/sive-ley, adv.—Persua/sive-less, n.
Persua/sory (-sō-ry), a. Persuasive. Sir T. Browne.
Persua/phate (pör-shl/fsl), n. (Chem.) A sulphate of the peroxide of any base. [R.]
Persul/phate (pör-shl/fsl), n. (Chem.) A sulphate containing more sulphur than some other compound of the same elements; as, iron pyritos is a persulphide;—formerly called persulphuret.
Per-sul/pho-cy-anate (-fō-si/ā-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of persulphocyanic acid. [R.]
Per-sul/pho-cy-an/ic (-sō-si/ā-nāt), n. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a yellow crystalline substance (called also perthiceyanic acid), analogous to sulphocyanic acid, but containing more sulphur.
Per-sul/pho-cy-an/o-gen (-si-fa-fō-si), n. (Chem.)
An orange-yellow substance, produced by the action of chlorine or boiling dilute nitric acid and sulphocyanate of potassium;—called also pseudosulphocyanogen, perthiceyangen, and formerly sulphocyanogen, perthiceyangen, and formerly sulphocyanogen.
Per-sul/phu-et (-sūl/fū-rōt), n. (Chem.) A persulphide. [Ohs.]
Pert (pērt), a. [An aphetic form of OE. & OF. apert

pointe. [Obs.]

Pert (pert), a. [An aphetic form of OE. & OF. apert open, known, true, free, or impudent. See Arght.]

1. Open; evident; apert. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

2. Lively; brisk; sprightly; smart. [Obs.] Shak.

3. Indecorously free, or presuming; saucy; bold; impertinent. "A very pert manner." Addison.

The sautrel. Simpant, pert, and full of play. Coveper.

The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play. Comper.

The squirrel, flippant, pert, and full of play. Cowper.

Pert, v. i. To behave with pertness. [Obs.] Gauden.

Pertsin' (për-tān'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pertains (tānd'); p. pr. & vh. n. Pertains [OE. partenen, OF. partenir, fr. L. pertinere to stretch out, reach, pertain; per + tenere to hold, keep. See Per., and Tenaler, and cf. Affertain, Pertnirent]. I. To belong; to have connection with, or dependence on, something, as an appurtenance, attribute, etc.; to appertain; as, saltness pertains to the ocean; flowers pertain to plant life.

Man hair these who affect that hours by ambition which per-

Men hate those who affect that honor by ambition which per-taineth not to them. Hayward.

2. To have relation or reference to something.

These words pertain unto us at this time as they pertained to them at their time.

Latimer.

These words pertain that this the state as they pertained them at their time.

Per-ter'e-bra'tion (.ter'e-bra'khin), n. [L. perterebratus, p. p. of perterebrare to bore through.] The act of boring through. [Obs.]

Per-thi'o-oy-an'o-gen (-thi'o-st-in'o-jen), n. (Chem.)

Same as Persuperiocanogen.

Perth'ite (përth'it), n. [So called from Perth, in Canada.] (Min.) A kind of feldspar consisting of a laminated intertexture of albite and orthoclase, usually of different colors.—Per-thit'io (për-thit'ik), a.

Per'ti-na'cious (për'ti-na'shis), a. [L. pertinaz, acis; per + tenaz tenacious. See Firs., and Tenacious.]

1. Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose, or design, with obstinacy; perversely persistent; obstinate; as, pertinacious plotters; a pertinacious beggar.

2. Resolute; persevering; constant, steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and pertinacious study. South.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and pertinacious study.

Dingence is a steady, constant, and pertinacious study. Sounds, Sounds, Syn.—Obstinate; stubborn: inflexible; unyielding; resolute; determined; firm; constant; steady.

—Per'ti-na'clous-ly, adv.—Per'ti-na'clous-ness, n.
Per'ti-nac'l-ty (-na's'1-ty), n. [Cf. F. pertinacité.]
The quality or state of being pertinacious; obstinacy; perseverance; persistency.

Macaulay.

Syn. - See OBSTINACY.

Per'il-na-cy (par'it-na-sy), n. [L. pertinere to pertain. See Pertinence.] The quality or state of being portinent; pertinence. [Obs.]
Per'il-na-cy, n. [L. pertinacia, fr. pertinaz. See Pertinacious.] Pertinacity. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Per'ti-nate (për'ti-nät), a. Pertinacious. [Obs.]
Per'ti-nate-ly, adv. Pertinaciously. [Obs.]
Per'ti-nence (-ti-neus), | n. [Cf. F. pertinence. See
Per'ti-nen-cy (-nen-sy), | Pertinent.] The quality
or state of being pertinent; justness of relation to the
subject or matter in hand; fitness; appositeness; relerancy: suitableness.

The fitness and pertinency of the apostle's discourse. Bentley. The fitness and pertineacy of the apostle's discourse. Bentley.

Per'ti-nent (pör'ti-nent), a. [L. pertinens, -entis, p.
pr. of pertinere: cf. F. pertinent. See Pertania.] 1. Belonging or related to the subject or matter in hand; fit or appropriate in any way; adapted to the end proposed; apposite; material; relevant; as, pertinent illustrations or arguments; pertinent evidence.

2. Regarding; concerning; belonging; pertaining.

[R.] "Pertinent unto faith." Hooker.

Syn. - Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit.

[R.] "Pertinent uto faith." Hooker.

Syn. — Apposite; relevant; suitable; appropriate; fit.

— Per'ti-ment-ly, adv. — Per'ti-nent-ness, n.

Pert'ly (pêrt'ly), adv. In a pert manner.

Pert'ness, n. The quality or state of being pert.

Per-trans'sent (pêr-trân'sent), a. [L. pertursiens, p. pr. of pertransire.] Passing through or over. [R.]

Per-turb' (pêr-trân'sent), a. [L. perturbure, perturbatum; per + turbare to disturb, ir. turba a disorder: cf. OF. perturber. See Per., and Turnun.] 1. To disturb; to agitate; to vex; to trouble; to disquiet.

Ye that ... perturb so my feast with crying. Cameer.

2. To disorder; to confuse. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Per-turb'a-bil'-ty (-b.bil')-ty), n. The quality or state of being perturbable.

Per-turb'a-bil'-ty (-a.bil'-ty), n. The quality or state of being perturbable.

Per-turb'a-bil (-4-b'l), a. Liable to be perturbed or agitated; liable to be disturbed or disquieted.

Per-turb'a-bil (-b-b'l), a. Pisturbance; perturbation.

[R.] "Perturbation of the mind."

Perturbate (pêr'tir-bāt or pēr-tūrb'āt), v. t. [From L. perturbation.]

Pertur-bate (pêr'tūr-bāt), a. Perturbed; agitated. [R.]

Perturbation. p. p.] To perturb. [Ohn.] Dr. H. More.

Perturbation (pêr'tūr-bāt)shūn), n. [L. perturbatio: cf. F. perturbation.]

1. The act of being perturbad; esp., agitation of mind.

2. (Astron.) A disturbance in the regular clipitic or other motion of a heavenly body, produced by some force additional to that which causes its regular motion; as, the perturbations of the planets are caused by their attraction on each other.

Per'tur-bat'ton-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to per-turbation, esp. to the perturbations of the planets. "The perturbational theory."

Per'tur-bat'ton-la'(-bêr'tūr-bāt-tīv), a. Tending to cause perturbation (esp. turb'cōt), a. Apriated; disturbed; troubled. Shak. — Per-turb'cd-ly (-tūrb'-cōt), n. One who, or that which, perturbs or causes perturbation.

(d.ly), adv. **Per-turb'er** (-tûrb'êr), n. One who, or that which, erturbs, or causes perturbation. **Per-tus'ate** (per-tus'at), a. [See Pertuse.] (Rot.)

perturbs, or causes perturbation.

Portur'sta (pêr-tūs'at), a. [See Pertuse.] (Bot.)

Pierced at the apex.

Portuse'(-tūs'), } a. [L. pertusus, p. p. of pertunPortused'(-tūs'), } dere to beat or thrust through, to bore through; per + tundere to beat: cf. F. pertus.

Cf. Pierce.] Punched; pierced with, or having, holes.

Pertusion (-tū'zhūn), n. [L. pertusio.] 1. The act of punching or piercing with a pointed instrument; as, pertusion of a vein. [R.]

2. A punched hole; a perforation. Bacon.

#Pertus'sis (pēr-tūs'sis'ns', n. [NL. fr. L. perthrough, very + tussis cough.] (Med.) The whooping cough.

Per'uke (pēr'ūk; 277), n. [F. perruque, It. perrucea, parrucea, fr. L. pidus hair. Cf. Peruwo, Wio, Peel to striio off, Plush, Plee a hair.] A wig; a periwig.

#Per'ula (pēr'ū-lā), n. ; pl. Perulæ (-lī). [L., dim. of pera wallet, Gr. mija : cf. F. pérule.] 1. (Bot.) One of the scales of a leaf bud.

2. (Bot.) A pouchlike portion of the perianth in certain orchids.

Per'ule (-lī), n. Same as Perula.

tain orchids.

Per'ule (-11), n. Same as Perula.

Pernus'al (pō-nuz'al), n. [From Peruse.]

1. The act of carefully viewing or examining. [R.] Tatler,

2. The act of reading, especially of reading through Z. The act of reading, especially of reading through rewith care.

Peruse' (pē-rµz'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pelused r-rµzd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Perusen,] [Pret. per- + use.]

1. To observe; to examine with care. [R.]

Myself I then perused, and limb by limb
Surveyed.

Milton.

Surveyed. Motor.

2. To read through; to read carefully. Shak.

Pe-rus'er (-ruz'er), n. One who peruses.

Pe-ru'vi-an (p^{\pm} -ruj'vi-an), a. [Cf. F. péruvien, Sp. peruviano.] Of or pertaining to Peru, in South America. — n. A native or an inhabitant of Peru.

Peruvian balsam. See Balsam of Peru, under Balsam.

Peruvian bark, the bitter bark of trees of various species of Cinchona. It acts as a powerful tonic, and is a remedy for malarial diseases. This property is due to several alkaloids, as quinine, cinchonine, etc., and their compounds: — called also Jesuit's bark, and cinchona. See Cinchona.

Bee CINCHONA.

Per-vade' (për-vād'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pervaded; p. pr. & vb. n. Pervadino.] [L. pervadere, perranum; per + vadere to go, to walk. See Per-, and Wade.]

1. To pass or flow through, as an aperture, pore, or interstice; to permeate.

That labyrinth is easily pervaded. Blackstone.

2. To pass or spread through the whole extent of; to be diffused throughout.

ed throughout.

be diffused throughout.

A spirit of cabal, intrigue, and proselytism pervailed all their thoughts, words, and actions.

Per-va/sion (-va/shūm), n. [L. pervasio.

See Per-va/sion (-va/shūm), n. [L. pervasio

power to spread throughout; of a pervading quality.

"Civilization pervasive and general." M. Arnold.

Per-verse' (per-vers'), a. [L. perversus turned the wrong way, not right, p. p. of perverser to turn around, to overturn: of. F. pervers. See PREVERT.] I. Turned aside; hence, specifically, turned away from the right; willfully erring; wicked; perverted.

The only righteous in a world perver. Milton.

2. Obstitute in the wrong: stuphory: intreatable.

2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; intractable; ence, wayward; vaxing; contrary.

To so perverse a sex all grace is vain.

Dryden.

hence, wayward; vexing; contrary.

To so perserse a sex all grace is vain.

Byn. — Froward; untoward; wayward; stubborn; ungovernable; intractable; cross; petulant; vexatious.

Perverse, Froward. One who is provered is capricious, and reluctant to obey. One who is provered as a settled obstance of will, and likes or dislikes by the rule of contradiction to the will of others.

Perversed('-vērs'éd-ly), adv. Perversely. [Obs.]

Perversed('-vērs'éd-ly), adv. Perversely. [Obs.]

Perversed('-vērs'éd-ly), adv. Perversely. [Obs.]

Perversed('-vērs'ed-ly), n. [L. perversio: cf. F. perversion. See Pervers.] The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or light; a diverting from the true intent or object, a change to something worse; a turning or applying to a wrong end or use. "Volutions and perversions of the laws." Bacon.

Perver'si-ty (pēr-vēr'si-ty), n. [L. perversitas: cf. F. perversité.] The quality or state of being perverse; perversences.

perverseness.

Per-vert' (-vert'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Perverted; p. pr. & vb. n. Pervertine] [F. pervertir, L. pervertere, perversum; per + vertere to turn. See Per, and Verse.] 1. To turn another way; to divert. [Obs.]

Let's follow him, and pervert the present wrath. Shak

Let's follow him, and perpert the present wrath. Same 2. To turn from truth, rectitude, or propriety; to divert from a right use, end, or way; to lead astray; to corrupt; also, to misapply; to misinterpret designedly; as, to perpert one's words.

Dryden and Dryden

Per-vert, v. i. To become perverted Eve. Million
West of the wrong course. [R.] Testament of Love.
Per'vert (për'vërt), n. One who has been perverted;
one who has turned to error, especially in religion;
opposed to convert. See the Synonym of Convert.

That notorious percent, Henry of Navarre. Thackeray.

That notorious pervert, Henry of Navarre. Thackeray.

Per-vert'er (për-vërt'ër), n. One who perverts (a person or thing). "His own parents his perverters." South. "A perverter of his law." Bp. Stillingflect.

Per-vert'i-hle (-\text{v}-\text{t}'), a. Capable of being perverted.

Per-ves'ti-ga'ton (\nabla \text{v}-\text{t}'), v. t. [L. pervestigatus, p. p. of pervestigare.] To investigate thoroughly. [Obs.]

Per-ves'ti-ga'ton (\nabla \text{v}-\text{t}'), v. t. [L. pervestigatio.]

Thorough investigation. [Obs.] Chillingworth.

Per'vi-la (\nabla \text{v}-\text{t}'), valv. [Obs.] Pervious. [Obs.] Chapman.

Per-vi-oa'cious (\nabla \text{k} \text{s} \text{h} \text{ih}), a. [L. pervicax, -acis.]

Obstinate; willful; refractory. [Obs.] — Per'vi-oa'cious-ly, adv. [Obs.] — Per'vi-oa'cious-noss, n. [Obs.]

Per'vi-cac'-t'-ty'-k\text{k} \text{s}'-t\text{y}, n. Obstinacy; pervicacious-pervicacious-pervicacious-cious-noss, n. (Obs.]

Per'vi-cac'-t'-ty'-k\text{k} \text{s}'-t\text{y}, n. Obstinacy; pervicaciousvi-cac'i-ty (-kas'i-ty), n. Obstinacy; pervice

Per'vi-oa.cy (per'vi-ka-sy), n. [L. pervicacia.] Per

Per VI-0a-0y (per VI-Ra-ey), n. [L. pervicacit.] Fervicacity. [Obs.]

Per-vig'l-la'tion (per-vij'/-la'shŭn), n. [L. pervigilatio, fr. pervigilare.] Caroful watching. [Obs.]

Per VI-0us (per VI-la), a. [L. pervius; per + via a way. See Per, and Voyaor.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being penetrated by another body or substance; permeable; as, a pervious soil.

[Doors]... pervious to winds, and open every way. Pope.

2. Capable of being penetrated, or seen through, by physical or mental vision. [R.]

God, whose secrets are pervious to no eye. Jer. Taylor.

2. Capable of being penetrated, or seen through, by physical or mental vision. [R.]

God, whose secrets are pervious to no eye. Jer. Taylor.

3. Capable of penetrating or pervading. [Obs.] Prior.

4. (Zool.) Open; — used synonymously with perforate, as applied to the nostrils of birds.

Per'vious.ness, n. The quality or state of being pervious; as, the perviousness of glass.

Per'yie, (v's), n. See Parts.

Per'yie, (v's), n. See Parts.

Per'yie, per'y), n. A pear tree. See Piniz. [Obs.]

Pes (pēz), n.; pl. Peres (pēdāz). [L., the foot.] (Anat.) The distal segment of the hind limb of vertebrates, including the tarsus and foot.

Pesade' (pē-sād'; F. pe-zād'), n. [F.] (Man.) The motion of a horse when, raising his fore quarters, he keeps his hind feet on the ground without advancing; rearing.

Pes'age (pēz'āj; 48), n. [F., fr. peser to weigh.] A fee, or toll, paid for the weighing of merchandise.

Pes'ant-ed (pēz'ant-ēd), a. [F., pesant heavy.] Made heavy or dull; debased. [Obs.] "Pesanted to each lewd thought's control."

Pesant'o (pē-shl't'd), n. See Peshito.

Pese'(pē-shl't'd), n. See Peshito.

Pese'(pēz), n. [See Pea.] A pea. [Obs.] Chaucer.

| Pe-se'(z (pē-shl't'd), n. [Sp.] A Spanish sliver coin, and money of account, equal to about nineteen cents, and divided into 100 centesimos.

Peshit'to (pē-shl't'd), n. [Sp.] A Spanish dollar; also, an the original Hebrew; also, the incomplete Syriac version of the New Testament. [Written also peschito.]

Pes'(z (pē-sh'z)), n. [Sp.] A Spanish dollar; also, an Argentine, Chilian, Colombian, etc., coin, equal to from 75 cents to a dollar; also, a pound weight.

Pes'sa-ry (pēs'sb-ry), n.; pl. Pessarizs (-f. F. pessarizc.) (Med.) (a) An instrument or device to be introduced into

and worn in the vagina, to support the uterus, or remedy a malposition. (b) A medicinal substance in the form of a bolus or mass, designed for introduction into the vagina; a vaginal suppository.

Pes'si-mism (pēs'si-miz'm), n. [L. pessimus worst. superl. of pejor worse: cf. F. pessimisme. Cf. Impair.]

1. (Metaph.) The opinion or doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for or tends to the worst, or that the world is wholly evil; — opposed to optimism.

2. A disposition to take the least hopeful view of things.

Pes'si-mist (-mist), n. [L. pessimus worst: cf. F. pessimiste.]

2. One who looks on the dark side of things.

Pes'si-mist (-ie'si-mist), 2a. (Metaph.) Of or per-Pes'si-mist (ie'si-mist), 2a. (Metaph.) Of or per-Pes'si-mist (ie'si-mist), 2a. (Metaph.) Of or per-Pes'si-mist (ie'si-mist), a. Pessimistic.

Pes'si-mist (-mis'lk), a. Pessimistic.

Pes'si-mise (-mis), v. i. To hold or advocate the doctrine of pessimism.

London Sat. Rev.

| Pes'si-mise (-mis), v. i. To hold or advocate the doctrine of pessimism.

London Sat. Rev.

| Pes'si-mise (-mis), v. i. To hold or advocate the doctrine of pessimism.

London Sat. Rev.

| Pes'si-lus (-si-lis), n. ; pl. Pessul (-li). [L., a bolt.] (Anat.) A delicate bar of cartilage connecting the dorsal and ventral extremities of the first pair of bronchial cartilages in the syrinx of birds.

Pest (pēst), n. [L. pestis: cf. F. peste.] 1. A fatal epidemic disease; a pestilence; specif., the plague.

England's sufferings by that scourge, the pest. Cowper.

2. Anything which resembles a pest; one who, or that which, is troublesome, noxlous, mischievous, or destruc-

epidemic disease; a pestience; specif., the plague.

England's sufferings by that scourge, the pest. Cowper.

2. Anything which resembles a pest; one who, or that which, is troublesome, noxious, mischievous, or destructive; a muisance. "A pest and public enemy." South.

Pes'ta-loz'zi-an (pes'ta-loz'zi-an or -lot'si-an), a.

Belonging to, or characteristic of, a system of elementary education which combined manual training with other instruction, advocated and practiced by Jean Henri Pestalozzi: (1746-1827), a Swiss teacher. —n. An advocate or follower of the system of Pestalozzi.

Pes'ta-loz'zi-an-ism (-lz'm), n. The system of education introduced by Peatalozzi.

Pes'ta-frop'si-an-ism (-lz'm), p. p. Pestered (-te'd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pesterens.] [Abbrev. fr. impester, fr. De, embarrass, f. empeter-; pref. em-, en- (L. in in) + LL. pastorium, pastoriu, a fotter by which horsos are prevented from wandering in the pastures, fr. L. pastorius belonging to a herdsman or shepherd, pastor a herdsman. See IN, and Pasturer, Paston.] 1. To trouble; to disturb; to annoy; to harass with petty vexations.

We are pestered with mice and rats. Dr. II. More.

A multitude of scribblers daily pester the world. Dryden.

A multitude of scribblers daily pester the world. Dryden. 2. To crowd together in an annoying way; to over-cowd to infast. [Obs.] Millon.

crowd; to infest. [Obs.] Millon.

All rivers and pools . . . pestercd full with fishes. Holland.

Pos'ter-er (-ër), n. One who pesters or harasses.

Pos'ter-ment (-ment), n. The act of pestering, or the state of being pestered; vexation; worry. "The trouble and pesterment of children."

Pos'ter-ous (-us), a. Inclined to pester. Also, vexatious; encumbering; burdensome. [Obs.] Bacon.

Post'ful (pēst/ful), a. Postiferous. "After long and pest/ul calms."

Post'house' (-hous'). n. A house or hosnital for ver-

Test'ful (pšst'ful), a. Pestiferous. "After long and petiful (pšst'ful), a. Pestiferous. "After long and petiful calms."

Pest'house' (-hous'), n. A house or hospital for persons who are infected with any pestilential disease.

Pest'l-duct (pšst'l-dukt), n. [L. pestis pest + ductus a leading, fr. ducere to lead.] That which conveys contagion or infection. [Obs.]

Pestifer-ous (Jestif'er-ds), a. [L. pestiferus.]

Pestifer-ous (Jestif'er-ds), a. [L. pestiferus.]

1. Pest-bearing; pestilential; noxious to health; malignant, infectious; contagious; as, pestiferous bodies. "Poor, pestiferous creatures begging alms." Evelyn. "Unwholesome and pestiferous occupations." Burke.

2. Noxious to peace, to morals, or to society; vicious; hurtful; destructive; as, a pestiferous demagogue.

Pestiferous reports of men very nobly held. Shak.

Pestiferous reports of men very nobly held. Shak.

Pestiferous reports of men very nobly held.

Pestiferous reports of men very nobly heid. Shak.

Pestiferous radv. In a pestiferous manner.

Pestil-lene (pesti-lene), n. [F. pestifence, L. pestilentia. See PESTILENT.] 1. Specifically, the disease
known as the plague; hence, any contagious or infectious
epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating.

The pestilence that walketh in darkness. Ps. xci. 6.

2. Fig.: That which is postilent, noxious, or pernicious of the moral character of great numbers.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear. Postlience weed (Bot.), the butterbur coltafoot (Petasilea vulgaris), so called because formerly considered a remedy for the plague.

Dr. Prior.

for the plague.

Pes'ti-lent (-lent), a. [L. pestilens, -entis, fr. pestis pest: cf. F. pestilent.] Pestilential; noxious; permicious; mischievous. "Corrupt and pestilent." Milton. "What a pestilent knave is this same!" Shak.

Pes'ti-len'tial (-len'shal), a. [Cf. F. pestilentiel.]

1. Having the nature or qualities of a pestilence; producing, or tending to produce, pestilence. "Sends the pestilential vapors." Longfellow.

2. Hence, Miscl. evous provious perticious receptions. Hence: MiscLievous; noxious; pernicious; morally

destructive.

destructive.

So pestilential, so infectious a thing is sin. Jer. Taylor.

Pes'ti-len'tial-ly, adv. Pestilently.

Pes'ti-len'tious (-shūs), a. Pestilential. [Obs.]

Pes'ti-len'ty (pēs'ti-lent-ly), adv. In a pestilent manner; mischievously; destructively. "Above all measure pestilently noisome."

Pr. II. More.

Pes'ti-lent-ness, n. The quality of being pestilent.

Pes'ti-lent-ness, n. The quality of being pestilent.

Pes'ti-lent-ness, n. The quality of being and bruising with a pestile in a mortar.

Sir T. Browner, when the pestile in a mortar.

Pes'tle (pēs'1; 271), n. [OE. pestel, OF. pestel, LL. pestellum, L. pistillum, pistillus, a pounder, pestle, fr. pisere, pinsere, to pound, crush; akin to Gr. mricoru, Skr. pish. Cf. Prstil.] 1. An implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.

2. A constable's or balliff's staff; — so called from its shape. [Obs.]
3. The leg and leg bone of an animal, especially of a pig; as, a pesile of pork.
Pes'tle (pls''! 271), v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. Pestlen ('ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Pestling ('ling).] To pound, pulverire, bray, or mix with a pestle, or as with a pestle; to use a pestle.

use a pestle.

Pet (pet), n. [Formerly peat, perhaps from Ir. peat, akin to Gaol. peata.] 1. A cade lamb; a lamb brought

up by hand.

2. Any person or animal especially cherished and induled; a fondling; a darling; often, a favorite child.

The love of cronies, pets, and favorites.

Tatler.

3. [Prob. fr. Per a foudling, hence, the behavior or humor of a spoiled child.] A slight fit of peevishness or fretfulness. "In a pet she started up." Tennyson. Pet, a. Petted; indulged; admired; cherished; as, a pet child; a pet lamb; a pet theory.

Some young lady's pet curate. F. Harrison.

Pet cock. [Perh. for petty cock.] (Much.) A little faucet, a water pipe or pump, to let air out, or at the end of a seam cylinder, to drain it.

steam cylinder, to drain it.

Pet, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Petter; p. pr. & vb. n. Petterno.]

To treat as a pet; to fondle; to indulge; as, she was petted and spoiled.

Pet, v. i. To be in a pet. Feltham.

Pet'al (pet'al; 277), n. [Gr. méradov a leaf, a leaf or plate of metal, fr. méradoc outspread, broad, flat: cf. F. pétale.

See Fathom.] 1. (Bot.) One of the leaves of a flower. See Corolla, and Illust. of Flower.

2. (Zoil.) One of the expanded ambulacra which form a rosette on the back Petale of Locust of certain Echini.

Pet'aled (pet'ald), a. (Bot.) Having petals; as, a pet-

of certain Echini.

Pet'aled (pēt'ald), a. (Bot.) Having petals; as, a petaled flower;—opposed to apetalous, and much used in compounds; as, one-petaled, three-petaled, etc.

Pet'al-if'er-ous (pēt'al-if'ēr-in), a. [Petal + -ferous.] Bearing petals.

Pe-tal'i-form (pē-tāl'/1-form), a. (Bot.) Having the form of a petal setal is real showed.

Pe-tal'i-form (pē-tāl'i-form), a. (Bot.) Having the form of a petal; petaloid; petal-shaped.
Pet'al-ine (pēt'al-in), a. [Cf. F. pétalin.] (Bot.)
Pet'al-ism (-iz'm), n. [Gr. πεταλισμός, fr. πέταλον a leat: cf. F. pétalisme.] (Gr. Απίτα). A form of sentence among the ancient Syracusans by which they banished for five years a citizen suspected of having dangerous influence or ambition. It was similar to the ostracism in Athens; but olive leaves were used instead of shells for bullete.

ballots.

Pet'al-ite (-it), n. [Cf. F. pétalite.] (Min.) A rare mineral, occurring crystallized and in cleavable masses, usually white, or nearly so, in color. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia.

Petal'o-dy (pē-tāl'ō-dy), n. [Petal + Gr. elδec form.] (Bot.) The metamorphosis of stamens or pistils into petals, as in double flowers.

Pet'al-oid (pēt'al-oid), a. [Petal + -oid: cf. F. pétaloide.] (Bot.) Petaline.

Pet'al-oid'e-ous (-oid'ē-ūs), a. (Bot.) Having the whole or a part of the perianth petaline.

Petaloidena division, that division of endogenous plants

whose or a part of the perianth petaline.

Petalodeous division, that division of endogenous plants in which the perianth is wholly or partly petaline, embracing the Littleea, Orchiducen, Amaryllidea, etc.

|Pet'a-los'ti-cha (Pet'a-los'ti-kh), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. πέταλον a leaf + στίχος a row.] (Zοῦt.) An order of thini, including the irregular sea urchine, as the spatangoids. See Spatangoid. Bee Spatangoid.

Pet'al-ous (pēt'al-ds), a. Having petals; petaled; — copposed to averdous.

Pet'a-lum (pět'à-lum), n. ; pl. Petala (-là). [NL.] A petal.

Po-tar' (pe-tar'), n. See Petard. [Obs.] "Hoist Shak.

Pe-tar' (pē-tār'), n. Sce Petard. [Obs.] "Holst with his own petar."

Shak.
Pe-tard' (pē-tārd'), n. [F. pētard, fr. pēter to break wind, to crack, to explode, L. pedere, peditum.] (Mil.)
A case containing powder to be exploded, sep. a conical or cylindrical case of metal filled with powder and attached to a plank, to be exploded against and break down gates, barricades, drawbridges, etc. It has been supersoded.
Pet'ar-deer' (pēt'ār-dēr'), n. [F. pētardier.] (Mil.)
Pet'ar-dier' (One who managed a petard.

[Fet'a-sus (pēt'ā-sūs), n. [L., from Gr. nēracos.]
(Gr. & Rom. Antie). The winged can of Mercury; also, a broad-brinnmed, low-crowned hat worn by Greeks and Romans.

Romans.

Pe-taurist (pē-ta'rīst), n. [L. petaurista a ropedancer, Gr. meravpotris, fr. meravpitus to dance on a rope, fr. méravpov a pole, a stage for ropedancers: cf. F. pétauriste.] (2001). Any flying marsupial of the genera Petaurus. Phalangista, Aerobata, and allied genera. See Flying mouse, under Flying, and Phalangista. See Flying mouse, under Flying, n. pl.; sing. PETECHIA (-I-A). [NL., fr. LL. petecchia, fr. pétéchie, It. petecchia, Sp. peteguia, Gr. myrakov a label, plaster.] (Med.) Small crimson, purple, or livid spots, like flea-bites, due to extravasation of blood, which appear on the skin in malignant fevers, etc.

Pe-tech'i-al (pē-tēk'I-al or pē-tēk'kI-al), a. [Cf. F. pétéchial, LL. petecchialis.] (Med.) Characterized by, or petening to, petechial sever, a malignant fever, accompanied with

Petechial fever, a malignant fever, accompanied with livid spots on the skin.

Pe'ter (pë'tër), n. A common baptismal name for a can. The name of one of the apostles.

Peter boat, a fishing boat, sharp at both ends, originally of the Baltic Sea, but now common in certain Knglish rivers.—Peter Funk, the auctioner in a mock auction. [Cant. U. S.]—Peter pence, or Peter's pence. (a) An annual tax or tribute, formerly paid by the English people

to the pope, being a penny for every house, payable on Lammas or St. Peter's day; —called also Kome xcot, and hearth money. (b) In modern times, a voluntary contribution made by Roman Catholics to the private purse of the pope. — Peter's shah (Zodi.), a haddock; —so called because the black spots, one on each aide, behind the gills, are traditionally said to have been caused by the fingers of St. Peter, when he caught the fish to pay the tribute. The name is applied, also, to other fishes having similar spots.

Peter (pö'tör), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Petered (-törd); p. pr. & vb. n. Petereno.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To become exhausted; to run out; to fail; — used generally with out; as, that mine has petered out; his political influence has petered out. [Slang, U. S.]
Pet'er-el (pö'tör-öl), n. (Zool.) See Peteren.
Pet'er-er'o (pö'tör-män), n.; pl. Peterenen (-mön). A fisherman; —so called after the apostle Peter. [An obs. local term in Eng.]
Pe'ter-sham (-shām), n. [Named after Lord Petersham.] A rough, knotted woolen cloth, used chiefly for men's overcoats; also, a coat of that material.
Pe'ter-wort' (-würt'), n. (Bot.) See Saint Peter'svort, under Saint.

wort, under SAINT.

Pet'1-0-lar (pët'1-5-lër), a. [Cf. F. pétiolaire.] (Bot.)

Pet'1-0-lar y (lâ-rÿ), Of or pertaining to a petiolo, or proceeding from it; as, a petiolar tendril; growing or supported upon a petiole; as, a petiolar gland; a petiolar bud.

ole, or proceeding from it; as, a petiolar tendril; growing or supported upon a petiolar san, a petiolar pland; a petiolar bud.

Pet'i-o-late (p&t'i-ĉ-lât), a. [Cl. F. pétiolē.] (Bot. Pet'i-o-la'ted (-lā'tēd), & Zoōl.) Having a stalk or petiole; as, a petiolate leaf; the petiolate labdomen of certain Hymenoptera.

Pet'i-ole(-5l), n. [F. pétiole, fr. L. petiolas a little foot, a fruit stalk; cf. pes, pedis, a foot.] 1. (Bot.) A loafstalk; the footstalk of a leaf, connecting the blade with the stom. See flust. of LEAR.

2. (Zoōl.) A stalk or peduncle.

Pet'i-olud (-5l)d, a. Petiolate.

Pet'i-olud (-5l)d, a. Petiolate.

Pet'i-olud (-5l)d.), n. [f. F. pétiole: Peti-olude.] (Bot.) A small petiole, or the lands.

Pet'it (p&t'ÿ; F. pe-tê'), a. [F. See blade: c-Part of the Branch.

Pet'it (p&t'ÿ; F. pe-tê'), a. [F. See blade: c-Part of the Branch.

1. san; -same as Petry. [Obs., except in legal language.]

1. what small, petit hints does the mind catch hold of and recov. a vanishing notion.

b what small, petit hints does the mind catch hold of and cov. a vanishing notion.

b, what small, petit hints does the mind catch hold of and recov. a vanishing notion.

Petit constable, an inferior civil officer, subordinate to the high constable. Petit jury, a 'ury of twelve men, impaneled to try causes at the bar or a court;—so called in distinction from the grand jury. Petit larceny, the stealing of goods of, or under, a certain specified small value;—opposed to grand lurceny. The distinction is abolished in England.—Petit matter (mattr). [F., lit., little master.] A fop; a coxoomb; a ladies' man. Goldsmith.—Petit serjeanty (Eng. Law), the tenure of lands of the crown, by the service of rendering annually some implement of war, as a bow, an arrow, a sword, a flag, etc.—Petit treason, formerly, in England, the crime of killing a person to whom the offender owed duty or subjection, as one's husband, master, mistress, etc. The crime is now not distinguished from murder.

Pa.4fting (ps.Tishfin) n. [F. philling I. petitio f.

crime is now not distinguished from murder.

Pe-tt'ilon (ps-tishfun), n. [F. pétition, L. petitio, fr.
petere, petitum, to beg, ask, seek; perh. akin to E. feather, or find.] I. A prayer; a supplication; an imploration; an entreaty; especially, a request of a solemn or
formal kind; a prayer to the Supreme Being, or to a
person of superior power, rank, or authority; also, a single clause in such a prayer.

A house of prayer and petition for thy people. 1 Macc. vii. 37.

This last petition heard of all her prayer. Dryden.

2. A formal written request addressed to an official person, or to an organized body, having power to grant it; specifically (Law), a supplication to government, in either of its branches, for the granting of a particular grace or right; — in distinction from a memorial, which calls certain facts to mind; also, the written document.

calls cortain facts to mind; also, the written document.

Patition of right (Law), a petition to obtain possession or restitution of property, either real or personal, from the Crown, which suggests such a title as controverts the title of the Crown, grounded on facts disclosed in the petition itself. Mozley & W.—The Petition of Right (Eng. Hist), the parliamentary declaration of the rights of the people, assented to by Charles I.

people, assented to by Charles I. **Pe-th'ion**, v.t. [imp. & p.p. Petitioned (-und); p.pr. & vb. n. Petitionine.] To make a prayer or request to; to ask from; to solicit; to entreat; especially, to make a formal written supplication, or application to,

to make a formal written supplication, or application to, as to any branch of the government; as, to petition the court; to petition the governor.

You have .. petitioned all the gods for my prosperity. Shak.

Pe-ti'tion, v. i. To make a petition or solicitation.

Pe-ti'tion-ariy (-a-ri-iy), adv. By way of begging the question; by an assumption. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Pe-ti'tion-ary (-ry), a. 1. Supplicatory; making a petition.

Pardon Rome, and thy petitionary countrymen 2 Containing a petition; of the nature of a petition; as, a petitionary epistle.

Petition-see (-8'), n. A person cited to answer, or defend against, a petition.

Petition-ine (-8'), n. One who presents a petition.

Petition-ing, n. The act of presenting a petition; a supplication.

Pot-1 tous many.

supplication.

Pot'l-tor (pet'l-ter), n [L., fr. petere to seek.] One who seeks or asks; a seeker; an applicant. [R.] Fuller.

Pot'l-tory (-te-ry), a. [L. petitorius, fr. petere, petitoning; solicitum, to beg, ask: cf. F. petitorie.] Petitioning; solicitus: supplicating.

tum, to beg, sak: ing; supplicating. Patitory suit or a ing; supplicating.

Petitory suit or action (Admirally Law), a suit in which the mere title to property is litigated and sought to be enforced, as distinguished from a possessory suit; also

(Scots Law), a suit wherein the plaintiff claims something as due him by the defendant.

Petong' (pêttông'), n. (Metal.) See Packfons.

Petral'o-gy (pêtrâl'ō-jy), n. See Petralolor.

Petral-y (pêtrâ-jy), n. [L. petra stone. Cf. Sp. petraria, and E. Pederero.] An ancient war engine for hurling stones.

urling stones.

Pe-tre'an (pē-trē'an), a. [L. petraeus, Gr. werpaios, G. S. Fabe

Petre'an pêtrê'an), a. [L. petraeus, Gr. weroaios, fr. weroaios, fr. weroaios, of or pertaining to rock.

G. S. Faber.

Petre (pêtrêr), n. See Saltrettra.

Petrel (pêtrêl; 277), n. [F. pétrel; a dim. of the name Peter, L. Petrus, Gr. weroor a stone (John i. 42);

— probably so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea. See Petrairy.] (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of long-winged sea birds belonging to the family Procellaride.

The small petrels, or Mother Carey's chickens, belong to Oceanites, Oceanodroma, Procellaria, and several alled genera.

lied genera.

lied genera.

Diving petrel, any bird of the genus Pelecanoides. They chiefly inhabit the southern hemisphere. Fainar petrel.

Giant petrel. See FULMAR. — androma leucorhou. Plintado petrel, the Cape pigeon. See under CAPE. — Stormy petrel, any one of several small petrels, especially Procellaria pelagica, or Mother Carey's chicken, common on both sides of the Atlantic.

Pe-tres'oence (pê-trés'sens), n. The process of changing into stone; petrifaction.
Pe-tres'oent (-sent), a. [L. petra rock, stone, Gr. wirpa.] Petrifying; converting into stone; as, petrescent

Petri-fac'tion (pšt'rY-fak'shūn), n. [See Petri-free]

1. The process of petrifying, or changing into stone; conversion of any organic matter (animal or vegetable) into stone, or a substance of stony hardness.

2. The state or condition of being petrified.

3. That which is petrified; popularly, a body incrusted with stony matter; an incrustation.

4. Fig.: Hardness; callousness; obduracy. "Petri-faction of the soul."

Petri-fac'tive (-tiv), a. 1. Having the quality of converting organic matter into stone; petrifying.

2. Pertaining to, or characterized by, petrifaction.

The ... petryfactive mutations of hard bodies. Sir T. Browne.
Pe-triff(Yk), a. [Cif. F. pétriface.] Petri-

Pe-trif'10 (pë-trif'1k), a. [Cf. F. pétrifique.] Petrifying; petrifactive.

Death with his mace petrific, cold and dry.

Milton.

Pet'ri-ti-cate (p&t'ri-fi-kāt or p&-trif'i-kāt), v. t. To petrify. [Obs.]

Our hearts petrificated were. J. Hall (1646).

Our hearts petrificated were. J. Hall (1990).

Pot'ri-fi-oatton (-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. pétrification.

See Petrify.] 1. See Petrifaction.

2. Fig. : Obduracy; callousness.

Pot'ri-fy (p&t'ri-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Petriffied.]

(-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Petriffying (-fi'ling.) [L. petrif-cck, Gr. mérpa (akin to mérpea a stone) + fy. cf. F. pétrifier. Cf. Parrot, Petrifier. Pier.] 1. To convert, a suv spiral or vegetable matter into atme or stone or stone. as any animal or vegetable matter, into stone or stony substance.

A river that petrifies any sort of wood or leaves. Kirwan 2. To make callous or obdurate; to stupefy; to paralyze; to transform, as by petrifaction; as, to petrify the heart. Young. "Petrifying accuracy." Sir W. Scott.

And petr(y a gentus to a dunce.

The poor, petr(fied journeyman, quite unconscious of e was doing.

De Qu A hideous fatalism, which ought, logically, to petrify your volition.

Pet'ri-fy, v. i. 1. To become stone, or of a stony ardness, as organic matter by calcareous deposits.

2. Fig.: To become stony, callous, or obdurate.

Like Niobe we marble grow, And petrify with grief.

Pe'trine (pē'trīn), a. Of or pertaining to St. Peter;

s, the Petrine Epistles. A combining form from Gr. $\pi \epsilon \tau \rho a$ Petro-(petro-). A combining form from Gr. $\pi \epsilon \tau \rho a$ rock, $\pi \epsilon \tau \rho o a$ stone; as, petrology, petroglyphic. Petrog'a-le (petrog' k-le), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\pi \epsilon \tau \rho a$ a cock $+ \gamma a \lambda \beta$ a weasel.] (Zoib). Any Australian kangano of the genus Petrogale, as the rock wallahy (P. petrogale).

Pet/ro-glyph/ic (pet/rd-glYf/1k), a. Of or pertaining

to petrog[yphy.

Petrog'ly-phy (pē-tròg'l'-fÿ), n. [Petro- + Gr.
γλυφεν to carve.] The art or operation of carving figures or inscriptions on rock or stone.

Pet'ro-graph'lo-giv'rō-gy'l'(h), a. Pertaining to
Pet'ro-graph'lo-al (-1-kal), petrography.
Petrog'ra-phy (pē-tròg'rā-fÿ), n. [Petro-+-graphy.]

1. The scientific description of rocks; that department
of science which investigates the constitution of rocks.

of science which investigates the constitution of rocks;

petrology.

Pet'ro-hy'old (pĕt'rō-hi'oid), a. [Petro- + hyotd.]

(Anat.) Pertaining to the petrous, or periotic, portion
of the skull and the hyoid arch; as, the petrohyoid muscles of the frog.

Pe-trol' (pē-trōl'; 277), n. Petroleum. [R.]

Pet'ro-la'tum (pĕ'rō-lā'tum), n. (Chem. & Pharm.)
A semisolid unctuous substance, neutral, and without
taste or odor, derived from petroleum by distilling off
the lighter portions and purifying the residue. It is a
yellowish, fatlike mass, transparent in thin layers, and
somewhat fluorescent. It is used as a bland protective
dressing, and as a substitute for fatty materials in ointments. mente U. S. Pharm

Petrolatum is the officinal name for the purified product. Cosmoline and vaseline are commercial names

for substances essentially the same, but differing slightly in appearance and consistency or fusibility.

Pe-tre'le-um (pē-trē'lē-lim), n. [NL., fr. L. petra a rock + oleum oil: cf. F. pētruē. Cf. Perrsify, and Oil. J. Rock oil, mineral oil, or natural oil, a dark brown or greenish inflammable liquid, which, at certain points, exists in the upper strata of the earth, from whence it is pumped, or forced by pressure of the gas attending it. It consists of a complex mixture of various hydrocarbons, largely of the methane series, but may vary much in appearance, composition, and properties. It is refined by distillation, and the products include kerosene, benzine, gasoline, paraffin, etc.

much in appearance, composition, and properties. It is refined by distillation, and the products include kerosene, benzine, gasoline, paraffin, etc.

Petroleum spirit, a volatile liquid obtained in the distillation of crude petroleum at a temperature of 170° Fahr., or below. The term is rather boosely applied to a considerable range of producta, including benzine and ligroin. The terms petroleum cher, and maphtho, are sometimes applied to the still more volatile products, including rhigolene, gasoline, cymogene, etc.

|| Pétroleum' (pā'trā'lār'), n. m. | [F.] One who || Pé'troleus' (pā'trā'lār'), n. m. | [F.] One who || Pé'troleus' (pā'trā'lār'), n. m. | [F.] One who || Pé'troleus' (pā'trā'lār'), n. (Chem.) A paraffin obtained from petroleum from Rangoon in India, and practically identical with ordinary paraffin.

Pet'ro-log'io-al (-1½/R), | a. Or or pertaining to petrolog'io-al (-1½/R), trology.

Petrolog'io-al (-1½/R), n. One who is versed in petrology.

in petrology.

Petrol'ogy (-jy), n. [Petro-+ -logy.] 1. The department of science which is concerned with the mineralogical and chemical composition of rocks, and with their

ogical and chemical composition of rocks, and with their classification; lithology.

2. A treatise on petrology.

Petro-mariold (petro-infartoid), a. [Petro-+ mastoid.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the petrous and mastoid parts of the temporal bone; periotic.

Petro-my/sont (mizont), n. [Petro-+ Gr. μύζειν to auck in.] (Zoid.) A lamprey.

Petro-nel (pētrā-nēl), n. [OF. petrinal, fr. peitrine, petrine, the breast K. poitrine; — so called because it was placed against the breast in order to fire. See Potrakl.] A sort of hand cannon, or portable firearm, used

was placed against the orean in orea.

TREL.] A sort of hand cannon, or portable firearm, used in France in the 15th century.

Pe-tro'sal (pê-trô'sal), a. [See Perrous.] (Anat.) (a) Hard; stony; petrous; as, the petrousl bone; petrosal part of the temporal bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the petrous, or petrosal, bone, or the corresponding part of the temporal bone.

Petrosal bone (Anat.), a bone corresponding to the petrous portion of the temporal bone of man; or one forming more or less of the periotic capsule.

Pe-tro'sal, n. (Anat.) (a) A petrosal bone. (b) The auditory capsule.

Pet'ro-ni'lex (pĕt'rō-ni'lĕks), n. [Petro- + sitex.]

Pet'ro-si-li'cious (-sY-lYsh'tis), a. Containing, or con-

Pet'ro-si-li'dous (-si-lish'us), a. Containing, or consisting of, petrosilex.

Pet'ro-sté'a-rine (-sté'à-rin), n. [Petro-+ stearine.]
A solid unctuous material, of which candles are made.

Pe'trome (pê'trüs), a. [L. petrosix, fr. petra a stone.]
1. Like stone; hard; stony; rocky; as, the petrous part of the temporal bone.
2. (Anat.) Sume as Petrosal.
Pet'ti-chaps (-ti-chōps), n. (Zoöl.) See Petriychaps.
Pet'ti-chaps (-ti-chōps), n. [Petty + cont.] A loose under-garment worn by women, and covering the body below the waist.

Pettical savarnment, government by women, whether

Petticoat government, government by women, whether in politics or domestic affairs. [Colloq.]—Petticoat pipe (Locomotives), a short, flaring plpe surrounding the blast nozzle in the smoke box, to equalize the draft.

nozzle in the amoke box, to equalize the draft.

Pet'tl-fog (-log), v. i. [imp. & p. Pettifogobo
(-logd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pettifogobo (-log'ging).] [Petty+fog to pettifog.] To do a petty business as a lawyer; also, to do law business in a petty out ricky way.

"He takes no money, but pettifogs gratis." S. Butler.

Pet'tl-log, v. t. To advocate like a pettifogger; to
argue trickily; as, to pettifog a claim. [Colloq.]

Pet'tl-log'ger (-log'ger), n. A lawyer who deals in
petty cases; an attorney whose methods are mean and
tricky; an inferior lawyer.

A pettifogger was lord chancellor. Macaulay.

A pett/log/ger-y (-y), n.; pl. - IRS (-1z).

Macaulay.

Pet'tl-log/ger-y (-y), n.; pl. - IRS (-1z).

Quirks of law, and pett/loggeries.

Barrow.

Barrow.

Quirks of law, and pettylogogeries. Barrow.
Pet'ti-fog'ging (-ging), a. Patry; quibbling; mean.
Pet'ti-fog'nlize (-fog'd-liz), v. i. To act as a petti-fogger; to use contemptible tricks. De Quincey.
Pet'ti-hoss, n. The quality or state of being petty or paltry; littleness; meanness.
Pet'tish (-t'sh), a. [From Per.] Fretful; peevish; moody; capricious; inclined to ill temper. "A petitish kind of humor." Sterne. — Pet'tish-ly, adv. — Pet'tish-ness, n.

tish-ness, n. Pet'ti-toes (-tī-tōz), n. pl. [Petty + toes.] The toes or feet of a plg, — often uses as food; sometimes, in contempt, the human feet.

Shak. empt, the human feet.

|| Pet'to (pĕt'tō), n. [It., fr. L. pectus.] The breast.
In pette, in the breast; hence, in secrecy; in reserve.

Petry (-ty), a. [Compar. Petrier (-t. er); in reserve.

Petry (-ty), a. [Compar. Petrier (-t. er); superl.

Petrier.] [OE. petit, F. petit; probably of Celtic origin, and akin to E. piece. Cf. Petri.] Little; trifling; inconsiderable; also, inferior; subordinate; as, a petry fault; a petry prince.

Denham.

I.ike a petty god
I walked about, admired of all. Petty averages. See under Average. — Petty cash, money expended or received in small items or amounts. — Petty officer, a subofficer in the navy, as a gunner, etc., corresponding to a noncommissioned officer in the army. For petty constable, petty jury, petty larceny, petty treason, see Pettr.

Syn. — Little; diminutive; inconsiderable; inferior; triding; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

triffing; trivial; unimportant; frivolous.

Pet'ty-chaps (pĕt'ty-chöps), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of small European singing birds of the subfamily Sylvinne, as the willow warbler, the chiff-chaff, and the golden warbler (Sylviai hortensis).

Pet'ty-whin (-hwin), n. [Petty + whin.] (Bot.)
The needle furze. See under Needle.

Pet'u-lane op (pĕt'ū-lans; 135), ln. [L. petulantia: Pet'u-lane op (pĕt'ū-lans;), f. F. pétulance. See Petulant]. The quality or state of being petulant; temporary peevishness; pettishness; capricious ill humor.

"The petulancy of our words,"

Like pride in some, and like petulance in others. Clarendon.

"The petulincy of our words,"

Like pride in some, and like petulince in others. Clarendon.

The lowering eye, the petulince, the frown. Comper.

Syn.—Petulance, Perusinness.—Pecuishness implies the permanence of a sour, fretful temper; petulince implies temporary or capricious irritation.

Pet'u-lant (-lant), a. [L. petulans, antis, prop., making slight attacks upon, from a lost dim. of peters to fall upon, to attack: cf. F. pétulant. See Petition.] 1. Forward; pert; insolent; wanton. [Obs.] Eurton. 2. Capriciously fretful; characterized by ill-natured freakishness; irritable. "Petulant moods." Macaulay.

Syn. -- Irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful; querulous.

freakishness; irritable. "Petulant moods." Macaulay.
Syn..-Irritable; ill-humored; peevish; cross; fretful; querulous.

Petulod:ty (pō-thi/sī-ty), n. [See Petulcous.] Wantonness; friskiness. [Obs.]

Pe-tul'cous (-kūs), a. [L. petulcus. Cf. Petullant.]
Wanton; frisky; lustful. [Obs.]

Pe-tu'ni-a (pō-tū'nī-à), n. [NL., fr. Braz. petun tobacco.] (Bot.) A genus of solanaceous herbs with funnelform or salver-shaped corollas. Two species are common in cultivation, Petunia violacea, with reddish purple flowers, and P. nyctaginiflora, with white flowers. There are also many hybrid forms with variegated corollas.

Pe-tunse' (pō-tūns'), n. [From the Chinese.] Pow-Pe-tunse' dered feldspar, kaolin, or quartz, used Pe-tuntse' in the manufacture of porcelain.

Pet'worth marble (pōt/wūrth mārb'l). A kind of shell marble occurring in the Wealden clay at Petworth, in Sussex, England; — called also Sussex marble.

Petz'ite (-sit), n. [From Petz, who analyzed it.]

Min.) A telluride of silver and gold, related to hossite.

Peu-oed'a-min (pū-sēd'à-mīn), n. (Chem.) A tasteless white crystalline substance, extracted from the roots of the sulphurwort (Peucedanum). masterwort (Imperatoria), and other related plants; — called also imperatorin.

Peu'cil (pū/sīl), n. [Gr. meion pine tree.] (Chem.)

A liquid resembling camphene, obtained by treating turpentine hydrochloride with time. [Written also peucyl.]

Pew (pū), n. [OF pui, poi, hill, high place, from L. podium an elevated place, a height, a jutty, balcony, a parapet or balcony in the circus, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Gr. mötoor, dim. of mois, moösé, foot; — hence the Latin sense of a raised place (orig, as a rest or support for the foot). See Foor, and cf. Poutus, l'Or.] 1. One of the compartments in a church which are separated by low partitions, and havolong seats upon which several persons may sit; — sometimes called sip. Pews were originally made square, but are now usually long and narrow.

2. Any structure shaped like a church pew, as a stall, for

w opener, an usher in a church. [Eng.] Dickens.

Pew opener, an usher in a church. [Eng.] Dickens.
Pew, v. t. To furnish with pews. [R.] Ash.
Pe'wee (pō'wē), n. [So called from its note.]
1. (Zoid.) A common American tyrant flycather (Sayornis phwbe, or S. fuscus). Called also pewit, and phube.
2. The woodcock. [Local, U.S.]
Wood pewse (Zoid.), a bird (Contopus vireus) similar to the pewse (see Pkwes, 1), but of smaller size.
Pe'wset (nō'wkt.) n. (Zoid.) Pe'wet (pē'wět), n. (Zoöl.)

Pe'wet (pe wee),
Same as l'ewir.
Pewfellow (pū'tšl'lô),
n. 1. One who occupies
the same pew with another.
2. An intimate associate;
Scampanion.
Shak.

2. An intimate associate; a companion.

2. An intimate associate; a companion.

Shak.

Pe'wit (pë'wit), n.

[Prob. of imitative origin; cf. OD. piewit, D. kiewit, G. kibitz; (Zoōi.) (a) The lapwing. (b) The European Pewes (Sayornis phæbe). (x) pluck-headed, or laughing, gull (Xema ridibundus). See under LAUGHING. (c) The pewes. [Written also peerit, peewit, pewet.]

Pow'ter (pū'tēr), n. [OE. pewityr, OF. peutre, peautre, piautre: cf. D. peauter, piauter, It. peltro, Sp. & Pg. peltre, LL peutreum, pestrum. Cf. SPILITES. 1 A hard, tough, but easily fusible, alloy, originally consisting of tin with a little lead, but afterwards modified by the addition of copper, antimony, or bismuth.

2. Utensils or vessels made of pewter, as dishes, porringers, drinking vessels, tankards, pots.

Pewter was formerly much used for domestic uten sils. Inferior sorts contain a large proportion of lead.

Pew'ter-er (-\$\vec{v}_1\$), n. One whose occupation it is to make utensils of pewter; a pewtersmith. Shak.
Pew'ter-y (-\$\vec{v}_1\$), a. Belonging to, or resembling, pewter; as, a peutery taste.
Pex'i-ty (p\vec{v}_1\$'), n. [L. pexilas, fr. pexus woolly, nappy, p. p. of pectere to comb.] Nap of cloth. [Obs.]

Pey'er's glands' (pi'erz gländz'). [So called from J. K. Peyer, who described them in 1677.] (Anal.) Patches of lymphoid nodules in the walls of the small intestines; agminated glands;—called also Peyer's patches. In typhoid fever they become the seat of ulcers which are regarded as the characteristic organic lesion of that disease. Pey'trel (pā'trēl), n. [OF. petiral. See POTTELL. [Obs.] Chaucerness. (Spelt also petirel.] See POTTELL. [Obs.] Chaucerness. (Spelt also petirel.) See potter. | Pe-zi'za (pō-zi'za), n. [NL., corrupt. from L. pezica a sessile mushroom, fr. Gr. mé'sc, fr. mé'sc, mo's, a foot.] (Bot.) A genus of fungi embracing a great number of species, some of which are remarkable for their regular cuplike form and deep colors.

Pezi-zoid (pĕz'i-zoid), a. [Peziza + -oid.] (Bot.) Resembling a fungus of the genus Peziza; having a cuplike form.

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Resembling a funger state of the gastric cavity of certain jellyfishes.

Preventage (nig-δ). [G. See Penny.] A small copper coin of Germany. It is the hundredth part of a mark, or about a quarter of a cent in United States currency.

|| Pha-cellus (fa-δ)lüs), n.; pl. Phacellu (-ii). [Ni., ft. Gr. φάκλος a bundle of fagots.] (200l.) One of the filaments on the inner surface of the gastric cavity of certain jellyfishes.

Phac'o-chere (fik't-kēr), n. [Gr. φακός a lentil seed, a wart + yoioo a pig.] (Zoöl.) The wart hog.

Phac'o-chere (fik't-kēr), n. [Gr. φακός a lentil seed, a wart + yoioo a pig.] (Zoöl.) The wart hog.

Phac'o-chere (fik't-kēr), n. [Gr. φακός a lentil +-oid.]

Resembling a lentil; lenticular.

Phac'o-cite (fik't-lit), n. [Gr. φακός lentil +-lite.]

(Min.) A colorless variety of chabazite; the original was from Leipa, in Bohemia.

|| Pha'cops (fā'k'ōps), n. [Nl., fr. Gr. φακός alentil + ψψ, ωπός, the eye.] (Pale-om.) A genus of trilobites found in the Silurian and Devonian formations. Phacops bu/o is one of the most common species.

Phas-a'cian (fā-ā'shen), a. Of or pertaining to the Phæsacians, a fabulous sendring people fond of the feast, the lyre, and the dance, mentioned by Homer.

Phas'nogam (fi'n-gām), n. [Bot.)

Any plaut of the class Phanogamia.

|| Phæ'no-gam (fi'n-gā'm), n. pl. [Nl., fr. φαίνευ to show + γάμος marriage.] (Bot.) The class of flowering plants including all which have true flowers with distinct floral organs; phanerogamia.

Any plant of the class Phenogamia.

|| Phenogamia | (Grid-gami-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. daiveur to show + yauos marriage.] (Bot.) The class of towering plants including all which have true flowers with distinct floral organs; phanerogamia.

| Phenogamio (-gami-a), a. Same as Phenog-Phenogamio (-gami-a), a. Same as Phenog-Phenogamio (-gami-a), a. Moors.
| Phenogamio (-gami-a), a. (Bot.) Having true flowers with distinct floral organs; flowering.
| Phenom'e-non, n. [L.] See Phenomenon, | Phenomenon, a. [L.] See Phenomenon, | Phenogore (fa'8-spōr), n. [Gr. dais dusky + E. spore.] (Bot.) A brownish zoöspore, characteristic of an order (Pheosporeæ) of dark green or olive-colored algo. — Phes'o-spor'16 (-spōr'fl), a.
| Phen's-thon (fa'5-thôn), n. [L., Phaëthon (in sense 1), fr. Gr. daébu, fr. daébu, fr. daébu, to shine. See Phanton.] 1. (Class. Myth.) The son of Helios (Phebus), that is, the son of light, or of the sun. He is fabled to have obtained permission to drive the chariot of the sun, in doing which his want of skill would have set the world on fire, had he not been struck with a thunderbolt by Jupiter, and hurled headlong into the river Po.

2. (Zoöl.) A genus of oceanic birds including the tropic birds.

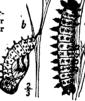
birds.

Phaéton (45n), n. [F. phaéton a kind of carriage, fr. Phaéthon Phaethon, the son of Phæbus. See Phaéthon, the son of Phæbus. See Phaéthon, or having no side pieces, in front of the seat. It is drawn by one or two horses.

2. See Phaéthon.

3. (Zoül.) A handsome American butterfly (Euphydryas, or Melitæa, Phaéton). The upper side of the wings is black,





Phaëton (3). a Larva; b Pupa; r Butterfly with Wings reversed on right side.

Phaston (3). a Larva: b Pupa; r Butterfy with Wings reversed on right side.

with orange-red spots and marginal crescents, and several rows of cream-colored spots;—called also Baltimore.

Phag'e-de'na (8if'd-de'nal), n. [L. phagedaena, Gr. chayéōawa, fr. chayeiv to cat.] (Med.) (a) A canine appetite; bullmin. [Obs.] (b) Spreading, obstinate ulceration.

Phag'e-den'io (-den'ik), a. [L. phagedaenicus, Gr. Phag'e-den'io-al (I-kal), for pertaining to, phagedena; used in the treatment of phagedena; as, a phagedenic ulcer or medicine.—n. A phagedenen medicine.

Phag'e-de'nous (-de'n'is), a. (Med.) Phagedenic.

Phag'e-de'nous (-de'n'is), a. [Gr. chayeiv to cant + kvivos a hollow vessel.] (Physiol.) A leucocyte which plays a part in retrogressive processes by taking up (eating), in the form of fine granules, the parts to be removed.

|| Pha-l'no-pepla (fa-'nt-pepla), n. [NL., from Gracuvés shining + mémos robe.] (Zööl.) A small crested passerine bird (Phainopepla nitens), native of Mexico and the Southwestern United States. The adult male is of a uniform glossy blue-black; the female is brownish Called also black fiveatcher.

Phae'o-scope (fix'o-skop), n. [Gr. chaxóc a lentil, or a lenticular body + -scope.] (Physiol.) An instrument for studying the mechanism of accommodation.

|| Pha-ley'na (fa-le'na), n. [NL., fr. Gr. chakawa, chakawa, a kind of moth.] (Zööl.) A Linnæan genus which included the moths in general.

Pha-la'nid (fa-le'n'id), n. [Gr. φάλαινα, φάλλαινα, skind of moth.] (Zoöl.) Any moth of the family Phalænidæ, of which the cankerworms are examples; a geometry of the control of the cankerworms are examples.

ctrid.

Pha-lan'ge-al (-lan';&-al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertain-pha-lan'gal (tā-lan';&al), bee Pha-lan'gal (tā-lan';&al).

See Pha-lan'ger (tā-lan';&al), n. [Ct. F. phalanger. See Pha-lan'ger (tā-lan';&al).

No. [Ct. F. phalanger. See Pha-lan'gista, Cuscus, Petaurus, and other genera of the family Phalangistide. They are arboreal, and the species of Petaurus are furnished with lateral parachutes. See Flyanders are seen see Flyanders. Petaurus are furnisneu vivalateral parachutes. See Flying phalanger, under Flying.

|| Pha-lan'ges (-jōz), n., Squirrel Phalanger (Belideus sciureus).

il Pha-lan'ges (-jēz), n., Squirrel Phalanger (Beltpl. of Phalany;
Pha-lan'gi-al (-jī-al), β. (Anat.) Phalangeal,
Pha-lan'gi-al (-jū-al), β. (Anat.) Phalangeal,
Pha-lan'gi-al (-jū), η.; pl. Phalangum a kind of
venomous spider, Gr. φαλάγγιον, ir. φάλαγὰ a spider. Cf.
Phalanx] (Zοόι.) Of or pertaining to the Phalangoidea.
Pha-lan'gist (-jist), n. (Ζοόι.) Any arboreal marsupial of the genus Phalangista. The vulpine phalangist (P. vulpina) is the largest species, the full grown
male being about two and a half feet long. It has a
large bushy viler (fūl'ān-jīs'tēr), ∤n. (Ζοόι.) Same as

male being about two and a man localinge bushy tail.

Phal/an-gis/ter (făl/ăn-jīs/tēr), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Phal/an-gis/tine (-tǐn or -tin), [Gr. фаλαγγίτης: cf. F. phal/an-gis/dier belonging to a phalanx. [Obs.]

| Phal/an-gis/ten (-tǐn or -tin), Phal/an-gis/tine (-tǐn), n. pl. [NL., from Phalangium the daddy longlegs or harvestman (Phalangium) and many similar kinds. They many similar kinds. They vestman (Phalangum) and many similar kinds. They lave long, slender, many-jointed legs; usually a rounded, segmented abdonen; and chelate jaws. They breathe by trachem, Called also Pha-

chelate jaws. They breathe by trachear. Called also Phalangides, Phalangidea, Phalangida, and Optitionea.

Phal'an'stor' (fA'lān'stār'), n. [F.] A phalanstery.

Phal'an-sto'ri-an (fA'lān-stō'ri-an, a. & n.] Of or pertaining to phalansterianism.

Phal'an-sto'ri-an, n. One who favors the system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier.

Pha-lan'ster-ism (få-län'stër-Tz'm), n.
Phal'an-ste'ri-an-ism (fäl'än-stë'rï-an-Yz'm), }

Phal'an-sto'ri-an-ism (iki'an-sto'ri-an-iz'm), i system of phalansteries proposed by Fourier; Fourierism. Phal'an-ster-y (ik'an-sto'r-y), n.; pl. -1se ('Iz). [F. phalanstere, fr. Gr. φάλαγέ a phalanx + στερεός firm, solid.] 1. An association or community organized on the plan of Fourier. See Fourierite community. Phal'anv. (ik'iānks or fāl'anks; 277), n.; pl. E. Phalanses (-Ez), L. Phalanses (iā-lān'jēz). [L., from Gr. Δαλαγέ] 1. (Gr. Δαλία, λ body of heavy-armed infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep. There were several different arrangements, the phalanx varying in depth from four to twenty-five or more ranks of men. "In cubic phalanx firm advanced." Millon.

The Grecian phalanx, moveless as a tower. Pope.

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array,

2. Any body of troops or men formed in close array, or any combination of people distinguished for firmness and solidity of union.

At present they formed a united phalanx. Macaulan. The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed, All huddling into phalans, stood and gazed. Comper.

An human monoments, as on hin gazed. Comper.

3. A Fourierite community; a phalanstery.
4. (Anat.) One of the digital bones of the hand or foot, beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus; an internode.
5. [pl. Phalanges.] (Bot.) A group or bundle of stamens, as in polyadelphous flowers.
Phal'a-rope (Ru'a-rop), n. [Gr. φαλαρός having a patch of white

+ πούς, ποδός, a foot: cf. F. a foot: cf. F.
phalarope.]
(Zoöl.) Any
species of Phalaropus and allied gencra of small wading birds (Gralle),
having lobate toes.
They are often seen
far from land,
swimming in large swimming in large flocks. Called also



Red Phalarope
(Phal/lio (-lYk),
a. [Gr. φαλλικός.]
Of or pertaining to
the phallus, or to
phallism.

Phal/li-cism (-lY-siz'm), n. See Phalalsm.

Phal/lism (-lY-siz'm), n. The worship of the generative principle in nature, symbolized by the phallus.

Phal/lus (fK)/lish, n. ; pl. Phalal (-l]. [L., a phallus (in sense 1), Gr. φαλλός.] 1. The emblem of the

generative power in nature, carried in procession in the Bacchic orgies, or worshiped in various ways.

2. (Anat.) The penis or cilitoris, or the embryonic or primitive organ from which either may be derived.

3. (Bot.) A genus of fungi which have a fetid and disgusting odor; the stinkhorn.

Phane (fan), n. See Fans. [Obs.] Joye.
Phan'er-ite (fan'er-it), a. [Gr. φανερό; visible, from φαίνευ to bring to light.] Evident; visible.

Phanerite series (Geol.), the uppermost part of the arth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes 1 obvious operation.

carth's crust, consisting of deposits produced by causes in obvious operation.

|| Phan's-ro-car'ys (fan's-rō-kkr'p5), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. φανερός evident + καρπός fruit (but taken to mean, ovary).] (Zoöl.) Same as ΛοκλενΒολ.

Phan's-ro-oo-dom'ot (-δ-rō-kō-dōn'rk), a. [Gr. φανερός evident + καδων a bell.] (Zoöl.) Having an umbrellashaped or bell-shaped body, with a wide, open cavity beneath; — said of certain jellyfishes.

Phan's-ro-orys'tal-line (-kr's'tal-lin or-l'n), a. [Gr. φανερός visible + Ε. crystalline.] (Geol.) Distinctly crystalline; — used of rocks. Opposed to cryptocrystalline.

|| Phan's-ro-dac'ty-la (-δ-rō-dūk'ty-la), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φανερός evident + δάκτυλος finger.] (Zoöl.) Same as SAURURAE.

as SAURUKA.

|| Phan'o-ro-ga'mi-a (făn'ō-rō-gā'mī-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr., φανερός visible (fr. φαίνειν to bring to light) + γάμος marriage.] (Bot.) That one of the two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom which contains the phanerogamic, or flowering, plants.

Phan'or-o-ga'mi-an (-ōr-ō-gā'mī-an), a. (Bot.) Phan-

Pan'er-og'a-mous (-ō-gām'îk), } a. (Bot.) Having Phan'er-og'a-mous (-ōg'ā-mus), } visible flowers containing distinct stamens and pistils;—said of plants. Phan'er-o-glos'sal (-ō-glōs'sal), a. [Gr. φανερός evident + γλῶσσα tongue.] (Ζοῦλ) Having a conspicuous tongue;—said of certain reptiles and insects. Phan'ta-scope (fān'tā-skōp), n. [Gr. φάντασμα Image + -scope.] An optical instrument or toy, resembling the phenakistoscope, and illustrating the same principle;—called also phuntasmascope.
Phan'tasm (tān'tāz'm), n. [L. phantasma. See

principle;—called also phantasmascope.

Plan'tasm (tim'tax'm), n. [L. phantasma. See
Fiantom, and cf. Fiantasm.] [Spelt also fautasm.]

1. An image formed by the mind, and supposed to be
real or material; a shadowy or airy appearance; sometimes, an optical illusion; a phantom; a dream.

They be but phantasms or apparitions. Sir W. Raleigh.

2. .neutal image or representation of a real object;
a foncy, a notion.

a fancy: a notion.

a fancy; a notion.

Cudworth.

Figures or little features, of which the description had produced in you no phantasm or expectation.

Phan-tas'ma (-tāx'na), n. [L.] A phantasm.

Phan-tas'ma-go'rla (-gō'rl-a), n. [NL., from Gr.

фатадма a phantasm + 4yopá an assembly, fr. dycípet og gather: cf. F. phantasmyoric.] 1. An optical effect produced by a magic lantern. The figures are painted in transparent colors, and all the rest of the glass is opaque black. The screen is between the spectators and the instrument, and the figures are often made to appear as if in motion, or to merge into one another.

and the instrument, and the figures are often made to appear as if in motion, or to merge into one another.

2. The apparatus by which such an effect is produced.

3. Fig.: A medley of figures; illusive images. "This mental phantasmagoria."

Phan-tas/ma-go/ri-al (-al), a. Of, relating to, or resembling, phantasmagoria; phantasmagoria.

Phan-tas/ma-go-ry (-gō-ry), n. See Phantasmagoria.

Phan-tas/ma-go-ry (-gō-ry), n. See Phantasmagoria.

Phan-tas/mai(-mal), a. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, a phantasm; spectral; illusive.

Phan-tas/ma-sope (-mā-skō), n. See Phantascope.

Phantas-ma-vio-al (fān/tāz-māt/T-kal), a. [L. phantasmatasma-tas-mat/go-ra-fy] (fān-tāz/mā-tōg/rā-fy), n.

Than tas—marto-an (in tax—marto-an), a. [L. phan-tasmaticus.] Phantasmal.

Phan-tas'ma-tog'ra-phy (fin-ta/ma-tog'ra-fly), n.
[Gr. φάντασμα, φαντάσματος, phantasm + -graphy.]

A description of celestial phenomena, as rainbows, etc.

Phan-tas'tic-al (-tas'tt-kal), a. See Fantastic.

Phan-tas'tic-al (-tas'tt-kal), a. See Fantastic.

Phan'tas't(-ta-s'y), n. See Fantast, and Fance.

Phan'tas ((ta-tay), n. See Fantast, and Fance.

Phan'ton (fin-tim), n. [OE. fantome, funtosme, funtesme, OF. funtosme, F. fantome, fr. L. phantasma, Gr. φαντασμα, fr. φαίνειν to show. See Fancy, and cf. Phaeron, Phantasm, Phase.] That which has only an apparent existence; an apparition; a spector; a phantasm; a sprite; an airy spirit; an ideal image.

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise. Pope.

Strange phantoms rising as the mists arise. She was a phantom of delight.

Phantom ship. See Flying Dutchman, under FLYING.—
Phantom tumor (Med.), a swelling, especially of the abdomen, due to muscular spasm, accumulation of flatus, etc., simulating an actual tumor in appearance, but disappearing upon the administration of an ansesthetic.

Phar'tom-at'le, α. Phantasmal. [K.] Coleridge.
Phar'aoh (fa'rō or fā'rā-ō), n. [Heb. parōh; of
Egyptian origin: cf. L. pharao, Gr. φαραώ. Cf. Fano.]

1. A title by which the sovereigns of ancient Egypt
were designated.

2. See Faro.

2. See Fac.

Pharach's chicken (Zoöl.),
the gier-eagle, or Egyptian
vulture; — so called because
often sculptured on Egyptian monuments. It is nearly
white in color. — Pharach's
rat (Zoöl.), the common ichnoumon.

Pha'ra-on (fa'rt-on), n.



Phare (får), n. [See Pharos.] 1. A beacon tower; a lighthouse. [Obs.]
2. Hence, a harbor. Howell. Phari-saile (får'f-sā'fk), a. [L. Pharisaicus, Gr. Phar'i-sa'lo-al (-l-kdl), deaparaixós: cf. F. pharisaicus. See Pharises.]
1. Of or pertaining to the Pharisees; resembling the Pharisees. "The Pharisaicus sect among the Jewa."
2. Hence: Addicted to external forms and ceremonies; making a show of religion without the spite of its control.

A. Hence: Addicted to external forms and ceremonies making a show of religion without the spirit of it; cor emonial; formal; hypocritical; self-righteons. "Excess of outward and pharisaical holiness." Bacon. "Pharisaical ostentation." Macaulay.

of outward and pharisaical holiness." Bacon. "Pharisaical ostentation." Macauluy.

Phari-sa'oal-y, adv. —Phari-sa'oal-ness, n.
Phari-sa-isam (far'l-sâ-lx'm), n. [Cf. F. pharisaisme.] I. The notions, doctrines, and conduct of the Pharisees, as a sect.

2. Rigid observance of external forms of religion; a censorious, self-rightoous spirit in matters of morals or maners. "A piece of pharisaism." Hammond.

Phari-so'an (-sē'an), a. [L. Pharisaeus, Gr. Фарагаізы.] Following the practice of the Pharisees; Pharisaic. [Ohs.] "Pharisean disciples." Milton.

Phari-soe (far'l-sē), n. [L. Pharisaeus, Gr. Фарагау, from theb. pārash to separate.] One of a sect or party among the Jews, noted for a strict and formal observance of rites and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elera, and whose pretensions to superior sanctity led them

of ritos and ceremonies and of the traditions of the elders, and whose pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate themselves from the other Jews.

Phar'l-see-lim (-lim'n, n. See Pharisas.

Phar'ma-oeu'tio (fiir'ma-su'tik), n. [L. pharma-Phar'ma-oeu'tio-al (-tl-kal), centicus, gr. Apapaaceivis, fr. Apapaaceivis, fr. Pharma-oeu'tio-al (-tl-kal), centicus, gr. art of pharmacy.] Of or pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy; as the coording to the rules or formulas of pharmacy; as, pharmacy is a pharmacy in the pharmacy is a pharmacy. maceutical preparations. - Phar/ma-ceu/tio-al-ly, adv.

Pharmaceutical chemistry, that department of chemistry hich ascertains or regulates the composition of medici-

Phar'ma-ceu'tics (-tYks), n. The science of prepar-

ng medicines. **Phar/ma-cou/tist** (-tYst), n. One skilled in pharmacy:

a druggist. See the Note under Apothecary.

Phar'ma-cist (iir'mė-sist), n. One skilled in pharmacy; a pharmaceutist; a druggist.

Phar'ma-0-dy-nam'ios (-kė-di-nam'iks), n. [Gr. φάρμακον medicine + Ε. dynamics.] That branch of pharmacology which considers the mode of action, and the effects, of medicines.

Dunglison.

r mature u-uy-mam'res (-κα-ut-nam'res), n. [Gr. φάρμακον medicine + E. dynamics.] That branch of pharmacology which considers the mode of action, and the effects, of medicines.

Phar'ma-cog-no'sis (-kög-nō'sis), n. [Gr. φάρμακον a drug + γνῶσις a knowing.] That branch of pharmacology which treats of unpropared medicines or simples;—called also phurmacography, and pharmacognosis.

Phar'ma-cog'no-sy (-kög'nō-sy), n. [Idr. φάρμακον a drug + γπαρην.] See Pharmacognosis.

Phar'ma-cog'no-sy (-kög'nō-sy), n. [Idr. φάρμακον drug, poisonous drug + -lite: of. F. pharmacolite.] (Min.) A hydrous arsenate of line, usually occurring in silky fibers of a white or grayish color.

Phar'ma-cologist (fis'mā-köl'ō-jist), n. [Cf. F. pharmacologiste.] One skilled in pharmacology.

Phar'ma-cologist (fis'mā-köl'ō-jist), n. [Cf. F. pharmacologiste.] One skilled in pharmacology.

Phar'ma-cology (-jy), n. [Gr. φάρμακον drug + logy: cf. F. pharmacologis.] I. Knowledge of drugs or medicines; the art of preparing medicines.

2. A treatise on the art of preparing medicines.

Phar'ma-cologist (-kön'h-t-thy), n. [Gr. φάρμακον a drug + μανθάνεν to learn.] See PharMacoconsis.

Phar'ma-con (-kön), n. [Nl., fr. Gr. φάρμακον medicine or drug; also, a poison.

Phar'ma-cop'als (-kö-pöya), n. [Nl., from φαρμακον for drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine: φαρμακον medicine + ποιών to make.] 1. A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine: especially, one that is issued by official authority and considered as an authoritative standard.

2. A chemical laboratory. [Obs.]

Phar'ma-cop'o-list (-köp'b-list), n. [L. pharmacopola, Gr. φαρμακον medicine + ποιών to make.] 1. A book or treatise describing the drugs, preparations, etc., used in medicine: especially, one that is issued by official authority and considered as an authoritative standard.

2. A chemical laboratory. [Obs.]

Phar'ma-coy official (-köp'b-list), n. [L. pharmace, pola, Gr. φαρμακον in edicine especially, one that is issued by official suthority and co

2. See ΓΑΒΟ.
Pha-rol/o-gy (ft-rol/o-jy), n. [Gr. φάρος a lighthouses logy.] The art or science which treats of lighthouses

Fig. 103 - 3, 1 The art or science which treats or ngnerous-and signal lights.

Pha'ros (18'ros), n. [L., fr. Gr. φάρος, fr. Φάρος an island in the Bay of Alexandria, where king Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous lighthouse.] A lighthouse or beacon for the guidance of seamen.

11 built a nharos, or lighthouse. Arbuthnot.

He... built a pharos, or ightnous. Acousmon-Pharyn/gal (th-rin/gal), a. Pharyngeal. II. Sucet. Pharyn-ge'al (thr'in-jê'al or fa-rin'jê-al), a. [See PHARTIX.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pharynx; in the region of the pharynx. Pharyn-ge'al, a. (Anat.) A pharyngeal bone or car-tilage; especially, one of the lower pharyngeals, which belong to the radimentary fifth branchial arch in many fishes, or one of the upper pharyngeals, or pharyngo-

branchials, which are the dorsal elements in the com-

presentials, which are the cosses elements in the cost plete branchial arches.

|| Pharyn_girls (fir'n-ji'ts), n. [NL. See Phaseynx, and -irts.] (Med.) Inflammation of the pharynx.

| Pharyn'go-branchi-sl (fir'rly'gō-bran'xl'-al), a.
| Pharyn'x + branchial.] (Anal.) Of or pertaining to the pharynx and the branchia; — applied especially to the dorsal elements in the branchial arches of fishes.

the dorsal elements in the branchial arches of fishes. See Pharnozal.—n. A pharyngobranchial, or upper pharyngal, bone or cartilage.

|| Pharyn'go.bran'chi-(-i), n. pl. [NL See Pharnx, and Branchia.] (Zoūl.) Same as Letrocabla.

|| Pharyn'go.bran'chi-(ixr'in-gòg'nà-thi), n. pl. [NL. See Pharynx, and Gnarnic.] (Zoūl.) A division of fishes in which the lower pharyngsal bones are united. It includes the scarold, labroid, and embioticoid fishes. Pharyn'go.lar'yn-ge'al (tâ-ringō-lār'in-jō'al or -lā-rin'jō-al), a. [Pharynx and the larynx.
|| Pharyn'go.lar'yn-ge'al (tâ-rin'gōp-nūs'tā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φαρυγέ the pharynx + ννείν to breathe.] (Zoūl.) A group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropmenta.—Pharyn'gop-neus'ta (tâ-rin'gōp-nus'ta), a.

(Zool.) A group of invertebrates including the Tunicata and Enteropmenta. — Pha-ryn'gop-neus'tal (-tal), a. Pha-ryn'go-neus'tal (-tal), a. Pha-ryn'go-tome (fa-rin'gō-tōm), n. (Surg.) An instrument for incising or scarifying the tonsils, etc. Phar'yn-got'o-my (far'in-gōt'ō-my), n. [Pharynz + Gr. r\(\phi\)are poor to out: cf. F. pharyngotomic.] (Surg.) An incision into the pharynx, to remove a tumor or anything that obstructs the passage. (b) Scarification or incision of the tonsils. Phar'ynx (far'inks; 277), n.; pl. Pharvnoxs (fa-rin'jōz). [NL. fr. Gr. \(\phi\)apyx, -vyyo: cf. F. pharynx. [Arrin'jōz). [NL. fr. Gr. \(\phi\)apyx, -vyyo: cf. F. pharynx. [Arrin'jōz). It has one or two external openings through the nose in the higher vertebrates, and lateral branchial openings in fishes and some amphibians.
Phas'co-lome (fsr'kĉ-lōm), n. [Gr. \(\phi\)aσκωλος pouch

| | Pha'sis (iā'sis), n.; pl. Phases (-söz). [NL.] Bee Phase. (Treech. Phase (fāz'mā), n. [L. phasma, Gr. φάσμα. Bee Phase (fāz'mā), n. [L. phasma, Gr. φάσμα. Bee Phase (fāz'mā), n. [Bee Phase.] N. apparition: a phantom; an appearance. [R.] Hammond. Sir T. Herbert. Phas'mid (fāz'mīd), n. [Bee Phase. Probably so called from its mimicking, or appearing like, inanimate objects.] (Zoöl.) Any orthopterous insect of the family Phasmidus, as a leaf insect or a stick insect.

Phas'sa-chate (fās'sā-kāt), n. [Gr. φάσσα the wood pigeon + ἀχάπη the agate.] (Min.) The lead-colored agate.; - so called in reference to its color.

Phat'a-gin (fāt'ā-ʃīn), n. [Cf. Gr. φατάγης; perhaps from native name.] (Zoöl.) The long-tailed pangolin (Maris tetradactyla); - called also ipi.

Pheas'ant (fāz'ant), n. [OE. fesant, fesaunt, OF. faisant, faisan, F. faisan, L. phasianus, Gr. φασανός (sc. öρνες) the Phasian bird, pheasant, fr. φάσιε a river in Colchis or Pontus.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of large gallinaceous birds of the genus Phasianus, and many other genera of the family Phasianidz, found chiefly in Asia.

Exp. The common, or English, pheasant (Phasianus) terone.

found chiefly in Asia.

The common, or English, pheasant (Phasianus Colchicus) is now found over most of temperate Europe, but was introduced from Asia. The ring-necked pheasant (P. torquatus) and the green pheasant (P. versicolor) have been introduced into Oregon. The golden pheasant and (Thaumalea pieta) is one of the most beautiful species. The silver pheasant (Euphocamus nychthemerus) of China, and several related species from Southern Asia, are very beautiful.

2. (Zoöl.) The ruffed grouse. [Southern U. S.]

ET Various other birds are locally called pheasants, as the lyre bird, the leipon, etc.

Fireback pheasant. See Fireback. — Gold, or Golden, pheasant (Zodl.), a Chinese pheasant (Thaumalea picta),



having rich, varied colors. The crest is amber-colored,

Pho'cine (fō's'n), a. [L. phoca a seal.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the seal tribe; phocal.

Pho'co-dont (fō'kċ-dōnt), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Pholations in

codonta. \parallel **Pho co-don'ti-a** $(t\bar{o}'k\bar{h}\text{-}\mathrm{d}\delta n'\mathrm{sh}'\bar{A}), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. <math>\phi \omega \kappa \eta$ a scal + $\delta \delta \omega c$, $\delta \delta \delta \omega r \sigma c$, a tooth.] $(Z \bar{\omega} \bar{u}l.)$ A group of extinct carnivorous whales. Their teeth had compressed and serrated crowns. It includes Squalodon

and allied genera.

Phoy'be (i\(\tilde{t}\))\(i\), n. (Zo\(\tilde{o}\)). The pewee, or pewit.

Phoy'bus (-b\)is), n. [L., fr. Gr. Φοίβος, fr. φοίβος pure, bright.] 1. (Class. Myth.) Apollo; the sun god.

2. The ann. "Phachus 'gins arise." Shak.

Phos-ni'cian (fê-nish'an), a. Of or pertaining to Phosnicia.—n. A native or inhabitant of Phosnicia.

Phos-ni'cious (fê-nish'hs), a. See Phenicious.

|| Pho'ni'ciou'te-rus (fĕ'ni-k\)op'tê-r\(\tilde{v}\), [NL. See Phenicop'te-rus (fĕ'ni-k\)op'tê-r\(\tilde{v}\), [and the shake the flamingoes.

Priencoffer.] (Zoöl.) A genus of birds which inclute flamingoes.

	Pho'nix (iē'niks), n. [L., a fabulous bird.
	Pho'nix (iē'niks), n. [L., a fabulous bird.
	Pho'nix (iē'niks), n. [L., a fabulous bird.
	Pho'lad (1ō'nik), n. [Zoöl.) Any species of Pholad
	Pho'lad (iō'nik), n. [Zoöl.) Any species of Pholad
	Pho'lad (iō'nik), n. [Zoöl.) Any species of Pholad
	Pho'lad (iō'nik), n. [John (Zoöl.) Pholad.
	Pho'las (iō'liks), n. [Pholad.ates] (iā'nab, n. [a'ol.] Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve molluks of the genus Pholas, or family Pholadidie. They bore holes for themselves in clay, peat, and soft rocks.
	Pho'nai (iō'nai), a. [Gr. φωνή the voice.] Of or relating to the voice; as, phonal structure. Max Mieller.
	Pho'nas-oot'los (-nās-sōt'lks), n. [Gr. φωνη the voice.] Treatment for restoring or improving the voice.
	Pho-na'tion (iō-nā'shūn), n. [Gr. φωνη the voice.] The act or process by which articulate sounds are uttered; the utterance of articulate sounds are intered; the utterance of articulate sounds are titlered.

speech. Pho-nau'to-graph (fö-na'tö-graf), n. Pholas (Pholas Phono + Gr. avröx self + -graph.] Rakeri). Inte-from the physics) An instrument by means of Valve. (\mathcal{S}_k) which a sound can be made to produce a visible trace or record of itself. It consi

roduce a
It consists essentially visine trace or record of tised. It consists essentially of a resonant vessel, usually of paraboloidal form, closed at one end by a flexible membrane. A stylus attached to some point of the membrane records the movements of the latter, as it vibrates, upon a moving cylinder or

Pho-nei'do-scope (fō-nī'dō-skōp), n. [Phono- + Gr. clock form + scope.] (Physics) An instrument for studying the motions of sounding bodies by optical means. It consists of a tube across the end of which is stretched a film of soap solution thin enough to give colored bands, the form and position of which are affected by sonorous

fibrations. **Pho-net'le** (fö-nět'Ik), α. [Gr. φωνητικός, fr. φωνή α sound toma akin to Gr. φάναι to speak : cf. F. phonéto the voice, or its use.

2. Representing sounds; as, phonetic characters; — opposed to ideographic; as, a phonetic notation. Phonetic spelling, spelling in phonetic characters, each representing one sound only:—contrasted with Komanic spelling, or that by the use of the Roman alphabet.

peans, or that by the use of the Roman alphabet.

Phonett'cian (fō'nĉ-tIsh'an), n. One versed in phoetics; a phonetist.

Phonett'cias (fō'nĉ-tIsh'an), n. I. The doctrine or scince of sounds, especially those of the human voice; housely as

ence of sounds, especially those of the human voice; phonology.

2. The art of representing vocal sounds by signs and written characters.

Pho'ne-tism (io'né-tiz'm), n. The science which treats of vocal sounds.

J. Peile. Pho'ne-tist (-t'Ist), n. 1. One versed in phonetics

Phonologist.

2. One who advocates a phonetic spelling.

Pho'ne-ti-za'tion (fo'ne-ti-za'shūn; 277), n. The act, rt, or process of representing sounds by phonetic signs.

Pho'ne-tize (fo'ne-tiz), v. t. To represent by phonetic signs.

Pho'ne-tize (10'ne-tiz), v. ...

Lowcu.

Phon'10 (fön'Ik; 277), n. [Gr. фωνή sound: cf. F

shonique.] Of or pertaining to sound; of the nature of

Tyndall.

Phon'io (fön'Ik; 277), a. [Gr. φωνή sound: ct. r. phonique.] Of or pertaining to sound; of the nature of sound; accoustic.

Phon'los (-Iks), n. See Phonetics.

Pho'no- (fö'nō-). A combining form from Gr. φωνή sound, tone; as, phonograph, phonology.

Pho'no (fö'nō), n. (Zoōt.) A South American butterfly (Ithonia phono) having nearly transparent wings.

Pho'no-camp'tic (-kkmp'tik), a. [Phono-+ Gr. κάμπτων to bend: ct. F. phonocamptique.] Reflecting sound. [R.] "Phonocamptic objects." Derham.

Pho'no-gram (fö'nō-grām), n. [Phono-+ -gram.]

1. A letter, character, or mark used to represent a particular sound.

Phonograms are of three kinds: (1) Verbal signs, which stand for entire words: (2) Syllabic signs, which stand for the articu-lations of which words are composed; (3) Alphabetic signs, or letters, which represent the elementary sounds into which the syllable can be resolved.

syllable can be resolved.
2. A record of sounds made by a phonograph.
Pho'no-graph (-graf), n. [Phono-+-graph.]
1. A character or symbol used to represent a sound, e-p. one used in phonography.
2. (Physics) An instrument for the mechanical regis-

2. (1938cs) At instrument for the meanancai regar-tration and reproduction of audible sounds, as articulate speech, etc. It consists of a rotating cylinder or disk covered with some material casily indented, as tinfoil, wax, paraffin, etc., above which is a thin plate carrying

As the plate vibrates under the influence of a a stylus. As the plate viorates under the innuence or a sound, the stylus makes minute indentations or undulations in the soft material, and these, when the cylinder or disk is again turned, set the plate in vibration, and reproduce the sound.

Pho-nog'ra-pher (fô-nòg'ra-fēr), n. 1. One versed or skilled in phonography.

nograph.

Pho-nog'ra-pher (fô-nōg'rá-fēr), n. 1. One versed r skilled in phonography.

2. One who uses, or is skilled in the use of, the phograph. See Phonograph's, 2.

Pho'no-graph'io (fô-nô-graf'rk), a. [Cf. F. phono-phono-graph'io-al (graf'f-kal), graphiyue.] 1. Of pertaining to phonography; hased upon phonography.

2. Of or pertaining to the phonograph; done by the phonography.

Pho'no-graph'ic-al-ly, adv. In a phonographic man-

Phonographic of phonographic maner; by means of a phonographic maner; by means of a phonographe.

Phonography (45), n. [Phono-+-graphy.] 1. A secription of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds

description of the laws of the numer voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

2. A representation of sounds by distinctive characters; commonly, a system of shorthand writing invented by Isaac Pitman, or a modification of his system, much ed by reporters.

GP The consonants are represented by straight lines and curves; the vowels by dots and short dashes; but by skilled phonographers, in rapid work, most vowel marks are omitted, and brief symbols for common words and combinations of words are extensively employed. The following line is an example of phonography, in which all the sounds are indicated:

(n. J. Y R. 1 x ~ 1x They also serve who only stand and wait. Milton.

They also serve who only stand and wait.

2. The art of constructing, or using, the phonograph.

Phono-lite (fo'nō-lit), n. [Phono-+-lite: cf. F.
phonolithe.] (Min.) A compact, feldspathic, fancous
rock containing nephelite, haüynite, etc. Thin slabs give
a ringing sound when struck; — called also clinkstone.

Pho-nologio (fō'nō-lōj'fs,) n. A phonologist.

Pho'no-log'fo-fa' (-lōj'n-kal), i phonology.

Pho-nolog'fo-fa' (-lōj'n-kal), i phonology.

Pho-nologist (fō-nōl'ō-jīst), n. One versed in phonology.

nelogy. **Pho-nol'o-gy** (-jy), n. [I'hono-+-logy.] The science or doctrine of the elementary sounds uttered by the human voice in speech, including the various distinctions, modifications, and combinations of tones; phonetics. **Also, a treatise on sounds. Pho-nom'e-ter** (fe-nom'e-ter), n. [Phono-+-meter.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring sounds as to

Pho-nom'o-ter (fô-nŏm'ô-tēr), n. [Phono-+-meter.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring sounds, as to their intensity, or the frequency of the vibrations.

Pho-no-mo'tor (fō'nô-mō'fēr), n. [Phono-+-motor.] (Physics) An instrument in which motion is produced by the vibrations of a sounding body.

Pho-nor'ga-non (fō-nōr'gā-nōn), n. [NL. See Phono-and Ordanon (fō-nōr'gā-nōn), n. [Phono-+-scope.] (Physics) (d) An instrument for observing or exhibiting the motions or properties of sounding bodies; especially, an apparatus invented by König for testing the quality of musical strings. (b) An instrument for producing luminous figures by the vibrations of sounding bodies.

Pho'no-type (-tip), n. [Phono- + type.] A type or

Pho'no-type (-tip), n. [27nono-+ type.] A type or character used in phonotypy.

Pho'no-typ'[c (-tip'Yik), a. Of or pertaining to Pho'no-typ'[c-al] (-Y-kal), phonotypy or a phonotype: as, a phonotypic alphabet.

Pho-not'y-plat (i6-nöt'I-pist or fö'nō-ti'pist), n. One varend in themetive.

Pho-not'y-pist (fō-nŏv'i-pist or fō'nō-ti'pist), n. One versed in phonotypy.

Pho-not'y-py (-py; 277), n. A method of phonetic printing of the English language, as devised by Mr. Pitanan, in which nearly all the ordinary letters and many new forms are employed in order to indicate each elementary sound by a separate character.

Phor'minx (fō'minks), n. [NL., fr. Gr. φόρμεγt.]

A kind of lyro used by the Greeks.

Mrs. Browning.

Phor'mi-um (fō'mi-um), n. [NL. fr. Gr. φόρμεγt.]

Keptor'mi-um (fō'mi-um), n. [NL. fr. Gr. φόρμεγt.]

See Flax-flant.

See FLAX-HANT.

Phor'one (för'ön), n. [Camphor + acctonc.] (Chem.)
A yellow crystalline substance, having a geraniumlike
odor, regarded as a complex derivative of acctone, and

m

Mouth and Epi-stome / Tentacles Stomach : i Intes

odor, regarded as a complex derivative of acctone, and obtained from certain camphor compounds.

Pho-ro'nis (16-rō'nis), n. [NL., fr. L. Phoronis, a surmame of 10, Gr. Φορωνίκ:] (Zoöl.)

A remarkable genus of marine worms having tentacles around the mouth. It is usually classed with the gephyrcans. Its larva (Actinotrocha) undergoes a peculiar metamorphosis.

Phoro-no'mi-a (16r'ō-nō'mi-a),

IN-L. San Energy and the surface an

t is a chlorocarbonate of lead. **Phos/pham** (-făm), n. [*Phosph*orus + ammonia.]

(Them.) An inert amorphous white powder, PN.H.

obtained by passing ammonia over heated phosphorus. [Spelt also phosphame.]—Phospham'io (-fam'fk), a. Phosphate (för'fät), n. (Chem.) A salt of phosphate (för'fät), p. (Chem.)

pnorie acid.

Phos phat'io (fös-fät'\k), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or containing, phosphorus, phosphorie acid, or phosphates; as, phosphatic nedules.

as, phosphatic dathesis (Med.), a habit of body which leads to the induc excretion of phosphates with the urine.

|| Phosphat u'rl-a (fös'ià-tū'rl-ā), n. [NL See Phosphates, and Unine.] (Med.) The excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine.

|| Phos phaene (fös'iū'n), n. [Gr. φῶς light + φαίνειν to show.]

(Physiol.) A luminous impression produced through excitation of the retina by some cause other than the impingement upon it of rays of light, as by pressure upon the cyeball when the lids are closed. Cf. After. HMAGE. AFTER-IMAGE

Phos'phide (-fid or -fid), n. (Chem.) A binary com-ound of phosphorus

Phos'phine (-fin or -fen), n. (Chem.) A colorless gas, PH₃₂ analogous to ammonia, and having a disagreea-

gas, 71.3, manogous to ammonia, and naving a disagreea-ble odor resembling that of garlie. Called also hydrogen-phosphide, and formerly, phosphureted hydrogen. \$\tilde{\pi}^T\$ It is the most important compound of phosphorus and hydrogen, and is produced by the action of caustic potash on phosphorus. It is spontaneously inflammable, owing to impurities, and in burning produces peculiar vortical rings of smoke.

Phos-phin'io (-fĭn'ĭk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to. or designating, certain acids analogous to the phosphonic acids, but containing two hydrocarbon radicals, and de-

rived from the secondary phesphines by oxidation. **Phos'phite** (fŏs'fit), n. (Chem.) A salt of phosphor-

Phos-phon'ic (-fŏn'ik), a. [Phosphoric 4 sulphonic.]

ous neid.

Phos-phon'ic (-fön'ik), a. [Phosphoric + sulphonic.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, certain derivatives of phosphorous acid containing a hydrocarbon radiced, and analogous to the sulphonic acids.

Phos-pho'ni-um (fös-fön-i-um), n. [Phosphorus + ammonium.] (Chem.) The hypothetical radical PH₄, analogous to ammonium, and regarded as the nucleus of certain derivatives of phosphine.

Phos'phor (fös-fön'), n. [Cf. G. phosphor. See Phosphorus.] 1. Phosphorus. [Obs.]

2. The planet Venus, when appearing as the morning star; Luciter. [Poetic]

Phos'phor-ate (all), n. t. [imp. & p. p. Phosphor.

Ted (-a'téd); p. pn. & vb. n. Phosphorus or its commonunds; as, phosphorated oil.

Phos'phor-bronze' (-brönz' or -brönz'), n. [Phosphor-bronze' (-brönz' or -brönz'), n. [Phosphor-bronze' (-brönz' or -brönz'), n. [Phosphor-bronze' (-brönz'), and tougliness, obtained by melting copper with tin phospholie. It contains one two per cent of phosphorus and from five to fifteen percent of the.

Phos-pho're-ous (-fö'rt-ös), a. Phosphorescent. [Obs.]

Phos-pho're-ous (-fō're-ŭs), a. Phosphorescent. [Obs.]

cent of tin.

Phos-pho're-ous (-f5'rt-us), a. Phosphorescent. [Obs.]

Phos phor-esce' (f5s'f5'r-us'), v. i. [imp. & p. p.

Phos-phor-esce' (f5s'f5'r-us'), v. i. [imp. & p. p.

Phos-phor-esce' (f5s'f5'r-us'), v. i. [imp. & p. p.

Phos-phorescence (-5s'stens), n. [Cf. F. phosphorescent; to emit a phosphore light.

Phos-phor-es'cence (-5s'stens), n. [Cf. F. phosphorescent; or the act of phosphorescing.

2. A phosphoric light.

Phos-phor-es'cent (-sent), a. [Cf. F. phosphorescent; or the act of phosphore light; luminous without sensible heat.—n. A phosphorescent substance.

Phos-phor'le (f5s-f5r'fk), a. [Cf. F. phosphorique.]

1. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling, or containing, phosphorus; specifically, designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a ligher valence as contrasted with the phosphorus has a ligher valence as contrasted with the phosphorus has a ligher valence as contrasted with the phosphoric sea." Byron.

Glacial phosphoric acid. (them.) (a) Metaphosphoric acid (them.), a white crystalline substance, H₃PO, which is the most highly validzed acid of phosphorus, and forms an important and extensive series of compounds, viz., the phosphates.— Solube phosphoric acid combined in acid salar, or in neutral or basic salts, which are respectively soluble and insoluble in water or in plant juices.—

Reverted phosphoric acid (Agric. Chem.), phosphoric acid changed from acid (soluble) salts back to neutral or basic changed from acid (soluble) salts back to neutral or hasic (msoluble) salts.

Phos-phor'de-al (-Y-kal), a. (Old Chem.) Phosphoric acid (Phosphore acid

Phos-phor'd-al (-1-kal), a. (Old Chem.) Phosphoric, Phos'phor-ite (fős'főr-it), n. (Min.) A massive vari-

Phos'phor-it'ic (-It'Ik), a. (Min.) Pertaining to phos-Phos'phor-true (-1016), a. (2016), trushing or probette. horite; resembling, or of the nature of, phosphorite. Phos'phor-tzee (42), v. t. To phosphorate. Phos'phor-tzee (454/10-124), a. Containing, or im-

Phos phor-dec (10s-10s-10s) a. Containing, of im-reginated with, phosphorus.

Phos phor-o-gen'ic (4s-jen'ik), a. [Phosphorus + pen + -ic.] Generating phosphorescence; as, phosphor-

ogenic rays.

Phos-phor'o-scopo (fős-főr'ő-sköp), n. [Phosphorus + scope.] (Physics) An apparatus for observing the phosphorescence produced in different hedies by the action of light, and for measuring its duration.

Phos'phor-ous (fős'főr-űs), a. [Cf. F. phosphorenr.] (Chen.) Of or pertaining to phosphorus; resembling or containing phosphorus; specifically, designating those compounds in which phosphorus has a lower valence as contrasted with the phosphoric compounds; as, phosphorous acid, Il₈PO₃.

ous acid, H₃PO₃.

Phos'phor-us (-ŭs), n.; pl. Phosphort (-i), [L., the morning star, Gr. φωσφόρος, lit., light bringer; φῶς light + φέρεω to bring.]

1. The morning star; Phosphor.

2. (Chem.) A poisonous nonmetallie element of the nitrogen group, obtained as a white, or yellowish, translucent waxy substance, having a characteristic disagreeable

smell. It is very active chemically, must be preserved under water, and unites with oxygen even at ordinary temperatures, giving a faint glow,—whence its name. It always occurs combined, usually in phosphates, as in the mineral apatite, in bones, etc. It is used in the composition on the tips of friction matches, and for many other purposes. The molecule contains four atoms. Symbol P. Atomic weight 31.0.

3. (Chem.) Hence, any substance which shines in the dark like phosphorus, as certain phosphorescent bodies.

3. (Chem.) Hence, any substance which shines in the dark like phosphorus, as certain phosphorescent bodies.

Bologna phosphorus (Chem.), sulphide of barium, which shines in the dark after exposure to light;—so called because this property was discovered by a resident of Bologna. The term is sometimes applied to other compounds having similar properties.—Metallic phosphorus (Chem.), an allotropic modification of phosphorus, obtained as a gray metallic crystalline substance, having very inert chemical properties. It is obtained by heating ordinary phosphorus in a closed vessel at a high temperature.—Phosphorus is a closed vessel at a high temperature, and other symptoms.—Red, or Amorphous, phorum, obtained as a dark red powder by heating ordinary phosphorus (Chem.), an allotropic modification of phosphorus (Chem.), an allotropic modification of phosphorus phorus conditions as a chemical reagent, and is used in the composition of the friction surface on which safety matches are ignited.—Solar phosphor (Chem.), phosphorescent substances which shine in the dark after exposure to the samight or other intense light.

Phos/phor.yl (168/för-11), n. [Phosphorus + yl.] (Chem.) The radical PO, regarded as the typical nucleus of certain compounds.

Phos'phu-ret (fős'fü-rőt), n. (Chcm.) A phosphide.

Phos/phu-ret/od (-ret/öd), a. (Chem.) Impregnated, or combined, with phosphorus. [Obsoles.] [Written also phosphuretted.]

Dephureted hydrogen. (Chem.) See Phosphine.

Phoythe (15t'lk), a. [Gr. φως, φωτώς, light.] (Physiol.)
Relating to the production of light by the lower animals.
Pho'tics (15t'lkω), a. (Physics) The science of light; — a general term sometimes employed when optics is restricted to light as producing vision. Knight.
Pho'to (15t'ls), a.; pl. Photros (-tōz). A contraction of Phoromare. [Colloq.]
Pho'to-(15't-). A combining form from Gr. φως, φωτώς, light; as photography, phototype, photometer.
Pho'to-bl-ot'le (-bl-ōt'lk), a. [Photo-+ biotic.]
(Biol.) Requiring light to live; incapable of living without light; as photobiotic plant cells.
Pho'to-chem'le-al (-kῶm'l-kal), a. [Photo-+ chemical cid.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to the chemical action of light, or produced by it; as, the photochemical changes of the visual purple of the retima.
Pho'to-chem'le-try (-kῶm'l-sty), n. [Photo-+ chemistry] (Chem.) The branch of chemistry which relates to the effect of light in producing chemical changes, as in photography.
Pho'to-chrom'le (15(th-kvō/m)k), a. Of or pertain.

electric light.

Pho'to-e-leo'tro-type (fö'tō-ð-lök'trō-tip), n. (Print.)
An electrotype plate formed in a mold made by photographing on prepared gelatine, etc.

Pho'to-en-grav'ing (-ön-grāv'dng), n. [Photo-+enpraving.] The process of obtaining an etched or engraved plate from the photographic image, to be used in printing; also, a picture produced by such a process.

Pho'to-ep'i-nas'ty (-ëp'i-nāw'ty), n. [See Photo-, and Erinasers.] (Bot.) A disproportionately rapid growth of the upper surface of dorsiventral organs, such as leaves, through the stimulus of exposure to light. Encyc. Brit.

Pho'to-gal'va-nog'ra-phy (fö'tō-găl'va-hoig'rà-tŷ), n. [Photo-+galvanography.] The art or process of making photo-electrotypes.

Pho'to-gen (fö'tō-jön), n. [Photo-+-gen.] (Chem.)

A light hydrocarhon oil resembling kerosene. It is obtained by distilling coal, parafila, etc., and is used as a

Photo-gen (10-to-19-n), n. [Choto-+-gen.] (Chem.)
A light hydrocarbon oil resembling kerosene. It is obtained by distilling coal, paraffin, etc., and is used as a lubricant, illuminant, etc. [Written also photogene.]
Photo-gene (-jon), n. [See Photogen.]
1. A photograph. [Obsoles.]

tograph. [Obsoles.]

2. A more or less continued impression or image on H. Spencer.

2. A more or less continued impression or image on the retina.

Pho'to-gen'io (-jen'ik), a. Of or pertaining to photogeny; producing or generating light.

Pho tog'e-ny (fc-to)'c-ny), n. [See Photogen'ii.] See Photograph'io (fo'to-gilf'ik), a. [Photo-+ Gr. yavpev to engrave.] Pertaining to the art of engraving by the action of light. [Written also photoglyptic.] Photoglyph'ie engraving, a process of etching on copper, stoel, or zine, by means of the action of light and certain chemicals, so that from the plate impressions may be taken.

Photogly phy (fc-to-glut), a. Photogly phy (fc-to-glut), a.

Photog'ly-phy (få-tög'll-tý), n. Photoglyphic engraving. See under Photoglyphic.
Pho'to-glyp'tic (fö'tō-glip'tik), a. Same as Photo-

Pho'to-gram (-gram), n. [Photo- + -gram.] A pho tograph.

Pho'to-graph (fö'tô-gráf), n. [Photo-+-graph.] A picture or likeness obtained by photography.
Pho'to-graph, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Photographe (gráf); p. pr. & vb. n. Photographe (gráf)[n].] To take a picture or likeness of by means of photography; as, to photograph a view; to photograph a group.

He makes his pen drawings on white paper, and they are afterwards photographed on wood.

Hamerton

Also used figuratively.

He is photographed on my mind. Lady D. Hardy. Pho'to-graph, v. i. To practice photography; to take

Pho-tog'ra-pher (fö-tög'ra-för), n. One who practices,

raiotog ra-par (to-tog ra-tor), n. One who practices, or is skilled in, photography.

Photo-graph'to (förte-graf/th.), a. [Cf. F. photo-graph'to-al ('i-kal), | graphique.] Of or pertaining to photography; obtained by photography; used in photography; a, a photographic picture; a photographic-al-ly, adv.

Photographic printing, the process of obtaining pictures, s on chemically prepared paper, from photographic negtives, by exposure to light.

Tho tog'ra-phist (fô-tôg'râ-fist), n. A photographer.

Pho-tog'ra-phom'e-ter (-fôm'e-têr), n. [Photograph
+-meter.] (Photog). An instrument for determining
the sensibility of the plates employed in photographic esses to luminous rays.

processes to luminous rays.

Photographic, (†4), n. [Photo-+-graphy: cf. F. photographic.] 1. The science which relates to the action of light on sensitive bodies in the production of pictures, the fixation of images, and the like.

2. The art or process of producing pictures by this action of light.

tion of light.

E.F. The well-focused optical image is thrown on a surface of metal, glass, paper, or other suitable substance, coated with collodion or gelatin, and sensitized with the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of silver, or other salts sensitive to light. The exposed plate is then treated with reducing agents, as pyrogallic acid, terrous sulphate, etc., to develop the latent image. The image is then fixed by washing off the excess of unchanged sensitive salt with sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate) or other suitable reagents.

Pho'to-grav'ure (fo'tô-grav'ur), n. [F.] A photong; also, the process by which such a picture is

engraing; anso, the process by when such a pactate in produced.

Photo-he/ii-o-graph (-hē/i)-ō-grāf), n. [Photo-+heliograph.] (Physics) A modified kind of telescope adapted to taking photographs of the sun.

Photo-lith'o-graph (-lith'ō-grāf), n. | Photo-+ lith-ograph. | A lithographe picture or copy from a stone prepared by the aid of photography.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph, v. t. To produce (a picture, a copy) by the process of photolithography.

Pho'to-lith'o-graph'ic (-lith'ā-grāf'fh), a. Of or pertaining to photolithography; produced by photolithography. pphy. **Pho'to-Ii-thog'ra-phy** (-II-thog'ra-fy), n. The art or

Pho'to-li-thog'ra-pny (-1)-thog'ra-ry), n. The art or rocess of producing photolithographs.

Pho'to-log'ic (-lög'fic), {a. Pertaining to photology, Pho'to-log'ic-al (-Y-kal), {or the doctrine of light.

Pho-tol'o-gist (fo-tol'o-jist), n. One who studies or xpounds the laws of light.

Pho-tol'o-gy (-jy), n. [Photo--| -logy; cf. F. phologic.] The doctrine or science of light, explaining its

nature and phenomena; optics.

Pho'to-mag-net'ic (fö'tō-mag-net'Yk), a. Of or per-

taining to photomagnetism.

Pho'to-mag'net-ism (-mag'net-iz'm), n. That branch rho to-mag not-man (-mag not-12 m), n. Into touch a science which treats of the relation of magnetism to ght.

Faraday.

Pho'to-me-chan'ic-al (fō'tō-mē-kān'ĭ-kai), a. Per

Pho'to-me-chan'ic-al (fö'tō-mē-kāu'I-kal), a. Per taining to, or designating, any photographic process in which a printing surface is obtained without the intervention of hand engraving.

Pho-tom'e-ter (ic-tōm'ē-tēr), n. [Photo-+-meter: cf. F. photomètre.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring the intensity of light, or, more especially, for comparing the relative illuminating power.

Pho'to-met'ric (fö'tō-mēt'rīk), a. [Cf. F. photomé-Pho'to-met'ric-al (-rī-kal), trique.] Of or pertaining to photometry, or to a photometer.

Pho-tom'e-tr'clan (fō-tōm'c̄-tr'sh'an), n. One engaged in the scientific measurement of light.

Pho-tom'e-try (fō-tōm'c̄-tr'y), n. [Cf. F. photomé'ric.] That branch of science which treats of the measur-ment of the intensity of light.

intensity of light

of the intensity of light.

Photo-micro-graph (förtö-mi/krö-gráf), n. [Photo+ micro- + -graph.] 1. An enlarged or macroscopic photograph of a microscopic object. See Michophoroarafri.
2. A microscopically small photograph of an object.

A microscopically small photograph of an object.
 Pho'to-mi-crog'ra-phy (-mi-krōg'rà-fỹ), n. The art of producing photomicrographs.
 Pho'to-pho'bi-a (-fō'bi-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. φως, φωτός, light + φόβος fear.] (Mcd.) A dread or intolerance of light.

Inght. Sir T. Watson.
Pho'to-phone (fö'tö-fön), n. [Photo- + Gr. фыж)
sound.] (Physics) An apparatus for the production of
sound by the action of rays of light. A. G. Bell.
Pho'to-phon'le (-fön'lk), a. Of or pertaining to a
photophone.

Pho-toph'o-ny (fo-tof'o-ny), n. The art or practice

Photopin (10-tor-only), n. The art or practice of using the photophone.

Photopin (15-topin), n. [NL., fr. Gr. φως, φως, μως, μως τως, light + όψα sight.] (Med.) An affection of the eye, in which the patient perceives luminous rays, flashes, coruscations, etc. See Phosphene.

Photopin (-8), n. Same as Photopin.

Photo-ro-ligh (5'tō-rō-lōh'), n. A printing surface in relief, obtained by photographic means and subsequent manipulations.

Knight.

Pho'to-scope (fō'tō-skōp), n. [Photo-+-scope.] (Physics) Anything employed for the observation of light or luminous effects.

Pho'to-scop'ic (-skop'ik), a. Of or pertaining to the

photoscope or its uses.

Photo-sculpture (15'th-skülp'tür; 135), n. [Photo-sculpture]

+ sculpture.] A process in which, by means of a number of photographs simultaneously taken from different points of view on the same level, rough models of the figure or bust of a person or animal may be made with

reat expedition. **Pho'to-sphoro** (fo'tò-sfet), n. [Photo + sphere.] A ohere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. phere of light; esp., the luminous envelope of the sun. **Pho'to-spher'ic** (-sfer'ik), a. Of or pertaining to the

photosphere.

Pho-tot'o-nus (fō-tōt'ō-nūs), n. [NL. See Photo-and Tone] (hot.) A metile condition in plants resulting from exposure to light.—Pho'to-ton'le (-tōn'lk), a. Pho'to-trop'le (tō'tō-trōp'lk), a. [Photo-+ Gr. τρέπευ to turn.] (Bot.) Same as Hellottheorie.

Pho'to-type (tō'tō-tɪp), n. [Photo-+ tppe.] A plate or block with a printing surface (manlly in relief) obtained from a photograph; also, any one of the many methods or processes by which such a printing surface is obtained.

Pho'to-typ'ic (-tYp'Tk), a. Of or pertaining to a pho-

Photo-ty-pog'ra-phy (fo'tt-ti-pog'ra-fy), n. [Photo-

rnoto-ty-pog'(a-phy (to'tō-t1-pog'(a-tʃ)), n. [Phete-tupography.] Same as Photoryry.

Pho-tot'y-py (tō-tōt'1-py or fō'tō-ti'py), n. The art or process of producing phototypes.

Pho'to-xy-log'ra-phy (fō'tō-xl-lōg'rā-fy), n. [Photo-xy-log'ra-phy, (fō'tō-xl-lōg'rā-fy), n. [Photo-yulography.] The process of producing a representation of an object on wood, by photography, for the use of lowood energyer.

ne wood engraver.

Pho'to-zin'co-graph (-zǐn'kō-grāf), n. A print made v nhotozincography. — Pho'to-zin co-graph'ic, a. by photozineography. — Pho'to zin oo graph'ic, a. Pho'to zin oog'ra-phy (-zin-kög'ra-ity), n. [/hato--incography.] A process, analogous to photolithography, for reproducing photographed impressions transferred to

zmc prace.

Phrag/mo-cono (frág/mô-kôn), n. [Gr. φράγμα, φραγμας, a fence, an inclosure + κόονο a cone.] (Ζούλ.)

The thin chambered shell attached to the auterior end of a belemnite. [Written also phragmacone.]



a Phragmocone of a Belemuite; b Proöstracum; c Section of Guard or Rostrum. (36)

Phrag/mo-si'phon (-si'fon), n. (Zool.) The siphon

Phras'al (fraz'al), a. Of the nature of a phras consisting of a phrase; as, a phrasid adverb. Earle.

Phrase (fraz), n. [F., fr. L. phrasis diction, phrasecology, Gr. dpdares, fr. dpdaces, fr. opportunity

and expression, sometimes a single word, but meally two or

more words forming an expression by themselves, or being a portion of a sentence; as, an adverbial phrase.

"Convey" the wise it call. "Steal!" fold a fice for the

Shot.

hras

2. A short, pithy expression; especially, one which is often employed; a peculiar or idiomatic turn of speech; as, to err is human

3. A mode or form of speech; the manner or style in which any one expresses himself; diction; expression. "Phrases of the hearth." Tennyson.

Thou speak'st
In better phrase and matter than thou didst.

(Mns.) A short clause or portion of a period.
 If A composition consists first of sentences, or periods; these are subdivided into sections, and these into

Phrase book, a book of idiomatic phrases. J. S. Blackic.

Phrase book, a book of idiomatic phrases. J. S. Blackic.
Phrase, c. t. [imp. & p. p. Pinlasko (trazd); p. pr.
& vb. n. Pinlasko.] [Cl. F. phraser.] To express in
words, or in peculiar words; to call; to style. "These
sums—for so they phrase em." Shak.
Phrase, v. i. 1. To use proper or fine phrases. [E.]
2. (Max.) To group notes into phrases; as, he phrases
well. See Pinlase, n., 4.
Phraseless, a. Indescribable.
Phra/se-o-gram. (trazt--pram), n. [Gr. dpaars a
phrase + gram. (Phonography) A symbol for a phrace.
Phra/se-o-log/ce.1(-ib/fk), [u. Of or pertaining to
Phra/se-o-log/ce.1(-ib/fk), phrase-ology; consiing of a peculiar form of words. "This verbal or phraseological maswer."
Phra/se-ologist(-5)/5-jfst), n. A collector or coince. Phra/se-ol'o-gist (-ŏl'ō-jl'st), n. A collector or come:

of phrases.

Phra'se-01'0-gy (-51'b-jy), n. [Gr. φράσες, φράσεως, phrase + -logy: cf. F. phraséologie.]

1. Manner of expression; peculiarity of diction; style.

Most completely national in his . . . phrase dogy. I. Taylor.

2. A collection of phrases; a phrase book. [R.] Syn. — Diction; style. See Diction.

Syn. - Diction; style. See Diction.

Phras'ing (frāx'ing), n. 1. Method of expression; association of words.

2. (Mus.) The act or method of grouping the notes so as to form distinct musical phrases.

Phra'try (frā'try), n.; pl. Phratries (-tr'z). [Gr. φράτρα, φρατρία.] (Gr. Andig.) A subdivision of a phyle, or tribe, in Athens.

Phre-at'ic (frê-at'fk), a. [F. phréatique, from Gr. φράτρ, -aros, a well.] (Geol.) Subterranean; - applied to sources supplying wells.

Phre-net'ic (frê-at'fk), a. [L. phreaticus, Gr. Phre-net'ic-al (-fre-at'fk), φρενητικός φρενετικός icf. F. phréatique. See Frantic, and cf. Francic.] Relating to phrenitis; suffering from frenzy; delirous; and; frantic; frenetic. - Phre-net'ic-al-ly, adr.

Phre-net'ic, n. One who is phrenetic. Harvey.

Phren'io (fren'ik), a. [Gr. φρην, φρενές, the midriff, or diaphragm, the heart, the mind: of F. phrénique.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; as, the phrenic nervo.

Phren'ios (-'iks), n. That branch of science which relates to the mind; mental philosophy. [R.]

Phren'nism (fre'n'z'm), n. [See Prannic.] (Biol.)

See Vital force, under Vital.

|| Phreni'tis (fre'n'z'm), n. [L., fr. Gr. φρενίνε, fr. φρην, φρενές.] 1. (Med.) Inflammation of the brain, or of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; — called also cephalitis.

2. See Franzi.

of the meninges of the brain, attended with acute fever and delirium; — called also cephalitis.

2. See Farner.

Phre'no-graph (fr8'nô-grai), n. [Gr. φρήν, φρενός, the midriff + -graph.] (Physiol.) An instrument for registering the movements of the diaphragm, or midriff, in respiration.

Phre no longer (franklik, ik) n. A physiologist.

in respiration.

Phre-nol'o-ger (frê-nôl'ô-jêr), n. A phrenologist.

Phre-nol-log'io (frên'ô-lôj'îk or frê'nô-), a. [Cf. F. phrénologique.] Phrenological.

Phrenol-log'io-al. (-l.kal), a. Of or pertaining to phrenology. — Phrenol-log'io-al-ly, adv.

Phre-nol'o-gist (frê-nôl'ô-jist), n. [Cf. F. phrénologist.] One versed in phrenology; a craniologist.

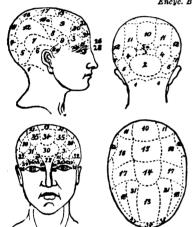
Phre-nol'o-gy (-jÿ), n. [Gr. φρήν, φρενός, the mind + logy: cf. F. phrénologis.] 1. The science of the special functions of the several parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the various faculties

special functions of the several parts of the brain, or of the supposed connection between the various faculties of the mind and particular organs in the brain.

2. In popular usage, the physiological hypothesis of Gall, that the menta faculties, and traits of character, are shown on the surface of the head or skull; craniol-

The Gall marked out on his model of the head the places of twenty-six organs, as round inclosures with vacant interspaces. Spursheim and Combe divided the whole scalp into oblong and conterminous patches.

Encyc. Brit.



A Chart of Phrenology.

1 Amativeness: 2 Philoprogenitiveness: 3 Concentrativeness: 8 Inhabitiveness: 4 Adhesiveness: 5 Combativeness: 6 Acquisitiveness: 6 Adhesiveness: 7 Secretiveness: 8 Acquisitiveness: 8 Constructiveness: 7 Secretiveness: 8 Acquisitiveness: 8 Constructiveness: 1 Philoprogenitiveness: 1 Adhesiveness: 2 December 1 Adhesiveness: 1

Phre'no-mag'net-ism (fre'nô-mag'nêt-Yz'm), n. [Gr. φρήν, φρενός, the mind + Ε. magnetism.] The power of exciting the organs of the brain by magnetic or mesmeric influence.

Phre'no-sin (fre'nd-sin), n. [See Phrenic.] (Physiol. Chem.) A nitrogenous body, related to cerebrin, supposed to exist in the brain.

Phren'sied (fren'zid), p. p. & a. See Frenzed.

Phren'sied (fren'zid), p. p. & a. See Frenzed.

Phren'sy (-zy), n. Violent and irrational excitement; delirium. See Frenze.

Phren'sy, v. t. To render frantic.

Phren'fy, v. t. To render frantic.

Phren'fy (fren'zik), n. & a. See Phreneric. [Obs.]

Phryga'ne-id (fri-ga'nê-id), n. (Zoöl.) Any insect belonging to the Phryganeides.

"Phryga'ne-id-des (frig'a-nê'id-de), n. pl. [NL., fr. Phryganea, the typical genus, fr. Gr. фрууаю a drystick.] (Zoöl.) A tribe of neuropterous insects which includes the caddice files;—called also Trichoptera. See Truchortera. [Written also Phryganides.]

Phryg'i-an (friyi-an), a. [L. Phrygius, Gr. Фруую, fr. Фрууа Phrygia, a country of Asia Minor.] Of or pertaining to Phrygia, or to its inhabitants.

Phrygiam meds (Mus.), one of the ancient Greek modes.

Fhrygian mode (Miss.), one of the ancient Greek modes, very bold and vehement in style;—so called because fabled to have been invented by the Phrygian Marsya. Moore (Enoye. of Music).—Fhrygian stone, a light, spongy stone, resembling a pumice,—used by the ancients in dyeling, and said to be drying and astringent.

Phryg'i-an, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Phrygia 2. (Eccl. Hist.) A Montanist

Phthal'ate (thkl'st), n. (Chem.) A salt of phthalic

Phthal'e-in (thal't-in), n. [See Pethalio.] (Chem.)
One of a series of artificial organic dyes made as condensation products of the phenols with phthalic sold, and
well represented by phenol phthale in. Their alkaline sowell represented by philutions are fluorescent.

Flanci phthalsin, a white or yellowish white crystal-line substance made from phthalic acid and phenol. Its solution in alkalies is brilliant red, but is decolorised by acids, and as this reaction is exceedingly delicate it is used as an indicator.

used as an indicator. — taxoningly cencate it is Phthal'io (thil'Ik), a. [Naphthalene + -ic.] (Chem.). Pertaining to, or designating, a dibasic sold obtained by the oxidation of naphthalene and allied substances. Phthalic soid (Chem.), a white crystalline substance, Call.-(CO₂H), snalogous to bensoic sold, and employed in the manufacture of the brilliant dyestuffs called the phthaleins.

Calla (Cord), analogous to bensoic scid, and employed in the manufacture of the brilliant dysetuffs called the phthaleins.

Phthalide (thäl/Id or -id), n. [Phthaly1+ anhydride.] (Chem.) A lactone obtained by reduction of phthaly1 chloride, as a white crystalline substance; hence, by extension, any one of the series of which phthalide proper is the type. [Written also phthalid.]

Phthal-imide (thäl/Imid or -mid), n. [Phthalic + imide.] (Chem.) An imide derivative of phthalic acid, obtained as a white crystalline substance, Calla, (CO₂ NH, which has itself (like succinimide) acid properties, and forms a series of salts. Cf. Imide acid, under Isino.

Phthal/in (-in), n. (Chem.) A colorless crystalline substance obtained by reduction from phthalein, into which it is easily converted by oxidation; hence, any one of the series of which phthalin proper is the type.

Phthal/yl (thäl/Il), n. [Phthalic + -yl.] (Chem.)

The hypothetical radical of phthalic scid.

| Phthi-ir/a-sis (thi-ri/a-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. φθειρία-σις, fr. φθειρία-gic, fr. φθειρία-gic, fr. φθειρία-gic, fr. φθειρία-lovus) consisting in the excessive multiplication of lice on the human body.

Phthis/loc (tlr/Tk), n. Same as Phthisicus, Gr. φθισικός: Gr. P. phthisios. See Phthisis; or some symptom of it, as difficulty in breathing.

Phthis/locky ('fix')-δi'c-j'y. n. [Phthisis + Jogy.] (Med.) A treatise on phthisis.

| Phthis/p.neu-mo/ni-a ('th'z'p-nūmo'ni-a'), 'n.

Phthis/p.neu-mo'ni-a ('th'z'p-nūmo'ni-a'), 'n.

(Med.) A treatise on phthisis. — [Phthisis — logy.] (Med.) A treatise on phthisis. — Pungition. — [Phthis/p_neu/mo/ni=a (th I z/īp-nū-mo/ni=a),] n. [Phthis/ip_neu/mo-ny (th Iz/īp-nū/mō-ny),] n. [NL. See Phthisis, PNEUMONIA.] (Med.) Pulmonary consumption.

consumption.

Phth'sis (th's's; 277), n. [L., fr. Gr. φσισικ, fr. φθιεω to pass or waste away: cf. F. phthisie.] (Med.) A wasting or consumption of the tissues. The term was formerly applied to many wasting diseases, but is now usually restricted to pulmonary phthisis, or consumption. See Consumption.

Fibroid phthisis. See under Fibroid.

Fibroid phthisis. See under FIBROID.

Phthon'gal (thön'gal), a. [Gr. φθόγγος voice.]

Formed into, or characterized by, voice; vocalized;—
axid of all the vowels and the semivowels, also of the
vocal or sonant consonants g, d, b, l, r, v, z, etc.

Phthon'gal, n. A vocalized element or letter.

Phthon-gom'e-ter (thön-göm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. φθόγγος
voice + -meter.] An instrument for measuring vocal

Whewell.

ounds.

Phtor (tôr), n. [F. phthore, fr. Gr. φθείρειν to detroy.] (Old Chem.) Fluorine. [Written also phthor.]

Phy'cite (fl'sit), n. [Gr. φῦκος seaweed.] (Chem.) See ERYTHRITE, 1.

ee Erthritz, 1. **Phy'oo-chrome** (fi'kt-krōm), n. [Gr. φῦκος seaweed - χρωμα color.] (Bot.) A bluish green coloring matter

or certain alge.

Phy'oo-cy'a-nin (-al'4-nl'n),

Phy'oo-cy'a-nine (-nin or -nēn),

**in.] A blue coloring matter found in certain alge.

Phy'oo-c-ryth'rin (-\$-r'th'rin),

Phy'oo-c-ryth'rine (-rin or -rēn),

in.] A red coloring matter found in algee of the aubclass **Roridee.

Phy-co-tractica-nine (-rin or -rēn),

in. -in.] A red coloring matter found in algee of the aubclass **Roridee.

Phy-co-tractica-nine (-rin or -rēn),

in. -in.] A red coloring matter found in algee of the aubclass **Roridee.

subclass Floridese.

Phy-oog'ra-phy (ff-kög'rà-phy), n. [Gr. φῦκος seaweed + graphy.] A description of seaweeds.

Phy-ool'o-gy (ff-köl'ĉ-jt), n. [Gr. φῦκος seaweed + degy.] The science of algæ, or seaweed; algology.

|| Phy'oo-ma'ter (fl'kô-mā'têr), n. [NL., fr. Ġr. φῦκος seaweed + L. mater mother.] (Bot.) A gelatin in which the algæ spores have been supposed to vegetate.

Phy'oo-pha'ine (-fē'ln or -ēn), n. [Gr. φῦκος seaweed + φαιός dusky.] A brown coloring matter found in certain algæ.

Phytoc-pais the (if in or -en), n. [Gr. φυκο, weed + φωτός dusky.] A brown coloring matter found in certain algae.

Phytoc-zan'thin (ff/kh-zkn'th'n), n. [Gr. φυκος Phytoc-zan'thine (-thin or -thēn), so a weed + ξωθός yellow.] A yellowish coloring matter found in certain algae.

Phy-lac'tered (-terd), a. A phylactery. Sandys. Phy-lac'tered (-terd), a. Wearing a phylactery. Phylac-terio (ff/kk-ter), n. A phylactery. Phylac-terio (ff/kk-ter), n.; pl. Phylactery. Phylac-terio (ff/kk-ter), n.; pl. Phylacters. Phy-lac'ter-y (ff-kk-ter-y), n.; pl. Phylacters. L. phylacters. L. phylacterion, Gr. φυλακτήριον, fr. φυλακτήριο watcher, guard, φυλασσευ to watch, guard. Cf. Philatosy.]

1. Any charm or anulet worn as a preservative from danger or disease.

2. A small, square box, made either of parchment or of black calfakin, containing slips of parchment or vellum on which are written the scriptural passages Exodus xill. 2-10, and 11-17, Deut. vi. 4-9, 13-22. They are worn by Jews on the head and left arm, on week-day mornings, during the time of prayer.

Schaff-Herzog Encyc.

3. Among the primitive Christians, a case in which the relies of the dead were inclosed.

Phy-lac'to-carp (-tc-kkpp), n. [Gr. φυλασσευ to guard + καρπός fruit.] (20%1). A branch of a plumularian hydroid specially modified in structure for the protection of the gonothece.

Phy-lac'to-leyma (-le/mi), \ n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr.



|| **Phy-lao'to-lao'ma** (-18'ma'), | n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. || **Phy-lao'to-lao'ma-ta** (-ta'), || φυλάσσειν to guard +

Author the gullet.] (Zoöl.) An order of freshwater Bryosos in which the tentacles are arranged on a horseshoe-shaped lophophore, and the mouth is covered by an epistome. Called also Lophopoda, and httpocreptans. Fhy-lac'to-larmatous (H-lik'th-larmatous, a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Phylactolarms.

|| Phy-lac'to-le'ma (-18'ma', || Phy-lac'to-le'ma'-ta'(-ta', n. pl. || NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as Phylacolarms.

Phylarch (illikik), n.

[L. phylarchus, Gr. φνλαρχος. Bee Phylis, and
-Ason.] (Gr. Antiq.) The
chief of a phyle, or tribe.

Phylarchy (-y), n.

[Gr. φνλαρχία.] The office of a phylarch; government of a class or tribe.

|| Phylic (fil'E), n.; pl.

|

Phyl 10- (fIl'15-). A combining form from Gr. Φύλλον

Phyrio- (11116-). A combining to in from tr. ψυλων a leaf; as, phyllopod, phyllotaxy.

|| Phyrio-bran'ohi-a (-bran'rki-a), n.; pl. Phyrio-branchia (-bran'rki-a), and Branchia.]
(Zoöl.) A crustacean gill composed of lamella.

(Bot.) A flattened stem or branch which more or less resembles a leaf, and performs the functions of a leaf as regards respiration and assimilation.

Phyllo-dy's_nin (-si'AnIn), n. [Phyllo-+ cyanin.] (Chem.) A blue coloring matter extracted from chlorophyll. [Written also phyllocyanine.]

Phyllo-dyst (-sist), n. [Phyllo-+ cyst.] (Zoöl.)

The cavity of a hydrophyllium.

Phyllode (Il'löd), n. (Bot.) Same as Phyllodum.

Phyllodin'sous (Il'lö-din'd-sh, a. (Bot.) Having phyllodia : relating to phyllodia.

||Phyllodin'sous (Il'lö'd-tm), n.; pl. Phyllodia(-s).

||NL., fr. Gr. dynlados || Soldin'd-sh, pl. cyst. |
||NL., fr. Gr. dynlados || Soldin'd-sh, pl. cyst. |
||Soldin'sous (Il'lö'd-tm), n.; pl. phyllodia(-sh).

||NL., fr. Gr. dynlados || Soldin's phyllodia |
||alicel into the form of a blade, and usually with vertical edges, as in the Australian

with vertical edges, as in the Australian

acacias.

Phyllo-dy (fillo-dy), n. [See Phyllo-DIUM.] (Bot.) A retrograde metamorpho-sis of the floral organs to the condition of

sis of the floral organs to the condition of leaves.

Phyllodd (-loid), a. [Phyllo+-oid.]
Resembling a leaf.
Phyllo-ma'ni-a (fl'l/t-mā'n'-ā), n.
[Phyllo-ma'ni-a (fl'l/t-mā'n'-ā), n.
[Phyllo- + mania.] (Bot.) An abnormal or excessive production of leaves.

Phyllome (fl'l/5m), n. [Gr. φύλωμα foliage, fr. φύλων a leaf.] (Bot.) A foliar faccina Dallacian and the leaf, or produced by the metanucrphosis of a leaf.

| Phyllo-mor-pho'sis (-lō-môr-fō'sis), n. [NL. See Phyllo-, Monrhosis.] (Bot.) The succession and variation of leaves during different seasons. R. Broun.

Phyl-loph'a-gan (fl'l-lôt'à-gan), n. [Phyllo-+ Gr. φέρνεν to eat.] (Zoid.) (a) One of a group of marsupials including the phalangists. (b) One of a tribe of beetles which feed upon the leaves of plants, as the chafers.
Phyl-loph'a-gous (-gūs), a. (Zoid.) Subsisting on leaves; leaf-eating.

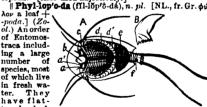
Phyl-loph'o-rous (-ō-rūs), a. [Phyllo-+ Gr. φέρεν

leaves; leaf-enting.

Phyl-lopi-orous (-ō-rūs), a. [Phyllo-+ Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (Bot.) Leaf-bearing; producing leaves.

Phyl-lopiod (f1)¹δ-pŏd), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Phyl-lopioda. (Also used adjectively.]

|| Phyl-lop'o-da (f1)-lop'ō-da), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φύλ-



tened or leaf-like legs, of-ten very nu-m e r o u s, which they

use in swimming. Called also Branchiopoda.

In some, the body is covered with a bivalve shell (Idolatraca); in others, as Apus, by a shield-shaped carapace (Monostraca); in others, like Artemia, there is no carapace, and the body is regularly segmented. Sometimes the group is made to include also the Cladocera.

times the group is made to include also the Cladocera.

Phyl-lop'o-dous (-dus), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Phyllopoda.

Phyllo-rhine (ffl'iō-rin), a. [Phyllo-+ Gr. åte, öxice, the nose.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to Phyllorhina and other related genera of bats that have a leaflike membrane around the nostrils.

Phyl'lo-so'ma (-sō'mā), n. [NL. See Payllo, and -some body.] (Zoöl.) The larva of the spiny lobsters (Pathyurus and allied genera). Its body is remarkably thin, flat, and transparent; the legs are very long. Called also glass-crab, and glass-shrimp.

Phylic-stome (fil'10-stom), n. [Phylic-+ Gr. στόμα mouth.] (Zoöl.) Any bat of the genus Phylicstoma, or allied genera, having large membranes around the mouth and nose; a nose-leaf bat.

Phylics'to-mid (fil-10-tik-tik), n. A phylicstome.

Phylic-tac/tic (fil/16-tik-tik), a. (Boi.) Of or pertaining to phylics to the phylics th

Phyl'lo-tao'tio (fil'lò-tak'tik), a. (Bol.) Of or pertaining to phyllotaxy.
Phyl'lo-tar'(s (-tāke's),) n. [Phyllo- + Gr. τάξις
Phyl'lo-tar'(s (-tāke's),) order.] (Bol.) The order or arrangement of leaves on the stem; the science of the relative position of leaves.
Phyl'lous (fil'lās), a. (Bol.) Homologous with a leaf; having primarily the nature of a leaf; as, the sepals, petals, stamens, and pistils are phyllous organs.
Phyl'lo-xan'thin (fil'lò-zān'thin), n. [Phyllo-Frace of the graph'lous organs of the graph'lous organs.
Phyl'lou-e'ra (fil'lòke-b'rà), n. [NL., from Gr. φύλλου leaf + ξηρός dry.] 1. (Zoöl.) A small hemipterous insect (Phyllozera vastatrix) allied to the aphids. It attacks the roots and leaves of the grapevine, doing great damage, especially in Europe. great damage, especially in Europe.

If exists in several forms, some of which are wingled, others wingless. One form produces galls on the leaves and twigs, another affects the roots, causing galls or swellings, and often killing the vine.





Phylloxera. ab Dorsal and Ventral View of the Wingles
Form from the Root; c Winged Female from the Leaf
d Wingless Form from the Leaf. All much enlarged.

2. The diseased condition of a vine caused by the in-

2. The dissent content of a vice cases by the sect just described.

Phy-logen'e-sis (fl'lt-j\u00e4n'\u00e5\

tribe.

"Phylum (fi/lum), n.; pl. Phyla (-la).

[NL. See Phylon.] (Zoil.) One of the larger divisions of the animal kingdom; a branch; a grand division.

"Phy'ma (fi'ma), n.; pl. Phymat (-ta).

[NL., fr. Gr. dpua, fr. dpieu to produce.]

(Mcd.) A tubercle on any external part of the body.

the body.

|| Phy'sa (fi'sa), n. [NL., fr. Gr. φύσα a bellows.] (Zoöl.) A genus of freshwater Fulmonifera, having reversed spiral shells. See Fond small, under Fond.

|| Phy'sa (fi'sa), n. [NL., fr. Gr. φύσαλλίς a bladder, fr. φύσα a bellows.] (Zoöl.) A genus of large oceanic Siphonophora which includes the Portuguese man-of-war.

war.

The It has a large air sac, or float, with a sail-like crost on its upper side. Numerous zooids of different kinds are attached to the under side of the float. Some of the zooids have very long tentacles; some have a mouth and dignest food; others produce genophores. The American species (Physalia archiusa) is brilliantly colored, the float being pink or purple, and bright blue; the zooids blue. It is noted for its virulent attinging powers, as well as for its beautiful colores, graceful motions, and its ability to sail to windward.

|| Phy-sa'li-ss (-5), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) An order of Siphonophora which includes Physalia

|| Phys/e-ma'ri-a (fis/5-mā'-rī-a), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. φύσημα a blowing.] (Zoöl.) A group of simple marine or-

A group of simple marine or ganisms, usually classed as the lowest of the sponges. They Physalia (Physalia arethusa). have inflated hollow bodies. (%)

Physacter (fi-se'ter), n. [L., fr. Gr. φυσητήρ, fr. φυσὰν to blow: cf. F. physetêre.] 1. (Zοόλ.) The genus that includes the sperm whale.

2. A filtering machine operated by air pressure.

Phys'i-an'thro-py (fiπ'-ān'thrô-py), n. [Gr. φύσκ nature + ἀνθρωπος man.] The philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies.

or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of man, and their remedies.

Physic (fiz'Ik), n. [OE. phisike, fisike, OF. phisica, F. physica, E. physica, E. physica, fr. Gr. φυσική, r. φυσική, r. φυσική ratural, from φύσις natural, from φύσις natural, from the produce, grow, akin to E. be.

See Bs, and cf. Physics, Physique.] 1. The art of healing diseases; the science of medicine; the theory or practice of medicine. "A doctor of phistk." Chaucer.
2. A specific internal application for the cure or relief of sickness; a remedy for disease; a medicine.
3. Specifically, a medicine that purges; a cathartic.
4. A physician. [R.] Shak.

Thysic nut (Bot.), a small tropical American euphorbia-ceous tree (Jatropha Curcas), and its seeds, which are well flavored, but contain a drastic oil which renders them dangerous if eaten in large quantities.

well flavored, but contain a drastic oil which renders them dangerous if eaten in large quantities.

Physic (fir/k), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Physicked (-ikt); p. pr. & vb. n. Physicked (-ikt)]. p. pr. & vb. n. Physicked (-ikt)]. I. To treat with physic or medicine; to administer medicine to, esp. a cathartic; to operate on as a cathartic; to purge.

2. To work on as a remedy; to heal; to cure.

The labor we delight in physics pain. Shak.

A mind diseased no remedy can physic. Byron.

Physic-al (-i-kal), a. 1. Of or pertaining to nature (as including all created existences); in accordance with the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural the laws of nature; also, of or relating to natural of material things, or to the bodily structure, as opposed to things mental, moral, spiritual, or imaginary; material; natural; as, armics and navies are the physical force of a nation; the body is the physical part of man.

Labor, in the physical world, is . . . employed in putting objects in motion.

J. S. Mill.

A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere physical

A society sunk in ignorance, and ruled by mere physical force.

Macaulay.

force.

2. Of or pertaining to physics, or natural philosophy; treating of, or relating to, the causes and connections of natural phenomena; as, physical science; physical laws. "Physical philosophy." Pope.

3. Perceptible through a bodily or material organiza-

3. Perceptible through a bodily of material organiza-tion; cognizable by the senses; external; as, the phys-ical, opposed to the chemical, characters of a mineral.

4. Of or pertaining to physic, or the art of medicine; medicinal; curative; healing; also, cathartic; purgative, [Obs.] "Physical herbs." Sir T. North.

[Obs.] "Physical herbs." Sir T. North.

Is Brutus sick? and is it physical
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humors
Of the dank merning?

Physical astronomy, that part of astronomy which treats
of the causes of the colestial motions; specifically, that
which treats of the motions resulting from universal
gravitation. — Physical education, training of the bodily
organs and powers with a view to the promotion of health
and vigor. — Physical examination (Mcd.), an examination
of the bodily condition of a person. — Physical geography.
See under Grogarpiy. — Physical point, an indefinitely
small portion of matter; a point conceived as being without extension, yet having physical properties, as weight,
inertia, momentum, etc.; a material point. — Physical signs
(Mcd.), the objective signs of the bodily state afforded
by a physical examination.

Physical-lly, adv. 1. In a physical manner; accord-

y a physical examination.

Phys'io-al-ly, adv. 1. In a physical manner; according to the laws of nature or physics; by physical force

I am not now treating physically of light or colors. Locke 2. According to the rules of medicine. [Obs.]

2. According to the rules of medicine. [Obs.]

He that lives physically must live miserably

Phy-d'colan (11-Xish'an), n. [OE. fisician, fisician,
OF. physician, a physician, in F., a natural philosopher,
an experimentalist in physics. See Physic.] 1. A person skilled in physic, or the art of healing; one duly
authorized to prescribe remedies for, and treat, diseases; a
doctor of medicine.

2. Hence, figuratively, one who ministers to moral
diseases; as, a physician of the soul.

Phy-si'cian (17-7-18-12n), n. The tendency of the
mind toward, or its preoccupation with, physical phenomena; materialism in philosophy and religion.

Anthropomorphism grows into theology, while physiciam (if I
may so call it) develops into science.

Physi'-ciat (sist), n. 1. One versed in physics.

Physi-Cust (-sist), no science.

Physi-Cust (-sist), no. 1. One versed in physics.

2. (Biol.) A believer in the theory that the fundamental phenomena of life are to be explained upon purely chemical and physical principles; — opposed to

ritalist.

Physilok-ing (Ik-Ing), p. pr. & vb. n. fr. Physic, v. t.

Physilos-ing (Ik-Ing), p. pr. & vb. n. fr. Physic, v. t.

Physilos-ing (Ir-Ik-I).

Fr. Gr. фосико, natural, physical.

A combining form, denoting relation to, or dependence upon, natural causes, or the science of physics.

Physilos-chem'io-al (Ik-Im'Ik-Ik), a. [Physico-+chemical.] Involving the principles of both physics and chemistry; dependent on, or produced by, the joint action of physical and chemical agencies. I varley.

Physilos-logio (Ik-Id)'Ik), n. [Physico-+logic.]

Logic illustrated by physics.

Physilos-io-logio-al (I-Ikal), a. Of or pertaining to hysicologic.

Physicologic. Swift.

Physicologic. Swift.

Physicology (-köl'ö-jÿ), n. [Physico-+-logy].

Physicologist (-köl'ö-jÿ), n. [Physico-+-logy].

Physico. [R.]—Physicologist (-jist), n. [R.]

Physico-math's-matics (fiz'i-kö-mäth's-mätl'ks), n. [Physico-+ mathematics.] Mixed mathematics.

Physi-too-math's-matics (fiz'i-kö-fiÿ), n. [Physico-+philosophy.] The philosophy of nature.

Physico-the-ol'ogy (-thk-öl'ö-jÿ), n. [Physico-+theology.] Theology or divinity illustrated or enforced by physics or natural philosophy.

Physics (fiz'iks), n. [See Physic.] The science of nature, or of natural objects; that branch of science which treats of the laws and properties of matter, and the forces acting upon it; especially, that dopartment of natural science which treats of the causes (as gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, electricity, etc.) that modify the general properties of bodies; natural philosophy.

EFF Chemistry, though a branch of general physics.

If the general properties of bodies; natural philosophy.

337 Chemistry, though a branch of general physics, is commonly treated as a science by itself, and the applications of physical principles which it involves constitute a branch called chemical physics, which treats more especially of those physical properties of matter which are used by chemists in defining and distinguishing substances.

Physio-orat (fig1-5-krkt), n. [Gr. φύσις nature + κρανίω to ruie.] One of the followers of Quesnay of France, who, in the 18th century, founded a system of political economy based upon the supremacy of natural order. F. A. Walker. — Physio-oratio (-krkt'lk), a. Physio-geny (-5)/8-ny), n. [Gr. φύσις nature + root of γίγνεσθαι to be born.] (Biol.) The germ history of the functions, or the history of the development of vital activities, in the individual, being one of the branches of ontogeny. Bee Monphogany. Hackel. Physio-genom'io (-5g-nōm'fix), n. Physiognomist. Physio-genom'io (-6g-nōm'fix), n. [Gr. φυσιογνωμοσμοποποίραι]. Of or pertaining to physiognomy, according with the principles of physiognomy. — Physiognomy-og-nom'io-al-iy, adv.

Physio-genom'ios (-1ks), n. Same as Physiognomy. 2cording with the principles of physiognomy. — Physiognomist.] 1. One skilled in physiognomy. — Physiognomiste.] 1. One skilled in physiognomy. — Physiognomiste.] 1. One skilled in physiognomy. — Physiognomiste.] 1. One skilled in physiognomy. — Physiognomy of [R].

Physiognomy of [R]. S. Southey. Physiognomy (fixt'-5g'nō-my; 277), n. pl. Physiognomy. — Physiognomie, Physiognomie, Fixuanic, Physiognomie, Physiognomie, Fixuanic, Physiognomie, Fixuanic, Physiognomie, Physiognomie, Fixuanic, Physiognomie, Physiognom

3. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the

3. The art of telling fortunes by inspection of the features. [Obs.] Bule.

4. The general appearance or aspect of a thing, without reference to its scientific characteristics; as, the physiognomy of a plant, or of a meteor.

Physi-logio-ny (-5g/5-ny), n. [Gr. \$\phi\sigma\sig

Fays 1-0-graph 10-at (-1-kall), y graphique.] Of or pertaining to physiography.

Fhys/1-og'ra-phy (-5g'rλ-fy), n. [Gr. φύσις nature +-στομλης i.e. f. hysiographie.] The science which treats of the earth's exterior physical features, climate, life, etc., and of the physical movements or charges on the earth's surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and occan, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

surface, as the currents of the atmosphere and ocean, the secular variations in heat, moisture, magnetism, etc.; physical geography.

Phys'i-0l'a-try (-5l'a-try), n. [Gr. фобъ, nature + Aapeia service.] The worship of the powers or agencies of nature; materialism in religion; nature worship.

"The physiolatry of the Vedas." M. Williams.

Phys'i-0'o-geo (-5l'a-jēr), n. A physiologist.

Phys'i-0-log'io (-5-lōj'lk), a. [L. physiologist., Gr. фотолоумско; cf. F. physiologique.] Physiological, Phys'i-0-log'io-al (-1-kal), a. Of or pertaining to physiology; relating to the science of the functions of living organisms; as, physiological botany or chemistry.

Phys'i-0-log'io-al-ly, adv. In a physiological manner.

Phys'i-0-log'io-al-ly, adv. In a physiology; a student of the properties and functions of animal and vegetable organs and tissues.

Phys'i-0l'o-gize (-jiz), v. i. To speculate in physiology; to make physiological investigations. Cudworth.

Phys'i-0l'o-gize (-jiz), v. i. To speculate in physiology; down anture + Aford of the phenomena of living organisms; the study of the precesses incidental to, and characteristic of, life.

Eff It is divided into animal and vegetable physiology.

The it is divided into animal and regetable physiology, dealing with animal and vegetable life respectively. When applied especially to a study of the functions of the organs and tissues in man, it is called human physiology.

2. A treatise on physiology.

Montal physiology, the science of the functions and phenomena of the mind, as distinguished from a philosophical explanation of the same.

real explanation of the same representation of the factor of the factor of the factor of the functions, or the history of the paleontological development of vital activities, — being a branch of phylogeny. See Monrao-

Physique' (ff-zēk'), n. [F. See Physic.] The natral constitution, or physical structure, of a person.

With his white hair and splendid physique. Mrs. Stowe.

Physino-my (ffz/nf.mv) a Physical Physical

ural constitution, or physical structure, of a porson.

With his white hair and splendid physique. Mrs. Stove.

Phys'no-my (fiz'nō-my), n. Physiognomy. [Obs.]

Phys'o-clist'i (fiz'nō-my), n. Physiognomy. [Obs.]

Phys'o-clist'i (fiz'nō-kih'sti), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φυσα a bellows + κλείεν to close.] (Zoil.) An order of teleost flahes in which the air bladder has no opening.

Phys'o-grade (fiz'nō-grād or fivā-), n. [Gr. φυσα a bellows + L. gradi to walk, go.] (Zoil.) An siphono-phore which has an air sac for a float, as the Physalia.

|| Phy-soph'o-rse (fi-ā0'fō-rō), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φυσα a bellows + φέρειν to bear.] (Zoil.) An order of Siphonophora, furnished with an air sac, or float, and a series of nectoclayees. See Illust. under Necrocalvax.

Phy'so-pod (fi-ā-pōd), n. (Zoil.) One of the Physopoda; a thrips.

|| Phy-sopy'o-da (fi-ā-āp'fō-dā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φυσα a bellows + -poda.] (Zoil.) Same as Thysanopreba.

Phy'so-stig'mine (fi'aō-bōd), fine no-mēn), n. (Chem.)

An alkaloid found in the Calabar bean (the seed of Physostigma venenorum), and extracted as a white, tasteless, substance, amorphous or crystalline; — formerly called eserine, with which it was regarded as identical.

|| Phy-socitymine (fi'aō-bōt'ō-mi), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. φυσα a bellows + σσόμα mouth.] (Zoöl.) An order of keithen, thin; bon; zh = z in azurc.

fishes in which the air bladder is provided with a duct and the ventral fins, when present, are abdominal. It includes the salmons, herrings, carps, catfishes, and others. Phy-sos'to-mous (fi-sos'tō-mis), a. (Zoōl.) (a) Having a duct to the air bladder. (b) Pertaining to the

ing a duct to the air bladder. (v) revenue.

Physostomi.

| Phy-tel'-phas (it-tel'ε-fas), n. [NL., ir. Gr. φυτόν a plant + iλέφας the elephant; also, ivory.] (Bot.) A genus of South American pain trees, the seeds of which furnish the substance called vegetable ivory.

Phy-tiv'o-rous (if-tiv'o-rūs), a. [Phyto-t. v-rare to eat greedily.] Feeding on plants or herbage; phytophagous; as, phytoirorous animals.

Phy'to-(ii'tt-) [See Physic.] A combining form from Gr. φντόν a plant; as, phytoinemistry, phytography.

Phy'to-ohem'ic-al (-kĕm'ī-kal), a. Relating to phytoelemistry.

Phy/to-chem/is-try (-Ys-try), n. [Phyto-+ chemis-u.] Chemistry in its relation to vegetable bodies. Phyto-Gaemis-try (18-try), n. [Phyto-+ chemis-try.] Chemistry in its relation to vegetable bedies vegetable chemistry. R. Hunt. Phy-toch'i-my (11-tok'i-my), n. [F. phytochimic, Gr. dvrow a plant + F. chimic chemistry.] Phytochem-istry. [Obsoles.]

Phy'to gen'e-siz (fi'tô-jôn'ô-sĭs), \n. [Phyto-+ Phy-tog'e-ny (fi-tō)'ô-ny), \genesis, or root of Gr. γεγνεσθα to be born.] The doctrine of the gener-ation of plants.

Phy'to-ge'o-graph'ic-al (-je'o-graf'I-kal), a. Of or

Phy'to-ge-og'ra-phy (fitto-je-og'ra-fy), n. [Phyto-+cography.] The geographical distribution of plants.
Phy'to-glyph'io (-gl'i'rk), a. Relating to phytog-

phy.

Phy-tog'ly-phy (ff-tög'l'-fÿ), n. [Phyto-+ Gr. γλύew to engrave.] See Nature printing, under NATURE.

Phy'to-graph'lo-al (fft-graff'l-kal), a. [Cf. F. phy-

Phyto-graph'ho-al (litti-griff'l-kal), a. [Cf. F. phytographiqua.] Of or pertaining to phytography.

Phy-tog'ra-phy (ff-tög'rā-fŷ), n. [Phyto-+-graphy:
cf. F. phytographie.] The science of describing plants
in a systematic manner; also, a description of plants.

Phytoid (littoid), a. [Phyto-+-oid.] Resembling

a plant; plantilke. $\| \mathbf{Phy'to-lac'og} \ (\mathbf{l'tb-lkk'k\acute{a}}), n. \ [NL., fr. Gr. <math>\phi$ urów plant + It. lacca lac.] (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants, some of them having berries which abound in in-

tensely red juice; poke, or pokeweed.

Phyto-lite (fi'tō-lit), n. [Phyto- + -lite: cf. F. phyto-lithe.] An old name for a fossil plant.

Phy'to-li-thol'o-gist (-li-thōl'ō-jist), n. One versed

Phy'to-li-thol'o-gist (-II-thöl'ō-jīst), n. One versed in phytolithology; a paleobtanist.
Phy'to-li-thol'o-gy (-jỹ), n. [Phyto- + lithology.]
The branch of science which treats of fossil plants; — usually called paleobtany, sometimes paleophytology.
Phy'to-log'io-al (-löj'ī-kal), a. [Cf. F. phytologique.]
Of or pertaining to phytology; botanical.
Phy-tol'o-gist (fi-töl'ō-jīst), n. One skilled in phytology; a writer on plants; a botanist.
Phy-tol'o-gy (-jỹ), n. [Phyto- + -logy: cf. F. phytologic.] The science of plants; a description of the kinds and properties of plants; botany. Sir T. Browne.
Phy'tom'e-mer (fi't-tōm'c), | n. [NL. phytomero., || Phy-tom'e-ron (fi-tōm'c-rōn), | fr. Gr. фυτόν plant + μερος ahare.] (Bot.) An organic element of a flowering plant; a phyton.

#Phy-ton (1-con e-101), In Gr. who plant μ phy share.] (Bot.) An organic element of a flowering plant; a phyton. (#Uon), n.: pl. Phyrtons (-tonz). [NL., fr. Gr. durdo plant.] (Bot.) One of the parts which by their repetition make up a flowering plant, each being a single joint of a stem with its leaf or leaves; a phytomer.

Phytonomy (fi-ton'o-my), n. [Phyto-+ Gr. νόμος law: cf. F. phytonomic.] The science of the origin and growth of plants.

Phy/to-pa-thol/o-gist (fi/tō-pa-thol/ō-jYst), n. One dilled in diseases of plants.

akilled in diseases of plants.

Phy'to-pa-thol'o-gy (-jÿ), n. [Phyto- + pathology.]

The science of diseases to which plants are liable.

|| Phy-toph'a-ga (ft-töft'd-gà), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. out of a plant + payeiv to eat.] (Zoöl.) A division of Hymenoptera; the sawflies.

Phy'to-phag'is (fit-tö-täj'ik), a. (Zoöl.) Phytophagous.

Phy'to-phag'is (ft-tö-täj'ik), a. (Zoöl.) Phytophagous.

Phy'to-phag'is (ft-tö-täj'ik), a. (Zoöl.) Phytophagous.

Phy'to-phag'io (fi'tō-fāj'Ik), a. (Zoöl.) Phytopnagous. Phy'to-phag'io (fi'tō-fāj'Ik), a. (Phyto-+ Gr. kayeŭ to etal.] (Zoöl.) Feeding on plants; herbivorous; s, a phytophagous animal. Phy-to-phys-fol'o-gy (fi'tō-fīz'f-ōl'ō-iy), n. [Phyto-phys-fol'o-gy (fi'tō-fīz'f-ōl'ō-iy), n. [Phyto-phys-fol'o-gy (fi'tō-fīz'f-ōl'ō-iy), n. [Phyto-phys-fol'o-mist (fi-tōt'ō-mist), n. One versed in

Phy-tot'o-mist (11-to-o-mist), τ. Car τόμνειν πρηγοτοιν.
Phy-tot'o-my (-mÿ), τ. [Phyto- + Gr. τόμνειν to cut.] The dissection of plants; vegetable anatomy.
|| Phy'to-zo-a'rī-a (fi'tō-zō-a'rī-a), π. pl. [NL. See Phytozook.] (Zoil.) Same as Infusoria.
|| Phy'tō-zō-a'rī-a'cō'm), π. pl. Phytozoo (-a). [NL., fr. Gr. φυτόν + ζφον an animal.] (Zoil.) A plantlike animal. The term is sometimes applied to zoophytos.

There ('σ̄) = Rap Phiz.

Phys (fiz), n. See Phiz.

Pl (pi), n. [See PicA, Piz magpie, service-book.]

Print.) A mass of type confusedly mixed or unsorted.

(Print.) A mass or type [Written also pic.] Pl, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pied (pid); p. pr. & vb. n. Piene (pi'ng).] (Print.) To put into a mixed and disordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of: as, to pi a form. [Written also pic.]

ordered condition, as type; to mix and disarrange the type of; as, to pt a form. [Written also pte.]
Plaq'aba (pl'ab'ab), n. Ese Plassava.
Pl'a-de (pi'ak'l), n. [L. piaculum a propitiatory ascrifice, that which requires expiation, a wicked action, fr. piare to appease, to expiate, pius pious.] A heinous offense which requires expiation. [E.] Howell.
Pl-ac'u-lar (pl-ak'ū-lēr), a. [L. piacularis: cf. F. piacularie.] I. Expiatory; atoning. Sir G. C. Leuts.
2. Requiring expiation; criminal; atrociously bad.
"Pl-ac'u-lar'-ty" (-lk'r'-ty), n. The quality or state of being piacular; criminality; wickedness. De Quincey.
Pl-ac'u-lous (-lüs), a. Same as Placular.

Pi'al (pi'al), a. (Anat.) Portaining to the pla mater. || Pi'a ma'ter (pi'a mā'ter). [NL. fr. L. pia (fem. f pius tender, kind) + mater mother.] (Anat.) The elicate and highly vascular membrane immediately in-

delicate and highly vascular membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord.

|| Pian (pyan), n. [Pg. pian, epian, or Sp. pian; from the native name in South America: of F. pian.]
(Med.) The yaws. See Yaws.

| Pianet (pi4-net), n. [Cf. Pm magpie.] (Zoöl.)
(a) The magpie. [Written also pianate, and pyenate.]
(b) The lesser woodpecker. [Obs.]

| Builey.
| Pianette' (pi4-net), n. [Dim. of piano.] (Mus.)
| A small piano: a pianipo.

Pia-nette' (pi-4-net/), n. [Dim. of piano.] (Mus.)
A small piano; a pianino.

Merino (pé-a-net/), n. [It., dim. of piano, adj.
See Piano.] (Mus.) A pianette, or amall piano.

Merino (pé-a-ne'ne), n. [It., dim. of piano, adj.
See Piano.] (Mus.) Very soft;—a direction to execute a passage as softly as possible. (Abbrev. pp.)

Pi-an'ist (pi-an'ist), n. [Cf. F. pianiste, It. pianista.]
A performer, cep. a skilled performer, on the piano.

Merino (pi-1-net), a. & adv. [It., even, smooth, soft, fr. L. planus even, level.] (Mus.) Soft;—a direction to the performer to execute a certain passage softly, and with diminished volume of tone. (Abbrev. p.)

Pi-an'o (pi-an'o),

Pi-an'o (pi-an'o),

Pi-an'o (of-an'o),

Pi-an'o (of-an'o),

Mus.) A well-known nusical instrument somewhat resembling the harpsichord, and consisting of a series of wires of graduated length, thickness, and tension, struck by hammers moved by keys. by hammers moved by keys.

by hammers moved by keys.

Dumb plano. See Digitorium.—Grand plano. See under Grand.—Square plano, one with a horizontal frame and an ollong case.—Upright plano, one with an upright frame and vertical wires.

Pl-an/o-graph (pl-an/o-grát), n. [Piano + -graph.]

(Mus.) A form of melodiograph applied to a plano.

Pl'a-pec (pl'a-psk), n. [Cl. Pis a magpie.] (Zodl.)

A West African plo (Ptilostomus Senegateusis).

Pl'a-rist (pl'a-rist), n. [L. pius pious.] (R. C. Ch.)

One of a religious order who are the regular clerks of the Scuole Pie (religious schools), an institute of second-

Pia-rist (pià-rist), n. [L. pius pious.] (R. C. Ch.) One of a religious order who are the regular cierks of the Scuole Pie (religious schools), an institute of secondary education, founded at Rome in the last years of the 16th century.

Pi-as/sa-va (pi-ss/sa-và), n. [Pg. piasaba.] A fibrous product of two Brazilian palm trees (Attalea Junifera and Leopoldinia Piassaba.), — used in making brooms, and for other purposes. Called also piaçaba and piassba. Pi-as/fer (pi-ss/tèr), n. [F. piastra, fr. L. empliastrum. See Plasten.] A silver coin of Spain and various other countries. See Psso. The Spanish plaster (commonly called psso, or pess puro) is of about the value of the American dollar. The Italian plaster, or scude, was worth from 80 to 100 cents. The Turkish and Egyptian plasters are now worth about four and a half cents.

Pi-as/tre (pi-ss/tér), n. See Plasten.

Pi-at'ti (pi-si/tit), n. [L. piatio. See Placle.]

| Pi-at'ti (pi-si/tit), n. pl. [It., prop., plates.] (Mus.)

Cymbals. [Written also pyatit.]

Pi-az'za (pi-sz/zà), n.; pl. Plazzas (-zàz). [It., place, square, market place, L. platea street, courtyard. See Place.]

A nopen square in a European town, especially an Italian town; hence (Arch.), an arcaded and roofed gallery; a portico. In the United States the word is popularly applied to a veranda.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in piazzas. Jer. Taylor.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in piazzas. Jer. Taulor Pib'corn' (pib'k8rn'), n. [W. pib pipe + corn horn.] (Mus.) A wind instrument or pipe, with a horn at each used in Wales.

end,—used in Wales.

Pl'brodh (pā'brōk), n. [Gael. piobaireachd pipe music, fr. piobair a piper, fr. pioba pipe, bagpipe, from English. See Pirr, n.] A Highland air, suited to the particular passion which the musician would either excitte or assuage; generally applied to those airs that are played on the bagpipe before the Highlanders when they go out to battle.

Jamieson.

played on the bagpipe celore the righmand of which stage out to battle.

Pio (pfk), n. [Cf. F. pic.] A Turkish cloth measure, varying from 18 to 28 inches.

Pi'oa (pi'kk), n. [L. pica a pie, magpie; in sense 3 prob. named from some resemblance to the colors of the magpie. Cf. Pir magpie.] 1. (Zoöl.) The genus that inchesion the programs

magne. Cf. Fix magne.

2. (Med.) A vitiated appetite that craves what is unfit for food, as chalk, ashes, coal, etc.; chthonophagia.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A service-book. See Piz. [Obs.]

4. (Print.) A size of type next larger than small plca, and smaller than English.

This line is printed in pica.

Fig. 2 is twice the size of nonpareil, and is used as a standard of measurement in casting leads, cutting rules, etc., and also as a standard by which to designate several larger kinds of type, as double pica, two-line pica, four-line pica, and the like.

Small pica (*Print.*), a size of type next larger than long primer, and smaller than pica.

This line is printed in small pica.

"Plo'a-dor' (pĉk'á-dôr'), n. [Sp.] A horseman armed with a lance, who in a builfight receives the first attack of the bull, and excites him by pricking him without

in which the principal personage is the Spanish ploars, meaning a rascal, a knaw, a rogue, an adventurer.

"Ploart-se (pl.kh'rl-5), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. pious a woodpecker.] (Zoöl.) An extensive division of birds which includes the woodpeckers, toucans, trogens, hornbills, kingfishers, motunots, rollers, and goatsuckers. By some writers it is made to include also the cuckoos, swifts, and humming birds.

Ploart-an (-an), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Picarise. —n. One of the Picarise.

Pic's-roon' (pik'a-rōōn'), n. [Sp. picaron, aug. of picaro roguish, n., a rogue.] One who plunders; especially, a plunderer of wrecks; a pirate; a corsair; a marauder; a sharper.

Pio's-yun'(pik'a-tōn'), n. [From the language of the Caribs.] A small coin of the value of six and a quarter cents. See Fiprenny nrr. [Local, U. S.]

Pio'a-yun'(sh (pik'a-tōn')sh), a. Petty; palry; mean; as, a picayunish business. [Collog. U. S.]

Pic'oa-dil'ly (-dil's-dil), n. [OF. piccadiles the sev-Pio'ca-dil'ly (-dil's-dil), n. [OF. piccadil'es the sev-Pio'ca-dil'ly (-dil's-dil'), n. [U. piccagium of a doublet, a dim. fr. Sp. pioado, p. p. of picar to prick. See Pike.]

A high, stiff collar for the neck; also, a hem or band about the skirt of a garment, — worn by men in the 17th century.

Pio'cage (pik'kit: 48), n. [LL. piccagium, fr. F.

century.

Plo'cage (pik'khj; 48), n. [LL. piccagium, fr. F. piquer to prick.] (O. Eng. Law) Money paid at fairs for leave to break ground for booths. Aimsworth.

Plo'ca-lil'il (pik'k-lil'il'), n. A pickle of various vogetables with pungent spices, — originally made in the

vegetables with pungent spices, — originally made in the East Indies.

|| Pio'co-lo (yk'k'c-lo; It. pck'.), n. [It., small.]
1. (Mux.) A small, shrill flute, the pitch of which is an octave higher than the ordinary flute; an octave flute.
2. (Mux.) A small upright piano.
3. (Mux.) A small upright piano.
3. (Mux.) An organ stop, with a high, piercing tone.

Pioe (pis), n. [Hind. puisā.] A small copper coln of the East Indies, worth less than a cent. Malcom.

|| Pio'e-a (pis'c-à), n. [L., the pitch pine, from pix, picis, pitch.] (Bot.) A genus of coniferous trees of the northern hemisphere, including the Norway spruce and the American black and white spruces. These trees have pendent comes, which do not readily fall to pieces, in this and other respects differing from the firs.

Pi'oen [pi'sēn], n. [See Piccous.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon (C₂H₄) extracted from the pitchy residue of coal tar and petroleum as a bluish fluorescent crystal-line substance.

line substance.

Pio'e-ous (pis't-üs or pish'ūs), a. [L. piceus, fr. piz, picis, pitch.] Of or pertaining to pitch; resembling pitch in color or quality; pitchy.

Pi'chey (pō'chā), n. [Native name.] (Zoöl.) A Brazilian armadillo (Dusypus minutus); the little armadillo. [Written also pichiy.]

|| Pi'chi-di-a'go (pē'chē-st-ä'gò), n. [Native name.]

|| From-a-a'go (| Zoöl.) A small, burrowing, South American edentate (Chlamyphorus truncatus), allied to the armadillos. The

and wrynecks.



ciego.]

Ploh'u-rim bean' (pich'ū-rim bēn'). (Rot.) The seed of a Brazilian lauraceous tree (Nectandra Puchury) of a taste and smell between those of nutmeg and of assasfras,—sometimes used medicinally. Called also sassafras nut. || Pl'cd (pi'si), n. pl. [NI.., fr. I.. picus a woodpecker.] (Zoöl.) A division of birds including the woodpeckers and wwynecks.

Pi'ci-form (pī'sĭ-fôrm), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining

to the Piciformes.

|| Pic/1-for'mes (pis'1-for'mez), n. pl. [NL. See Picus, and -rorm.] (Zoöl.) A group of birds including the woodpeckers, toucans, barbets, colies, kingfishers, hornbills, and some other related groups.

| Pi'oine (pi'sin), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the woodpeckers (Pici), or to the Piciformes.

| Piok (pi'sin), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the woodpeckers (Pici), or to the Piciformes.

| Piok (pi'k), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picked (pi'kt); p. pr. & vb. n. Pickins.] [Of. picken, pikken, to prick, peck; akin to Icel, pikka, Sw. picka, Dan. pikken, t. p. picken, G. picken, F. piquer, W. pigo. Cf. Peck, v., Pike, Pitch to throw.] I. To throw; to pitch. [Obs.]

As high as I could pick my lance.

As high as I could pick my lance. Shak.

2. To peck at, as a bird with its beak; to strike at with anything pointed; to act upon with a pointed instrument; to pierce; to prick, as with a pin.

3. To separate or open by means of a sharp point or points; as, to pick matted wool, cotton, cakum, etc.

4. To open (a lock), as by a wire.

5. To pull apart or away, especially with the fingers; to pluck; to gather, as fruit from a tree, flowers from the stalk, feathers from a fowl, etc.

6. To remove something from with a pointed instrument, with the fingers, or with the teeth; as, to pick the teeth; to pick a bone; to pick a goose; to pick a pocket.

Did you pick Master Slender's purse?

Shak.

He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems

He picks clean teeth, and, busy as he seems With an old tavern quill, is hungry yet. Cowper.

of the bull, and excites him by pricking him without attempting to kill him.

Plo'a-mar' (plk'a-mär'), n. [L. pix, picis, pitch + amarus bitter.] (Chem.) An oily liquid hydrocarbon extracted from the crosote of beechwood tar. It consists essentially of certain derivatives of pyrogallol.

Plo'a-pare (plk'a-pā, n. (Zoòl.) The finfoot.

Plo'a-pare (plk'a-7. To choose; to select; to separate as choice or desirable; to cull; as, to pick one's company; to pick one's way; — often with out. "One man picked out of ten thousand."

thank, to curry favor. [Obs.] Robynson (More's Ropia).

— To pick off. (a) To pluck; to remove by picking. (b) To shoot or bring down, one by one; as, sharpshooters sick off the enemy. — To pick out. (a) To mark out; to variegate; as, to pick out any dark stuff with lines or quantity. — To pick to pieces, to pull apart piece by piece; hence [Colloq], to analyze; esp., to criticise in detail. — To pick a quarrel, to give occasion of quarrel intentionally. — To pick up. (a) To take up, as with the fingers. (b) To get by repeated efforts; to gather here and there : as, to pick up a livelihood; to pick up news.

Plak (Dik), v. i. 1. To eat slowly, sparingly, or by

Plok (pik), v. i. 1. To eat slowly, sparingly, or by morsels: to nibble.

moreels; to nibble.

Why stand at thou picking? Is thy palate sore? Druden.

2. To do anything nicely or carefully, or by attending to small things; to select something with care.

3. To steal; to piller. "To keep my hands from picking and stealing."

Book of Com. Prayer.

ing and stealing."

Book of Com. Prayer.
To pick up, to improve by degrees; as, he is picking up in health or business. [Colloq. U. S.]

Plok, n. [F. pic a pickax, a pick. See Pick, v., and of. Pike.]

A sharp-pointed tool for picking; — often used in composition; as, a toothpick; a picklock.

(Mining & Mech.) A heavy iron tool, curved and sometimes pointed at both ends, wielded by means of a wooden handle inserted in the middle, — used by quarrymen, roadmakers, etc.; also, a pointed hammer used for dressing millatones.

A pike or spike; the sharp point fixed in the center of a buckler. [Obs.] "Take down my buckler... and grind the pick on 't."

Echoice; right of selection; as, to have one's pick.

France and Russia have the pick of our stables. Ld. Lytton.

and grind the pick on 't.''

4. Choice; right of selection; as, to have one's pick.
France and Russia have the pick of our stables. Ld. Lytton.

5. That which would be picked or chosen first; the best; as, the pick of the flock.

6. (Print.) A particle of ink or paper imbedded in the hollow of a letter, filling up its face, and occasioning a spot on a printed sheet.

7. (Painting) That which is picked in, as with a pointed pencil, to correct an unevenness in a picture.

8. (Weaving) The blow which drives the shuttle,—
the rate of speed of a loom being reckoned as so many picks per minute; hence, in describing the fineness of a fabric, a weft thread; as, so many picks to an inch.

Pick dressing (Arch.), in cut stonework, a facing made by a pointed tool, leaving the surface in little pits or depressions.—Pick hammer, a pick with one end sharp and the other blunt, used by miners.

Plok'a-bak', juk'a-bak', juk', adv. On the back or shoulders; as, to ride pickaback. [Written also pickapack, pickback, and pickpack.]

A woman stooping to take a child pickaback. R. Jefferies.

A woman stooping to take a child pickaback. R. Jefferies

A woman stooping to take a child pickaback. R. Jefferies.

Plok'a-nin'ny (-n'n'n'y), n.; pl. Pickaninniss (-n'z).

[Cf. Sp. pequeño little, young.] A small child; especially, a negro or mulatto infant. [U. S. & West Indies]

Plok'a-paok' (-pāk'), adv. Pickaback.

Plok'az' (-āk*), n. [A corruption of OE. pikois,

Plok'az' (-āk*), n. [A corruption of OE. pikois,

Plok'az' pikeis, F. picois, fr. pic. See Pick, n.]

A pick with a point at one end, a transverse edge or blade at the other, and a handle inserted at the middle; a hamner with a flattened end for driving wedges and a pointed end for piercing as it strikes.

Shak.

Plok'ack' (-bāk'), adv. On the back.

Plok'acd (pikt; often pik'éd, esp. in senses 1 & 4), a.

1. Pointed; sharp. "Picked and polished." Chapman.

Let the stake be made picked at the top. Mortimer.

2. (Zoöl.) Having a pike or spine on the back; --said

2. (Zoöl.) Having a pike or spine on the back;—said f certain fishes.

of certain fishes.
3. Carefully selected; chosen; as, picked men.
4. Fine; spruce; smart; precise; dainty. [Obs.] Shak.
Picked dogash. (Zoil.) See under Dogrisu.—Picked
out, ornamented or relieved with lines, or the like, of a
different, usually a lighter, color; as, a carriage body
dark green, picked out with red.
Pick'ed-ness (p'ik'ëd-nes), n. 1. The state of being
sharpened; pointedness.
2. Fineness; spruceness; smartness. [Obs.]
Too much pickedness is not mailly. B. Jonson.
Pick actif (NI) 370 cm. [Figure 8: ac. Picksupple

Z. Fineness; spruceness; smartness. [Obs.]

Too much pickedness is not manly. B. Jonson.

Pick-eer' (pik-ër'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pickeered (-ërd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Pickeerine] [F. picorer to go marauding, orig., to go to steal cattle, ultimately fr. l. pecus, pecoris, cattle; cf. F. picorée, Bp. pecorea robbery committed by straggling soldiers.] To make a raid for booty; to maraud; also, to skirmish in advance of an army. See Pickaeon. [Obs.] Bp. Burnet.

Pick-eer'er (-ër), n. One who pickeers. [Obs.]

Pick'er (pik'er), n. [From Pick.] 1. One who, or that which, picks, in any sonse,—as, one who uses a pick; one who gathers; a thief; a pick; a pickax; as, a cotton picker. "Picker's and stealers." Sink.

2. (Mach.) A machine for picking fibrous materials to picces so as to loosen and separate the fiber.

3. (Weaving) The piece in a loom which strikes the end of the shuttle, and impels it through the warp.

4. (Ordinarce) A priming wire for cleaning the vent.

Pick'er-el (-ël), n. [Dim. of Pirk.] [Written also pickerell.] 1. A young or small pike, [Obs.]

Bet [better] is, quoth he, a pick than a pickerel. Chaucer.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of several species of freshwater fishes of the genus Esox, osp. the smaller species. (b) The glasseye, or wall-cyed pike. See Wall-Eyre.

EFT The federation, or chain, pickerel (Esox reticulution and the proch rickerel (Esox reticulution and the proch rickerel

(b) The glasseye, or wall-eyed pike. See WALL-TYE.

The federation, or chain, pickerel (Esox reticulatus) and the brook pickerel (E. Americanus) are the most
common American species. They are used for food, and
are noted for their voracity. About the Great Lakos the
pike is called pickerel.

Pickerel (E. reticulatus).

Pickers weed (Bot.), a blue-flowered aquatic plant (Pontederia cordata) having large arrow-shaped leaves. So called because common in slow-moving waters where pickers lare often found.

Pick'er-ing (pik'er-ing), n. [Probably a corruption of Picker-ing (pik'er-ing), n. [Probably a corruption of Picker-ing (pik'er-ing), n. [Probably a corruption of Picker-ing (pik'er-ing), n. [Probably a corruption of Picker-y (*), n. [From Pick to steal; or perhaps from Picker.] Petty theft. [Scot.] Holisshed.

Pick'et (pik'et), n. [F. piquet, properly dim. of pique spear, pike. See Pier, and cf. Piquer.] I. A stake sharpened or pointed, especially one used in fortification and encampments, to mark bounds and angles; or one used for tethering horses.

2. A pointed pale, used in making fences.

3. [Probably so called from the picketing of the horses.] (Mil.) A detached body of troops serving to quard an army from surpriso, and to oppose reconnoitering parties of the enemy;—called also outlying picket.

4. By extension, men appointed by a trades union, or other labor organization, to intercept outsiders, and prevent them from working for employers with whom the organization is at variance. [Cant]

5. A military punishment, formerly resorted to, in which the offender was forced to stand with one foot on a pointed stake.

8. A equant cards. Bue Prover.

a pointed stake.

6. A game at cards. See Piquet.

Inlying picket (Mi.), a detachment of troops held in camp or quarters, detailed to march if called upon.—Picket fence, a fence made of pickets. Bee def. 2, above.—Picket guard (Mi.), a guard of horse and foot, always in readiness in case of alarm.—Picket line. (Mil.) (A) position held and guarded by small bedies of men placed at intervals. (b) A rope to which horses are secured when groomed.—Picket pin, an iron pin for picketing horses.

when groomed.—Picket pin, an Iron pin for picketing horses.

Pick'et, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picketed; p. pr. & vb. n. Picketrins.] 1. To fortify with pointed stakes.

2. To inclose or fence with pickets or pales.

3. To tether to, or as to, a picket; as, to picket a horse.

4. To guard, as a camp or road, by an outlying picket.

5. To torture by compelling to stand with one foot on a pointed stake. [Obs.]

Pick'e-tee' (pik's-te'), n. (Bot.) See Picotre.

Pick'-fault' (pik's-te'), n. (One who seeks out faults.

Pick'ing, n. 1. The act of digging or breaking up, as with a pick.

2. The act of choosing, plucking, or gathering.

3. That which is, or may be, picked or gleaned.

4. Pilfering; also, that which is pilfered.

5. pl. The pulverized shells of oysters used in making walks. [Eng.]

6. (Mining) Rough sorting of ore.

7. Overburned bricks.

Fink'nonds.

Pick'ing, a. 1. Done or made as with a pointed tool; s, a picking sound. 3, a preking sound.
2. Nice; careful. [Obs.]

He was too warm on picking work to dwell. Dryden. Picking peg. (Weaving) See Picken, n., 3.

Picking peg. (Weaving) See Picker, n., 3.

Plo'kle (pik'k'l), n. [Oh.] See Picke.

Pic'kle, n. [Of. D. pekel. Probably a dim. fr. Pick, v. l., alluding to the cleaning of the fish.] 1. (a) A solution of salt and water, in which fish, meat, etc., may be preserved or corned; brine. (b) Vinegar, plain or spiced, used for preserving vegetables, fish, eggs, oysters, etc.

2. Any article of food which has been preserved in brine or in vinegar.

3. (Founding) A bath of dilute sulphuric or nitricacid, etc., to remove burnt sand, scale rust, etc., from the surface of castings, or other articles of metal, or to brighten them or improve their color.

4. A troublesome child; as, a little pickle. [Collog.]

4. A troublesome child : as, a little pickle. [Collog.] To be in a pickle, to be in a disagreeable position; to be in a condition of embarrassment, difficulty, or disorder. "How can'st thou in this pickle?" Sluk.—To put a rod in pickle, to prepare a particular reproof, punishment, or penalty for future application.

rod in pickle, to propare a particular reproof, parameter or penalty for future application.

Pic'kle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pickled (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Picklen (-k'ling).]

1. To preserve or season in pickle; to treat with some kind of pickle; as, to pickle herrings or cucumbers.

2. To give an antique appearance to; — said of copies or imitations of paintings by the old masters.

Pic'kled (-k'ld), a. Preserved in a pickle.

Pic'kle-her'ring (pik'k'l-her'ring), n. 1. A herring preserved in brine; a pickled herring. [Obs.] Shak.

2. A merry-andrew; a buffoon. [Obs.] Addison.

Pic'kler (pik'kler), n. One who makes pickles.

Picklock (pik'lök'), n. 1. An instrument for picking locks.

ing locks.

Shak.

One who picks locks; a thief. "A picklock of se-

2. One who picks locks; a thiel. "A picklock of secrets."

Pick'mire' (-mir'), n. [So called from its picking its food from the mire.] (Zoöl.) The pewit, or black-headed gull. [Prov. Eng.]

Pick'nick (pik'nik), n. See Picnic.
Pick'pen'ny (-pěn'ny), n.; pl. Pickrennies (-nīz). A miser; also, a sharper.

Pick'pook'et (-pōk'8t), n. One who steals purses or other articles from pockets.
Pick'purse' (-pūrs'), n. One who steals purses, or money from purses.

Pick'sy (-sy), n. See Pixy.
Pick'thank' (-thānk'), n. One who strives to put another under obligation; an officious person; hence, a flatterer. Used also adjectively.

Smiling pickthanks, and base newsmongers. Shak.

Smiling pickthanks, and base newsmongers. Shak.

Pick'tooth' (-tōōth'), n. A toothpick. [Obs.] Swift.

Picle (pik")), n. [Prob. fr. pightel or pingle.] A
small piece of land inclosed with a hedge; a close. [Obs.]

[Written also pickle.]

Small plece of land inclosed with a neuge; a closs. [108.]
[Written also pickle.]
Pio'nio (pik'nik), n. [Cf. F. piquenique. See Pick, v., and cf. Knickknack.] Formerly, an entertainment at which each person contributed some dish to a common

table; now, an excursion or pleasure party in which the members partake of a collation or repast (usually in the open air, and from food carried by themselves).

Pio'nio (plk'nlk), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pionicked. cnlkt.] p. pr. & vb. n. Pionokino (-nlk'nlg).] Togeon a picnic, or pleasure excursion; to eat in pionic fashion. Pio'niok-er (-nlk-ër), n. One who takes partin a picnic. Pi'ooid (pi'koid), a. [Picus + -oid.] (Zooid.) Like or pertaining to the Pici.

Pio'o-line (plk'n-lin or -lēn.), n. [L. pix, picis, pitch + oleum oil + -inc.] (Chem.) Any one of three isomeric bases (C,H,N) related to pyridine, and obtained from bone oil, acrolein ammonia, and coal-tar naphtha, as colorless mobile liquids of strong odor; - called also methyl pyridine.

Pio'o-tee (plk'd-tën'), | n. [F. picoté dotted, Plo'o-tine' (plk'd-tën'), pricked.] (Bot.) A varlety of carnation having petals of a light color variously dotted and spotted at the edges.

Plo'quet (plk'k'd or plk-kët'), n. Sec Piquer.

Pl'ora (pi'k'k), n. (Chem.) A salt of picric aoid.
Pl'oric (pi'kr'ik or plk'r'ik), a. [Gr. mapós bitter.] (Chem.) Petralning to, or designating, a strong organic acid (called picric acid), intensely bitter.

The Pieric acid is obtained by treating phenol with strong nitric acid, as a brilliant yellow crystalline substance, Call-NO₂)-OH. It is used in dycing silk and wool, and also in the manufacture of explosives, as it is very unstable when heated. Called also trinitrophenol, and formerly carbacotic acid.

and formerly carbazotic acid.

Plo'rite (plk'rit), n. [From Gr. $\pi \kappa \rho \phi_i$ bitter.] (Min.) A dark green igneous rock, consisting largely of chrysolite, with hornblende, augite, biotite, etc.

Picro-lite (plk'ri-lit), n. [Gr. $\pi \kappa \rho \phi_i$ bitter + -lite: cf. F. picrolithe.] (Min.) A fibrous variety of serpentine.

Plo'ro-mel. (mid.), n. [Gr. $\pi \kappa \rho \phi_i$ bitter + $\mu \phi_i$ honey: cf. F. picronet.] (Old Chem.) A colorless viscous substance having a bitter-sweet taste.

honey: cf. F. pieromel.] (Old Chem.) A colorless viscous substance having a bitter-sweet tasto.

"F" It was formerly supposed to be the easential principle of the bile, but is now known to be a mixture, principally of salts of glycocholic and taurocholic acids.

Pioro-tox'in (p'kr-6.45ke'in or pi'kr-1-), n. [Gr. mepóe bitter+toxic+-in.] (Chem.) A bitter white crystalmic substance found in the cocculus indicus. It is a peculiar poisonous neurotic and intoxicant, and consists of a mixture of several neutral substances.

Pi'cryl (pi'kr'il or pi'kr'il), n. [Picric+-yd.] (Chem.) The hypothetic radical of pieric acid, analogous to phenyl.

Plot'ish (pikt'ish), a. Of or pertaining to the Picts; resembling the Picts. "The Picrish peer." Hypon.

Pic'to-graph (pik'tō-gráf), n. [See Picture, and -onarm.] A picture or hieroglyph representing and expressing an idea. — Pic'to-graph'ic (-gráf'ik), a.

Pio-to'ri-al (pik-tō'rī-al), a. [L. pictorius, fr. pictor a painter, fr. pinger to paint. See Paint.] Of or pertaining to pictures; illustrated by pictures; forming pictures; representing with the clearness of a picture; as, a pictorial dictionary; a pictorial imagination. "Pictorial rhetoric." Ruskin. — Pio-to'ri-al-ly, adv.

Pictor'ic-al (-I-kal), Pictorial. [Obs.]

Piots (pikts), n. p.; sing. Pict (pikt). [L. Picti; cf. A8. Pcohtas.] (Ethnol.) A race of people of uncertain origin, who inhubited Scotland in early times.

| Piotu'ra-ble (pik'tō'r-ā-b'l); 135), a. Capable of be-

Pio'tur-a-ble (pik'ttr-a-b'l; 135), a. Capable of be-

Pio'tur-a-ble (pik'tūr-a-bī); 135), a. Capable of being pictured, or represented by a picture.

Pio'tur-al (-al), a. Pictorial. [R.] Sir W. Scott.

Pio'tur-al, n. A picture. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pio'ture (pik'tūr; 135), n. [L. pictura, fr. pinger.

pictum, to paint: cf. F. pcinture. See Panr.] 1. The art of painting; representation by painting. [Obs.]

Any well-expressed image . . . either in picture or sculpture.

Sir H. Wotton.

2. A representation of anything (as a person, a land-scape, a building) upon canvas, paper, or other surface, produced by means of painting, drawing, engraving, photography, etc.; a representation in colors. By extension, a figure; a model.

Pictures and shapes are but secondary objects. Bacon.

The young king's picture . . . in virgin wax. Howell.

Tectures and shapes are but secondary objects. Bucon.

The young king's picture ... in virgin wax. Howell.

3. An image or a resemblance; a representation, either to the eye or to the mind; that which, by its likeness, brings vividly to mind some other thing; as, a child is the picture of his father; the man is the picture of grief.

My eyes make pictures when they are shut. Coleright.

The Picture is often used adjectively, or in forming self-explaining compounds; as, picture book or picture-book, picture frame or picture-frame, picture seller or picture-soller, etc.

Picture gallery, a gallery, or large apartment, devoted to the exhibition of pictures.—Picture and a rod or metal tube fixed to the walls of a room, from which pictures are hung, — Picture writing. (a) The art of recording events or of expressing messages, by means of pictures representing the actions or circumstances in question. Thier.

(b) The record or message so represented; as, the picture writing of the American Indians.

Syn.—Picture, whether made with oil colors, water colors, pencil, crayons, or India ink; strictly, a painting is a picture made by means of colored paints, usually applied moist with a brush.

Picture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picture (4:frd; 135); as a color of paint a resem-

colored paints, usually applied moist with a brush.

Pic'ture, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picturen (-tfird; 135);
p. pr. & vb. n. Picturen [.] To draw or paint a resemblance of; to delineate; to represent; to form or present an ideal likeness of; to bring before the mind. "I... do picture it in my mind."

I have not seen him so pictured. Shak.

Pic'tured (-tfird), a. Furnished with pictures; represented by a picture or pictures; as, a pictured seene.

Plo'tur-er (p'ik'ttr-ër; 135), n. One who makes pletures; a painter. [R.] Fuler.

Plo'tur-esque ('ésk'), a. [It. pittoresco: cf. F. pittoresque. See Protrant... Forming, or fitted to form, a good or pleasing picture; representing with the clearness or ideal beauty appropriate to a picture; expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, natural or artificial; graphic; vivid; as, a picturesque ease or artitude; picturesque language.

What is picturesque as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is ... the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess.

what is picturesque as placed in relation to the beautiful and the sublime? It is . . . the characteristic pushed into a sensible excess.

— Pio'tur-esque'lah, a. Bomewhat picturesque. [R.]
Pio'tur-ise (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picturesque'less, n.
Pio'tur-ise (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picturesque'less, n.
Pio'tur-ise (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Picturesque'less, n.
Pio'ni (pik'di), n. [Jav. & Malay pikul, fr. pikul to carry on the back, to carry a burden; n., a man's burden.] A commercial weight varying in different countries and for different commodities. In Borneo it is 1354 bs.; in China and Sumatra, 1334 bs.; in Japan, 1334 bs.; but sometimes 130 bs., etc. Called also, by the Chinese, tan. [Written also pecul, and pecal.]
Pio'u-let (pik'di-let), n. [Dim. of Picus.] (Zoöl.)
Any species of very small woodpeckers of the genus Picturanus and allied genera. Their tail feathers are not stiff and sharp at the tips, as in ordinary woodpeckers.

[Pio'u-let (pik'di), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Piddling), some of the common American and European species.

Pio'dle (pid'di), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Piddling), p. pr. & vb. n. Piddling (-dling).] [Cf. dial. Sw. pittla to keep picking at, Sw. peta to pick.] 1. To deal in trifies; to concern one's self with trivial matters rather than with those that are important. [Obs.] Ascham.

2. To be squeamishly nice about one's food. Swift.

3. To urinate; — a child's word.

Pid'ding (pid'dling), a. Triffing; trivial; frivolous; paltry;—applied to persons and things.

The ignoble hucksterage of piddling tithes.

Pid'dok (-dlk), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoöl.)
Any species of Pholas.

The ignoble hucksterage of pidaling tithes. Milton.

Pid'dook (dikk), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoöl.)

Any species of Pholas ; a pholad. See Pholas.

Pie (pi), n. [OE. pie, pye; cf. Ir. & Gael. pighe pie,
also Gael. pige an earthen | ar or pot. Cf. Pragin.]

1. An article of food consisting of paste baked with
something in it or under it; as, chicken pie; venison
pie; mince pie; apple pie; pumpkin pie.

2. See Camp. n., b. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Pie crust, the paste of a pie.

Pie, n. [F. pie, L. piea; cf. picus woodpecker, pingere to paint; the bird being perhaps named from its
colors. Cf. Pr., Prox, Painr, Spright, I. (Zoöl.)

A magple. (b) Any other species of the genus Pica, and
of several allied genera. [Written also pye.]

2. (R. C. Ch.) The service book.

3. (Print.) Type confusedly mixed. See Pr.

By cock and pie, an adjuration equivalent to the good

2. (R. C. C.). The service book.

3. (Print.) Type confusedly mixed. See Pr.

By cock and pie, an adjuration equivalent to "by God and the service book." Shik.—Tree pie (Zoöl.), any Asiatic bird of the genus Dendrocitta, allied to the magple.—Wood pie. (Zoöl.) See French pie, under French.

Ple, v. t. See Pr.

Ple'bald' (pi'bald'), a. [Pie the party-colored bird bidd.]

1. Having spots and patches of black and white, or other colors; mottled; pied. "A piebald steed of Thracian strain."

2. Fig.: Mixed. "Piebald languages." Huddbras.

Pleoe (pēs), n. [OE. pece, F. pièce, LL. pecia, petia, petium, probably of Celtic origin; cf. W. peth a thing, a part, portion, a little, Armor. pez, Gael. & Ir. cuid part, share. Cf. Pettry.] 1. A fragment or part of anything separated from the whole, in any manner, as by cutting, splitting, breaking, or tearing; a part; a portion; as, a piece of sugar; to break in pieces.

Bring it out piece by piece. Ezek. xxiv. 6.

Bring it out piece by piece. Rock wriv. 6.

Bring it out piece by piece. Ezek. xxiv. 6.

2. A definite portion or quantity, as of goods or work; as, a piece of broadcloth; a piece of wall paper.

3. Any one thing conceived of as apart from other things of the same kind; an individual article; a distinct single effort of a series; a definite performance; especially: (a) A literary or artistic composition; as, a piece of poetry, music, or statury. (b) A musket, gun, or cannon; as, a battery of six pieces; a fowling piece. (c) A coin; as, a sixpenny piece; — formerly applied specifically to an English gold coin worth 22 shillings. (d) A fact; an item; as, a piece of news; a piece of knowledge. knowledge

An individual; - applied to a person as being of a ertain nature or quality; often, but not always, us slightingly or in contempt. "If I had not been a pie of a logician before I came to him." Sir P. Sidne Sir P. Sidney

Thy mother was a piece of virtue. Shake His own spirit is as unsettled a piece as there is in all the corld.

Coleridae.

5. (Chess) One of the superior men, as distinguished

com a pawn.

6. A castle; a fortified building. [Obs.] e. A castie; a fortified building. [Obs.] Spenser. Of a piece, of the same sort, as if taken from the same whole; like;—sometimes followed by with. Dryden.—Piece of sight, the Spanish plaster, formerly divided into light reals.—To give a piece of one's mind to, to speak plainly, bluntly, or severely to (another). Thackeruy.—Fiece broker, one who buys shreds and remnants of cloth to sell again.—Piece goods, goods usually sold by pieces or fixed portions, as shirtings, calicoes, sheetings, and the like.

Place, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pieced (pëst); p. pr. & vb.
n. Piecing (pësing).] 1. To make, enlarge, or repair,
by the addition of a piece or pieces; to patch; as, to
piece a garment;—often with out.
2. To unite; to join; to combine.

Fuller.

His adversaries . . . pieced themselves together in a joint opposition against him. Fuller.

Piece (ps.), v. i. To unite by a coalescence of parts; to fit together; to join. "It pieced better." Bacon.
Piece'less, a. Not made of pieces; whole; entire.
Piece'ly, adv. In pieces; piecemeal. [Obs.]
Piece'meal' (-mēl'), adv. [Ok. pecemele; pece a piece + A8. mēlum, dat. pl. of mēl part. See Maal a portion.] I. In pieces; in parts or fragments. "On which it piecemeal brake."

The beasts will tear thee piecen 2. Piece by piece; by little and little in succession. Piecemeal they win, this sere first, then that.

Piecemeal they win, this acre first, then that. Pope.

Piece'meal', a. Made up of parts or pieces; single; parate. "These piecemeal guilta." Gov. of Tongue.

Piece'meal', n. A fragment; a scrap. R. Vaughan.

Piece'ner (-nër), n. 1. One who supplies rolls of cool to the slubbing machine in woolen mills.

2. Same as Piecera, 2.

Piecer (vē'sēr), n. 1. One who pieces; a patcher.

2. A child employed in a spinning mill to tie together roken threads.

broken threads.

Place'work' (pēs'whrk'), n. Work done by the piece or job; work paid for at a rate based on the amount of work done, rather than on the time employed.

The reaping was piecework, at so much per acre. R. Jeffe

Pied (pid), imp. & p. p. of Pi, or Pis, v. Pied (pid), a. [From Piz the party-colored bird.] Variegated with spots of different colors; party-colored; spotted; piobald. "Pied coats." Burton. "Meadows trim with daisles pied." Milton.

trim with dasses pied." Button.

Fied antelops (Zoöl.), the bontebok. — Fied-billed grebe (Zoöl.), the dabchick. — Fied blackbird (Zoöl.), any Asiatic thrush of the genus Turdulus. — Fied finch. (Zoöl.) (a) The chaffinch. (b) The snow bunting. (Prov. Eng.) — Fied fixeather (Zoòl.), a common European flycatcher (Ficedulu atricapilla). The male is black and white.

(Ficedula atricapilla). The male is black and write.

Pied'mont-ite (p8d'mont-it), n. (Min.) A manganesian kind of epidote, from Piedmont. See Epidote.

Pied'ness (pid'n8s), n. The state of being pied. Shak.

|| Pi6'douche' (pyk'dōsh'), n. [F., fr. It. peduccio
console, corbel.] A pedestal of small size, used to support small objects, as busts, vases, and the like.

Pied'stall' (p8d'stall'), n. See PEDESTAL. [Obs.]

console, corbel.] A pedestal of small size, used to support small objects, as busts, vases, and the like.

Pied'stall' (ped'stal'), n. See Pedestal. [Ohs.]

Pie'man (pi'mān), n.; pl. Piemen (-měn). A man who makes or seils pies.

Piend (pēnd), n. [Of. Dan. pind a peg.] See Pedestall' (pēnd), n. [It., fr. L. pienus full.] (Mus.)

Full; having all the instruments.

Pie'piant' (pi'pilānt'), n. [Bot.) A plant (Rheum Rhaponticum) the leafstalks of which are acid, and are used in making pies; the garden rhubarb.

Pie'pow'der | (pi'pou'der), n. [Lit., dustyfoot, i. e., Pie'pow'der | dusty-footed dealers, fr. F. pied foot + poudreuz dusty.] (O. Eng. Law) An ancient court of record in England, formerly incident to every fair and market, of which the steward of him who owned or had the toll was the judge.

Pier (pēr), n. [OE. pere, OF. piere a stone, F. piere, fr. L. petra, Gr. mārpa. Cf. Petraffy.] 1. (Arch.) (a) Any detached mass of masonry, whether insulated or supporting one side of an arch or lintel, as of a bridge; the piece of wall between two openings. (b) Any additional or suxilliary mass of masonry used to stiffen a wall. See Buttees.

2. A projecting wharf or landing place.

2. A projecting wharf or landing place.

Abutment pier, the pier of a bridge next the shore; a pier which by its strength and stability resists the thrust of an arch.—Fier glass, a mirror, of high and narrow shape, to be put up between windows.—Fier table, a table made to stand between windows.

of an arcn. — And a substance of the bound o

Pieros, v. i. To enter; to penetrate; to make a way to or through something, as a pointed instrument does; used literally and figuratively.

And vierced to the skin, but bit no more She would not pierce further into his meaning. Sir P. Sidney. Our Savior, pierce 141 that the further testimony.

Hooker.

Pieroe'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. That may be pieroed.

Pieroed (pērst), a. Penetrated; entered; perforated.

Pieroed (pērst), a. Penetrated; entered; perforated.

Pier'oel (pēr's'), n. [Cf. F. perce.] A kind of gimlet for making vents in casks; -called also piercer.

Pier'oer (-ser), n. 1. One who, or that which, pieroes or perforates; specifically: (a) An instrument used in forming eyelets; a stiletto. (b) A piercel.

2. (Zod.) (a) The ovipositor, or sting, of an insect. (b) An insect provided with an ovipositor.

Pier'oing (-sing), a. Forcibly entering, or adapted to enter, at or by a point; perforating; penetrating; keen, — used also figuratively; as, a piercing instrument, or thrust. "Piercing eloquence." Shak.

His viercing eves through all the battle stray.

Hence, or turust. ****Priving eloquence." Shak.

His piercing eyes through all the battle stray. ****Pope.

— Pier's an (pi-8'ri-an), a. [L. Pierius, from Mount Pierus, in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.] Of or pertaining to the Pierides or Muses.

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

Pierid (pierid), n. [See Pierides.] (Zoòl.) Any butterfly of the genus Pieris and related genera. See Cabbage butterfly, under Cabbage.

Pierides (pieride), p. p. [L., fr. Gr. Hepides. See Pierian.] (Class. Myth.) The Muses.

Piet (piet), n. [Dim. of Pie a magpie: cf. F. piette as mew.] (Zoòl.) (a) The dipper, or water ousel. [Scol.] (b) The magpie.

(b) The magple. [Prov. Eng.]

Jay pick (Zoöl.), the European jay. [Prov. Eng.]

See pick (Zoöl.), the oyster catcher. [Prov. Eng.]

|| Pi-eth' (pi-t-th'), n. [It.] (Fine Arts) A representation of the dead Christ, attended by the Virgin Mary or by holy women and angels.

Mollett.

Pi-e-tham (pi-t-th'm), n. [Ci. G. pietismus, F. pié-tisme.]

2. Strict devotion; also, affectation of devotion.

The Schöne Seele, that ideal of gentle pietism, in "Wilhelm

The Schöne Seele, that ideal of gentle pictism, in "Wilhelm W. Pater.

Pi'e-tist (-tist), n. [Cf. G. pictist, F. pictiste. See Prev.] (Eccl. Hist.) One of a class of religious reformers in Germany in the 17th century who sought to revive declining piety in the Protestant churches;—often applied as a term of reproach to those who make a display of religious feeling. Also used adjectively.

Pi'e-tistio (-tistit), a. Of or pertaining to the Pi-Fi'e-tistio a(-tist), all pi-sits; hence, in contempt, affectedly or demonstratively religious.

Addison.

| Pi-e-tra du'ra (pi-tist), like, as distinguished from the softer stones used in building; thus, a Florentine mosaic is a familiar instance of work in pictra dura, though the ground may be soft marble.

Pi'e-ty (pi't-ty), n. [F. picté; cf. It. picté; both fr. L. pictas picty, fr. pius pious. See l'nows, and cf. Pirr.]

I. Veneration or reverence of the Supreme Being, and love of his character; loving obedience to the will of God, and carnest devotion to his service.

Picty is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man.

Picty is the only proper and adequate relief of decaying man.

2. Duty; dutifulness; filial reverence and devotion; affectionate reverence and service shown toward parents.

affectionate reverence and service shows to the piety relatives, benefactors, country, etc.

Conferred upon me for the piety
Which to my country I was judged to have shown. Milton Syn. — Religion; sanctity; devotion; godliness; holiess. See Religion.

neas. See Religion's astroly devoted, godiness, note.

Pie'wipe' (pi'wip'), n. [So called from its note.]

(Zoöl.) The lapwing, or pewit. [Prov. Eng.]

Pie-zom'e-ter (pi't-zom't-ter), n. [Gr. micfew to press + meter: of. F. pitzom't-ter), n. [Ch. micfew to nistrument for measuring the compressibility of liquids.

2. (Physics) A gauge connected with a water main to show the pressure at that point.

|| Pit'ie-ro (pét'it-th), n. [It. pifero.] (Mus.) A |

Pit'ia-ra (pét'it-th), fie; also, a rude kind of oboe or a bagolpe with an inflated skin for reservoir.

Pig (pig), n. A piggin. [Written also pigg.]

Pig. n. [Cf. D. big, bigge, Lis. bigge, also Dan. pige girl, sw. piga, Icel. pika.]

1. The young of swine, man pige girl, sw. piga, leel. pika.]

2. (Zoöl.) Any wild species of the genus Sus and re-2. (Zoöl.) Any wild species of the genus Sus and re-

lated genera.

3. [Cf. Sow a channel for melted iron.] An oblong mass of cast iron, lead, or other metal. See Mine pig, under MINE.

4. One who is hoggish; a greedy person. [Low]

4. One who is hoggish; a greedy person. [Low]

Masked pig. (Zoöl.) See under Masked.—Pig bed (Founding), the bed of sand in which the iron from a smelting furnace is east into pigs. — Pig from east iron in pigs. or oblong blocks or bars, as it comes from the smelting furnace. See Pig. 4. — Pig yoke (Naul.), a nickname for a quadrant or sextant.—A pig in a poke that is, bag), a blind bargain; something bought or bargained for, without the quality or the value being known. [Collog.]

out the quality or the value being known. [Collog.]

Pig, v. t. & t. [imp. & p. p. Piagen (pigd); p. pr. & vb. n. Piaging (-ging).] 1. To bring forth (pigs); to bring forth in the manuer of pigs; to farrow.

2. To huddle or lie together like pigs, in one bed.

Pi'geon (pij'fin), n. [F., fr. L. pipio a young pipping or chirping bird, fr. pipire to peep, chirp.

Cf. Pier to chirp.] 1. (Zoid.) Any bird of the order Columba, of which numerous species order Columbae, of which numerous occur in nearly all parts of the world.

occur in nearly all parts of the world.

The common domestic pigeon, or dove, was derived from the Old World rook pigeon (Columba livia). It has given rise to numerous very remarkable varieties, such as the carrier, fantali, nun, pouter, tumbler, etc. The common wild pigeons of the Eastern United States are the passenger pigeon, and the Carling of the Cartier of t

2. An unsuspecting victim of sharpers; a gull. [Slang] Blue pigeon (Zoöl.), an Australian passerine bird (Gravalus melanops); — called also black-faced crow. — Green pigeon (Zoöl.), any one of numerous apacies of Old World pigeons belonging to the family Trecondiae. — Imperial pigeon (Zoöl.), any one of the large Asiatic fruit pigeons of the genus Carpophaga. — Figeon berry (Bot.), the punish black fruit of the pokeweed; also, the plant itself. See Pokewers. — Figeon English [perhaps a corruption of business English], an extraordinary and grotesque dialect, employed in the commercial cities of China, as the medium of communication between foreign merchanta and the Chinese. Its base is English, with a mixture of Portuguese and Hindoostanes. Johnson's Cyc. — Figeon grass (Bot.), a kind of foxtall grass (Setaria glauco), of some value as fodder. The seeds are eagerly eaten by pigeons and other birds. — Figeon hawk. (Zoöl.) (a) A small American falcon (Falco columbarius). The sduit 2. An unsuspecting victim of sharpers; a gull. [Slang]

male is dark slate-blue above, streaked with black on the back; beneath, whitish or buff, atreaked with brown. The tail is banded. (b) The American sharpshinned hawk (Accipiter verlow, or fuscus). Pigeons to enter a pigeon house. (b) See Prosoneols. (c) pl. An old English game, in which balls were rolled through little arches. Hallivell. — Pigeon bouse, a dovecote. — Pigeon pose (Bott), the seed of Cajanus Indicus; a kind of pulse used for food in the East and West Indies; also, the plant itself. — Pigeon pose (Bott), the seed of Cajanus Indicus; a kind of pulse used for food in the East and West Indies; also, the plant itself. — Pigeon plum (Bot.), the edible drups of two west African species of Coccoloba. — Pigeon wood foot, an ame in the West Indies for the wood of several very different kinds of trees, species of Dipholis, Diospyros, and Coccoloba. — Pigeon woodpocker (Zvöl.), the ficker. — Frairie pigeon. (Zvöl.) (a) The upland plover. (b) The golden plover. (Local, U. S.)

Pigeon (pij'fin), v. t. To pluck; to fleece; to swindle by tricks in gambling. [Slang]

Merchanting and the proposed and undone. Observer. Pigeon—breast'ed (breat'Ed), a. Having a breast like a pigeon, — the sternum being so prominent as to



dle by tricks in gambling. [Slang] Smart.

Ili's pigeoned and undone. Observer.

Pl'geon-breast'ed (-brëst'ëd), a. Having a breast like a pigeon, — the sternum being so prominent as to constitute a deformity; chicken-breasted.

Pl'geon-foot' (-foot'), n. (Bot.) The dove's-foot granium (Geranium molle).

Pl'geon-heart'ed (-härt'ëd), a. Timid; easily fright-ened; chicken-hearted.

Pl'geon-hole' (-hōl'), n. A small compartment in a desk or case for the keeping of letters, documents, etc.; — so called from the resemblance of a row of them to the compartments in a dovecote.

Pl'geon-hole', v. t. To place in the pigeonhole de case or cabinet; hence, to put away; to lay aside indefinitely; as, to pigeonhole a letter or a report.

Pl'geon-liv'ered (-liv'êrd), a. Pigeon-hearted.

Pl'geon-liv'ered (-liv'êrd), a. Pigeon-hearted.

Pl'geon-liv'ered (-liv'êrd), a. Having the toes turned in.

Plg'-eyed (pig'id'), a. Having small, deep-set eyes.

Plg'fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoòl.) (a) Any one of several species of salt-water grunts; — called also hogjish. (b) A sculpin. The name is also applied locally to several other fishes.

Fig'1811 (-1181), n. (2001.) (a) any any any species of salt-water grunts; — called also hoghsh. (b) A sculpin. The name is also applied locally to several other fishes.

Fig'600t' (-100t'), n. (Zoöl.) A marine fish (Scorpæna porcus), native of Europe. It is reddish brown, mottled with dark brown and black.

Pig (pig), n. A piggin. See 1st Pig. Sir W. Scott.

Pig (prig), n. A piggin. See 1st Pig. Sir W. Scott.

Pig (ger-y (pig'gōr-y), n., pl. Pigganis (-1z). A place where swine are kept.

Pig'gin (-gin), n. [Scott.; cf. Gael. pigean, dim. of pigeath, pige, an earthen jar, pitcher, or pot, Ir. pigin, pighead, W. piccyn.] A small wooden pall or tub with an upright stave for a handle, — often used as a dipper.

Pig'gin (-gin), a. Relating to, or like, a pig; greedy.

Pig'-head'ed (-héd'éd), a. Having a head like a pig; hence, figuratively: stupidly obstinate; perverse; stuborn. B. Jonson.—Pig'-head'ed-ness, n.

Pight (pit), imp. & p. p. of Prron, to throw; — used also adjectively. Pitched; fisted; determined. [Obs.]

[His horse] pight him on the pommel of his head. Chaucer.

Fignt (pit), with. & P. D. of Firth, to throw; —used also adjectively. Pitched; fixed; determined. [Obs.]
[His horse] piph thim on the pommel of his head. Chauser.

I found him piph to do it.

Pigh'tel (pit'el), n. [Cf. Pight, Pict.] A small inclosure. [Written also pightle.] [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Pig'-jawed' (pig'-jad'), a. (Zoöl.) Having the upper jaw projecting beyond the lower, with the upper inclosors in advance of the lower; — said of dogs.

Pig-men (pig'men'an), a. See Promens.

Pig-men'an (pig'men'an), a. See Promens.

Pig-men's (pig'men's), n. [L. pigmentum, fr. the root of pingere to paint: cf. F. pigment. See Paint, and cf. Pimento, Orfiment.] 1. Any material from which a dye, a paint, or the like, may be prepared; particularly, the refined and purified coloring matter ready for mixing with an appropriate vehicle.

2. (Physiol.) Any one of the colored substances found in animal and vegetable tissues and fluids, as bilirubin, urobilin, chlorophyll, etc.

3. Wine flavored with spices and honey. Sir W. Scott.

Pigmens cell (Physiol.), a small cell containing coloring

Pigment cell (Physiol.), a small cell containing coloring matter, as the pigmented epithelial cells of the choroid and iris, or the pigmented connective tissue cells in the skin of fishes, reptiles, etc.

Pigmen'tal (pigmen'tal), and of or pertaining Pigmen-ta-ry (pigmen-ta-ry), to pigments; furnished with pigments.

Pigmantary degeneration (Med.), a morbid condition in which an undue amount of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

which an undue amount of pigment is deposited in the tissues.

Pig'men-ta'tion (pig'men-tā'shūn), n. (Physiol.) A deposition, esp. an excessive deposition, of coloring matter; as, pigmentation of the liver.

Pig'ment-ed (pig'ment-ād), a. Colored; specifically (Biol.), filled or inhued with pigment; as, pigmented epithelial cells; pigmented granules.

Pig'men'tous (pig-mān'tūs), a. Pigmental.

Pig'mey (pig'm'y), n. Same as Pront.

Pigmy falcon. (Zoöl.) Same as FALCOMET. 2 (a).

Pig'ner-ate (-nār-āt), v. l. [L. pigneratus, p. p. of pignerate to pledge.] 1. To pledge or pawn. [Obs.]

2. To receive in pawn, as a pawnbroker does. [Obs.]

Pig'no-ra'tion (-nō-rā'shūn), n. [LL. pigneratio, l. pigneratio, fr. pignerare to pledge, a pawn: cf. F. pignoration.]

1. The act of pledging or pawning.

2. (Civil Law) The taking of cattle doing damage, by way of pledge, till satisfaction is made. Burrill.

Fig'no-ra-tive (pig'nō-rā-tīv), a. [Cf. F. pignorati/.]

Fledging; pawning. [R.]

|| Fig'nus (-uīb, n.; pl. Pignora (-uō-rā). [L.]

(Rom. Law) A pledge or pawn.

Fig'nut (-uīt), n. (Bot.) (a) See Groundbut (d).

(b) The bitter-flavored nut of a species of hickory

(Carya glabra, or porcina); slao, the tree itself.

Fig'pen' (-pēn'), n. A pen, or sty, for pigs.

Fig'skin' (-skin'), n. The skin of a pig, — used chiefy for making saddles; hence, a colloquial or slang term for a saddle.

Figr'env (Vigz'n), n. [Perh, a dim. of Dan. pige a

term for a saddle.

Figs'ney (pigs'ny), n. [Perh. a dim. of Dan. pige a girl, or Sw. piga; or from E. pig's eye.] A word of endearment for a girl or woman. [Obs.] [Written also pigsmie, pigswy, etc.]

Pig'-stick'ing (pig'stik'ing), n. Boar hunting; a called by Anglo-Indians. [Colloq.] Thackeray.

Pig'sty' (ati'), n.; pi. Pigsrizs (-stiz'). A pigpen.

Pig'tail' (-tāi'), n. 1. The tail of a pig.

2. (Hair Dressing) A cue, or quoue. J. & H. Smith.

3. A kind of twisted chewing tobacco.

The tobacco he usually cheweth, called pigtail. Swift. Pig'tailed' (-tald'), a. Having a tail like a pig's; as,

the pigitailed baboon.

Pig'weed' (-wēd'), n. (Bot.) A name of several annual weeds. See Gooseroot, and Lamn's-quarters.

Pig'wid'geon (-wij'ūn), n. [Written also pigwidgin and pigwiggen.] A cant word for anything petty or small. It is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy.

Pika (pika), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of relative the service.

small. It is used by Dray
PYka (pyka), n. (Zoöl
rodents of the genus Lagomys, resembling small
tailless rabbits. They inhabit the high mountains
of Asia and A merica.
Called also calling hare,
and crying hare. See
CHEF HARE.

An crying hare. See
CHEF HARE.

Pike (pik), n. [F.
pique; perhaps of Celtic
origin; cf. W. pig a
prick, a point, beak,
Arm. pik pick. But cf. also L. picus woodpecker (see
PIE maggle), and E. spike. Cf. Pick, n. & v., Peak,
Pique.] 1. (Mil.) A foot soldier's weapon, consisting of
a long wooden shaft or staff, with a pointed steel head.
It is now superseded by the bayonet.

2. A pointed head or spike; esp., one in the center of
a shield or target.

3. A hayfork. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

4. A pick. [Prov. Eng.]

5. A pointed or peaked hill. [R.]

6. A large haycook. [Prov. Eng.]

7. A turnpike; a toll bar.

8. (Zoil.) sing. & pl. A large fresh-water fish (Esoz
lucius), found in Europe and America, highly valued as
a food fish;—called also pickerel, gedd, luce, and jack.



Blue pike, grass pike, green pike, wall-eyed pike, and yellow pike, are names, not of true pike, but of the wall-eye. See WALL-EYE.

wall-eye. See WALL-EYE.

Gar pike. See under GAR.—Pike perch (Zonl.), any fresh-water fish of the genus Stitostedion (formerly Lucioperca). See WALL-EYE, and SAUGER.—Pike pole, a long pole with a pike in one end, used in directing floating logg.—Pike whate (Zoöl.), a finback whale of the North Atlantic (Balumopiera rostrata), having an elongated snout:—called also piked whale.—Sand pike (Zool.), the ligard fish.—See pike (Zoöl.), the garfish (a).

North Atlantic (Balamophera rossrand, naving an enongated snout; — called also piked ubale.— Sand pike (Zool.), the lisard fish.— San pike (Zool.), the garfish (a).

Piked (pikt or pik'86; 277), a. Furnished with a pike; ending in a point; peaked; pointed. "With their piked targets bearing them down."

Pike'de-vanit (pik'dē-vānt), n. [Pike point (fr. F. pique) + F. devant before.] A pointed beard. [Obs.]

Pike'let (pik'l8t), ?n. A light, thin cake or mufin.

Pike'let (pik'l8t), ?n. A light, thin cake or mufin.

Pike'lin (-l'in), \$ [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

Pike'man (-man), n.; pl. Pikezen (-men) 1. A knolles.

2. A miner who works with a pick.

Beaconsield.

3. A keeper of a turnpike gate.

Pike'staft' (-staf'), n. 1. The staff, or shaft, of a pike.

2. A staff with a spike in the lower end, to guard against slipping.

Pike'staft' (-staf'), n. (Zoöl.) See Pintall. 1.

Pikro-lite (pik'rō-lit), n. (Min.) See Piccolitz.

Pilas'er (pi-lis/tôr), n. [F. pilastre,

It. pilastro, Ll. pilastrum, fr. L. pila a pillar. See Pillak. [Arch.) An upright architectural member right-angled in plan, constructionally a pier (see Pire, 1 (b)), but architecturally corresponding to a column, having capital, shaft, and base to agree with those of the columns of the same order. In most cases the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less.

Pi-las'tered (-törd), a. Furnished with pilasters.

Pi-las'tered (-törd), a. Furnished with pilasters. | Constructionally a pier (see Pier, 1 (b)), but we will be compared to the columns of the same right, and base to agree with those of the columns of the same right, and base the projection from the wall is one third of its width, or less.

| Pi-lan'(pi-la', n. See Pillau.
| Pillan'(pi-la', n. See Pillau.
| Pillan'(pi-la', n. [See Pillau.
| Pillau.
| Pillau. (pi-la', n. [See Pillau.
| Pillau.
| Pillau. (pi-la', n. [See Pillau.
| Pillau.
| Pillau. (pi-la', n. [See Pillau.
| Pillau. (pi-lau.) (pi-la', n. [See Pillau.
| Pillau. (pi-lau.) (pi-

minnowa.] (Zoöl.) A small European food fish (Clupea pilchardus) resembling the herring, but thicker and rounder.

It is someingreat numbers on the coast of England. times taken the Pilchard

Fools are as like husbands as pilchards are to herrings. Shak.

Pile (2).

Fools are as like husbands as pilchards are to herrings. Shak.

Piloh'er (pilch'ör), n. [From Pilch.] A scabhard, as of a sword. [Ohs.]

Pilch'er, n. (Zoöl.) The pilchard.

Pil'orow (pil'hrō), n. [A corruption of Paragraph.]

Pilo (pil), n. [L. pilus hair. Cf. Perure.] I. A hair; hence, the fiber of wool, cotton, and the like; also, the nap when thick or heavy, as of carpeting and velvet.

Velvet soft, or plush with shaggy pilc. Comper.

2. (Zoöl.) A covering of hair or fur.

Pile, n. [L. pilum javelin. See l'Ille a stake.] The head of an arrow or apsear. [Obs.] pilum javelin; but cf. also L. pilu pilur]. I. A large stake, or piece of timber, pointed and driven into the earth, as at the bottom of a river, or in a harbor where the ground is soft, for the support of a building, a pier, or other superstructure, or to form a cofferdam, etc.

Tubular iron piles are now much

2. [Cf. F. pile.] (Her.) One of the ordinaries or subordinaries having the form of a wedge, usually placed palewise, with the broadest end uppermost.

wise, with the broadest end uppermost. File bridge, a bridge of which the roadway is supported on piles. — File cap, a beam resting upon and connecting the heads of piles. — File driver, or File engine, driving down piles, consisting usually of a high frame, with suitable appliances for raising to a height (by animal or steam power, the explosion of gunpowder, etc.) a heavy mass of iron, which falls upon the pile. — File dwilling. Sue Lake dwellings, under Lake. — File plank (Hydraul. Eng.), a thick plank used as a pile in sheet piling. See Sheet piling, under Philo. — Forew pile, one with a screw at the lower end, and sunk by rotation aided by pressure.

File, v. t. To drive piles into; to fill control of the contro an apparatus for

Pile, v. t. To drive piles into; to fill with piles; to strengthen with piles.

To sheet-pile, to make sheet piling in or around. See Sheet piling, under 2d Piling.

To sheet-pile, to make sheet piling, under 2d Piling.

Pile, n. [F. pile, L. pila a pillar, a pier or mole of stone. Cf. Pillar, 1 A mass of things heaped together; a heap; as, a pile of stones; a pile of wood.

2. A mass formed in layers; as, a pile of shot.

3. A funeral pile; a pyre.

4. A large building, or mass of buildings.

The pile o'erloade the town and drew the fight. Dryden.

5. (Iron Manuf.) Same as FAGOT, n., 2.

6. (Elec.) A vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals, as copper and zinc, laid up with disks of cloth or paper moistened with acid water between them, for producing a current of electricity; — commonly called Volla's pile, voltate pile, or galvanic pile.

The term is sometimes applied to other forms of apparatus designed to produce a current of electricity or as synonymous with battery; as, for instance, to an apparatus for generating a current of electricity by the action of heat, usually called a thermopile.

7. [F. pile pile, an engraved die, L. pila a pillar.]

or near, usuany caned a *inermopute*.

7. [F. pile pile, an engraved die, L. pila a pillar.]
The reverse of a coin. See Reverse.
Cross and pile. See under Cross.—Dry pile. See under

DRY.

Pile, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pilen (pild); p. pr. & vb. n.
Pilino.]

1. To lay or throw into a pile or heap; to heap
up; to collect into a mass; to accumulate; to amass;
— often with up; as, to pile up wood. "Hills piled on
hills." Dryden. "Life piled on life." Tennyson.

The labor of an age in piled stones.

Milton.

2. To cover with heaps, or in great abundance; to fill
or overfill: to load.

overfill; to load.

To pile arms or muskets (Mil.), to place three guns to-gether so that they may stand upright, supporting each other; to stack arms.

Pile-ate (pill-at or pill-b.), a. [L. pileatus, fr. pileus Pile-cted (-vite); 277), a felt cap or hat.]

1. Having the form of a cap for the head.

2. (Zod.) Having a crest covering the pileus, or whole top of the head.

Pileated woodpecker (Zoöl.), a large American woodpecker (Ceophicus pi-leatus). It is black, with a bright red pointed crest. Called also logcock, and

pointed cress. value of voodcock.

Filed (plid), a. [From 2d Pile.]

Having a pile or point; pointed.

[Obs.] "Magus threw a spear well piled."

Chapman.

From 1st Pile.] Having in the piled."



|| Pl-len'tum (pt-lön'tum), n.; pl. Pilenta (-tå). [L.]
Rom. Antiq.) An easy chariot or carriage, used by Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried.

were carried. $||P|^2$ 1e-o-rhi'za (pi'lĉ-ĉ-ri'zà), n.; pl. Pilsorhizz (-zē). [NL, fr. Gr. π ikeo; a cap + μ (α root.] (Bot.) A cap of cells which covers the growing extremity of a root; a

Pi'le-ous (pī'lē-ŭs), a. [See Pilous.] Consisting of,

Pile-ous (pile-ūs), a. [See Pilous.] Consisting of, or covered with, hair; hairy; pilose.

Piles (piler), n. One who places things in a pile.

Piles (piler), n. pl. [L. pila a ball. Cf. Pill a medicine.] (Med.) The small, troublesome tumors or swellings about the anus and lower part of the rectum which ere technically called hemorrhoids. See Hemorrhoids.

[The singular pile is sometimes used.]

Blind piles, hemorrhoids which do not blood

Blind piles, hemorrholds which do not bleed.

Pile us (pi'lè-dis), n.; pl. Pilezi (-i). [L., a felt cap.]

1. (Rom. Antiq.) A kind of skull cap of felt.

2. (Bot.) The expanded upper portion of many of the fungi. See Musarkoom.

3. (Zoöl.) The top of the head of a bird, from the bill

nane Pile'worm' (pil'wûrm'), n. (Zoöl.) The teredo. Pile'-worn' (-wōrn'), a. Having the pile worn off;

threadbare.

Pile wort' (-wûrt'), n. (Bot.) A plant (Ranunculus Ficaria of Linnaus) whose tuberous roots have been used in poultices as a specific for the piles.

Piler (piler), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pilerren (Forth); p. pr. & vb. n. Pilerenno.] [OF. pelfrer. Boe Pelf.]

To steal in small quantities, or articles of small value; to practice petty theft.

Piler, v. t. To take by petty theft; to filch; to steal little by little.

to practice pet Pil'fer, v. t. little by little.

little by little.

And not a year but pillers as he goes
Some youthful grace that age would gladly keep. Couper.

Pill'fer-er (-ër), n. One who pillers; a petty thief.
Pill'fer-ing, a. Thieving in a small way. Shak. — n.

Petty theft. — Pill'fer-ing-ly, adv.
Pill'fer-y (-ỳ), n. Petty theit. [R.] Sir T. North.

Pill-gar'li (pill-găr'lik), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] One who has lost his hair by disease; a sneaking fellow, or one who is hardly used.

Pil'grim (pil'grim), n. [OE. pilgrim, pelgrim, pile-prim, pelegrim; cf. D. pelgrim, OHG. piligrim, G. pilgrer, F. pelegrin (2; all fr. L. peregrim as oreigner, fr. pereger abroad; per through + ager land, leid. Bee Per., and Acre, and cf. Pelezirer, P. Pereganne.]

1. A wayfarer; a wanderer; a traveler; a stranger.

1. A wayfarer; a wanderer; a traveler; a stranger.

Strangers and pilgrims on the earth. Heb. zi. 13. Strangers and piliprims on the earth. Heb. xi. 13.

2. One who travels far, or in strange lands, to visit some hely place or shrine as a devotee; as, a piliprim to Loretto; Canterbury piliprims. See Palmer. P. Plowman. Piligrim, a. Of or pertaining to a piligrim, or pilgrims; making pilgrimages. "With piliprim steps." Millon. Pilgrim fathers, a name popularly given to the one hundred and two English colonists who landed from the Mayflower and made the first settlement in Now England at Plymouth in 1820. They were separatists from the Church of England, and most of them had sojourned in Holland.

Piliprim at f. To journey: to wander: to ramble.

Pil'grim, v. i. To journey; to wander; to ramble.

Grew. Carlyte.

[R.] Grew. Carlyle.

Pil'grim-age (-±i; 48), n. [OE. pilgrimage, pelrin-age; cf. F. pèlerinage.]

1. The journey of a shrine or other sacred place. Fig., the journey of human life.

Shak.

The days of the years of my pilgrimage. Gen. xlvii. 9

2. A tedious and wearisome time.

In prison hast thou spent a pilgrimage.

Syn. — Journey; tour; excursion. See Journey.

Syn. — Journey; tour; excursion. See JOURNEY.

Pil'grim-tage (-ix), v. i. To wander as a pligrim; to go on a pligrimage. [Obs.]

#Pi-lid'-um (pt-l'id'Y-um), n.; pl. Pillidia (-à).

[NL., fr. Gr. màlòi.ov, din. of màor a cap.] (Zoòl.) The free-swimning, hat-shaped larva of certain nemertean worms. It has no resemblance to its parent, and the young worm develops in its interior.

#Pi-lif'era (pt-lif'era), n. pl.

[NL. See PilliFenous.] (Zoòl.)

Same as Mammalla.

Pi-lif'er-ne (c-br-us), a. [L. pillid nair + -ferous: cf. F. pillidre.]

1. Bearing a single alender bristle, or hair.

2. Beset with hairs.

Pilidium of Nemertean, much enlarged. c Apical Cilium, or Lash; h Cephalic Lobe; m Mouth; i Intestine; v Banda of Cilia; o Young Nemertean developing in the interior, showing Head with two Eyes.

or hair.

2. Beset with hairs.

Pill-4-form (pll'In-form), a. [L. pilus hair + -form.] (Bot.) Resembling hairs or down.

Pillg'er-ous (pl-1]'er-ds), a. [L. pilus hair + -gerous: cf. F. pilus hair + -gerous: cf. F. pilus hair or down: piliferous.

Pil'ing (pll'Ing), n. [See Pile a heap.] 1. The act of heaping up.

2. (Iron Mann!) The process of bullding up, heating, and working, fagots, or piles, to form bars, etc.

Pil'ing, n. [See Pile a stake.] A series of piles; considered collectively; as, the piling of a bridge.

Pag piling, sheet piles connected together at the edges Pag piling, sheet piles connected together at the edges by dovetailed tongues and grooves.— Sheet piling, a scries of piles made of planks or half logs driven edge to edge,—used to form the walls of cofferdams, etc.

edge, — used to form the wails of conferdams, etc.

Pill (pil), n. [Cf. Peel skin, or Pillion.] The peel or skin. [Obs.] "Some be covered over with crusts, or hard pills, as the locusts." Holland.

Pill, v. t. To be peeled; to peel off in flakes.

Pill, v. t. [Cf. L. pillare to deprive of hair, and E. pill, n. (above).] 1. To deprive of hair; to make bald. [Obs.]

2. To peel; to make by removing the akin.

[lacable nilled white streaks ... in the rods. Gen. xxx. 87.

[Jacob] pilled white streaks . . . in the rods. Gen. xxx. 87.

Pill (pil), v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. Pillen (pild); p. pr. & vb. n. Pilling.] [F. piller, L. pilare; cf. It. pighiare to take. Cf. Pagi. to plunder.] To rob; to plunder; to pillago; to peel. See Pagi., to plunder. [Obs.] Spenser. Pillers and robbers were come in to the field to pill and to

Pill (pil), n. [F. pilule, L. pilula a pill, little ball, dim. of L. pila a ball. Cf. Pilus. 1 1. A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed

2. Figuratively, something offensive or nauseous which must be accepted or endured.

Udall.

muss re accepted or endured.

Pill beetle (Zoöl.), any small beetle of the genus Byrrhuz, having a rounded body, with the head concealed beneath the thorax.—Pill bug (Zoöl.), any terrestrial isopod of the genus Armadillo, having the habit of rolling itself into a ball when disturbed. Called also pill wood louse.

Pill sure (XVIII. 40)

Pill Bug (Armadillo vulgaris). A Dorsal view. B The sumo

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Pil'lage (pil'läj; 48), n.
[F., fr. piller to plunder.
See Pill to plunder.

1. The act of pillaging; robbery.

Shak.

robbery. Shak.
2. That which is taken

2. That which is taken from another or others by open force, particularly and chiefly from enemies in war; plunder; spoil; booty.

Which pillage they with merry march bring home. Shak.

Syn. - Plunder; rapine; spoil; depredation. - PILLAGE, PLUNDER. Pillage refers particularly to the act of stripping the sufferers of their goods, while plunder refers to the removal of the things thus taken; but the words are freely interchanged.

words are treely interchanged.

Pillage, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pillaged (-lkjd; 48);
p. pr. & vb. n. Pillaging (-lk-jing).] To strip of
money or goods by open violence; to plunder; to spoil;
to lay waste; as, to pillage the camp of an enemy.
Mummius... took, pillaged, and burnt their city. Arbuthnot.

Mummius . . . took, pillaged, and burnt their city. Arbuthnot. Pill'age, v. t. To take spoil; to plunder; to ravage. They were suffered to pillage wherever they went. Macaulay. Pill'age (-lêr), n. One who pillages. Pope. Pill'ar (-lêr), n. [OE. piler, F. piller, LL. pillare, pilarium, pilarius; fr. L. pillar pillar. See Pluz a heap.]

1. The general and popular term for a firm, upright, insulated support for a superstructure; a pier, column, or post; also, a column or shaft not supporting a superstructure, as one erected for a monument or an ornament.

Accepted a pillar upon her grave. Gen. XXX. 20.

Jacob set a pillar upon her grave. Gen. xxxv. 20.

The palace . . . vast and proud, Supported by a hundred pillars stood.

Supported by a hundred pillars stood. Dryden.

2. Figuratively, that which resembles such a pillar in appearance, character, or office; a supporter or mainstay; as, the Pillars of Hercules; a pillar of the state. "You are a well-descring pillar." Shake.

By day a cloud, by night a pillar of fire.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A portable ornamental column, formerly carried before a cardinal, as emblematic of his support to the church. [Obs.]

4. (Man.) The center of the volta, ring, or manege ground, around which a horse turns.

From pillar to post, hither and thither; to and fro; from one place or predicament to another; backward and forward. [Collog.]—Pillar saint. See Stylitz.—Pillars of the fauces. See Fauces, 1.

and forward. [Colloq.]—Pillar saint. See Stylite.—Pillars of the fauces. See Fauces, 1.

Pil'lar, a. (Mach.) Having a support in the form of a pillar, instead of legs; as, a pillar drill.

Pil'lar-blook' (-blök'), n. See under Pillow.

Pil'lar-blook' (-blök'), n. See under Pillow.

Pil'lar-blook' (-blök'), n. See under Pillared arches." Sir W. Scotl. "Pillared fiame." Thomson.

Pil'lar-t (-ler-c), n. A little pillar. [R.] Fuller.

Pil'lar-t, n. (Eccl. Hist.) See Stylite.

Pil-lau' (pil-la'), n. [Per. & Turk. pilau.] An oriental dish consisting of rice boiled with mutton, fat, or butter. [Written also pilau.]

Pilled (pild), n. [See 3d Pill.] Stripped of hair; scant of hair; bald. [Obs.] "Pilled beard." Chaucer.

Pill'er-y (-y), n.; pl. Pilleries (-y2). Plunder; pillage. [Obs.] "Donetho pills or plunders. [Obs.]

Pill'er-y (-y), n.; pl. Pilleries (-y2). Plunder; Daniel.

Pill'lon (pil'yin), n. [Ir. pillin, pilliun (akin to

pillage. [Obs.] Daniel.
Pillion (pillyūn), n. [Ir. pillin, pilliun (akin to faal. pillean, pillin), fr. Ir. & Gael. pill. peult, a skin or hide, prob. fr. L. pellis. See Peel. n., Fellskin.] A panel or cushion saddle; the under pad or cushion of a saddle; esp., a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle, on which a woman may ride.

His frachiter's lank pillion without stirrups. Spenser.

His [a soldier's] shank pillion without stirrups. Spenser

His [a soldier's] shank pillion without stirrups. Spenser.

Pil'10-rize (pil'15-riz), v. t.

To set in, or punish with,

the pillory; (r. y), n.; pl.

Pillory (-ry), n.; pl.

Pillorise (-riz). [F. pillori;

ct. Pr. expillori, LL. pilori
cum, pilloricum, pellericum,

pellorium, pillorium, spi
lorium; perhaps from a de
rivative of L. speculari to

look around, observe. Cf.

Speculariz.] A frame of ad
justable boards erected on a

post, and having holes through

which the head and hands of

an offender were thrust so as an offender were thrust so as to be exposed in front of it.



Pil/10-ry, v. t. [imp. & Pillory.
p. p. Pillorino. [ft. F. pilorier.] 1. To set in, or punish with, the pillory. "Hungering for Puritans to pillory." pillory."

Macaulay.

2. Figuratively, to expose to public scorn. Gladstone. Pillow (pills), n. [OE. pilve, AS. pyle, fr. L. pul-vinus.] 1. Anything used to support the head of a per-son when reposing; especially, a sack or case filled with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.

son when reposing; especially, a sack or case hind with feathers, down, hair, or other soft material.

[Resty sloth] finds the down pillow hard. Shak.

2. (Mach.) A piece of metal or wood, forming a support to equalise pressure; a brass; a pillow block. [Z.]

3. (Naut.) A block under the inner end of a bowsprit.

4. A kind of plain, coarse fustian.

Lace pillow, a cushion used in making hand-wrought lace, a pillowcase; pillow slip. (Obs.) Chaucer.—Pillow bier (OE, pillowelse; cf. LG. bive a pillowcase, a pillowcase; pillow slip. (Obs.) Chaucer.—Pillow block (Mach.), a block, or standard, for supporting a journal, as of a shaft. It is usually botted to the frame or foundation of a machine, and is often furnished with journal boxes, and a movable cover, or cap, for tightening the bearings by means of bolts;—called also pillow.—Pillow block.—Pillow lace, inadmade lace wrought with bobbins upon a lace pillow.—Pillow of a plow, a crosspiece of wood which serves to raise or lower the beam.—Pillow sham, an ornamental covering laid over a pillow when not in use.—Pillow sip, a pillowcase.

Pillow (pillot), v. t. [imp. & p. p. P. Pillowel (-ltd);



Pil'low (pil'lb), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pillowed (-lbd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pillowing.] To rest or lay upon, or as upon, a pillow; to support; as, to pillow the head. Milton.

Pillows his chin upon an orient wave.

upon, a pillow; to support; as, to pillow the head.

Pillow-case' (-kās'), n. A removable case or covering for a pillow, usually of white linen or cotton cloth.

Pillowed (-löd), a. Provided with a pillow or pillows; having the head resting on, or as on, a pillow.

Pillow-y (-lö-y), a. Like a pillow. Keats.

Pill'-will'tet (-will'löt), n. [80 named from its note.]

(Zoil.) The willet.

Pill'worm' (-wîrm'), n. (Zoil.) Any myriapod of the genus Iulus and allied genera which rolls up spirally; a galleyworm. See Illust. under Myriaron.

Pill'wort' (-wîrt'), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Pillustia; minute aquatic cryptogams, with small pill-shaped fruit; --sometimes called peppergrass.

Pilo-car'pine (pillò-kär'pin or -pēu), n. [From NL. Pilocarpus pennatifolius jaborandi; L. pilus hair + Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. pilocarpus pennatifolius) as a white amorphous or crystalline substance which has a pecullar effect on the vasomotor system.

Pilose' (pi-lös' or pi'lōs'; 277), a. [L. pilosus, fr. pilus hair. See Pile.] I. Hairy; full of, or made of, hair.

The heat-retaining property of the pilose covering. Ower.

2. (Zoil.) Clothed thickly with pile or soft down.

(Zvöl.) Clothed thickly with pile or soft down.
 (Rot.) Covered with long, slender hairs; resembling

3. (Rot.) Covered with long, slender hairs; resembling long hairs; hairy; as, pilose pubescence.

Pi-log'i-ty (pi-lòg'i-ty), n. [Ci. F. pilosité.] The quality or state of being pilose; hairiness. Racon.

Pi'lot (pi'lūt), n. [F. pilote, prob. from D. peillood plummet, sounding lead; peilen, pegelen, to sound, measure (fr. D. & G. peil, pegel, a sort of measure, waster mark) + lood lead, akin to E. lead. The pilot, then, is the lead man, i. e., he who throws the lead. See Pain, and Laza a metal.] 1. (Naul.) One employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman; a steersman.

2. Specifically, a person duly qualified, and licensed by authority, to conduct vessels into and out of a port, or in certain waters, for a fixed rate of fees.

3. Figuratively: A guide; a director of another through a difficult or unknown course.

4. An instrument for detecting the compass error.

4. An instrument for detecting the compass error.
5. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. [U. S.]

4. An instrument for detecting the compass error.

5. The cowcatcher of a locomotive. [U. S.]

Pilot balloon, a small balloon sent up in advance of a large one, to show the direction and force of the wind.—
Pilot bird. (2001) (a) A bird found near the Caribbe eliands;—no called because its presence indicates to mariners their approach to these islands. (*rabb. (b) The black-bellied plover. [Local, U. S.]—Pilot boat, a strong, fast-sailing boat used to carry and receive pilots as they board and leave vossels.—Pilot bread, ship bigcuit.—Pilot cloth, a coarse, stout kind of cloth for overcoats.—Pilot engine, a locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear.—Pilot fish. (2001).

(2001) (a) A

pelagic carangold fish (Naucrates ductor).

—so named because it is often seen in company with a shark, swimming near a ship on seen in company with a shark.

Pilot Fish (Naucrates ductor). (%)

The radder fish (Serial zewalt)—Pilot to the shark. (b)

The radder fish (Serial zewalt)—Pilot to the shark.

a sing, on a serior risk (value testers). (8) count of which sailors imagine that it acts as a pilot to the shark. (b) The rudder fish (Seriola zonata).—Pilot jack, a flag or signal holsted by a vessel for a pilot.—Pilot jackst, a pea jackst.—Pilot mut (Pridge Bullding), a conical nut applied temporarily to the threaded end of a pin, to protect the thread and guide the pin when it is driven into a hole. Waddell.—Pilot snake. (Zööl.) (a) A large North American snake (Coluber obsoletue). It is lustrous black, with white edges to some of the scales. Called also mountain black snake. (b) The pine snake.—Pilot whale. (Zööl.) Same as BLACKYESI, 1.

Pilot. v. 1. [imp. & n. p. PILOTED: n. pr. & vb. n.

(Zoöl.) Same as Blackfish, 1.

Pilot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pilotte]; p. pr. & vb. n.

Pilott, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pilotte]; p. pr. & vb. n.

Pilott, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pilotte]; p. pr. & vb. n.

as of a ship, where navigation is dangerous.

2. Figuratively: To guide, as through dangers or difficulties. "The art of piloting a state."

Berkeley.

Pilot-age (-i); 48), n. [Cf. F. pilotge] 1. The pilot's skill or knowledge, as of coasts, rocks, bars, and channels. [Obs.]

2. The compensation made or allowed to a pilot.

3. Guidance, as by a pilot.

Sir W. Scott.

Pilot-ism (-[z'm),] n. Pilotage; skill in the duties

Pilot-ry (-ry), } of a pilot. [R.]

Pil'our (pil'801), n. A piller; a plunderer. [Obs.]
Pilous (pil'80), a. See Piloss.
Pil'a-lar (pil'6-lar), a. Of or pertaining to pills; resembling a pill or pills; as, a pillular mass.
Pil'a-lar (pil'6-lar), a. Of or pertaining to pills; resembling a pill or pills; as, a pillular mass.
Pil'a-lous (-its), a. [L. pilula a pill. See Pill.]
Like a pill; small; insignificant. [R.] G. Eliot.
Pil'we (pil'we), n. A pillow. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pil'y (pily), a. (Zoōl.) Like pile or wool.
Pi-mar'lo (pi-mār'lk), a. [Nl. Prinus maritima, an old name for P. Pinaster, a pine which yields galipot.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance obtained from certain fatty substances, and subsequently shown to be a mixture of suberic and adlpic acids. (b) Designating the acid proper (C₅H₁₀(CO₂H)₂) which is obtained from camphoric acid.
Pim'e-lite (pim'ē-lit), n. [Gr. #µshi fat.] (Min.)
An apple-green mineral having a greasy feel. It is a hydrous silicate of nickel, magnesia, alumina, and fron.
Pi'ment (pi'ment), n. [F. See Pirento.] Wine flavored with spice or honey. See Pirento., pim:entair (P. pimenti, pi. [Bo. pim:ento, pim:entair (P. pimenti, pi. [Bo. pim:ento, pim:entair (P. pimenti, all fr. L. pimentum a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See Pirenty, all fr. L. pimentum a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See Pirenty, all fr. L. pimentum a paint, pigment, the juice of plants; hence, something spicy and aromatic. See Pirenty, all fr. L. pimpint smart, sparkish; perh. akin to piper to pipe, formerly also, to excel. Cf. Pire.] One who provides gratification for the lust of others; a procurer; a pander.
Pim'per-nel (pim'pi'nō, n. (Zoōi). The friar bird.
Pimp, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pimped (pimt; 215); p. pr. & vb. n. Pimming.] To procure women for the gratification of others' lusts; to pander.
Pim'pi-lo (-pi-li), n. [See Pimrenner.]. (Bot.). A plant of the genus Anagallis, of which one species (A. arvensis) has small flowers, usually scarlet

vation of the cuticle, whether going on to suppuration or not. "All eyes can see a pimple on her nose." Pape.

2. Fig.: A swelling or protuberance like a pimple. "A pimple that portends a future sprout." Concper. Plm'pled (-p'ld), a. Having pimples. Johnson. Plm'ply (-ply), a. Pimpled.

Plm'plship (pimp'ship), n. The office, occupation, or person of a pimp. [R.]

Pin (pön), v. t. (Metal Working) To peen.

Pin (pin), v. t. (Off. Pan to confine, or Pinfold.) To inclose; to confine; to pen; to pound.

Pin, n. [OE. pinne, AS. pinn a pin, peg; cf. D. pin, t. pinna a pinnacle, pin, feather, perhaps orig, a different word from penna feather. Cf. Fin of a fish, Pan feather.]

1. A piece of wood, metal, etc., generally cylindrical, used for fastening separate articles together, or sa support by which one article may be suspended from another; a peg; a bolt.

With pins of adamant

And chains they made all fast.

2. Especially, a smull, pointed and headed piece of brass or other wire (commonly thmed), largely used for fastening clothes, attaching papers, etc.

3. Hence, a thing of small value; a trifle.

Be ... did not care a pin for her.

He . . . did not care a vin for her.

He . . . did not care a pin for her. Spectator.

4. That which resembles a pin in its form or use; as:
(a) A peg in musical instruments, for increasing or relaxing the tension of the strings. (b) A linchpin. (c) A rolling-pin. (d) A clothespin. (e) (Mach.) A sinort shaft, sometimes forming a bolt, a part of which serves as a journal. See Illust. of Knuckle joint, under Knuckles. (f) (Jointry) The tenon of a dovetail joint.

5. One of a row of pegs in the side of an ancient driuking cup to mark how much each man should drink.

6. The bull's eye, or center, of a target; hence, the center. [Obs.] "The very pin of his heart cleft." Shak.

7. Mood; humor. [Obs.] "In merry pin." Couper.

8. (Med.) Caligo. See Caligo.

9. An ornament, as a brocoh or badge, fastened to the clothing by a pin; as, a Masonic pin his pins. [Slang]
Banking pin (Lorol.), a pin against which a lever strikes,

10. The leg; as, to knock one off his pins. [Slang] Banking pin (Horol.), a pin against which a lever strikes, to limit its motion.—Pin drill (Mech.), a drill with a central pin or projection to enter a hole, for enlarging the hole, or for sinking a recess for the head of a bolt, etc.; a counterbore.—Pin grass. (Bol. Sec ALFILARIA.—Pin hole, a small hole made by a pin; hence, any very small aperture or perforation.—Pin look, a lock having a cylindrical bolt; a lock in which pins, arranged by the key, are used instead of tumblers.—Pin mosey, an allowance of money, as that made by a husband to his wife, for private and personal expenditure.—Pin #ill (Noul.), a rall, usually within the bulwarks, to hold belaying pins. Sometimes applied to the fife rad. Called also pin rack.—Pin wheel. (a) A contrate wheel in which the cogs are cylindrical pins. (b) (Firenovich) A small coil which revolves on a common pin and makes a wheel of yellow or colored fire.

Pin (pin), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pinned (pind); p. pr. & vb. n. Pinning.] [See Pin, n.] To fasten with, or as with, a pin; to join; as, to pin a garment; to pin beat together. "As if she would pin her to her heart." Shak.

To pin one's faith upon, to depend upon; to trust to. To pin one's faith upon, to depend upon; to trust to.

Pl'ma cloth' (pl'nà klöth'; 115). A fine material for ladies' shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., made from the fiber of the pineapple leaf, and porhaps from other fibrous tropical leaves. It is delicate, soft, and transparent, with a slight tinge of pale yellow.

Pin'a-coid (pin'à-koid), n. [Gr. mivaf, -axos, a talet + oid.] (Crystallog.) A plane parallel to two of the crystalline axes.

the crystalline axes. Pinao'o-lin (n. [Pinao'ne + L. oleum oil.] (Chem.) A colorless oily liquid related to the ketones, and obtained by the decomposition of pinaoone; hence, by extension, any one of the sories of which pinacolin proper is the type. [Written also pinacoline.] Pin'a-cone (pin'à-kōn), n. [From Gr. minaō, -axos, a tablet. So called because it unites with water so as to form tablet-shaped crystals.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance related to the glycols, and made from acetone; hence, by extension, any one of a series of substance sof which pinaoone proper is the type. [Written also pinaoone]

stances of which pinacone proper is the type. [Written also pinakone.]

"Pin'a-oo-the'oa (pin'a-kō-thō'kà), n. [L. pinaco-theou, fr. Gr. πυακοθήκη; πίναξ, ακος, a picture + θήκη repository.] A picture gallery.

Pin'a-fore' (pin'a-fōr'), n. [Pin + afore.] An apron for a child, to protect the front part of the dress; a tier.

"Pin'a-ko-thek'. (κō-thĕh'), n. [G.] Pinacotheou, Pinas'ter (pi-nās'/kō-ro pi-), n. [L., fr. pinus a pine.]

[Mol.) A species of pine (Pinus Pinaster) growing in Southern Europe.

"Pi'nax (pi'nāks), n., pl. Pinaces (pin'a-sōz). [L., fr. Gr. πίναξ tablet.] A tablet; a register; hence, a list or scheme inscribed on a tablet. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Pin'ost (pin'sōz'), n. pl. [Cf. F. pincer pinchers, fr. pincer to pinch. See Pincu, Pinchers.] See l'inchers.

Pinoh (pinch), r. l. [imp. & p. p. fincher (pincht); p. pr. & wb. n. Pinchers (pin'sōz').

piisen to pinch; akin to G. pietzen to cut, pinch; perhaps of Celtic origin. Cf. Piecs.] 1. To press hard or squeeze between the ends of the fingers, between teetro claws, or between the jaws of an instrument; to squeeze or compress, as between any two hard bodies.

r compress, as between any two hard bodies.

2. To seize; to grip; to bite; — said of animals. [O

He [the hound] pinched and pulled her down. Chaps.

To plait. [Obs.]

To plait. [Obs.]

Full seemly her wimple ipinched was. Chaucer.

Full seemly her wimple ipinched was. Chaucer.

Full seemly her wimple ipinched for money.

to starve; to distress; as, to be pinched for money.

Want of room ... pinching a whole nation. Sir W. Raleigh.

The air hath starved the roses in her checks, And pinched the lily tincture of her face.

And pinched the fily tineture of her face. Shak.

5. To move, as a railroad car, by prying the wheels with a pinch. See Pinch, n., 4.

Pinch, v. i. 1. To act with pressing force; to comress; to squeeze; as the shoe pinches.

2. (Hunt.) To take hold; to grip, as a dog does. [Obs.]

3. To spare; to be niggardly; to be covetous. Gener.

The wretch whom avarice bids to pinch and spare. Franklin. To pinch at, to find fault with; to take exception to.

[Obs.]

[Obs.]
Pinch, n. 1. A close compression, as with the ends of the fingers, or with an instrument; a nip.
2. As much as may be taken between the finger and thumb; any very small quantity; as, a pinch of snuff.
3. Pain; pang. "Necessity's sharp pinch." Shak.
4. A lever having a projection at one end, acting as a fulcrum, — used chiefly to roll heavy wheels, etc. Called also pinch bar.

neavy wheels, etc. Called also pinch bar.

At a pinch, on a pinch, in an emergency; as, he could on a pinch read a little Latin.

Pinch/beck (-bök), n. [Said to be from the name of the inventor; cf. It. prencisheeco.]

An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold; a yellow metal, composed of about three ounces of zinc to a pound of copper. It is much used as an imitation of gold in the manufacture of cheap fewelry.

Pinch/beck, a. Made of pinchbeck; sham; cheap; spurious; unreal. "A pinchbeck throne." J. A. Symndis.

Pinch/cock' (-kök'), n. A clamp on a flexible pipe to regulate the flow of a fluid through the pipe.

Pinchem (pinchém), n. (2004). The European blue titmouse, [Prov. Eng.]

Phoch'er (pinch'er), n. One who, or that which, pinches.

pinches.

Pinch'ers (-ërz), n. pl. [From Pinch.] An instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot;— used for griping things to be held fast, drawing nalls, etc.

Pinchers.

This spelling is preferable to pincers, both on account of its derivation from the English pinch, and because it represents the common pronunciation.

Decause it represents the common pronunciation.

Pinch'fisty (-fist'), n. A closefisted person; a miser.

Pinch'ing, a. Compressing; nipping; griping; niggardly; as, pinching cold; a pinching parsimony.

Pinching bar, a pinch bar. See Pinch, n., 4.— Pinching nut, a check nut. See under CHECK, n.

nut, a check nut. See under CHECK, n.

Pinch'img-ly, adv. In a pinching way.

Pinch'pen'ny (-pkn'nj), n. A miserly person.

Pin'coff-in (pln'köf-in), n. [From Pincoff, an English manufacturer.] A commercial preparation of garancin, yielding fine violet tints.

Pinc'pinc' (plnk'pink'), n. [Named from its note.]

(Zoöl.) An African wren warbler (Drymotoa textrix).

Pin'oush'ion (pin'kitosh'tin), n. A small cushion, in

Pin'onah'ion (pin'kosh'dn), n. A small cushion, in which pins may be stuck for use.

Pin'dar (-da'), n. [D. piendel.] (Bot.) The peanut Pin'dar (-da'), (n. [D. piendel.] (Bot.) The peanut Pin'dar (-da'), (Arachis hypogea); — so called in he West Indies.

Pin-dar'io (pin-dăr'ik), a. [L. Pindaricus, Gr. Hupaucis, fr. Hib'sapor (L. Pindaris) Pindar: cf. F. pindarique.] Of or pertaining to Pindar, the Greek lyric poet; ifter the style and manner of Pindar; as, Pindaric odes.

-n. A Pindaric ode.

Pin-dar'io-al (-I-kal), a. Pindaric.

Too extravagant and Pindarical for prose. Coulcy.

Pin'dar-ism (-der-Yz'm), n. Imitation of Pindar.

Pin'dar-ism (-dōr-12'm), n. Imitation of Pindar.
Pin'dar-ist, n. One who imitates Pindar. f. pin'dar-ist, n. One who imitates Pindar. f. pin'dar (-dōr), n. [AS. pindan to pen up, fr. pund a pound.] One who impounds; a poundkeeper. [Obs.]
Pine (pin), n. [AS. pin, L. poerne penalty. See PAIN.]
Woe; tormont; pain. [Obs.] "Pyne of hell." Chaucer.
Pine, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pinsu (pind); p. pr. & v. n. Pining.] [AS. pinan to torment, fr. pin torment. See list Pine, PAIN, n. & v.] 1. To inflict pain upon; to torment; to torture; to afflict. [Obs.] Chaucer. Shak.

That people that pyned him to death. Piers Plowman.

One is pined in prison, another tortured on the rack. Bp. Hall.

One is pined in prison, another tortured on the rack. *Inp. Hall.*2. To grieve or mourn for. [R.] Milton.

Pine, v. i. 1. To suffer; to be afflicted. [Obs.]

2. To languish; to lose flesh or wear away, under any distress or anxiety of mind; to droop; — often used with away. "The roses wither and the lilies pine." Tickell. away. "The roses wither and the lines pine." I was...
3. To languish with desire; to waste away with longing for something; — usually followed by for.

For whom, and not for Tybalt, Juhet pined. Shak.

Syn.—To languish; droop; flag; wither; decay. Pine, n. [AS. $p\bar{\imath}n$, L. pinus.] 1. (Bot.) Any tree of coniferous genus See Pinus

the coniferous genus

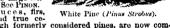
Pinus. Bee Pinus.

Lif There are about
twenty-eight species in
the United States, of
which the white pine
(P. Strobus), the Georpia pine (P. australis),
the red pine (P. resinonson, and the great Wost
Coast sugar pine (P.
Lambertiana) are
among the most valuable. The Scotch pine
or fr, also called Norrecay or Rica pine (Pinus sulvestris), is the
only British species.
The nut pine is any pine
tree, or species of pine,
which bears large edible seeds. See Pinon.
The apprice s, firs,
larches, and true cedars, though formerly considered pines, are now commonly assigned to other genera.

2. The wood of the pine tree.

3. A pineapple.

Ground pine, (Bot.) See under Ground.—Norfolk Island
pine (Bot.) a beautiful coniferous tree the draucuria ex-



monly assigned to other genera.

2. The wood of the pine tree.

3. A pineapple.

Ground pine. (Bot.) See under Ground.—Norfolk Island pine (Bot.), a beautiful coniferous tree, the Aramearia excelsa.—Pine barren, a tract of infertile land which is covered with pines. (Southern U. S.)—Pine borer (Zoid.), any beetle whose larvae bore into pine trees.—Pine fach. (Zoid.), See Pinepinei, in the Vocabulary.—Pine grosbeak (Zoid.), a large grosbeak (Pinicola cancelator) which inhabits the northern parts of both hemispheres. The adult male is more or less tinged with red.—Pine lisard (Zoid.), a small, very active, mottled gray lizard (Sceloporus undulatus), native of the Middle States;—called also swift, brown accrypion, and alligntor.—Pine marten. (Zoid.) (a) A European weasel (Mustela martes), called also swiet, brown accrypion, and alligntor.—Pine marten. (Zoid.), any decision of the penus Retinia, whose larvae burrow in the ends of the pranchlet of pine trees, often doing great damage.—Pine mouse (Zoid.), an American wild mouse (Arvivala pinetorium), native of the Middle States. It lives in pine forests.—Pine needle (Bot.), one of the slender needle-shaped leaves of a pine tree. See Pinus.—Pine-needle wool. See Pine wood (below).—Pine cil, an oil resembling turpentine, obtained from fr and pine trees, and used in making varnishes and colors.—Pine snake (Zoid.), a large harmless North American snake (Pituayis in melandeuxes). It is whitish, covered with brown blotches having black margins. Called also bull srake. The Western pine snake (P. Soyyi) is chostnut-brown, mottled with black and orange.—Pine trees (Bot.), a tree of the genus Pinus; pine.—Pine-tree money, money coined in Massachusetts in the severateonth; century, and so called from its bearing a figure of a pine tree.—Pine west (Bot.), and of the wood of the pine frees.—Pine wood of the pine frees. Several species are known in both Europe and America, belonging to the genera Pissobtained from pine needle soy, steaming them. It is prepared on a large scale in

Piracal (pint-al or pints-al; 277),
a. [L. pinea the cone of a pine, from pineus of the pine, from pinus a pine: cf. F. pinéale.] Of or pertaining to a pine cone; resembling a pine cone.

Pineal (Act of Pineal Act of Pineal Pineal Cone)

pine cone; resembling a pine cone.

Pinsal gland (Anat.), a glandlike body in the roof of the third ventricle of the vertebrate brain; — called also pineal body, epiphysis, conarium. In some ani-pine Weevil (Pissonmais t. is connected with a rudimendate of the conaled a pineal eye, and var by Pupa; c in other animals it is supposed to be Adult Weevil the remnant of a dorsal median eye.



Pine'ap'ple (pin'kp'p'l), n. (Bot.) A tropical plant (Ananassa sativa); also, its fruit;
— so called from the resemblance of the latter, in shape and external appearance, to the cone of the pine tree. Its origin is unknown, though conjectured to be American.

Pine'as'ter (pin'ks'ter), n. See

PINATER.

Pine'-olad' (pin'kild'),

Pine'-orowned' (-kround'),

Clad or crowned with pine trees;

Pineapple, Plant and

Fruit.

A reddish herb (Pterospora andromedsa) of the United States, found parasitic on the roots of pine trees.

Pine'dinoh' (-finch'), n. (Bot.)

A reddish herb (Pterospora andromedsa) of the United States, found parasitic on the roots of pine trees.

Pine'finch' (-finch'), n. (Zoöl) (a) A small American bird (Spinus, or Chrysomitris, spinus); — called also pine siskin, and American siskin. (b) The pine grosbeak.

|| Pi-nen'chy-ma (pt-nen'ki-ma), n. [NL., fr. Gr. mives a tablet + -enchyma, as in parenchyma, a form of cellular tissue in which the cells are broad and flat, as in some kinds of Pinefinch (Spinus spinus).

Pin'er-y (pin'er-y), n.; pl. Pineries (-Iz). I. A pine Pin'er-y (pin'er-y), n.; pl. Pineries (-Yz). 1. A pine



Pin'61-y (pin'er-y), n., pt. Fireaus (12). A. A pine forest; a grove of pines.

2. A hothouse in which pineapples are grown.
Pine'sap' (pin'sap'), n. (Bot.) A reddish fleshy herb of the genus Monotropa (M. hyporitys), formerly thought to be parasitic on the roots of pine trees, but more proba-

to be parasitic on the roots of pine trees, succeeding by saprophytic plane trum (pt-ne/tum), n. [L., a pine grove.] A plantation of pine trees; esp., a collection of living pine trees made for ornamental or scientific purposes.

Pine/weed' (pin/well), n. (Bot.) A low, bushy, nearly leafless herb (Hypericum Sarothra), common in sandy soil in the Eastern United States.

Pin'ey (pin'y), a. See Piny.
Pin'ey, a. [Of East Indian origin.] A term used in designating an East Indian tree (the Vateria Indica or piney tree, of the order Dipterocarpese, which grows in Malabar, etc.), or its products.

Piney dammar, Piney resin, Piney variah, a pellucid, Piney dammar, Piney resin, Piney variah, a pellucid,

Maisbar, etc.), or its products.

Piney dammar, Piney resin, Piney varnish, a pellucid, fragrant, acrid, bitter resin, which exudes from the piney tree (Valeria Indica) when wounded. It is used as a varnish, in making candles, and as a substitute for incense and for amber. Called also liquid cappd, and white dammar.—Piney tallow, a solid fatty substance, resembling tallow, obtained from the roasted seeds of the Valeria Indica;—called also dupada oil.—Piney thistle (Bot.), a plant (Atractylis gummifera), from the bark of which, when wounded, a gummy substance exudes.

when wounded, a rummy substance exudes.

Pin'-eyed' (p'n'id'), a. (Bot.) Having the stigma
visible at the throat of a gamopetalous corolla, while the
stamens are concealed in the tube; — said of dimorphous
flowers. The opposite of thrum-eyed.

Pin'feath'er (p'n'f8th'êr), n. A feather not fully
developed; esp., a rudimentary feather just emerging
through the skin.

Pin'feath'ered (-f8th'êrd), a. Having part, or all,
of the feathers imperfectly developed.

Pin'teath'ered (Jeth'erd), a. Inaving part, or an, of the feathers imperfectly developed.

Pin'fish' (-fish'), n. [So called from their sharp dorsal spines.] (Zööl.) (a) The sailor's choice (Diplodus, or Lagadon, rhomboides). (b) The sail-water bream (Diplodus Holbrooki).

CFF Both are excellent food fishes, common on the coast of the United States south of Cape Hatterns. The name is also applied to other allied species.

Pin'Iold' (-föld'), n. [For pindfold. See Pinder, Pound an inclosure, and Fold an inclosure.] A place in which stray cattle or domestic animals are confined; a properly a partfold. pound: a penfold.

A parish pinfold begirt by its high hedge. Sir W. Scott.

A parish pinfold begirt by its high hedge. Sir W. Scott.

Ping (pling), n. [Probably of imitative origin.] The
sound made by a bullet in striking a solid object or in
passing through the air.

Ping, v. 1. [imp, & p. p. Pinoed (plingd); p. pr. &
vb. n. Pinoino.] To make the sound called ping.

Ping'sie (pling's), n. [Perhaps fr. pin to impound.]
A small piece of inclosed ground. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Ping'sier (pling'sier), n. See Pinkater.

Pinguidu-la (µl-mywl'su'-la), n. [NL., fr. L. pinguiculus somewhat fat, fattish.] (Bot.) See Buttreswort.

Pin'guid (plin'gwid), a. [L. pinguis fat.] Fat; unctuous; greasy. [Obs.] "Some clays are more pinguid."

Pin-guid't-nous (plin-gwid'I-nus), a. [L. pinguedo

moran, geasy. [00s.] Some cays are more pinguid." Mortimer.

Pin-guid/i-nous (pfn-gwid/i-nus), a. [L. pinguedo
atness, fr. pinquis fat.] Containing fat; fatty. [Obs.]

Pin'gui-tude (pfn'gwi-tūd), n. [L. pinguitudo, from
pinquis fat.] Fatness; a growing fat; obesity. [R.]

Pin'nd' (pfn'nloid'), n. A place where a pin is fixed.

Pi'nio (pfn'nk), a. [L. pinus pine.] (Chem.) Of or
pertaining to the pine; obtained from the pine; formerly, designating an acid which is the chief constituent of
common resin, —now called abietic, or sylvic, acid.

Pin'ng (pin'ng), a. 1. Languishing; drooping;
wasting away, as with longing.

2. Wasting; consuming. "The pining malady of
France."

Shak.

France."

Shak.

Pin'ing-ly, adv. In a pining manner; droopingly. Poe.

Pin'ion (pin'yin), n. (Zoöl.) A moth of the genus

Lithophane, as L. antennata, whose larva bores large
holes in young peaches and apples.

Pin'ion, n. [OF. pignon a pen, F., gable, pinion (in
sense 5); cf. Sp. piñon pinion; fr. L. pinna pinnacle,
feather, wing. See Pin a peg, and cf. Pin a feather,

PENNANT, PENNON.] 1. A feather; a quill. Shak.

2. A wing, literal or figurative.

Swift on his sequencing fils the gnome. Page.

vift on his sooty pinions flits the gnome.

3. The joint of a bird's wing most remote from the body.

Johnson.

5. (Mech.) A cogwheel with a small number of teeth, or leaves, adapted to engage with a larger wheel, or rack (see Rack); esp., such a wheel having its leaves formed of the substance of the arbor or spindle which is its axis.

Lattern pinion. See under Lantzen.

- Pinion wire, wire fluted longitudinally, for making the pinions of clocks and watches. It is formed by being drawn through holes of the shape required for the leaves or teeth of the

pinions.

Pin'ion (pin'yūn), v. t. [imp. & Pinion and Spur
p. p. Pinionked (-yūnd); p. pr. & vb.
n. Pinionked [-yūnd]; p. pr. & vb.
n. Pinionked [-yūnd]; p. pr. & vb.
2. To disable by cutting off the pinion joint. Johnson.
3. To disable or restrain, as a person, by binding the arms, esp. by binding the arms to the body.

Shak.

Her elbows pinioned close upon her hips.

Cowper.

Her ellows pinioned close upon her hips. Cowper.

4. Hence, generally, to confine; to bind; to tie up.

Pinioned up by formal rules of state." Norris.

Pinioned (-yūnd), a. Having wings or pinions.

Pinioned (-yūnd), a. Having wings or pinions.

Pinite (yūn'it or pinit), n. [So called from Pini, a mine in Saxony.] (Min.) A compact granular cryptocrystalline mineral of a dull graylsh or greenish white color. It is a hydrous alkaline silicate, and is derived from the alteration of other minerals, as iolite.

Pl'nite (pinit), n. [L. pinux the pine tree.] 1. (Paleon.) Any fossil wood which exhibits traces of having belonged to the Pine family.

2. (Chem.) A sweet white crystalline substance extracted from the gum of a species of pine (Pinus Lambertina). It is isomeric with, and resembles, querette.

Pink (pink), n. [D. pink.] (Naut.) A vessel with a very narrow stern:—called also pinky. Sir W. Scott. Pink stern (Naut.), a narrow stern.

Pink stern (Naut.), a narrow stern.

very narrow stern; — called also pinky.

Fink stern (Naut.), a narrow stern.

Pink, v. i. [D. pinken, pinkoogen, to blink, twinkle with the eyes.] To wink; to blink. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

Pink, v. i. [inp. & p. p. Pinken (pinkt); p. pr. & b. n. Pinkino.] [Ob.] E. pinken to prick, probably a masalized form of pick.] 1. To pierce with small holes; to cut the edge of, as oloth or paper, in small scallops or angles.

2. To stab; to pierce as with a sword.

3. To choose; to cull; to pick out. [Obs.] Herbert.

Pink, n. A stab.

Pink, n. [Perh. akin to pick; as if the edges of the petals were picked out. Cl. Pink, v. t.] 1. (Bot.) A name given to several plants of the caryophyllaceous genus Dianthus, and to their flowers, which are sometimes very fragrant and often double in cultivated varieties. The species are mostly perennial herbs, with opposite linear leaves, and handsome five-petaled flowers with a tubular callyx.

2. A color resulting from the combination.

2. A color resulting from the combina-tion of a pure vivid red with more or less white;—so called from the common color of the flower.

Dryden.

of the flower.

3. Anything supremely excellent; the embodiment or perfection of something. Pink.

"The very pink of courtesy." Shak.

4. (Zovl.) The European minnow; —so called the color of its abdomen in summer. [Prov. Eng.]

the color of its abdomen in summer. [Prov. Eng.]

Bunch pink is Dianthus barbatus.—China, or India
pink. See under China.—Clove pink is Dianthus Cur
ophyllus, the stock from which carnations are derived.

Garden pink. See Phrasann's Eyrs.—Meadow pink is a
plied to Dianthus deltoides; also to the ragged robin.

Maiden pink, Dianthus deltoides.—Moss pink. See und
Moss.—Pink needle, the pin grass;—so called from th
long, tapering points of the carpels. See Alfilaria.

See pink. See Triff.

Pink, a. Resembling the garden pink in color; of the color called pink (see 6th Pink, 2); as, a pink dress; pink

ribbons.

Pink eye (Med.), a popular name for an epidemic variety of ophthalmia, associated with early and marked redness of the eyeball.—Pink salt (Chem. & Dueing), the double chlorides of (stannic) tin and ammonium, formerly much used as a mordant for madder and cochineal.—Pink saucer, a small saucer, the inner surface of which is covered with a pink pigment.

Pinked (pInkt), a. Pierced with small holes; worked in cycleta; scalloped on the edge.

Pink'—eyed (pInk'id'), a. [Pink half-shut + eye.] Having small eyes.

Pink'ing, n. 1. The act of piercing or stabbling.

2. The act or method of decorating fabrics or garments with a pinking iron; also, the style of decoration; scallops made with a pinking iron.

Pinking iron. (a) An instrument for scalloping the edges

lops made with a pinking iron.

Pinking iron. (a) An instrument for scalloping the edges of ribbons, flounces, etc. (b) A sword. [Colloq.]

Pink'ness (ness), n. Quality or state of being pink.

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Pink'ness (ness), n. Quality or state of being pink.

Pink'ness (ness), n. Quality or state of the state of

Pinkster flower (Bot.), the rosy flower of the Asalea nudi-flora; also, the shrub itself;—called also Pinzter Moma-chee by the New York descendants of the Dutch settlers.

Pink' stern' (pĭnk' stērn'). [See 1st Pink.] (Naut.) See Cheracoo, and Ist Pink. Pink'-sterned' (-stērnd'), a. [See 1st Pink.] (Naut.) Having a very narrow stern;— said of a veasel. Having a very narrow stern; — said Pink'y (-y), n. (Naut.) See 1st

Table

PINK.

"Pin'na (p'in'na), n.; pl. L. Pin-næ (-nā), E. Pinnas (-nāz). [L., a feather.] L. (Bot.) (a) A leafiet of a pinnate leaf. See fluut. of Bipin-nate leaf, under BIPINNATE. (b) One of the primary divisions of a decom-pound leaf.

2 (Zwil) One of the divisions of

2. (Zoöl.) One of the divisions of

a pinnate part or organ.

3. [L. pinna, akin to Gr. mivva.]
(Zoöl.) Any species of Pinna, a genus of large bivalve mollusks found in all warm seas. The byssus consists of a large number of long, silky fibers, which have been used in manufactur-

ing woven fabrics, as a curiosity.

4. (Anat.) The auricle of the ear.

2. (Anat.) Byssus. (%)

See FAR.

Pin'nace (-n\u00e4s; 48), n. [F. pinasse; cf. It. pinassa, pinazza, 8p. pinaza; all from L. pinus a pine tree, anything made of pine, e. g., a ship. Cf. Pine a tree.]

1. (Naut.) (a) A small vessel propelled by sails or cars, formerly employed as a tender, or for coast defense;
— called originally, spynace or spyne. (b) A man-of-

Whilst our pinnace anchors in the Downs.

Whilst our pinnace anchors in the Downs.

2. A procuress; a pimp. [Obs.]

Pin'na-cle (-nā-k'l), n. [OR. pinacle, F. pinacle, I. pinnaculum, fr. pinna pinnacle, feather.

Bee Pin a peg.] 1. (Arch.) An architectural member, upright, and generally ending in a small spire, — used to finish a buttress, to constitute a part in a proportion, as where pinnacles flank a gable or spire, and the like. Pinnacles may be considered primarily as added weight, where it is necessary to resist the thrust of an arch, etc.

Some renowned metropolis

Some renowned metropolis
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorned
Mill

Anything resembling a pinnacle; a peak; a pointed summit. Three silent ninnacles of aged snow. Tennuson.

The slippery tops of human state, The gilded pinnacles of fate. Cowley.

ABRUFTLY.

2. (Zoöl.) Having a winglike tuft of long feathers on each side of the neck.

Pinnated grouse (Zoöl.), the prairie chicken. Pin'nate-ly (-nāt-ly), adv. In a pinnate Pinnate

manner.

Pin.nat'i-fid (pfn-nht'l-fid; 277), a. [L. pinnatus feathered + root of findere to split: cf. F. pinnatifide.] (Bot.) Divided in a pinnate manner, with the divisions not reaching to the midrib.

Pin.nat'i-lobate (1670at), a. [See Pinnatz, and Lobate.] (Bot.) Having lobes arranged in a pinnate manner.

Pin.nat'i-ped (-ped), a. [L. pinnatus feathered + pes, pedis, foot: cf. F. pinnatiy-ped.] (Zoöl.) Having the toos bordered by membranes; fin-footed, as certain birds.

Pin.nat'i-ped, n. (Zoöl.) Any bird

Pin-nat'i-ped, n. (Zoöl.) Any bird thich has the toes bordered by mem-

branes.

Pin'mer (p'n'nër), n. 1. One who, or that which, pins or fastens, as with pins.

2. (Costume) (a) A headdress like a cap, with long lappets. (b) An apron with a bib; a pinafore. (c) A cloth band for a gown. [Obs.]

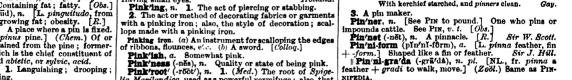
With kerchief starched, and pinners clean.

NIPEDIA.

Pin'ni-grade (p'in'ni-grad), n. (Zoöl.) An animal of the seal tribe, moving by short feet that serve as paddles.

Pin'ni-ped (-pëd), n. [L. pinna feather, fin + pes, pedis, a foot: of. F. pinnipède.] (Zoöl.) (a) One of the Pinnipèdes; a seal. (b) One of the Pinnipèdes (p'in-nipèdes), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)

Brindipedia (pin'ny-pë'dY-à), n. pl. [NL. So called because their webbed feet are used as paddles or fins.] (Zoöl.) A suborder of aquatic carnivorous mammals including the seals and walruses;—opposed to Electropical Company of the company of the



Pin'nock (pin'nük), n. [Of uncertain origin.] (Zoöl.)
(a) The hedge sparrow. [Prov. Eng.] (b) The tomiti.
Pin'no-there (pin'nō-thēr), n. [Gr. πίνια a pinna + δίρ an animal.] (Zoöl.) A crab of the genus Pinno-theres. See Oyster crab, under OTSTER.

|| Pin'nu-la (pin'nū-là), n.; pl. Pinnulæ (-lō). [L.]

MUO AS PINMULE

Same as Fightle.

Pin'mu-late (-1st), a. [See Pinnuls.] (Bot.) Having each pinns subdivided;—said of a leaf, or of its pinnse.

Pin'mu-lat'sed (-1st'ted), a. (Zoöl.) Having pinnules.

Pin'mu-lat'sed (-1st'ted), a. (Zoöl.) Having pinnules.

Pin'mu-lat'sed (-1st'ted), a. (L. pinnula, dim. of pinna feather: of. F. pinnula.] 1. (Bot.) One of the small divisions of a decompound frond or leaf. See Illust. of Bipinnals leaf, under BIPINNATE.

2. (Zoöl.) Any one of a series of small, alender organs, or parts, when arranged in rows so as to have a plumelike appearance; as, a pinnule of a gorgonia; the pinnules of a crinoid.

or parts, when arranged in rows so as to have a plumelike appearance; as, a pinnule of a gorgonia; the pinnules of a crinoid.

Pin'ny-win'kles (pin'ny-win'k'lz), n. pl. An instrument of torture, consisting of a board with holes into which the fingers were pressed, and fastened with pegs. [Writton also pilliewinkles.] [Scot.] Sir W. Scott. Pin'o-cle (pin'ō-k'l), n. See Penuchle.

Pin'o-cle (pin'ō-k'l), n. See Penuchle.

Pin'o-cle (pin'ō-k'l), n. See Penuchle.

Pin'o-cle (pin'ō-k'l), n. I. An aromatic powder used in Italy in the manufacture of chocolate.

Pin'on (nōin'yōn; Sp. pō-nyōn'), n. [Sp. piñon.] (Bot.) (a) The edible seed of several species of pine; also, the tree producing such seeds, as Pinus Pinea of Southern Europe, and P. Parryana, cembroides, edulis, and monophylla, the nut pines of Western North America. (b) See Monkey's fuzzle. [Written also pignon.]

Pin'patch' (pin'pāch'), n. (Zoūl.) The common English periwinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

Pint (pint), n. [OE. pinte, F. pinte, fr. Sp. pinta spot, mark, pint, fr. pintar to paint; a mark for a pint prob. having been made on or in a larger measure. See Pann.]

A measure of capacity, equal to half a quart, or four gills, — used in liquid and dry measures. See Quart.

Pint, n. (Zoūl.) The laughing gull. [Prov. Eng.]

Pin-ta'do (pin-tā'dō; Sp. pōn-tā'dō), n.; pl. Pinta-nos (dōz). [Sp., painted, fr. pintar to paint.] (Zoūl.) Any bird of the genus Numida. Several species are found in Africa. The common pintado, or Guines fowl, the helmeted, and the created pintados, are the best known. See Guinea fowl, under Guinka.

Pin'tal' (pin'tā'l'), n. 1 (Zoūl.) Anorthern duck (Dafila acuta), native of both continents. The adult male has a long, tapering tall. Called also gray duck, piketail, picket-tail, spike-tail, spiglati. Sea pheasant, and gray widgeon.

2. (Zoūl.) The sharp-tailed grouse of the great plains and Rocky Mountains (Pedio-cettes phasian net lus);—called also pin-called also pincætes phasia-nellus); — called also pin-

tailed grouse,
pintailed
chicken, sprigtail, and sharptail.

Pin'-tailed' (-tāld'), a. (Zoöl.) Having a tapered tail,
with the middle feathers longest; — said of birds.

Pin'tie (pin't'l), n. [A diminutive of Pin.] 1. A

with the middle feathers longest; — said of birds.

Pin'tle (pin'tl), n. [A diminutive of Pin.] 1. A little pin.

2. (Mech.) An upright pivot pin; as: (a) The pivot pin of a hinge. (b) A hook or pin on which a rudder hangs and turns. (c) A pivot about which the chassis swings, in some kinds of gun carriages. (d) A kingbolt of a wagon.

Pin'tos (pēn'tōz), n. pl.; sisa, Pinro (-tō).

[Sp., painted, mottled.] (Ethnol.) A mountain tribe of Mexican Indians living near Acapulco. They are remarkable for having a Pintle of the dark skin of the face irregularly spotted with white. Called also speckled Indians.

Pin'ule (pin'dl), n. [Cf. PinNule.] (Astron.) One of the sights of an astrolabe. [Obs.]

|| Pl'nul (pin'dl), n. [L., a pine tree.] (Bot.) A large genus of evergreen coniferous trees, mostly found in the northern hemisphere. The genus formerly included the firs, spruces, larches, and hemiocks, but is now limited to those trees which have the primary leaves of the branchlets reduced to mere scales, and the secondary once (prine needles) acicular, and usually in fascicles of two to seven. See Pinz.

Pin'weed' (pin'da'd), n. [Bot.) Any plant of the genus Lechea, low North American herbs with branching atoms, and very small and abundant leaves and flowers.

Pin'worm' (-wirm'), n. [Zooil.) A small nematoid worm (Ozyurus vermicularis), which is parasitic chiefly in the rectum of man. It is most common in children and aged persons.



Pinworm (Oxyure

A Female; B C Male; D Embryo within the Egg.
a Head; b Pharynx; c Stomach; d Anus; o Ovary; r Genital Orifice; s Spicules of Male. All enlarged.

"Pinz'it (p'nks'it). [L., perfect indicative 3d sing. of pingere to paint.] A word appended to the artist's name or initials on a painting, or engraved copy of a painting as, Rubens painted (this).

Pinz'ter (p'nks'i3r), n. See Pinkster.

Pin'y (pin'y), a. Abounding with pines. [Written also piney.] "The piny wood." Longfellow. Pio-ned (pio-ned), a. A Shakespearean word of disputed meaning; perh., "abounding in marsh marigolds."

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims. Shak.

Thy banks with pioned and twilled brims. Shak.

Pt'oneer' (pit'on br'), n. [F. pionnier, orig., a foot soldier, OF. peonier, fr. OF. peon a foot soldier, F. pion.

See Pawn in chess.] 1. (Mil.) A soldier detailed or employed to form rueds, dig trunches, and make bridges, as

an army advances.

2. One who goes before, as into the wilderness, preparing the way for others to follow; as, pioneers of civilization; pioneers of reform.

Pro-neer', v. t. & f. [imp. & p. p. PIONEERED (-nërd'); p. pr. & vb. n. PIONEERING.] To go before, and prepare

p. pr. & vb. n. Pionegenia.] To go before, and prepare or open a way for; to act as ploneer.

P'o-ner' (pi'd-nēr'), n. A ploneer. [Obs.] Shak.

P'o-ny (ny), n. [Sec Pirt.] (Zoöl.) The magpie.

Pi'ot (pi'dt), n. [Sec Pirt.] (Zoöl.) The magpie.

Pi'ots (pi'ds), a. [Sec Pirt.] (Zoöl.) The magpie.

Pi'ots (pi'ds), a. [L. pius: cf. F. pieuz.] 1. Of or pertaining to piety; exhibiting piety; reverential; dutiful; religious; devout; godly. "Pious hearts." Milton. "Pious poetry." Johnson.

Where was the martial brother's pious care? 2. Practiced under the pretext of religion; prompted by mistaken piety; as, pious errors; pious frauds.

Syn. — Godly; devout; religious; righteous.

by mistaken piety; as, prous errors; prous manus.

Syn.—Godly; devout; religious; righteous.

Pl'ous-ly, adv. In a plous manner.

Plp (plp), n. [OE. prippe, D. pip, or F. pépie; from LL. pipita, fr. L. pituita slime, phlegm, rheum, in fowls, the pip. Cf. Pruvre.] A contagious disease of fowls, characterized by hoarseness, discharge from the nostrils and eyes, and an accumulation of mucus in the mouth, forming a "scale" on the tongue. By some the term pip is restricted to this last symptom, the disease being called roup by them.

Plp. n. [Formerly pippin, pepin, F. pepin. Cf. PIP-PIN.] (Bot.) A seed, as of an apple or orange.

Plp. n. [Perh. for pick, F. pique a spade at cards, a pike. Cf. Pique.] One of the conventional figures or "spots" on playing cards, dominoes, etc. Addison.

Plp. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pipren (plpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Piprino.] [See Pep.] To cry or chirp, as a chicken; to peep.

To hear the chick pip and cry in the egg. Boyle.

Pl-pa (pi'ph), n.; pl. Pipas (-phz). (Zoöl.) The Su-

thickening of the skin. The incubation of the eggstakes place in the capsules, and the young, when hatched, come forth with well developed



Pipa, or Surinam Toad.

legs.

Pip'age (pip'āj), n. Transportation, as of petroleum oil, by means of a pipe conduit; also, the charge for such transportation.

Pi'pal tree' (pē'pal trē'). Same as Prepul tree.

Pipe (pip), n. [AS. pipe, probably fr. L. pipare, pipire, to chirp; of imitative origin. Cf. Prep. Prescot, Free.] 1. A wind instrument of music, consisting of a tube or tubes of straw, reed, wood, or metal; any tube which produces musical sounds; as, a shepherd's pipe; the pipes of an organ. "Tunable as sylvan pipe." Millon.

Now had he rather hear the tabor and the pipe. Shak.

2. Any long tube or hollow body of wood, metal, earthenware, or the like; especially, one used as a conductor of water, steam, gas, etc.

3. A small bowl with a hollow stem, — used in smok-

A small bowl with a hollow stem, — used in smoking tobacco, and, sometimes, other substances.
 A passageway for the air in speaking and breathing; the windpipe, or one of its divisions.
 The key or sound of the voice. [R.] Shak.
 The peeping whistle, call, or note of a bird.
 The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds. Tennuson.

The earliest pipe of half-awakened birds. Tennuson.

7. pl. The bappipe; as, the pipes of Lucknow.

8. (Mining) An elongated body or vein of ore.

9. A roll formerly used in the English exchequer, otherwise called the Great Roll, on which were taken down the accounts of debts due to the king; — so called because put together like a pipe.

10. (Naut.) A boatswain's whistle, used to call the crew to their duties; also, the sound of it.

11. [Cf. F. pipe, fr. pipe a wind instrument, a tube, fr. L. pipare to chirp. See Etymol. above.] A cask usually containing two hogsheads, or 126 wine gallons; also, the quantity which it contains.

Pipe atter, one who fits pipes together, or applies pipes,

also, the quantity which it contains.

Fips after, one who fits pipes together, or applies pipes, as to an engine or a building.—Pipe atting, a piece, as a coupling, an elbow, a valve, etc., used for connecting lengths of pipe or as accessory to a pipe.—Pipe effect, an ancient office in the Court of Exchequer, in which the clerk of the pipe made out leases of crown lands, accounts of sheriffs, etc. [Eng.]—Pipe tree (Bot.), the lileo and the mock orange;—so called because their stems were formerly used to make pipe stems;—called also pipe privet.—Pipe wrench, or Pipe stems, a jawed tool for gripping a pipe, in turning or holding it.—To smoke the pipe of peace, to smoke from the same pipe in token of amity or preparatory to making a treaty of peace,—a custom of the American Indians.

Pipe, v. f. 1. To play on a pipe, fife, flute, or other tubular wind instrument of music. We have piped unto you, and ye have not danced. Matt. xi. 17.

2. (Naut.) To call, convey orders, etc., by means of signals on a pipe or whistle carried by a boatswain.

3. To emit or have a shrill sound like that of a pipe; to whistle. "Oft in the piping shrouds." Wordsworth.

4. (Metal.) To become hollow in the process of solidifying; — said of an ingot, as of steel.

Pipe (pip), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pipen (pipt); p. pr. & vb. n. Pipen.] 1. To perform, as a tune, by playing on a pipe, flute, fife, etc.; to utter in the shrill tone of a pipe.

A robin . . . was piping a few querulous notes. W. hwing. 2. (Naut.) To call or direct, as a crew, by the boat-wain's whistle.

As fine a ship's company as was over piped aloft. Mar-3. To furnish or equip with pipes; as, to pipe an en-

gine, or a building.

Fipe' clay' (kiā'). A plastic, unctuous clay of a graylah white color,— used in making tobacco pipes and various kinds of earthenware, in scouring cloth, and in cleansing soldiers' equipments.

Fipe'clay', v. f. 1. To whiten or clean with pipe clay, as a soldier's accouterments.

2. To clear off; as, to pipelay accounts. [Slang, Eng.]
Piped (pipt), a. Formed with a pipe; having a pipe
or pipes; tubular.
Pipe'fish' (pip'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) Any lophobranch

Pipe nan' (pipitish'), n. (Zool.) Any lophobranch fish of the genus Siphostoma, or Syngmethus, and allied genera, having a long and very slender angular body, covered with bony plates. The mouth is small, at the end of a long, tubular snout. The male has a pouch on his belly, in which the incubation of the eggs takes place.

New England Pipefish (Siphostoma fuscum). (14)

New England Pipefish (Siphostoma fuscum). (3)

Pipe/lay'er (-lk'er), n., or Pipe' lay'er. 1. One who lays conducting pipes in the ground, as for water, gas, etc.

2. (Polit. Canl) A politician who works in secret;—
in this sense, usually written as one word. [U. S.]

Pipe/lay'ing, n., or Pipe' lay'ing. 1. The laying of conducting pipes underground, as for gas, water, etc.

2. (Polit. Canl) The set or method of making combinations for personal advantage secretly or slyly;— in this sense, usually written as one word. [U. S.]

Pipe'mouth' (-mouth'), n. (Zoöl.) Any fish of the genus Fistularia;— called also tobacco pipefish. See Fistularia.

genus Fistu Fistularia.

"Pi'per (pi'per), n. [L.] See Perrer.

"Pi'per (pip'er), n. 1. (Mus.) One who plays on a pipe, or the like, esp. on a bagpipe. "The hereditary piper and his sone."

"Mussulant Augusta August

And his sons."

Accommon European gurnard (Trigla lyra), having a large head, with prominent masal projections, and with large, sharp, opercular spines. (b) A sea urchin (Gonicidaris hystrix) having very long spines, native of both the American and European coasts.

To pay the piner, to hear the coast.

To pay the piper, to bear the cost, expense, or trouble To pay the piper, to bear the cost, expense, or trouble. Pip'er-a'ceous (pip'ër-ā'shūs), a. [L. piper pepper.]
(Bot.) Of or pertaining to the order of plants (Piperacee) of which the pepper (Piper nigrum) is the type. There are about a dozen genera and a thousand species, mostly tropical plants with pungent and aromatic qualities.

Pi-per'io (pi-për'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, a complex organic acid found in the products of different members of the Pepper family, and extracted as a yellowish crystalline substance.

Pi-per'i-dine (pi-për'i-din or -dën), n. (Chem.) An oily liquid alkaloid, C₂H₁₁N, having a hot, peppery, ammoniacal odor. It is related to pyridine, and is obtained by the decomposition of piperine.

moniacal odor. It is related to pyridine, and is obtained by the decomposition of piperine.

Piper-Ine (piper-In or -8n), n. [L. piper pepper: cf. F. piperine, piperine.] (Chem.) A white crystalline compound of piperidine and piperic acid. It is obtained from black pepper (Piper nigrum) and other species.

Piper-ornal (piper-ornal or piper-o-nil), n. (Chem.) A white crystalline substance obtained by oxidation of piperic acid, and regarded as a complex aldehyde.

Pi-per-y-lene (pf-psr-1-l8n), n. [Piper-idine + acetylene.] (Chem.) A hydrocarbon obtained by decomposition of certain piperidine derivatives.

Pipe-stem (piper-ornal derivatives.

Pipe-stem (piper-ornal piperidine derivatives.

Took a long read for a pipestem. Long/ellow.

Pipe-stone (pip-ston), n. A kind of clay slate, carved

Took a long resed for a pipestom. Longiellow.

Pipe'stone' (pip'stbn'), n. A kind of clay slate, carved
by the Indians into tobacco pipes. Cf. CATLINITE.

Pi-pette' (pi-pbV), n. [F., dim. of pipe.] A small
glass tube, often with an enlargement or bulb in the
middle, and usually graduated, — used for transferring
or delivering measured quantities.

Pipe'vine' (pip'vin'), n. (Bot.) The Dutchman's pipe.
See under DUTCHMAN.

Pipe'wort' (-wdrt'), n. (Bot.) Any plant of a genus
(Eriocaulon) of aquatic or marsh herbs with soft grasslike leaves.

like leaves.

Pip'ing (pip'Ing), a. [From Pips, v.] 1. Playing on a musical pipe. "Lowing herds and priping swains." Swift.

2. Peaceful; favorable to, or characterized by, the music of the pipe rather than of the drum and fife.

Shak.

drum and fife.

3. Emitting a high, shrill sound.

4. Simmering; boiling; sizzling; hissing; — from the sound of boiling fluids. hiaa

ing; — from the sound of boiling fluids.

Piping crow. Piping crow shrite. Piping realer (Zoil.), any Australian bird of the genus Gymnorthing, esp. G. tibicated in the state of the genus Gymnorthing, esp. G. tibicated. — Piping from Called also consider. — Piping from (Zoil.), a small American tree from (Hyla Pickerinori) which utters a high, shrill note in early spring. — Piping bot, boiling hot; hissing hot; very hot [Colloq] Millon. Piping, n. 1. A small cord covered with cloth, — used as trimming for women's dresses.

Pipes, collectively; as, the piping of a house.
 The act of playing on a pipe; the shrill notes of

E. Pipes, collectively; as, the piping of a noise.

3. The act of playing on a pipe; the shrill notes of birds, etc.

4. A piece cut off to be set or planted; a cutting; also, propagation by cuttings.

Pi-pis'trel (pi-pis'trel), | n. [F. pipistrelle, It. Pipi-strelle', pipistrelle, [I Zoöl.) A small European bat (Vesperugo pipistrellus);— called also fittlermouse.

Pip'it (pip'it), n. [So named from its call note.] (Zoòl.) Any one of numerous species of small singing birds belonging to Anthus and allied genera, of the family Motacillids. They strongly resemble the true larks in habits, colors, and the great length of the hind claw. They are, therefore, often called tillarks, and pipit larks. pivit larks.



pipt larks.

The meadow pipt (Anthus thus print larks, the lired pipt), american Pipit (Anthus thus pratensis); the lired pipt, and the rock pipt, or sea lark (A. obscurus) are well-known European speckes. The common American pipit, or brown lark, is Anthus Pranitemicus. The Western species (A. Sprupuci) is called the American skylark, on account of its musical powers.

Pip'ain, n. [Dim. of Pipe.] A small earthen boiler.

Pip'pin (pip'pin), n. [Probably fr. OE. pipin a seed, as being raised from the seed. See Pra a seed.]

(Bot.) (a) An apple from a tree raised from the seed and not grafted; a seedling apple. (b) A name given to apples of several different kinds, as Neutoum pippin, summer pippin, fall pippin, golden pippin.

We will eat a last year's pippin.

Shak.

Mormandy pippins, sun-dried apples for winter use.

We will eat last year's pippin.

We will eat last year's pippin.

Shak.

Normandy pippins, sun-dried apples for winter use.

Pi'p'pul tree' (pi'p'pūl trē'). Same as Prefu tree.

Pi'pra (pi'prā), n; pl. Pipras (-prā2). [Ni., fr. Gr. winpa a woodpecker.] (Zoūl.) Any one of numerous species of small clamatorial birds belonging to Pipra and alled genera, of the family Pipridæ. The male is usually glossy black, varied with scarlet, yellow, or sky blue. They chiefly inhabit South America.

Pi'prine (pi'prin), a. (Zoūl.) Of or pertaining to the pipras, or the family Pipridæ.

Pip-sis'se-wa (pip-sis'sē-wā), n. [From American Indian.] (Bod.) A low evergreen plant (Chimaphila umbellata), with narrow, wedge-lanceolate leaves, and an umbel of pretty nodding fragrant blossoms. It has been used in nephritic diseases. Called also prince's pinc.

Piy'y (pip'y), a. Like a pipe; hollow-steumed. Keats.

Pi'quan-ty (pē'kan-sy or pik'-: 277), n. [See Prount.] The quality or state of being piquant.

Pi'quant (pē'kant or pik'ant; 277), a. [F., p. pr. of piquer to prick or sting. See Pirke.] Stimulating to the taste; giving zost; tart; sharp; pungent: as, a piquant railieries." Gov. of Tongue.

Pi'quant-ty, adv. In a piquant manner.

Pi'qua' (pēk'kī'), n. [F., p. p. of piquer to prick.]

A cotton fabric, figured in the loom, — used as a dress goods for women and children, and for vestings, etc.

Pique (pōk), n. [F., fr. piquer. See Pirks.] 1. A feeling of hurt, vexation, or resentment, awakened by a social slight or injury; irritation of the feelings, as through wounded pride; stinging vexation.

Mars had arisen. — upon a personal pique. DeQuincey.

2. Keenly felt desire; a longing.

Wars had arisen . . . upon a personal pique. DeQuincey

2. Keenly felt desire; a longing.

Though it have the pique, and long, "T is still for something in the wrong. Hudibras

3. (Card Playing) In piquet, the right of the elder hand to count thirty in hand, or to play before the adversary counts one.

sary counts one.

Syn. - Displeasure: irritation: grudge; spite. Provs.

Byrr. GRUDGE. Pique denotes a quick and often transient sense of resentiuent for some supposed neglect or

injury, but it is not marked by malevolence.

stronger term, denoting settled ill will or malics, with a

stronger term, denoting settled ill will or malics, with a

desire to injure, as the result of extreme irritation.

Grudge goes still further, denoting chorished and secret

smutry, with an unforgiving spirit. A pine is usually of

recent date; a grudge is that which has long subsisted;

spite implies a disposition to cross or vex others.

Figue, v. t. [inp. & p. p. Piquen (patt); p. pr. & vb. n. Piquino (patt); p. pr. & vb. n. Piquino (patt); [F. piquer. See Pike.] 1. To wound the pride of; to sting; to nettle; to irritate; to fret; to offend; to excite to anger.

Pique her, and soothe in turn. 2. To excite to action by causing resontment or jeal-ousy; to stimulate; to prick; as, to pique ambition, or curiosity.

pride or value ; - used reflexively. Men . . . pique themselves upon their skill.

Syn. To offend; displease; irritate; provoke; fret; nettle; sting; goad; stinulate.

nettle; sting; goad; stimulate.

Pique, v. i. To cause annoyance or irritation. "Every verse liath something in it that piques."

Pi-queer' (pē-kēr'), v. i. See Pickeren. [R.]

Pi-queer'er (-5r), n. See Pickeren. [R.]

Pique'et (pik'ēt), n. See Picker. [R.]

Pique'et (pik'ēt), n. See Picker. [R.]

Pique' (pē-kēt' or pik'ēt), n. [F., prob. fr. pique.

See Pique, Piez, and cf. Picker.] A game at cards played between two persons, with thirty-two cards, all the deuces, threes, fours, fives, and sixes, being set aside. [Written also picket and picquet.]

Pira-oy (pi'ra-sy), n.; pl. Piracies (-siz). [Cf. LL. piratia, Gr. neigareia. See Pirate.] 1. The act or crime of a pirate.

2. (Common Law) Robbery on the high seas; the

taking of property from others on the open sea by open violence, without lawful authority, and with intent to steal;—a crime answering to robbery on land.

By By statute law several other offenses committed on the seas (as trading with known pirates, or engaging in the slave trade) have been made piracy.

on the seas (as trading with known pirates, or engaging in the slave trade) have been made piracy.

3. "Sometimes used, in a quasi-figurative sense, of violation of copyright; but for this, infringement is the correct and preferable term."

Pi-ra'gua (pi-rk'gwå), n. See Pincoue.

Pi-ra'(pi-rk'n), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Piraya.

Pi-ram'e-ter (pi-rām'ē-tēr), n. [ūr. πείρα trial +-meter.] A dynamometer for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

Pi-ram'o-ter (pē-rām'ē-tēr), n. [From the native South American name.] (Zoöl.) Same as Arapama.

Pi-rate (pi-rāt; 48), n. [L. pirata, Gr. πειρατής, fr. πειρά to attempt, undertake, from making attempts or attacks on ships, meiga an attempt, trial; akin to E. peril: cf. F. pirate. See Peril.] 1. A robber on the high seas; cone who by open violence takes the property of another on the high seas; especially, one who makes it his business to cruise for robbery or plunder; a free-booter on the seas; also, one who steals in a harbor.

2. An armed ship or vessel which salls without a legal commission, for the purpose of plundering other vessels on the high seas.

3. (ne who infringes the law of converbet crush)

on the high seas.

on the high seas.

3. One who infringes the law of copyright, or publishes the work of an author without permission.

Pirate perch (Zoöl.), a fresh-water percoid fish of the United States (Aphredoderus Sayanus). It is of a dark olive color, speckled with blackish spots.

Pl'rate, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pirate (-rated); p. pr. & vb. n. Piratino, [Cf. F. pirater.] To play the pirate; to practice robbery on the high seas.

Pl'rate, v. t. To publish, as books or writings, without the permission of the author.

They advertised they would pirate his edition. Pope.

They advertised they would pirate his edition. Pope.

Pi-rat'lo (pi-rhtNt), a. Piratical.

Pi-rat'lo-al (-1-kal), a. [L. piraticus, Gr. πειρατικός:

cf. F. piratique.] Of or pertaining to a pirate; acquired
by, or practicing, piracy; as, a piratical undertaking.

"Piratical printers." Pope. — Pi-rat'lo-al-ly, adv.

|Pi-ray'ag (pi-rk'yA), n. [From the native name.]

(Zoöt), A large voracious fresh-water fish (Serrasalmo piraya) of South America, having lancet-shaped teeth.

Pit'le (pir'l), n. (Naul.) See Piray.

"Piratical printers." Pope. — Pi-rat'lo-al-ly, adv.

| Pi-ra'ya (pô-rá'yà), n. [From the native name.]
| Zoöl.) A large voracious fresh-water fish (Servasalmo piraya) of Bouth America, having lancet-shaped teeth.
| Pir'le, n. [See Pear.] (Bot.) A pear tree. [Written also pery, pyric.] [Obs.] See Pear.]
| Pir'le, n. [See Pear.] (Bot.) A pear tree. [Written also pery, pyric.] [Obs.] Chaucer.
| Pir'l-ri'gua (pē'rō-rē'gwā), n. [From the native name.] (Zoòl.) A South American bird (Guira guira) allied to the cuckoos.
| Pir (pōrl), v. t. [Cf. Purl...] 1. To spin, as a top.
| 2. To twist or twine, as hair in making fishing lines.
| Pir (pōrl), v. t. [Etymol. uncertain.] A quill or reed on which thread or yarn is wound; a bobbin; also, the wound yarn on a weaver's shuttle; also, the reel of a fishing rod. [Scot.]
| Pi-rogue' (pì-rōg'), n. [Originally an American Indian word: cf. F. pirogue, Sp. piroga, piragua.] A dugout cance; by extension, any small boat. [Written variously, periauger, perogue, piragua, periagua, etc.]
| Pir-ou-ette' (pi-rōc-vo-ve'), n. [F.; of uncertain origin.]
| 1. A whirling or turning on the toes in dancing.
| 2. (Mm.) The whirling about of a horse.
| Pir-ou-ette', v. d. [imp. & p. P. Prouetter.] To periorua pirouette; to whirl, like a dancer.
| Pir-yi (pir'ri), n. [Cf. Seot. pir a gentle breeze, Pir'ry (pir'ri), n. [Cf. Seot. pir a gentle breeze, Pir'rie [Leel. byrr a presperous wind, bylr a blast of wind.] A rough gale of wind. [Obs.] Sir T. Elyot.
| Pis-a-ry (pis'kā-ry), n. [L. piscarius relating to fishes or to fishing, fr. piscar a fish.] (Law) The right or privilege of fishing in another man's waters. Blackstone.
| Pis-oa'ttor (-tōr), n. [L. piscario, fr. piscari to fish.] Fishing; fishery. [Obs.] Sir T. Hroune.
| Pis-oa'ttor (-tōr), n. [L. piscario, fr. piscari to fish.] Fishing; fishery. [Obs.] Sir T. Hroune.
| Pis-oa'ttor (-tōr), n. [L. piscis a fish.] 1. (Astron.)
| (Arch.) A niche near the altar in a church, condining to a fish or fishes or fishing. Addison.
| Pis'ci-con'(vin-sin), n.

subsisting on fish.

|| Pi'sé' (pē'zā'), n. subsisting on fish.

|| Pl'sé' (pë'sk'), n. [F. pisê, from piser to stamp, pound, L. pisare.] (Arch.) A species of wall made of stiff earth or clay rammed in between molds which are carried up as the wall rises;—called also pisé work. Guilt.

Plah (pish), interf. An exclamation of contempt.

Pish (pish), v. i. To express contempt.

Pope.

|| Pi'shu (pē'shōō), n. (Zoöl.) The Canada lynx.

[Written also peethoo.]

Pi'shorm (pi'sl-fōrm), a. [L. pisum a pea + -form:
cf. F. pisiforme.] Resembling a pea or peas in size and
shape; as, pisiform iron ore.

Pi'sh-form, n. (Anat.) A small bone on the ulnar side
of the carpus in man and many mammals. See Illust. of
Abruphacytla.

of the carpus in man and many many and Artiobactria.

Pis'mire (pis'mir; 277), n. [Piss + mire; so called because it dacharges a moisture vulgarly considered urine. See Mire an ant.] (Zooil.) An ant, or emmet.

Pi'so-lite (pi'sō-lite), n. [Gr. mirov a pea + dite: cf. F. pisolithe.] (Min.) A variety of calcite, or calculate arbonate, consisting of aggregated globular concretions about the size of a pea; — called also peasione, peagrif.

Oölite is similar in structure, but the concretions are as small as the roe of a fish.

are as small as the roe of a fish.

Pi'so-lit'le (-lit'lk), a. [Of. F. pisolithique.] (Min.)

Composed of, containing, or resembling, pisolite.

Pis'o-phalt (pis'o-falt), n. [For pissasphalt.] (Min.)

Pisse (pis), v. t. & t. [OE. pissen, F. pisser; akin to

It. pisciare, D. & G. pissen, Dan. pisse, Icel. pissa.]

To discharge urine; to urinate.

Pisse, half (A hadd) a. (Pot) A pure locally are

Piss, n. Urine.

Piss'a-bed' (-â-bĕd'), n. (Bot.) A name locally applied to various wild plants, as dandelion, bluet, oxeye

dalsy, etc.

Pis'sas-phalt (pγs'săs-făit), n. [L. pissasphaltus, Gr.
πισσάσφαλτος; πίσσα pitch + άσφαλτος asphalt: cf.
F. pissasphalte.] (Min.) Earth pitch; a soft, black
bitumem of the consistence of tay, and of a strong smell. and asphalt. [Written also pisasphaltum, pisasphalt,

and asphalt. [Written also pistappearane, percepted.]

Pist (pist), n. (Man.) See Pista.

Pista chio (pista'shō; 277), n. [It. pistacchio (cf. Sp. pistacho, F. pistacho, fr. L. pistacium, Gr. morako, morakov, fr. Per. pistah. Cf. Fistinut.] (Bot.) The nut of the Pistacia vera, a tree of the order Anacardiaces, containing a kernel of a pale greenish color, which has a pleasant taste, resembling that of the almond, and yields an oll of agreeable taste and odor;—called also pistachio nut. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Sicily. [Written also pistachia.]

an oll of agreemble taste and out, —cancer also prescrition. It is wholesome and nutritive. The tree grows in Arabia, Persia, Syria, and Sicily. [Written also pistachin.]

Pis-ta'ci-a (pis-ta'sh-a), n. [NL. See Pistachio.]
(Bot.) The name of a genus of trees, including the tree which bears the pistachio, the Mediterranean mastic tree (Pistacia Lentiscus), and the species (P. Terebintus) which yields Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

Pis'ta-cite (pis'ta-sit), n. [Cf. F. pistacic. So called from its green color. See Pistachio.] (Min.) Epidote.

Pis'ta-reen' (pis'ta-sit), n. (Min.) Same as Pistacitz.

Pis'ta-rite (pis'ta-sit), n. (Min.) Same as Pistacitz.

Pis'ta-rite (pis'ta-sit), n. (Min.) Same as Pistacitz.

Pis'ti (pis'tik), n. [F., fr. L. pistere, pinsere, pistum, to pound.] (Min.) The track or trend a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

Pis'ti (pis'tik), a. [L. pisticus, Gr. morseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

Pis'ti (pis'tik), a. [L. pisticus, Gr. morseman] Pure; genuine. [R.]

Pis'til (til), n. [L. pistillum, pistillus, a peatle: of. F. pistil. See Pistill. (Ed.) The seed-bearing organ of a flower. It consists of an overy, containing the ovules or rudimentary seeds, and a stigma, which is commonly raised on an elongated portion called a style. When composed of several, it is compound. See Illust. of Flowers, and Ovary; dor pertaining to a pistil.

Pis'til-lat'couns (-la'shib), a. (Bot.) Growing on, or having the nature of, the pistil; or over the country; down the nature of, the pistil; or pistils;—usually said of flowers having b Style: c ovary; describins;—usually said of flowers having b Style: c ovary; describins;—usually said of flowers having b Style: c pistils tu no stamens.

Pis'til-lat'oous (-la'shibn), n. [L. pistillum Receptacle. a peatle.] The act of pounding or breaking in a mortar; pestillation. [Obs.]

Pis'til-lat'ion (-la'shibn), n. [Pistil + -ferous c cf. F. pistilli-ody (-la'd), n. [Pistil + -ferous c cf. F. pistilli-lody (-la'd), n. [Pistil + -ferous c cf. F. pistilli-lody

Pistol carbine, a firearm with a removable but-piece, and thus capable of being used either as a pistol or a carbine.—Pistol pipe (Metal.), a pipe in which the blast for a furnace is heated, resembling a pistol in form.—Pistol shot. (a) The discharge of a pistol. (b) The distance to which a pistol can propel a ball.

which a pistol can propel a ball.

Pis'tol, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pistoled (-ttild); p. pr. & vb. n. Pistoling.] [Ci. F. pistoler.] To about with a pistol. "To pistol a poacher."

Sydney Smith.

Pis'to-lade' (-tt-lad'), n. [F.] A pistol shot.

Pis-tole' (pis-tbl'), n. [F.; probably a name given in jest in France to a Spanish coin. Cf. Pistol.] The name of certain gold coins of various values formerly coined in some countries of Europe. In Spain it was equivalent to a quarter doubloon, or about \$3.90, and in Germany and Italy nearly the same. There was an old Italian pistole worth about \$5.40.

Pis'to-leor' (pis'th-le'), n. [Ci. F. pistolier.] One who uses a pistol. [R.]

Pis'to-let' (pis'tb-lev'), n. [F., a dim. of pistole.] A small pistol.

Pis'ton (pis'tun), n. [F. piston; cf. It. pistone piston, also pesione a large postle; all fr. L. pissere, pistum, to pound, to stamp. See Partle, Pirtle.] (Mech.) A sliding piece which either is moved by, or moves against, fluid pressure. It usually consists of a short cylinder fitting within a cylindrical vessel along which it moves, back and forth. It is used in steam engines to receive motion from the steam, and in pumps to transmit motion to a fluid; also for other purposes.

Piston head (Steam Eng.), that part of a piston which is made fast to the piston rod. — Piston rod, a rod by which a piston is moved, or by which it communicates motion. — Piston valve (Steam Eng.), a slide valve, consisting of a piston, or a Folionnected pistons, working in a cylining dried case which is provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.

connected pistons, working in a cylin mater, shown in drical case which is provided with ports that are traversed by the valve.

Pit (plt), n. [OE. pit, put, A.S. pytta (d) Piston Rod. plt, hole, L. puteus a well, pit.] 1. A large cavity or hole in the ground, either natural or artificial; a cavity in the surface of a body; an indentation; specifically: (a) The shaft of a coal mine; a coal pit. (b) A large hole in the ground from which material is dug or quarried; as, a stone pit; a gravel pit; or in which material is made by burning; as, a lime pit; a charcoal pit. (c) A vat sunk in the ground; as, a lime pit; a charcoal pit. (c) A vat sunk in the ground; as, a lime pit; a charcoal pit. (d) A large cavity or in which material is made by burning; as, a lime pit; a charcoal pit. (e) A vat sunk in the ground; as, a lime pit; a charcoal pit. (e) A sat sunk in the ground; as, a lime pit. Job xxiii. 18.

2. An abyas; especially, the grave, or hades.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chained. Milton. He keepeth back his soul from the pit. Job xxiii. 18.

3. A covered deep hole for entrapping wild beasts; a pitfall; hence, a trap; a snare. Also used figuratively. The anointed of the Lord was taken in ther pits. Lam. v. 20.

4. A depression or hollow in the surface of the human body; as: (a) The hollow place under the shoulder oarm; the axilla, or armpic. (b) See Pit of the stomach (below). (c) The indentation or mark left by a pustule, as in smallpox.

5. Formerly, that part of a theater, on the floor of the house, below the level of the stage and behind the orchestra; now, in England, commonly the part behind the stalls; in the United States, the parquet; also, the occupants of such a part of a theater.

6. An inclosed area into which gamecocks, dogs, and other animals are brought to fight, or where dogs are trained to kill rats. "As flercely as two gamecocks in the pit."

Locke.

7. [Cf. D. pit, akin to E. pith.] (Bot.) (a) The endo-

the pit."

7. [Cf. D. pit, akin to E. pith.] (Bot.) (a) The endocarp of a drupe, and its contained seed or seeds; a stone; as peach pit; a cherry pit, etc. (b) A depression or thin spot in the wall of a duct.

as, a peach pit; a cherry pit, etc. (b) A depression or thin spot in the wall of a duct.

Cold pit (Hort.), an excavation in the earth, lined with masonry or boards, and covered with glass, but not artificially heated, — used in winter for the storing and protection of half-hardy plants, and sometimes in the spring as a forcing bed.—Pit cost, coal dug from the earth; mineral coal. —Pit frame, the framework over the shatt of a coal mine.—Pit heat, the surface of the ground at the mouth of a pit or mine.—Pit kiin, an oven for coking coal.—Pit martin (Zoil.), the bank swallow. [Prov. Eng.]—Pit of the stomach (Anat.), the depression on the middle line of the opigastric region of the abdomen at the lower end of the eternum; the infrasternal depression.—Pit saw (Mech.), a saw worked by two men, one of whom stands on the log and the other beneath it. The place of the latter is often in a pit, whence the name.—Pit viper (Zoil.), any viperine snake having a deop pit on each side of the snout. The rattlesnake and copperhead are examples.—Working pit (Min.), a shaft in which the ore is holsted and the workmen carried;—in distinction from a shaft used for the pumps.

Pit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PITTED (-töd); p. pr. & vb.

Pitring.] 1. To place or put into a pit or hole.

They lived like beasts, and were pitted like beasts, tumbled into the grave.

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, a face milted by smallen.

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pus-

T. Granger.

2. To mark with little hollows, as by variolous pustules; as, a face pittled by smallpox.

3. To introduce as an antagonist; to set forward for or in a contest; as, to pit one dog against another.

IPPIta (p8'th), n. [8p.] (Bot.) (a) A fiber obtained from the Agave Americana and other related species,—used for making cordage and paper. Called also pita fiber, and pita thread. (b) The plant which yields the fiber.

Pit'a-ha'ya (pit'à-hā'yà), n. [8p.; prob. from the native name.] (Bot.) A coataceous shrub (Cereus Pita-faya) of tropical America, which yields a delicious fruit.

Pit'a-pat' (pit'à-pāt'), adv. [An onomatopoetic reduplication of pat a light, quick blow.] In a flutter; with palpitation or quick succession of beats. Lowell.

"The fox's heart went pitapat." I Estrange.

Pit'a-pat', n. A light, repeated sound; a pattering, as of the rain. "The pitapat of a pretty foot." Dryden.

Pitch (pich), n. [0E. pich, AB. pic, L. piz; akin to Gr. miora.] 1. A thick, black, lustrous, and sticky substance obtained by bolling down tar. It is used in calking the seams of ships; also in coating rope, canvas, wood, ironwork, etc., to preserve them.

He that touchet pitch shall be deflict therewith Ecclus. xiii. 1.

2. (Geol.) See Ptronstons.

He that toucheth prich shall be defiled therewith. Ecclus. xiii. 1.

2. (Geol.) See Pitchstone.

Amboyns pitch, the resin of Dammara australis. See Kauet.—Burgundy pitch. See under Burgundy.—Canada gitch, the resinous exudation of the hemiock tree (Abies Canadensis); hemlock gunn.—Jew's pitch, bitumon.—Kinsral pitch. See Bittungs and Asphalt.—Pitch coal (Min.), bituminous coal.—Pitch pest (Min.), a black homogeneous peat, with a waxy luster.—Pitch pinc (Bot.), any one of several species of pinc, yielding pitch, esp. the Pinus rigida of North America.

Pitch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pitchen (picht); p. pr. & b. n. Pitching.

2. Fig.: To darken; to blacken; to obscure.

The welkin pitched with sullen cloud.

Addison.

The welkin pitched with sullen cloud.

Pitch (pich), v. t. [OE. picches; akin to E. pick, pike.] 1. To throw, generally with a definite aim or purpose; to cast; to hurl; to toss; as, to pich quoits; to pitch hay; to pitch a ball.

2. To thrust or plant in the ground, as stakes or poles; hence, to fix firmly, as by means of poles; to establish; to arrange; as, to pitch a tent; to pitch a camp.

3. To set, face, or pave with rubble or undressed stones, as an embankment or a roadway.

4. To fix or set the tone of; as, to pitch a tune.

5. To set or fix, as a price or value. [Obs.] Shak.

Pitched battle, a general battle; a battle in which the hostile iorces have fixed positions;—in distinction from a skirmich.—To pitch into, to attack; to assault; to abuse. [Slang]

Pitch. v. f. 1. To fix or place a tent or temporary

Pitch, v. 6. 1. To fix or place a tent or temporary habitation; to encamp. "Laban with his brethren pitched in the Mount of Gilead." witched in the Mount of Gilead." Gen. xxxi. 25.

2. To light; to settle; to come to rest from flight.

The tree whereon they [the bees] pitch. Mortimer

3. To fix one's choice; - with on or upon. Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it to more easy.

4. To plunge or fall; esp., to fall forward; to decline or slope; as, to puch from a precipice; the vessel pitches in a heavy sea; the field pitches toward the east.

Pitch and pay, an old aphorism which inculcates ready-noney payment, or payment on delivery of goods. Shak. Pitch, n. 1. A throw; a toss; a cast, as of something from the hand; as, a good pitch in quoits.

From the nand; as, a good puch in quoits.

Pitch and toss, a game played by tossing up a coin, and calling "Heads or tails;" hence: To play pitch and toss with (anything), to be careless or trust to luck about it.
"To play pitch and toss with the property of the country." (Ritot.—Pitch farthing. Bee Chuck farthing, under 5th Chuck.

2. (Cricket) That point of the ground on which the ball pitches or lights when bowled.

3. A point or peak; the extreme point or degree of elevation or depression; hence, a limit or bound.

Driven headlong from the pitch of heaven, do Into this deep.

Enterprises of great pitch and moment. Milton. To lowest pitch of abject fortune.

To lowest pitch of abject fortune.

Mitton.

The lived when learning was at its highest pitch. Addison.

The exact pitch, or limits, where temperance ends. Sharp.

4. Height; stature. [Ohs.] Hudibras.

5. A descent; a fall; a thrusting down.

6. The point where a declivity begins; hence, the declivity itself; a descending alope; the degree or rate of descent or slope; slant; as, a steep pitch in the road; the pitch of a roof.

7. (Mus.) The relative acuteness or gravity of a tone, determined by the number of vibrations which produce it; the place of any tone upon a scale of high and low.

The place of any tone upon a seale of high and low.

Musical tones, with reference to absolute pitch, are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet; with reference to relative pitch, in a series of tones called the scale, they are called one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight. Eight is also one of a new scale an octave higher, as one is eight of a scale an octave lower.

higher, as one is eight of a scale an octave lower.

8. (Mining) The limit of ground set to a miner who receives a share of the ore taken out.

9. (Mech.) (a) The distance from center to center of any two adjacent teeth of gearing, measured on the pitch time;—called also circular pitch. (b) The length, measured along the axis, of a complete turn of the thread of a screw, or of the helical lines of the blades of a screw propeller. (c) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet holes in boiler plates.



of a screw, or of the helical lines of the blades of a screw propeller. (c) The distance between the centers of holes, as of rivet holes in boller plates.

Concert pitch (Mus.), the standard of pitch used by orchestras, as in concerts, etc.—Diametral pitch (Gearing), the distance which bears the same relation to the pitch proper, or circular pitch, that the diameter of a circle bears to its circumference; it is sometimes described by the number expressing the quotient obtained by dividing the number of teeth in a wheel by the diameter of its pitch circle in inches; as, 4 pitch, 8 pitch, etc.—Pitch chain, a chain, as one made of metallic plates, adapted for working with a sprocket wheel.—Pitch line, or Pitch circle (Gearing), an ideal line, in a toothed gear or rack, bearing such a relation to a corresponding line in another gear, with which the former works, that the two lines will have a common velocity as in rolling contact; it usually cuts the teeth at about the middle of their height, or circle, on which the pitch of teeth is measured.—Pitch and, in a circular gear, is a circle concentric with the axis of the gear; the line, or circle, on which the pitch of teeth is measured.—Pitch pitch, whole pitch, or by the height in parts of the half span, especially among engineers; or by degrees, as a pitch of 3'n', of 45', etc.; or by the rise and run, that is, the ratio of the height to the half span; as, a pitch of six rise to ten run. Equilateral pitch is where the two sloping sides with the span form an equilateral triangle.—Pitch pipe, a wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch of a tune.—Pitch pipe, a wind instrument used by choristers in regulating the pitch of a tune.—Pitch pitch (Gearing), the point of contact of the pitch lines of two gears, or of a rack and pinion, which work together.

Pitch—black' (-blik'), a. Black as pitch or tar.

Pitch—black' (-blik'), a. Dark as pitch pitch-black.

Pitch—dark', a. Dark as pitch; pitch-black.

Pitch—dark', a. Dark as pitch; pitch-black.

Pitch—dark

Pitch'er (pich'ër), n. [OE. picher, OF. pichier, OHG. pehhar, pehhari; prob. of the same origin as E. beaker. Cf. Braker.] 1. A wide-mouthed, deep vessel for holding liquids, with a spout or protruding lip and a handle; a water jug or jar with a large ear or handle.
2. (Bot.) A tubular or ouplike appendage or expansion of the leaves of certain plants.

of the leaves of certain plants.

American pitcher plants, the species of Sarracenia. See American pitcher plants, the species of Sarracenia. See American pitcher plant, the Cephaloius follicularis, a low saxifragaceous herb having two kinds of radical leaves, some oblanceolate and entire, others transformed into little ovoid pitchers, longitudinally triple-winged and clilated, the mouth covered with a lid shaped like a cockleshell.—California pitcher plant, the Durlingtonia California. See Darlingtonia.—Pitcher plant, any plant with the whole or a part of the leaves transformed into pitchers or cuplike organs, especially the species of Nepenthes.

See Natarthes.

Pitch/ar-ful (nych/gr-ful), n. nl.

Pitcher-ful (Pich'gr-ful), n.; pl.

Pitcher-ful (Pich'gr-ful), n.; pl.

Procher will hold.

Pitch'-faced' (-fast'), a. (Stone
Cutting) Having the arris defined by
a line beyond which the rock is cut
away, so as to give nearly true
edges; — said of squared stones that
are otherwise quarry-faced.

Pitch'fork' (-fork'), n. A fork, or farming utensil,
used in pitching hay, sheaves of grain, or the like.

Pitch'fork', v. t. To pitch or throw with, or as with,
a pitchfork.



a pitchfork.

He has been pitchforked into the footguards. G. A. Sala.

He has been pitch/orked into the notguarus.

Pitch'ness. (-1-shs), n. [From Pitchy.] Blackness, as of pitch; darkness.

Pitch'ing, n. 1. The act of throwing or casting; a cast; a pitch; as, wild pitching in baseball.

2. The rough paving of a street to a grade with blocks of the cast.

or stone.

3. (Hydraul. Eng.) A facing of stone laid upon a bank to prevent wear by tides or currents.

3. (Hydraul. Eng.) A facing of stone laid upon a bank to prevent wear by tides or currents.

Pitching plees (Carp.), the horizontal timber supporting the floor of a platform of a stairway, and against which the stringpleess of the sloping parts are supported.

Pitch'-ore' (-5r'), n. (Min.) Pitchblende.

Pitch'sone' (-5to'), n. (Gol.) An igneous rock of semiglassy nature, having a luster like pitch.

Pitch'work' (-wick'), n. The work of a coal miner who is paid by a share of his product.

Pitch'work' (-wick'), n. The work of a coal miner who is paid by a share of his product.

Pitch'sone' (-5), a. [From 1st Pircn.] 1. Partaking of the qualities of pitch; resembling pitch.

2. Beneared with pitch.

3. Black; pitch-dark; dismal. "Pitchy night." Shak. Pit'e-ous (pit's-dis), a. [OE. pitous, OF. pitos, F. piteux. See Pirr.] 1. Plous; devout. [Obs.]

The Lord can deliver pitcous men from temptation. Wyclif.

2. Evincing pity, compassion, or sympathy; compasionate; tender. "[She] pitcous of his case." Pope.

She was so charitable and so pitous. Chaucer.

3. Fitted to excite pity or sympathy; wretched; miserable; lamentable; sad; as, a pitcous case. Spenser.

The most pitcous tale of Lear.

4. Paltry; mean; pitful. "Pitcous amends." Millon.

Syn.—Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; world: resell; sad.

Syn. - Sorrowful; mournful; affecting; doleful; wo-ful; rueful; and; wretched; miserable; pitiable; piti-ful; compassionate.

ful; compassionate.

— Pit'e-ous-ly, adv. — Pit'e-ous-ness, n.

— Pit'e-ous-ly, adv. — Pit'e-ous-ness, n.

Pit'fall' (-fat'), n. A pit deceitfully covered to entrap wild beasts or men; a trap of any kind. Sir T. North.

Pit'fall'ing, a. Entrapping; insnaring. [R.] "Full of . . . contradiction and pit/alling dispenses." Millon.

Pith (pith), n. [As. piða; akin to D. pit pith, kernel, LG. peddik. Cf. Pit a kernel.] 1. (Bot.) The soft spongy substance in the center of the stems of many plants and trees, especially those of the dicotyledonous or exogenous class. It consists of cellular tissue.

2. (a) (Zööl.) The spongy interior substance of a feather. (b) (Anal.) The spinal cord; the marrow.

3. Hence: That which contains the strength or life; the vital or essential part; concentrated force; vigor; strength; importance; as, the speech lacked pith.

Enterprises of great pith and moment. Shal.

Enterprises of great pith and moment.

Pith paper. Same as Rice paper, under Rice.

Enterprises of great pith and moment.

Pith paper. Same as Rice paper, under Rus.

Pith, v. (. (Physiol.) To destroy the central nervous system of (an animal, as a frog), as by passing a stout wire or needle up and down the vertebral canal.

#Pi-the'cd (pi-th'sal), a. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. midyror an ape.] (Zoōl.) A division of mammals including the apes and monkeys. Sometimes used in the sense of Primates.

Pith's-codd (pith's-koid), a. [Gr. midyror an ape.] (Zoōl.) 1. Of or pertaining to, the genus Pithecia, or subtamily Pithecias, which includes the saki, oua-kari, and other allied South American monkeys.

2. Of or pertaining to the anthropoid apes in particular, or to the higher apes of the Old World, collectively.

Pith'ful (-ful), a. Full of pith. [R.] W. Browne.

Pith'1y (-i-ly), adv. In a pithy manner.

Pith'1-ness, n. The quality or state of being pithy.

Pith'sess, a. Destitute of pith, or of strongth; feeble.

Dryden. "Pithless argumentation." Gladatone.

Pith'some (pith'shim), a. Pithy; robust. [R.]

"Pithsome health and vigor." R. D. Blackmore.

Pith'some health and vigor." R. D. Blackmore.

Pithy (-y), a. [Compar. PITHIER (1-8r); superl.

PITHIERT.] I. Consisting wholly, or in part, of pith; abounding in pith; as, a pithy stom; a pithy fruit.

2. Having nervous energy; forceful; cogent.

This pithy speech prevailed, and all agreed. Dryden.

In all these Goodman Fact was very short, but pithy. Addison.

Pithy gall (Zoōl.), a large, rough, furrowed, oblong gall, formed on blackberry canes by a small gallify (Drastrophus nebulosus).

Pit/i-a-ble (pit/i-a-b'i), a. [Cf. OF. pitiable, F. pitoyable.] Deserving pity; worthy of, or exciting, compassion; miserable; lamentable; piteous; as, pitiable persons; a pitiable condition; pitiable wetchedness. Syn.—Sorrowful; woful; sad. See Pitrous.

persons; a pitiable condition; pitiable wretchedness.

Syn.—Sorrowful; woful; sad. See Prizous.

—Pit'l-s-ble-ness, n.—Pit'l-s-bly, adv.

Pit'l-ful (-ful), a. 1. Full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate; kind; nerefful; sympathetic.

The Lord is very pitiful, and of tender nercy. James v. 11.

2. Piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.

A thing, indeed, very pitiful and horrible. Spenser.

3. To be pitied for littleness or meanness; miserable; paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the

That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the polithat uses it.

fool that uses it.

Syn. — Desploable; mean; paltry. See CONTEMPTIELE.

— Pit'l-inl-ly, adv. — Pit'l-inl-nees, n.

Pit'l-lees, a. 1. Destitute of pity; hard-hearted; merciles; as, a pitieles elements.

2. Exciting no pity; as, a pitieles condition.

— Pit'l-lees-ly, adv. — Pit'l-lees-nees, n.

Pit'man (-mon), n.; pl. PITEEN (-men). 1. One who works in a pit, as in mining, in sawing timber, etc.

2. (Mach.) The connecting rod in a sawmill; also, sometimes, a connecting rod in other machinery.

chinery.

Pi-tot's' tube' (pt-tōz' tūb'). (Hydraul.)

A bent tube used to determine the volocity
of running water, by placing the curved
end under water, and observing the height
to which the fluid rises in the tube; a kind

to which the fluid rises in the tube; a kind of current meter.

Plt'pan' (plt'pan'), n. A long, flat-bot tomed canoe, used for the navigation of rivers and lagoons in Central America. Synter.

Plt'pat' (pt'pat'), n. & adv. See PITAPAT.

Plt'ia (plt'ta), n. (Zodl.) Any one of a large group of bright-colored clamatorial birds belonging to Pitta, and allied genera of the family Pittide. Most of the species are varied with three or more colors, such as blue, green, crimson, yellow, purple, and black. They are called also ground thrushes, and Old World and thrushes, but they are not related to the true



The pittas are most abundant in the East Indies, Bengal Pitta (Pitta coronata). but some inhabit Southern Asia, Africa, and Australia. They live mostly upon the ground, and feed upon insects of various kinds.

ground, and feed upon insects of various kinds.

Pit'ta-oal (pit'ta-kil), n. [Gr. mirra, mirra, nicra, pitch +
malés beautiful: cf. F. pittacale.] (Chem.) A dark blue
substance obtained from wood tar. It consists of hydrocarbons which when oxidized form the orange-yellow
euplttonic compounds, the salts of which are dark blue.

Pit'tance (pit'tans), n. [OE. pitance, pitanue, F.
pitance; cf. It. pietanza, LL. pitancia, pittantia, pictantia; perh. fr. L. pietas pity, piety, or perhaps akin to E.
petty. Cf. Perry, and Prry.] I. An allowance of food
bestowed in charity; a mess of victuals; hence, a small
charity gift; a dole. "A good pitanue." Chaucer.
One half only of this pittance was ever given him in money. harity gift; a dole. "A good panders."

One half only of this pittance was ever given him in money.

Macaulay

2. A meager portion, quantity, or allowance; an inconsiderable salary or compensation. "The small pittance of learning they received." Swift.

aiderable salary or compensation. "In small plumine of learning they received."

The inconsiderable pittaine of faithful professors. Fuller.
Pit'ted (-t&d), a. 1. Marked with little pits, as in smallpox. See Prr. v. l., 2.

2. (Bot.) Having minute thin spots; as, pitted ducts in the vascular parts of vegetable tissue.
Pit'ter (-t&r), n. A contrivance for removing the pits from peaches, plums, and other stone fruit.
Pit'ter, v. i. To make a pattering sound; to murnur; as, pittering streams. [Obs.] R. Greene.
Pit'le-pat'lle (pit'tl-p&v'l), v. i. To talk unmeaningly; to chatter or prattle. [R.] R. Juliuta philegm, pituite: cf. F. pituitaire.] (dnat.) (a) Secreting mucus or phiegm; as, the pituitary membrane, or the mucous membrane which lines the nasal cavities. (b) Of or pertaining to the pituitary body; as, the pituitary lossa.
Pituitary body or sland (Anat.), a glandlike body of

Pituitary body or gland (Anat.), a glandlike body of unknown function, situated in the pituitary fossa, and connected with the infundibulum of the brain; the hypophysis.—Pituitary fossa (Anat.), the ephippium.

pophysis. — Pituitary fossa (Anal.), the ephippium.

Pitu'ntie (pitu-tie, n. [L. pituita: cf. F. pituita.

Cf. Fir a disease of fowls.] Mucus; phisgm.

Pi-tu'i-tons (pi-ti'l-tia), a. [L. pituitosus: cf. F. pituiteux.] Consisting of, or resembling, pituite or mucus; full of mucus; discharging mucus.

Pituitous fever (Med.), typhold fever; enteric fever.

Pit'y (pit'y), n.; pl. Fitise (-Iz). [OE. pite, OF, pite, pite, F. pitie, L. pietas plety, kindness, pity. Bee Irous, and cf. Piety.] 1. Piety. [Obs.] Wyclif.

2. A feeling for the sufferings or distresses of another; compassion; fellow-feeling; commiseration.

He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord.

Prov. xix. 17.

He . . . has no more pity in him than a dog. Shak.

He . . . has no more pity in him than a dog. 3. A reason or cause of pity, grief, or regret; a thing to be regretted. "The more the pity." Shak.

What pity is it
That we can die but once to serve our country! Addison.

If In this sense, sometimes used in the plural, especially in the colloquialism: "It is a thousand pities."

Syn.—Compassion; mercy; commiseration; condo-

lence: sympathy; fellow-suffering; fellow-feeling.—
Pity, Sympathy, Compassion. Sympathy is literally fellow-feeling, and therefore requires a certain degree of equality in situation, circumstances, etc., to its fullest exercise. Compassion is deep tenderness for another under severe or inevitable misfortune. Pity regards its object not only as suffering, but weak, and hence as inferior.

Pit'y (pit'y), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pitted (-id); p. pr. & vh. n. Pitten al. 1. To feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to compassionate; to commisserate; to have tender feelings toward (any one), awakened by a knowledge of suffering.

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.

Px ciii. 13.

2. To move to pity; — used impersonally. [Obs.] It pitieth them to see her in the dust. Bk. of Com. Prayer. Pit'y, v. i. To be compassionate; to show pity.

I will not pity, nor spare, nor have mercy. Jer. xiii. 14.

I will not pith, nor spare, nor have mercy. Jer. xiii. 14. Pil'y-ing, a. Expressing pity; as, a pitying eye, glance, or word. — Pil'y-ing-ly, adv.

|| Pil'y-ri'a-sis (pit'l-ri'a-sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πιτυρίασις, fr. πίτυρον, lit., bran.] (Med.) A superficial affection of the skin, characterized by irregular patches of thin scales which are shed in branlike particles.

Pityriasis versicolor [NL.] (Med.), a parasitic disease of he skin, characterized by the development of reddish or

provinish patches. Pity-roid, (a. [Gr. $\pi i \tau \nu \rho \sigma \nu$ bran + -oid.] Having the form of, or resembling, bran. Smart. #Pi'à (pē'u), adv. [It., from L. plus. See Plus.] (Mux.) A little more; as, piu allegro, a little more briskly

briskly

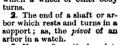
Plv'ot (plv'fit), n. [F.;

prob. skin to It. piva pipe, F.

pipe. See Pipe.] I. A fixed

pin or short axis, on the end of

which a wheel or other body





a Pivot. 1.

aroor in a watch.

3. Hence, figuratively: A turning point or condition; that on which important results depend; as, the pivot of

an enterprise.

4. (Mil.) The officer or soldier who simply turns in his place while the company or line moves around him in wheeling; — called also pivot man.

Pivot bridge, a form of drawbridge in which one span, called the pivot span, turns about a central vertical axis.

Pivot gun, a gun mounted on a pivot or revolving carriage, so as to turn in any direction. — Pivot tooth (Dentistry), an artificial crown attached to the root of a natural tooth by a pin or peg.

Pivot v. t. firm & n. a. Pivoten, a. ar & s. h.

ratiooth by a pin or peg.

Piv'ot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pivoten; p. pr. & vb. n.

Pivotin,] To place on a pivot.

Clarke.

Piv'ot-al. (al.), a. Of or pertaining to a pivot or turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of turning point; belonging to, or constituting, a pivot; of a career; the pivotal position in a battle.

Pix (pika), n. & v. See Prx.

Pix'y (-1), n.; pl. Pixis: (-1z). [For Pucksy, from Pix'le Puck.] 1. An old English name for a fairy; an elf. [Written slao picksy.]

2. (Bot.) A low creeping evergreen plant (Pyxidanthera barbulata), with mosslike leaves and little white blossoms, found in New Jersey and southward, where it flowers in earliest spring.

thera barbulata), with mossilke leaves and little white blossoms, found in New Jersey and southward, where it flowers in earliest spring.

Pixy ring, a fairy ring or circle. [Prov. Eng.]—Pixy steol (Bot.), a toadstool or mushroom. [Prov. Eng.]

Pix'y-led' (-lèd'), a. Led by pixies; bewildered. [Piz'zi-ca'lo (piz'sē-kā'tō). [It., pinched.] (Mus.) A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. pizz.)

Piz'zi-ca'lo (piz'sē-kā'tō). [It., pinched.] (Mus.) A direction to violinists to pluck the string with the finger, instead of using the bow. (Abbrev. pizz.)

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Piz'zi-ca'lo (piz'kā-b'l), n. [C. Prov. G. pissel, pezel, peisel, peserich, D. peze a tendon or spring.] The penis; so called in some animals, as the bull.

Pla'ca-bil'-ty (piz'kā-b'l)-vi'l-ty), n. [L. placabilits; cf. F. placabile of pig-pacasble (spiacabile disposition.

Pla'ca-bil (piz'kā-b'l), a. [L. placabilis, fr. placable of being appeased or pacified; ready or willing to be pacified; willing to forgive or condone.

Methought I saw him placable and mild.

Milton.

Pla'ca-bil-ness, n. The quality of being placable.

Pla-card' (piā-kārd' or piāk'kārd' 277), n. [F., fr. plaquer to lay or clap on, plaque plate, tablet; probably from Dutch, cf. D. plakken to paste, post up, plak a flat piece of wood.] 1. A public proclamation; a mamifesto or edict issued by authority. [Obs.]

All placards or edicts are published in his name. Howell.

2. Permission given by authority; a license; as, to give a placard to do something. [Obs.]

3. A written or printed paper, as an advertisement or a declaration, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster.

4. (Anc. Armor) An extra plate on the lower part of

a declaration, posted, or to be posted, in a public place; a poster.

4. (Anc. Armor) An extra plate on the lower part of the breastplate or backplate.

5. [Cf. Placket.] A kind of stomacher, often adorned with jewels, worn in the fifteenth century and later.

Placoard, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Placarden; p. pr. & vb. n. Placardino.] I. To post placards upon or within; as, to placard a wall; to placard the city.

2. To announce by placards; as, to placard a sale.

Placoard (plkk/t), n. Same as Placard, 4 & 5.

Placoard (plkk/t), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Placarde (kā-tšd); p. pr. & vb. n. Placatino.] [L. placatus, p. p. of placare to placare, akin to placere to placae. See Placase. To appease; to pacify; to conciliate. "Therefore is he always proplitated and placated." Catworth.

Placoard(ion (plak-ki-shin), n. [L. placatio.] The set of placating. [R.]

Placoa (plšs), n. [F., fr. L. placa a street, an area, a

courtyard, from Gr. πλατεία a street, properly fem. of πλατυς flat, broad; akin to Skr. pritku, Lith. piatus. Ot. Flaws, Plazza, Plazza, Plazza.] 1. Any portion of space regarded as measured off or distinct from all other space, or as appropriated to some definite object or use; position; ground; site; spot; rarely, unbounded space. Here is the place appointed.

What place can be for us Within heaven's bound? The word place has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up; and so the universe is a place.

Locke.

Verse is a place.

2. A broad way in a city; an open space; an area; a court or short part of a street open only at one end. "Hangman boys in the market place." Shak.

3. A position which is occupied and held; a dwelling; a mansion; a village, town, or city; a fortified town or post; a stronghold; a region or country.

Are you native of this place.

Are you native of this place? 4. Rank; degree; grade; order of priority, advancement, dignity, or importance; especially, social rank or position; condition; also, official station; occupation; calling. "The enervating magic of place." Hawthorne.

Men in great place are thrice servants. Bacon. I know my place as I would they should do theirs. Shak. 1 know my place as I would they should do there. Solds.
5. Vacated or relinquished space; room; stead (the departure or removal of another being or thing being implied). "In place of Lord Bassanio." Shak.
6. A definite portion or passage of a document.

The place of the scripture which he read was this. Acts viii. 82. 7. Ordinal relation; position in the order of proceeding; as, he said in the first place.

ing; as, he said in the first place.

8. Reception; effect; — implying the making room for.

My word hath no place in you.

9. (Astron.) Position in the heavens, as of a heavenly body; — usually defined by its right ascension and declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

judy; — usuany denned by its right ascension and declination, or by its latitude and longitude.

Place of arms (Mil.), a place calculated for the rendesvous of men in arms, etc., as a fort which affords a safe retreat for hospitals, magazines, etc. Wilhelm. — High place (Script.), a mount on which sacrifices were offered. — Hint that offereth in the high place." Jer. xivili. 35. — In place, in proper position; thuely. — Out of place, inappropriate; ill-timed; as, his remarks were out of place, the proper place does not be ground. — Place name, the name of a place or locality. London Academy. — To give place, to make room; to yield; to give way; to give advantage. "Neither give place to, the devil." Eph. iv. 27. "Let all the rest give place. 'Shak.— To have place, to have a station, room, or seat; as, such clearies can have no place in a good heart. — To take place. (a) To come to pass; to occur; as, the ceremony will not take place. (b) To take precedence or priority. Addison. (c) To take effect; to prevail. "If your doctine takes place." Berkeley. "But none of these escuses would lake place." Spenser. — To take the place of, to be substituted for.

Syn.— Situation; scat; abode; position; locality; lo-

Syn. - Situation; seat; abode; position; locality; location; site; spot; office; employment; charge; function; trust; ground; room; stead.

Place (plās), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Place (plāst); p. p. R. & p. h. Placen (plāst); p. p. R. & p. h. Placen (plāst); p. p. & r. h. placen (plāst); p. p. R. & p. h. Placen (plāst); p. p. & r. & r. h. Placen (plāst); p. [Cf. F. placer. See Place, n.] 1. To assign a place to; to put in a particular spot or place, or in a certain relative position; to direct to a particular place; to fix; to settle; to locate; as, to pluce a book on a shelf; to place balls in tennis.

Upon my head they placed a fruitless crown. Shak.

2. To put or set in a particular rank, office, or position; to surround with particular circumstances or relations in life; to appoint to a certain station or condition of life; as, in whatever sphere one is placed.

Place such over them to be rulers. Ex. xviii. 21.

3. To put out at interest; to lowe; to loan; as, to

3. To put out at interest; to invest; to loan; as, to

3. To put out at interest; to invest; to loan; as, to place money in a bank.
4. To set; to fix; to repose; as, to place confidence in a friend. "My resolution's placed." Shak.
5. To attribute; to ascribe; to set down.

Place it for her chief virtue. Shak.

To place (a person), to identify him. [Colloq. U. S.]

Syn. — see Fur. — "Pla-Ge-Do (pla-Se-Do), n. [L., I shall please, fut. of placere to please.] 1. (R. C. Ch.) The first antiphon of the vespers for the dead.

2. (Med.) A prescription intended to humor or satisfy.

To sing placebo, to agree with one in his opinion; to be complaisant to.

Chaucer.

Chancer.

Place'ful (plas'ful), a. In the appointed place. [Obs.]

Place'fss, a. Having no place or office.

Place'man (-non), n. pl. Placemen (-mon). One
who holds or occupies a place; one who has an office unSir IV. Scott.

or government. Sir W. Scott.

Place'ment (-ment), n. [Cf. F. placement.] 1. The
ct of placing, or the state of being placed.

2. Position; place.
2. Position; place.
Placen'ta (pla-sēn'tā), n.; pl. L. Placentæ (-tē), E.
Placentas (-tāz). [L., a cake, Gr. πλακοῦς a flat cake, from πλακοῦς flat, fr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad.] 1. (Δnat.) The vascular appendage which connects the fetus with the parent, and is cast off in parturition with the afterbirth.

tion with the afterbirth.

The most mammals the placenta is principally developed from the allantois and chorion, and tufts of vacular villi on its surface penetrate the blood vessels of the parental uterus, and thus establish a nutritive and excretory connection between the blood of the fetus and that of the parent, though the blood itself does not flow from one to the other.

2. (Bot.) The part of a pistil or fruit to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

Placental (tall) and Office particular to the chief.

Pla-oen'tal (-tal), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the pla-centa; having, or characterized by having, a placenta; s, a placental mammal. 2. (Zohl \ O

s, a placental mammal.

2. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Placentalia.

Pla-cen'tal, n. (Zoöl.) One of the Placentalia.

Il Plac'en-ta'li-a (plas'ën-ta'l'i-à), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) A division of Mammalia including those that have a placenta, or all the orders above the marsupials.

Placen'ta-ry (pla-sën'tà-ry), a. Having reference to the placenta; as, the placentar, system of classification.

Plac'en-ta'tion (plas'ën-tă'shin), n. 1. (Anat.) The mode of formation of the placenta in different animals; as, the placentation of mammals.

2. (Bot.) The mode in which the placenta is arranged or composed; as, axile placentalion; parietal placentation.

Plac'en-ti'er-ous (-tif'ër-dis), a. [Placenta + -ferous.] (Bot. & Zoöl.) Having or producing a placenta.

Placent'tiorm (pla-sën'ti-förm), a. [Placenta + -form.] (Bot.) Having the shape of a placenta, or circular thickened disk somewhat thinner about the middle.

Placen'tious (-shūs), a. [See Plass.] Pleasing;

ar the cented disk somewhat thinner about and matter.

Placon'tious (*shis), a. [See Plasse] Pleasing; Pleasing;

miable. [Obs.] "A placentious person." Fuller.

Place'-proud' (plis'proud'), a. Proud of rank or fiftee.

Beau. & Fl.

office. Beau. & Fl.
Pla'oer (pla'sêr), n. One who places or sets. Spenser.
Plac'er (pla'sêr; Sp. plathèr'), n. [Sp.] A deposit of earth, sand, or gravel, containing valuable mineral in particles, especially by the side of a river, or in the bed of a mountain torrent. [U. S.]

|| Pla'oet (pla'set), n. [L. placet it pleases.] 1. A vote of assent, as of the governing body of a university, of an ecclosiastical council, etc.
2. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclosiastical ordinance.

Shipley.

2. The assent of the civil power to the promulgation of an ecclesiastical ordinance.

Shipley.

The king ... annulled the royal placet. J. P. Peters.

Plac'id (plas'Id), a. [L. placidus, originally, pleasing, mild, from placere to please: cf. F. placide. See PLEASE.] Pleased; contented; unruffled; undisturbed; serene; peaceful; tranquil; quiet; gentle. "That placid aspect and meek regard." Milton. "Sleeping. . the placid sleep of infancy."

Plac'id': ty (pla-sid'-ty), n. [L. placiditas: cf. F. placidid': The quality or state of being placid; calmness; serenity.

Plac'd-ly (plas'd-ly), adv. In a placid manner.

Plac'd-ly (plas'd-ly), adv. In a placid manner.

Plac'd-loss, n. The quality or state of being placid.

Plac't (plas't), n. [L. placitum. See Plax.] A decree or determination; a dictum. [Obs.] "The plac-ts and opinions of other philosophers." Evelyn.

Plac't-tum (plas'i-tum), n.; pl. Plac't-a(-t4), [LL. See Plact.]. I A public court or assembly in the Middle Ages, over which the sovereign presided when a consultation was held upon affairs of state. Brante & C.

2. (Old Eng. Law) A court, or a cause in court.

3. (Law) A plea; a pleading; a judicial proceeding; a suit.

Plack (plik), n. [F. plaque a plate of metal. Cf.

a suit.

Plack (plkk), n. [F. plaque a plate of metal. Cf
PLAQUE.] A small copper coin formerly current in Scot
land, worth less than a cent. With not a plack in the pocket of the poet. Prof. Wilson

With not a plack in the pocket of the poet. Prof. Wilson.

Plack'et (-ĕt), n. [F. plaquer to lay or clap on. See
PLACARD.] 1. A petticoat, esp. an under petticoat;
hence, a cant term for a woman. [Ols.] Beau. & Fl.

2. The opening or silt left in a petticoat or skirt for
convenience in putting it on; — called also placket hole.

3. A woman's pocket.

Plac'o-derm (plāk'b-dērm), n. [Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, tablet + δέρμα skin.] (Paleon.) One of the Placodermi.

Plac'o-der'ma. (dēr'ma.) a. (Paleon.) Of or pertaining to the placoderms; like the placoderms.

|| Plac'o-der'ma-ta (-mā-tā), n. pl. [NL.] (Paleon.)
Same as Placoderms.

|| Plac'o-Ger'ma-ta (-md-ta), n. pl. [NL.] (Paleon.)
Same as Placoder'mi (-mi), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + δέρμα skin.] (Paleon.) An extinct group
of fishes, supposed to be ganoids. The body and head
were covered with large bony plates. See Illust. under
PTERICHTITYS, and Coccostrus.
Plac'o-ga'noid (pikk'ô-ga'noid or pikk'ô-gan'oid), α.
(Zoöl.) Pertaining to the Placoganoidel.
|| Plac'o-ga-noi'de-i (pikk'ô-ga'noi'dō-i), n. pl. [NL.,
fr. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + NL. ganoidei. See GaNoidel.] (Zoöl.) A division of ganoid fishes including
those that have large external bony plates and a cartilaginous skeleton.

nous skeleton.

Plac'oid (plk'oid), α. [Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, a tablet + oid.] (Zούl.) Platelike; having irregular, platelike, bony scales, often bearing spines; pertaining to the placoids.

Plac'oid, π. (Zούl.) (α) Any fish having placoid scales, as the sharks. (b) One of the Placoides.

|| Pla-ooi'des (pla-koi'dēz), π. pl. [NL.] (Zούl.) A group of fishes including the sharks and rays; the Elasmobranchii; — called also Placoidei.

coide.

Pla-coid'i-an (pla-koid'i-an), n.

(Zoil.) One of the placoids.

|| Pla-coph'o-ra (pla-köl'ö-ra),

n. pl. [Ni., from Gr. mλαξ, πλακός,
tablet + φέρευ to bear.] (Zoil.)

A division of gastropod Mollusca,
including the chitons. The back is
covered by eight shelly plates.

Called also Polyplacophora. See
Illust. under Chiton, and IsoPLEURA.

(Trachydermon ruber). a Anterior Plate: b One of Central Plates: c Posterior Plate: i i Insertion Plates.

One of the Placophore (Trachydermon ru

PLEURA.

	Plaga (piaga), n.; pl. Plaga		Protein Plate	1
	Plaga (piaga), n.; pl. Plaga		Restriction Plates	
	Plaga (piaga), n.; pl. Plaga		(Zoöl.) A	
	stripe of color.			

Plaga (piaga), a. [F., from Gr. $\pi\lambda\dot{a}y$ os sidewise, slanting.] (Mus.) Having a scale running from the dominant to its octave; — said of certain old church modes or tunes, as opposed to those called authentic, which ran from the tonic to its octave.

Plagal cadence, a cadence in which the final chord on the tonic is preceded by the chord on the subdominant.

Pla'gate (pla'gat), a. (Zoöl.) Having plage, or irregular elongated color spots.

Plage (plaj), n. [£, fr. L. plaga.] A region: country. [Obs.] "The plages of the north." Chaucer.

Pla'gla-rism (pla'jà-riz'm or pla'ji-à-; 277), n. [Cf. F. plagiarisme.] 1. The act or practice of plagiarizmg.

2. That which is plagiarized.

Pla'gla-rist (rjat), n. One who plagiarizes, or pur.

2. That which is plagiarized.

Pla'gia-rist (-rist), n. One who plagiarizes, or purloins the words, writings, or ideas of another, and passes them off as his own; a literary thief; a plagiary.

Pla'gia-rize (-riz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plagiarize (-rizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Plagiarize D. To steal or purloin from the writings of another; to appropriate without due acknowledgment (the ideas or expressions of another). of another)

response of another).

Fla'gia-rize, v. 4. To commit plagiarism.

Fla'gia-rize, v. 4. To commit plagiarism.

Fla'gia-riy (-ry), n.; pl. Plagianiss (-riz). [L. plagiarius a kidnaper, a literary thief, fr. plugium kidnaping; cf. plaga a net, perh. akin to E. plait: cf. F. plagiarie.]

2. One who purloins another's expressions or ideas, and offers them as his own; a plagiarist.

Dryden.

3. Plagiarism; literary theft.

Fla'gia-ry, α. 1. Kidnaping. [Obs.]

R. Browne.

2. Practicing plagiarism.

Pla'gi-he'dral (plā'ji-hē'dral), α. [Gr. πλανος oblique + εδρα base, seat.] (Crystullog.) Having an oblique spiral arrangement of planes, as levogyrate and dextrogyrate crystals.

spiral arrangement of planes, as levogyrate and dextro-gyrate crystals.

Pla'gi-o-co-phal'io (piā')i-ō-sē-fsl'/k), a. [Gr. πλά-γιος oblique + κεφαλή the head.] (Anat.) Having an oblique lateral deformity of the skull.

Pla'gi-o-coph'a-jy (-sef'λ-jy), n. (Anat.) Oblique lat-eral deformity of the skull.

Pla'gi-o-classe (-klās), n. [Gr. πλάγιος oblique + κλάν to break.] (Min.) A general term used of any triclinic feldspar. See the Note under Fzlospar.

Pla'gi-o-tyte (-yi) n. [Gr. πλάγιος oblique - So-called

feldspar. See the Note under FELDSPAR. Pla'gl-ontte (-nit), n. [Gr. $\pi\lambda\delta\gamma$ os oblique. So called in allusion to its unusually oblique crystallization.] (Min.) A sulphide of lead and antimony, of a blackish lead-gray color and metallic luster. Pla'gl-o-stom'a-tous (-stom'a-tus), a. ($Zo\ddot{v}l$.) Same

Pla'gi-o-stome (pla'ji-t-stom), n. (Zool.) One of the

Plagiostomi. (-ŏs'tō-mī), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. $\pi\lambda$ dyos slanting + $\sigma\tau\phi_{\mu\alpha}$, $-\alpha\tau\sigma_{s}$, mouth.] ($Zo\partial l$.) An order of fishes including the sharks and rays; - called also Plagiostomata.

Pla gi-on'to-mous (-mus), a. (Zoöl.) Of or relating

|| Pla/gi-o-trem/a-ta (-t-trem/a-ta), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr.

Flat gi-0-trem a-ta (-0-trem a-ta), n. ph. (NL., if. Gr. πλάγιος slanting + τρήμα, τρήματος, a hole.] (Zoöl.) Same as Leridosauria.

Pla gi-0-trop/io (-trop/tk), a. [Gr. πλάγιος aslant + τρήπειν to turn.] (Bot.) Having the longer axis inclined away from the vertical line.

away from the vertical line.

"Plagg-um (pla'jf-um), n. [L.] (Civil Law) Manstealing; kidnaping.

Plagose' (plagos'), a. [L. plagosus. See Plague]
Fond of flogging; as, a plagose master. [R.]

Plague (plag), n. [L. plaga a blow, stroke, plague; akin to Gr. nhyn; fr. nhyōreu to strike; of. L. plangere to strike, beat. Cf. Plaint.]

1. That which smites, wounds, or troubles; a blow; a calamity; any afflictive evil or torment; a great trial or vexation.

Shak. And men blasphemed God for the plague of hail.

The different plague of each calamity.

Shak.

Shak.

2. (Med.) An acute malignant contagious fover, that often prevails in Egypt, Syria, and Turkey, and has at times visited the large cities of Europe with frightful at outsile; hence, any postilence; as, the great London plague. "A plague upon the people fell." Tennyson.

Cattle plague. See RINDERFEST. - Plague mark, Plague spot, a spot or mark of the plague; hence, a token of something incurable.

Plague, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plagued (plagd); p. pr. & vb. n. Plaguing.] 1. To infest or afflict with disease, calamity, or natural ovil of any kind.

Thus were they plagued And worn with famine.

2. Fig. : To vex : to tease : to harass

She will plague the man that loves her most. Spraser. Syn. - To vex; torment; distress; afflict; harass annoy; tease; tantalize; trouble; molest; embarrass perplex.



European Plaice. (36)

dentatus: - called also brail, puckermouth, and summer

flounder. The name is sometimes applied to other allied species. [Written also plaise.]

species. [Written also plaise.]

Plaice mouth, a mouth like that of a plaice; a small or mry mouth. [R.]

B. Jonson.

Plaid (plad; in Scot. plad; 277), n. [Gael. plaide a blanket or plaid, contr. fr. peallaid a sheepskin, fr. peall a skin or hide. Cf. Plilion.] 1. A rectangular garment or piece of cloth, usually made of the checkered material called tartan, but sometimes of plain gray, or gray with black stripes. It is worn by both sexes in Scotland.

2. Goods of any quality or material of the pattern of a plaid or tartan: a checkered cloth or pattern.

Plaid, a. Having a pattern or colors which resemble a Scotch plaid; checkered or marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another; as, plaid mualin.

a Scotch plaid; checkered or marked with bars or stripes at right angles to one another; as, plaid muslin.

Plaid'ed, a. 1. Of the material of which plaids are made; tartan. "In plaided vest." Wordsnotch.

Plaid'ing (plaid'ing or plaid'), n. Plaid cloth.

Plain (plain), v. 4. [OR. playne, pleyne, fr. F. plaindre. Bee Plaint.] To lament; to bewall; to complain.

Archaic & Poetic]

Millon.

Chauser.

We with piteous heart unto you plenne. Chauser.

Plain, v. t. To lament; to mourn over; as, to plain a loss. [Archaic & Poetic] Sir J. Harrington.

Plain, a. [Compar. Plainen (-ër); superl. Plain.

BET.] [F., level, fist, fr. L. planus, perhaps akin to floor. Cf. Llano, Plano, Plano, Plano Plane level, a level surface.] I. Without elevations or depressions; fiat; level; smooth; even. See Plane.

The crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain.

2. Open ; clear : unencumbered : equal : fair.

2. Open; clear; unencumbered; equal; fair.
Our troops beat an army in plain fight.

3. Not intricate or difficult; evident; manifest; obvious; clear; unmistakable. "Tis a plain case." Shak.
4. (a) Vold of extraneous beauty or ornament; without conspicuous embellishment; not rich; simple. (b) Not highly cultivated; unsophisticated; free from show or pretension; simple; natural; homely; common. "Plain yet pious Christians." Hammond. "The plain people." A. Lincoln. (c) Free from affectation or diaguise; candid; sincere; artless; honest; frank. "An honest mind, and plain." Shak. (d) Not luxurious; not highly seasoned; simple; as, plain food. (e) Without beauty; not handsome; homely; as, a plain woman. (f) Not wuch varied by modulations; as, a plain tune.

Flain pattle, open battle; pitched battle. [Obs.] Chau-

(g) Not much varied by modulations; as, a plain tune.

Plain battle, open battle: pitched battle. [Obs.] Chrucer: — Plain chant. (Mus.) Same as Plain song, below. —

Plain chart (Nut.), a chart laid down on Morcator's projection. — Plain dealer. (a) One who practices plain dealing.

(b) A simpleton. [Obs.] Shak. — Plain dealing. See under DRALING. — Plain modiling (Join.), molding of which the surfaces are plain figures. — Plain sewing, sewing of seems by simple and common stitches, in distinction from fancy work, embroidery, etc.; — distinguished also from designing and fitting garments. — Plain song. (a) The Gregorian chant, or canto fermo; the prescribed melody of the Roman Catholic service, sung in unison, in tones of equal length, and rarely extending beyond the compass of an octave. (b) A simple melody. — Plain speaking, plainness or bluntness of speech.

Syn. — Level: fast; smooth, onen; artless; unaffect-

plainness or bluntness of speech.

Byn.—Level; flat; smooth; open; artless; unaffected; undisguised; frank; sincere; honest; candid; ingenuous; unembellished; downright; blunt; clear; simple; distinct; manifest; obvious; apparent. See Manifest.

Plain, adv. In a plain manner; plainly. "To speak short and pleyn." Chaucer. "To tell you plain." Shak.

Plain, n. [Cf. OF. plaigne, F. plaine. See Plain, a.]

1. Level land; usually, an open field or a broad stretch of land with an even surface, or a surface little varied by inequalities; as, the plain of Jordan; the American plains, or prairies.

Descending fro the mountain into playn. Chaucer.

Ilim the Ammonite
Worshiped in Rabba and her watery plain. Milton.

2. A field of battle. [Obs.]

Lead forth my soldiers to the plain. Arbuthnot. Shak

Plain, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plained (plaind); p. pr. & v. b. n. Plained (plaind); p. pr. & v. b. n. Plained (plaind); p. pr. & v. b. n. Plained or level; to make plain or even on the auriace. [R.]

We would rake Europe rather, plain the East. Wither.

2. To make plain or manifest; to explain.

What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech.

What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech. Shak.

Plain'ant (-ant), n. [See 1st Plain:] (Law) One
who makes complaint; the plaintiff. [Obs.]

Plain'—deal'ing (-dēl'ing), a. Practicing plain dealing; artiess. See Plain dealing, under Dralino. Shak.

Plain'—heart'ed (-hirt'éd), a. Frank; sincere; arless. Milton.—Plain'—heart'ed-ness, n.

Plain'ning, n. Complaint. [Poetic] Shak.

Plain'ning, a. Complaining. [Poetic] Bryant.

Plain'—laid' (pikn'ikl'), a. (Naut.) Consisting of
strands twisted together in the ordinary way; as, a
plain-laid rope. See Illust. of Cordor.

Plain'p, adv. In a plain mamner; clearly.

Plain'ny, adv. In a plain mamner; clearly.

Plain'ness, n. The quality or state of being plain.

Plain'smon, [Dins'mon), n.; pl.—men (-men). One
who lives in the plains.

Plain'—spo'ken (pikn'spo'k'n), a. Speaking with plain,
unreserved sincerity; also, spoken sincerely; as, plainspoken words.

unroserved sincerity; also, spoken sincerely; as, plainspoken words.

Plaint (plant), n. [OE. plainte, pleynte, F. plainte, fr. L. plangere, planctum (plancta, fem. p. p.), to beat, beat the breast, lament. Cf. COMILIAN, PLAOUE, PLANGERT.]

1. Audible expression of sorrow; lamentation; complaint; hence, a mournful song; a lament. Chaucer. "The Psalmist's mournful plaint." Wordsworth.

Thus he resolved, but first from inward grief His bursting passion into plaints thus poured. Milton.

2. An accusation or protest on account of an injury.

2. An accusation or protest on account of an injury.

There are three just grounds of war with Spain: one of plaint, two upon defense.

8. (Low) A private memorial tendered to a court, in which a person sets forth his cause of action; the exhibiting of an action in writing.

Plaintful (plantful), a. Containing a plaint; complaining; expressing sorrow with an audible voice. "My plaintful tongue."

Fiaintful tongue."

Fiaintful tongue."

Fiaintful tongue."

Fiaintful tongue."

Fiaintful plaintve; in Old French equiv. to platimant complainant, prosecutor, fr. plaintre. See Plaint, and cf. Plaintry.

J. (Law) One who commences a personal action or suit to obtain a remedy for an injury to his rights; — opposed to defendant.

Fiaintful, a. See Plaintry.

Plaintful, a. See Plaintry.

Plaintfule (-tv), a. [F. plaintif. See Plaintry, n.]

1. Repining; complaining; lamenting.

To soothe the sorrows of her plaintive son.

Dryden.

To soothe the sorrows of her plaintive son.

To soothe the sorrows of her plaintive son.

2. Expressive of sorrow or melancholy; mournful; sad. "The most plaintive ditty." Landor.

—Plaintive-ly, adv. — Plaintive-ness, n.

Flaintiess (planties), a. Without complaint; unreplaing. "Plaintiess patience." Savage.

Plaise (plās, n. (Zoù.) See Plante. [Obs.]

Plaise (plās tēr), n. (Obs.) See Plante.

Plait (plāt; coltoq. plāt; 271), n. [OE. playte, OF. ploti, L. plicatum, piccitum, p. p. of plicare to fold, akin oplecters to plait. See Plr., and cf. Plant to weave, Plant, Plant fold.] L. A flat fold; a doubling, as of cloth; a pleat; as, a box plait.

The plaits and foldings of the drapery. Addison.

The plaits and foldings of the drapery. Addison

2. A braid, as of hair or straw; a plat. Polish plats. (Med.) Same as Place.

Feint plant. (Med.) Same as FLICA.

Flant, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Flantrad; p. pr. & vb. n.

Plantrano.] L. To fold; to double in narrow folds; to
pleat; as, to plant a ruffle.

2. To interweave the strands or locks of; to braid; to
plat; as, to plant hair; to plant rope.

Flant of, a. Folded; doubled over; braided; figuratively, involved; intricate; artful.

Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides

Time shall unfold what platted cunning hides. Shak.

Plait'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, plaits.

Plan (plin), n. [F., fr. L. planus flat, level. See

Planu, a.] I. A draught or form; properly, a representation drawn on a plane, as a map or a chart; especially,
a top view, as of a machine, or the representation or de
lineation of a horizontal section of anything, as of a

building; a graphic representation; a diagram.

2. A scheme devised; a method of action or procedure

expressed or described in language; a project; as, the

plan of a constitution; the plan of an expedition.

God's plans like illes pure and white unfold. M. R. Smith.

2. A method: a way of procedure: a custom.

3. A method; a way of procedure; a custom

The simple plan,
That they should take who have the power,
And they should keep who can. Wordsworth And they should keep who can. Wordsworth.

Body plan, Floor plan, etc. See under Body, Floor, etc.

Byn.—Scheme; draught; delineation; plot; sketch; project; design; contrivance; device. See Scheme.

Plan, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Planner (pikind); p. pr. & v. n. Planner. 1. I. To form a delineation of; to draught; to represent, as by a diagram.

2. To scheme; to devise; to contrive; to form in design; as, to plan the conquest of a country.

Even in pensue, planning sins anew. Goldsmith.

Planneria (nil-nilria) . v. of I. D. Anders (N. D.

Even in pensione, planning sins answ. Columnin.

**Pla-na'ri-a (plå-nā'ri-a), n. ; pl. L. Plannelle (-5), E.

**Alas (-àr). [NL. See Planner.] (Zool.) Any species of turbellarian worms belonging to Planaria, and many allied genera. The body is usually flat, thin, and smooth. Some species, in warm countries, are terrestrial.

(Zoöl.)

are terrestrial.

Fla.na'ri-an (-an), n. (Zoöl.)
One of the Planarida, or Dendrocels; any turbellarian worm.—
Fla.na'ri-an, a.

Pla.nar'i-da (pla-na'r'-da), n.
ol. [NL.] (Zoöl.) A division of
Inrbellaria; the Dendrocela.

Fla.na'ri-old (pla-na'ri-old), a.
[Planariana.
[Planariana.] (Zoöl.) Like
the planariana.

Pla'na-ry (nig'na-re') a. fr.

Planariana.

Planariana.

Planariana.

Pla'ma-ry (pla'n'a-ry), a. [L. planariana.

Planoli, (plana'n-ry), a. [L. planariana.

Planoli, (plana'n-ry), a. [L. planariana.

A plank. [Obs.] Ld. Berners.

A plank. [Obs.] Ld. Berners.

Planoli, v. t. [imp. & p. p. planariana.

Planoli, v. t. [imp. & p. p. planariana.

Planolinoli, p. pr. & vb.

n. Planolinoli, [F. planaka a board, plank. See Planus.]

To make or cover with planks or boards; to plank.

[Obs.] "To that vineyard is a planahed gate." Shuk.

Planolior (-dr), n. [F., fr. planahe. See Planus.]

1. A floor of wood; also, a plank. [Obs.] Bacon.

2. (Arch.) The under side of a cornice; a soffit.

Planolicy (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board, dim. of planche. See Planus.]

A flat plece of metal; especially, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planolicy (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board, dim. of planche. See Planus.]

Planolicy (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board dimportally, a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

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Planahelte (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board, dimportally a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planelicy (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board, dimportally a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planelicy (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board, dimportally a disk of metal ready to be stamped as a coin.

Planahelte (-dt), n. [F. planahelte a small board

The Oriental plane (Platanus orientalis) is a native of Asia. It rises with a straight, smooth, branching stem to a great height, with paimated leaves, and long

pendulous peduncles, sustaining several heads of small close-sitting flowers. The seeds are downy, and collected into round, rough, hard balls. The Occidental plane (Pianus occidentality), which grows to a great height, is a native of North America, where it is popularly called sycamore, buttonwood, and buttonball, names also applied to the California species (Platanus racenosa).

Plane (plan), a. [L. planus: cf. F. plan. See Plans, a.] Without elevations or depressions; even; level; flat; lying in, or constituting, a plane; as, a plane surface.

Life in science, this word (instead of plain) is almost exclusively used to designate a flat or level surface.

Plane angle, the angle included between two straight lines in a plane. — Plane chart, Plane carve. See under Chart and Curve. — Plane share, a figure all points of which lie in the same plane. If bounded by straight lines it is a crectificary plane figure. — Plane spensery, that part of geometry which treats of the relations and properties of plane figures. — Plane problem a problem which can be solved geometrically by the sid of the right line and circle only. — Plane saling (Naut.), the method of computing a sin'ps place and course on the supposition that the earth's surface is a plane. — Plane scale (Naut.), a scale for the use of navigators, on which are graduated chords, sines, tangents, secants, rhumbs, geographical miles, etc. — Plane surveying, surveying in which the curvature of the earth is diaregarded; ordinary field and topographical surreying of tracts of moderate extent. — Plane table, an instrument used for plotting the lines of a survey on apper in the field. — Plane trangles.

Plane, n. [F. plane, L. plana. See Plane, v. & a.]

riangles, in [F. plane, L. plana. See Plane, t. & a.]

1. (Geom.) A surface, real or imaginary, in which, if any two points are taken, the straight line which joins them lies wholly in that surface; or a surface, any section of which by a like surface is a straight line; a surface without curvature.

2. (Astron.) An ideal surface, conceived as coinciding with, or containing, some designated astronomical line, circle, or other curve; as, the plane of an orbit; the plane of the ecliptic, or of the equator.

3. (Mech.) A block or plate having a perfectly flat surface, used as a standard of flatness; a surface plate.

4. (Joinery) A tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood, for forming moldings, etc. It consists of a smooth-soled stock, usually of wood, from the under side or face of which projects slightly the steel



under side or face or which projects slightly the steel cutting edge of a chisel, called the tron, which inclines backward, with an aperture in front for the escape of shavings; as, the jack plane; the smoothing plane; the molding plane, etc.

plane; the smoothing plane; the molding plane, etc.
Objective plane (Surv.), the horizontal plane upon which
the object which is to be delineated, or whose place is to
be determined, is supposed to stand. — Perspective plane.
See Pragagetrive. — Plane at infinity (Geom.), a plane in
which points infinitely distant are conceived as situated.
— Flane fron, the cutting chisel of a joiner's plane. —
Plane of polarization. (Opt.) See POLARIZATION. — Plane
of projection. (a) The plane on which the projection is
made, corresponding to the perspective plane in perspective:——called also principal plane. (b) (Descriptive Geom.)
One of the planes to which points are referred for
the purpose of determining their relative position in
space. — Plane of refraction or reflection (Opt.), the plane
in which lie both the incident ray and the refracted or
reflected ray. reflected ray.

Plane, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Planed (pland); p. pr. & vb. n. Planea, c., Planea, d., Planea, use of a plane; as, to plane a plank

2. To efface or remove.

He planed away the names . . . written on his table

3. Figuratively, to make plain or smooth. [R.] What student came but that you planed her path Plane'-par'al-lel (-păr'al-lel), a. (Optics) Having pposite surfaces exactly plane and parallel, as a piece

Plan'er (plan'er), n. 1. One who, or that which, planes; a planing machine; esp., a machine for planing metals.

2. (Print.) A wooden block used for forcing down the type in a form, and making the surface even. Hansard. To • 9

One Form of Piener, 1. a Bed; b Upright; c Table or Platen; d Crossh
f Cutting Tool; g Driving Pulley. sshead ; c Head

Planer centers. See under CENTER.
Pla'ner tree' (plk'nër trë). [From J. S. Planer, a German botanist.] (Bot.) A small-leaved North American tree (Planera aquatica) related to the alm, but having a wingless, nutlike fruit.

Plan'et (plan'st), n. [OE. planete, F. planète, L. planete, fr. Gr. πλανήτης, and πλάνης a planet; prop., wandering, fr. πλανήτης, to wander, fr. πλάνη a wandering.] 1. (Δείτοπ.) Δ celestial body which revolves about the sun in an orbit of a moderate degree of eccentricity, it is distinguished from a comet by the absence of a come, and by having a less eccentric orbit. See Solar system.

and by having a less eccentric orbit. See Solar System.

27 The term planet was first used to distinguish those stars which have an apparent motion through the constellations from the fized stars, which retain their relative places unchanged. The inferior planets are Mercury and Venus, which are nearer to the sun than is the earth; the superior planets are Mars, the asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, which are farther from the sun than is the earth. Primary planets are those which revolve about the sun; secondary planets, or moons, are those which revolve around the primary planets as satellites, and at the same time revolve with them about the sun.

2. A star, as influencing the fate of men.

There's some ill planet reigns. Planet gear. (Much.) See Epicyclic train, under Epicyclic. — Planet wheel, a gear wheel which revolves around the wheel with which it meshes, in an epicyclic train.

Plane' ta'hle (plan' ta'b'). See under Plane, a Blane' ta'hle (plan' ta'b'). See under Plane, a Plane' ta'hle (plan' ta'b'). See under Plane, a Plane' ta'hle (plan' ta'b'). See under Plane, a Plan'et-ary (plan'et-ary), a. [Cf. L. planetarius an astrologer, F. planétaire planetary. See Planetarius an astrologer, F. planétaire planetary. See Planetary Inhabitants; planetary motions; planetary year.

2. Consisting of planets; as, a planetary system.

3. (Astrol.) Under the dominion or influence of a planet. "Skilled in the planetary hours." Prayton.

4. Caused by planets. "A planetary plague." Shak.

5. Having the nature of a planet; erratic; revolving; wandering. "Erratical and planetary life." Fuller.

wandering. "Erratical and planetary ine." Futter.

Planetary days, the days of the week as shared among the planets known to the ancients, each having its day.

Hullon.— Planetary nebula, a nebula exhibiting a uniform disk, like that of a planet.

disk, like that of a planet.

Plan'et-ed, a. Belonging to planets. [R.] Young.

Planet'io (planët'ik), a. [L. planeticus, Gr. πλαPlanet'io-al (-l-kal), prirkos.] Of or pertaining
to planets. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Plan'et-old (plan'ët-old), n. [Planet + oid.] (Astron.) A body resembling a planet; an asteroid.

Plan'et-old'al (oid'al), a. Pertaining to a planetoid.

Plane' troe' (plan'trê'). (Bot.) Same as lat Plans.

Plan'et-striok'en (plan'et-strik'), d. Affected by
Plan'et-striok'en (plan'et-strik'), the influence
of planets; blasted.

Like planet-stricken man of voce.

Like planet-stricken men of yore He trembles, smitten to the core

By strong compunction and remorse. Wordsworth.

Like planet-stricken men of yore
He trembles, smitter to the core
By strong compunction and remore.

Wordsworth.

Plan'et-ule (-ūl), n. A little planet. [R.] Conybeare.

Plan'gen-cy (plān'jen-sy), n. The quality or state of
being plangent; a beating sound. [R.]

Plan'gent (-jent), a. (L. plangens, -entis, fr. plangere to beat. See Plant.] Beating; dashing, as a
wave. [R.] "The plangent wave." II. Taylor.

Plan'i- (plān'f- or plā'nī-), Pla'no- (plā'nō-). [L. planus. See Plant. a.] Combining forms signifying flat,
tevel, plane; as plantiolious, planimetry, plano-concave.

Plan'i-fo'li-ous (plān'f-fō'lī-ūs), a. [Plani+ L. folium leaf.] (Bot.) Flat-leaved.

Plan'i-fo'li-ous (plān'f-fō'lī-ūs), a. [Plani+ L. folium leaf.] (Bot.) Flat-leaved.

Plan'i-fo'li ous (plān'f-fō'lī-ūs), a. [Plani+ - meter.
Cf. Planometer.] An instrument for measuring the
area of any plane figure, however irregular, by passing a
tracer around the bounding line; a platometer.

Plan'i-met'rio (plān'f-nōt'rik; 277), a. [Cf. F.
Plan'i-met'rio (plān'lī-ūs'riy), n. [Cf. F. planimétrique.] Of or pertaining to planimetry.

Pla-nim'e-try (pla-nim'ē-try), n. [Cf. F. planimétrie.] The menauration of plane surfaces; — distinguished from stercometry, or the mensuration of volumes.

Plan'ing (plān'fng), a. & vb. n. fr. Plans, v. t.

Planing machins. (a) See Planer. (b) A complex machine for planing wood, especially boards, containing
usually a rapidly revolving cutter, which chips off the
surface in small shavings as the place to be planed is
passed under it by a feeding apparatus.

Pla'ni-pen'nate (plā'ni-pān'nāt), a. (Zoöl.) Of or
pertaining to the Planipennia.

passed under it by a feeding apparatus.

Pla'ni-pen'nate (pla'ni-pen'nat), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Planipennia.

"Pla'ni-pen'ni-a (pla'ni-pen'ni-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. planus plane + penna wing.] (Zoöl.) A suborder of Neuroptera, including those that have broad, flat wings, as the ant-lion, lacewing, etc. Called also Planipennes.

Plan'i-pet'al-ous (plan'i-pet'al-ūs), a. [Plani-+petal.] (Bot.) Having flat petals.

Plan'sh (plan'sh), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Planished (Jaht); p. pr. & vb. n. Planishino.] [OF planir, F. planer. See Plane, v., and -ish.] To make smooth or plane, as a metallic surface; to condense, toughen, and pollah by light blows with a hammer.

Plan'she er (-8r), n. One who, or that which, plan-

Plan'ish-er (-er), n. One who, or that which, plan-Weals. Plan'ish-ing, a. & vb. n. from Planish, v. t.

Plantshing rells (Coining), rolls between which metal strips are passed while cold, to bring them to exactly the required thickness.

required thickness.

Plan1-sphere (plan1-sf8r), n. [Plani-+ sphere: cf.

F. plantsphere. See Plans, and Brhere.] The representation of the circles of the sphere upon a plane; especially, a representation of the celestial sphere upon a plane with adjustable circles, or other appendages, for showing the position of the heavens, the time of rising and setting of stars, etc., for any given date or hour.

Plantsphere (-sf&rTk), a. Of or pertaining to a plantsphere.

Plank (plink), n. [OE. planke, OF. planque, planche, F. planche, fr. L. planca; cf. Gr. πλάξ, πλακός, anything flat and broad. Cf. PLANCE.] 1. A broad piece

of sawed timber, differing from a board only in being thicker. See Board

hicker. See BoArd.

2. Fig.: That which supports or upholds, as a board oes a swimmer.

His charity is a better plank than the faith of an intolerant and bitter-minded bigot.

Souther.

and bitter-minded bigot. Southey.

3. One of the separate articles in a declaration of the principles of a party or cause; as, a plank in the national platform. [Cant]

Flank road, or Flank way, a road surface formed of planks. [U.S.]—To walk the plank, to walk along a plank laid across the bulwark of a ship, until one overbalances it and falls into the sea;—a method of disposing of captives practiced by pirates.

Plank (plank), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Planken (plankt); p. pr. & vb. n. Planking.] 1. To cover or lay with planks; as, to plank a floor or a ship. "Planked the law then the cover of the law the law then the law the law then the law the law then the law the law then the law the law then the law the law then the law the

pine."

2. To lay down, as on a plank or table; to stake or pay cash; as, to plank money in a wagor. [Colloq. U. S.]

3. To harden, as hat bodies, by felting.

4. (Woolen Manuf.) To splice together the ends of alivers of wool, for subsequent drawing.

Planked shad, shad split open, fastened to a plank, and roasted before a wood fire.

Planked planker.

1. The set of laying planks: else.

Plank'ing, n. 1. The act of laying planks; also, planks, collectively; a series of planks in place, as the wooden covering of the frame of a vessel.

2. The act of splicing slivers. See PLANK, v. t., 4.

Plank'-sheer'(-shēr'), n. (Shipbuilding) The course of plank laid horizontally over the timberheads of a vessel's frame.

sel's frame.

Plan'less (plăn'lēs), a. Having no plan.

Plan'ner (-nēr), n. One who plans; a projector.

Plan'no- (plān'ō-). See Plani.

Plan'o-blast (plăn'ō-blāst), n. [Gr. πλανᾶσθαι to wander + -blast.] (Zoöl.) Any free-swimming gonophore of a hydroid; a hydroid

ming gonophore of a system, a. Pla'no-con'cave (plE'nō-kōn'kĒv), a. Pla'no-con'cave (plE'nō-kōn'kĒv), a. Plano-concave lens. See Lens. Pla'no-con'cave lens. See Lens. Pla'no-con'cave lens. See Lens. Pla'no-con'cave lens. See Lens. Pla'no-con'cave (-kōn'r-kal), a. Planoblast of a Plano- + conical.] Plane or flat on one side, and convex on the other; as, a plano-convex lens. See Convex, and Lens. Pla'no-hor'l-zon'cal (-hōr'l-zōn'tal), a. [Plano- + convex.] Plano- + convex.]

Lee.
Pla-nom'e-ter (pla-nöm's-ter), n. [Plano-+-meter.
Cf. Planimeren.] An instrument for gauging or testing a plane surface. See Surface gauge, under Surface.
Pla-nom'e-try (-try), n. (Mech.) The art or process of producing or gauging a plane surface.
Pla'no-or-blo'u-lar (pla'no-b-b'h'd-ler), a. [Plano-+ orbicular.] Plane on one side, and spherical on the other

The procedur. J. Frame on one side, and spherical on the other.

|| Pla-nor'bis (plá-nōr'bis),
n. [NL., fr. L. planus flat +
orbis a circle.] (Zoöl.) Any
fresh-water air-breathing molluak belonging to Planorbis
and other allied genera, having
shells of a discoidal form.
Pla'no-su'bu-late (plā'nōsū'lū-lāt), a. [Plano- + subulate.] Bmooth and awl-shaped. See Subulatze.

Plant (plānt), n. [As. plante, L. planta.] 1. A vegetable; an organized living being, generally without feeling and voluntary motion, and having, when complete, a
root, stem, and leaves, though consisting sometimes only
of a single leafy expansion, or a series of cellules, or even
a single cellule. a single cellule.

a single cellule.

The Plants are divided by their structure and methods of reproduction into two series, phanogamous or flowering plants, which have true flowers and seeds, and cryptogamous or floweriess plants, which have no flowers, and reproduce by minute one-celled spores. In both series are minute and simple forms and others of great size and complayity.

reproduce by minute once-sinct spores. In both series are minute and simple forms and others of great size and complexity.

As to their mode of nutrition, plants may be considered as self-supporting and dependent. Self-supporting plants always contain chlorophyll, and subsist on air and moisture and the matter dissolved in moisture, and as a general rule they excrete oxygen, and use the carbonic acid to combine with water and form the material for their tissues. Dependent plants comprise all fungi and many flowering plants of a parasitic or saprophytic nature. As a rule, they have no chlorophyll, and subsist mainly or wholly on matter already organized, thus utilizing carbon compounds already existing, and not excreting oxygen. But there are plants which are partly dependent and partly self-supporting.

The movements of climbing plants, of some insectivorus plants, of leaves, stamens, or pistlis in certain plants, and the ciliary motion of zoöspores, etc., may be considered a kind of voluntary motion.

2. A bush, or young tree; a sapling; hence, a stick or

ered a kind of voluntary motion.

2. A bush, or young tree; a sapling; hence, a stick or staff. "A plant of stubborn oak."

3. The sole of the foot. [R.] "Knotty legs and plants of clay."

4. (Com.) The whole machinery and appuratus employed in carrying on a trade or mechanical business; also, sometimes including real estate, and whatever represents investment of capital in the means of carrying on a business, but not including material worked upon or finished products; as, the plant of a foundry, a mill, or a railroad.

5. A plan; an artifice: a swindle: a trick [Simme]

5. A plan; an artifice; a swindle; a trick. [Slang] It was n't a bad plant, that of mine, on Fikey. Dickens.

6. (Zoöl.) (a) An oyster which has been bedded, in distinction from one of natural growth. (b) A young oyster suitable for transplanting. [Local, U. S.]

oyster suitable for transplanting.

Plast bug (Zoil.), any one of numerous hemipterous insects which injure the foliage of plants, as Lygus lineolaris, which damages wheat and fruit trees.—
Plant cutter (Zoil.), a South American passerine bird of the genus Phytoloma, family Phytotomids. It has a serrated bill with which it cuts off the young shoots and buds of plants, often doing much injury.—Plant louss (Zoil.), any small hemipterous insect which infects plants, especially those of the families Aphide and Psyllide; an aphid.

Plant (plant) at a fine for a grant plants of the families Aphide and Psyllide; an aphid.

Plant (plant), v. t. [imp. & p. p.
PLANTED : p. pr. & vb. n. PLANTING.]
AS. plantian, L. plantare. See
PLANT, n.] 1. To put in the ground
and cover, as seed for growth; as, to plant maize.
2. To set in the ground for growth, as a young tree,
or a vegetable with roots.

Thou shalt not plant thee a grove of any trees. Deut. xvi. 21. 3. To furnish, or fit out, with plants; as, to plant a arden, an orchard, or a forest.

4. To engender; to generate; to set the germ of.

It engenders choler, planteth anger.

Shak.

It engenders choice, planteth anger. Shak.

5. To furnish with a fixed and organized population; to settle; to establish; as, to plant a colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods. Bacon.

6. To introduce and establish the principles or seeds of; as, to plant Christianity among the heathen.

7. To set firmly; to fix; to set and direct, or point; as, to plant cannon against a fort; to plant a standard in any place; to plant one's feet on solid ground; to plant one's fist in another's face.

8. To set up; to install; to instate.

We will plant some other in the throne. Shak.

We will plant some other in the throne Plant, v. i. To perform the act of planting.

Availage watered. 1 Cor. iii. 6.

planted : Apollos watered. Plant'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being planted; fit be planted.

B. Edwards.

B. Edwards.

Plant'age (-±j; 48), n. A word used once by Shakepeare to designate plants in general, or anything that is

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon, Shak, (Troil, iii, sc. 2), Plan'tain (plan'tan ; 48), n. [Cf. F. plantain-arbre,

plantain (plantan; plantaner, Sp. plantaner, Sp. plantano, plantano, prob. same word as plane tree.]

1. (Bot.) A treelike perennial herb (Musa paradisiaca) of tropical recipions bearing the al regions, bearing im-mense leaves and large clusters of the fruits called plantains. See Musa.

2. The fruit of this



when cooked.

Plantain exter, or Plantain after (Noise parassace).

Plantain cutter, or Plantain asset (Noise), any one of several large African birds of the genus Musophaga, or family Musophaga, volucea. See Turaco. They are allied to the cuckoos. Plantain squirrel (Noise, as a lied to the cuckoos. Plantain squirrel (Noise, as Indiana, paradisiaca. See del. 1 (above).

Plantain, n. [F., fr. L. plantago, but especially (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Plantago, but especially the P. major, a low herb with broad spreading radical leaves, and slender spikes of minute flowers. It is a native of Furone, but is now found near the abode of

leaves, and slender spikes of minute flowers. It is a native of Europe, but is now found near the abode of civilized man in nearly all parts of the world.

Indian plantain. (Bot.) See under INDIAN.—Mad plantain, a honely North American aquatic plant (Hetevanthera reniformis), having broad, reniform leaves.—Battlesnake plantain, an orchidaceous plant (Goodpera pubescake), with the leaves blotched and spotted with white.—Elswort plantain. See Riswort.—Eobin's plantain, the Eriperon beliatifolium, a common daisylike plant of North America.—Water plantain, a plant of the genus Alisma, having acrid leaves, and formerly regarded as a specific against hydrophobia. Loudon.

Plant'el (NEN'el), a. [L. planta a plant.] Belong-

Attam, having acrid televes, and to interry regarded as a specific against hydrophobia. Loudon.

Plant'al (plant'al), a. [L. planta a plant.] Belonging to plants; as, plantal life. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

Plan'tar (plan'ter), a. [L. plantaris, tr. planta the sole of the foot.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot.] at plantar arteries.

Plan-ta'tion (plan-ta'shan), n. [L. plantatio: cf. F. plantation.] 1. The act or practice of planting, or setting in the earth for growth. [R.]

2. The place planted; land brought under cultivation; a piece of ground planted with trees or useful plants; esp., in the United States and West Indies, a large estate appropriated to the production of the more important crops, and cultivated by laborers who live on the estate; as, a cotton plantation; a coffee plantation.

3. An original settlement in a new country; a colony. While these plantations were forming in Connecticut.

While these plantations were forming in Connecticut.

B. Trumbull.

Plant'—cane' (plant'kān'), n. A stalk or shoot of sugar cane of the first growth from the cutting. The growth of the second and following years is of inferior quality, and is called ratioon.

Plant'—cat'ing (-&t'ing), a. Rating, or subsisting on, plants; as, a plant-cating beetle.

Plant'ed (plänt'ëd), a. (Joinery) Fixed in place, as a projecting member wrought on a separate piece of stuff; as, a planted molding.

Plant'er (-ër.), n. 1. One who, or that which, plants or sows; as, a planter of corn; a machine planter.

2. One who owns or cultivates a plantation; as, a sugar planter; a coffee planter.

3. A colonist in a new or uncultivated territory; as, the first planters in Virginia.

Plant'er-ship, n. The occupation or position of a planter, or the management of a plantation, as in the United States or the West Indica.

Plant's-ole (-Y-k'l), n. [Dim. of Plant.] A young plant, or plant in embryo.

#Plant'i-gra'da (plänt't-grā'dà), n. pl. [NL.] (Zobl.) A subdivision of Carnivora having plantigrade feet. It includes the bears, raccoms, and alled species.

Plant't-gra'de (plänt't-grā'd), a. [L. planta sole of the foot + gradi to walk: cf. F. plantigrade.] (Zobl.) (a) Walking on the sole of the foot; pertaining to the plantigrades. (b) Having the foot so formed that the heel touches the ground when the leg is upright.

Plant't-grade, n. (Zobl.) A plantigrade animal, or one that walks or steps on the sole of the foot, as man, and the bears.

and the bears.

Plant'ing (plknt'ing), n. 1. The act or operation of setting in the ground for propagation, as seeds, trees, shrubs, etc.; the forming of plantations, as of trees; the carrying on of plantations, as of sugar, coffee, etc.

2. That which is planted; a plantation.

Trees of rightcourness, the planting of the Lord. Isa. 1xi. 3. 3. (Arch.) The laying of the first courses of stone in a foundation. [Eng.]

Plant'less, a. Without plants; barren of vegetation.

Plantiet, n. A little plant.

Plantorae, g (plantōk'rā-sy), n. [Planter + -cracy, as in democracy.] Government by planters; planters, collectively. [k.]

Plant'ne (plant'di), n. [F., dim. of plante a plant, L. planta.] (Bot.) The embryo which has begun its development in the act of germination.

(Plant'la (plant'di), n. [F., dim. of plante a plant, L. planta.] (Bot.) The embryo which has begun its development in the act of germination.

(Plant'la (plant'di), n. [F., dim. of plante a plant, L. planta.] (Bot.) The embryonic development, a vesicle filled with fluid, formed from the morula by the divergence of its cells in such a manner as to give rise to a central space, around which the cells arrange themselves as an envolope; an embryonic form intermediate between the morula and gastrula. Sometimes used as synonymous with gastrula.

(2 Zoūl.) The very young, free-swimbins be come ming larva of the co-lenterates. It usus tago when it also and it entirely covered with clia.

Plant'ly (planks'ty), n. [Cl. L. plangere to mourn aloud.] (Mus.) An Irish or Welsh melody for the harp, sometimes of a mournful character.

Plaque (plak), n. [F. Cl. Plack, and see Placae.]

Any flat, thin piece of metal, clay, ivory, or the like, used for ornament, or for painting pictures upon, as a slab, plate, dish, or the like, hung upon a wall; also, a smaller decoration worn on the person, as a broock.

Plash (pläsh), n. [OD. plasch. See Plash, v.]

1. A small pool of standing water; a puddle. Bacon.

"These shallow plashes." Barrow.

2. A dash of water; a splash.

Plash, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plashed (pläsht); p. pr. & v. b. n. Plashing.] [Cl. D. plascen, G. platschen. Cl. Strlash.] To dabble in water; to splash. "Plashing among bedded pebbles."

Far below him plashed the waters. Longfellow.

Plash, v. t. 1. To splash, as water.

Plash, v. t. 1. To splash, as water.

2. To splash or sprinkle with coloring matter; as, to plash a wall in imitation of granite.

plash a wall in imitation of granite.

Plash, v. t. [imp. & p. Plashed (plasht); p. pr. & v. p. Plashed (plasht); p. pr. & v. n. plash hedge.

Plash, n. The branch of a tree partly cut or bent, and bound to, or intertwined with, other branches.

Plashed (-et), n. [Plash + -et.] A small pond or pool; a puddle.

Plashing, n. 1. The outting or bending and intertwining the branches of small trees, as in hedges.

2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the

pool; a puddie.

Plash'ing, n. 1. The outting or bending and intertwining the branches of small trees, as in hedges.

2. The dashing or sprinkling of coloring matter on the walls of buildings, to imitate granite, etc.

Plash'oot (-ōot), n. A hedge or fence formed of branches of trees interlaced, or plashed. [Ohs.] Carew.

Plash'y (-ŷ), a. [From let Plash.] 1. Watery; abounding with puddles; splashy. "Plashy fens." Milton. "The plashy earth." Wordsworth.

2. Specked, as if plashed with color. Keats.

Plasm (plaz'm), n. [L. plasma anything formed or molded, that which is molded, Gr. mAdaqa, -aros, from mAdagree to form, mold: cf. F. plasma. Cf. Plasma.]

1. A mold or matrix in which anything is east or ormed to a particular shape. [R.]

2. (Biol.) Bame as Plasma.

Plas'ma (plaz'ma), n. [See Plasm.] 1. (Min.) A variety of quartz, of a color between grass green and leek green, which is found associated with common chalcedon. It was much esteemed by the ancients for making engraved ornaments.

2. (Riol.) The viscens material of an animal or verse-

chalcedony. It was much esteemed by the ancients for making engraved ornaments.

2. (Biol.) The viscous material of an animal or vegetable cell, out of which the various tissues are formed by a process of differentiation; protoplasm.

3. Unorganized material; elementary matter.

4. (Med.) A mixture of starch and glycerin, used as a substitute for ointments.

U. S. Disp.

Blood plasma (*Physiol.*), the colorless fluid of the blood, a which the red and white blood corpuscles are susended. — Muscle plasma (*Physiol.*), the fundamental part

of muscle fibers, a thick, viscid, albuminous fluid contained within the sarcolemma, which on the death of the muscle coagulates to a semisolid mass.

Plas-mat'lo (plāz-māv'lk), \ a. [Gr. πλασματιώς.]

Plas-mat'lo-al (-1-kal), \ 1. Forming; shaping; molding. [Obt.]

2. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to plasma; having the character of plasma; containing, or conveying, plasma.

Plas-ma'tion (-mā'shūn), n. [L. plasmatic.] The act of forming or molding. [R.]

Flas-ma'tor (plāz-mā'tōr), n. [L.] A former; a fashioner. [R.] "The sovereign plasmator, God Almighty."

Plas'ma-ture (-mā-tūr), n. Form; mold. [R.]

Plas'ma-ture (-mā-tūr), n. Form; mold. [R.]

Plas-me tos. (Plas-me) plasmater, God Almighty."

Plas'ma-ture (-mā-tūr), n. Form; mold. [R.]

Plas'ma-ture (-mā-tūr), n. Form; mold. [R.]

Plas'mic (-mīk), a. Of, pertaining to, or connected with, plasma; plasmatic.

Plas'mic (-mīn), n. (Physiol. Chem.) A proteid body, separated by some physiologists from blood plasma. It is probably identical with fibrinogen.

Plas-mo'di-al (plāz-mō'di-al), a. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to, or like, a plasmodium; as, the plasmodial form of a life cycle.

| Plas-mo'di-um (-tūn), n.; pl. Plasmodia (-à). [NL. See Plasma.] 1. (Biol.) A jellylike mass of free protoplasm, without any surrounding wall or membrane, formed by the union of amedoid cells, and endowed with life and power of motion.

2. (Zodl.) A naked mobile mass of protoplasm, formed by the union of several amobalike young, and constituting one of the stage in the life cycle of Mycetozoa and other low organisms.

tuting one of the stages in the mic cycle and other low organisms.

Plas*mo-gen (pikz'mō-jēn), n. [Plasma + -gen.]
(Biol.) The important living portion of protoplasm, considered a chemical substance of the highest elaboration.
Germ plasm and idioplasm are forms of plasmogen.

| Plas*son (pikz*son), n. [Nl., fr. Gr. πλάσσεν to form.] (Biol.) The albuminous material composing the body of a cytode.

| This considered simpler than the protoplasm of an ordinary cell in that it has not undergone differentiation into the inner cell nucleus and the outer cell substance.

| Hacket | Hacket

mto the inner cell nucleus and the outer cell substance.

Hackel.

Plas'ter (plas'ter), n. [AS., a plaster (in sense 1), fr.

L. emplastrum, Gr. eµmλαστρον, in-hπλαστον, fr. iµmλαστον to indicate the count of daub on, stuff in; iv in + πλαστον to mold: cf.

OF. plastre a plaster (in sense 2), F. platre. Of. Plastre, Explastre.) Plastres.] [Formerly written also plaster.] 1. (Med.) An external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by apreading it on linen, leather, silk, or other material. It is adhesive at the ordinary temperature of the body, and is used, according to its composition, to produce a medicinal effect, to bind parts together, etc.; as, a porous plaster; sticking plaster.

2. A composition of lime, water, and sand, with or without hair as a bond, for coating walls, cellings, and partitions of houses. See Morras.

3. Calcined gypeum, or plaster of Paris, especially when ground, as used for making ornaments, figures, moldings, etc.; or calcined gypeum used as a fertilizer.

Plaster cast, a copy of an object obtained by pouring plaster of Paris and the contract of the composition of the pouring plaster of Paris and the contract of the contr

moldings, etc.; or calcined gypsum used as a fertilizer.

Plaster cast, a copy of an object obtained by pouring
plaster of Paris mixed with water into a mold.—Plaster
of Paris. [So called because originally brought from a
suburb of Paris.] (Phem.) Anhydrous calcium sulphate,
or calcined gypsum, which forms with water a paste
which soon sets or hardens, and is used for casts, moldlings, etc. The term is loosely applied to any plaster
stone or species of gypsum.—Plaster of Paris bandage
(Surg.), a bandage saturated with a paste of plaster of
Paris, which on drying forms a perfectly fitting splint.—
Plaster stone, any species of gypsum. See Gyrsum.

Plasters tone, any species of gypsum. See Gyrsum.

Plaster, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plastered (-terd); p. pr. & vb. n. Plastering.] [Cf. OF. plaster to plaster (in sense 2), F. plâtrer.] 1. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

(in sense 2), F. platrer.] 1. To cover with a plaster, as a wound or sore.

2. To overlay or cover with plaster, as the cellings and walls of a house.

3. Fig.: To smooth over; to cover or conceal the defects of; to hide, as with a covering of plaster. Bale. Flaster-et (-5r), n. 1. One who applies plaster or mortar. "Thy father was a plasterer."

2. One who makes plaster casts. "The plastered to the make his figures by addition."

Plaster-ing, n. 1. Same as Plaster, n., 2.

2. The act or process of overlaying with plaster.

3. A covering of plaster; plasterwork.

Plaster-ly, a. Resembling plaster of Paris. [R.]
"Out of gypseous or plasterly ground."

Flaster-work' (wdrk'), n. Plastering used to finis architectural constructions, exterior or interior, especially that used for the lining of rooms. Ordinarily, mortar is used for the greater part of the work, and pure plaster of Paris for the moldings and ornaments.

Plaster-y, a. Of the nature of plaster.

The stone ... is a poor plastery material. Clough.

The stone . . . is a poor plastery material. The stone . . . is a poor plastery material. Clough.

plastic, fr. πλάσσεν to moid, to form.] A combining form signifying developing, forming, growing; as, heteroplastic, monoplastic, polyplastic.

Plas'tia (plas'tik), a. [L. plasticus, Gr. πλάσσεν to form, moid: cf. F. plastique.] 1. Having the power to give form or fashion to a mass of mater; as, the plastic hand of the Creator.

Prior.

se plastic Nature working to this end. 2. Capable of being molded, formed, or modeled, as ay or plaster; — used also figuratively; as, the plastic

3. Pertaining or appropriate to, or characteristic of, molding or modeling; produced by, or appearing as if produced by, molding or modeling;—said of sculpture and the kindred arts, in distinction from painting and the graphic arts.

Medallions . . . fraught with the plastic beauty and grace of the palmy days of Italian art. J. S. Harrord.

Plastic elay (Geol.), one of the beds of the Eccene period;—so called because used in making pottery. Lyell.—Plastic elament (Physiol.), one that bears within it the germs of a higher form.—Plastic expansion (Med.), an exudation thrown out upon a wounded surface and constituting the material of repair by which the process of healing is effected.—Plastic feeds. (Physiol.) See the second Nots under Foon.—Plastic force. (Physiol.) Best the second Nots under Foon.—Plastic street. (Physiol.) Best is surface.—Plastic surgery, that branch of surgery which is concerned with the repair or restoration in plastic surgery.—Plastic surgery that branch of surgery which is concerned with the repair or restoration of lost, injured, or deformed parts of the body.

| Plas'tio-al (plas'ti-kal) a. See PlasTio. [R.] |
| Plas'tio-al-ly, adv. In a plastic manner. |
| Plas-tio-i-ty (plas-tis'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. plasticit.] |
| I. The quality or state of being plastic. |
| 2. (Physiol.) Plastic force. | Dungitson. |
| Plas'tide (-tid or -tid), | n. [Gr. πλάστις, -ιδος, a |
| Plas'tide (-tid or -tid), | creator.] 1. (Biol.) A formative particle of albuminous matter; a monad; a cytode. See the Note under Монгном. | Haeckel.

tode. See the Note under MonPhon. Hackel.

2. (Bot.) One of the many minute granules found in the protoplasm of vegetable cells. They are divided by their colors into three classes, chloroplastids, chromoplastids, and leucoplastids.

#Plas'ti-do-so'a (plas'ti-dō-zō'a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πλάστις, -doς, creator + ζφον animal.] (Zoōl.) Same as PatorozoA.

*Plas'ti-dule (plas'ti-dūl, n. [Dim. fr. Plastid. [Biol.) One of the small particles or organic molecules composing the body of a moner or plastid.

*Plas'tin (plas'tin), n. [Gr. πλάσσεν to form, mold.] (Biol.) A substance associated with nuclein in cell nuclei, and by some considered as the fundamental substance of the nucleus.

the nucleus.

Plas-tog'ra-phy (plas-tog'ra-fy), n. [Gr. πλαστογραφία; πλαστός formed, molded + γράφειν to write.]

1. The art of forming figures in any plastic material.

2. Imitation of handwriting; forgery.

Plas'tron (plas'tron), n. [F. plastron breastplate, plastron, LL. plastra a thin plate of metal. See Plas-rae.]

1. A piece of leather stuffed or padded, worn by fencera to protect the breast.

2. (ap. 4. front). An iron breastplate, worn under the 2. (Anc. Armor) An iron breastplate, worn under the

3. (Anat.) The ventral shield or shell of tortoises and

3. (Anat.) The ventral shield or shell of tortoises and turtles. See TESTUDINATA.

4. A trimming for the front of a woman's dress, made of a different material, and narrowing from the shoulders to the waist.

-plas'ty (-plis'ty). [Gr. πλάσσειν to mold, form.] A combining form denoting the act or process of forming, development, growth; as, autoplasty, perinceplasty.

Plat (plit), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Platted; p. pr. & vb. n. Plattino.] [See Platt.] To form by interlaying or interweaving; to braid; to plait. "They had platted a crown of thorns."

Matt. xxvii. 29.

Plat, n. Work done by platting or braiding; a plait.

Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal plat. Shak.

Plat, n. Work done by platting or praising
Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal plat. Her hair, nor loose, nor tied in formal plat. Saak.

Plat, no. [Of. Plat flat, which perh. caused this spelling, and Plora piece of ground.] A small piece or plot of ground laid out with some design, or for a special use; usually, a portion of flat, even ground.

This flowery plat, the sweet recess of Eve. Millon.

I keep smooth plats of fruitful ground. Tempson.

Plat, a. (F. plan); flatly; downright. [Obs.]

Plat, a. (F. plat. See PLATE, n.] Plain; flat Govel. [Obs.]

Plat, adv. 1. Plainly; flatly; downright. [Obs.] Plain; flat Gower flat :

But, sir, ye lie, I tell you plat. 2. Flatly; smoothly; evenly. [Obs.] Plat, n. 1. The flat or broad side of a sword. Drant.

But, sir, ye lie, I tell you plat. Rom. of R.

2. Flatly; smoothly; evenly. [Obs.] Drant.

Plat, n. 1. The flat or broad side of a sword. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. A plot; a plan; a design; a diagram; a map; a chart. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] "To note all the islands, and to set them down in plat."

Plat'an(-an), n. [L. platanus. See Plank the tree.] [Written also platane.] The plane tree. Tennyson.

Plat'anist (-anist), n. [L. platanista a sort of fish, Gr. maraviorie; cf. F. plataniste.] (Zoöl.) The soosoo.

Plat'anist (-anist), n. [See Plank the tree.] [Bot.) A genus of trees; the plane tree.

Plat'anist (-bānd'), n. [F. plate-bande; plat, plate, flat, level + bande a band.] 1. A border of flowers in a garden, along a wall or a parterre; hence, a border.

2. (Arch.) (a) A flat molding, or group of moldings, the width of which much exceeds its projection, as the face of an architrave. (b) A list or fillet between the flutings of a column.

Plate (plat), n. [OF. plate a plate of metal, a cuirass, F. plat a plate, a shallow vessel of silver, other metal, or earth, fr. plat flat, Gr. marvic. See Place, n.] 1. A flat, or nearly flat, piece of metal, the thickness of which is small in comparison with the other dimensions; a thick sheet of metal; as, a steel plate.

2. Metallic armo: composed of broad pieces.

Mangled . . through plate and mail.

3. Domestic vessels and utensils, as flagons, dishes, cups, etc., wrought in gold or silver.

4. Metallic ware which is plated, in distinction from that which is genuine silver or gold.

5. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of

2. Metallic ware winds is placed, in distinction from that which is genuine silver or gold. 5. A small, shallow, and usually circular, vessel of metal or wood, or of earth glazed and baked, from which food is esten at table.

food is exten at table.

6. [Cf. Sp. plata silver.] A piece of money, usually silver money. [Obs.] "Realms and islands were as plates dropp'd from his pocket." Shak.

e of metal on which anything is engraved for e purpose of being printed; hence, an impression from e engraved metal; as, a book illustrated with plates; a fashion plate.

a fashion piace.
A page of stereotype, electrotype, or the like, for printing from; as, publisher's plates.
That part of an artificial set of teeth which fits to

the mouth, and holds the teeth in place. It may be of gold, platinum, silver, rubber, celluloid, etc.

10. (4rch.) A horisontal timber laid upon a wall, or upon corbels projecting from a wall, and supporting the ends of other timbers; also used specifically of the roof plate which supports the ends of the roof trusses or, in simple work, the feet of the rafters.

11. (Her.) A roundel of silver or tinctured argent.

12. (Photog.) A sheet of glass, porcelain, metal, etc., with a coating that is sensitive to light.

13. A prize given to the winner in a contest.

with a coating that is sensitive to light.

13. A prize given to the winner in a contest.

**Prize the sense of the sense of the combination, the phrase or compound being in most cases of obvious signification; as, plate basket or platebasket, plate rack or plate-rack.

Home plate, (Baschall) See Home base, under Home.

—Plate armor. (a) See Plants, n., 2. (b) Strong metal plates for protecting war vessels, fortifications, and the like.—Flate bons, the shoulder blade, or scapula.—Plate girder, the web of which is formed of a single vertical plate, or of a series of such plates riveted together.—Plate giass. See under Glass.—Plate reach, wrought iron plates.—Plate layer, a workman who layed down the rails of a railway and fives them to the sleepers or ties.—Plate mark, a special mark or emblematic figures of manufacture, the degree of purity, and the like, thus, the local mark for London is a llon.—Plate pase; thus, the local mark for London is a llon.—Plate pase; thus, the local mark for London is a llon.—Plate paper, lor printing from engraved plates.—Plate printing, the act or process of printing from engraved plates.—Plate printing, the act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates.—Plate training, the act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates.—Plate training, the act or process of printing from an engraved plate or plates.—Plate training, the act or process of printing from and hub of which are connected by a continuous plate of metal, instead of by arms or spokes.

Plate (plate), v. t. [imp, & p. p. Plate pod slites of all we obtained all we condend the condend and condend a

of metal, instead of by arins or spokes.

Plate (plat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plated; p. pr. & vb.
n. Plated.] 1. To cover or overlay with gold, silver, or
other metals, either by a mechanical process, as hammering, or by a chemical process, as electrotyping.
2. To cover or overlay with plates of metal; to arm
with metal for defense.

Thus plated in habiliments of war.

with metal for defense.

Thus plated in habiliments of war.

Shak.

3. To adorn with plated metal; as, a plated harness.

4. To beat into thin, flat pieces, or lamines.

5. To calender; as, to plate paper.

Plateau (plato), n; pl. F. Plateaux (F. -to'; E. -to'), E. Plateaux (-to').

F., fr. OF. platel, properly, a little plate. See Plate.

2. An ornsmental dish for the table; a tray or salver.

Plateful (plat'ul), n; pl. Plateruls (-fuls). Enough to fill a plate; as much as a plate will hold.

Plate'-grilled' (glid'), a. (Zoöl.) Having flat, or leaflike, gills, as the blvalve mollusks.

Plat'tel (plat'tel), n. [OF. See Plateau.] A small dish. [L.]

Plat'en (plat'en), n. [F. platine, fr. plat flat. See Plate, and cf. Platum.] (Mach.) (o) The part of a printing press which presses the paper against the type, and by which the impression is made. (b) Hence, an analogous part of a typewriter, on which the paper rests to receive an impression. (c) The movable table of a machine tool, as a planer, on which the work is fastened, and presented to the action of the tool;—also called table.

Plat'er (plat'er), n. 1. One who plates or coats articles with gold or silver; as, a silver plater.

2. A machine for calendering paper.

Plat'er-sque' (plat's-trop), n. [Bp. plateresco, from plata silver.] (Arch.) Resembling silver plate;—sald of certain architectural ornsments.

Plat'er-trope (plat's-trop), n. [Gr. mAéros breadth + referent to turn.] (Arat.) One of a pair of paired organs.

Plat'form' (-förm'), n. [Plat, a. + -form: cf. F. plateforme.] 1. A plat; a plan; a sketch; a model; a patern. Used also figuratively. [Ohs.]

Half the platform just reflects the other.

2. A place laid out after a model. [Obs.]

Half the platform just reflects the other.

Half the platform just reflects the other. a. Any flat or horizontal surface; especially, one that is raised above some particular level, as a framework of timber or boards horizontally joined so as to form a roof, or a raised floor, or portion of a floor; a landing; a dais; a stage, for speakers, performers, or workmen; a standing place.

4. A declaration of the reliable.

ing place.

4. A declaration of the punciples upon which a person, a sect, or a party proposes to stand; a declared policy or system; as, the Saybrook platform; a political platform. "The platform of Geneva."

5. (Naul.) A light deck, usually placed in a section of the hold or over the floor of the magazine. See ORLOP.

Platform car, a railway car without permanent raised aides or covering; a flat. — Platform scale, a weighing machine, with a flat platform on which objects are weighed.

Plat'form', v. t. 1. To place on a platform. [R.]

2. To form a plan of; to model; to lay out. [Obs.] Church discipline is platformed in the Bible Plat-hel'minth (plat-hel'minth), n. (Zool.) One of

Platyelminthes.

| Platyelminthes.
| Platyelminthes.
| Platyelminthes.
| Platyelminthes.
| John min'thes (platyhelmin'thez), n. pl. [NL] (Zöil.) Same as Platyelminthes.

Zool.) Same as Platyklminthes.
Plat'in (plat'in), n. (Much.) See Platen.
Plat'i-na (plat'i-na or plat's'na; 277), 1
L. See Platinum.] (Chem.) Platinum. 277), n. [Sp. or

Platins mohr, platinum black.—Flatins wellow, a pigment prepared from platinum.

Flating (plating), n. 1. The art or process of covering anything with a plate or plates, or with a metal, particularly of overlaying a base or dull metal with a thin plate of precious or bright metal, as by mechanical means or by electro-magnetic deposition.

2. A thin coating of metal laid upon another metal.

3. A coating or defensive armor of metal (usually steel) plates.

or containing, platinum; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a higher valence, as contrasted with the platinous compounds; as, platinic chloride (PCL).

Flat'i-ni-chloric (plat'I-nI-kl8'rIk), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid consisting of platinic chloride and hydrochloric acid, and obtained as a brownish red crystalline substance, called platinichloric, or chloroplatinic, acid. oroplatinic, acid.

or chloroplatinic, acid.

Flat'i-nif'er-ous (-nif'er-us), a. [Platinum + -ferous.] Yisding platinum; as, platiniferous sand.

Plat'i-ni-rid'i-um (-ni-rid'i-um), n. (Chem. & Min.)
A natural alloy of platinum and iridium occurring in
grayish metallic rounded or cubical grains with platinum.

Plat'i-nise (plat'i-nis), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Platining (-ui'zling).]
To cover or combine with platinum.

Flat'i-no-ohlor'id (-ub-kib'rih), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid consisting of platinus chloride and hydrochloric acid, called platinochloric, or chloroplatinous, acid.

Flat'i-no-ohlor'id (-rid or-rid), n. (Chem.) A double chloride of platinum and some other metal or radical; a salt of platinochloric acid.

Flat'i-no-oy-an'id (-si-an'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertain-

salt of platinochloric soid.

Plat'i-no-oy-an'do (-st-fm'Yk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid compound of platinous cyanide and hydrocyanic acid. It is obtained as a cinnabar-red crystalline substance.

Plat'i-no-oy's-nide (-si'd-nid) n. (Chem.) A double cyanide of platinum and some other metal or radical; a salt of platinocyanic acid.

Plat'i-node (plat'i-nod), n. [Platinum + Gr. òòòc a way.] (Physics) A cathode. [R.]

Plat'i-node (-noid), a. [Platinum + -oid.] Resembling platinum.

Plat'.noid, n. (Chem.) An alloy of German silver containing tungsten,—used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards.

Plat'.noid, n. (Chem.) An alloy of German silver containing tungsten,—used for forming electrical resistance coils and standards.

Plat'.noitype (plat'I-nō-tip), n. [Platinum+-type.] (Photog.) 1. A permanent photographic picture or print in platinum black.

2. The process by which and the platinum in platinum black.

(Photog.) 1. A permanent photographic picture or print in platinum black.

2. The process by which such pictures are produced. Plat'i-nous (-nus), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or containing, platinum; — used specifically to designate those compounds in which the element has a lower valence, as contrasted with the platinic compounds; as, platinous chloride (PtCl₂).

Plat'i-num (plat'i-num or pla-tē'num), n. [NL., fr. Sp. platina, from plate silver, LL. plata a thin plate of metal. See Platis, and cf. Platina.] (Chem.) A metallic element, intermediate in value between silver and gold, occurring native or alloyed with other metals, also as the platinum arsenide (sperrylite). It is a heavy tin-fusible, and characterized by its resistance to strong chemical reagents. It is used for crucibles, for stills for sulphuric acid, rarely for coin, and in the form of foil and wire for many purposes. Specific gravity 21.5. Atomic weight 194.3. Symbol Pt. Formerly called platina.

Platinum black (Chem.), a soft, dull black powder, constituted by the decided platina.

weight 194.3. Symbol Pt. Formerly called platina.

Platinum black (Chem.), a soft, dull black powder, consisting of finely divided metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from its solutions. It absorbs oxygen to a high degree, and is employed as an oxidizer.

—Platinum lamp (Elec.), a kind of incandescent lamp of which the luminous medium is platinum. See under INCANDESCRNT.—Platinum metals (Chem.), the group of metallic elements which in their chemical and physical properties resemble platinum. These consist of the light platinum group, viz., ornium, iridium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are about 12; and the heavy platinum group, viz., ornium, iridium, and palladium, whose specific gravities are over 21.—Platinum spongs (Chem.), metallic platinum in a gray, porous, apongy form, obtained by reducing the double chloride of platinum and ammonium. It absorbs oxygen, hydrogen, and certain other gases, to a high degree, and is employed as an agent in oxidizing.

Plati-tude (plati-tud), n. [F., from plat flat. See

ployed as an agent in oxidizing.

Plat'i-tude (pikt'i-tūd), n. [F., from plat flat. See
PLATE.] 1. The quality or state of being flat, thin, or
insipid; flat commonness; triteness; staleness of ideas

or language.

To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of in platitude. A thought or remark which is flat, dull, trite, or

2. A thought or remark which is nat, dull, trite, or weak; a truism; a commonplace.

Plat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an (plat'i-tū'd'-nā'rī-an), n. One addicted to uttering platitudes, or stale and insipid truisms. "A political platitudinarian."

G. Eliot.

Plat'i-tu'di-nize (-tū'd'-niz), v. i. To utter plati-

udes or truisms.

Plat'l-tu'di-nous (-tū'di-nūs), a. Abounding in plattudes; of the nature of platitudes; uttering platitudes.

Plat'l-tu'di-nous-ness, n.

Plat'ly (plāt'ly), a. Flatly. See Plat, a. [Obs.]

Plat'ness, n. Flatness. [Obs.]

Plat'ness, n. Flatness. [Obs.]

Plat'ness, n. Flatness. [Gr. πλατύς flat +

matter] Res Platington.

Pla-ton's-ter (pla-ton's-ter), n. [Gr. πλατύς flat +-meter.] See Plashimetra.

Pla-ton's (pla-ton'k), } a. [L. Platonicus, Gr. ΠλαPla-ton's-al (-i-kal), τωνικός: cf. F. platonique.] 1. Of or pertaining to Plato, or his philosophy,
school, or opinions.

school, or opinions.

2. Pure; passionless; nonsexual; philosophical.

Fistonic bodies, the five regular geometrical solids; namely, the tetrahedron, hexahedron or cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron.—Pistonic love, a pure, spiritual affection, subsisting between persons of opposite sex, unmixed with carnal desires, and regarding the mind only and its excellences:—a species of love for which Plato was a warm advocate.—Pistonic year (Astron.), a period of time determined by the revolution of the equinoxes, or the space of time in which the stars and constellations return to their former places in respect to the equinoxes;—called also great year. This revolution, which is calculated by the precession of the equinoxes, is accomplished in about 26,000 years. Barlow.

Pistonic, A. Ollower of Plato : a Platonist.

Pia-ton'io, n. A follower of Plato; a Platonist. **Pla-ton'io-al-ly**, adv. In a Platonic manner.

Pla'to-nism (pla'tō-n'z'm), n. [Cf. F. Platonisme.]

1. The doctrines or philosophy of Plato or of his fol-

2. The doctrines or philosophy of Plato or of his followers.

E2 Plato believed God to be an infinitely wise, just, and powerful Spirit; and also that he formed the visible universe out of preexistent amorphous matter, according to perfect patterns of ideas eternally existent in his own mind. Philosophy he considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of things, as despending a knowledge of the true nature of things, as despending a knowledge of the true nature of though the considered as being a knowledge of the true nature of though the considered as the constant of the true of the true points words, it is the knowledge of what he made in a visit necessarily, and is unchangeable; not of the temporary, the dependent, and changeable; and of course it is not obtained through the senses; neither is it the product of the understanding, which concerns itself only with the variable and the transitory; nor is it the result of experience and observation; but it is the product of our review, which, as partaking of the divine nature, has innate ideas resembling the eternal ideas of God. By contemplating these innate ideas, reasoning about them, and comparing them with their copies in the visible universe, reason can attain that true knowledge of things which is called philosophy. Plato's professed followers, the Academics and the New Platonists, differed considerably from him, yet are called Platonists.

Murdock.

2. An elevated rational and ethical conception of the

plats or Draids.

Plat'ter, n. [Probably fr. OF. platel, F. plateau. See
PLATEAU.] A large plate or shallow dish on which meat
or other food is brought to the table.

The attendants . . . speedily brought in several large, smoking platters, filled with huge pieces of beef. Sir W. Scott

ng platters, filled with huge pieces of beet. Str W. State.

Plat'ter-fasoed' (-fast'), a. Having a broad, flat face.

Plat'ting (-ting), n. Platted strips of bark, cane, straw, etc., used for making hats or the like.

Plat'y (plat'y), a. Like a plate; consisting of plates.

Plat'y (plat'y)-. A combining form from Gr. πλανίς broad, wide, flat; as, plattynes, platycephalous.

Plat'y-oe-pha'lic (-st-fal'ik), λ a. [Platy + Gr. Plat'y-oph'a-lous (-st'fa-lus), x ε φ α λ ή head.]

(Anat.) Broad-headed.

Plat'y-coph'a-lous (-söt'a-lüs), κεφαλή head.]
(Anat.) Broad-headed.
Plat'yo-ne'mic (plāt'lk-nē'mīk), a. [Platy- + Gr. κνήμη leg: cf. F. platycnémique.] (Anat.) Of, relating to, or characterized by, platycnemism.
Pla-tyo'ne-mism (plāt'lk'nō-mīz'm), n. (Anat.) Lateral flattening of the tibla.
Plat'y-co'li-an (plāt'l-sē'lī-an), a. [Platy- + Gr. κολο hollow.] (Anat.) Flat at the anterior and concave at the posterior end;— said of the centra of the vertebra of some extinct dinosaurs.

"Plat'y-el-min'thes (-G-mīn'thēz), n. pl. [NL. See Platt-, and Helmhthes.] (Zoöl.) A class of helminthes including the cestodes, or tapeworms, the trematodes, and the turbellarians. Called also flatuorms.

"Platy-hel'mīd- (-fold'mīd-hēr), n. pl. [Nl.] (Zoöl.) Same as Platysiantunfers. [Written also Platychuia.]
Platymo-ter (plā-tīm'ō-tēr), n. [Platy-+-meter.] (Elec.) An apparatus for measuring the capacity of condensers, or the inductive capacity of dielectries.

Platy-pod (plāt-tīp'ō-dā), n. [Platy-+-pod.] (Zoöl.) An animal having broad feet, or a broad foot.

"Platyp'o-da (plāt-tīp'ō-dā), n. [Platy-+-pod.] (Zoöl.) Same as Prosorranchiata.

SOBRANCHIATA.

Bame as Prosonranchiata.

|| Pla-typ'te-ra (pla-typ'te-ra), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πλατύς broad + πτερόν a wing.] (Zoöl.) A division of Pseudoneuroptera including the species which have four broad, flat wings, as the termites, or white ants, and the stone flies (Perla).

broad, nat wings, as the termines, or winte ands, and the stone flies (Perla).

Plat'y-pus (plat'I-pus), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πλατ'ς + πο'ς foot.) (Zoil.) The duck mole. See under Duck.

Plat'y-rhine (plat'I-rin), a. [Platy- + Gr. ρἰς, ρἰνός, nose.] (Anat.) Having the nose broad; — opposed to leptorhine. — n. (Zoil.) One of the Platyrhini.

"Plat'y-rhi'ni (-rini), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πλατίς broad + ρἰς, ρἰνός, nose.] (Zoil.) A division of moreys, including the American species, which have a broad nasal septum, thirty-six teeth, and usually a prehensile tail. See Monkey. [Written also Platyrrhini.]

Pland (plad), π. t. To applaud. [Obs.] Chapman.
Plan'dit (pla'dit), n. [From L. plaudite do ye praise (which was said by players at the end of a performance), 2d pers. pl. imperative of plauders. Cf. Plausiele.] A mark or expression of applause; praise bestowed.

Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. Longfellow.

Not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng. Longfellow Syn. — Acclamation; applause; encomium; commendation; approbation; approval.

Plan'di-to-ry (-dy-tō-ry), a. Applauding; commending.
Plan'di-to-ry (-dy-tō-ry), a. Applauding; commending.
Plan'di-bil'i-ty (play'zi-bil'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. plausibi-ii-t]. Something worthy of praise. [Obs.] Integrity, fidelity, and other gracious plausibilities. E. Vaughan

2. The quality of being plausible; speciousne

To give any plausibility to a scheme. De Quincey, To give any plausibility to a soheme. De Quincey.

3. Anything plausible or specious.

Plau'si-ble (ply'si-b'l), a. [L. plausibility praiseworthy, from plaudere, plausum, to applaud, clap the hands, strike, beat.] 1. Worthy of being applauded; praiseworthy; commendable; ready. [Obs.] Bp. Hacket.

2. Obtaining approbation; superficially pleasing; apparently right; specious; as, a plausible pretext; plausible manners; a plausible delusion. "Plausible and popular arguments."

3. Using specious arguments or discourse as, a plausible speaker.

Syn.—PLAUSIBLE, SPECIOUS. Plausible denotes that which seems reasonable, yet leaves distrust in the judgment. Specious describes that which presents a fair appearance to the view and yet covers something false. Specious refers more definitely to the act or purpose of false representation; judusible has more reference to the effect on the beholder or hearer. An argument may be specious when it is not plausible because its sophistry is so easily discovered.

specious when it is not plausible because its sophistry is so easily discovered.

Plau'si-ble-les (:iz), v. t. To render plausible.
Plau'si-ble-ness, n. Quality of being plausible.
Plau'si-ble-ness, n. Quality of being plausible.
Plau'si-ble, readily, (cbs.)
The Romans plausible did give consent.
Shak.
Plau'sive (pla'siv; 277), a. [L. plaudere, plausum, to applaud.] I. Applauding; manifesting praise. Young.
2. Plausible; specious. [Obs.]
Play (plb), v. i. [imp. & p. Playen (plkd); p. pr. & vb. n. Playino.] [Ob. pleien, AS. plegian, plegan, to play, akin to plega play, game, quick motion, and probably to OS. plegan to promise, pledge, D. plegen to care for, attend to, be wont, G. plegen; of unknown origin. v28. Cf. Plight, n.] 1. To engage in sport or lively recreation; to exercise for the sake of anusement; to frolic; to sport.

As Canace was pleging in her walk. Chaucer.

As Canace was pleying in her walk. The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day, Had he thy reason, would he skip and play? And some, the darlings of their Lord, Play smiling with the flame and sword. Keble.

2. To act with levity or thoughtlessness: to trifle: to

"Nay," quod this monk, "I have no lust to pleps." Chaucer.

Men are apt to pla with their healths. Sir W. Temple.

3. To contend, or take part, in a game; as, to play all; hence, to gamble; as, he played for heavy stakes.

4. To perform on an instrument of music; as, to play

on a flute. ne that . . . can play well on an instrument. Ezek. xxxiii.32.

Play, my friend, and charm the charmer. Granville.

5. To act; to behave; to practice deception. One that

His mother played false with a smith.

6. To move in any manner; especially, to move regularly with alternate or reciprocating motion; to operate; to act; as, the fountain plays.

The heart beats, the blood circulates, the lungs play. Cheyne.

7. To move gayly; to wanton; to disport.

Even as the waving sedges play with wind.

The setting um.

The setting um.

All fame is foreign but of true desert,

Plays out the head, but comes not to the heart.

Pope.

8. To act on the stage; to personate a character.

A lord will hear you play to-night. Shak.

Courts are theaters where some men play. Donne.

To play into a person's hands, to act, or to manage matters, to his advantage or benefit. — To play off, to affect; to feign; to practice artifice. — To play upon. (a)

To make sport of; to deceive.

To make sport of; to deceive.

Art thou alive?

Or is it fantasy that plays upon our cycsight?

Shak.

(b) To use in a droll manner; to give a droll expression or application to; as, to play upon words.

Play, v. i. 1. To put in action or motion; as, to play cannon upon a fortification; to play a trump.

First Peace and Silence all disputes control,

Then Order plays the soul.

2. To perform music upon, as to all all the plays the street.

2. To perform music upon; as, to play the flute or

2. To perform music upon; as, to play the flute or the organ.

3. To perform, as a piece of music, on an instrument; as, to play a waltz on the violin.

4. To bring into sportive or wanton action; to exhibit in action; to execute; as, to play tricks.

Nature here

Wantoned as in her prime, and played at will

Her virgin fancies.

5. To act or perform (a play); to represent in mimic action; as, to play a coinedy; also, to act in the character of; to represent by acting; to simulate; to behave like; as, to play King Lear; to play the woman.

Thou canst play the rational if thou will. Sir W. Scott.

6. To engage in, or go through with, as a context for

6. To engage in, or go through with, as a contest for amusement or for a wager or prize; as, to play a game at baseball.

7. To keep in play, as a hooked fish, in order to land it. To play off, to display; to show; to put in exercise; as, to play off tricks. — To play one's cards, to manage one's means or opportunities; to contrive. — Played out, tired out; exhausted; at the end of one's resources. [Colloq.]

Play, n. 1. Amusement; sport; frolic; gambols.

2. Any exercise, or series of actions, intended for musement or diversion; a game.

John naturally loved rough play. John naturally loved rough play.

3. The act or practice of contending for victory, amusement, or a prize, as at dice, cards, or billiards; gaming; as, to lose a fortune in play.

4. Action; use; employment; exercise; practice; as, fair play; foul play; sword play; a play of wit. "The next who comes in play."

5. A dramatic composition; s comedy or tragedy; a

composition in which characters are represented by dia- | PLRAD (pled) or PL

A play ought to be a just image of human nature. Druden. 6. The representation or exhibition of a comedy or

c. The representation or exhibition of a comedy or tragedy; as, he attends every play.
d. Performance on an instrument of music.
d. Motion; movement, regular or irregular; as, the play of a wheel or piston; hence, also, room for motion; free and easy action. "To give them play, front and rear." Milton.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no play between them.

9. Hence, liberty of acting; room for enlargement or isplay; scope; as, to give full play to mirth.

Play actor, an actor of dramas. Prime. — Play debt, a gambling debt. Arbuthnot. — Play pleasure, idle amusement. [Obs.] Bucon. — A play upon words the use of a word in such a way as to be capable of double meaning; punning. — Play of colors, prismatic variation of colors. — To bring into play, To come in play, to bring or come into use or exercise. — To hold in play, to keep occupied or employed.

I, with two more to help me, Will hold the foe in play.

Will hold the foe in play.

| Pla'ya (pla'ya), n. [Sp.] A beach; a strand; in the plains and deserts of Toxas, New Mexico, and Arisona, a broad, level spot, on which water accumulates after rains, and which subsequently becomes dry by evaplar and which subsequently becomes dry by evaplar.

ration. Bartlett Play'bil' (plā'bil'), n. A printed programme of a day, with the parts assigned to the actors. Play'book' (-boōk'), n. A book of dramatic compositions; a book of the play. Swift. Play'day' (-dā'), n. A day given to play or diversion bottles. Play'day' (-dā'), n. À day given to play or diversion; sholiday.

Play'er (-ār), n. 1. One who plays, or amuses himself; one without serious aims; an idler; a trifler. Shak.

2. One who plays at any game.

3. A dramatic actor.

4. One who plays on an instrument of music. "A cunning player on an harp."

1 Sam. xvi. 16.

nunning player on an harp."

5. A gamester; a gambler.

Play'fel'low (-fēl'lō), n. A companion in amusements or sports; a playmate.

Play'fer' (-fēr'), n. [Play + 1st fere.] A playfelow. [(lbs.] [Also, playfeer, playphere.] Holinshed.

Play'ful (-ful), a. Sportive; gamboling; frolicome indulging a sportive fancy; humorous; merry; as, a playful child; a playful writer.—Play'ful-ly, adv.—

*|Play'ful-ness. n. playful child; a Play'ful-ness, n.

**Play'ful-ness, n. Play of children. Locke. Play'go'er (-gām'), n. Play of children. Locke. Play'go'er (-gō'ō'r), n. One who frequents playhouses, r attends dramatic performances.

Play'go'ing, a. Frequenting playhouses; as, the playoing public.—n. The practice of going to plays.

Play'ground' (-ground'), n. A piece of ground used or recreation; as, the playground of a school.

Play'house' (-hous'), n. [AS. pleghūs.] 1. A buildag used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater.

2. A house for children to play in: a toyhouse.

ing used for dramatic exhibitions; a theater.

2. A house for children to play in; a toyhouse.

Play'ing, a. & vb. n. of Play.

Playing cards. See under Card.

Play'mak'er (-māk'ār), n. A playwright. [R.]

Play'mate' (plā'māt'), n. A companion in diversions;

Play'mate' (pla'mav), n. 12 comparison of a playfellow.
Play'some (-sdm), a. Playful; wanton; sportive.
[R.] R. Browning.—Play'some-ness, n. [R.]
Playte (plit), n. (Naul.) See Playr.
Plaything' (pla'thing'), n. A thing to play with; a toy; anything that serves to amuse.
A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age.

Locke.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the playthings of a little more advanced age.

Play'furse (tin'), n. Time for play or diversion.

Play'wright' (-rit'), n. A maker or adapter of plays.

Play'wright' (-rit'), n. A writer of plays; a dramtest; a playwright.

Play'awfie' (-rit'or), n. A writer of plays; a dramtest; a playwright.

Play'awfie' (-rit'or), n. A writer of plays; a dramtest; a playwright.

Play'awfie' (-rit'or), n. A writer of plays; a dramtest; a playwright.

Play (play), n. [OE. plee, plat, plat, fr. OF. plati, plati, plet, LL. placitum judgment, decision, assembly, court, fr. L. placitum that which is pleasing, an opinion, sentiment, from placerer to please. See Plases, and cf. Placit, Plead.] 1. (Law) That which is alleged by a party in support of his cause; in a stricter sense, an allegation of fact in a cause, as distinguished from a demurrer; in a still more limited sense, and in modern practice, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff alleges in its declaration is answered and repelled or justified by the defendant's plea. In chancery practice, a plea is a special answer showing or relying upon one or more nings as a cause why the suit should be either dismissed, delayed, or barred. In criminal practice, the plea is the efendant's formal answer to the indictment or information presented against him.

2. (Law) A cause in court: a lawsit: as the Court to presented against him.

2. (Law) A cause in court; a lawsuit; as, the Court of Common Pleas. See under Common.

The Supreme Judicial Court shall have cognizance of plear real, personal, and mixed.

Laws of Massachusetts 3. That which is alleged or pleaded, in defense or in justification; an excuse; an apology. "Necessity, the tyrant's plea." Millon.

No plea must serve ; 't is cruelty to spare. Denham.

4. An urgent prayer or entreaty.

Pleas of the crown (Eng. Law), criminal actions.

Pleach (piēch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pleached (Col. 119) and also F. plisser to plait, L. plicare, plicitum, to fold, lay, or wind together. Cf. Plash to pleach.] To unite by interweaving, as branches of trees; to plash; to find the pleached bower."

Shak.

Plead (piēd), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pleaded (collog.)

To be pleased in or with, to approve; to have complacency in; to take pleasure in.—To be pleased to do a ching to take pleasure in doing it; to have the will or pleasure of; to seem good to;—
used impersonally. "It pleased the Father that in him should all fullness dwell."

To-morrow, may it please you.

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To be pleased in or with, to approve; to have complacency in; to take pleasure in doing it; to have the will to do it; to think proper to do it.

PLRAD (pl8d) or PLRD); p. pr. & vb. n. PLRADING.] [OE. pladden, platden, OF. platdier, F. platdier, fr. LL. plactiure, fr. plactium. See PLRA.] 1. To argue in support of a claim, or in defense against the claim of another; to urge reasons for or against a thing; to attempt to persuade one by argument or supplication; to speak by way of persuasion; as, to plead for the life of a criminal; to plead with a judge or with a father.

O that one might plead for a man with God, as a man plead eth for his neighbor!

Job xvi. 21

eth for his neighbor!

2. (Law) To present an answer, by allegation of fact, to the declaration of a plaintiff; to deny the plaintiff's declaration and demand, or to allege facts which show that he ought not to recover in the suit; in a less strict sense, to make an allegation of fact in a cause, to carry on the allegations of the respective parties in a cause; to carry on a suit or plea. Blackstone. Burrill. Stephen.

3. To contend; to struggle. [Obs.] Chaucer. Flead (pled), v. l. 1. To discuss, detend, and attempt o maintain by arguments or reasons presented to a tribunal or person having authority to determine; to argue at the bar; as, to plead a cause before a court or jury.

Every man should plead his own matter. Sir T. More.

Every man should plead his own matter. Sir T. More In this sense, argue is more generally used by

2. To allege or cite in a legal plea or defense, or for repelling a demand in law; to answer to an indictment; as, to plead usury; to plead a statute of limitations; to plead not guilty.

3. To allege or adduce in proof, support, or vindication; to offer in excuse; as, the law of nations may be pleaded in favor of the rights of ambassadors. Spenser. I will neither plead my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults.

Plead'a-ble (-à-b'l), a. Capable of being pleaded capable of being alleged in proof, defense, or vindication; as, a right or privilege pleadable at law. Pryden. Plead'er (-ër), n. [Cf. F. plaideur.] 1. One who pleads; one who argues for or against; an advocate.

So fair a pleader any cause may gain. 2. (Law) One who draws up or forms pleas; the draughtsman of pleas or pleadings in the widest sense;

as, a special *pleader*.

Plead'ing, n. The act of advocating, defending, or

Pleading, n. The act of advocating, defending, or supporting, a cause by arguments.

Pleadingly, adv. In a pleading manner.

Pleadings (-Ingz), n. pl. (Law) The mutual pleas and replies of the plaintiff and defendant, or written statements of the parties in support of their claims, proceeding from the declaration of the plaintiff, until issue is joined, and the question made to rest on some single point.

Pleas'anoe (plez'ans), n. [F. plaisance. See Please.]

1. Pleasure: merriment: gayety; delight; kindness.

[Archaic] Shak. "Full great plesance." Chaucer. "A realm of pleasance." Tempson.

2. A secluded part of a garden. [Archaic]

2. A secluded part of a garden. [Archaic]

The pleasances of old Elizabethan houses. Pleas'ant (pleas'ant), a. [F. plaisant. See Please.]

1. Pleasing; grateful to the mind or to the senses; agreeable; as, a pleasant journey; pleasant weather.

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

2. Cheerful; enlivening; gay; sprightly; humorous; sportive; as, pleasant company; a pleasant tellow.

From grave to light, from pleasant to severe. Dryden.

From grave to light, from pleasant to severe. Dryden.

Syn. — Pleasing; gratifying; agreeable; cheerful;
good-humored; enlivening; gay; lively; merry; sportive; humorous; jocose; amusing; witty. — Pleasant,
Pleasant, Agreeable. Agreeable is applied to that which
agroes with, or is in harmony with, one's tastes, character, etc. Pleasant and pleasing denote a stronger degreor the agreeable. Pleasant refers rather to the state or
condition; pleasing, to the act or effect. Where they
are applied to the same object, pleasing is more energetic
than pleasant; as, she is always pleasant and always
pleasing. The distinction, however, is not radical and
not rigidly observed.

Pleasant a A wit; a humorist; a hufforn [Ohs]

Pleas'ant, n. A wit; a humorist; a buffoon. [Obs.] Pleas'ant-ly, adv. In a pleasant manner. Pleas'ant-ness, n. The state or quality of being casent

pleasant. Pleasant.ry (-ry), n.; pl. Pleasantries (-riz). [F. plaisanterie. See Pleasant.] That which denotes or promotes pleasure or good humor; cheerfulness; gayety; merriment; especially, an agreeable playfulness in conversation; a jocose or humorous remark; badinage.

The grave abound in pleasantries, the dull in repartees and points of wit.

Addison The keen observation and ironical pleasantry of a finished man of the world.

Macaulay.

man of the world.

Pleas'ami-tongued' (-tüngd'), a. Of pleasing speech.

Please (plez), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pleased (plezd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Pleasing.] [OE. plezen, OF. plaisir, fr.
L. placere, akin to placare to reconcile. Cf. COMPLACENT,
PLACABLE, PLACID, PLEA, PLEAD, PLEADURE.] 1. To give
pleasure to; to excite agreeable sensations or emotions
in; to make glad; to gratify; to content; to satisfy.

I pray to God that it may please you. Chance What next I bring shall please thee, be assured. Milto

To have or take pleasure in; hence, to choose; to wish; to desire; to will.
 Whatsoever the Lord pleased, that did he. Ps. exxxv. 6.

Whatsoever the Lord pleased, that did he. Ps. cxxxv. 6.
A man doing as he wills, and doing as he pleases, are the same thing in common speech.

3. To be the will or pleasure of; to seem good to; — used impersonally. "It pleased the Father that in his should all fullness dwell."

Col. i. 19.
To-morrow, may it please you.

Shak.

Please (plaz), v. f. 1. To afford or impart pleasure; to excite agreeable emotions.

we skill agreeasing seemed, for her now pleases more. Milion.

For we that live to please, must please to live. Johnson.

2. To have pleasure; to be willing, as a matter of affording pleasure or showing favor; to vouchsafe; to consent.

Handle through the pleasure of th

Heavenly stranger, please to taste These bounties. These bounties.

That he would please to give me my liberty.

That he would please to give me my liberty. Suc/L.

Pleased (plēx/d.ly), ac Experiencing pleasure. — Pleas'ed.ly (plēx/dc.ly), adv. — Pleas'-d.ness, n.

Please'man (plēx'man), n. An officious person who
courts favor servilely; a plekthank. [Obs.] Shak.

Pleas'er (-ēr.), n. One who pleases or gratifies.

Pleasing, a. Giving pleasure or satisfaction; causing
agreeable emotion; agreeable; delightful; as, a pleasing prospect; pleasing mamers. "Pleasing harmony."
Shak. "Pleasing features." Macaulay. — Pleasingily, adv. — Pleas'ing-ness, n.

Syn. — Gratifying: delightful; agreeable. See Plass-

Syn. - Gratifying; delightful; agreeable. See PLEAS-

ANT.

Pleas'ing, n. An object of pleasure. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pleas'inra-ble (plëzh'ūr-à-b'l; 135), a. Capable of affording pleasure or astisfaction; gratifying; abounding in pleasantness or pleasantry.

Planting of orchards is very...pleasurable. Bacon.
O. sir, you are very pleasurable. Bacon.

—Pleas'ur-a-ble-ness, n.—Pleas'ur-a-bly, adv.

Pleas'ure (plëzh'ūr; 135), n. [F. platistr, originally an infinitive. See PLEASE.] 1. The gratification of the senses or of the mind; agreeable sensations or emotions; the excitement, relish, or happiness produced by the excetation or the enjoyment of something good, delightin, or satisfying; — opposed to pain, sorrow, etc.

At thy right hand there are pleasures for evermore. Ps. xvi. 11.

2. Amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence;

2. Amusement; sport; diversion; self-indulgence; frivolous or dissipating enjoyment; hence, sensual gratification; — opposed to labor, service, duty, self-denial, etc. "Not sunk in carnal pleasure." Milton.

He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man. Prov. xxi. 17.

Lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God. 2 Tim. iii. 4.

3. What the will dictates or prefers as gratifying or satisfying; hence, will; choice; wish; purpose. "He will do his pleasure on Babylon." Isa. xlviii. 14. Use your pleasure if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter.

Shak.

4. That which pleases; a favor; a gratification. Shak. Festus, willing to do the Jews a pleasure. Acts xxv. 9. At pleasure, by arbitrary will or choice. Dryden. — To take pleasure in, to have enjoyment in. Ps. cxlvii. 11.

take pleasure in, to have enjoyment in. Ps. cxivii. 11.

**P. Pleasure is used adjectively, or in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, pleasure boat, pleasure ground, pleasure house, etc.

Syn. — Enjoyment; gratification; satisfaction; comfort; solace; joy; gladness; delight; will; choice; preference; purpose; command; favor; kindness.

**Pleas'ure, r. t. [imp. & p. p. l'leasure (-trd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pleasure.] To give or afford pleasure to; to please; to gratify.

Shak.

to; to please; to gratify. Tennyson. [Rolled] his hoop to pleasure Edith.

Pleas'ure, v. i. To take pleasure; to seek or pursue leasure; as, to go pleasuring.

Pleas'ure-line(-ful), a. Affording pleasure.

Pleas'ure-less, a. Devoid of pleasure.

Pleas'ure-(-fr), n. A pleasure seeker.

Pleas'ur-ist, n. A person devoted to worldly pleasure.

[R.]

Sor T. Browne.

Pleas'ur-list, n. 'A person devoted to worldly pleasure. [R.] Sir T. Browne.
Pleat (plöt), n. & v. t. See Platt.
Plebe (plöt), n. [F. plèbe, fr. L. plebs.] 1. The common people; the mob. [Obs.]

The plebe with thirst and fury prest. Sylvester.
2. [Cf. Plebelan.] A member of the lowest class in the military academy at West Point. [Cant, U. S.]
Ple-be'lan (plö-be'lyan), a. [L. plebeius, from plebs, plebis, the common people: cf. Plebeius.] 1 Of or pertaining to the Roman plebs, or common people.
2. Of or pertaining to the common people.
2. Of or pertaining to the common people.
Ple-be'lan, n. 1. One of the plebs, or common people of ancient Rome, in distinction from a patrician.

Ple-be'lan, n. 1. One of the plebs, or common people of ancient Rome, in distinction from a patrician.

2. One of the common people, or lower ranks of men. Ple-be'lance (-yans), n. 1. Plebeianism. [Obs.]

2. Plebeians, collectively. [Obs.]

Ple-be'lan-ism(-yan-Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. plébétanisme.]

1. The quality or state of being plebeian.

2. The conduct or manners of plebeians; vulgarity. Ple-be'lan-ise (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plebeianized (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. Plebeianized (-i

people + coters to cultivate.] One win natters, or courts the favor of, the common people; a demagoque. [R.]

Pieb'.H.ca'tion (pi8b'l'.H.kk'shitu), n. [L. picbs the common people + ficars (in comp.) to make. See -Fx.]

A rendering plebeian; the act of vulgarizing. [R.] You begin with the attempt to popularize learning . . . but but will end in the plebification of knowledge. Coleridge.

Ple-bis'ci-ta-ry (ple-bis'si-ta-ry), a. Of or pertain-Fie-bis'd-ta-ry (pic-bis'si-ta-ry), a. Of or pertaining to a plebiacite.

Fieb'i-soite (pibb'i-sit), n. [F. plebiscite, fr. L. plebiscitum.] A vote by universal male suffrage; especially, in France, a popular vote, as first sanctioned by the hattonal Constitution of 1791. [Written also plebiscit.]

Plebiscite we have lately taken, in popular use, from the rench.

Fitzed. Hall.

French.

|| File files of 'tum (pl&b's-s'/tum), n. [L., fr. plebe, oommon people + scitum decree.] (Rom. Astiq.) A law enacted by the common people, under the superintendence of a tribune or some subordinate pleben magistrate, without the intervention of the senate.

| Flec'tile (pl&k't'i), a. [L. plectilis.] Woven; plaited. [Obs.]

premaxillary, and the articular united One of the Picctognathi: Cowfish (Ostracion quadricorne). with the dentary.



The upper jaw is immovably joined to the skull; the ventral fins are rudimentary or wanting; and the body is covered with bony plates, spines, or small rough ossicles, like shagreen. The order includes the diodons, filefishes, globefishes, and trunkfishes.

casicles, like sharreen. The order includes the diodons, filefishes, globefishes, and trunkfishes.

Pleo'tog-nath'in (pikk'tōg-nāth'Ik), a. (Zoūl.) Of Pleo-tog'na-thous (pikk-tōg'nā-th'ūs), or pertaining to the Plectognathi.

|| Pleo'to-spon'dy-li (pikk'tō-spōn'dY-li), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πλεκτός plaited + σπόνδυλος, φόνδυλος, α vertebra.] (Zoūl.) An extensive suborder of fresh-water physostomous fishes having the anterior vertebræ united and much modified; the Kventognathi.

Pleo'to-spon'dy-lous (-lūs), a. (Zoūl.) Of or pertaining to the Plectospondyll.

|| Pleo'trum (pikk'trūm), n.; pl. L. Plectra (-trā), E. Plectrums (pikk'trūm), n.; pl. L. Plectra (-trā), E. Plectrums (pikk'trūm), a. (Zoūl.) As small instrument of ivory, wood, metal, or quill, used in playing upon the lyre and other stringed instruments.

Pled (pičd), imp. & p. p. of Plead. [Colloq.] Spenser. Pledge (piči), n. [Of plege, pleige, pleige, guaranty, LL. plegium, plivium; akin to Of plevir to bail, guaranty, perhaps fr. L. praebere to proffer, offer (sc. fidem a trust, a promise of security), but cf. also E. play. √28. Cf. Pleebn, Replevin, 1 (Law) The transfer of possession of personal property from a debtor o a creditor as security for a debtor engagement; also, the contract created between the debtor and creditor by a thing being so delivered or deposited, forming a species of bailment; also, that which is so delivered or deposited; something put in pawn.

a thing being so delivered or deposited, forming a species of bailment; also, that which is so delivered or deposited; something put in pawn.

**Predge* is ordinarily confined to personal property; the title or ownership does not pass by it; possession is essential to it. In all these points it differs from a mortgage see Monreace; and in the last, from the hypotheca of the Roman law. See Hyrottieca. Story. Kent.

2. (Old Eng. Law) A person who undertook, or became responsible, for another; a ball; a surety; a hostage. "I am Grumio's pledge."

3. A hypothecation without transfer of possession.

4. Anything given or considered as a security for the performance of an act; a guarantee; as, mutual interest is the best pledge for the performance of treaties. "That voice, their liveliest pledge of hope."

5. A promise or agreement by which one binds one's self todo, or to refrain from doing, something; especially, a solemn promise in writing to refrain from using intoxicating liquors or the like; as, to sign the pledge; the mayor had made no pledges.

6. A sentiment to which assent is given by drinking one's health; a toast; a health.

Dead pledge. [A translation of LL. mortuum vadium.]

one's health; a toast; a health.

Dead pledge. [A translation of LL. mortuum vadium.]
(Law) A mortgage. See Mortgage. — Living pledge. [A translation of LL. vivum vadium.] (Law) The conveyance of an estate to another for money borrowed, to be held by him until the debt is paid out of the rents and profits. — To hold in pledge, to keep as security. — To put in pledge, to pawn; to give as security. — To put in pledge, to Repair to pawn; to give as security.

Syn. — See EARNEST.

Pledge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pledged (plbjd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pledgen.] [Cf. Of. pleiger to give security. See Pledge, n.] 1. To deposit, as a chattel, in pledge or pawn; to leave in possession of another as security; as, to pledge one's watch.

2. To give or pass as a security; to guarantee; to engage; to plight; as, to pledge one's word and honor.

We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The Declaration of Independence.

3. To secure performance of, as by a pledge. [Obs.] To pledge my vow, I give my hand

4. To bind or engage by promise or declaration; to engage solemnly; as, to pledge one's self.

5. To invite another to drink, by drinking of the cup first, and then handing it to him, as a pledge of good will; hence, to drink the health of; to toast.

Pledge me, to drink the health of; to toss.

Pledge me, wp friend, and drink till thou be't wise. Cowley.

Plodgee' (pl8j-8'), n. The one to whom a pledge is given, or to whom property pledged is delivered.

Pledge-or' (pl8j-8'), a. Having no pledge.

Pledge-or' (pl8j-6r'), n. (Law) One who pledges, or Pledge-or') delivers anything in pledge; a pledger;

—opposed to pledgee.

riog-or, delivers anything in pleage; a pleager; opposed to pleagee.

27 This word analogically requires the c after g, but the spelling pleager is perhaps commoner.

Pleager (pl8j'&r), n. One who pleages.

Pleager (pl8j'&r), n. [Cf. OF. pleigerie.] A pleaging; suretyship. [Obs.]

Pleage'st (&t), n. [Prov. E., a small plug.] 1. A small plug. [Prov. Eng.]

2. (Naut.) A string of oakum used in calking.

3. (Maut.) A string of oakum used in calking.

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nymph Pleione, fabled to have been made by Jupiter a constellation in the sky.

2. (Astron.) A group of small stars in the neck of the constellation Taurus.

Job xxxviii. 31.

constellation Taurus.

Job xxxviii. 31.

The Aloyone, the brightest of these, a star of the third magnitude, was considered by Madler the central point around which our universe is revolving, but there is no sufficient evidence of such motion. Only six pleiads are distinctly visible to the naked eye, whence the ancients supposed that a seventh sister had conceased herself out of shame for having loved a mortal, Sisyphus.

Plain (Jan) 2. Bigs. (18)

of shame for having loved a mortal, Sisyphus.

Plein (plān), a. Plain. [Obs.]

Plein, v. i. & t. To complain. See Plain. [Obs.]

Plein, a. [OF. & F., fr. L. plenus.] Full; complete.
[Obs.] "Plein remission." Chaucer. — Plein-ly, adv.

Plei-open (plit-sen), a. (Geol.) See Placonne.

Plei-oph'yl-lous (plt-st/ll-lüs or plit-sfll-), a. [Gr.

πλείων more + φύλλον leaf.] (Bol.) Having several leaves or leafiets appear where normally there should be only one.

|| Plei-osau'rus (plit-sg/rüs), n. [NL.] (Paleon.)

Same as Pliosaurus.

"Piel'o-sat'ris (pli'o-sap'ris), n. [NL.] (Palcon.)
Same as Pliosaurus.

Pleis'to-cene (plis'tō-sēn), a. [Or. πλείστος most +
καινός new.] (Geol.) Of or pertaining to the epoch, or
the deposits, following the Tertiary, and immediately
preceding man.—n. The Pleistocene epoch, or deposits.
Ple'nai (plō'nd), a. [L. plenus full. Cf. Plenkar,
Full; complete; as, a plenul view or act. [Obs.]
Full; complete; as, a plenul view or act. [Obs.]
Ple'na-ri-ly (nha-ri-ly), adv. In a plenary manner.
Plo'na-ri-ness, n. Quality or state of being plenary.
Plen'ar-ty (plō'nh-ry; 277), a. [LL. plenarius, fr. L.
plenus full. See Plenxy.] Full; entire; complete absolute; as, a plenary license; plenary authority.

A treatise on a subject should be plenary or full. I. Watts.
Plenary indulgence (R. C. Ch.), an entire remission of

Plenary indulgence (R. C. Ch.), an entire remission of emporal punishment due to, or canonical penance for, all ns.—Plenary inspiration. (Theol.) See under INSPIRATION.

Fleonary in Lone Decisive procedure. [Obs.]

Pleone (plön), a. [L. plenus full.] Full; complete; plenary. [Obs.]

Pleon-(plön), a. [L. plenus full.] Full; complete; plenary. [Obs.]

Ple'nl-corn (plö'nl-körn), n. [L. plenus full + cornu horn.] (Zoöl.) A ruminant having solid horns or anthers, as the door.

Brande & C.

Brande & C.

Plen'I-lu'na-ry (plën'I-lu'nà-ry), a. Of or pertaining to the full moon. [Obs.]

Plen'I-lune (-lūn), n. [L. plenilunium; plenus full + luna the moon.] The full moon. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Ple-nip'o-tence (plē-nip'ō-tens), n. The quality or Ple-nip'o-tence (plē-nip'ō-tens), state of being ple-nip'o-tent.] Possessing full power. [R.] Millon.

Plen'I-po-ten'I-a-ry (plēn'I-pō-tēn'shi-ā-ry; 277), n.; pl. Plen'I-po-ten'I-a-ry (plēn'I-pō-tēn'I-a-ry), an ambassador or orwoy to a foreign court, with full power to regotiate a treaty, or to transact other business.

Plen'I-po-ten'II-a-ry, a. Containing or conferring full

reaty, or to transact other pusiness.

Plen'i-po-ten'ti-a-ry, a. Containing or conferring full power; as, plenipotentiary license; plenipotentiary ministers.

Howeld.

power; invested with full power; as, plenipotentiary license; plenipotentiary ministers.

Plen'ish (plen'ish), v. t. [See Replenish.] 1. To replenish. [Obs.]

2. To furnish; to stock, as a house or farm. [Sect.]

Plen'ish-ing, n. Household furniture; stock. [Sect.]

Plen'ish-ing, n. Household furniture; stock. [Sect.]

Plen'ish-ing, n. Household furniture; stock. [Sect.]

One who holds that all space is full of matter.

Plen'i-tude (plen'i-tud), n. [L. plenitudo, fr. plenus full: cf. F. plenitude]

I. The quality or state of being full or complete; fullness; completeness; abundance; as, the plenitude of space or power.

2. Animal fullness; repletion; plethora. [Obs.]

Plen'i-tu'di-na'i-an (tu'di-na'ry), n. A plenist.

Plen'i-tu'di-na'i-(tu'di-na'ry), a. Having plenitude; full; complete; thorough. [Obs.]

Plen'te-ous (plen'te-us), a. [From Plentry.] 1. Containing plenty; abundant; coplous; plentiful; sufficient for every purpose; as, a plenteous supply. "Reaping plenteous crop."

2. Yielding abundance; productive; fruitul. "The seven plenteous years." [Gen. xli. 34.

3. Having plenty; abounding; rich.

The Lord shall make thee plenteous in goods. Deut. xxviii. 11.

The Lord shall make thee plenteous in goods. Deut. xxviii. 11 Syn. - Plentiful; copious; full. See AMPLE.

Plen'te-ous-ly, adv. — Plen'te-ous-ness, n.
Plen'te-vous (-vūs), a. Plenteous. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Plen'ti-ful (-ti-ful), a. 1. Containing plenty; copious; abundant; ample; as, a plentiful harvest; a plentiful supply of water.
2. Yielding abundance; prolific; fruitful.

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more plentiful year.

3. Lavish; profuse; prodigal. [Obs.] He that is plentiful in expenses will hardly be preserved from

decay.

—Plen'ti-ful-ly, cav. — Plen'ti-ful-ness, n.

Plen'ty (plen'ty), n.; pl. Plenyries (-tiz), in Shak.

[OE. plentee, plente, OF. plenté, fr. L. plenitas, fr. plenus full. See Full, a., and of Complext.] Full or adequate supply; enough and to spare; sufficiency; specifically, abundant productiveness of the earth; ample supply for human wants; abundance; copiousness. I' Plenty of corn and wine." Gen. xxvii. 28. "Promises Britain peace and plenty." Shak.

Houses of office stuffed with plentee. Chaucer.

The teeming clouds

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome plenty o'er the world. Thomson. Ryn. — Abundance; exuberance. See Abundance.
Plen'ty, a. Plentiful; abundant. [Obs. or Colloq.]
If reasons were as plenty as blackberries. Shak. (Folice i)
Those countries where shrubs are plenty. Goldsmith

Ple'num (plē'nūm), n. [L., fr. plenus full.] That state in which every part of space is supposed to be full of matter:—opposed to vacuum.

Ple'o-chro'16 (plē'c-krō'1k), a. Having the property

Ple'o-ohro'no (ple'o-kro'ik), a. Having the property of pleochroism.

Ple-ooh'ro-ism (ple'ok'rô-lz'm), n. [Gr. wavisar more + xpéa color.] (Crystallog.) The property possessed by some crystals, of showing different colors when viewed in the direction of different axes.

Ple-ooh'ro-mat'io (-māt'lk), a. Pleochroic.

Ple'o-ohro'ma-tism (ple'ô-krô'mà-tlz'm), n. Pleochroic.

ochroism.

Ple-och'ro-ous (plê-ōk'rō-ūs), a. Pleochroic.

Ple-ochor'phia (plē'ō-mōr'fīk), a. Pertaining to pleomorphism; as, the pleomorphic character of bacteria.

Pleo-mor'phism (-fītz'm), n. [Gr. πλείων more +μορφή form.] 1. (Crystallog.) The property of crystallizing under two or more distinct fundamental forms, including dimorphism and trimorphism.

2. (Biol.) The theory that the various genera of bacteria are phases or variations of growth of a number of Protean species, each of which may exhibit, according to undetermined conditions, all or some of the forms characteristic of the different genera and species.

Pleo-mor'phous (-fūs), a. Having the property of pleomorphism.

pleomorphism.

Ple'o-nasm (plē'ō-nāz'm), n. [L. pleonasmus, Gr. πλεονασμός, fr. πλεονάζειν to be more than enough, to abound, fr. πλέον, neut. of πόλων, πλείων, more, compar. of πόλως much. See Full, a., and cf. Poly-, Plus.] (Rhet.) Redundancy of language in speaking or writing; the use of more words than are necessary to express the

then as, I saw it with my own eyes. Ple'o-nast (-nast), n. One who is addicted to pleo-asm. [R.]

x18*0-mast (-nast), n. One who is addicted to pleonasm. [K.]

Ple'o-naste, n. [Gr. πλεόναστος abundant, rich: of.
F. pleonaste.] (Min.) A black variety of spinel.
Ple'o-nas'tlo (-nās'tlk), {a. [Cf. F. pleonastique.]}
Ple'o-nas'tlo-al (41-kal), } Of or pertaining to pleonasm; of the nature of pleonasm; redundant.
Ple'o-pod (plē'd-plō), n.; pl. R. Plxorons (-plōt),
L. Plxorona (plē-āp'ō-dh). [Gr. πλεῖν to swim + -pod.]
(Zoōi.) One of the abdominal legs of a crustacean. See
Husst. under Crustacea.

| Zoil. | One of the abdominal legs of a crustaceam. See | Iliust. under Crustaceam. | Gr. πλήρωμα that which fills up, fr. πληρούν to fill. | (Iot.) The central column of parenchyma in a growing stem or root. | Ple-roph'o-ry (ple-rof/t-ry), n. [Gr. πληροφορία; πλήρης full + φέρων to bear.] | Fullness; full persuasion. | (Ibs.] "A plerophory of assurance." | Bp. Hall. | Ples'ance (plez'ans), n. Pleasance. [Obs.] Chaucer. | Plesh (plésh), n. A pool; a plash. | (Obs.) Spenser. | Plesh-o-mor'phism (plésh-ò-mòr'flz'nn), n. [Gr. πλησός near + μορφή form.] (Crystallor). The property possessed by some substances of crystallizing in closely similar forms while unlike in chemical composition. | Ple'si-o-mor'phous (-füs), a. Nearly alike in form. | Ple'si-o-saux (-sar), n. (Paleon.) One of the Plesio-sauria.

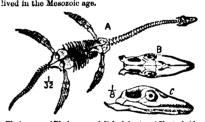
sauria.

UPle'si-o-sau'ri-a (-sa'ri-à), n. nl. [NL. See Plesio-saurus,] (Pateon.) An extinct order of Mesozoic marine reptiles including the genera Plesiosaurus, Pliosaurus, and allied forms:—called also Saurupterygia.

Ple'si-o-sau'ri-an (-an), n. (Pateon.) A plesiosauru.

"Ple'si-o-sau'rus (-sa'rūs), n.; pl. Plesiosauru (-ri).

[NL., fr. Gr. nhyaoo near + συροε a lizard.] (Pateon.) A genus of large extinct marine reptiles, having a very long neck, a small head, and paddles for swimming. It lived in the Mesozoic age.



Plesiosaurus (Plesiosaurus dolichodeirus). A Ventral side of the Skeleton; B C Dorsal and Lateral views of the Skull.

The Skeiton; B C Dorsal and Lateral views of the Skeil.

Ples-sim'e-ter (ples-sim't-ter), n. See Pleximeter.

Plete (plet), v. t. & t. To plead. [Obs.] P. Plowman.

Pleth'o-ra (pleth't-ra), n. [NL, fr. Gr. πληθώρη, fr. πλήθεων to be or become full. Cf. Plednasm.] 1. Overnullness; especially, excessive fullness of the blood vessels; repletion; that state of the blood vessels or of the system when the blood exceeds a healthy standard in quantity; hypercemia; — opposed to anæmia.

2. State of being overfull; excess; superabundance.

He have nuder a pethod of wit and imagingtion. Left. etc.

2. State of being overful; excess, supersonature.

He labors under a plethora of wit and Imagination. Infreq.

Pleth'o-ret'io (-ret'Ik), a. Plethorie. [Ohs.] Johnson.

Plethor'ic (pis-thör'ik or pleth'ō-r'ik; 277), a. [Gr.

πληθωρικός: cf. F. plethorique.] Having a full habit of
body; characterized by plethora or excess of blood; an,

a plethoric constitution: — used also metaphorically.

"Plethoric phrases." Sydney Smith. "Plethoric fullness of thought." De Quincey.

Plethor'io-al (pis-thör'i-kal), a. Plethoric. [R.]
Ple-thor'io-al-ly, adv.

Pleth'roi (-rön), n. Plethora. Jer. Toylor.

| Pleth'roin (-rön), n.; pl. Plethera. (-rå), [NL.,

| Pleth'rum (-rüm), fr. Gr. πλέθρον] (Gr. πλη
θυσμός an enlargement + -graph.] (Physiol.) An in
strument for determining and registering the variations He labors under a plethora of wit and imagination. Jeffrey.

in the size or volume of a limb, as the arm or leg, and hence the variations in the amount of blood in the limb.

—Pleth'ys-mograph'io (plöth'is-mōgraf'īk), a.

Pleth'ys-mograph' (plöth'is-mōgraf'īķ), n. (Physiol.) The study, by means of the plethysmograph, of the variations in size of a limb, and hence of its blood supply.

#Pleu'ra (plū'ra), n., pl. of Pleurson.

Pleu'ra, n.; pl. L. Pleurs (-rē), E. Pleurss (-rāz).

NL, n. frm, fr Gr. nāvupā a rib, the side.] I. (Auat.)

(a) The smooth serous membrane which closely covers the lungs and the adjacent surfaces of the thorax: the (a) The smooth serous membrane which closely covers the lungs and the adjacent surfaces of the thorax; the pleural membrane. (b) The closed sac formed by the pleural membrane about each lung, or the fold of membrane connecting each lung with the body wall.
2. (Zoil.) Same as Pleuron.
Pleural (piū'ral), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pleura or pleures, or to the sides of the thorax.
|| Pleural [giā (piū'ral), a. (Anat.), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πλευρά rib + ἀλγος pain.] (Med.) Pain in the side or region of the riba.

HPievra-poph'y-sis (plw/ra-pot/v-sys), n. ; pl. Pleu-BAPOPHYSES (-52). [NL. See Pleura, and Apophysis.] (Anat.) One of the ventral processes of a vertebra, or the dorsal element in each half of a hemal arch, forming,

the dorsal element in each half of a hemal arch, forming, or corresponding to, a vertebral rib. — Pleu-rap/o-phys/-al (plū-rāp/ô-flz/-al), a. Ouen.

Pleu-ren/ohy-ma (plū-rāp/kI-mā), n. [Gr. πλευρά side + -enchyma, as in parenchyma.] (Bot.) A tissue consisting of long and slender tubular cells, of which wood is mainly composed.

Pleu'ric (plū'r'ik), a. (Anat.) Pleural.

Pleu'ris (plū'r'i-s)), n. [F. pleurėsie, L. pleurisis, pleuritis, Gr. πλευρά; (α. υόσος), fr. πλευρά rib, side.] (Med.) An inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity.

Pleuris root. (Bot.) (n) The large tuberous root of a

Fleurisy root. (Bot.) (a) The large tuberous root of a kind of milkweed (Asclepias tuberosa) which is used as a remedy for pleuritic and other diseases. (b) The plant itself, which has deep orange-colored flowers;— called also butterfly weed.

a remedy for pieuritic and other cuseases. (σ) Also plantiteels, which has deep orange-colored flowers;— called also butterity weed.

Pleu-ritie (plū-riv'lk), | a. [L. pleuriticus, Gr. πλευ-Pleu-ritio (pūt-riv'lk), | a. [L. pleuriticus, Gr. πλευ-Pleu-ritio (pūt-riv'lk), | a. [L. pleuriticus, Gr. πλευ-Pleu-ritio (pūt-riv'lk), | a. [L. pleuriticus, Gr. πλευ-Pleu-ritio (pūt-riv'ls), n. [L.] (Med.) Pleurisy.

| Pleu-rivis (plū-riv'ls), n. [L.] (Med.) Pleurisy.

| Pleu'ro-(plū'rè-). [Bee Pleura.] A combining form denoting relation to a side; specif., connection with, or situation in or near, the pleura; as pleuroperitoneum.

| Pleu'ro-braoh'la (-brāk'l-ā), n. [NL See Pleuroand Brachium.] (Zoöl.) A genus of ctenophores having an ovate body and two long plumose tentacles.

Pleu'ro-branch (plū'rò-brānk), n. [See Pleuro-, and Branchia.] (Zoöl.) A genus of the gills of a crustacean that is attached to the side of the thorax.

| Pleu'ro-brancholia (-brāk'l-ā), n. : pl. PleuroERANCHE (-ē). [NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as Pleurobranch Pleu'ro-car'pous (-plb.) — said of those true mosses in which the pedicels or the capsules are from lateral archegonia; — opposed to aerocarpous.

| Pleu'ro-car'pous (-plb.) — said of those true mosses in which the pedicels or the capsules are from lateral archegonia; — opposed to aerocarpous.

| Pleu'ro-car'pous (-plb.) he some fossil batrachians.

| Pleu'ro-car' pun (-sēn'trūm), n. [NL. See Pleuro-, and Centrum.] (Anal.) One of the lateral elements in the centra of the vertebres in some fossil batrachians.

| Pleu-rod-eres (plū-rōd'tē-rōz), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. wkvyd the side + δέρη the neck.] (Zoöl.) A group of fresh-water turtles in which the neck can not be retracted, but is bent to one side, for protection. The matamata is an example.

tracted, but is bent to one side, for protection. The matamata is an example.

Pleu'ro-dont (plū'rō-dōnt), a. [Pleuro- + Gr. bōovs, bōovro, a tooth.] (Anat.) Having the teeth consolidated with the inner edge of the jaw, as in some lizards.

Pleu'ro-dont, n. (Zoöl.) Any lizard having pleuro-dont teeth consolidated.

aont teeth.

| Pleu το dyn'i-a (plū'rō-d'n'i-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr.

πλευρά side + δδύνη pain.] (Med.) A painful affection
of the side, simulating pleurisy, usually due to rheuma-

sm. $\|$ Pleu'ron (plū'ron), n. p. Pleura (-rā). [NL, fr. r. $\pi \lambda v p \phi v$ a rlb.] ($Z c \ddot{o} l$.) (a) One of the sides of an aimal. (b) One of the lateral processes of a somite of an usect. (c) One of the lateral processes of a somite of a

orustacean.

Pleuro-neo'toid (plū'rō-nčk'toid), a. [NL. Pleuro-neo'es, name of a genus (fr. Gr. m\u00e4vp\u00e1 rib + v\u00e7kry\u00e7 a swimmer) + oid.] (Zoid.) Pertaining to the l'leuro-nectide, or Flounder family.

Pleuro-per'i-ner'dial (-p\u00f6r'i-k\u00e4r'di'-al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pleura and pericardium.

Pleuro-per'i-neumony.] (Med.) Pleuropneumonia.

Pleuro-per'i-to-ne'al (-i-t\u00f6-n\u00e3'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pleural and peritoneal membranes or cavities, or to the pleuroper'i-to-ne'm (-\u00fcm), n. [Pleuro- + peri-neumon-neum (-\u00fcm), n. [Pleuro- + peri-neumon-neu

Pleuro-per'i-to-ne'um (-um), n. [Pleuro- + peritoneum.] (Anal.) The pleural and peritoneal membranes, or the membrane lining the body cavity and covering the surface of the inclosed viscera; the peritoneum; — used especially in the case of those animals in which the body cavity is not divided.

cavity is not divided.

EF Peritoneum is now often used in the sense of pleuroperitoneum, the pleura being regarded as a part of the peritoneum, when the body carity is undivided.

Fleuro-pneu-mo'ni-a (-nd-mo'ni-a), n. [Pleuro-+pneumonia.] (Med.) Inflammation of the pleura and lungs; a combination of pleuriey and pneumonia, esp. a kind of contagious and fetal lung plague of cattle.

|| Fleur-rop'te-ra (pid-rop'te-ra), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. akupá side + nrepov wing.] (Zool.) A group of Insectivora, including the colugo.

| Pieu'ro-sig'ma (plū'rō-sīg'mā), n. [NL. See Pleubo, and Sigma.] (Bot.) A genus of diatoms of elongated elliptical shape, but having the sides slightly curved in the form of a letter S. Pleurosigma angulatum has very fine striations, and is a favorite object for testing the high powers of microscopes.
|| Pleu-ros'te-om (plū-rōs'tō-ōn), n.; pl. L. Pleurostero. (ab, E. -ons (-ōuz). [NL., fr. Gr. wavyda ar lb -borriov a bone.] (Anat.) The antero-lateral piece which articulates with the riba in the sternum of birds.
|| Pleu'ro-thet'o-mus (plū'rō-thōt'ō-nūs), n. [Nl., fr. Gr. wavydośev from the side + rōvo; a stretching.] (Med.) A species of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally. Quain. Dunglison.

Ally

A species of tetanus, in which the body is curved laterally.

|| Pleu-rot'o-ma (plū-rōt'ō-mā), n. pl. L. Pleugiton.

|| Mag. (-mē), K. Pleugotomas (-māz). [NL., fr.

|| Gr. māvpā the side + rouṇ a cut.] (Zoōl.)

Any marine gastropod belonging to Pleurotoma, and other allied genera of the family

| Pleurotomidæ. The species are very numerous, especially in tropical seas. The outer

| Ilp has usually a posterior notch or slit.

| Plevin (plēv'in), n. [OF. plevine. See
| RPPLEVIN.] A warrant or assurance. [Obs.]

| Plexi-form (plēks'ī-form), a. [Plezus +
-form: cf. F. plexiforme.] Like network;

| complicated. | Quincy.

Plex'i-form (plěks'I-fôrm), a. [Plezus+
-form: cf. F. plexiforme.] Like network;
complicated.

Piez-im'e-ter (plěks-Im'ē-těr), n. [Gr.
n'hōics stroke, percussion (from m'hōrosev to
strike) + meter.] (Med.) A small, hard,
elastic plate, as of ivory, bone, or rubber,
placed in contact with the body to receive Pleurotoma
the blow, in examination by mediate percussion. [Written also plexometer.]

Plez'ure (plěks'ūr; 135), n. [See Plexus.] The act
or process of weaving together, or interweaving; that
which is woven together.

Plez'us (-ūs), n.; pl. L. Plexus, E. Plexuses (-ēx).
[L., a twining, braid, fr. plectere, plexum, to twine,
braid.] 1. (Anat.) A network of vessels, nerves, or fibers.

2. (Math.) The system of equations required for the
complete expression of the relations which exist between a set of quantities.

Pley (plā), v. & n. See Plexu. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pleyn (plān.), a. Full. See Plexu. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pleyn (plān.), a. Full. See Plexu. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pleyt (plīt.), n. (Naut.) An old term for a river boat.
Plia-bil'-ty (plī'a-bil']-ty), n. The quality or state
of being pliable; flexibility; as, pliability of disposition.

Plia-bil (pli'a-bil), a. [F., fr. plier to bend, to fold.
See Plex. v.] 1. Capable of being plied, turned, or bent;
casy to be bent; flexible; pliant; supple; limber; yielding; as, willow is a pliable plant.

2. Flexible in disposition; readily yielding to influence, arguments, persussion, or discipline; easy to be
persusade; — sometimes in a bad sense; as, a pliable
youth. "Pliable she promised to be." Dr. H. More.

— Pli'a-ble-ness, n. — Pli'a-bly, adv.

Pli'an-oy (-an-sy), a. The quality or state of being
pliant in any sense; as, the pliancy of a rod. "Avaunt
all specious pliancy of mind."

Pli'ant (-ant), a. [F., pliant, p. pr. of plier to bend.
See Plex. v. 1. L. Capable of plying or bending; readily
yielding to force or pressure without breaking; flexible;
pliable; lithe; limber; plastic; as, a pliant thread; pliant wax. Also used figuratively: Easily influenced for
g

The will was then ductile and pliant to right reason. South.

2. Favorable to pliancy. [R.] "A pliant hour." Shak.

— Pil'ant-ly, adv. — Pil'ant-ness. n.

"Pil'ant opinion, n. [LL., a fold, fr. L. plicare to fold. See Pl.T. v.]

1. (Med.) A disease of the hair (Plica polonica), in which it becomes twisted and matted together. The disease is of Polish origin, and is hence called also Polish plati.

2. (Bot.) A diseased state in plants in which there is an excessive development of small entangled twigs, instead of ordinary branches.

3. (Zoöl.) The bend of the wing of a bird.

Pil'oate (pil'ktt), a. [L. plicatus, p. p. of plicare Pil'oated (kā-tēd), b. (b.]

Pili'ated (kā-tēd), adv.

Pil-oa'tion (pil-kā'shin), n. A folding or fold; a plait. Richardson.

Pilo'a-ture (pil'k'ā-tāt; 135), n.

[L. plicatura, fr. plicare to fold.] A fold; a doubling; a plication.

Pilo'-den'tine (pil'a't-lātn'th). "

fold; a doubling; a plication.

Dr. II. More.

Plic'i-den'tine (plis'i-den'tin), n.

[LL. plica fold + E. dentine.] (Anat.)

A form of dentine which shows ainuous

lines of structure in a transverse section of the tooth.

A form of dentine which shows sale lines of structure in a transverse section of the toot Piled (piled), imp. & p. p. of PLY.

Pilers (pil'ers), n. vl. [From PLY to bend, fold.] A kind of small pinchers with long jaws,—used for bending or cutting metal rods or wire, for handling small objects such as the parts of a watch, etc.

Pil'form (-förm), a. [Ply a fold + form) In the form of a ply, fold, or doubling. [Obs.] Pennant.

Pilght (pilt), obs. imp. & p. p. of Pluck.

Chaucer.

Plight, obs. imp. & p. p. of Pluck.

Chaucer.

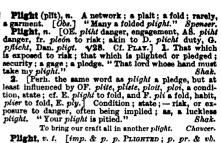
Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Plight, v. t. [OE. pliten; probably through Old French, fr. LL. plectare, L. plectere. See Plant, Plr.] To weare; to braid; to fold; to platt. [Obs.] "To see and plight." Chaucer. Pliers a Square (Obs.] "To see and plight." Chaucer. Pliers a Square (Obs.] "To see and plight." Chaucer. Pliters a Square (Cas Fitters.

A plighted garment of divers colors.

Milto



Plight, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plight p. pr. & vb. n. Plight profile. [AS. plihlan to expose to danger, plihl danger; cf. D. verplichten to oblige, engage, impose a duty, G. verplichten, Sw. tbrplikla, Dan. forplighe. See Plight, n.] 1. To pledge; to give as a pledge for the performance of some act; as, to plight faith, honor, word; — never applied to property or goods. "To do them plighte their troth."

Piers Plowman.

He plighted his right hand.
Unto another love, and to another land.
Here my inviolable faith I plight.

2. To promise; to engage; to betroth.

Before its setting hour, divide The bridegroom from the plighted bride. Sir W. Scott.

Before its setting hour, divide
The bridegroom from the pliphted bride. Sir W. Scott.

Plight'er (-3r), n. One who, or that which, plights.
Plim (plim), v. i. [Cf. Plump.] To swell, as grain or
wood with water. [Prov. Eng.] Grose.
Plim'soll's mark' (plim'solz märk'). (Naut.) A
mark conspicuously painted on the port side of all British sea-going merchant vessels, to indicate the limit of
submergence allowed by law; — so called from Samuel
Plimsoll, by whose efforts the act of Parliament to prevent overloading was procured.

Plinth (plinth), n. [L. plinthus, Gr. πλίνθος a brick
or tile, a plinth, perh. akin to E. plint: cf. F. plinthe.]
(Arch.) In classical architecture, a vertically faced member immediately below the circular base of a column;
also, the lowest member of a pedestal; hence, in general, the lowest member of a base; a sub-base; a block
upon which the moldings of an architrave or trim are
stopped at the bottom. See Illust. of Column.

Pl'o-cene (pli'c-sēn), a. [Written also pletocene.]
[Gr. πλείων more + καινός new, recent.] (Ged.) Of,
pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent division
of the Tertiary age.

pertaining to, or characterizing, the most recent division of the Tertiary age.

Pli'o-oene, n. (Geol.) The Pliocene period or deposits.

|| Pli'o-hip'pus (-hip'pus), n. [NL., fr. E. pliocene + Gr. "arcs horse.] (Paleon.) An extinct genus of horses from the Pliocene deposits. Each foot had a sin-

gle toe (or hoof), as in the common horse. $\parallel Pll'o-sau'rus$ (-sg'rts), n. $\lceil NL_*$, from Gr. $\pi \wedge \epsilon \omega \nu$ greater $+ \sigma a \hat{\nu} \rho o$; lizard.] $\langle Paleon$.) An extinct genus of marine reptiles allied to Plesiosaurus, but having a

of marine reptiles allied to Plesiosaurus, but having a much shorter neck.

Plitt (plit), n. [Russ. plete.] An instrument of punishment or torture resembling the knout, used in Russia.

Ploc (plok), n. [F.] (Naul.) A mixture of hair and tar for covering the bottom of a ship.

||Ploco (plok), h. [F.] (Naul.) A figure in which a word is separated or repeated by way of emphasis, so as not only to signify the individual thing denoted by it, but also its peculiar attribute or quality; as, "His wife is a wife indeed."

Plod (Nik) v. [Imn. & n. PLODEN (Add.) v.

wife indeed."

Plod (plod), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Plodder (ded); p. pr. & vb. n. Prodders. [Cf. Gael. plod a clod, a pool; also, to strike or pelt with a clod or clods.]

I to travel slowly but steadily; to trudge.

To toll; to drudge; especially, to study laboriously and patiently. "Plodding schoolmen."

Drayton.

Plod, v. t. To walk on slowly or heavily.

The ploughman homeward plods his weary way. Gray. Plod'der (-där), n. One who plods; a drudge. Plod'ding (-dlng), a. Progressing in a slow, tollsome manner; characterized by laborious diligence; as, a plodding peddler; a plodding student; a man of plodding habits.—Plod'ding.ly, adv.

Plonge (plönj), v. t. [See Plunge.] To cleanse, as open drains which are entered by the tide, by stirring up the sediment when the tide ebbs.

|| Plon'ggé (plön'ph'), n. [F. See Plunge.] (Mil.) A slope or sloping toward the front; as, the plongée of a parapet; the plongée of a shell in its course. [Sometimes written plonge.]

Plot (plöt), n. [AS. plot; cf. Goth. plats a patch. Cf. Plata a place of ground.] 1. A small extent of ground; a plat; as, a garden plot.

2. A plantation laid out. [Obs.] Sir P. Sidnk.

2. (Surv.) A plan or draught of a field, farm, estate, etc., drawn to a scale.

Plot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plotten (-ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Plotting.] To make a plot, map, or plan, of; to mark the position of on a plan; to delineate.

This treatise plotteth down Cornwall as it now standeth. Carew. The ploughman homeward plods his weary way.

This treatise plotteth down Cornwall as it now standeth. Carew. Plot, n. [Abbrev. from complet.] 1. Any scheme, stratagem, secret design, or plan, of a complicated nature, adapted to the accomplishment of some purpose, usually a treacherous and mischlevous one; a conspiracy; an intrigue; as, the Rye-house Plot.

I have overheard a plot of death. O, think what anxious moments pass between The birth of plots and their last fatal periods! Addison

2. A share in such a plot or scheme; a participation in any stratagem or conspiracy. [Obs.]

And when Christ saith, Who marries the divorced commits adultery, it is to be understood, if he had any plot in the divorce.

Milton.

3. Contrivance; deep reach of thought; ability to plot or intrigue. [Obs.] "A man of much plot." Denham.
4. A plan; a purpose. "No other plot in their religion but to serve God and save their souls." Jer. Taylor.

5. In fiction, the story of a play, novel, romance, or poem, comprising a complication of incidents which are gradually unfolded, sometimes by unexpected means.

If the plot or intrigue must be natural, and such as springs rom the subject, then the winding up of the plot must be a robable consequence of all that went before.

Pope.

Syn. - Intrigue; stratagem; conspiracy; cabal; combination; contrivance.

Plot (plot), v. i. 1. To form a scheme of mischief against another, especially against a government or those who administer it; to conspire.

The wicked plotteth against the just. Ps. xxxvii. 12.

2. To contrive a plan or stratagem; to scheme.

The prince did plot to be secretly gone. Sir II. Wotton Plot, v. t. To plan; to scheme; to devise; to contrive secretly. "Plotting an unprofitable crime." Dryden. "Plotting now the fall of others." Milton. Plottin! (-ful), a. Abounding with plots. Plottin! an (plb-tin'l-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Plottinists or their dectrines.

Plottinists or their doctrines.

Plottinist plot-tinist, n. (Eccl. Hist.) A disciple of Plotinus, a celebrated Platonic philosopher of the third century, who taught that the human soul emanates from the divine Being, to whom it is reunited at death.

Plot'-proof' (plot'proof'), a. Secure against harm by

Plot'ter (plot'ter), n. One who plots or schemes;

Plot'ter (plb'ter), n. One who plots or schemes; a contriver; a conspirator; a schemen. Dryden. Plough (plou), n. & v. See Plow.
Plov'er (plft'er), n. [OF. plovier, F. pluvier, prop., the rain bird, fr. Ll. (assumed) pluviarius, fr. L. pluviaria, from pluere to rain; akin to E. float, G. flessen to flow. See Float.] 1. (Zoil.) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds belonging to the family Charadridæ, and especially those belonging to the subfamily Charadriariaæ. They are prized as game birds.
2. (Zoil.) Any grallatorial bird allied to, or resembling, the true plovers, as the crab plover (Dromas ardeoln); the American upland, or field, plover (Bartramia imgicauda); and other species of sandpipers.



hiaticuta). 866 Black-bellied Plover (Charadrius squata-RINONECK. The rola). Male.

piping plover (Æ wilson's plover (Æ wilsonia); the
mountain plover (Æ montana); and the semipalmated
plover (Æ semipalmata), are all small American species.

Battard plover (Zoll.), the lapwing.—Long-legged, or Yellow-legged, plover. Ben TATTLER.—Plover's page, the dunlin. [Prov. Eng.]—Bock plover, or Stone plover, the black-bellied plover. [Prov. Eng.]—Whistling plover. (a) The golden plover. (b) The black-bellied plover.

(a) The golden plover. (b) The black-bellied plover.

Plow \(\frac{1}{2}\) (plou), n. [OE. plouh, plou, AS. ploh; akin

Plough \(\frac{1}{2}\) to D. ploeg, G. pflug, OHG. pfluog, pfluoh,

plugas.] \(\frac{1}{2}\) A well-known implement, drawn by horses,

nules, oxen, or other power, for turning up the soil to

prepare it for bearing crops; also used to furrow or break

up the soil for other purposes; as, the subsoil plow; the

draining alow. draining plow.

Where fern succeeds ungrateful to the plow. Druden

2. Fig.: Agriculture; husbandry. Johnson.
3. A carucate of land; a plowland. [Obs.] [Eng.] Johan, mine eldest son, shall have plowes five.

Tale of Gamelyn.

4. A joiner's plane for making grooves; a grooving

plane.

5. (Bookbinding) An implement for trimming or shaving off the edges of books.

6. (Astron.) Same as CHARLES'S WAIN.

B. (Astron.) Same as Charles's Wain.

Ice plow, a plow used for cutting ice on rivers, ponds, etc., into cakes suitable for storing. [U.S.] — Mackerel plow. See under MACKEREL. — Plow alms, a penny formerly paid by every plowland to the church. Cowell. — Flow beam, that part of the frame of a plow to which the Monday after Tweith Day, or the end of the Christmas holidays. — Plow staff. (a) A kind of long-landled spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare; a paddle staff. (b) A plow handle. — Snow plow, a structure, usually Ashaped, for removing snow from sidewalks, railroads, etc., —drawn or driven by a horse or a locomotive.

Plow, \bar{\text{V}} \cdot t. [imp. & p. p. Plowed (ploud) or Plough, \bar{\text{PLOUGHED}}; p. pr. & vb. n. Plowing or Plough, \bar{\text{PLOUGHED}}; p. pr. & vb. n. Truowing or Plough, to till with, or as with, a plow; as, to plow the ground; to plow a field.

2. To furrow; to make furrows, grooves, or ridges in; to run through, as in sailing.

Lit patient Octavia polou thy visage up

Let patient Octavia plou thy visage up With her prepared nails.

With speed we plow the watery way. Shak

3. (Bookbinding) To trim, or shave off the edges of, as a book or paper, with a plow. See Prow, n., 5.
4. (Joinery) To cut a groove in, as in a plank, or the edge of a board; especially, a rectangular groove to receive the end of a shelf or tread, the edge of a panel, a tongue, etc.

To plow in, to cover by plowing; as, to plow in wheat.

To plow up, to turn out of the ground by plowing.

Plow { (plou), v. t. To labor with, or as with, a Plough } plow; to till or turn up the soil with a low; to prepare the soil or bed for anything. Shak.

Doth the plowman plow all day to sow? has zxviii. 24.

Plow'a-ble | (-4-b'1), a. Capable of being plowed;
Plough's-ble | arable.
Plow'bote' | (-bōt'), n. (Eng. Law) Wood or tim-

Flow'a-ble { (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being plowed; Plow'bote' { (-bb'l), n. (Eng. Law) Wood or tim-Plough'bote' ber allowed to a tenant for the repair finatuments of husbandry. See Bork.

Plow'boy' { (-bol'), n. A boy that drives or guides Plough'boy' a team in plowing; a young rustic.

Plow'for { (-8r), n. One who plows; a plowman; a Plough'er; cultivator.

ugh'er | cultivator.
w'foot' | (-fööt'), n. An adjustable staff forugh'foot' | merly attached to the plow beam
ermine the depth of the furrow. Piers Plowman. Plow/foot Plough'toot

Plow'gang' (-găng'), n. Same as Plowgatz.
Plough'gang' | (-găv'), n. The Scotch equivalent of
Plough'gate' | the English word phouland.
Not having one phowpate of land. Sir W. Scott.

 (-hēd'), n. The clevis or draught from of a plow.
 (-länd'), n. 1. Land that is plowed, or suitable for tillage. Plow'head' Plough'head Plow/land/

or suitable for tiliage. aw) The quantity of land allotted for slow; a hide.

ne work of one plow; a hide.

Plow/man \ \((-man), n.; pl. \text{-men}\). 1. One

Plough/man \ \\
who plows, or who holds and guides
plow; hence, a husbandman. Chaucer. Macaulay.

2. A rustic; a countryman; a field laborer.

Plowman's spikenard (Bot.), a European composite weed
Conyza squarrosa), having fragrant roots.

Dr. Prior.

Plow'point' | (-point'), n. A detachable share at Plough'point' | the extreme front end of the plow

Plow'share' \(\) (-sh\har'), n. The share of a plow, Plough'share'\) that part which cuts the slice earth or sod at the bottom of the furrow.

Plowshare bone (Anat.), the pygostyle.

Flowshare bone (Anal.), the pygostyle.

Plow'tail' | (-tāl'), n. The hind part or handle of Plough'tail' | a plow.

Plow'wright' | (-riv), n. One who makes or rePlough'wright' | pairs plows.

Ploy (poi), n. Sport; frolic. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Ploy, v. t. [Prob. abbrev. fr. deploy.] (Mil.) To form a column from a line of troops on some designated subdivision; — the opposite of deploy.

Ploy'ment (-ment), n. (Mil.) The act or movement of forming a column from a line of troops on some designated subdivision; — the opposite of deployment.

Plow'ment (-ment), n. (Mil.) The act or movement of forming a column from a line of troops on some designated subdivision; — the opposite of deployment.

Pluck (plik), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plucksu (plikt); p. pr. & vb. n. Pluckino.] [AS. pluccini; akin to Lid. & D. plukken, G. pflücken, [del., plokkn, plukka, D. nukken, G. pflücken, [del., plokkn, plukka, D. plukken, G. pflücken, deven dissolution. Jer. Toylor.

2. Especially, to pull with sudden force or effort, or to pull off or out from something, with a twitch; to twitch; also, to gather, to pick; as, to pluck feathers from a fowl; to pluck hair or wool from a skin; to pluck grapes.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude. Milton. E'en children followed, with endearing wile.

And plucked his gown to share the good man's smile. [ioldsmith.]

3. To strip of, or as of, feathers: as, to pluck a fowl.

3. To strip of, or as of, feathers; as, to pluck a fowl. They which pass by the way do pluck her. Ps. lxxx. 12. 4. (Eng. Universities) To reject at an examination for

To pluck away, to pull away, or to separate by pulling; to tear away. — To pluck down, to pull down; to demolish; to reduce to a lower state. — To pluck off, to pull or tear off; as, to pluck off the skin. — To pluck up. (a) To tear up by the roots or from the foundation; to eradicate; to exterminate; to destroy; as, to pluck up a plant; to pluck up a nation. Jer. xii, 17. (b) To gather up; to summon; as, to pluck up courage.

sunimon; as, to plack up courage.
Pluck, v. i. To make a motion of pulling or twitching;—usually with at; as, to plack at one's gown.
Pluck, n. 1. The act of plucking; a pull; a twitch.
2. [Prob. so called as being plucked out after the animal is killed; or cf. Gael. & Ir. pluc a lump, a knot, a bunch.] The heart, liver, and lights of an animal.
3. Spirit; courage; indomitable resolution; fortitude.

3. Spirit; courage; indomitable resolution; fortuide.

Decay of English spirit, decay of manly pluck. Theactory.

4. The act of plucking, or the state of being plucked, at college. See Pluck, v. t., 4.

5. (Zool.) The lyrie. [Prov. Eng.]

Plucked (plikt), a. Having courage and spirit. [R.]

Plucked, D. Noe who, or that which, plucks.

Thou setter up and plucker down of kings. Shak.

Thou setter up and plucker down of kings. Shak.

2. A machine for straightening and cleaning wool.
Pluck'i-ly ('-l's), adv. In a plucky manner.
Pluck'i-ness, a. The quality or state of being plucky.
Pluck'i-ness, a. Without pluck; timid; faint-hearted.
Pluck's (-s), a. [Compar. Pluckier (1-s); superl.
Pluckier.] Having pluck or courage; characterized by pluck; displaying pluck; courageous; spirited; as, a plucky race.

If you're plucky, and not over subject to fright. Be

If you're plucky, and not over subject to fright. Barkam. Pluff (pluf), v. t. [Prob. of imitative origin.] To throw out, as smoke, dust, etc., in puffs. [Scot.] Pluff, n. 1. A puff, as of smoke from a pipe, or of dust froin a puffball; a slight explosion, as of a small quantity of gunpowder. [Scot.]

2. A hairdnesser's powder puff; also, the act of using it. [Scot.]

Plug (plug), n. [Akin to D. plug, G. pflock, Dan. plik, plyg, Sw. plugg; cf. W. ploc.] 1. Any piece of wood, metal, or other substance used to stop or fill a hole: a stopule. hole: a stopple.

A flat oblong cake of pressed tobacco. [U.S.]
 A high, tapering silk hat. [Slang, U.S.]
 A worthless horse. [Slang, U.S.]
 (Building) A block of wood let into a wall, to afford a hold for nails.

afford a hold for mails.

Fire plug, a street hydrant to which hose may be attached. [U. S.] — Hawse plug (Naut.), a plug to stop a hawse hole. Plug and feather. (Stone Working) Bee France, n., 7.—Plug centerbit, a centerbit ending in a small cylinder instead of a point, so as to follow and enlarge a hole previously made, or to form a counterbore around it.—Plug red (Steam Eng.), a rod attached to the beam for working the valves, as in the Cornish engine. —Plug valve (Mech.), a tapering valve, which turns in a case like the plug of a fancet.

Eling (Alba)

like the plug of a faucet.

Plug (plug), v. t. (imp. & p. p. Plugger (plugd); p. pr. & vb. n. Plugger (-gir). To stop with a plug; to make tight by stopping a hole.

Plugger (-gir), n. One who, or that which, plugs.

Plugger (-gir), n. The act of stopping with a plug.

2. The material of which a plug or stoppie is made.

Plum (plum), n. [A8. plume, tr. L. prunum; akin to Gr. προύνον, προύνον. Cf. Prune a dried plum.]

1. (Hot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of the Prunus domestica, and of several other species of Prunus; also, the tree itself, usually called plum tree.

The bulless the drawn and the numerous varieties of when

The bullace, the damson, and the numerous varieties of plum, of our gardens, although growing into thornless trees, are believed to be varieties of the blackthorn, produced by long cultivation.

(G. Beatham.

vation.

G. Bentham.

The Two or three hundred varieties of plums derived from the Prunus domestica are described; among them the greengage, the Orleans, the damson, the purple gage, or Reine Claude Violette, and the German prune, are some of the best known.

some of the best known.

The Among the true plums are: Besch plum, the Prunus maritima, and its crimson or purple globular drupes.

Bullace plum. See BULLACE.—Ohicksasw plum, the American Prunus Chiasa, and its round red drupes,—Orleans plum, a dark reddirh purple plum of neddum size, or a dark reddirh purple plum of medium size, with plum of America, Prunus Americana, with red or yellow fruit, the original of the lowa plum and several other varieties.

Among plants called olym, but of other capars than

varieties. Among plants called plum, but of other genera than Among plants called plum, but of other genera than Among are: Australian plum, Carpillia arborea and C. australis, of the same family with the persimmon. Blood plum, the West African Hematostaphes Barteri.—Cocos plum, the Spanish nectarine. See under Nectarine.

—Date plum. See under DATE.—Gingsrbrad plum, the West African Parinarium macrophyllum.—Gopher plum, the Ogeochee lime.—Gray plum, Guinas plum. See under GUINEA.—Indian plum, several species of Flacourtia.

2. A grape dried in the sun; a raisin.
3. A handsome fortune or property; formerly, in cant language, the sum of £100,000 sterling; also, the person possessing it.

Plum bird, Plum budder (Zoöl.), the European bullfinch.

Plum gouger (Zoöl.), a weevil, or curculio (Coccotorus scutellaris), which destroys plums. It makes round holes in the pulp, for the reception of its eggs. The larva bores into the stone and eats the kernel.

Plum weevil (Zoöl.), an American weevil which is very destructive to plums, nectratines, cherries, and many other stone fruits. It lays its eggs in crescent-shaped incisions made with its jaws. The larva lives upon the pulp around the stone. Called also furk, and plum curculio. See Illust. under Curculio.

Plumm (Digma), n. in, Plums (100.), [L] (Zoöl.)

|| Plu'ma (plu'ma), n. ; pl. Рьимы (-mē). [L.] (Zoöl.)

Plum'age (plum'tj), n. [F., from plume a feather.] (Zoöl.) The entire clothing of feathers of a bird.

(2001.) The entire clothing of reathers of a bird.

For It consists of the contour feathers, or the ordinary feathers, with their upper and lower coverts; the unit feathers, with their upper and lower coverts; the unit feathers, including primaries, secondaries, and tertiaries, with their coverts; and the down which lies beneath the contour feathers. See Illust, under Bird.

Plu-mas'sa-ry (plu-mas'sa-ry), n. [Cf. F. plumas-au.] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

Flu-mas'sa-τy (piu-mas'sa-τ), n. [Cf. F. plumas-seau.] A plume or collection of ornamental feathers.

Plu'mas'sats' (plu'ma'syā'), n. [F.] One who prepares or deals in ornamental plumes or feathers.

Plumb (plūm), n. [F. plomb, L. plumbum lead, a leaden ball or builet; cf. Gr. μόλυβος, μόλιβος, κόλυβος. (f. Flumwart, Plumbe.] A little mass or weight of lead, or the like, attached to a line, and used by builders, etc., to indicate a vertical direction; a plumbut; a plumb bob. See Plumb line, below.

Plumb bob. See Plumb line, below.

Plumb bob. See Bob, 4.—Plumb joint, in sheet-metal work, a lap joint, fastened by solder.—Plumb level. See under Level.—Plumb line. (a) The cord by which a plumb bob is suspended; a plump to the lamb line, plumb line, a narrow board with a plumb line, used by builders and carpenters.

need by builders and carpenters.

Plumb, a. Perpendicular; vertical; conforming to the direction of a line attached to a plumb; as, the wall is plumb.

Plumb, adv. In a plumb direction; perpendicularly; "Plumb down he falls." Millon.

Plumb, v. t. [imp. & p. p. l'rumbed (plūmd'), p. pr. & vb. n. Plumbing (plūmd'ing).] 1. To adjust by a plumb line; to cause to be perpendicular; as, to plumb a building or a wall.

2. To sound with a plumb or pluminet, as the depth of water; hence, to examine by tests; to associate the depth, quality, dimension, etc.; to sound; to fathom; to test.

He did not attempt to plumb his intellect. Ld. Lytton.

He did not attempt to plumb his intellect. Let Lyllon.

3. To seal with lead; as, to plumb a drainpipe.

4. To supply, as a building, with a system of plumbing. Plumb'ago (plüm'aj; 48), n. Leadwork. [R.] Plum-bagin (plüm-bā'jin), n. [L. plumbago leadwort, fr. plumbum lead: cf. F. plumbagin.] (Chem.) A crystalline substance said to be found in the root of a certain plant of the Leadwort (Plumbago) family.

P:um'ba-gin'e-ous (plum'bā-jīn'ē-ūs), a. (Bot.) Pertaining to a natural order (Plumbaginese) of gamopetalous herbs, of which Plumbago is the type. The order includes also the marsh rosemary, the thrift, and a few

includes also the marsh rosemary, the thrift, and a few other genera.

Plum-bag'l-nous (plum-baj'l-nus), a. Resembling plumbago; consisting of, or containing, plumbago; as, a plumbagnious slate.

Plum-ba'go (plum-ba'gô), n. [L., from plumbum lead.] 1. (Min.) Same as Graphitz.

2. (Bot.) A genus of herbaceous plants with pretty salver-shaped corollas, usually blue or violet; leadwort.

Plum'be-au (plum'bā-au), j. a. [L. plumbeus, from Plum'be-ous (plum'bā-dis), j. plumbum the metal lead.] 1. Consisting of, or resembling, lead. J. Ellis.

2. Dull; heavy; stupid. [R.] J. P. Smith.

Plumb'er (plum'6r), n. [F. plombier. See Plums.]
One who works in lead; esp., one who furnishes, fits, and repairs lead, iron, or glass pipes, and other apparatus for the conveyance of water, gas, or drainage in buildings.

Plumb'er block' (blök'). A pillow block.

Plumb'er-y (-ŷ), n. [F. plomberte.] 1. The business of a plumber. [Obs.]

2. A place where plumbing is carried on; lead works.

Plum'ble (plum'bl'k), a. [From Plumbium.] (Chem.)
Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing, lead;—used specifically to designate those compounds in which thas a higher valence as contrasted with plumbous compounds; as, plumbic oxide.

Plum-bit'er-ous (plum-bit'êr-tis), a. [Plumbum+

it has a higher valence as contrasted with plumbous compounds; as, plumbic oxide.

Plum-bif'er-ous. [plum-bif'er-dis.], a. [Plumbum + ferous.] Producing or containing lead. Kirwan.

Plumb'ing (plum'Ing), n. 1. The art of casting and working in lead, and applying it to building purposes; especially, the business of furnishing, fitting, and repairing pipes for conducting water, sewage, etc. Gwill.

2. The lead or iron pipes, and other apparatus, used in conveying water, sewage, etc., in a building.

Plum'bism (plum'biz'm), n. [From Plumbum.]

(Med.) A diseased condition, produced by the absorption of lead, common among workers in this metal or in tiss compounds, as among painters, typesetters, etc. It

Wings . . . of many a colored plume.

2. (Zoöl.) An ornamental tutt of feathers.
3. A feather, or group of feathers, worn as an ornament; a waving ornament of hair, or other material resembling feathers.

His high ulume, that nodded o'er his head. 4. A token of honor or prowess; that on which one prides himself; a prize or reward. "Ambitious to win from me some plume."

5. (Bot.) A large and flexible panicle of inflorescence resembling a feather, such as is seen in certain large or

resembning a section, such as its seen in certain large ornamental grasses.

Plums bird (Zoöl.), any bird that yields ornamental plunes, especially the species of Epimarchus from New Guinea, and some of the herons and egrets, as the white heron of Florida (Ardea candidissima). — Plume grass. (Bot.) (a) A kind of grass (Erianthus accharatiles) with the spikelets arranged in great silky plumes, growing in swamps in the Southern United States. (b) The still finer E. Ravenue from the Mediterranean region. The name is sometimes extended to the whole genus. — Plume moth (Zoöl.), any one of numerous small, slow the wings deeply divided into two or more plumelike lobes. Some species are injurious to the grapevine. — Plume nuture (Hot.), an aromatic Australian tree (Atherosperma moschata), whose numer Plume Moth of the Grapevine (Orynptidus plumose persistent styles.

Plume, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plumed (plumd); p. pr.

Plume, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plumed (plumd); p. pr. & vb. n. Plumino.] [Cf. F. plumer to pluck, to strip, L. plumare to cover with feathers.] I. To pick and adjust the plumes or feathers of; to dress or prink.

Pluming her wings among the breezy bowers. W. Irving 2. To strip of feathers; to pluck; to strip; to pillage; also, to peel. [Obs.] Bacon. Dryden.
3. To adorn with feathers or plumes. "Farewell the plumed troop."
4. To pride; to vaunt; to boast; — used reflexively; as, he plumes himself on his skill.

South.

Plumed adder (Zoil), an African viper (Vipera, or Clotho, cornula), having a plumelike structure over each eye. It is venomous, and is related to the African puff adder Called also horned viper and hornsman. — Plumed partials (Zoil), the California mountain quail (Urcortyz pictus). See Mountain quail, under Mountain.

Plume'less (plum'les), a. Without plumes. Plume'let (-let), n. [Plume + -let.] A small plume. When rosy plumelets tuft the larch. Tennyson.

Plum'er-y (plum'er-y), n. Plumes, collectively or in general; plumage. [R.] Southey.

Plu'mi-oorn (plu'mi-kôrn), n. [L. pluma feather + cornu horn.] (Zoöl.) An ear tuft of feathers, as in the horned owls.

nomed owis.

Flu-mig-er-ous (plu-mij-er-us), a. [L. plumiger;
pluma a feather + gerere to bear.] Feathered; having feathers. [R.]

Flu-mii'-loom (plu-mii'-form), a. [L. plumida, or

plumella a little feather (dim. of pluma feather) + -form.] Having the form of a plume or feather. [R.] Plu'mi-ped (pli'mi-pèd), a. [L. plumipete, -dis; pluma a feather + pes: cl. F. plumipete.] (Zoid.) Having feet covered with feathers. — n. A plumiped bird. Plumimet (plum'met), n. [OE. plommet, OF. plomet, fr. plom, plum, lead, F. plomb. See Plums.] 1. A piece of lead attached to a line, used in sounding the death of water.

I'll sink him deeper than e'er plummet sounded. Shak.

2. A plumb bob or a plumb line. See under Plums, n.

3. Hence, any weight.

4. A piece of lead formerly used by school children

to rule paper for writing.

Plummet line, a line with a plummet; a sounding line.

Plummet line, a line with a plummet; a sounding line.

Plum'ming (.mIng), n. [See Plums.] (Min.) The operation of finding, by means of a mine dial, the place where to sink an air shaft, or to bring an adit to the work, or to find which way the lode inclines.

Plum'my (.my), a. [From Plum.] Of the nature of a plum; desirable; profitable; advantageous. [Collog.]

"For the sake of getting something plummy." G. Eliot.

Plu-mose' (più-mōs'), a. [L. plumorus, fr. pluma Plu'mous (più'mūs), feather: cf. F. plumeuz.]

1. Having feathers or plumes.

2. Having hairs, or other parts, arranged along an axis like a feather; feathery; plumelike; as, a plumose leaf; plumose entacles.

plumose tentacles.

Plu'mo-site (-mō-sīt), n. (Min.) Same as Jamesonite. **Plu-mos'i-ty** (plū-mos'i-ty), n. The quality or state being plum

of being plumose.

Plump (plump), a. [Compar. Plumper (-êr); superl.

Plumper.] [Ok. plomp rude, clumsy; akin to D.

plomp, G., Dan., & Sw. plump; probably of imitative
origin. Cl. Plump, adv.] Well rounded or filled out;
full; fleshy; fat; sa, a plump baby; plump checks. Shak.

The god of wine did his plump clusters bring. T. Careco.

Plump, n. A knot; a cluster; a group; a crowd; a flock; as, a plump of trees, fowls, or spears. [Obs.]

To visit islands and the plumps of men. Chapman.

To visit islands and the plumps of men. Chapman.

Plump, v. i. [Cf. D. plompen, G. plumpen, Sw.
plumpa, Dan. plumpe. See Flum, a.] 1. To grow
plump; to swell out; as, her cheeks have plumped.

2. To drop or fall suddenly or heavily, all at once.
"Speciator.

3. To give a plumper. See Plumper, 2.
Plump, v. i. [imp. & p. Plumpen (plumt; 215);
p. pr. & vb. n. Plumping.] 1. To make plump; to fill
(out) or support;—often with up.

To plump up the hollowness of their history with improbable
miracles.

Fuller.

To plamp up the hollowness of their history with improbable miracles.

2. To cast or let drop all at once, suddenly and heavily; as, to plump a stone into water.

3. To give (a vote), as a plumper. See Plumper, 2. Plump, adv. [Cf. D. plomp, interj., G. plump, plumps. Cf. Plump, a.&v.] Directly; suddenly; perpendicularly. "Fall plump." Beau. & Fl. Plump'er (-6r), n. 1. One who, or that which, plumps or swells out something else; hence, something carried in the mouth to distend the cheeks.

2. (English Elections) A vote given to one candidate only, when two or more are to be elected, thus giving him the advantage over the others. A person who gives his vote thus is said to plump, or to plump his vote.

3. A voter who plumps his vote. [Eng.]

4. A downright, unqualified lie. [Collog. or Low] Plump'ly, adv. Fully; roundly; plainly; without reserve. [Collog.]

Plump'ness, n. The quality or state of being plump. Plump'y (-y), a. Plump; fat; sleek. "Plumpy Bacchus."

Plumpula (plu'mu-la (plu'mū-la), n.; pl. L. Plumulæ (-lō). E.

Bacchus."

| Plu/mu-la (plū/mū-lā), n.; pl. L. Plunulæ (-lē), E.
-LAS (-lāz). [L. Bee Plunulæ] 1. (Bot.)

A plunule.
2. (Zoŭl.) A down feather.

plumule.

2. (Zoöl.) A down feather.

Plu'mu-la'oeous (-lK'shūs), a. (Zoöl.)
lowny; bearing down.

Plu'mu-lar (-lër), a. (Bot.) Relating to
plumule.

Downy; bearing down.

Plu'mu-lar (-lêr), a. (Bot.) Relating to

a plumule.

Plu'mu-la'ri-a (- $l\bar{a}$ 'rY-a), n; pl. | Fill Mb-18 Ti-8 (-1871-8), II., III., II

plumelike forms.

Plu'mu-la'ri-an (-m), n. (Zoöl.) Any Plumularia
Plumula'ri-an (-m), n. (Zoöl.) Any (P. setacea).

Plu'mula (plu'mūl), n. [L. plumula, dim. of pluma a feather: of. F. plumula.] 1. (Bot.)

The first bud, or genmule, of a young plant; the bud, or growing point, of the embryo, above the cotyledons.

See Illust. of Rancta.

(Zoöl.) (a) A down feather. (b)

The aftershaft of a feather. See Illust. under Faather. (c) One of the

lust, under Frather. (c) One of the featherlike scales of certain male but

Plu'mu-lose' (plū'mt-lōs'), a. Having hairs branching out laterally, like the parts of a feather.

Plum'y (plūm'y), a. Covered or adorned with plumes, or as with plumes; feathery. "His plumy crest." Addison. "The plumy trees." J. S. Bluckie.

Plum'der (plūn'dēr), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Plumberen (dērd)], p. pr. & v. h. Plumberino.] [6. plündern to plunder, plunder frippery, baggage.] 1. To take the goods of by force, or without right: to pillage; to apoli; to sack; to strip; to rob; as, to plunder travelers.

Nebuchadnezzar plunders the temple of God. South.

2. To take by pillage; to appropriate forcibly: as, the

To take by pillage; to appropriate forcibly; as, the enemy plundered all the goods they found.

Syn. - To pillage; despoil; sack; rifle; strip; rob.

Pinn'der (plün'der), n. 1. The act of plundering or plilaging; robbery. Bee Syn. of Fillage.

Inroad and plunders of the Sameens. Sir T. North.

2. That which is taken by open force from an enemy; plilage; spoil; booty; also, that which is taken by their or fraud. "He shared in the plunder." Couper.

3. Personal property and effects; baggage or luggage.

[Slang, Southwestern U. S.]

Plun'der-age (-\$); 48), n. (Mar. Law) The embezelement of goods on shipboard.

Plun'der-ef (-\$r), n. One who plunders or pillages.

Plun'der-ef (-\$r), n. One who plunders or pillages.

Plun'der-ef (-\$r), n. One who plunders or pillages.

Plunge (plüni), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Plunger (plünid); p. pr. & vb. n. Plungner, fr. Lassumed) I.L. plumbicare, fr. L. plumbum lead. See Plunn.] 1. To thrust into water, or into any substance that is penetrable; to immerse; to cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly; to thrust; as, to plunge the body into water; to plunge a nation into war. "To plunge the boj in pleasing sleep."

Bound and plunged him into cell.

Water Header Street Langer Langer Langer Langer.

L. Water Langer Langer Langer Langer Langer.

L. Water Langer Langer Langer Langer Langer.

L. Water Langer Langer Langer Langer Langer Langer.

L. Water Langer L

Bound and plunged him into a cell.

We shall be plunged into perpetual errors.

L. Watts.

2. To baptize by immersion.
3. To entangle; to embarrass; to overcome. [Obs.] To entangle; to emparrans, so State Seneca.

Plunged and graveled with three lines of Seneca.

Sir T. Browne.

Plunge, v. i. 1. To thrust or cast one's self into water or other fluid; to submerge one's self; to dive, or to rush in; as, he plunged into the river. Also used figuratively; as, to plunge into debt.

Forced to plunge naked in the raging sea.

To plunge into the guilt of a murther.

Tillotson.

Z. To pitch or throw one's self headlong or violently

2. To pitch or throw one's sent heading or violently forward, as a horse does.

Some wild colt, which . . . flings and plunges. Bp. Hall.

3. To bet heavily and with seeming recklessness on a race, or other contest; in an extended sense, to risk large sums in hazardous speculations. [Cant]

Planging fare (Gun.), firing directed upon an enemy from an elevated position.

From an elevated position.

Plunge, n. 1. The act of thrusting into or submerging; a dive, leap, rush, or pitch into, or as into, water; as, to take the water with a plunge.

2. Hence, a desperate hazard or act; a state of being submerged or overwhelmed with difficulties. [R.]

She was brought to that plunge, to conceal her husband's murder or accuse her son.

And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this plunge of sorrows? Addison. To raise me from amidst this plunge of sorrows? Addison.

3. The sot of pitching or throwing one's self headlong or violently forward, like an unruly horse.

4. Heavy and reckless betting in horse racing; hazardous speculation. [Cant]

ous speculation. [Cant] Funge sath, an immersion by plunging; also, a large bath in which the bather can wholly immerse himself. — Plange, or Flanging, battery (Elec.), a voltaic battery so arranged that the plates can be plunged into, or withdrawn from, the exciting liquid at pleasure. Plun'ger (plun'jer), n. 1. One who, or that which, plunges; a diver.

Plun'ger (plun'jer), n. 1. One who, or that which, plunges; a diver.

2. A long solid cylinder, used, instead of a piston or bucket, as a forcer in pumps.

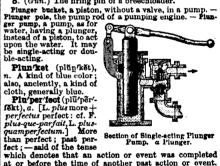
3. One who bets heavily and recklessly on a race; a reckless speculator. [Cant]

4. (Pottery) A boiler in which clay is beaten by a wheel to a creamy consistence.

Knight.

5. (Gun.) The firing pin of a breechloader.

+



at or before the time of another past action or event.

— n. The pluperfect tense; also, a verb in the pluper-

fect tense. Plural (plü'ral), a. [L. pluralis, from plus, pluris, more: cf. F. pluriel, OF plurel. See Plus.] Relating to, or containing, more than one; designating two or more; as, a plural word.

Plural faith, which is too much by on-Piural number (Gram.), the number which designates more than one. See Number, n., 8.

more than one. See NUBBER, n., 8.

Piu'ral, n. (Gram.) The plural number; that form of a word which expresses or denotes more than one; a word in the plural form.

Piu'ral-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. The quality or state of being plural, or in the plural number.

2. (Eccl.) The state of a pluralist; the holding of more than one ecclesiastical living at a time. [Eng.]

Piu'ral-ist, n. (Eccl.) A clerk or clergyman who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice. [Eng.]

Of the parochial clergy, a large proportion were pluralists.

Plu-ral'1-ty (pld-ral'1-ty), n.; pl. Pluralities: ct. F. pluralitie. 1. The state of being plural, or consisting of more than one; a number consisting of two or more of the same kind; as, a plurality of worlds; the plurality of a verb.

2. The greater number; a majority; also, the greatest of several numbers; in elections, the excess of the votes given for one candidate over those given for another, or for any other, candidate. When there are more than two candidates, the one who receives the plurality of votes may have less than a majority. See Majority.

Take the plurality of the world, and they are neither wise nor L'Estrange.

3. (Recl.) See Plurality of benefices, below.

Plurality of benefices (Eccl.), the possession by one clergyman of more than one benefice or living. Each benefice thus held is called a plurality. [Eng.]

2. (Eccl.) To hold more than one benefice at the same time. [Eng.] Plu'ral-1'zer (-1'zer), n. (Eccl.) A pluralist. [R.] Plu'ral-1y, adv. In a plural manner or sense. Plu'ri. (plu'ri-). [See Plus: A combining form from L. plus, pluris, more, many; as plurditeral. || Plu'ri-es (-ëz), n. [So called from L. pluries many times, often, which occurs in the first clause.] (Law) A writ issued in the third place, after two former writs have bean diarecarded. || Mozley & W.

A writ issued in the third place, after two former writs have been disregarded.

Plu'ri-la'ri-ous (-fā'rī-ūs), a. [L. plurifarius, fr. L. plus, pluris, many. Cf. Birarious.] Of many kinds or isshions; multifarious.

Plu'ri-fo'li-o-late (-fō'l'ī-ō-lāt), a. [Pluri-+foliolate.] (Bot.) Having several or many leaflets.

**Plu'ri-lit'or-al(-lit'ōr-al), a. [Pluri-+literal.] Consisting of more letters than three. — n. A pluriliteral ward.

word.

Plu'ri-loo'u-lar (-lök'ū-lēr), a. [Pluri- + locular.]

Having several cells or loculi; specifically (Bot.), having several divisions containing seeds; as, the lemon and the orange are plurilocular fruits.

Plurilocular sporangia (Bot.), many-celled sporangia, each cell containing a single spore, as in many alges.

Piuridecular Capsule.

Piuride Agente Capsule.

Piuride Agente.

Piuride Agente.

Piuride Agente.

Piuride Agente.

Piuridecular Capsule.

Piuridecular Capsule

Success goes invariably with a certain plus or positive power.

Plus sign (Math.), the sign (+) which denotes addition, rappositive quantity.

Fins sign (Mith.), the sign (+) which denotes addition, or a positive quantity.

Plush (pliks), n. [F. pluche, peluche (cf. It. pelusso), fr. L. pilus hair. See Plus hair, and cf. Peruke.] A toxtile fabric with a nap or shag on one side, longer and softer than the map of velvet.

Plush'y (·ÿ), a. Like plush; soft and shaggy.

Plu'tar-chy (plū'tšr-ky), n. [Gr. πλούτος wealth + archy.] Plutooracy; the rule of wealth. [R.]

Plu'te-al (plū'tš-al), a. (Zoöl.)

Of or pertaining to a pluteus.

|| Plu'te-al (plū'tš-al), a. (Br. pluteus) (-1), E. Plutreuss (-8z). [L., a shed.] (-2oöl.) The free-swimming larva of sea urchins and ophiurans, having several long stiff processes inclosing calcareous rods.

several long still processes inclosing calcareous rods.

Plu'to (plū'tō), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πλούτων.] (Class. Myth.) The son of Saturn and Rhea, brother of Jupiter and Neptune; the dark and gloomy god of the Lower World.

Pluto monkey (Zoöl.), a long-tailed African monkey (Cercoptthecus pluto), having side whiskers. The general color is black, more or less grizzled; the frontal band is white.

frontal band is white.

Plu-too'ra-oy (plū-tōk'rā-sy), n.

[Gr. πλουτοκρατία; πλοῦτος wealth
+ κρατεῦ to be strong, to rule, fr.
πράτος strength: cf. F. plutocratie.] A form of government in
which the supreme power is lodged
in the hands of the wealthy classes;
government by the rich; also, a
controlling or influential class of
rich men.

rich men.
Plu'to-crat (plū'tō-krāt), n. One whose wealth gives him power or influence; one of the plutocracy.
Piu'to-crat'io (-krāt')th, a. Of or pertaining to plutocracy; as, plutocratic ideas.

Bagehot.
Plutol'o-gy (plū-tōl'ō-jy), n. [Gr. πλοῦτος wealth + -logy.] The science which treats of wealth.
Plutonian (plū-tōu'n-an), a. [L. Plutonius, Gr. Πλουτώνιος: cf. F. plutonien.] Plutonic.

Poe.

Plu-to'ni-an (plū-tō'ni-an), n. (Geol.) A Plutonist.
Plu-ton'io (-tōn'īk), a. [Of. F. plutonique. See Proto.]
1. Of or pertaining to Pluto; Plutonian; hence, pertaining to the interior of the earth; subterranean.
2. Of, pertaining to, or designating, the system of the Plutonists; igneous; as, the Plutonic theory.

Pintonies; igneous; as, ne Timonic theory.

Pintonie action (Geol.), the influence of volcanic heat
and other subterranean forces under pressure. — Pintonie
rocks (Geol.), granite, porphyry, and some other igneous
rocks, supposed to have consolidated from a melted state
at a great depth from the surface. Cl. Intrusive rocks, under Intrusive. — Pintonic theory. (Geol.) See Plutroniam.

Pintoniam (pilita victor).

The thorness of the carthies of the constraints of the carthies of the carthie

cf. F. piuvial. See Ployer.] 1. Of or pertaining to rain; [R.]

2. (Geol.) Produced by the action of rain.
Plu'vi-al, n. [Ll. pluvial] a garment which keeps off the rain : cf. F. pluvial.] A priest's cope.
Plu'vi-am'e-ter (-Am'\(\pi\)-t\(\frac{a}{c}\), n. See Pluviometer.
Plu'vi-a-met'ric-al (-\(\frac{a}{c}\)-t\(\frac{a}{c}\)-t\(\frac{a}{c}\). See Pluviometer.

Pluvi-a-met'rio-al (-a-mét'rī-kai), a. See Pluvio-metrical.

Pluvi-an (plū'vī-an), n. (Zoöl.) The crocodile bird.

Pluvi-an (plū'vī-an), n. (L. pluvia rain +
meter: of, F. pluviomētre.] An instrument for ascertaining the amount of rainfall at any place in a given time; a rain gauge.

Pluvi-o-met'rio-al (-5-mět'rī-kai), a. [Cf. F. pluviomētrique.] Of or pertaining to a pluviometer; determined by a pluviometer.

||Pluvi-o-met'rio-al (-5-mět'rī-kai), a. [F. See Pluvious.] The fifth month of the French republican calendar adopted in 1793. It began January 20, and ended February 18. See Vendémiaire.

Pluvious (plū'vī-ba), a. [L. pluvious, pluvius, fr. pluvia rain: cf. F. pluvieuz. See Pluvial, a.] Abounding in rain; rainy; pluvial.

Ply (plī), v. t. [imp, & p. p. Plien (plid.); p. pr. & vb. n. Pluvia (pli'ng).] [Cf. plien, F. plier to fold, to bend, fr. L. plicare; akin to Gr. měseuv, G. flechten. Cf. Apply, Complex, Displar, Duplicity, Eaploy, Explott, Implicate, Plait, Plaint, Flax.] 1. To bend. [Obs.]

As men may warm wax with handes phe. Chaucer.

2. To lay on closely, or in folds; to work upon steadily, a. with ranasted exist in mrass upon; to urge jumpor.

2. To lay on closely, or in folds; to work upon steadily, or with repeated acts; to press upon; to urge importunately; as, to ply one with questions, with solicitations, or with drink.

And plies him with redoubled strokes. He plies the duke at morning and at night.

3. To employ diligently; to use steadily. Go ply thy needle : meddle not. 4. To practice or perform with diligence; to work at.

Their bloody task, unwearied, still they ply. Waller. Ply, v. i. 1. To bend; to yield. [Obs.] It would rather burst atwo than plye. Chaucer
The willow plied, and gave way to the gust. L'Estranye

Inc willow pieca, and gave way to the guet. L'Estrange.

2. To act, go, or work diligently and steadily; especially, to do something by repeated actions; to go back and forth; as, a steamer piles between certain ports.

Ere half these authors be read (which will soon be with piping hard and daily).

He was forced to ply in the streets as a perter. Addison
The heavy hammers and mallets plied. Longfellow

3. (Naul.) To work to windward; to beat.
Ply, n. [Of. F. pli, fr. plier. See Ply, v.] 1. A bld; a plait; a turn or twist, as of a cord. Arbuthnot.
2. Bent; turn; direction; blas.

The late learners can not so well take the plu. Bacon Boswell, and others of Goldsmith's cotemporaries, . . . did not understand the secret plies of his character. W. Irving. The czar's mind had taken a strange ply, which it retained to the last.

Macaulau. Ply is used in composition to designate folds, or the number of webs interwoven; as, a three-ply carpet.

the number of webs interwoven; as, a three-ply carpet.

Ply'eg (Ær), n. One who, or that which, plies; specifically: (n) pl. A kind of balance used in raising and letting down a drawbridge. It consists of timbers joined in the form of a St. Andrew's cross. (b) pl. See PLIERS.

Plyght (plit), v. &n. See PLIERT. [Obs.] Chawcer.

Plym'outh Breth'ren (plim'tith betth'ren). The members of a religious sect which first appeared at Plymouth, England, about 1830. They protest against sectarianism, and reject all official ministry or clergy. Also called Brethren, Christian Brethren, Plymouthists, etc. The Darbyttes are a division of the Brethren.

Pneou-me'ter (nê-ōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. wreu to breathe + meter.] (Physiol.) A spirometer.

Pneu-mat'lo.al (-I-kal), πνευματικός, fr. πνεύμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, πνευ to blow, breathe; cf. OHG. Jhehm: of. F. pneumatique. Of. Pneumonial G. OHG. an elastic fluid; gaseous; — opposed to dense or solid. The pneumatical substance being, in some bodies, the native spirit of the body.

2. Of or pertaining to air, or to elastic fluids or their properties; pertaining to pneumatics; as, pneumatic experiments. "Pneumatical discoveries." Stewart.
3. Moved or worked by the pressure or flow of air; as, a pneumatic instrument; a pneumatic engine.

4. (Biol.) Fitted to contain air; having cavities filled with air; as, pneumatic cells; pneumatic bones.

with air; as, pneumatic cells; pneumatic bones.

Passmatic action, or Passmatic layer (Mus.), a contrivance for overcoming the resistance of the keys and other movable parts in an organ, by causing compressed air from the wind chest to move them. — Passmatic dispatch, a system of tubes, leading to various points, through which letters, packages, etc., are sont, by the flow and pressure of air. — Presumatic sevator, a hoisting machine worked by compressed air. — Passmatic plies, a tubular pile or cylinder of large diameter sunk by atmospheric pressure. — Passmatic pump, an air-exhausting or forcing pump. — Passmatic railway. Bee Atmospheric railway, under ATMOSPHERIC. — Presumatic syrings, a stout tube closed at one end, and provided with a piston, for showing that the heat produced by compressing a gas will ignite substances. — Presumatic trough, a trough, generally made of wood or sheet metal, having a perforated shelf, and used, when filled with water or mercury, for collecting gases in chemical operations. — Passmatic tube. See Pneumatic dispatch, above.

Passumatic dispatch, above.

Pneumatic dispatch, above.

Pneumatic dispatch, above.

Pneumatic, or of having a cavity or cavities filled with air; as, the pneumatic, or of having a cavity or cavities filled with air; as, the pneumaticity of the bones of birds.

Pneumat'ios (un-mat'riss), n. [Of. F. pneumatique.]

1. That branch of science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other clastic fluids, as of their weight, pressure, elasticity, etc. See MECHANICS.

2. (Philos. & Theol.) The scientific study or knowledge of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and

nen. P**neu'ma-to**- (nū'm**á-**tō- *or* nū-māt'ō-). A combining orm from Gr. πνεῦμα, πνεύματος, wind, air, breath, res-

of spiritual beings and their relations to God, angels, and men.

Pneu'ma-to- (nū'mā-tā- or nū-māt'ā-). A combining form from Gr. πνεῦμα, πνεῦματος, wind, air, breath, respiration; as, nneumatograph, pneumatology.

Pneu-mat'o-cele (nū-māt'ā-sāl), n. [Pneumato- + Gr. κρλη a tumor: of. P. pneumatocele.] (Med.) A distention of the scrotum by air; also, hernia of the lungs.

Pneu-mat'o-graf (-sīt), n. [Pneumato- + -gram.] (Zöūl.) A cyst or sac of a siphonophore, containing air, and serving as a float, as in Physalia.

Pneu-mat'o-gram (-grām), n. [Pneumato- + -gram.] (Physiol.) A tracing of the respiratory movements, obtained by a pneumatograph or stehlograph.

Pneu-mat'o-graph (-grāt), n. [Pneumato- + -graph.] (Physiol.) An instrument for recording the movements of the thorax or chest wall during respiration; — also called stethograph.

Pneu-mat-to-log'io-al (nū'mā-tō-lōj'l-kal), a. [Cf. F. pneumatologique.] Of or pertaining to pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-to-log'io-al (nū'mā-tō-lōj'l-kal), a. [Cf. F. pneumatologise.] One versed in pneumatology.

Pneu'ma-tologise.] I. The doctrine of, or a treatise on, air and other ensite failuds. See PNEUMATICS, 1.

2. (Philos. & Theol.) The science of spiritual being or phenomena of any description.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-try (-try), n. See Spirometry.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-try (-try), n. See Spirometry.

Pneu'ma-tom'e-try (-try), n. See Spirometry.

Pneu'ma-to-the'rax (nū'mā-tō-thō'rāks), n. [Pneumato-+Gr. φερευ thorax.] (Med.) See PNEUMOTRORAX.

Pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (nū'mā-tō-thō'rāks), n. [Pneumato-+Gr. φερευ thorax.] (Med.) See PNEUMOTRORAX.

Pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (nū'mā-tō-thō'rāks), n. [Pneumato-+Gr. φερευ thorax.] (Med.) See PNEUMOTRORAX.

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Pneu'ma-to-tho'rax (nū'mā-tō-thō'rāks), n. [Pneumato-+Gr. φερευ thorax.] (Med.) See PNEUMOTRORAX.

Pneu'mo-coc'cus (-kōk'kūs), n. [See Pneumo-and coccus.] (fhol.) A form of micrococcus found in the sputum (and elsewhere) of persons suffering with pneumonia, and tho

monia, and thought to be the cause of this disease.

Pneu'mo-gas'tric (-gās'tr'lk), a. [Pneumo- + gas'ric.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the lungs and the
stomach.—n. The pneumogastric nerve.

Pneumogastric nerve (Anath.), one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves which are distributed to the pharynx, esophagus, larynx, lungs, heart, stonach, liver, and spleen, and, in fishes and many amphibia, to the branchial apparatus and also to the sides of the body.

Pneu'mo-graph (nu'mō-graf), n. Same as PNEUMAT-

OGIAPH.

Pneu-mog'ra-phy (nū-mōg'rā-fỷ), n. [Pneumo-+
praphy.] A description of the lungs. Dunglison.

Pneu-mol'o-gy (nū-mōl'ā-jỷ), n. [Pneumo-+ dogy.]
(Anat.) The science which treats of the lungs.

Pneu-mom'e-ter (nū-mōm'ê-tēr), n. [Pneumo-+
meter.] (Physiol.) A spirometer.

Pneu-mom'e-try (-trỷ), n. Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air. Dunglison.

Pneu-mo'nl-a (nū-mō'nl-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πνευμονία, fr. πνευμων, b. πνευμονία the lungs, also, πλευμων, which is perh. the original form. Cf. PNEUMATIC,

PULMONARY.] (Med.) Inflammation of the lungs.

""" Catarrhal pneumonis, or Broncho-pneumonis, is in-

PULMONARY.] (Med.) Inflammation of the lungs.

The Catarrhal pneumonia, or Bronche-pneumonia, is inflammation of the lung tissue, associated with catarrha and with marked evidences of inflammation for nonlinial membranes, often chronic;—also called lobular pneumonia, from its affecting single lobules at a time.—Croupous pneumonia, or ordinary pneumonia, is an acute affection characterized by sudden onset with a chill, ligh fever, rapid course, and sudden decline;—also called lobar pneumonia, from its affecting a whole lobe of the lung at once. Bee under CROUPOUS.—Fibrid pneumonia is an inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue lying between the lobules of the lungs, and is very slow in its course, producing shrinking and atrophy of the lungs.

Person results (Markot'lk).

Pneu-mon'lo (nú-mon'lk), a. [Gr. πνευμονικός: cf. F. pneumonique.] (a) Of or pertaining to the lungs; pulmonic. (b) Of or pertaining to pneumonia; as, pneu-

nonic symptoms.

Pneu-mon'ic, n. (Med.) A medicine for affections Pneu/mo-nit/ic (nu/mt-nit/ik), a. (Med.) Of or per

#Pnew me-mitts (-nitts), n. [NL. See Pneumo-, and -rus.] (Med.) Inflammation of the lungs; pneu-



Preumo-nom'e-ter (nume-nom's-ter), n. [See Preumo-, and -meter.] (Physiol.) A spirometer; a pneumo-

mometer.

#Pneu'mo-noph'o-ra (-nôf'ô-rà), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πνεύμων a lung + φέρειν to bear.] (Zοöl.) The division of Siphonophora which includes the Physalia and allied genera; — called also Pneumatophora.

Pneu'mo-ny (nū'mō-ny), n. [Cf. F. pneumonic.]

ports the gill in some invertebrates.

Pneu/mo-ther/a-py (-thĕr/a-py), n. [Gr. πνεῦμα air + therapy.] (Med.) The treatment of disease by inhalations of compressed or rarefied air.

Pneu/mo-tho/rag. (-thỡ/rkis), n. [Gr. πνεῦμα air + E. thorax.] (Med.) A condition in which air or other gas is present in the cavity of the chest;—called also pneumatothorax.

E. thorax.] (Med.) A condition in which are or other gas is present in the cavity of the chest; —called also pneumatothorax.

|| Pni-ga'li-on (inf-ga'li-on), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πνιγαλίων nightmare, fr. πνίγων to throttle.] (Med.) Nightmare.
Pnyx (n'ks), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πνάξ.] (Gr. Antiq.)
The place at Athens where the meetings of the people were held for making decrees, etc.
Po'a (pō'a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πνά grass.] (Bot.) A genus of grasses, including a great number of species, as the kinds called meadow grass, Kentucky blue grass, June grass, and spear grass (which see).
Poach (pōch), v. t. [imp. & p. P. POACHED (pōcht); p. pr. & vb. n. POACHEO.] [F. pocher to place in a pocket, to poach eggs (the yolk of the egg being as it were pouched in the white), from poche pocket, pouch. See Pouch, v. & n.] 1. To cook, as eggs, by breaking them into boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel.

them into boiling water; also, to cook with butter after breaking in a vessel. Bacon.

2. To rob of game; to pocket and convey away by stealth, as game; hence, to plunder.

Poach, v. i. To steal or pocket game, or to carry to away privately, as in a bag; to kill or destroy game contrary to law, especially by night; to hunt or fish unlawfully; as, to poach for rabbits or for salmon.

Poach, v. i. [Cf. OF. pocker to thrust or dig out with the fingers, to bruise (the eyes), F. pouce thumb, L. pollex, and also E. ponch to cook eggs, to plunder, and poke to thrust against.] 1. To stab; to pierce; to spear, as fish. [Obs.] as fish. [Obs.] Care

2. To force, drive, or plunge into anything. [Obs.]

His horse poching one of his legs into some hollow ground.

Sir W. Temple.

3. To make soft or muddy by trampling.
4. To begin and not complete. [Obs.]

Posch, v. i. To become soft or muddy. Tennyson. Bacon.

Chalky and clay lands . . . chap in summer, and poach in winter.

Posch'ard (-ërd), n. [From Poach to stab.] [Written also pocard, pochard.] (Zoöl.) (a) A common European duck (Aythya ferina);—called also godthead, poker, and fresh-water, or red-headed, widgeon. (b) The American redhead, which is closely allied to the European redhead reduced the state of t pean poachard.

Red-crested peachard (Zoöl.), an Old World duck (Branta ufina).— Scaup peachard, the scaup duck. — Tufted peachrufina).— Scaup poschard, the scaup duck. ard, a scaup duck (Aythya, or Fuligula cristata), native of Europe and Asia.

Poach'er (poch'er), n. 1. One who poaches; one who kills or catches game or fish contrary to law.

2. (Zoöl.) The American widgeon. [Local, U. S.]

Sea poscher (Zoöl.), the lyrie. Poach'i-ness (-Y-nes), The state of being

poachy; marshiness.

Poach'y (-y), a.
[See Poach to stab.]
Wet and soft; easily

Wet and sort | Section 2015 | Sectio

of land. (Aythya Americana). Male.

Poak (pōk), n. Waste matter from the preparation

Poaks of skins, consisting of hair, lime, oil, etc.

Po'can (pō'kkin), n. (Bot.) The poke (Phytolacca lecandra); — called also pocan bush.

Po'chard (pō'chèrd), n. (Zoōt.) See Poachard.

Pook (pōk), n. [OE. pokke, AS. pocc, poc; akin to 0. pok, G. pocke, and perh. to E. poke a pocket. Cf.

[Ox.] (Med.) A pustule raised on the surface of the ody in variolous and vaccine diseases.

Of noklos and of seab and every sore.

Of pokkes and of scab and every sore. Chawcer.

Pock'arred (-krd), a. See POCKMARKED. [Obs.]

Pock'-bro'ken (-brō'k'n), a. Broken out, or marked,
with smallpox; pock-fretten.

Pock'et (pok'et), n. [OE. poket, Prov. F. & OF.
poquette, F. pochetic, dim. fr. poque, pouque, F. poche;
probably of Teutonic origin. See Pokes a pocket, and cf.
Poach to cook eggs, to plunder, and Povorn.] A. A bag
or pouch; especially, a small bag inserted in a garment
for carrying small articles, particularly money; hence,
figuratively, money; wealth.

2. One of several bags attached to a billiard table, into
which the balls are driven.

3. A large bag or sack used in packing various articles.

3. A large bag or sack used in packing various articles ginger, hops, cowries, etc.

In the wool or hop trade, the pocket contains half a sack, or about 168 lbs.; but it is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by actual weight.

4. (Arch.) A hole or space covered by a movable piece of board, as in a floor, boxing, partitions, or the like.

5. (Mining) (a) A cavity in a rock containing a nugget of gold, or other mineral; a small body of ore contained in such a cavity. (b) A hole containing water.

6. (Naut.) A strip of canvas, sewn upon a sail so that a batten or a light spar can be placed in the interspace.

7. (Zoül.) Hame as POUCH.

7. (2001) same as zoon.
To Pocket is often used adjectively, or in the formation of compound words usually of obvious signification: as, pocket comb, pocket compass, pocket edition, pocket handkerchief, pocket money, pocket picking, or pocket-indicated and pocket.

Out of pocket. See under Our, prep.—Pocket borough, a borough "owned" by some person. See under Borough, a borough "owned" by some person. See under Borough, a borough "owned gopher (Zuul.), any one of several species of American rodents of the gapers

can rodents of
the genera
Geomys, and
Thomomys,
family Geomydw. They have
large external
cheek pouches,
and are fossorial in their habthey have in



and are fossorial all their habits. They in Pocket Gopher (Geomys bursarius). habit North America, from the Mississippi Valley west to the Pacific Called also pouched gopher. Pecket mouse (Zoòl.), any species of American mice of the family Saccompidar. They have external cheek pouches. Some of them are adapted for leaping (genus Dipadomys), and are called kangaroo mice. They are native of the Southwestern United States, Mexico, etc.—Pocket piecs, a piece of money kept in the pocket and not spent.—Pocket piets, a pistol to be carried in the pocket.—Pocket sherif (Eng. Law), a sheriff appointed by the sole authority of the crown, without a nomination by the judges in the exchequer. Burrill.

Pocket (pök/öt). v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pocketzer, p. pr. & vb. n. Pocket the change.

Ite would pocket the expense of the license. Sterne.

2. To take clandestinely or fraudulently.

He pocketed pay in the names of men who had long been

He pocketed pay in the names of men who had long been ead.

dead.

To pocket a ball (Billiards), to drive a ball into a pocket of the table.— To pocket an insult, afront, etc., to receive an afront without open resentment, or without seeking redress. "I must pocket up these wrongs." Shak.

redress. "I must pocket up these wrongs."

Pock'et-book' (-bokk'), n. A small book or case for carrying papers, money, etc., in the pocket; also, a note-book for the pocket.

Pock'et-ful (-ful), n.; pl. Pocketruls (-fulz). As much as a pocket will hold; enough to fill a pocket; as, pocketfuls of chestnuts.

Pock'et-knife' (-nif'), n.; pl. Navys (-nu'z).

A knife with one or more blocker with other with old within the state of the

A knife with one or more blades, which fold into A Scale: B Spring: C Tang of the handle so as to admit of being carried in the pocket.

Pock'-fret'ten (pŏk'frĕt't'n), a. See Pockmarked.

Pock'-ness (-1-nĕs), n. The state of being pocky.

Pock'mark (-märk), n. A mark or pit made by small-

ok. **Pock'marked**' (pök'märkt')**,** a. Marked by small-

ox; pitted. **Pock'-pit'ted** (-pit'ted), a. Pockmarked; pitted. **Pock'-pud'ding** (-pud'ding), n. A bag pudding; a same of reproach or ridicule formerly applied by the name of reproach or Scotch to the English.

Scotch to the English.

Pook'wood' (-wood'), n. [So called because formerly used as a specific for the pock.] (Bot.) Lignum-vita.

Pock'y (-y), a. [Compar. Pockies (-i-er); superl.

Powner.] Full of pocks; affected with smallpox or other eruptive disease Bp. Hall.

other eruptive disease. Bp. Hall. | Po'co (pō'kō), adv. [It.] (Mus.) A little;—used chiefly in phrases indicating the time or movement; as, poco più allegro, a little faster; poco largo, rather slow. | Poco a poco [It.] (Mus.) Little by little; as, poco a poco crescendo, gradually increasing in loudness.

Po'cock (pō'kōk), n. Peacock. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Po'co-cu-ran'te (pō'kō-kōō-rān'tā), n. [It. poco curante caring little.] A careless person; a trifler. [R.]
Po'oo-cu-ran'tism (-kōō-rān'tīz'm), n. Carelessness:

Po'00-01-ran' (1881) (-200-181)

swamps in Eastern Maryland and Virginia. [Written also poquoson.]

Poo'u-lent (pök'ü-lent), a. [L. poculentus, fr. poculum a cup.] Fit for drink. [Obs.] "Some of those herbs which are not esculent, are . . . poculent." Bacon.

Poo'u-li-form (pök'ü-li-förm), a. [L. poculum a cup + .form: cf. F. poculiforme.] Having the shape of a gobiet or drinking cup.

-pod (-pöd). [See Foot.] A combining form or suffix from Gr. wow, woös, foot; as, decapod, an animal having ten feet; phyllopod, un animal having leaflike feet; myrispod, hexapod.

Pod (pöd), n. [Probably akin to pudding, and perhaps the same word as pad a cushion; cf. also Dan. pude pillow, cushion, and also E. cod a huak, pod.] L. A bag; a pouch. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. (Bot.) A capsule of a plant, especially a legume; a dry dehiscent fruit. See Illust. of Anglorenskous.

ANGIOSPERMOUS.

ANGIOSPERMOUS.

3. (Zoll.) A considerable number of animals closely clustered together; — said of seals.

Fod auger, or Fod bit, an auger or bit the channel of which is straight instead of twisted.

Pod, v. 4. [imp. & p. p. PODDED; p. pr. & vb. n. Podding.] To swell; to fill; also, to produce pods.

-po-da (-pô-da). A New Latin plural combining form

or suffix from Gr. wovs, wodós, foot ; as, hexapeda, myri-

| or suffix from Gr. wevs, wedes, foot; as, hexapeda, myriapoda. See -PoD.
| Pod's-gra (pöd's-grà), n. [L. See PoDagano.] (Med.)
| Pod's-gra (pöd's-grà), n. [L. See PoDagano.] (Med.)
| Gout in the joints of the foot; — applied also to gout in the post; the joint of the pod of the foot; — applied also to gout in the foet; wove, wedes, foot + dypa a catching.]
| 1. Pertaining to the gout; gouty; caused by gout.
| 2. Afflicted with gout.
| 2. Afflicted with gout.
| Sir T. Browne.
| Pod's-gruns (pöd's-grus), a. Gouty; podagric.
| Pod's-gruns (pöd's-grus), a. Gouty; podagric.
| Pod's-gruns (pöd's-grus), n. [NL., ir. Gr. wove, wedes, foot + dypo pain.] (Med.) Pain in the foot, due to gout, rheumatism, etc. | Po-dar'thrum (pö-dir'thrum), n.; pl. Podarthra (thrà). [NL., fr. Gr. wove, wedes, foot + dpopo joint.] (Anat.) The foot joint; in birds, the joint between the motatarsus and the toes.
| Pod'der (-dör), n. One who collects pods or pulse.
| Pod'der (-dör), n. One who collects pods or pulse.
| Podesta (E. pō-dis-tia; it. pō-dis-ti/), n. [It. podesta, fr. L. podestas power, magistracy. See Potzer.]
| 1. One of the chief magistrates of the Italian republics in the Middle Ages.
| 2. A mayor, alderman, or other magistrate, in some towns of Italy.
| Ponerus (Amaz.) [NL., fr. Gr. mois, rabés, foot.]

"Po-de'ti-um (pō-dē'shy-um), n.; pl. Podertia (-à), E. Podertus (-umz). [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot.] (Hot.) A stalk which bears the fructification in some

E. PODETIUMS (-Miz.) [NL., tř. Gr. πους, ποδός, toot.] (Mot.) A stalk which bears the fructification in some lichems, as in the so-called reindeer moss.

Podge (pöl), n. [Cf. G. patsche puddle, mire.] 1. A puddle; a plash.

2. Porridge. Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Podg' (γ), a. Fat and short; pudgy.

Pod'-cal (pöd'Lkal), a. [L. podez, podicis, the anus.] (Zoöl.) Anal; — applied to certain organs of insects.

"Pod'-iosps (-1-sēps), n. [NL., fr. L. podez, podicis, anus + pes foot.] (Zoöl.) Bee Grebe.

"Pod'-ioum (pöd'l-im), n.; pl. Podi. (-h). [L., fr. Gr. πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot. See Pew.] 1. (Arch.) A low wall, serving as a foundation, a substructure, or a terrace wall. It is especially employed by archæologists in two senses: (a) The dwarf wall surrounding the arena of an amphitheater, from the top of which the seats began. (b) The masonry under the stylobate of a temple, sometimes a mere foundation, sometimes containing chambers. See Illust. of Column.

2. (Zoöl.) The foot.

Pod'o- (pöd'o-). [See Foot.] A combining form or prefix from Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot; as, podocarp, podocephalous, podology.

Pod'o-branch (-brank), n. [See Podo-, and Branchla.]

preint from the work, wook, your as, poncearp, poncephalous, pondology.

Pon branch (-brank), n. [See Pono-, and Branchia.]
(Zool.) One of the branchiæ attached to the bases of the legs in Crustacea.

Hedge in Crustacea.

| Pod'o-bran'chi-a (-brăn'kl'-ā), n.; pl. Podobran-chi-κ (-ā). [NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as Podobranchi-Pod'o-carp (-kūrp), n. [Podo-+ Gr. καρπός fruit.] (Bol.) A stein, or footstalk, supporting the fruit.

| Pod'o-caph'a-lous (-sō'l'ā-lūs), α. [Podo-+ Gr. κεφαλή head.] (Bol.) Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle, or footstalk.

φαλη head.] (Bol.) Having a head of flowers on a long peduncle, or footstalk.

|| Pod'o-gyn'l-um (-j'ln'l-tim), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποός, foot + γυνή woman.] (Bol.) Same as BASIGYNIVAL.
|| Pod'oph-thal'mi-a (pöd'öf-thal'mi-a), n. pl. [NL. See Podoph-thal'mi-a (pöd'öf-thal'mi-a), n. pl. [NL. See Podoph-thal-mi-a (pöd'öf-thal'mi-a), n. pl. [NL. Pod'oph-thal'mic (-thal'mi'k), la. [Podto-+ Gr. Pod'oph-thal'mic (-thal'mi'k), la. [Podto-+ Gr. Pod'oph-thal'mous (-thal'mi'k), la. [Podto-+ Gr. Pod'oph-thal'mic (-mi'k), n. (Zööl.) The eyestalk of a crustacean.

Pod'oph-thal'mite (-mit), n. (Zoöl.) The eyestalk of a crustacean.
Pod'o-phyl/lin (pŏd/δ-fil'lYn), n. [From PodophylLLUM.] (Chem.) A brown bitter gum extracted from the rootstalk of the May apple (Podophyllum peltatum). It is a complex mixture of several substances.
Pod'o-phyl/lous (-lüs), a. 1. (Zoöl.) Having thin, flat, leaflike locomotive organs.
2. (Anat.) Pertaining to, or composing, the layer of tissue, made up of lamine, beneath a horse's hoof.
||Pod'o-phyl/lum (-lüm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πούς, ποδός, foot + φύλλον leaf.] 1. (Bol.) A genus of herbs of the Barberry family, having large palmately lobed peltate leaves and a solitary whitish flower. There are two species, the American Podophylum peltatum, or May apple, and the Himalayan P. Emodi.
2. (Med.) The rhizome and rootlet of the May apple (Podophyllum peltatum), — used as a cathartic drug.
Pod'o-scaph (pŏd'ō-skil), n. [Podo + Gr. σκόφοε

2. (net.) I emiliate and rootes to the may appear of podophyllum peliatum), — used as a cathartic drug.

Pod'o-scaph (pŏd'ō-akki), n. [Podo-+ Gr. σκάφος pat.] A cance-shaped float attached to the foot, for valking on water.

walking on water.

Pod'o-sperm.] (Bot.) The stalk of a seed or ovule.

(F. P. podosperme.] (Bot.) The stalk of a seed or ovule.

Pod'o-stom's-ta (-stom's-ta), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πους, ποδες, foot + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.] (Zοϋλ.) An order of Bryosos of which Rhabdopleurs is the type.

See Rhabdopieura.

Pod'o-the'oa (-thē'kā), n.; pl. Podotheox (-8).

[NL., fr. Gr. πους, ποδες, foot + θήκη case.] (Zοϋλ.)

The scaly covering of the foot of a bird or reptile.

[Po-dr'(fa (pt-dr'da)), n. foot - foot or reptile.

[Sp., rotten.] A miscellaneous dish of meats. See Olla-Po-Drida.

dish of meats. See Ullia-roy DRIDA.

PO-du'ra (p5-dū'rā), n.; pl.
L. PODURE (-rē), E. PODURA (-rē), C. PODURA (-rē), C. PODURA (-rē), C. PODURA (-re), Much enlarged.

Small leaping thysanurous insect of the genus Podura and related genera; a springtall.



Podura scale (Zoöl.), one of the minute scales with which the body of a podura is covered. They are used as test objects for the microscope.

Po-durid (ps-dür/d), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of Podura or allied genera.— a. Pertaining to the poduras.

dwra or allied genera.—a. Pertaining to the poduras.

Po'e (pb's), n. Same as Poi.

Po'e-bird' (po's-bird'), n. (Zoöl.) The parson bird.

Po'd-le (pb's-ls'), n. Same as Poicila.

Po'd-lif' (-lift'), a. [Gr. worklos many-colored, variegated.] (Geol.) (a) Mottled with various colors; variegated; potted; —said of certain rocks. (b) Specifically: Of or pertaining to, or characterizing, Triassic and Permian sandstones of red and other colors. [Also written workliftie.]

and Permian sandstones of red and other colors. [Also written politilitic.]

Pas-oil'o-pod (p8-sil'6-pöd), n. [Ct. F. pacilopode.]

(Zool.) One of the Pacilopoda. Also used adjectively.

"Pas-oil-op-oda (p8-sil'6-pöd-do), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. roukAor variegated, manifold + -poda.] (Zool.) (a) Originally, an artificial group including many parasitic Entomostraca, together with the horseshoe crabs (Linuloidea). (b) By some recent writers applied to the Merostranda.

rostomata.

Po'em (pō'em), n. [L. poëma, Gr. ποίημα, fr. ποιείν to make, to compose, to write, especially in verse : cf. F. poëma.] 1. A metrical composition; a composition in verse written in certain measures, whether in blank verse or in rhyme, and characterized by imagination and poetle diction; — contradistinguished from prose; as, the poems of Homer or of Milton.

2. A composition, not in verse, of which the language is highly imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose poem; the poems of Ossian.

Proma-rife (Attik), n. [Gr. πουναγιώς] Pertaining

ranginy imaginative or impassioned; as, a prose poem; the poems of Ossian.

Po'em-at'io (Atr'ik), a. [Gr. ποιηματικός.] Pertaing to a poem, or to poetry; poetical. [R.] Coleridge.

Po-e'na-mu (pō-ē'nā-mū), n. (Min.) A variety of jade or nephrite, — usod in New Zealand for the manufacture of axos and weapons.

Po-nol'o-gy (pō-nōl'ā-jỳ), n. See Penoloey.

"Po-ph'a-ga (pō-ēl'ā-gā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ποη-φάγος grass eating; πόα grass + φαγείν to eat.] (Zoil.) A group of herbivorous marsupials including the kangaroos and their allies. — Po-ph'a-gous (-gūs), n.

Po'e-sy (pō'ē-sy), n. [F. poésie (cf. It. poesia), L. poesia, from Gr. ποίησις, from ποιείν to make. Cf. Post.]

1. The art of composing poems; poetical skill or faculty; as, the heavenly gift of poesy.

2. Poetry; metrical composition; poems.

Music and poesy used to quicken you.

Shak.

Music and poesy used to quicken you.

short conceit or motto engraved on a ring or

other thing; a posy.

Po'et (po'ct), n. [F. poëte, L. poëta, fr. Gr. mourris, fr. moter to make. Cf. Poem.] One skilled in making poetry; one who has a particular genius for metrical composition; the author of a poem; an imaginative thinker or writer.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling.

Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven. Shak.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies. Dryden.

Post laureate. See under LAUREATE. **Po'et-as'ter** (-as'ter), n. An inferior rhymer, or writer

of verses; a dabbler in poetic art.

The talk of forgotten poctasters.

Po'et-as'try (-try), n. The works of a poetaster. [R.]
Po'et-as'try (-try), n. The works of a poetaster. [R.]
Po'et-ass, n. [Ci. F. poétesse.] A female poet.
Po-et'io al (-t-kn), c. [L. poëteus, Gr. πορητικός:
Po-et'io-al (-t-kn), c. f. προέτισι.] 1. Of or pertaining to poetry; suitable for poetry, or for writing poetry; as, poetic talent, theme, work, sentiments. Shak.
2. Expressed in metrical form; exhibiting the imaginative or the rhythmical quality of poetry; as, a poetical composition; poetical prose.
Poetic license. See Lughase. n. 4.

Poetic license. See LICENSE, n., 4.

Poetic license. See License, n., 4.

Poetically, adv. In a poetic manner.

Poetics, (pō-ētilks), n. [Cl. F. poētique, L. poētica, poētice, Gr. ποιητική (sc. τέχνη).] The principles and rules of the art of poetry.

Poetical (rikil), n. A poetaster. Swinburne.

Poetize (pō/ētiz), v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Poetizer (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Poetizing.] [Cl. F. poētiser.]

To write as a poet; to compose verse; to idealize.

I versify the truth, not poetize. Po'et-ry (-ry), n. [OF poeterie. See Poet.] 1. The art of apprehending and interpreting ideas by the faculty of imagination; the art of idealizing in thought and

For poetry is the blossom and the fragrance of all human knowledge, human thoughts, human passions, emotions, language.

Coleridge.

guage.

Coleridge.

2.

Coleridge.

2.

Proseed rhythmically or in prose. Specifically: Metrical composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively; as, hor processed rhythmically or in prose. Specifically: Metrical composition; verse; rhyme; poems collectively; as, hor processed results of the poetry. Sir P. Sidney.

She taketh most delight in music, instruments, and prectry.

Profet-ship, n. The state or personality of a poet. [R.]

Progray (pogray), n. (Zowl.) (a) See Porgy. (b) A small whale.

Po'zy (pō'gy or pŏg'y), n. (Zoöl.) The menhaden. Pogy is often confounded with porgy, and therefore incorrectly applied to various fishes.

Poh (po), interj. An exclamation expressing contempt

or diagnet; bah!

Po-ha'gem (Po-ha'gen), n. (Zoöl.) See Pauhauden.

Po'l (po'i), n. A national food of the Hawaiians, made
by baking and pounding the kalo (or taro) root, and reducing it to a thin paste, which is allowed to ferment.

Pol'di-le (pol'si-le), or Por'di-le (pē'ci-lē), n. [NL.,
fr. Gr. mouchy (sc. orod); cf. L. poecile.] The freecoed porch or gallery in Athens where Zeno taught.

R. Browning.

Poign'an-cy (poin'an-sy), n. The quality or state of being poignant; as, the poignancy of satire; the poignancy of grief.

Swift.

Swift.

Point ant (-ant), a. [F., p. pr. of poindre to sting, f. L. pungere to prick, sting. See Pungers.] 1. Pricking; piercing; sharp; pungent. "His poingsant spear." Spensor. "Fornaunt sauce." Chaucer.

ser. "Poynaunt sauce." Unaucer.
2. Fig.: Pointed; keen; satirical.

His wit . . . became more lively and poignant. Sir W. Scott.

His wit... became more lively and poignant. Sir W. Scott. Poign'ant-ly, adv. In a poignant manner. Poi/ki-liv'lo (poi/ki-liv'lo), a. (Geal.) See Poschipto. Poi/ki-lo-cyte (poi/ki-lō-sit), n. [Gr. ποικίλος diversified, changeable + κύτος a hollow vessel.] (Physiol.) An irregular form of corpuscle found in the blood in cases of profound anæmia, probably a degenerated red blood corpuscle.
Poi/ki-lo-ther'mal (-thēr'mal), a. [Gr. ποικίλος Poi/ki-lo-ther'mal (-thēr'mīk), changeable + E. thermal, thermic.] (Physiol.) Having a varying body temperature. See Homolothermand.
Poi/ki-lo-ther'mous (-mūs), a. (Physiol.) Poikilo-thermous (-mūs), a.

thermal. "Poin'oi-a'na (poin'ei-ā'na), n. [NL. Named after M. de Poinci, a governor of the French West Indies.] (Bot.) A prickly tropical shrub (Cæsalpiniu, formerly Poinci-ana, pulcherrima), with bipinnate leaves, and racemes of showy orange-red flowers with long crimson filaments.

The genus Poinciana is kept up for three trees of Eastern Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and India.

The genus Poinciana is kopt up for three trees of Eastern Africa, the Mascarene Islands, and India.

Poind (poind), v. t. [See Pount to confine.] 1. To impound, as cattle. [Obs. or Scot.]

2. To distrain. [Scot.]

Sir W. Scott.

Poind'er (*5*), n. 1. The keeper of a cattle pound; a pinder. [Obs. or Scot.]

2. One who distrains property. [Scot.]

Jamieson.

Poin-set'ti-a (poin-set'ti-4), n. [NL. Named after Joel R. Poinset of South Carolina.] (Bot.) A Mexican shrub (Euphorbia pulcherrima) with very large and conspicuous vermilion bracts below the yellowish flowers.

Point (point), v. t. & t. To appoint. [Obs.] Spenser.

Point, n. [F. point, and probably also pointe, L. punctum, puncta, fr. pungere, punctum, to prick. See l'ungern, and cf. Puncro, Puncture.] 1. That which pricks or pierces; the sharp end of anything, esp. the sharp end of a piercing instrument, as a needle or a pin.

2. An instrument which pricks or pierces, as a sort of needle used by engravers, etchors, lace workers, and others; also, a pointed cutting tool, as a stone cutter's point: — called also pointer.

3. Anything which tapers to a sharp, well-defined termination. Specifically: A small promontory or cape; a tract of land extending into the water beyond the common shore line.

4. The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing in-

. The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing in-

4. The mark made by the end of a sharp, piercing instrument, as a needle; a prick.

5. An indefinitely small space; a mere spot indicated or supposed. Specifically: (Geom.) That which has neither parts nor magnitude; that which has position, but has neither length, breadth, nor thickness,—sometimes conceived of as the limit of a line; that by the motion of which a line is conceived to be produced.

6. An indivisible portion of time; a moment; an instant, beause the vertex.

stant; hence, the verge.

When time's first point begun

Made he all souls.

Behold, I um at the point to die.

Gen. xxv. 32. Behold, I am at the point to die. Gen. xxv. 32.

7. A mark of punctuation; a character used to mark the divisions of a composition, or the pauses to be observed in reading, or to point off groups of figures, etc.; a stop, as a comma, a semicolon, and esp. a period; hence, figuratively, an end, or conclusion.

And there a point, for ended is my tale.

Commas and points they set exactly right.

Pope.

Commas and points they set exactly right.

8. Whatever serves to mark progress, rank, or relative position, or to indicate a transition from one state or position to another; degree; step; stage; hence, position or condition attained; as, a point of elevation, or of depression; the stock fell off five points; he won by ten points. "A point of precedence." Selden. "Creeping on from point to point." Tennyson.

A lord full fat and in good point. 9. That which arrests attention, or indicates qualities or character; a salient feature; a characteristic; a peculiarity; hence, a particular; an item; a detail; as, the good or bad points of a man, a horse, a book, a story, etc. He told him, point for point, in short and plain. Chaucer.

In point of religion and in point of honor.

Shalt thou dispute
With Him the points of liberty? Racon Milton

10. Hence, the most prominent or important feature, as of an argument, discourse, etc.; the essential matter; esp., the proposition to be established; as, the point of an aneodote. "Here lies the point." Shak.

They will hardly prove his point. Arbuthnot.

A small matter; a trifle; a least consideration; a

punctilio.

This fellow doth not stand upon points. [He] cared not for God or man a point. Spenser

[He] cared not for God or man a point. Spenser.

12. (Mus.) A dot or mark used to designate certain tones or time; as: (a) (Anc. Mus.) A dot or mark distinguishing or characterising certain tones or styles; as, points of perfection, of augmentation, etc.; hence, a note; a tune. "Sound the trumpet—not a levant, or a flourish, but a point of war." Sir W. Scott. (b) (Mod. Mus.) A dot placed at the right hand of a note, to raise its value, or prolong its time, by one half, as to make a whole note equal to three half notes, a half note equal to three quarter notes.

13. (Astron.) A fixed conventional place for reference, or zero of reckoning, in the heavens, usually the intersection of two or more great circles of the sphere, and named specifically in each case according to the position

intended; as, the equinoctial points; the solstital points; the nodal points; vertical points, etc. See Equinocrata, Nodal.

14. (Her.) One of the several different parts of the escutcheon. See Escuroneom.

15. (Naut.) (a) One of the points of the compass (see Points of the compass, below); also, the difference between two points of the compass; as, to fall off a point. (b) A short piece of cordage used in reefing sails. See Reef point, under Reef.

16. (Anc. Costume) A string or lace used to tie together certain parts of the dress. Sir W. Scott.

17. Lace wrought with the needle; as, point de Venise; Brussels point. See Point lace, below.

18. Pl. (Railways) A switch. (Eng.]

19. An item of private information; a hint; a tip; a pointer. (Cant. U. S.)

20. (Cricket) A fielder who is stationed on the off side, about twelve or fifteen yards from, and a little in advance of, the batsman.

21. The attitude assumed by a pointer deg when he finds game; as, the dog came to a point.

22. (Type Making) A standard unit of measure for the size of type bodies, being one twelfth of the thickness of plea type. See Point system of type, under Type.

23. A tyne or snag of an antler.

24. One of the spaces on a backgammon board.

25. (Fencing) A movement executed with the saber or foil; as, tierce point is a general term, much used in

or foil; as, tierce point.

or foil; as, tierce point.

The word point is a general term, much used in the sciences, particularly in mathematics, mechanics, perspective, and physics, but generally either in the geometrical sense, or in that of degree, or condition of change, and with some accompanying descriptive or qualifying term, under which, in the vocabulary, the specific uses are explained; as, boiling point, carbon point, dry point, freezing point, melting point, vanishing point, etc.

At all noints, in every narticular computative; considering the constant of the property of the constant of the property particular computative in explants.

and with some accompanying descriptive or qualifying term, under which, in the vocabulary, the specific uses are explained; as, boiling point, carbon point, etc.

At all points, in every particular, completely; perfective Saka.—At point, In point, an insured the point of the point of death; he was on the point of speaking. "In point to fall down." Chaucer. "Caius Bidlus Gotta, at point to fall down." Chaucer. "Caius Bidlus Gotta, at point to fall down." Chaucer. "Caius Bidlus Gotta, at point to fall down." Chaucer. "Caius Bidlus dopint. (Mach.) Same as Dead center, under Drab.—Far point (Med.), in ophthalmology, the farthest point at which objects are seen distinctly. In normal eyes the far point is infinitely distant.—Near point (Med.), the nearest point at which objects are seen distinctly; either with the two eyes together (binocular near point), or with each eye separately (monocular near point), or on the point. See Al point, above.—Point lace, lace wrought with the needle, as distinguished from that made on the pillow.—Point set, amachine-made lace limitating a kind of Brussels lace (Brussels ground).—Point of concurrence (Germ.), a point common to two lines, but not a point of tangency or ointersection, as, for instance, that in which a cycloid meets its base.—Point of contrary dexure, a point at which a curve changes its direction of curvature, or at which its convexity and concavity change sides.—Point of order, in parliamentary practice, a question of order or propricty under the rules.—Point of sight (Persy.), in a perspective direction, as seen or any subject is considered.—Points of the compass (Naut.), the thirty-two contents, at the corresponding point of tangency and the curve, as a cust,

or vocal sound, which precedes or follows the consonant.

Point (point), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pointed; p. pr. &
vb. n. Pointing.] [cf. F. pointer. See Point, n.] 1. To
give a point to; to sharpen; to cut, forge, grind, or file
to an acute end; as, to point a dart, or a pencil. Used
also figuratively; as, to point a moral.

2. To direct toward an object; to aim; as, to point a
gun at a wolf, or a cannon at a fort.

3. Hence, to direct the attention or notice of.
Whosever should be ruided through ble battles by Minery.

Whosever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and pointed to every seene of them.

4. To supply with punctuation marks; to punctuate; as, to point a composition.
5. To mark (as Hebrew) with vowel points.
6. To give particular prominence to; to designate in a special manner; to indicate, as if by pointing; as, the error was pointed out.

He regist the heavest has a designate from his straightform.

He points it, however, by no deviation from his straightforward manner of speech.

7. To indicate or discover by a fixed look, as game.
8. (Masonry) To fill up and finish the joints of (a wall), by introducing additional cement or mortar, and bringing it to a smooth aurface.
9. (Stone Cutting) To cut, as a surface, with a pointed

To point a rope (Naut.), to taper and neatly finish off the end by interweaving the nettles.— To point a sail (Naut.), to affix points through the eyelet holes of the reefs.— To point of, to divide into periods or groups, or to separate, by pointing, as figures.— To point the yards

(of a vessel) (Naut.), to brace them so that the wind shall strike the sails obliquely.

Point (point), v. i. 1. To direct the point of something, as of a finger, for the purpose of designating an object, and attracting attention to it;—with at.

Now must the world point at poor Katharma. Shak.

Point at the tattered coat and ragged shoe. Dryden.

2. To indicate the presence of game by a fixed and steady look, as certain hunting dogs do.

He treads with caution, and he points with fear. Gay.

3. (Med.) To approximate to the surface; to head; — said of an abscess.

To point at, to treat with scorn or contempt by pointing or directing attention to.—To point well (Naul.), to sail close to the wind;—said of a vessel.

or directing attention to. — To point well (Naul.), to sail close to the wind; — said of a vessel.

Point'al (-al), n. [From Point: cf. F. pointal an upright wooden prop, OF. pointille a prick or prickle.]

1. (Bot.) The pistil of a plant.

2. A kind of pencil or style used with the tablets of the Middle Ages. "A pair of tables [l. e., tablets] ... and a pointel."

3. (Arch.) See Pointel. [Obs. or R.]

Point'-blank' (-blänk'), n. [F. point point + blanc white.] 1. The white spot on a target, at which an arrow or other missile is aimed. [Obs.] Johnson.

2. (Mil.) (a) With all small arms, the second point in which the natural line of sight, when horizontal, cuts the trajectory. (b) With artillery, the point where the projectile first strikes the horizontal plane on which the gun stands, the axis of the piece being horizontal.

Point'-blank', a. I. Directed in a line toward the object almed at; aimed directly toward the mark.

2. Hence, direct; plain; unqualified; — said of language; as, a point-blank assertion.

Point-blank range, the extent of the apparent right line of a hall discharged.—Point-blank as the shot of a run.

Point-blank range, the extent of the apparent right line of a ball discharged. — Point-blank shot, the shot of a gun pointed directly toward the object to be hit.

Point'-blank', adv. In a point-blank manner.
To sin point-blank against God's word.

Point' d'ap'pui' (pwan' dap'pwe'). [F.] (Mil.) See

under APPUL

Point'-de-vice' \ (E. point'dô-vis'; F. pwän'de-vēz'),

Point'-de-vise' \ a. [OE. at point devis; at at +
point point, condition + devis exact, careful, OF. devis
fixed, set. See Device.] Uncommonly nice and exact;
precise; particular.

You are rather point-devise in your accouterments. Shak.

Thus he grew up, in logic point-device, Perfect in grammar, and in rhetoric nice. Longfellow

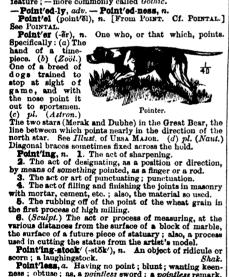
Point'-de-vice', adv. Exactly. [Obs.] Shak.
Point'-de-vise', adv. Exactly. [Obs.] Shak.
Point'ed (point'8d), a. 1. Sharp; having a sharp
point; as, a pointed rock.
2. Characterized by sharpness, directness, or pithiness

to a particular person or thing.

His moral pleases, not his pointed wit.

Pope.

Pointed arch (Arch.), an arch with a pointed crown.—
Pointed arch (Arch.), a name given to that style of architecture in which the pointed arch is the predominant feature;—more commonly called Gothic.
—Point'ed.ly, adv.—Point'ed-ness, n.
Point'el (point'el), n. [From Point. Cf. Pointal.]



rount ing stone (-806'), n. An object of ridicule or corn; a laughingstock. Shak.

Point'less, a. Having no point; blunt; wanting keeness; obtuse; as, a pointless word; a pointless remark.

Point'less-ly, adv. Without point.

Syn.—Blunt; obtuse; dull; stupid.

Point'let-ed (-88-5d), a. (Bot.) Having a small, distinct point; a piculate.

Pcint'let-ed (.Et-ed), a. (Bot.) Having a small, distinct point; apiculate.

Pcin'trei (poin'trei), n. A graving tool. Knight.

Pcint'sman (points'man), n.; pl. -Men (-men). A man who has charge of railroad points or switches. [Eng.]

Pcise (pois), n. [OE. pois, peis, OF. pois, peis, F. poids, fr. L. pensum a portion weighed out, pendere to weigh, weigh out. Cf. Avordiprois, Probakt, Poiss, v.] [Formerly written also peise.] 1. Weight; gravity; that which causes a body to descend; heaviness. "Weights of an extraordinary poise." Evelyn.

2. The weight, or mass of metal, used in weighing, to balance the substance weighed.

3. The state of being balanced by equal weight or power; equipoise; balance; equilibrium; rest. Bentley.

4. That which causes a balance; a counterweight.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the point of the

Judgment.

Poisse (pois), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Poisse (poisd); p. pr. & vb. n. Foising.] [OE. poisen, peisen, OF. & F. poser, to weigh, balance, OF. Il poise, il poise, he weighs, F. il poise, fr. L. poissare, v. linens. fr. pendere to weigh. See Poiss, n., and cf. Pensive.] [Formerly written also peise.] L. To balance; to make of equal weight; as, to poise the scales of a balance.

To hold or place in equilibrium or equiponderance. Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky; Nor poised, did on her own foundation lie. Dryden

3. To counterpoise; to counterbalance. One scale of reason to poise another of sensuality.

To poise with solid sense a sprightly wit.

To ascertain, as by the balance; to weigh. He can not sincerely consider the strength, poise the weight, and discern the evidence.

South.

5. To weigh (down); to oppress. [Obs.]

Lest leaden slumber peise me down to-morrow.

Poise, v. i. To hang in equilibrium; to be balanced or suspended; hence, to be in suspense or doubt.

The slender, graceful spars Poise aloft in air. Lonafellow.

Pois'er (poiz'er), n. (Zoöl.) The balancer of dipterous

Pois'er (poiz'er), n. (Zoöl.) The balancer of dipterous insects.

Poi'son (poi'z'n), n. [F. poison, in Old French also, a potion, fr. L. poito a drink, draught, potion, a poison-ous draught, fr. potare to drink. See Potable, and cf. Potron.]

1. Any agent which, when introduced into the animal organism, is capable of producing a morbid, noxious, or deadly effect upon ft; as, morphine is a deadly potson; the poison of pestilential diseases.

2. That which taints or destroys moral purity or health; as, the poison of evil example; the poison of sin. Poison sah. (Bot.) (a) A tree of the genus Amyris (A. balsami/era) found in the West Indies, from the trunk of which a black liquor distills, supposed to have poisonous qualities. (b) The poison sumac (Rhus venenata). (U. S.) - Poison degwood (Bol.), poison sumac. Poison hag (Zoöl.), one of the superior maxillary teeth of some species of serpents, which besides having the cavity for the pulp, is either perforated or grooved by a longitudinal canal, at the lower end of which the duct of the poison gland terminates. See Illust, under Fans. — Poison seed (Bot.), a gland, in animals or plants, which secretes an acrid or venomous matter, that is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound. — Poison hemiock (Bot.), a poisonous unnbellidrous plant (Conium maculatum). See Hemlock. —

som gland (1961.), a gliand, in laminds of paints, winds secretos an acrid or venomous matter, that is conveyed along an organ capable of inflicting a wound. — Poison hemlock (1961.), a poisonous unbelliferous plant (Contum maculatum). See Hemlock. — Poison ivy (1961.), a poisonous climbing plant (Rhus Toxicodendron) of North America. It is common on stone walls and on the trunks of trees, and has trifoliate, rhombic-ovate, variously notched leaves. Many people are poisoned by it, if they touch the leaves. Bee Poison winds. (Called also poison eak, and mercury. — Poison wit. (Bot.) (a) Nux vomica. (b) The tree which yields this seed (Strychnos Nuxvomica). It is found on the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. — Poison eak (Bot.), the poison ivy; also, the more shrubby Rhus diversilohe of California and Oregon. — Poison sec. (Zoii.) Same as Poison gland, above. Bee Illust. under Fang. — Poison tumac (Bot.), a poisonous shrub of the genus Rhus (R. venenata); — also called poison elder. It has pinnate leaves on graceful and slender common petcloles, and usually grows in swampy places. Both this plant and the poison ivy (Ikhus vernicifera) which he poison ivy (Ikhus vernicifera) which the poison winds also very poisonous. The fuice of simooth greenish white berries, while the red-fruited species of this genus are harmless. The tree (Rhus vernical with the poison sumac also forms a lacuer similar to that of Japan.

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane; pest; malignity. — Poison, Venom was also forms a lacuer similar to that of Japan.

Syn. — Venom; virus; bane; pest; malignity. — Poison, Nenom virus; bane; pest; malignity of nature or purpose.

Pol'sen, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Poisoner (-z'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Poisoning.] [Cf. Of. poisoner, F. empoisoner, L. potionare to give to drink. See Poison, n.]

malignity of nature or purpose.

Pol'son, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Poisoned (-z'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Poisones.] [Cf. OF. poisonner, F. empoisoner, L. potionare to give to drink. See Poison, n.]

1. To put poison upon or into; to infect with poison; as, to poison an arrow; to poison food or drink. "The ingredients of our poisoned chalice." Shak.

2. To injure o. kill by poison; to administer poison to.

If you poison us, do we not die? Shak.

a.] (Anc. Armor) The breastplate of the armor of a horse. See PETTEEL. [Obs.] Chaucer. Poiss (pois), n. See Poiss. [Obs.] Po-Rai' (pō-Rai'), m. [G.] A tail drinking cup. Poke (pōk.), n. (Bot.) A large North American herb of the genus Phytolacca [P. decandra], bearing dark purje juicy berries; — called also garget, pigeon berry, pocan, and pokeused. The root and berries have emetic and purgative properties, and are used in medicine. The young shoots are sometimes eaten as a substitute for asparagus, and the berries are said to be used in Europe to color wine.

asparagus, and the borries are said to be used in Europe to color white.

Poke, n. [AS. poca, poha, pohha; akin to Icel. poki, OD. poke, and perh. to E. pock; cf. also Gael. poca, and OF. poque. Cf. Poox, Pooxer, Poucu.] 1. A bag; a sack; a pocket. "He drew a dial from his poke." Shak. They wallowed as pigs in a poke. Chaucer.

2. A long, wide sleeve; — called also poke sleeve.

To buy a pig in a poke (that is, in a bag), to buy a thing without knowledge or examination of it. Camden.

thing without knowledge or examination of ft. Canden.

Poke, v. 1. [imp. & p., P. Okuk p(öbt.); p. pr. & vb.

n. Poking.] [Cf. LG. poken to prick, pierce, thrust,
pok a dagger, knife, D. pock, G. pocken to beat, also Ir.
poc a blow, Gaol. puc to push.] 1. To thrust or push
against or into with anything pointed; hence, to stir
up; to excite; as, to poke a fire.

He poked John, and said "Sleepest thou?" Chaucer.

2. To thrust with the horns; to gore.
3. [From 5th Poke, 3.] To put a poke on; as, to poke on ox. [Collog. U. S.]

To poke fun, to excite fun; to joke; to jest. [Colloq.]
- To poke fun at, to make a butt of; to ridicule. [Colloq.] Poke, v. i. To search; to feel one's way, as in the dark; to grope; as, to poke about.

A man must have poked into Latin and Greek. Prior.

A man must have poked into Latin and Greek. Prior.

Poke, n. 1. The act of poking; a thrust; a jog; as, a poke in the ribs.

2. A lazy person; a dawdler; also, a stupid or uninteresting person. [Slang, U. S.]

Bartiett.

3. A contrivance to prevent an animal from leaping or breaking through fences. It consists of a yoke with a pole inserted, pointed forward. [U. S.]

Poke bonnet, a bonnet with a straight, projecting front. Poke'bag' ('bag'), n. [So called in allusion to its bag-ke nest.] (Zoid.) The European long-tailed titmouse; -called also poke-pudding. [Prov. Eng.] Pok'er (pōk'ēr), n. [From Poke to push.] 1. One

who pokes.

2. That which pokes or is used in poking, especially a metal bar or rod used in stirring a fire of coals.

Decker.

metal bar or rod used in stirring a fire of 3. A poking-stick.
4. (Zoöl.) The poachard. [Prov. Eng.]

4. (Zoöl.) The poachard. [Prov. Eng.]
Poker picture, a picture formed in initation of bisterwashed drawings, by singeing the surface of wood with a heated poker or other iron.

Pok'er, n. [Of uncertain etymol.] A game at carded derived from brag, and first played about 1835 in the Southwestern United States.

Johnson's Cyc.
Pok'er, n. [Cf. Dan. pokker the deuce, devil, also W. pucca, puci, a hobgoblin, bughear, and E. puck.]
Any imagined frightful object, especially one supposed to haunt the darkness; a bugbear. [Colloq. U. S.]
Pok'er'sth, a. Infested by pokers; adapted to excite fear; as, a pokerish place. [Colloq. U. S.]
There is something pokerish about a deserted dwelling. Lowell.
Pok'er'sth, a. Stiff like a poker. [Colloq.]

There is something pokerish about a deserted dwelling. Lowell.

Pok'er-ish, a Stiff like a poker. [Collog.]

Pok'et (pök'ët), n. A pocket. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Poke'weed' (pök'ökd'), n. (Bot.) See Poke, the plant.

Pok'ey (pök'ö), a. See Poky.

Pok'ing (pök'ng), a. Drudging; servile. [Collog.]

Bred to some poking profession. Crap.

Pok'ing—stick' (-stik'), n. A small stick or rod of steel, formerly used in adjusting the plaits of ruffs. Shak.

Pok'y (pö'kö), a. [Written also pokey.] 1. Confined; cramped. [Prov. Eng.]

2. Dull; tedipoliki'kk), n. [It. polacca, polaccra, polacra; cf. F. polaque, polacre, Sp. polacra.] [Written also polacre.] [Written

Poland; a Pol

Foland; a Fole.

Folar (polis), a. [Ct. F. polairs. See Polz of the earth.] L. Of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth, or of a sphere; situated near, or proceeding from, one of the poles; as, polar regions; polar seas; polar

Of or pertaining to the magnetic pole, or to the
point to which the magnetic needle is directed.
 (Geom.) Pertaining to, reckoned from, or having
a common radiating point; as, polar coördinates.

2. To injure o. kill by poison; to administer poison to.

If you posson us, do we not die! Sala.

3. To taint; to corrupt; to vitiate; as, vice poisons happiness; slander poisoned his mind.

Whispering tongues can poison truth. Colcridge.

Pol'son, v. 4. To act as, or convey, a poison.

Tooth that poisons if it bite.

Pol'son.a. ble (±b'l), a. I. Capable of poisoning, poisonous. [Obs.] "Poisonable heresies." Tooker.

2. Capable of being poisoned.

Pol'son-ort (ër.), n. One who poisons.

Pol'son-ort (ër.), n. One who poisons.

Pol'son-ort (ër.), n. One who poisons.

Pol'son-ort (ër.), a. Having the qualities or effects of poison; venomous; baneful; corrupting; noxious shak.—Pol'son-ous-ly, adv.—Pol'son-ous-ness, n.

Pol'son-some (-stim), a. Poisonous. [Obs.] Holland. Pol'son-some (-stim), a. Poisonous. [Obs.] Holland. Pol'trel (pol'trel), n. [Dee Poltrel, F. poitral, ft. L. pectorale a breastplate, ft. pectoralis, a. See Pectoral.

Sond for the spector of the spin-deligities of the general strike (sifton. & Geog.), two poisons are proposed at a distance from a pole of the earth equal line and the spin-deligities of the general strike (sifton. & Geog.), two poisons.

to the obliquity of the ecliptic, or about 23°29′, the northern called the arctic circle, and the southern the antarctic circle, and the southern the antarctic circle, and the southern the antarctic circle, at tube, containing a polarising apparatus, turning on an axis parallel to that of the earth, and indicating the hour of the day on an hour circle, by being turned toward the plane of maximum polarization of the light of the sky, which is always 80′ from the sun. —Folar coordinates. See under 3d Coordinates. Fear dial, a dial whose plane is parallel to a great circle passing through the poles of the earth. Math. Dict. —Polar distance, the angular distance of any point on a sphere from one of its poles, particularly of a heavenly body from the north pole of the heavens. —Polar equation of a line or surface, an equation which expresses the relation between the polar coördinates of every point of the line or surface. — Polar force (Physics), forces that are developed and act in pairs, with opposite tendencies or properties in the two elements, as magnetism, electricity, etc. —Polar hare (Zoli), a large hare of Arctic America (Lepus arcticus), which turns pure white in winter. It is probably a variety of the common European hare (L. limidus). — Polar lights, the aurora borealis or australis. —Polar, or Polarie, opposition or contrast (Logic), an opposition or contrast as possible. — Polar projection. See under Projection, —Polar spherical triangle (Spherico), as white and black in colors; hence, as great an opposition or contrast as possible. —Polar projection. See under Projection, as given triangle. See 4th Polar, —Polar whale (Zoli), the right line or contrast to contact of the two tandrawn through the two points of contact of the two tandrawn through the two points of contact of the two tandrawn through the two points of contact of the two tandrawn through the two points of contact of the two tandrawn through the two points of contact of the two tandrawn through the two points of contact of the two tandrawn

the sides of a given triangle. See 4th Polz. 2.—Polz. whale (20th), the right whale, or bowhead. See Whale. Pollar (pō'lō'), n. (Conic Sections) The right line drawn through the two points of contact of the two tangents drawn from a given point to a given conic section. The given point is called the pole of the line. If the given point lies within the curve so that the two tangents become imaginary, there is still a real polar line which does not meet the curve, but which possesses other properties of the polar. Thus the focus and directrix are pole and polar. There are also poles and polar curves to curves of higher degree than the second, and poles and polar planes to surfaces of the second degree.

Polar-lo (pō-lār'la'), n. See Polar. [R.]
Polar-lo (pō-lār'la'), adv. In a polary manner with polarity. [R.]

Polar-liv (pō-lār'la'), adv. In a polary manner with polarity. [R.]

Polar-liv-eter (pō'lōr-In'tō-tōr), n. [Polar + -meter.] (Opt.) An instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light, or the proportion of polarized light, in a partially polarized ray.

Polar-Im'e-try (rry), n. (Opt.) The art or process of measuring the polarization of light.

Polar'ls (pō-lār'ls), n. [NL See Polar.] (Astron.) The polestar. See North star, under North.

Polar'lsoope (pō-lār'l-skōp), n. [Polur + -scope.] (Opt.) an instrument consisting essentially of a polarizor and an analyzer, used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

(Opt.) An instrument consisting essentially of a polarizor and an analyzer, used for polarizing light, and analyzing its properties.

Polar'1-soop'10 (pb-1&r'f-skbp'fk), a. (Opt.) Of or pertaining to the polariscope; obtained by the use of a polariscope; as, polariscopic observations.

Polar'1-s'00-by (pb'1&r'sk'b-ty), n. (Opt.) The art or process of making observations with the polariscope.

Po'lar's't10 (-1s't1k), a. Pertaining to, or exhibiting, poles; having a polar arrangement or disposition; arising from, or dependent upon, the possession of poles or polar characteristics; as, polaristic antagonism.

Polar'1-ty (pb-1&r'1-ty), n. [Cf. F. polarité.] 1. (Physics) That quality or condition of a body in virtue of which it exhibits opposite, or contrasted, properties or powers, in opposite, or contrasted, parts or directions; or a condition giving rise to a contrast of properties corresponding to a contrast of positions, as, for example, attraction and repulsion in the opposite parts of a magnet, the dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, etc.

2. (Geom.) A property of the conic sections by virtue of which a given point determines a corresponding right line and a given right line determines a corresponding point. See Potar, n.

Po'lar'4xs.ble (pb'1&r-iv.ab-b'1), a. Susceptible of po-

Po'lar-i'za-ble (pō'lēr-ī'zā-b'l), a. Susceptible of po-

rization.

Po'lar-i-za'tion (-I-za'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. polarisation.]

1. The act of polarizing; the state of being polarized,

or of having polarity.

2. (Opt.) A peculiar affection or condition of the rays of light or heat, in consequence of which they exhibit different properties in different directions.

of light or heat, in consequence of which they exhibit different properties in different directions.

LF It a beam of light, which has been reflected from a plate of unsilvered glass at an angle of about 56°, be received upon a second plate of glass similar to the former, and at the same angle of incidence, the light will be readily reflected when the two planes of incidence are parallel to each other, but will not be reflected when the two planes of incidence are parallel to each other, but will not be reflected when the two planes of incidence are perpendicular to each other. The light has, therefore, acquired new proporties by reflection from the first plate of glass, and is called polarized light, while the modification which the light has experienced by this reflection is called polarization. The plane in which the beam of light is reflected from the first mirror is called the plane of polarization. The cangle of polarization is the angle at which a beam of light must be reflected, in order that the polarization was derived from the theory of emission, and it was conceived that each luminous molecule has two poles analogous to the poles of a magnet; but this view is not now held. According to the undulatory theory, ordinary light is produced by vibrations transverse or perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and so distributed as to show no distinction as to any particular direction. But when, by any means, these vibrations are made to take place in one plane, the light is said to be plane polarized. In only a portion of the vibrations lie in one plane the ray is said to be partially polarized. Light may be polarized by several methods other than by reflection, as by refraction through most crystalline media, or by leng transmitted through several plates of planes with parallel faces. If a beam of polarizat light be transmitted through a crystal of quart; in the direction of the axis, the plane of polarization will be changed

by an angle proportional to the thickness of the crystal. This phenomenon is called rotatory polarisation. A beam of light reflected from a metallic surface, or from glass surfaces under certain peculiar conditions, acquires properties still more complex, its vibrations being no longer rectlinear, but circular, or elliptical. This phenomenon is called circular or clliptical polarization.

properties still more complex, its vibrations being no longer rectilinear, but circular, or elliptical. This phenomenon is called circular or elliptical pularization.

3. (Elec.) An effect produced upon the plates of a voltaic battery, or the electrodes in an electrolytic cell, by the deposition upon them of the gases liberated by the action of the current. It is chiefly due to the hydrogen, and results in an increase of the resistance, and the setting up of an opposing electro-motive force, both of which tend materially to weaken the current of the battery, or that passing through the cell.

Polarize (pōfēris), v. f. [inp. & p. p. Polarized (idd); p. pr. & vb. n. Polarizing (idd); p. pr. & vb. n. Polarized polarity to.

Polarizes (idd); p. pr. & vb. n. Polarized (idd); p. pr. & vb. n. Polarized polarity to.

Polarizes to light. It is usually a reflecting plate, or a plate of some crystal, as tourmaline, or a doubly refracting crystal.

Polary (pōfēr-y), a. Tending to a pole; having a direction toward a pole. [R.]

Polaryo (pōfēr-y), a. Tending to a pole; having a direction toward a pole.

Polarounde (pōflatosal), n. [F.] (Zoūl.) A flying squirrel (Sciuropterus volans) native of Northern Europe and Siberia; — called also minene.

Polar (pōfdōr), n. [D.] A tract of low land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments. [Holland & Belgium]

Pold way (pōfdwa), n. [Cf. Polen Polen Poland.] A native or inhabitant of Poland; a Polander.

Pole, n. [AS. pāl, L. palus, akin to pangere to make fast. Cf. Palze a stake, Pacr.] 1. A long, slender piece of wood; a tall, slender piece of timber; the stem of a small tree whose branches have been removed; as, specifically: (a) A carriage pole, a wooden bar extending from the front axie of a carriage between the wheel horses, by which the carriage is guided and held back. (b) A flag pole, a pole on which a flag is supported. (c) A Maypole. See Mayrole. (d) A barber's pole

yards; a rod; a perch.

Pole bean (Rot.), any kind of bean which is customarily trained on poles, as the searlet runner or the Lina bean.

Pols founder (Zöüt.), a large deep-water flounder (Ulyttacephalus cynoglossus, native of the northern coasts of Europe and Amorica, and much esteemed as a food fish; — called also craif flounder, and pole fluke. — Pole lathe, in which the work is turned by means of a cord passing around it, one end being fastened to the treadle, and the other to an elastic pole above. — Pole mast (Naut.), a mast formed from a single piece or from a single tree. — Pole of a lens (Opt.), the point where the principal aix meets the surface. — Pole plate (Arch.), a horizontal timber resting on the tiebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the rafters. It differs from the plate in not resting on the wall.

Pole, v. t. [imp. & a. p. December 1]

resting on the tlebeams of a roof and receiving the ends of the ratters. It differs from the plate in not resting on the wall.

Pole, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Polen (pöld); p. pr. & vb. n. Poling.]

1. To furnish with poles for support; as, to pole beams or hops.

2. To convey on poles; as, to pole hay into a barn.

3. To impel by a pole or poles, as a boat.

4. To stir, as molten glass, with a pole.

Pole, n. [L. polus, Gr. möhor a pivot or hinge on which anything turns, an axis, a pole; akin to mékeu to move: cf. F. pôle.]

1. Either extremity of an axis of a sphere; especially, one of the extremities of the earth's axis; as, the north pole.

2. (Spherics) A point upon the surface of a sphere equally distant from every part of the circumference of a great circle; or the point in which a diameter of the sphere perpendicular to the plane of such circle meets the surface. Such a point is called the pole of that circle; as, the pole of the horizon; the pole of the celliptic; the pole of a given meridian.

3. (Physics) One of the opposite or contrasted parts or directions in which a polar force is manifested; a point of maximum intensity of a force which has two such points, or which has polarity; as, the poles of amagnet; the north pole of a needle.

4. The firmament; the sky. [Poetic]

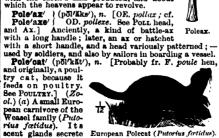
Shoots against the dusky pole. Milton.

5. (Geom.) See Pollarity, and Pollar, n.

Magnetic pole. See under MacNeTIC.—Poles of the heavens, or Celestial sphere which coincide with the earth's surface through which its axis passes. — Poles of the heavens, or Celestial poles, the two opposite points on the earth's surface through which its axis produced, and about which the heavens appear to revolve.

Pole'axe' ([Di/Key]), n. [DE. pollar; cf.
Pole'axe' (DD. polleze. See Poll head,

rius fatidus). Its scent glands secrete



a substance of an exceedingly disagreeable odor. Called also filchet, foulmart, and European ferret. (b) The sorilla. The name is also applied to other allied species. Pole'da'vy (p5i'da'vy), ps. (Ekymology uncertain.) A sort of coarse canvas; poldway. [Obs.] Howell. Pole'less, a. Without a pole; as, a poleless charlet. Pole'less, a. Without a pole; as, a poleless charlet. Pol'e-march (p5i'd-mirk), n. [Gr. noninayos; node-mos war + apyos leader, from apyew to be first.] (Gr. Antiq.) In Athens, originally, the military commander in-chief; but, afterward, a civil magistrate who had jurisdiction in respect of strancers and solourners. In other

Antiq.) In Athens, originally, the military commanderinchief; but, afterward, a civil magistrate who had jurisdiction in respect of strangers and sojourners. In other Grecian cities, a high military and civil officer.

Polem'io (pō-lēm'īk), a. [Gr. roλεμικός warlike, fr. πόλεμος war: cf. F. polemique.] 1. Of or pertaining to controversy; maintaining, or involving, controversy; controversy; as, a polemic discourse or essay; polemic theology.

2. Engaged in, or addicted to, polemics, or to controversy; disputations; as, a polemic writer.

Folemia, n. 1. One who writes in support of one opinion, doctrine, or system, in opposition to another; one skilled in polemics; a controversial it a disputation. The sarcasins and invectives of the young polemic. Macaulay.

2. A polemic argument or controversi. [R.]

Polemido-al (-1-kal), a. Polemic; controversial; disputations. — Polemido-al play, adv.

Polemical and impertinent disputations. der. Taylor.

Polemi-lost (1-sist), n. A polemic. [R.]

Polemical and importment disputations. Jer. Taylor.

Polemids (-1-sist), n. A polemic. [R.]

Polemios (-1ks), n. [Cf. F. polémique.] The art or practice of disputation or controversy, especially on religious subjects; that branch of theological science which pertains to the history or conduct of ecclesiastical controversy.

controversy.

Pol'e-mist (pŏl'ā-m'st), n. A polemic. [R.]

Pol'e-mo'ni-a'oeous (pŏl'ā-mō'ni-ā'shhīs), a. (Bot.)

Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Polemoniacea), which includes Polemonium, Phloz, Gilia, and

few other genera. || Pol'e-mo'ni-um (-mō'nĭ-ŭm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πολεμώνιον a kind of plant.] (Bot.) A genus of gamopetalous perennial herbs, including the Jacob's ladder and the Greek valerian.

10. 10 min.] (Bot.) A genus of gamoperalous perennial herbs, including the Jacob's ladder and the Greek valerian.

Polem'o-scope (pō-lēm'ō-skōp), n. [Gr. πόλεμος war + -scope: of F. polémoscope.] An opera glass or field glass with an oblique mirror arranged for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye; — called also diagonal, or side, opera glass.

Pol'e-my (pōl'ō-my), n. [See Polemic.] Warfare; war: hence, contention: opposition. [Obs.]

#Polen'ta (pō-lōn'tā), n. [It., fr. L. polenta peeled barley.] Pudding made of Indian meal; also, porridge made of chestnut meal. [Iday]

Pol'er (pōl'ōr), n. One who poles.
Pol'er, n. An extortioner. See Pollem. [Obs.] Bacon.
Pol'estar' (pōl'stār'), n. 1. Polaris, or the north star.
See North star, under Norri.
2. A guide or director.
Pole'wards (pōl'wērdz), adv. Toward a pole of the earth. "The regions further poleværds." Whewell.
Pole'wig (pōl'wig), n. [Gf. Polliwin.] (Zoōl.) The European spotted goby (Gobius minutus); — called also pollybāti. [Prov. Eng.]
Poley (pā. Without horns; polled. [Prov. Eng.]
"That poley heifer."

#Polisy (pōl's-nīt), n. [Gr. πολαινεσθαι to become grav.] (Min.) Manganese dioxide, occurring in

"That poley heifer." Anito, n. [Gr. πολαίνεσθαι to become gray.] (Min.) Manganese dioxide, occurring in tetragonal crystals nearly as hard as quartz.

Policate (pöl'i-kåt), n. [F., fr. L. politia the condition of a state, government, administration, Gr. πολιτεία, fr. πολιτεία, fr.

vention of crime; the administration of the laws and regulations of a city, incorporated town, or borough.

2. That which concerns the order of the community; the internal regulation of a state.

3. The organized body of civil officers in a city, town, or district, whose particular duties are the preservation of good order, the prevention and detection of crime, and the enforcement of the laws.

4. (Mil.) Military police, the body of soldiers detailed to preserve civil order and attend to sanitary arrangements in a camp or garrison.

5. The cleaning of a camp or garrison, or the state of a camp as to cleanliness.

Police commissioner, a civil officer, usually one of a

5. The cleaning of a camp or garrison, or the state of a camp as to cleaniness.

Police commissioner, a civil officer, usually one of a board, commissioned to regulate and control the appointment, duties, and discipline of the police. — Police constable, or Police officer, a policeman. — Police court, an innor court to try persons brough before it by the police. — Police inspector, an officer of police ranking must below a superintendent. — Police jury, a body of officers who collectively exercise jurisdiction in certain cases of police, as levying taxes, etc.;—so called in Louisiana. Bourier. — Police justice, or Police magistrate, a judge of a police court. — Police offenses (Law), minor offenses against the order of the community, of which a police court may have final jurisdiction. — Police station, the headquarters of the police, or of a section of them; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to which they take arrested persons.

Police', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Polices (-löst'); p. pr. & vo. n. Policino.] 1. To keep in order by police.

2. (Mil.) To make clean; as, to police a camp.
Policed' (pol-löst'), a. Regulated by laws for the maintenance of peace and order, enforced by organized administration. "A policed kingdom." Howell.

Police'man (pol-lös'man), n.; pl. Policeman (-men). A member of a body of police; a constable.
Police'man (pol-lös'man), z.; pl. a police. [E.]

Poli-cied (pöli-sid), a. Policed. [Obs.] Bacon.
Poli-cy (pöli-sid), n.; pl. Policies (-siz). [L. politia, Gr. roderia: cf. F. police, OF. policie. See PoLuce, n.] 1. Civil polity. [Obs.]
2. The settled method by which the government and
affairs of a nation are, or may be, administered; a system of public or official administration, as designed to
promote the external or internal prosperity of a state.
3. The method by which any institution is administered; system of management; course.
4. Management or administration based on temporal
or material interest, rather than on principles of equity
or honor; hence, worldly wisdom; dexterity of management; cunning; stratagem.
5. Prudence or wisdom in the management of public
and private affairs; wisdom; sagacity; wit.
The very policy of a hostess, finding his purse so far above

The very policy of a hostess, finding his purse so far above his clothes, did detect him.

6. Motive; object; inducement. [Obs.]
What policy have you to bestow a benefit where it is counted an injury?

- See Polity.

Syn.—See Polity.

Pol'l-oy, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Policied (-sid); p. pr. & vb. n. Policied.] To regulate by laws; to reduce to order. [Ohs.] "Policying of cities."

Pol'l-oy, n. [F. police; cf. Pr. polissia, Sp. póliza, It. pólizza; of uncertain origin; cf. L. pollez thumb (as being used in pressing the seal), in LL also, seal; or cf. LL. politicum, poleticum, poleticum, L. polyptychum, account book, register, fr. Gr. πολύπτυχος having many folds or leaves; πολύς many + πτυχή fold, leaf, from πτύσσευ to fold; or cf. LL. apodiza a receipt.] 1. A ticket or warrant for money in the public funds.

2. The writing or instrument in which a contract of insurance is embodied; an instrument in writing containing the terms and conditions on which one party engages to indemnify another against loss arising from certain hazards, perils, or risks to which his person or property may be exposed. See INSURANCE.

3. A method of gambling by betting as to what numbers will be drawn in a lottery; as, to play policy.

Interest policy, a policy that shows by its form that the assured has a real, substantial interest in the matter insured. —Open policy, one in which the value of the goods or property insured is not mentioned.—Policy book, a book to contain a record of insurance policy has been granted.—Policy shop, a gambling place where one may bet on the numbers which will be drawn in lotteries. —Valued policy, one in which the value of the goods, property, or interest insured is specified. —Wager policy, a policy that shows on the face of it that the contract it embodies is a pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in anything insured.

Pol'ing (pol'ng), n. [From Pole a stick.] 1. The set of supporting or of propelling by means of a pole or

pretended insurance, founded on an ideal risk, where the insured has no interest in anything insured.

Pol'ing (pöl'ing), n. [From Pole a stick.] 1. The act of supporting or of propelling by means of a pole or poles; as, the poling of beans; the poling of a boat.

2. (Gardening) The operation of dispersing worm casts over the walks with poles.

3. One of the poles or planks used in upholding the side earth in excavating a tunnel, ditch, etc.

Pol'ish (pöl'ish), a. [From Pole a Polander.] Of or pertaining to Poland or its inhabitants.—n. The language of the Poles.

Pol'ish (pöl'ish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Polished (-isht); p. pr. & vb. n. Polishing.] [F. polir, L. polire. Cf. Politz, -ish.] 1. To make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to burnish; to overspread with luster; as, to polish glass, marble, metals, etc.

2. Hence, to refine; to wear off the rudeness, coarseness, or rusticity of; to make elegant and polite; as, to polish life or manners.

Milton.

To polish off, to finish completely, as an adversary [Slang] W. H. Russell.

[Slam] W. H. Russell.

Pol'ish, v. i. To become smooth, as from friction; to receive a gloss; to take a smooth and glossy surface; as, steel polishes well.

Pol'ish, n. 1. A smooth, glossy surface, usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.

Another prism of clearer glass and better polish. Sir I. Newton.

Anything used to produce a gloss.
 Fig.: Refinement; elegance of manners.
 This Roman polish and this smooth behavior.

This Roman polish and this smooth behavior. Addison.

Pol'ished (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being polished.

Pol'ished (-1sht), a. Made smooth and glossy, as by friction; hence, highly finished; refined; polite; as, polished the: polished manners; polished verse.

Pol'ished-ness, a. The quality of being polished.

Pol'isher (-1sher), a. One who, or that which, polishes; also, that which is used in polishing.

Addison.

Pol'ishing, a. & a. from Polish.

Pol'ish-ing, a. & n. from Polish.

Polishing iron, an iron burnisher; csp., a small smoothing iron used in laundries. — Polishing slate. (a) A gray or yellow slate, found in Bohemia and Auvergne, and used for polishing glass, marble, and metals. (b) A kind of hone or whetstone; hone slate. — Polishing snake, a tool used in cleaning lithographic stones. — Polishing wheel, a wheel or disk coated with, or composed of, abrading material, for polishing a surface.

Pol'ish-ment (-ment), n. The act of polishing, or the state of being polished. [R.]

Polite' (pā-lit'), a. [Compar. Politera (-ār); superl. Politer, [L. politus, p. p. of polire to polish: cf. F. polit. See Polish, v.] 1. Smooth; polished. [Obs.]

Rays of light falling on a polite surface. Sir I. Newton.

2. Smooth and refined in behavior or manners; well

2. Smooth and refined in behavior or manners; well bred; courteous; complaisant; obliging; civil.

He marries, bows at court, and grows polite. Pope.

3. Characterized by refinement, or a high degree of finish; as, polite literature. Syn. - Polished; refined; well bred; courteous; affable; urbane; civil; courtly; elegant; genteel.

Po-lite', v. t. To polish; to refine; to render polite.
[Obs.]

Polite'ly (pô-lit'ly), adv. 1. In a polished manner; so as to be smooth or glossy. [Obs.] Milton.
2. In a polite manner; with politeness.
Polite'ness, n. 1. High finish; smoothness; burnished elegance. [R.]
2. The quality or state of being polite; refinement of manners; urbanity; courteous behavior; complaisance; obliging attentions.

obliging attentions.

obliging attentions. Syn.—Courtees; good breeding; refinement; urbanity; courteousness; affability; courplaisance; civility; gentility; courtiness.—Politzerss, Courtes. Politics. Politics and gracefulness of manners which first sprung up in cities, connected with a desire to please others by anticipating their wants and wishes, and studiously avoiding whatever might give them pain. Courtesy is, etymologically, the politics of courts. It displays itself in the address and manners; it is shown more especially in receiving and ontertaining others, and is a union of dignified complaisance and kindness.

[Politicsase (E. būl'ttěs', P. pôlitics'), n. [F.]

Pol'i-tesse' (E. pŏl'I-tĕs'; F. pō'lē'tĕs'), n. [F.]

Politieness.

Pol'1-tic (pöl/1-ti'k), a. [L. politicus political, Gr. πολιτικός belonging to the citizens or to the state, fr. πολιτης citizen: cf. F. politique. See Police, and cf. Political.] 1. Of or pertaining to polity, or civil government; political; as, the body politic. See under Political.

He with his people made all but one politic body. Sir P. Sidney

11e with his people made all but one politic body. Sir P. Sidney.

2. Pertaining to, or promoting, a policy, especially a national policy; well-devised; adapted to its end, whether right or wrong;—said of things; as, a politic treaty.

Enrich'd with politic grave counsel.

5. Bagacious in promoting a policy; ingenious in devising and advancing a system of management; devoted to a scheme or system rather than to a principle; hence, in a good sense, wise; prudent; sagacious; and in a bad sense, artful; unscrupulous; cunning;—said of persons.

*Politic with my friend smooth with mine enemy. Shak.

Politic with my friend, smooth with mine enemy. Shak Syn.—Wise; prudent; sagacious; discreet; provient; wary; artful; cunning.

Pol'1-tio, n. A politician. [Archaic] Bacon.

Pol'1-10, n. A ponderan. [Archaes]
Swiftly the politic goes; is it dark? he borrows a lantern:
Slowly the statesman and sure, guiding his feet by the stars.

Lowell.

Po-lit'l-cal (pō-lit'l-kal), a. 1. Having, or conforming to, a settled system of administration. [R.] "A political government." Evelyn.

political government."

2. Of or pertaining to public policy, or to politics; relating to affairs of state or administration; as, a political writer. "The political state of Europe." Paley.

3. Of or pertaining to a party, or to parties, in the state; as, his political relations were with the Whigs.

4. Politic; wise; also, artful. [Obs.] Sterne.

Political economy, that branch of political science or pridosophy which treats of the sources, and methods of production and preservation, of the material wealth and prosperity of nations.

Po-lit'i-cal-ism (-Yz'm), n. Zeal or party spirit in

politics.

Polit'i-cal-ly, adv. 1. In a political manner.

2. Politicly; artfully. [Obs.] Knolles.

Polit'i-cas'ter (-kās'tēr), n. [Cf. It. politicastro.] A petty politician; a pretender in politics. Milton.

Pol'i-ti'clan (pol'i-ti'sh'an), n. [Cf. F. politicien.]

1. One versed or experienced in the science of government; one devoted to politics; a statesman.

While empiric additions use decett. Druden.

While empiric politicians use deceit. While empiric politicians use deceit. Dryden.

2. One primarily devoted to his own advancement in public office, or to the success of a political party;—
used in a depreciatory sense; one addicted or attached to politics as managed by parties (see Politics, 2); a schemer; an intriguer; as, a mere politician.

Like a scurvy politician, seen
To see the things thou dost not. Shak.

The politician . . ready to do anything that he apprehends for his advantage.

Politician . . . Curving using a stiffee politic.

The politician . . . ready to do anything that he apprehend for his advantage.

Pol'4-'daan, a. Cunning; using artifice; politic; artful. "Ill-meaning politician lords." Milton.

Polit'-dost (pt-18'1-8'st), n. A political writer. [R.]

Pol'-tiost (pt-18'1-8'st), n. A political writer. [R.]

Pol'-tios (-tiks), n. [Cf. F. politique, Gr. πολεική (sc. επιστήμη). See Politic.] 1. The science of government; that part of ethics which has to do with the regulation and government of a nation or state, the preservation of its safety, peace, and prosperity, the defense of its existence and rights against foreign control or conquest, the augmentation of its strength and resources, and the protection of its citizens in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their morals.

2. The management of a political party; the conduct and contexts of parties with reference to political measures or the administration of public affairs; the advancement of candidates to office; in a bad sense, artful or dishonest management to secure the success of political candidates or parties political trickery.

When we say that two men are talking politics, we often mean that they are wrangling about some mere party question.

Pol'-tize (pöl'f-tiz), v. i. To play the politician; to

Pol'1-tize (pöl'1-tiz), v. i. To play the politician; to dispute as politicians do. [Ob.] Milton.
Pol'1-ture (-tūr; 135), n. [L. politura, fr. polire to polish. See Polish; v.] Polish; gloss. [Obs.] Donne.
Pol'1-ty (-tỹ), n.; pl. Politics (-tiz). [L. politia, Gr. wokreta: cf. F. politic. See lat Policy, Police.] I. The form or constitution of the civil government of a nation or state; the framework or organization by which the various departments of government are combined into a systematic whole.

Blackstone. Hooker.
2. Hence: The form or constitution by which any institution is organized; the recognized principles which lie at the foundation of any human institution.
Nor is it possible that any form of polity, much less polity

Nor is it possible that any form of polity, much less polity ecclesiastical, should be good, unless God himself be author of it.

Hooker.

3. Policy; art; management. [Obs.] B. Jonson. Syn. — Policy. — Polity. Policy. These two words were originally the same. Polity is now confined to the structure of a government; as, civil or eccleaisatical polity; while policy is applied to the scheme of management of public affairs with reference to some aim or result; as, foreign or domestic policy. Policy has the further sense of skillful or cunning management.

Politz'er-L-za'tion (pō-lite'ōr-L-za'shūn), n. (Med.) The act of infiating the middle ear by blowing air up the nose during the act of swallowing; — so called from Prof. Politzer of Vienna, who first practiced it.

Pol'te (pōl'īv), n. A pulley. [Obs.] Chaucer. Pol'ka (pōl'ks), n. [Pol. Polka Polish woman: cf. F. & G. polka.] I. A dance of Polish origin, but now common everywhere. It is performed by two persons in common time.

2. (Mus.) A lively Bohemian or Polish dance tune in 2-4 measure, with the third quaver accented.

Polka jacket, a kind of knit jacket worn by women.

Poll (pōl), n. [From Polly, the proper name.] A par-3. Policy: art: management, [Obs.] R. Jonson

Polls, Jacket, a kind of knit jacket worn by women.
Poll [νθ], n. [From Polly, the proper name.] A parrot;—familiarly so called.
Poll, n. [Gr. οἱ πολλοί the many, the rabble.] One who does not try for honors, but is content to take a degree merely; a passman. [Cambridge Univ., Enp.]
Poll (νρθ), n. [Akin to LG. polle the head, the creet of a bird, the top of a tree, OD. pol, polle, Dan. puld the crown of a hat.] 1. The head; the back part of the head. "All flaxen was his poll."

2 A subserve received to closely a list or register.

2. A number or aggregate of heads; a list or register of heads or individuals.

We are the greater poll, and in true fear. They gave us our demands.

The muster file, rotten and sound, upon my life, amounts not to fifteen thousand poll.

Shak.

3. Specifically, the register of the names of electors

who may vote in an election.

4. The casting or recording of the votes of registered electors; as, the close of the poll.

All soldiers quartered in the place are to remove, ... and not to return till one day after the poll is ended. Blackstone.

to return till ohe day after the poll is ended.

5. pl. The place where the votes are cast or recorded; as, to go to the polls.

6. The broad end of a hammer; the but of an ax.

7. (Zoil.) The European chub. See POLLARD, 3 (a).

Poll book, a register of persons entitled to vote at an election.—Poll evil (Par.), an inflammatory swelling or abscess on a horse's head, confined beneath the great ligament of the neck.—Poll pick (Mining), a pole having a heavy spike on the end, forming a kind of crowbar.—Poll tax, a tax levied by the head, or poll; a capitation tax.

Poll v. f. finns. S. v. v. Pollen (poll): n. vr. & vb.

Poll, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Polled (polld); p. pr. & vb.
n. Pollins.] 1. To remove the poll or head of; hence,
to remove the top or end of; to clip; to lop; to shear;
as, to poll the head; to poll a tree.

When he [Absalom] polled his head. 2 Sam. xiv. 26.

His death did so grieve them that they polled themselves;
they clipped off their horse and mule's hairs.

Sir T. North.

2 To cut off: to remove he clipping shearing at hearing at the

they clipped off their horse and mulc's hairs. Str. T. North.

2. To cut off; to remove by clipping, shearing, etc.;

to mow or crop;—sometimes with off; as, to poll the hair; to poll wool; to poll grass.

Who, as he polled off his dart's head, so sure he had decreed That all the counsels of their war he would poll off like it.

Chapman.

Chapman.

3. To extort from; to plunder; to strip. [Obs.]
Which polls and pills the poor in piteous wise. Spenser.

4. To impose a tax upon. [Obs.]

5. To pay as one's personal tax.
The man that polled but twelve pence for his head. Dryden.

6. To enter, as polls or persons, in a list or register; enroll, esp. for purposes of taxation; to enumerate one by one.

Polling the reformed churches whether they equalize in number those of his three kingdoms.

Milton.

7. To register or deposit, as a vote; to elicit or call forth, as votes or voters; as, he polled a hundred votes more than his opponent.

And poll for points of faith his trusty vote.

Tickell.

8. (Law) To cut or shave smooth or even; to cut in a raight line without indentation; as, a polled deed. See

straight line without indentation; as, a polled deed. See BEED FOLL.

To poll a jury, to call upon each member of the jury to answer individually as to his concurrence in a verdict which has been rendered.

Poll, v. i. To vote at an election.

Poll v. i. To vote at an election.

Poll ack (pöl'lak), n. [Cf. G. & D. pollack, and Gael. Poll'ack [pöl'lak), n. [Cf. G. & D. pollack, and Gael. pollug a little pool, a sort of fish.] [Zoöl.] (a) A marine gadoid food fish of Europe (Pollachius virens). Called also greenish, greenling, lati, leet, lob, lythe, and whiting polluck. (b) The American pollock; the coalfish.

Poll'age (pöl'si), n. A head or poll tax; hence, extortion. [Obs.]

Poll'an (pöl'lan), n. [Cf. Gael. pollag a kind of fish.] (Zoöl.) A lake whitefish (Coregonus pollun), native of Ireland. In appearance it resembles a herring.

Pol'lard (pöl'lärd), n. [From Poll the head.] 1. A tree having its top cut off at some height above the ground, that it may throw out branches.

2. A clipped coin; also, a counterfeit. [Obs.] Camden. 3. (Zoöl.) (a) A fish, the chub. (b) A stag that has cast its anthers. (c) A hornless animal (cow or sheep).

Pol'lard, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PollLander; p. pr. & vb. n. PollArdnun.] To lop the tops of, as trees; to pol; as to pollard willows.

Poll'ar' (pöl'šks'), n. A poleax. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Poll'ar' (pöl'šks'), n. A poleax. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Poll'ar' (pöl'šks'), n. A poleax. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pollad (pöld), a. Deprived of a poll, or of something belonging to the poll. Specifically: (a) Lopped; —said of trees having their tops cut off. (b) Cropped; hence, dald:—said of a person. "The polled bachelor." Beau. & Fl. (c) Having cast the antlers;—said of a stag. (d) Without horns; as, polled cattle; polled sheep.

Pollad (pöld), n. [L. Pollen fine flour, fine dust; cf. Gr. πάλη.] 1. Fine bran or flour. [Obs.] Batley.

2. (Bol.) The fecundating dustlike cells of the anthers of flowers. See Flower, and Illust. of Filamert.

Follon grain (Bol.), a particle or cell of pollen.—Pollen mass, a pollinium. Gray.—Pollen see, a compartment of an anther containing pollen,—usually there are four in each anther.—Follen tube, a slendor tube which issues from the pollen grain on its contact with the stigma which it penetrates, thus conveying, it is supposed, the secundating matter of the grain to the ovule.

Pollen-a'ri-ous (pöl/lön-ā'ri-ūs), a. Consisting of nead or pollen.

Pollen-a'ri-ous (pöl/lön-ā'ri-ūs), a. Consisting of nead or pollen.

Pollen-a'ri-ous (tf'ēr-ūs), a. [Follen + -ferous.]

Pollen-in (-In), n. [Cf. F. pollenine.] (Chem.) A similar game played on the ice, or on a prepared flow, by players wearing skates.

Pollon-in (-In), n. [Cf. F. pollenine.] (Chem.) A similar game planely (pöl/lön-aix/), a. [F. polonais, polonaise, Pollonaise (pöl-naix/), a. [F. polonais, polonaise, Pollonaise (pöl-naix/), a. [F. polonais, polonaise, Pollonaise (pöl-naix/), a. [Written also Polonoise.] 1. The Polish language.

2. (Min.) Same as Pollucite.

3. (Min.) Same as Pollucite.

4. (Min.) Same as Pollucite.

4. (Min.) Same as Pollucite.

4. (Min.) Sa Pollen grain (Bot.), a particle or cell of pollen. — Pollen mass, a pollinium. Oray. — Pollen sac, a compartment of an anther containing pollen, — usually there are four in each anther. — Pollen tube, a slender tube which issues from the pollen grain on its contact with the stigma, which it penetrates, thus conveying, it is supposed, the fecundating matter of the grain to the ovule.

which it penietrates, thus conveying, it is supposed, the focundating matter of the grain to the ovule.

Pol/an-a/1-ous (pöl/lön-a/rī-dis), a. Consisting of meal or pollen.

Pol/an-d(-lönd), a. Covered with pollen. Tennyson.

Pol/len-lifer-ous (-1f'ēr-dis), a. [Pollen + -ferous.]

(Rot.) Producing pollen; polliniferous.

Pol/an in (-1n), n. [Cf. F. pollenine.] (Chem.) a substance found in the pollen of certain plants. [R.]

Pol/an-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. Pollenine.] (Chem.) a substance found in the pollen of certain plants. [R.]

Pol/an-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. Pollenize] To supply with pollen; to impregnate with pollen.

Pol/er (-jōl'or), n. [From Poll.] One who polls specifically: (a) One who polls or lops trees. (b) One who polls or cuts hair; a barber. [R.] (c) One who registers voters, or one who enters his name as a voter.

| Pol/ex (pōl/lēks), n.; pl. Pollices (-lf-sēz). [L., the thumb.] (Anat.) The first, or preaxial, digit of the fore limb, corresponding to the hallux in the hind limb; the thumb. In birds, the pollex is the joint which bears the bastard wing.

Pol/licate (-lf-kāt), a. [L. pollez, pollicis, a thumb.] (Zoōl.) Having a curved projection or spine on the inner side of a leg joint; — said of insects.

Pol-lici-ta-tion (pōl-lis-f-ta-sium), n. [L. pollicitatio, fr. pollicitari to promise, v. intens. fr. pollicitation promise: cf. F. pollicitation.] 1. A voluntary engagement, or a paper containing it; a promise. Bp. Burnet.

2. (Roman Law) A promise without mutuality; a promise which has not been accepted by the person to whom it is made.

Pol/li-nate (-nāt), v. t. (Bok.) To apply pollen to (a stigma).—Pol/li-nation (-nāt'shūn), n. (Bot.)

| Pol/li-nate (-nāt), v. t. (Bok.) To apply pollen to (a stigma).—Pol/li-nation (-nāt'shūn), n. (Bot.)

| Pol/li-nate (-nāt), v. t. (Bok.) To apply pollen to (a stigma).—Pol/li-nation (-nāt'shūn), n. (Bot.)

Pol/li-nate (-nāt), v. t. (Bok.) To apply pollen to (a stigma).—Pol/li-nation (-nāt'shūn), n. (Bot.)

Pol/linate (-nāt), v. t. (Bok.) To apply pol

Polling booth, a temporary structure where the voting at an election is done; a polling place.

at an election is done; a polling place.

Pol'H-nif'er-ons, [pol'H-nif'er-ūs], a. [L. pollen, -inis, pollen + -ferous: cf. F. pollinifère.] (Bot.) Producing pollen; polleniferous.

|Pol-lin't-um (pol-lin't-um), n.; pl. Pollinia (-ā).

[NL. See Pollen.] (Bot.) A coherent mass of pollen, as in the milkweed and most orchids.

Pol'li-nose' (pol'li-nos'), a. [L. pollen, -inis, dust.]

(Zoöl.) Having the surface covered with a fine yellow dust, like pollen.

dust, like pollon.

Pol/11-wig (pöl/11-wig), \ n. [OE. polwigle. Cf. Poll.
Pol/11-wog (pöl/11-wog), \ 1 head, and Wiggle. Cf. Poll.
Pol/10-wog (pöl/14-wog), \ 1 head, and Wiggle. (Zool.) A tadpole: - called also purviggy and purvigle.
Pol/10-k (pöl/16k), n. [See Pollack.] (Zool.) A marine gadoid fish (Pollachius varbonarius), native both of the European and American coasts. It is allied to the cod, and like it is salted and dried. In England it is called coalfish, lob, polley, polling, pollack, etc.



Pol'lu-cite (pöl'lü-sit), n. [See Pollux, and 4th Castor.] (Min.) A colorless transparent mineral, resembling quartz, occurring with castor or castorite on the slaund of Elba. It is a silicate of alumina and cæsia.

Pol-lute (px) Called also pollur.

Pol-lute' (pöl-lüt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pollutel; p. pr. & v. n. Polluterto ; p. pr. & v. n. Polluterto ; p. pr. & v. n. Polluter, from a prep. appearing only in comp. + luere to wash. See Position, Lave.] 1. To make foul, impure, or unclean; to defile; to taint; to soil; to desecrate; — used of physical or moral defilement.

The land was polluted with blood. Ps. evi. 38.
Wickedness... hath polluted the whole earth. 2 Esd. xv. 6.

2. To violate sexually; to debauch; to dishonor.
3. (Jewish Law) To render ceremonially unclean; to disqualify or unfit for sacred use or service, or for social intercourse.

Neither shall ye pollute the holy things of the children of Israel, lest ye die.

Num. xviii. 32. They have polluted themselves with blood. Lam. iv. 14.

Syn. - To defile; soil; contaminate; corrupt; taint; vitiate; debauch; dishonor; ravish.

Pollute', a. [L. pollutus.] Polluted. [R.] Millon.
Pollut'ed, a. Defiled; made unclean or impure; debauched. — Pollut'ed-ly, adv. — Pollut'ed-ness, n.
Pollut'er (-\$\vec{v}\), n. One who pollutes.
Pollut'ing, a. Adapted or tending to pollute; causing defilement or pollution. — Pollut'ing-ly, adv.
Pollut'ion [pollut'shim), n. [L. pollutio: of, F. pollution.] 1. The act of polluting, or the state of being
polluted (in any sense of the verb); defilement; uncleanless: impurity.

ponuted (in any sense of the verb); defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

2. (Med.) The emission of semen, or sperm, at other times than in sexual intercourse.

Dunglison.

| Pol/Img (pM/fliks), n. [L., the twin brother of Castor; also, the constellation.]

1. (Astron.) A fixed star

2. An article of dress for women, consisting of a body and an outer skirt in one piece.

3. (Mus.) A stately Polish dance tune, in 3-4 measure, beginning always on the first beat with a quaver followed by a crotchet, and closing on the third beat after a strong accent on the second beat; also, a dance adapted to such music; a polacca.

Pc'lo-ness' (-nēz' or -nēz'), a. & n. See Polonaise.
Pc'lo-ness' (-nēz' or -nēz'), a. & n. See Polonaise.
Pol'ony (pċ-lū'nỳ), n. [Prob. corrupt, fr. Bologna.]
A kind of sausage made of meat partly cooked.
Pol'ron (pol'rūn), n. See Pallinon.
Polt (pōlt), n. [Cf. E. pell, L. pullure to beat, strike.]
A blow or thump. Halliwell.—a. Distorted.
Polt (pōl a distorted foot.

Sir T. Herbert.

Polt foot, a distorted foot. Sir T. Herbert

Polt'-foot' (polt'-foot'), a. Having a distorted foot, Polt'-foot'ed (-foot'od), or a clubfoot or clubfeet.

B. Jonson.

Polt-foot'ed (-1860'ed), and a clubfoot or clubfeet.

Pol-troon' (pöl-tröön'), n. [F. poltron, from It. poltrone an idle fellow, sluggard, coward, poltro idle, lazy, also, bed, fr. OHG. polstar, bolstar, cushion, G. polstar, also, bed, fr. OHG. polstar, bolstar, cushion, G. polstar, also, bed, fr. OHG. polstar, bolstar, cushion, G. polstar, also, bed, fr. OHG. Buser, vile; contemptible; cowardly.
Pol-troon', a. Base; vile; contemptible; cowardly.
Pol-troon', a. Base; vile; contemptible; cowardly.
Pol-troon'ish, a. Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.
Pol-troon'ish, a. Resembling a poltroon; cowardly.
Pol-troon'sh, a. Resembling a poltroon; comardia poltroon of the manufacture of fine glass.
Pol'wig (pöl'wig), n. (Zooid.) A polliwig. Hollund.
Pol'y (pöl'l-). [See Fill, a.] A combining form or prefix from Gr. mokic, many; as, polygon, a figure of many angles; polygotonic, having many atoms; polychord, polyconic.
Poly (pöl'l-). Reserving Polium, the name of a plant, perhaps Teucrium polium, Gr. môkov.] (Bot.) A whitish woolly plant (Teucrium Polium) of the order Labials, found throughout the Mediterranean region. The name, with sundry profixes, is sometimes given to other related species of the same genus. [Spotl also poley.]
Poly mountain. See Poll-MOUNTAIN, in Vocabulary.

Poly mountain. See POLY-MOUNTAIN, in Vocabulary

Poly-ac'ld (pöly-tsy'd), a. [Poly-+acid.] (Chem.) Capable of neutralizing, or of combining with, several molecules of a monobasic acid; having more than one hydrogen atom capable of being replaced by acid radicals;—said of certain bases; as, calcium hydrate and cheminary according these.

cals :—said of certain bases; us, cucious nymer significant polyacid bases.

Poly-a-coustic (-A-koustific or -k\vec{w}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{t}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{t}\vec{t}\vec{s}\vec{s}\vec{t}\vec{s}\ve

Pol'y-a-cous'tios (-tiks), n. The art of minippying or magnifying sounds.

|| Pol'y-a'cron (-ā'krōn), n.; pl. Polyacra (-krā), E. Polyacross (-krōn²), [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς many + ακρουμμπίτ] (Geom.) A solid having many summits or augular points; a polyhedron.

|| Pol'y-ac-tin'l-a (-fk-tfn'l-A), n. pl. [NL. See Poly-, and Actinia.] (Zoūl.) An old name for those Anthozoa which, like the actinias, have numerous simula tontacles.

Anthozoa which, like the actinias, have numerous simple tentacles.

#Pol'y-a-del'phi-a (-à-del'ff-à), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. moxis many + del-abs by the flaments.
Pol'y-a-del'phi-an (-m), {a. (Bot.) A Linmean class or bundles by the flaments.
Pol'y-a-del'phous (-fix), } the class Polyadelphia; having stamens united in three or more bundles.
#Pol'y-a-del'phous (-fix), } the class Polyadelphia; having stamens united in three or more bundles.
#Pol'y-andri-a (-ān'dri-à), n. pl. [NL. See Potx-NDIY.] (Bot.) A Linmean class of monoclinous or hermaphrodite plants, having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.
Pol'y-an'dri-a (-am), a. (Bot.) Polyandrous.
Pol'y-an'dri-do (-drik), a. [Gf. F. polyandrique.] Peraining to, or characterized by, polyandry; mating with several males. "Polyandric societies." H. Spencer,
Pol'y-an'drous (-drik), a. (Bot.) Belonging to the class Polyandria; having many stamens, or any number above twenty, inserted in the receptacle.
Pol'y-an'dry (-dr'y), n. [Poly- + Gr. āv/ip, āv&pós, man, male: cf. F. polyandrie.] The possession by a woman of more than one husband at the same time;—contrasted with monandry.

contrasted with monandry.

In law, this falls under the head of polygamy.

First In law, this falls under the head of polygamy.
Poly-an'thus (-ān'thies), n.; pl. Ρουγαντινιεκε (-ἄz).
[NL., fr. Gr. πολύασθος rich in flowers; πολύς many + ανθος flower.] [Written also polyanthos.] (Bot.) (a) The oxlip. So called because the peduncle bears a many-flowered umbel. See OxLip. (b) A bulbous flowering plant of the genus Narcissus (N. Tazetta, or N. polyanthus of some authors). See Illust. of Narcissus.
Pol'y-ar'ohist (-är'kīst), n. One who advocates polyarchy; — opposed to monarchist.
Pol'y-ar'ohy (-ky), n. [Poly-+ -archy: cf. F. polyarchie. Cf. Polarchy.] A government by many persons, of whatever order or class.

Cudworth.

Pol'y-a-tom'io (pŏl'1-a-tŏm'īk), a. [Poly-+ atomic.] (Chem.) (a) Having more than one atom in the molecule; consisting of several atoms. (b) Having a valuece greater than one. [Ohs.]
Pol'y-au-tog'ra-phy (-a-tŏg'rā-fŷ), n. [Poly-+ au-tography.]
The act or practice of multiplying coples of one's own handwriting, or of manuscripts, by printing from stone, — a species of lithography.
Pol'y-ba'sio (-bā'sīk), a. [Poly-+ basic.] (Chem.)
Capable of neutralizing, or of combining with, several molecules of a monacid base; having several hydrogen atoms capable of being replaced by basic radicals; — said of certain acids; as, sulphuric acid is pollybasic.
Pol'y-ba'site (-bā'sīt), n. [See Polynasīc.] (Min.)
An iron-black ore of silver, consisting of silver, sulphur, and antimony, with some copper and arsenic.

|| Pol'y-bran'ohi-a (pŏl'1-brān'al-ā), n. pl. [NL. See Polynasīc] A division of Nudibranchiata including those which have numerous branchias

ing those which have numerous branchise on

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Poly-bro'mid e. One of the Polybranchia (Doto). [Poly- + bromide.] (Chem.) A bromide containing more than one atom of bromine in the molecule.

noré than one atom of bromine in the molecule.

Pol'y-gar'pel-la-ry (-kär'pĕl-lā-ry), a. (Bot.) Composed of several or numerous carpels; — said of such fruits as the orange.

Pol'y-gar'plo (-kär'pſk), } a. [Poly- + Gr. καρπός
Pol'y-gar'plo (-kär'pſk), } fruit.] (Rot.) (a) Bearing fruit repeatedly, or year after year. (b) Having several pistils in one flower.

|Pol'y-ohse'tā (-kō'tā), n. pl. [NL, from Gr. πολύς many + χαίτη hāir.] (Zoöl.) One of the two principal groups of Chætopoda. It includes those that have prominent parapodia and fascicles of setæ. See Illust. under Parapodia.

prominent parapodia and fascicles of sette. See Illust. under Parapodia and fascicles of sette. See Illust. under Parapodia.

Poly-holvide (-ki5'rid or -rid), n. [Poly- + chloride:] (('hem.) A chloride containing more than one atom of chlorine in the molecule.

Poly-chorya.ny (-k6r'λ-ny), n. [Or. πολυκοιρανίη, fr. πολυκοιρανόη, fr. πολυκοιρανος wide-ruling.] A government by many chiefs, princes, or rulers. [Obs.] Roly-chord (pöly'-körd), a. [Gr. πολύχορδος: πολώς many + χορδή string, cord.] Having many strings.

Poly-chord, n. (Mus.) (a) A musical instrument of ten strings. (b) An apparatus for coupling two octave notes, capable of being attached to a keyed instrument.

Poly-chrost (-kröst), n. [Gr. πολύχρηστος useful for many purposes; πολώς many + χρηστός useful, fr. χρησόαι to use: cf. Ε. polychrestc.] (Med.) A medicine that servos for many uses, or that cures many diseases. [Obs.]

Polychest sait (Old Med. Chem.), potassium sulphate, Polychrest sait (Old Med. Chem.), potassium sulphate, pecifically obtained by fusing niter with sulphur.

specifically obtained by fusing inter with sulphur. **Polly-ohro-ism** (-kr5-1z'm), n. [Poly- + Gr. $\chi\rho\dot{\alpha}$ color.] Same as Presonnoism. **Poly-chro-ite** (-it), n. [Poly- + Gr. $\chi\rho\dot{\alpha}$ color: cf. F. polychroite.] (Chem.) The coloring matter of saffron; - formerly so called because of the change of color on treatment with certain acids; - called also

color on treatment with certain acids; — called also crowein, and safranin.

Pol'y-chro'mate (-krō'māt), n. [See Polychromate.] (Chem.) A sait of a polychromic acid.

Pol'y-chro'mate, n. [See Polychromatic.] (Chem.) A compound which exhibits, or from which may be prepared, a variety of colors, as certain solutions derived from vegetables, which display colors by fluorescence.

Pol'y-chro-mat'lo. (-krō-māt'lh), a. [Poly-chro-matic.] Showing a variety, or a change, of colors.

Polychromatic acid (Old Chem.), a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

Poly-ohromic state of (old Chem.), a substance obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

Poly-ohrome (kröm), n. [Poly + Gr. χρῶμα color.]
(Chem.), Esculin; — so called in allusion to its fluorescent solutions. [R.]
Poly-ohrome, a. [Cl. F. polychrome.] Executed in the manner of polychromy; as, polychrome printing, Poly-ohromic, a. [Cl. Krōmik), a. [Poly-4] (sense 1) Gr. χρῶμα, or (sense 2) chromic.]

2. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, any one of several acids (known only in their salts) which contain more than one atom of chromium.

Poly-ohromy(-mūs), a. Of or pertaining to polychromy; many-colored; polychromatic.

Poly-ohromy(my), n. [Poly + Gr. χρῶμα color.]
(Anc. Art) The art or practice of combining different colors, especially brilliant ones, in an artistic way.

Poly-ohromy (mis), n. [Poly + Gr. χρῶμα color.]
(Anc. Art) The art or practice of combining different colors, especially brilliant ones, in an artistic way.

Poly-ohromio (ms (krōmi-ūs), a. [Poly + Gr. χρῶμα color.]
(Mcd.) A clinic in which diseases of many sorts are treated; especially, an institution in which clinical instruction is given in all kinds of disease.

Poly-onomio (kōm'fk), a. [Poly + conic.] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

Poly-onomio (kōm'fk), a. [Poly - conic.] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

Poly-onomio (kōm'fk), a. [Poly-conic] Pertaining to, or based upon, many cones.

Poly-onomio (map Making), a projection of the earth's surface, or any portion thereof, by which each arrow zone is projected upon a conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface that touches the sphere along this zone, the conical surface

the United States coast and geodetic survey.

Pol'y-oot'y-le'don (p5l'l-k5t'l-l8'dfn), n. [Poly-+cotyledon: cf. F. polycotyledone.] (Bot.) A plant that has many, or more than two, cotyledons in the seed.—
Pol'y-oot'y-led'on-us (16d'fn-ts), a. [Poly-+cotyledonary.] (Anat.) Having the villi of the placenta collected into definite patches, or cotyledons.

Polyc'ra-cy (p5-l'k'rā-sy), n. [Poly-+cracy, as in democracy.] Government by many rulers; polyarchy.

Poly-crot'le (pöl'I-kröt'lk), a. [Poly-+Gr. κροτείν to beat.] (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to polycrotism; manifesting polycrotism; as, a polycrotic pulse;

tism; manifesting polycrotism; as, a polycrotic pulse; a polycrotic pulse curve.

Polyo'ro-tism (pō-lik'rō-tix'm), n. (Physiol.) That state or condition of the pulse in which the pulse curve, or sphygmogram, shows several secondary crests or elevations; — contrasted with monocrotism and dicrotism.

Poly-oys-tid (pōl'-si-tid), n. (Zoöl.) (a) One of the Polycystidea. (b) One of the Polycystina. — a. Pertaining to the Polycystidea, or to the Polycystina.

|| Poly-oys-tid'e-a (-sī-tīd'ā-ā), n. pi. [NL. See Poly-oys-tidea.] (Zoöl.) A division of Gregarine including those that have two or more internal divisions of the body.

Poly-oys-ti'na (-sīs-ti'na), n. pl. [NL. Bee Poly-and Cyst.] (Zo-ol.) A division of A B B A D A D cluding numer-ous minute ma-rine species. The skeleton is composed of allica, and is often very elegant in form and sculpture. Many have been

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Many have been found in the fos-polycystina. A Rhopalocanium ornatum, si stato.

Pol'y-oys'tine (-sis'tin or-tin), a. (Zoöl.) Pertaining to the Polycystina. —n. One of the Polycystina. —poly-oyt-ta'fi-a (-sif-ta'fi-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. moà's many + surrapor, dim. fr. xéros a hollow vessel.] (Zoöl.) A division of Radiolaria. It includes those havenesses as seen control communication.

(Zool.) A division of Radiolaria. It includes those having one or more central capsules.

Poly-dao'tyl-ism (-tdk/tl-lz'm), n. [Poly-+ Gr. δάπνιλος finger: of. F. polydactylisme.] (Anat.) The possession of more than the normal number of digits.

| Poly-dip'si-a (-dlp'si-λ), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πολύς much + δίψα thirst.] (Med.) Excessive and constant thirst occasioned by disease.

Poly-d'drous (-d'dr'on), n. See POLYHEDRON.

Poly-d'drous (-d'dr's), α. [Poly-+ Gr. είδος form.]

(Zoòl.) Passing through several distinct larval forms; — having several distinct kinds of young.

Poly-d'dissm (-l'dlz'm), n. (Zoòl.) The quality or state of being polysidic.

state of being polyeidic.

Poly-em'bry-o-nate (-5m'bry-5-nāt), a. [Poly-+em'bry-o-nate] (Hot.) Consisting of, or having, several embryos; polyembryonic.

embryos; pólyembryonic.

Pol'y-em'bry-on'ic (-ön'īk), a. [Poly-+ embryonic.]

(Bot.) Polyembryonate.

Pol'y-em'bry-ony (-ĕm'brī-ō-ny), n. [See Poly-, and Embryo.] (Bot.) The production of two or more embryos in one seed, due either to the existence and fertilization of more than one embryonic sac or to the origination of embryos outside of the embryonic sac.

Poly-foil (pol/ī-foil), n. [Poly-+foil, n.] (Arch.)

regination of embryos outside of the embryonic sac.

Pol'y-foil (pöl'/-foil), n. [Poly-+foil, n.] (Arch.)

Bame as MULTIFOIL.

| Polyg'a-la (pō-l'g'ā-lā), n. [L., milkwort, fr. Gr.

πολύγαλο; πολύς much + γάλα milk.] (Bot.) A genus
of bitter herbs or shrubs having eight stamens and a

two-celled ovary (as the Seneca sankeroot, the flowering
wintergreen, etc.); milkwort.

Pol'y-ga-la/coods (pōl'/-gā-lā/shūs), a. Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Polygalacæ) of
which Polygala is the type.

Pol-yg'a-lic (pō-l'g'ā-l'k), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, Polygala; specifically, designating an scrid glucoside (called polygalic acid, senegin,
| Pol'y-ga'mi-a (pōl'/-gā'mi-ā), n. pl. [NL. See Potvaakous.] (Bot.) (a) A Linnæan class of plants, charactorized by having both hermaphrodite and unisexual
flowers on the same plant. (b) A name given by Linnœus to five orders of plants having syngenesious flowers.

Pol'y-ga'mi-an (-an), a. (Bot.) Polygamous.

Polyg'a-miss (-miz), v. i. To practice polygamy; to
marry several wives.

Polyg'a-mous (-miz), v. i. To practice polygamy; to
marry several wives.

Polyg'a-mous (-mis), a. [Gr. πολύγαμος living in
polygamy; πολύς many + γάμος marriage. (Bioamy.]

1. Of or pertaining to polygamy; characterized by, or
involving, polygamy; having a plurality of wives; as,
polygamous marriages; — opposed to monogamous.

2. (Zoöl.) Pairing with more than one female.

Most deer, cattle, and sheep are polygamous. Darwin.

Most deer, cattle, and sheep are polygamous. Darnein

Most deer, cattle, and sheep are polygamous. Darwin.

3. (Bot.) Relonging to the Polygamia; bearing both hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

Polyg'a my (-my), n. [Gr. molyapta; cf. F. polygamie.] 1. The having of a plurality of wives or husbands at the same time; usually, the marriage of a man to more than one woman, or the practice of having several wives, at the same time;—opposed to monogamy; as, the nations of the East practiced polygamy. See the Note under Bigary, and cf. Polyapny.

2. (Zodi.) The state or habit of having more than one mate.

3. (Bot.) The condition or state of a plant which bears

3. (Bot.) The condition or state of a plant which bears both perfect and unisexual flowers.

Polygas/tri-an (pöl/i-gäs/tri-an), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Polygastrica. [Obs.]

Polygastrique.] 1. (Anat.) Having several bellies;—applied to muscles which are made up of several bellies separated by short tendons.

2. (Zoöl.) Pertaining to the Polygastrica. [Obs.]

Pol'y-gas'trio (pöl'I-gäs'trīk), n. (Zoöl.) One of the

Poly-gas/trie (pöl'i-gis/trīk), n. (Zoöi.) One of the Polygastrica.

"Poly-gas/trie (-trī-kā), n. pl. [NL. So called because they were supposed to have several stomachs, or digestive cavitics.] (Zoöi.) The infusoria. [Obs.]

Poly-gen/e-sis (-jēn/ē-aīs),] n. [Poly-+ genesis, or Polyg'e-ny (pô-li/e-ny),] root of Gr. r/ryrerēm to be born.] (Bot.) The theory that living organisms originate in cells or embryos of different kinds, instead of coming from a single cell; — opposed to monogenesis. Poly-ge-net'is (pöl'i-jē-nēt'īk), a. 1. Having many distinct sources; originating at various places or times.

2. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to polygenesis; polyphyletic. Polyanstic mountain range (Geol.), one which is com-

Polygenetic mountain range (Geol.), one which is composite, or consists of two or more monogenetic ranges, asch having had its own history of development. Dana.

Pol/y-gen'ic (-jen'ik), a. (Biol.) Of or relating to

Poly-gen'10 (-jen''k), a. (Biol.) Of or relating to polygeny; polygenetic.

Polyge-nism (pō-llj'ē-n'Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. polygé-nisme.] (Biol.) The doctrine that animals of the same species have sprung from more than one original pair.

Polyg'o-nist (-nist), n. (Biol.) One who maintains that animals of the same species have sprung from more than one original pair; — opposed to monogenist.

Polyg'o-nous (-nüs), a. [Poly-+-genous: cf. Gr. moλυγενης of many families.] Consisting of, or containing, many kinds; as, a polygenous mountain. Kirwan. Polyg-glot (pöl'r-glöt), a. [Gr. πολυγλωντος manytongued; πολυς many + γλωντα, γλώσσα, tongue, language: cf. F. polyglotte.] 1. Containing, or made up of, several languages; as, a polygenous.

Polyglot, or good linguist."

Polyglot, or good linguist."

A polyglot, or good linguist."

A book containing several versions of the same toxt, or containing the same subject matter in several languages; esp., the Scriptures in several languages.

Enriched by the publication of polyglots. .ibp. Newcome.

Enriched by the publication of polyptots. Abp. Newcome.

Pol'y-glot'tous (-glot'this), a. [See Polyolor] Speaking many languages; polygiot. [R.] "The polyglottous
tribes of America." Max Müller.

Max Müller.
Pol'y-gon (pol't-gon), n. [Gr. πολύγωνος polygonal; πολύς many + γωνία angle: cf. F. polygone.] (Geom.)
A plane figure hav-

ing many angles, and consequently many sides; esp., one whose perimeter consists of more than four sides: figure having any angles.



Pol'y gona/coous (-gō-nā'shhs), a. [See Polygonum.] (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a natural order of apetalous plants (Polygonaces), of which the knotweeds (species of Polygonum) are the type, and which includes also the docks (Rumex), the buckwheat, rhubarb, sea grape (Coccoloba), and several other genera.

Polyg'o-nal (pō-l'g'ō-nal), a. Having many angles.

nal numbers, certain figurate numbers. See under

Pol'y-go-neu'tic (pδl/I-gō-nū'tIk), a. [Poly-+ Gr. orή offspring.] (Zoöl.) Having two or more broods in

a season.

Poly-go-nom/e-try (-nom/e-try), n. [Polygon +
-metry.] The doctrine of polygons; an extension of some
of the principles of trigonometry to the case of polygons.

Polyg'o-nous (nō-lig'ō-nūs), a. Polygonal.

Polyg'o-num (-nūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πολύγονον a
kind of a plant; πολύς many + γόνν the knee, a joint of
a plant. So called in allusion to the numerous joints.] a plant. So called in allusion to the numerous joints.]
(Bot.) A genus of plants embracing a large number of species, including bistort, knotweed, smartweed, etc.

Polyg'o-ny (-ny), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus

Polyg'o-ny (-ny), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Polygonum.

|| Pol'y-gor'di-us (pöl'-gör'dl-üs), n. [NL. See Poly, and Gord's an ancient or ancestral type. It is remarkable for its simplicity of structure and want of darapodia. It is the type of the order Archiannelida, or Gymnotoma. See Loven's larva.

Pol'y-gram (pöl'-grăm), n. [Gr. πολύγραμμος marked with many stripes; πολύς many + γραμμή a line.] A figure consisting of many lines. [R.] Gr. πολυγράφος writing much; πολυς much, many + γράφευ to write: cf. F. polygraphe.] 1. An instrument for multiplying copies of a writing; a manifold writer; a copying machine.

2. In bibliography, a collection of different works, either by one or several authors.

Pol'y-graph'io-4; '1-kal), '2 [Cf. F. polygraphie instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a polygraphie instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a polygraphie copy.

Pol'y-graph's of the first of the polygraphie copy.

Polygraph's a first of the polygraph; as, a polygraphie copy.

Polygraph's new [now of the polygraph of the polygraphie copy.

ing to, or employed in, polygraphy; as, a polygraphic instrument.

2. Done with a polygraph; as, a polygraphic copy.
Polygraphy (pô-lig'rà-lỹ), n. [Gr. molygpapha.]

1. Much writing; writing of many books. [Obs.] Fuller.

2. The art of writing in various ciphers, and of deciphering the same. [R.]

3. The art or practice of using a polygraph.
Pol'y-grooved' (pôl'l-grooved'), a. [Poly-+ groove.]
Having many grooves; as, polygroved rifle or gun (referring to the rifling).
Pol'y-gyn (-jin), n. [Cf. F. polygyne. See Polygraph.] [Bol.) A plant of the order Polygynis.

|| Pol'y-gyn'-s (-jin'l-a), n. pl. [NL. See Polygyn's.]
(Bot.) A Linnean order of plants having many styles.

Pol'y-gyn'i-an (pöl'i-jin'i-an), a. (Bot.) Having Polyg'y-nous (pō-lij'i-nus), many styles; beonging to the order Polygynia.
Polyg'y-mist (-n'st), n. One who practices or advocates polygyny.

H. Spencer.

FO-17E'y-MSt (-nist), 1s. Vac was parameter cates polygrny.

Po-17E'y-ny (-ny), n. [Poly- + Gr. γυνή woman, wife.] The state or practice of having several wives at the same time; marriage to several wives. H. Spencer.

Poly-ha'lite (pöl'-hā'lit), n. [Poly- + Gr. āx salt.]

(Min.) A mineral usually occurring in fibrous masses, of a brick-red color, being tinged with iron, and consisting chiefly of the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda.

Poly-he'dral (pöl'-hā'dral), [a. [See Polymenga.]

Poly-he'dral (pöl'-hā'dral), [Geom.) Having many sides, as a solid body.

Polyhadral angle, an angle bounded by three or more

Polyhedral angle, an angle bounded by three or more lane angles having a common vertex.

pushe angles having a common vertex.

Polly-he'dron (-hē'dron), n.; pl. Ε. POLYHEDRONS (-dronz), L. POLYHEDRON (-drā). [NL., fr. Gr. πολυέδρος with many seats or sides; πολύς many + έδρα a seat or side: cf. F. polyedre.] 1. (Geom.) A body or solid contained by many sides or planes.

contained by many sides or planes.

2. (Opt.) A polyscope, or multiplying glass.

Pol'y-his'tor (-hīs'tōr), n. [Gr. πολυίστωρ very learned.] One versed in various learning. [L.]

Pol'y-hym'ni-a (-hĭm'nī-ā), n. [L., from Gr. πολύμνα; πολύς many + νμνος hymn.] (Anc. Myth.) The Muse of lyric neetry.

Poly-hym'ni-a (-him'ni-à), n. [L., from Gr. πολύμνια; πολύς many + ύμνος hymn.] (Anc. Myth.) The Muse of lyric poetry.

Poly-i'o-dide (-i't-did or -did), n. (Chem.) An iodide having more than one atom of iodine in the molecule.

Polyl'o-gy (pt-lil't-iy), n. [Gr. πολυλογία; πολύς much + λόγος discourse.] Talkativeness. [R.]

Polyl'o-quent (-kwent), a. [Poly + L. loquens, p. pr. of loqui to speak.] Garrulous; loquacious. [R.]

Poly-mastism (ptil'n-mistiz'm), n. [Poly-Hgr. μαστός a broast.] (Anat.) The condition of having more than two mamme, or breasts.

Poly-math'io (-mith'l'k), a. [Cf. F. polymathique. See Polymath'io (-mith'l'k), a. [Cf. F. polymathique. See Polymath'io (-mith'l'k), n. One versed in many branches of learning.

Polymis-thist (pt-lim'a-thist), n. One versed in many sciences; a person of various learning.

Polym'a-thy (-thy), n. [Gr. πολυμαθία; πολύς much + μαθευ, μανθάνευ to learn.] The knowledge of many arts and sciences; variety of learning. Johnson.

Poly-me-nis'cous (ptil'-nit-nis'kus), a. [See Polymathicus', (Zoòl.) Having numerous facets; —said of the compound eyes of insects and crustaceans.

Poly-mer (ptil'-mēr), n. [See Polymenic.] (Chem.)

Any one of two or more substances related to each other by polymerism; specifically, a substance produced from another substance by chemical polymerization. [Former) having the same percentage composition (that is, having the same elements united in the same proportion by weight), but different molecular weights; — often used with with; thus, cyanic acid (CNOH), fulminic acid (C.N.O.H.), and cyanuric acid (C.N.O.H.), are polymeric with each other.

The figures expressing the number of atoms of each element in a number of polymeric substances are respectively multiples and factors of each other, or have some simple common divisor. The relation may be merely a numerical one, as in the example given above, or a chemical one, as in the case of aldehyde, paraldehyde, and metaldehyde.

caemical one, as in the case of indenyide, paranenyoe, and metaldehyde.

Pelym'er-ism (pb-lim'er-iz'm), n. (Chem.) (a) The state, quality, or relation of two or more polymeric substances. (b) The act or process of forming polymers.

Poly-mer'i-ar'tion (pbl'i-mer'i-z'a'shiun), n. (Chem.) The act or process of changing to a polymeric form; the condition resulting from such change.

Poly-mer-ise (pbl'y-mer'iz), v. t. (Chem.) To cause polymerization of; to produce polymers from; to increase the molecular weight of, without changing the atomic proportions; thus, certain acids polymerize aldehyde.

Poly-mer-ize, v. t. (Chem.) To change into another substance having the same atomic proportions, but a higher molecular weight; to undergo polymerization; thus, aldehyde polymerizes in forming paraldehyde.

Polym'er-ous (pb-l'im'er-is), a. 1. (Bot.) Having many parts or members in each set.

2. (Chem.) Polymeric. [Obs.]

Polym'nia (pb-l'im'nit), n. [Gr. πολύμνιος full of moss; πολύς much + μνών moss.] (Min.) A stone marked with dendrites and black lines, and so disposed as to represent rivers, marshes, etc.

ALLOMORPH.

Pol'y-mor'phic (-m6r'ffk), a. Polymorphous.

Pol'y-mor'phism (-ffz'm), n. 1. (Crystallog.) Same as Plemonrphism.

Pol'y-mor'phism (-fiz'm), n. 1. (Crystaltog.) Same as PLEOMORPHISM.
2. (Biol.) (a) The capability of assuming different forms; the capability of widely varying in form. (b) Existence in many forms; the coexistence, in the same locality, of two or more distinct forms independent of sex, not connected by intermediate gradations, but produced from common parents.

|| Pol'y-mor-pho'sis (-mōr-fō'sis), n. [NL. See Polr-and Monthosis.] (Zohl.) The assumption of severn structural forms without a corresponding difference in function; — said of sponges, etc.
Pol'y-mor'phous without a corresponding difference in function; — said of sponges, etc.
Pol'y-mor'phous (-mōr'fūs), a. 1. Having, or assuming, a variety of forms, characters, or styles; as, a polymorphous suthor.

2. (Biol.) Having, or occurring in, several distinct forms; — opposed to monomorphic.

Pol'y-mor'phy (pöl'I-môr'fy), n. Existence in many

Poly-mor'phy (pöl'I-môr'fy), n. Existence in many forms; polymorphism.

Po'ly-mour'tain (pö'lÿ-moun'tin), n. (Bot.) (a)

Same as Poly, n. (b) The closely related Temerium montanum, formerly called Polium montanum, a plant of Southern Europe. (a) The Burtisa alpina, a low purple-flowered herb of Europe.

[Pol'y-my'o-da (pōl'I-mî'd-dō), n. pl. [NL. See Polymy'o-da (pōl'l-mî'd-dō), a. (Zoöl.) Polymyod.

Polymy'o-da (pōl'l-mî'd), a. (Zoöl.) Polymyod.

Polymy'o-da (pōl'l-mî'd), a. (Poly-+ Gr. µūs, µusc, muscle + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Having numerous vocal muscles; of or pertaining to the Polymyode.

Pol'y-neme (pōl'I-nōm), n. [Poly-+ Gr. vīņa thread.] (Zoōl.) Any one of numerous species of tropical food flabes of the family Polymenidæ. They have several slender filaments, often very long, below the pectoral fin. Some of them yield isinglass of good quality. Called also threadfish.

Pol/y-ne'moid (-ne'moid), a. [Polynems + -oid.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the polynemes, or the family

[20il.] Of or pertaining to the polynemies, or the family Polynemidæ.

Polynemidæ.

Polynemidæ.

Polynesia (the islands of the eastern and central Pacific), or to the Polynesians.

Polynesians (-thanz or -shanz), n. pl.; sing. Polynemidæ.

Polynesians (-thanz or -shanz), n. pl.; sing. Polynesians.

Polynesians (-thanz or -shanz), n. pl.; sing. Polynesians.

Polynia (pċl·liv'a), n. [Russ. poluneia a warm place in water, i. e., a place which does not freeze.]

The open sea supposed to surround the north pole. Kane.

Polyno'mia! (pöly'a-nö'mi-nl), n. [Poly-+-nomia!, as in monomia!, binomia!: cf. F. polynôme.] (Alg.) An expression composed of two or more terms, connected by the signs plus or minus; as, a² = 2ab + b².

Poly-no'mia!, a. 1. Containing many names or terms; multinomial; as, the polynomial theorem.

2. Consisting of two or more words; as, a polynomial names consisting of two or more words; as, a polynomial name; polynomial nomenclature.

Poly-nu'cle-ar (-nū'klē-ā·), a. [Poly-+ nuclealar] (Biol.) Containing many nuclei.

Poly-nu-ole'o-lar (-nū'klē-ā·), a. [Poly-+ pucleolar.] (Biol.) Having more than one nucleolus.

Poly-nu-ole'o-lar (-nū'klē-ā·), a. [Poly-+ Gr. δρμα, -ατος, the eye.] Having many eyes.

Poly-on'o-mous (-ōn'ō-nūs), a. [Poly-+ Gr. δνομα, bruyan, name: cf. Gr. πολωώνμος.] Having many nunes or titles; polyonymous.

Poly-on'o-my (-ni), n. [Cf. Gr. πολωώνμος.] Having many nunes or titles; polyonymous.

Poly-on'o-my (-ni), n. [Cf. Gr. πολωώνμος having names or titles; polyonymous.

Pol'y-o-nym (pöl' $\mathbf{7}$ - $\mathbf{7}$ - \mathbf{n} m), n. 1. An object which

has a variety of names.

2. A polynomial name or term.

2. A polynomial name or term.
Poly-on'y-mous (-δn'l-mtis), a. Polynomous.
Poly-on'y-mous (-δn'l-mtis), [NL., from Gr. πολύς
Poly-op'trom (-δp'rton), {n. [NL., from Gr. πολύς
Poly-op'trum (-trüm), many + ὁπτός seen.]
(Opt.) A glass through which objects appear multiplied,
but diminished in size. [R.]
Poly-o-ra'ma (-δ-ris'mā- or -rā'mā), n. [Poly- + Gr.
δραμα a sight, view.] A view of many objects; also, a
sort of panorama with dissolving views.
Polyp (pöl'ηp), n. [L. polypus, Gr. πολύπους, πολύποδος, literally, many-footed; πολύς many + πούς, ποδός
σοt: cf. F. polype. See Polyr- and Foor, and cf. PolyFoot. Polyroux, Pour.] (Zoöl.) (a) One of the feeding
or nutritive zooids of a hydroid or coral. (b) One of the
Anthozoa. (c) pl. Same as Anthozoa. See Anthozoa,
Madireformatia, Hydroid. [Written also polype.]

Fresh-water polyp, the hydra. — Polyp stem $(Zo\"{ol}.)$, that ortion of the stem of a siphonophore which bears the olypites, or feeding zooids.

portion of the stem of a siphenophore which bears the polypites, or feeding zooids.

Po-lyp'a-rous (pá-lly'a-rüs), a. [Poly- L. parere to produce.] Producing or bearing a great number; bringing forth many.

Pol'y-pa-ry (pô'l'-pā-ry'), n.; pl. Polyparies (-rīz).

[See Polyr.] (Zoōl.) Same as Polypinom.

Pol'y-pe (pô'l'p), n. [F.] (Zoōl.) See Polyr.

Pol'y-pe'an (pô'l'-pā-rith'rīn), n. [Polyp + Gr. ipv@pós red.] (Physiol. Chem.) A coloring matter found in many simple Anthozos and some hydroids.

Pol'y-pet'al-ous (-pēt'al-ūs), a. [Poly-p+tatl.] (Bot.) Consisting of, or having, several or many separate petals; as, a polyp-petalous corolla, flower, or plant. Martyn.

Po-lyph'a-gous, [pō-l'f'-g'ag'ls), a. [L. polyphagus, Gr. πολυφάγος: πολυς much, many + φayeir to cat: cf. F. polyphage.]

Eating, or subsisting on, many kinds of food, as, polyphagous animals.

Po-lyph'a-gy (-j'ly), n. The practice or faculty of subsisting on many kinds of food.

Pol'y-phar'ma-cy (pō'l'-fār'mā-sy), n. [Polyp-t-Gr. qapaaxea the using of medicine, fr. фapaaxov medicine: cf. f. polypharmacic.] (Med.) (a) The act or practice of prescribing too many medicines. (b) A prescription made up of many medicines or ingredients.

Pol'y-phe'mus (-fē'mūs), n. [L. Polyphemus the one - eyed Cy ol ops who was

Cyclops who was who was blinded by Ulysses.] (Zoöl.) A very large American moth (Telea poly-phemus) belong-ing to the Silk-worm family (Rombusida) It (Bombycidæ). Italiarva, which is Polyphemus. Male Imago.

very large, bright green, with silvery tubercles, and with oblique white stripes on the sides, feeds on the oak, chostnut, willow, cherry, apple, and other trees. It produces a large amount of strong silk. Called also American silkworm.

American silkuorm.

Poly-phone (pbl'i-fon), π. A character or Polyphemus. Larva, cating leaf. vocal sign representing more than one sound, as read, which is pronounced red or rêd.

Poly-phon'ic (pbl'i-fon'ik), a. [Gr. πολύφωνος; πολύς many + φωνή sound: cf. F. polyphone.] 1. Having a multiplicity of sounds.

2. Characterized by polyphony; as, Assyrian polyphonic characterized by polyphony; as,

phonic characters.

2. Characterized by polyphony; as, Assyrian polyphonic characters.
3. (Mus.) Consisting of several tone series, or melodiparts, progressing simultaneously according to the laws of counterpoint; contrapuntal; as, a polyphonic composition; — opposed to homophonic, or monodic.
Polyphonism (pol-liff-inl-in), n. Polyphony.
Polyphonist (-nist), n. 1. A proficient in the art of multiplying sounds; a ventriloquist.
2. (Mus.) A master of polyphony; a contrapuntist.
Polyph'o-nous (-nis), a. Same as POLYPHONIC.
Polyph'o-ny (-ny), n. [Gr. πολυφωνία.] 1. Multiplicity of sounds, as in the reverberations of an echo.
2. Plurality of sounds and articulations expressed by the same vocal sign.
3. (Mus.) Composition in mutually related, equally important parts which share the melody among them;

3. (Mus.) Composition in mutually related, equally important parts which share the melody among them; contrapuntal composition; — opposed to homophony, in which the melody is given to one part only, the others filling out the harmony. See Counterroint.

Poly-phore (pöl/1-för), n. [Poly- + Gr. φέρειν to bear.] (Bot.) A receptacle which bears many ovaries.

Poly-phy-let/io (1-f1-8b/f1b), a. [Poly- + Gr. φυλή clan.] (Biol.) Pertaining to, or characterized by, descent from more than one root form, or from many different root forms; polygenetic; — opposed to monophyletic.

Polyphyl-lous (pō-lif/f1-lils or pöl/1-f1l-), a. [Gr. πολύφυλος; πολύς many + φύλον leaf.] (Bot.) Many-leaved; as, a polyphyllous calyx or perianth.

||Pol'y-pi (pŏl/1-pi), n. pt. [NL.] (Zoöt.) The Anthozoa.

thozoa.

Poly-pide (-pid or -pid), n. (Zoöl.) One of the ordinary zooids of the Bryozoa. [Spelt also polypid.]

Po-lyp'l-dom (pô-lip'l-dům), n. [Polypius + L. donus house.] (Zööl.) A coral, or corallum; also, one of the coral-like structures made by bryozoans and hydroids.

||Poly-pid'e-ra (pô'lō-pid'ō-rà), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)

The Authozoa.

| Poly-pife-ra (pöl'i-pil'ō-ra), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)
The Anthozoa.
Poly-pif'er-ous (-ōr-ūs), a. [Polypus + -ferous.]
(Zoöl.) Bearing polyps, or polypites.
Poly-pifer-ous (-ōr-ūs), a. [Polypus + L. parere to produce.] (Zoöl.) Producing polyps.
Poly-pite (pöl'i-pit), n. 1. (Zoöl.) (a) One of the feeding zooids, or polyps, of a coral, hydroid, or siphonophore; a hydranth. See Illust. of Campanularian.
(b) Sometimes, the manubrium of a hydroid medusa.
2. (Paleon.) A fossil coral.
| Poly-pla-coph'o-ra (pöl'i-plā-kö'lt-rā), n. pl. [NL. See Poly-n. and Placopho-ra (pöl'i-plā-kö'lt-rā), n. pl. [NL. See Poly-pla-gide (-plās-c'lk), a. [Poly-+ plastic.]
(Biol.) Assuming, or having the power of assuming, many forms; as, a polyplastic element which does not preserve its original shupe.
Poly-pode (pöl'i-pöd), n. [Cf. F. polypode. See Poly-port.] (Bol.) A plant of the genus Polypodium; polypody. [Written also polypod.]
Pol'y-pode, n. [Gr. πολυπους, πολύποδος, the wood louse, milleped: cf. F. polypode. See Poly-port.] (Zoöl.)
An animal having many feet; a myriapod.
Pol'y-po'di-um (pöl'i-pö'di-um), n. [L., fr. Gr. πολυπους, or having the polypodium; polypody. [Bot.) A genus of plants of the order Filices or ferns. The fructifications are in uncovered roundish points, called sori, scattered over the inferior surface of the frond or leaf. There are numerous species.
Poly-po'dy (pöl'i-pö'dy), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the gonus Polypodium.
Pol'y-po'dy (pöl'i-pö'dy), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the gonus Polypodium.
Pol'y-poid pöl'r-pö'dy), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the gonus Polypodium, the numerous species.

Poly-po'dy (pol'i-po'dy), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Polypodium.

Poly-poid (pöl'i-po'd), a. [Polyp+-o'd.] 1. (Zo'd.) Like a polyp; inving the nature of a polyp, but lacking the tentacles or other parts.

2. (Med.) Resembling a polypus in appearance; having a character like that of a polypus.

|| Polyp-po-me-du'sso (pol'i-pō-nō-du'sō), n. pl. [NL. See Polyr, and Masuysa.] (Zo'd.) Same as Hydrozoa.

Polyp'o-rous (pō-lip'ō-rūs; 277), a. [Poly-+ porous.] Having many pores.

|| Polyp'o-rus (-rūs), n.; pl. Polyrori (-rī). [NL., fr. Gr. nows many + nopes a pore.] (Bot.) A genus of tungi having the under surface full of minute pores; also, any fungus of this genus.

The Polyporus fomentarius was formerly dried and cut in slices for tinder, called amadou. P. betulinus is common in America, and forms very large thick white semicircular excrescences on birch trees. Several species of Polyporus are considered edible.

| Polyp'te-rai'de-i (pô-lip'tê-roi'dê-i), n. pl. [NL. Bee Polyp'te-rai'de-i (pô-lip'tê-roi'dê-i), n. pl. [NL. Bee Polypterus, and -om.] (Zoöl.) A suborder of existing ganoid fishes having numerous fins along the back. The bichir, or Polypterus, is the type. Bee lliust under Crossorterrayian.
|| Polyp'te-rus (pô-lip'tê-rüs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. woave many + mrapo's feather, wing.] (Zoòl.) An African genus of ganoid fishes including the bichir.
|| Pol'yp-to'ton (pôl'ip-tō'tōn), n. [L., fr. Gr. woave many + wrows case.] (Rhet.) A figure by which a word is repeated in different forms, cases, numbers, genders, etc., as in Tennyson's line, — "My own heart's heart, and ownest own, farewell."
|| Pol'ypus (pôl'i-pūs), n.; pl. E. Polypures (Jē). I.

as in Tennyson's mee,— and the comment own, farewell."

Polypus (pöl'I-pūs), n.; pl. E. Polyfuses (-ōz), L. Polyfi (-pi). [L. See Polyf.] 1. (Zoōi.) Same as Polyf. 2. (Med.) A tunnor, usually with a marrow base, somewhat resembling a pear,—found in the nose, uterus, etc., and produced by hypertrophy of some portion of

The mucous membrane.

Pol'y-thi/zous (-ri/zus), a. [Gr. πολύρριζος; πολύς many + ρίζα root.] (Bot.) Having numerous roots, or rootlets.

many + ριζα root.] (201.) naving numerous roots, or rootlets.

Poly-sohe'ma-tist (-skδ'mà-tist), a. [Poly-+ Gr. σχήμα form, manner.] Having, or existing in, many different forms or fashlons; multiform.

Poly-scope (pôl'l-akôp), n. [Gr. πολύσκοπος farseeing; πολυς much, many + σκοπεῖν to view: cf. F. polyscope.] 1. (Opt.) A glass which makes a single object appear as many; a multiplying glass. Inutton.

2. (Med.) An apparatus for affording a view of the different cavities of the body.

Poly-sep'al-ous (-sβp'al-b)s), a. [Poly-+ sepal.]

(Bot.) Having the sepals separate from each other.

Poly-slo'd (-sl-11s'fk), a. [Poly-+ sirictc.]

(Chem.) Of or pertaining to compounds formed by the condensation of two or more molecules of silicic acid.

Polyslitcic acid (Chem.), any one of a series of acids

Polysilicic acid (Chem.), any one of a series of acida formed by the condensation of two or more molecules of silicic acid, with elimination of water.

since acid, with elimination of water.

Polly-spast (poll'-spast), n. [L. polyspaston, fr. Gr. πολύσπαστον, fr. πολύσπαστον drawn by several cords; πολύς many + σπῶν to draw: cf. F. polyspaste.] (Surg.) A machine consisting of many pulleys; specifically, an apparatus formerly used for reducing luxations.

Polyr apparatus (a miller by a feet of the consisting of the consistency of the consistency

apparatus formerly used for reducing luxations.

Pol'y-sper'mous (-sper'mūs), a. [Gr. πολύσπερμος; πολύς many + σπέρμα seed.] (Bot.) Containing many seeds; as, a polyspermous capsule or berry. Martyn.

Pol'y-sper'my (-spēr'mÿ), n. (Riot.) Fullness of sperm, or seed; the passage of more than one spermatozoon into the vitellus in the impregnation of the ovum.

Pol'y-spor'ous (-spōr'ds), a. [Poly-+ spore.] (Bot.) Containing many spores.

[NL., from Gr.

Reproduc-tive Organs; s Stomach; b Posterior Suck-ers; c Hooks, Enlarged.

Containing many spores.

|| Pol'y-stom'a-ta (-stom'a-ta), n. pl. || rookis many + oroing, -aros, mouth. | (Zool.) A division of trematode worms having more than two suckers. Called also Poly stomea and Polystoma.

Talea also Polystoma.

Poly-stome (το Παιοα αισο Poly-stome), α. [Gr. πολύστομος many-mouthed; πολύς + στόμα mouth.] (Ζοϋλ.) Having many mouths.

Poly-stome, α. (Ζοϋλ.) An animal having many mouths; - applied to Protozoa.

Poly-style (-stil), α. [Gr. πολύστυλος with many columns; πολύς nany + στύλος column: cf. F. polystyle.] (Δτελ.) Having many columns; — said of a building, especially of an interior part or court; as, a polystyle hall. — n. A polystyle hall or edifice.

Poly-sul/phide (-stil/fd or -553) π

as, a polystyle hall.—n. A polystyle or edifice.

Pol'y-sul'phide (-sbl'fld or -fid), n.

[Poly-+ sulphide] (Chem.) A sulphide having more than one atom of sulphur in the molecule;—contrasted with monosulous of the Polystomian.

**The ref (-fü-ret), n. (Chem.)

Mouth t d now B e produce and the polystomian.

Poly-surphiae (10-ret), n. (Chem.)
A polysulphide. [Oboles.]
Poly-syl-lab/10 (-sil-libo'Ik), a. [Gr. Pol/y-syl-lab/10-sil-libo'Ik), πολυσύλλαβος; πολύς many + συλλαβή syllable: cf. F. polysyllabieg. Pertaining to a polysyllable; containing, or characterized by, polysyllables; consisting of more than three syllables.

Pol'y-syl-lab'i-cism (-Y-sYz'm), n. Polysyllabism. Pol'y-syl'la-bio'i-ty (-sYl'lâ-bis'I-ty), n. Polysylla-

x w y-syr as-moraty (-sir a-dis'i-ty), n. Polysylla-bism.

Earle.

Poly-syl'la-bism (-sir'là-b'i'm), n. The quality or state of being polysyllable.
Poly-syl'la-bie (-sir'là-b'i), n. [Poly- + syllable.]
A word of many syllables, or consisting of more syllables than three; —words of less than four syllables being called monosyllables, dissyllables, and trisyllables.
Poly-syn-der'io (-sin-der'ik), a. Characterized by polysyndeton, or the, multiplication of conjunctions.
— Poly-syn-der'io-al-ly (-1-kal-ly), adv.

|| Poly-syn-der'io-al-ly (-1-kal-ly), adv.
|| Roly-syn-de-ton (-sin'dè-tōn), n. [NL., from Gr. moly many + συθετος bound together, fr. συνδείν to bind together; σύν with + δείν to bind.] (Rhet.) A figure by which the conjunction is often repeated, as in the sentence, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to asymdeton.

Poly-syn/the-sis (-thē-sis), n. [Poly-+ synthesis.]

the sentence, "We have ships and men and money and stores." Opposed to asyndeton.

Poly-syn'the-sis (-the-sis), n. [Poly- + synthesis.]

1. The act or process of combining many separate elements into a whole.

2. (Philol.) The formation of a word by the combinion of several simple words, as in the aboriginal languages of America; agglutination.

Poly-syn-thet'lo (-sin-thet'fix), a. [Poly- + synthetic.] Characterized by polysynthesis; agglutinative.

Polysynthetic twinning (Min.), repeated twinning, like that of the triclinic feldspar, producing fine parallel bands in alternately reversed positions.

Polysynthesis.

ands in alternately reversed positions. **Pol/y-syn-thet'i-cism** (-Y-siz'm), n. Polysynthesis.

Pol'y-tech'nic (pöl'I-tök'nYk), a. [Gr. πολύτεχνος; πολύς many + τέχνη an art: cf. F. polytechnique.] Comprehending, or relating to, many arts and sciences; — applied particularly to schools in which many branches of art and science are taught with especial reference to their practical application; also to exhibitions of machinery and teductrial products. nd industrial products.

duatrial products.
/y-tech/nic-al (-nY-kal), a. Polytechnic.
The science of the me Pol'y-tech'nics (-n'ks), n.

nanc arts.

| Pol/y-tha-la/mi-a (-thá-lā/mi-à), n. pl. [NL. obythalamous.] (Zoöl.) A division of foraminifera including those having a many-back-land and back arts.

Pol'y-thal'a-mous (-thăl'a-măs), | Poly-+tara-mount (think a man a man, a leading a fine for a fin of NAUTTLES

of Nauvilus.

Pol'y-the-ism (pöl'i-the-iz'm), n. [Poly+ Gr. 6e6; god: cf. F. polythéinne.] The
doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

doctrine of, or belief in, a plurality of gods.

In the Old Testament, the gradual development of polytheism from the primitive monotheism may be learned.

Schaff-Herzog. Polythalamia
Polythe-ist, n. [Cf. F. polythéiste.] (Cristellaria
Polythe-ist, n. polytheiste.] (Cristellaria
Polythe-istic of the polytheiste.] (Cristellaria
Foly-the-istic of the polytheiste.] (Cristellaria
Folythe-istic of the polytheistic author, or nation.—Polythe-istic worship: a polytheistic author, or nation.—Polythe-iste (iz), v. i. To adhere to, advocate, or inculcate, the doctrine of polytheism.

Polythelism (the filt's'm), n. [Poly-+ Gr. Spa's anipple.] (Anat.) The condition of having more than two teats, or nipples.

Polyto-cous (pb-lit'b-klis), a. [Gr. πολυτόκο; πο-

Polyt'o-cous (pē-lītt'ē-kūs), a. [Gr. πολυτόκος; πολύς many + τόκος offspring.] 1. (Bot.) Bearing fruit repeatedly, as most perennial plants; polycarpic.
2. (Zool.) Producing many eggs or young.
Polyt'o-mous (-5-mūs), a. [Poly-+ Gr. τομή a cutting, fr. τόμνευ to cut.] (Bot.) Subdivided into many distinct subordinate parts, which, however, not being jointed to the petiole, are not true leaflets; — said of Henslow.

Polyt'o-my (-my), n. (Logic) A division into many Pol'y-tung'state (pŏl'Y-tung'stat), n. A salt of poly

Pol'y-tung'stic (-stYk), a. (Chem.) Containing several tungsten atoms or radicals; as, polytungstic acid.

Polytungstic acid (Chem.), any one of several complex acids of tungsten containing more than one atom of tung-

Poly-type (-tip), n. [Poly-+-type.] (Print.) A cast, or facsimile copy, of an engraved block, matter in type, etc. (see citation); as, a polytype in relief.

By pressing the wood cut into semifluid metal, an intaglio matrix is produced; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

Hansard.

matrix is produced; and from this matrix, in a similar way, a polytype in relief is obtained.

Poly-type, a. (Print.) Of or pertaining to polytypes; obtained by polytyping; as, a polytype plate.

Poly-type, v. (imp. & p. p. Polytype 1 (tipt); p. pr. & vb. n. Polytyping; as, a polytype an engraving.

"Poly-type of; as, to polytype an engraving.

"Poly-type (Matrix) and without the presence of either albumin or sugar. It is generally accompanied with more or less thirst.

Polyvalent (pô-liv'a-lent), a. [Poly-+ L. valens, p. pr. See Valent.] (Pô-liv'a-lent), a. [Poly-+ L. valens, p. pr. See Valent.] (Pô-liv'a-lent), a. [Poly-+ L. valens, p. pr. See Valent.] (Pô-liv'a-lent), n. [R. p. lipe.] (Pôs.]

Poly-zo'a (pô'/-zô'a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. moa's many + \$\phi_0 \phi_0 = n \text{ mannl.}] (Zôôl.) Same as Bryozoa.

See Illust. under Bryozoa, and Phylacytolemata.

Poly-zo'arl-um (-zô-z'rl-um), n.; pl. Polyzoarla

(-a) [NL.] (Zôôl.) Same as Polyzoar.

Poly-zo'arly (-zô'a-rŷ), n. (Zôù.) The compound organism of a polyzoan.

Poly-zo'arla (-zô'a-rŷ), n. (Zôù.) The compound organism of a polyzoar.

Poly-apo'arla (-zô'a-rŷ), n. (Zôù.)

ing of many zones or rings.

Polyzonal lens (Opt.), a lens made up of pieces arranged in zones or rings, — used in the lanterns of lighthouses.

in zones or rings, — used in the lanterns of lighthouses.

#Pol'y-zo'tin (*zō'ōn), n.; pl. Polyzoa (*ā). [NL. See Polyzoan.] (Zoōi) One of the individual zooids forming the compound organism of a polyzoan.

Pom'aoe (um'ās; 271), n. [L. pomum a fruit, LL., an apple: cf. LL. pomagium, pomacium.] The substance of apples, or of similar fruit, crushed by grinding.

Po'ma-oen'troid (pō'mā-sēn'troid), a. [Gr. πῶμα a cover + κέντρον a prickle + -oid.] (Zoōi.) Pertaining to the Pomacentridæ, a family of bright-colored tropical fashes having spiny opercula; — often called coral fishes.

Po-ma'oeous (pō-mā'shūs), a. [LL. pomum an apple.] 1. (Bot.) (a) Like an apple or pear; producing pomes. (b) Of or pertaining to a suborder (Pomæx) of rosaceous plants, which includes the true thorn trees, the quinces, service berries, medlars, and loquats, as well as the apples, pears, crabs, etc. as the apples, pears, crabs, etc.

2. Like pomace.
2. Like pomace.
Pomade' (pô-mād'; 277), n. [F. pommade pomatum, OF. pomade cider (cf. Sp. pomade, it. pomata, LL. pomata drink made of apples), from L. pomum fruit, LL., an apple. Cf. Pomatum.]

1. Cider. [Obs.]
Piers Plowman.

(a) A perfume to be carried with one, often in the form of a ball. (b) A box to contain such perfume, formerly carried by ladies, as at the end of a chain; — more properly pomander box. [Obs.]

Po'ma-rine (po'ma-rin), a. [Gr. wana a lid + bic, bivos, nose.] (Zoöl.) Having the nostril covered with a scale.

Pomarine jager (Zoöl.), a North Atlantic jager (Sterco-rarius pomarinus) having the elongated middle tail feathers obtuse. The adult is black.

Po-ma'tum (pô-mā'tum), n. [See Pomade.] A perfumed unguent or composition, chiefly used in dressing the hair; pomade.

Po-ma'tum, v. t. To dress with pomatum.

Pome (pōm), n. [L. pomum a fruit: cf. F. pomme apple. Cf. Pomade.] 1. (Bot.) A fruit composed of several cartilaginous or bony carpels inclosed in an adherent fleshy mass, which is partly receptacle and partly cally as an apple outper or results.

calvx, as an apple, quince, or pear.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A ball of silver or other metal, which is filled with hot water, and used by the priest in cold weather to warm his hands during the service.

weather to warm his hands during the service.

Pome, v. i. [Cf. F. pommer. See Pome, n.] To grow to a head, or form a head in growing. [Obs.]

Pome'gran'ate (pum'gran'at; 277), n. [OE. pomgarnet, OF. pome dg grenate, F. grenade, L. pomum a fruit + grana-

tus grained, having many ius grained, having many grains or seeds. See Pome, and Garner, Grain. 1. (Bot.) The fruit of the tree Punica Granatum; also, the tree itself (see Balaustine), which is native in the Original of the granafully is aurografully. which is native in the Orient, but is successfully cultivated in many warm countries, and as a house plant in colder climates. The fruit is as large as an orange, and has a hard rind containing many rather large seeds, each



rather large seeds, each one separately covered with crimson, acid pulp.

2. A carved or embroidered ornament resembling a pomegranate.

Ex. xxviii. 33.

pomegranate. Ex. xxviii. 33.

Pom'el (pūm'el), n. A pommel. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pom'el (pūm'el-lā), n. [Cf. Pompelmous.] A variety of shaddock, called also grape fruit.

Pomely (pōm'ly), a. [OF. pomele, F. pommele.

See Pome.] Dappled. [Obs.] "Pomely gray." Chaucer.

Pom'e-ra'ni-an (pōm'e-ra'ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to Pomerania, a province of Prussia on the Baltic Sea.

n. A native or inhabitant of Pomerania.

Pomeranian dog (Zoöl.), the loup-loup, or Spitz dog.

Pome'wa'ter (pim'wa'tër), n. A kind of sweet, juicy apple. [Written also pomwedtr.]

**Pom'ey* (pōm'ey), n.; pl. Pomers (-īz). [F. pomme grown round, or like an apple, p. p. of pommer to pome.]

(Her.) A figure supposed to resemble an apple; a roundel, — always of a green color.

**Pom'fret (-frēt), n. [Perhaps corrupt, fr. Pg. pampano a kind of fish.] (Zoöl.) (a) One of two or more species of marine food fishes of the genus Stromateus (S. niger, S. argenteus) native of Southern Europe and Asia. (b) A marine food fish of Bermuda (Brama Raji).

Pomifer-ons* (nā-m)fer-ābs. a. [L. pomifer: poPomifer-ons* (nā-m)fer-ābs. a. [L. pomifer: po***Pomifer-ons* (nā-m)fer-ābs. a. [L. pomifer: po-

(S. niger, S. argenteus) native of Southern Europe and Asia. (b) A marine food fish of Bernuda (Brama Raji).

Po-mit'er-ons (po-mit'er-ia), a. [L. pomier; po-mum fruit + ferre to bear: cf. F. pomier.] (Bot.)

(a) Bearing pomes, or applelike fruits. (b) Bearing fruits, or excrescences, more or less resembling an apple.

Pom'mag (pim'mā); 48), n. See Pomer.

(Pom'me' (pō'mā'), a. [F. See Pomer.] (Her.)

Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls; -- said of a cross.

|| Pomme' (pō'mā'), a. [F. See Pomer.] (Her.)

Having the ends terminating in rounded protuberances or single balls; -- said of a cross.

|| Pomme' (pō'mā'), a. [O. pomer.] [F., literally, white apple.] The prairie turnip. See under Pranker.

Pom'mei (pūm'mēl), n. [O. pomer.] O. F., pomer.], F., pommeau, l.L. pomer.] A knob or ball; an object resembling a ball in form; as: (a) The knob on the hilt of a sword. Macaulay. (b) The knob or protuberant part of a saddlebow. (c) The top (of the head). Chaucer.

(d) A knob forming the finial of a turret or pavillon.

Pom'mel, v. t. [imp. & p. P. POMMELEN. (mēld) or POMMELLEN; p. pr. & vb. n. POMMELING or POMMELLING.]

To beat soundly, as with the pommel of a sword, or with something knoblike; hence, to beat with the fists.

[Written also pummel.]

Pom-mel'lon (pōm-mēl'yūn), n. [See Pommel.: cf. LL. pomilio pygmy.] (Mil.) The cascabel, or hindmost knob, of a cannon. [R.]

|| Pom'mel'té' (pō'mā'th'), a. [F.] Having two balls or protuberances at each end. -- said of a cross.

Po'molog'io-al (pō'mō-lōj'I-kal), a.

[Ci. F. pomologique.] Of or pertaining to pomology.

Po'mo-log'lo-al (pō'mō-lōj'l-kal), a. (ci. F. pomologique.] Of or pertaining to pomology.

Po-mol'o-gist (pō-mōl'ō-j'lst), n.
One versed in pomology; one who cultivates fruit trees.

rosaceous plants, which includes the true thorn trees, the quinces, service berries, mediars, and loquats, as well as the apples, pears, crabs, etc.

2. Like pomace.

Po-made' (pô-mād'; 277), n. [F. pommade pomatum, DF. pomade cider (cf. Sp. pomade, It. pomata, LL. ponture a trink made of apples), from L. pomum fruit, LL., and apple. Cf. Pomarum.

1. Cider. [Obs.]

Po-mona (pô-mōn'ah), n. [L., from pomum fruit.]

Class. Myth.) The goddess of fruits and fruit trees.

Po-mona (pô-mōn'ah), n. [Ob. pompe, F. pompe, L. pompe, T. Gr. noµm'a a seuding, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. Gr. noµm'a a seuding, a solemn procession, pomp, fr. of the hair; pomatum; — originally made from apples.

Po-man'der (pô-mān'dēr or pô'mān-), n. [Sp. poma.]

2. Show of magnificence; parade; display; power

Syn. — Display; parade; pageant; pageantry; splen-or; state; magnificence; ostentation; grandeur; pride. Pomp (pomp), v. i. To make a pompous display; to onduct. [Obs.]

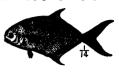
conduct. [Obs.]

B. Joneon.

Pom'pa-dour (pōm'pa-dōor; F. pōn'pā/dōōr), n. A crimson or pink color; also, a style of dress cut low and square in the neck; also, a mode of dressing the hair by drawing it straight back from the forehead over a roll;—so called after the Marchioness de Pompadour of France. Also much used adjectively.

Pom'pa-no (pōm'pā-nō), n. [Sp. pāmpano.] [Written also pampano.] (Zo-ol.) 1. Any one of several species of marine fishes

ot.) A. Any one of several species of marine fishes of the genus Trachynotus, of which four species are found on the Atlantic coast of the United States.—collections. tates;—called also palometa.



They have a bril-ilvery or golden Carolina Pompano (Trachynotus Carolinus).

They have a bril- Carolina Pompano (Trachynot liant silvery or golden Larolina). Inster, and are highly esteemed as food fishes. The round pompano (T. thom boides) and the Carolina pompano (T. Carolinus) are the most common. Other species occur on the Pacific coast 2. A California harvest fish (Stromateus simillimus),

highly valued as a food fish.

Pompano shell $(Zo\"{ol.})$, a small bivalve shell of the genus Donax;— so called because eaten by the pompano. [Florida]

[Florida]

Pom-pat'ic (pŏm-pāt'Yk), a. [L. pompaticus.] Pompous. [Obs.]

Barrow.

Pom'pēl-mous (pŏm'pēl-mūs), n.; pl. Pompekmouses, (čž.). [D. pompelmocs; cf. G. pompelmose, F. pamplemouse, and F. pompoléon.] (Bot.) A shaddock, esp. one

Pom/pet (pöm/pēt), n. [OF. pompette.] (Print.) The ball formerly used to ink the type.

Pom/pho-lyx (pöm/fē-līks), n. [L., fr. Gr. πομφόλυξ a bubble, the slag on the surface of smelted ore, from πομφό a blister.] 1. (Old Chem.) Impure zinc oxide.

2. (Mcd.) A skin disease in which there is an eruption of bulke, without inflammation or fever.

Pom-pil'lion (pöm-pil'yūn), n. An ointment or pomatum made of black poplar buds. [Obs.] Colgrave.

Pom'pion (pūm-pil'un), n. [OF. pompon. See Pumpin.] See Pumron.

Pom'pire (pōm/pīr), n. [L. pomum a fruit, LL. also, an apple + prum a pear.] A pearmain. [Obs.]

Pom'pire (pom'pir), n. [L. pomum a fruit, LL. liso, an apple + pirum a pear.] A pearmain. [Obs.]

Pom-po'le-on (-pō'lō-ōn), n. (Bol.) See l'ompelmous.

Pom'pon (pōm'pōn), n. [F.] 1. Any trifling ornament for a woman's dress or bonnet.

2. (Mil.) A tuft or ball of wool, or the like, sometimes worn by soldiers on the front of the lat, instead of a feather.

ather.

Pom-pos'l-ty (pδm-pos'l-ty), n.; pl. Pomrosities

t'z). The quality or state of being pompous; pom
Thackeray.

(-tiz). The quanty or state of the pounces.

Thackeray.

| Pom-po'so (pom-po'so's), a. & adv. [It.] (Mus.)

Grand and dignified; in grand style.

Pomp'ous (pomp'tis, a. [F. pompeux, L. pomposus.

See Pour.] 1. Displaying pomp; stately; showy with grandeur; magnificent; as, a pompous procession.

2. Ostentatious; pretentious; boastful; vainglorious; as, pompous manners; a pompous style. "Pompous in high presumption."

The pompous vanity of the old schoolmistress. Thuckeray.

The pompous vanity of the old schoolmistress. Thackeray.

— Pomp'ous-ly, adv. — Pomp'ous-ness, n.

Pomp'tine (pŏmp'tin), a. See Pontine.

Pom'wa'ter (pŏm'wa'ter), n. Same as Pomewater.

Pom'oho (pŏm'chō), n.; pl. Ponchos (-chōz). [Sp.]

1. A kind of cloak worn by the Spanish Americans, having the form of a blanket, with a slit in the middle for the head to pass through. A kind of pancho made of rubber or painted cloth is used by the mounted troops in the United States service.

rubber or panness courted the United States service.

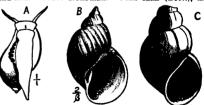
2. A trade name for camlets, or stout worsteds.

Pond (pond), n. [Probably originally, an inclosed body of water, and the same word as pound. See Pound an inclosure.] A body of water, naturally or artifacially confined, and usually of less extent than a lake.

Millon. Millon.

Pond hen (Zoöl.), the American coot. See Coor (a).

- Pond lily (Bot.), the water lily. See under WATER, and Illust. under NYMPHEA. - Fond snall (Zoöl.), any



Pond Snails. A Physa heterostropha; B Linnsoa megase C Melantho decisa, nat. size.

C Metantho decisa, nat. size.

gastropod living in fresh-water ponds or lakes. The most common kinds are air-breathing snalls (Pulmonifera) belonging to Limmea, Physa, Planorbis, and allied genera. The operculated species are pectinibranchs, belonging to Metantho, Vulvala, and various other genera. — Fond spice (Bot.), an American shrub (Tetranthera generalatu) of the Laurel family, with small oval leaves, and axillary clusters of little yellow flowers. The whole plant is spley. It grows in ponds and swamps from Virginia to Florida. — Fond tortoise, Fond turtle (Zoöl.), any freshwater tortoise of the family Emydidæ. Numerous species are found in North America.

Pond (pond), v. t. To make inte a pond; to collect, as rater, in a pond by damming.

Pond, v. t. [See PONDER.] To ponder. [Obs.]

Pleaseth you, pond your suppliant's plaint.

Pleaseth you, pond your suppliant's plaint. Spenser.

Pond'der (pön'dör), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ponderer.

Pon'der (pön'dör), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ponderer.

pondus, ponderis, a weight, fr. pendere to weigh: cf. F.

ponderer. See Pendant, and cf. Pound a weight.]

1. To weigh [Obs.]

2. To weigh in the mind; to view with deliberation; to examine carefully; to consider attentively.

Ponder the path of thy feet. Prov. v. 26.

Syn. — To Ponder, Consider, Muse. To consider means to view or contemplate with fixed thought. To ponder is to dwell upon with long and anxious attention, with a view to some practical result or decision. To muse is simply to think upon continuously with no definite object, or for the pleasure it gives. We consider any subject which is fairly brought before us; we ponder a concern involving great interests; we muse on the events of childhood.

Pon'der, v. i. To think; to deliberate; to muse; —

Pon'der, v. i. To think; to deliberate; to muse;

considered. v. i. To think; to deliberate; to muse; —
usually followed by on or over. Longfellow.
Pon'der-a-bil'i-ty (-4-bil'I-ty), n. [Cf. F. pondérabilité.] The quality or state of being ponderable.
Pon'der-a-bie (-4-b'!), a. [L. pondérabitis: cf. F. pondérable.] Capable of being weighed; having appreciable
weight. — Pon'der-a-bie-ness, n.
Fon'der-al (-al), a. [Cf. F. pondéral.] Estimated
or ascertained by weight; —distinguished from numeral;
as, a ponderal drachma. [R.] Arbuthnot.
Pon'der-ane (-ans), n. [L. ponderan; p. pr. of
ponderare to weigh: of. Of. ponderan; p. pr. of
ponderare to weigh: of. Of. ponderan; of weight;
as, a ponderary system. [R.]
Pon'der-ary (-5-y), a. Of or pertaining to weight;
as, a ponderary system. [R.] M'Culloch.
Pon'der-ary (-5-y), a. Of or ponderatus; p. p. of ponderare. See Ponden.] To consider; to ponder. [R.]
Pon'der-artion (-3-shūn), n. [L. ponderatio: cf. F.
pon'der-artion (-3-shūn), n. [L. ponderatio: cf. F.
pon'der-aride. (-5), n. one who ponders.
Pon'der-os'-ty (-5s'-ty), n. pl. Pondenatic: (-tz).
(Of. ponderosite). The quality or state of being ponderous; weight; gravity; heaviness; ponderous sheld; a
ponderous (pol'der-us), a. [L. ponderous sheld; a
ponderous load; the ponderous elephant.

The sepulcher. .

Hath oped his ponderous and marble jaws. Shak.

The sepulcher . . . Hath oped his ponderous and marble jaws.

2. Important; momentous; forcible. "Your more ponderous and settled project." Shak.

Shak.
3. Heavy; dull; wanting lightness or spirit; as, a conderous style; a ponderous joke.

Ponderous spar (Min.), heavy spar, or barytes. See BARITE.

Pon'der-ous-ly, adv. In a ponderous manner.
Pon'der-ous-ness, n. The quality or state of being ponderous; ponderoisty.
Pond'fish' (pond'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of American fresh-water fishes belonging to the family Centrarchide;

-called also pond perch, and sunfish.

The common pondfish of New England of New England (Lepomis gibbosus) is called also bream,

guocoste) is called also orecompounts in seed, and sunny. See Bungis seed, and sunny. See Bungis auritus of the Kasteri United States is distinguished by its very long opercular flap.

Pond'weed' (.wēd'), n. (Bot.) Any squatic plant of the genus Polamogeton, of which many species are found in ponds or slow-moving rivers.

Choke pondweed, an American water weed (Anacharis, or Flodea, Canadensis). See ANACHARIS.— Horned pondweed, the Zannichellia palustria, a siender, branching aquatic plant, having pointed nutlets.

Pone (pon), n. [Of Amer. Indian origin.] A kind of johnnycake. [Written also paune.] [Southern U. S.] Ponent (ponent), a. [OF., fr. It. ponente, properly, setting (applied to the setting sun), fr. L. ponente, pro of ponere to set, put.] Western; occidental. [E.] Forth rush the levant and the ponent winds.

Forth rush the levant and the poment winds. Milton.

Pon-gee' (pön-jĕ'), n. [Of East Indian origin.] A
fabric of undyed silk from India and China.

Pon-ghee' (pön-gĕ'), n. [From the native name.] A
Buddhist priest of the higher orders in Burmah. Malcom.

Pon'go (pön'gō), n. (Zoöl.) Any large ape; especially, the chimpanzee and the orang-outang.

Pon'gard (pön'yōrd), n. [F. poignard (cf. It. pugnale, Sp. puñal), fr. L. pugio, -onis; probably
akin to pugnus fist, or fr. pugnus fist, as held in
the fist. Bee Pugnus cours.] A kind of dagger, —
usually a slender one with a triangular or square
blade. hlade

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs. Shak. She speaks poniards, and every word stabs. Shak.

Pon'lard, v. t. [smp. & p. p. Poniarded;
p. pr. & vb. n. Poniarding.] To pierce with a
poniard; to stab.

Poni-Mil-ty (po'ni-bi/i-ty), n. [L. poners
to place.] The capability of being placed or located. [Obs.]

#Fons (pone), n.; pl. Pontes (pontes). [L.,
a bridge.] (Anat.) A bridge; — applied to sevponiard.
to the pons Varolis, a prominent band of nervous tissue
attuated on the ventral side of the medulla oblongata and

connected at each aide with the hemispheres of the cerebellum; the mesocephalon. See Brain.

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|| Pons asinorum. [L., literally, bridge of asses.] See Asses' bridge, under Ass.

#Pons asinorum [L., literally, bridge of asses.] See
Asses' bridge, under Ass.

Pon'tage (pōn'tāj; 48), n. [LL. pontagium, from L.
pons, pontis, a bridge: cf. F. pontage.] (O. Eng. Law)
A duty or tax paid for repairing bridges.

Pon-tee' (pōn-tā' or pōn'tā), n. [F. pontil, pontis,
(Giass Making) An iron rod used by giass makers for
manipulating the hot giass:—called also puntil, puntel,
punty, and ponty. See Fasch.

Pon'tio (pōn'tìk), a. [L. Ponticus, Gr. Horricós, fr.
moiros the sea, especially, the Black Sea.] Of or pertaining to the Pontus, Euxine, or Black Sea.

#Pon'tif (-tif), n. [F. pontife. L. pontifex, -ficis;
pont, pontis, a bridge (perhaps originally, a way, path)

- facere to make. Cf. Pontoon.] A high priest. Especially: (a) One of the sacred college, in ancient Rome,
which had the supreme jurisdiction over all matters of
religion, at the head of which was the Pontifex Maximus. Dr. W. Smith. (b) (Jewith Antiq.) The chief
priest. (c) (R. C. Ch.) The pope.

Pon-tif'le (pōn'tif'k), a. [cf. L. pontificius.] 1. Relating to, or consisting of, pontifis or priests. "The pontific college with their augurs and fiamens." Millon.
Pon-tif'le-al. (-1-kal), a. [L. pontificalis: of, F. pontifical See Pontify.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pontifi,
or high priest; as, pontifical authority; hence, belonging
to the pope; papal.

2. Of or pertaining to the bullding of bridges. [R.]

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock Over the vexed abyss.

Now had they brought the work by wondrous art

Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock

Over the vexed abyss.

Pon-tif/ical, n. [F.] 1. A book containing the offices,
or formulas, used by a pontiff.

2. pl. The dress and ornaments of a pontiff. "Dressed in ful pontificals."

Fon-tif/ical-ty (-I-kif/I-ty), n. The state and government of the pope; the papacy. [R.]

Pon-tif/i-cal-ty, adv. In a pontifical manner.

Pon-tif/i-cal-ty, adv. In a pontifical manner.

Pon-tif/i-cate (-kit), n. [L. pontificatus: ct. F. pon-tificat. See l'ontiff.] 1. The state or dignity of a high priest; specifically, the office of the pope. Addison.

2. The term of office of a pontiff.

Pon-tif/-cate (-kit), n. [L. pons, pontis, a bridge + facere to make. Cf. Pontiff.] Bridgework; structure or edifice of a bridge. [R.]

Pon'ti-flose (on'ti-fls), n. [L. pontificius.] Papal; pontifical [Obs.] "Pontificial writers." Burlon.

Pon'ti-flosial (-flsh/al), a. [L. pontificius.] Papal; pontifical [Obs.] "Pontificial writers." Burlon.

Pon'ti-flosian. (-flsh/an), a. Of or pertaining to the pontiff or pope. [Obs.]

Pon'ti-flosian, n. One who adheres to the pope or papacy; a papist. [Obs.] Bame as Ponties.

Pon'tile (-til), a. [L. pontilis pertaining to a bridge.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pons Varolil. See Pons.

Pon'tine (-til), a. [L. pontilis pertaining to a bridge.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pons Varolil. See Pons.

Pon'tine (-til), a. [L. Pontilius or Pomptinus, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near Pometica.]

Pon'tine (-til), a. [L. pontilis pertaining to a bridge.]

Pon'tine (-til), a. [L. pontilis pertaining to a bridge.]

(Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pons Varolil. See Pons.

Pon'tine (-til), a. [L. pontilis, a bridge, perhaps originally, a way, path; cf. Gr. marce path, Skr. puth, patht, pathta, p

2. (Naut.) A low, flat vessel, resembling a barge, furnished with cranes, capstans, and other machinery, used in careening ships, raising weights, drawing piles, etc., chiefly in the Mediterranean; a lighter.

V C 4 Fontoon bridge, a bridge formed with pontoons. — Pontoon train, the carriages of the pontoons, and the materials they carry for making a pontoon bridge. U/V Pontoon Bridge.

portion Bridge.

Ponton Hridge.

Ponton Hridge.

Side view of a Ponton; b End view of Pontons connected to form a Bridge; c Pontons; d Balks or common common common in a Bridge; shown in Plan.

the more common in a Bridge, shown in Plan.

Font-toom'ing, n. The act, art, or process of constructing pontoon bridges. "Army instruction in pontooning."

Funt'vo-lant' (pŏnt/vċ-lkmt'; F. pŏt/vò-lkm', n. [F. pont bridge + volant fiying.] (Mt.) A kind of light bridge, used in sieges, for surprising a post or outwork which has but a narrow moat; a flying bridge.

Pon'ty (pŏn'ty), n. (Glass Making) See Ponting.

Po'ny (pŏn'y), n.; pl. Ponins (-nis). [Written also poney.] [Gael. ponaidh.] 1. A small horse.

2. Twenty-five pounds sterling. [Slang, Eng.]

3. A translation or a key used to avoid study in getting lessons; a crib. [College Cant]

4. A small glass of beer. [Slang]

Fony chaise, a light, low chaise, drawn by a pony or a

Pony chaise, a light, low chaise, drawn by a pony or a pair of ponies. — Pony engine, a small locomotive used

for switching cars from one track to another. [U. S.]—
Peay track (Locomotive Engine), a truck which has only
two wheels.—Peny truss (Bridge Building), a truss which
has so little height that overhead bracing can not be used.

wo wheels.—Peny trues (Bridge Building), a trues which has so little height that overhead bracing can not be used.

Pood (p50d), n. [Russ. pud'.] A Russian weight, equal to forty Russian pounds or about thirty-six English pounds avoirdupois.

Pood (p50d'l), n. [G. pudel.] (Zool.) A breed of dogs having curly hair, and often showing remarkable intelligence in the performance of tricks.

Pood (p50), interj. [Of imitative origin; cf. leel. pt.] Pshaw! pish! nonsense!—an expression of scorm, dislike, or contempt, Pooh—pooh (p50'), v.t.

To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by anying pooh! [Colloq.] Thackerny.

|| Pook—pooh (p50'), v.t.

To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by anying pooh! pooh! [Colloq.] Thackerny.

|| Pook—pooh (p50'), v.t.

To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by anying pooh! pooh! [Colloq.] Thackerny.

|| Pook—pooh (p50'), v.t.

To make light of; to treat with derision or contempt, as if by anying pooh! [As mail and rather deep collection of (usually fresh water, as one supplied by a spring, or occurring in the course of a stream; a reservoir for water; as, the pools of Solomon. Wyelf.

Charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill a pool.

Charity will hardly water the ground where it must first fill

Pool. Maraly water the ground where it must first fill Blacon.

2. A small body of standing or stagmant water; a puddle. "The filthy mantled pool beyond your cell." Shok.

Pool, n. [F. poule, properly, a hen. See PULLET.]
[Written also poule.] 1. The stake played for in certain games of cards, billiards, etc.; an aggregated stake to which each player has contributed a share; also, the receptacle for the stakes.

2. A game at billiards. in which

receptacle for the stakes.

2. A game at billiards, in which each of the players stakes a certain sum, the winner taking the whole; also, in public billiard rooms, a game in which the loser pays the entrance fee for all who engage in the game; a game of skill in pocketing the balls on a pool table.

of skill in pocketing the balls on a pool table.

This game is played variously, but commonly with fifteen balls, besides one cue ball, the contest being to drive the most balls into the pockets.

He plays pool at the billard houses.

Thackerap.

3. In rifle shooting, a contest in which each competitor pays a certain sum for every shot he makes, the net proceeds being divided among the winners.

4. Any gambling or commercial venture in which several persons join.

5. A combination of persons contributing money to be used for the purpose of increasing or depressing the market price of stocks, grain, or other commodities; also, the aggregate of the sums so contributed; as, the pool took all the wheat offered below the limit; he put \$10,000 into the pool.

took all the wheat offered below the limit; he put \$10,000 into the pool.

6. (Radironds) A mutual arrangement between competing lines, by which the receipts of all are aggregated, and then distributed pro rata according to agreement.

7. (Law) An aggregation of properties or rights, belonging to different people in a community, in a common fund, to be charged with common limities.

Pin pool, a variety of the game of billiards in which small wooden pins are set up to be knocked down by the balls.—Pool ball, one of the colored ivery balls used in playing the game at billiards called prool.—Pool snips (Zoil.), the European redshank. [Prov. Eng.]—Pool table, a billiard table with pockets.

Pool, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Poolen (poold); p. pr. & vb. n. Pooling.] To put together; to contribute to a common fund, on the basis of a mutual division of profits or losses; to make a common interest of; as, the

its or losses; to make a common interest of; as, companies pooled their traffic.

companies pooled their traffic.

Finally, it favors the pooling of all issues. U. S. Grant.

Pool, v. i. To combine or contribute with others, as for a commercial, speculative, or gaunbling transaction.

Pool'or $(-\tilde{e}r)$, n. A stick for stirring a tan vat.

Pool'ing, n. (Law) The act of uniting, or an agreement to unite, an aggregation of properties belonging to different persons, with a view to common liabilities or profits profits.

different persons, with a view to common habilities or profits.

Poon (poon), n. [Canareso ponne.] A name for several East Indian trees, or their wood, used for the masts and spars of vessels, as Catophyllum angustifolium, C. inophyllum, and Sterculia feetida; — called also peon.

Poonac (poo'nsk), n. A kind of oil cake prepared from the eccoanut. See Oil cake, under Care.

Poonage oil' (poo'pa's oil'). A kind of oil used in India for lamps, and for boiling with dammar for pitching vessels. It is pressed from the seeds of a leguminous tree (Pongamia glabra).

Poop (poop), n. (Arch.) See 2d Poppy.

Poop, v. [imp. & p. p. Pooren (poopt); p. pr. & vb. n. Poopina] [Cf. D. poepen. See Por.] To make a noise; to pop; also, to break wind.

Poop, n. [F. ponne; cf. Sp. & Pg. popa, It. poppa; all fr. L. puppis.] (Naut.) A deck raised above the after lart of a vessel; the hindmost or after part of a vessel's hull; also, a cabin covered by such a deck. See Poop deck, under Deck. See also Koundhoues.

With wind in poop, the vessel plows the sea. Dryden.

With wind in poop, the vessel plows the sea. Dryden

With wind in poop, the vessel plows the sea. Dryden.
The poop was beaten gold. Shak.

Poop, v. t. (Naut.) (a) To break over the poop or
stern, as a wave. "A sea which he thought was going
to poor her." Lord Dufferin. (b) To strike in the
stern, as by collision.
Pooped (pōopt), p. p. & a. (Naut.) (a) Having a poop;
furnished with a poop. (b) Struck on the poop.
Pooping (pōop'Ing), n. (Naut.) The act or shock of
striking a vessel's stern by a following wave or vessel.

POOR (poor), a. [Compar. Pooren (-8r; 254); supers. Pooren; [OK. poure or poure, OF. poure, F. pauvre, L. pauper; the first syllable of which is probably akin to pauces; few (see PAUCITY, FEW), and the second to parare to prepare, procure. See FEW, and cf. PARADE,

parare to prepare, procure. See Frw, and cf. Parade, Paurer, Poverry. 1. Destitute of property; wanting in material riches or goods; needy; indigent.

Fr It is often synonymous with indigent and with necessitous, denoting extreme want. It is also applied to persons who are not entirely destitute of property, but who are not rich; as, a poor man or woman; poor people.

2. (Law) So completely destitute of property as to be

2. (Law) So completely destitute of property as to be entitled to maintenance from the public.

3. Hence, in very various applications: Destitute of such qualities as are desirable, or might naturally be expected; as: (a) Wanting in fat, plumpness, or fleshiness; lean; emaciated; meager; as, a poor horse, ox, dog, etc. "Seven other kine came up after them, poor and very Ill-favored and lean-fleshed." Gen. xii. 19. (b) Wanting in strength or vigor; feeble; dejected; as, poor health; poor spirits. "His genius... poor and cowardly." Bacon. (c) Of little value or worth; not good; inferior; shabby; mean; as, poor clothes; poor lodgings. "A poor vessel." Clarendon. (d) Destitute of fertility; exhausted; barren; storile;—said of land; as, poor soil. (e) Destitute of beauty, fitness, or merit; as, a poor discourse; a poor picture. (f) Without prosperous conditions or good results; unfavorable; unfortunate; unconfortable; as, a poor business; the slok man had a poor night. (g) Inadequate; insufficient; insignificant; as, a poor excuse.

That I have wronged no man will be a poor plea or apology at the last day.

That I have wronged no man will be a poor plea or apology at the last day.

Calami.

4. Worthy of pity or sympathy; — used also some-times as a term of endearment, or as an expression of modesty, and sometimes as a word of contempt.

And for mine own poor part, Look you, I'll go pray. Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing.

5. Free from self-assertion; not proud or arrogant neek. "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Matt. v. 3. meek. "Blessed are the poor in spirit." Matt. v. 3.

Poor law, a law providing for, or regulating, the relief or support of the poor. Poor man's treate [but.), garlic; — so called because it was thought to be an antidote to animal poison. [Eng.] Dr. Prior. — Poor man's weatherglass (bd.), the red-flowered pimpernel (Anagallis arvensis), which opens its blossoms only in fair weather. — Poor rate, an assessment or tax, as in an English parish, for the relief or support of the poor. — Poor soldier (Zool.), the friar bird. — The poor, those who are destitute of property; the indigent; the needy. In a legal sense, those who depend on charity or maintenance by the public. "I have observed the more public provisions are made for the poor, the less they provide for themselves." Franklin.

Poor (pōor), n. (Zool.) A small European codfish

the less they provide for themselves." Franklin.

Poor (pōor), n. (Zoōl.) A small European codfish (fradus minulus);—called also power cod.

Poor'box' (-bōks'), n. A receptacle in which money given for the poor is placed.

Poor'bouse' (-bows), n. A dwelling house for a number of paupers maintained at public expense; an almshouse; a workhouse.

Poor'-john' (-jōh'), n. (Zoōl.) A small European fish, similar to the cod, but of inferior quality.

Poor-john and apple pies are all our fare. Str J. Harrington.

Torright and apple pies are all our fare. Sv. J. Harrington.

Poor Ji-ness (-II-nés), n. The quality or state of being poorly; ill health.

Poor Jy, adv. 1. In a poor manner or condition; without plenty, or sufficiency, or suitable provision for comfort; in indigence; as, to live poorly.

2. With little or no success; indifferently; with little profit or advantage; as, to do poorly in business.

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Nor is their courage or their wealth so low.

That from his wars they poorly would retire. Dryslen.

Without skill or merit; as, he performs poorly.

Poorly off, not well off; not rich.

Poorly off, not well off; not rich.

Poorly, a. Somewhat ill; indisposed; not in health.

"Having been poorly in health."

T. Scott.

Poorless, n. The quality or state of being poor (in any of the senses of the adjective).

Bacon.

Poorlespir'it-ed (-spir'it-ed), a. Of a mean aprint; cowardly; lass.—Poorlespir'it-ed-ness, n.

Poorlewill' (pōorlevi'), n. [Bo called in imitation of its note.] (Zool.) A bird of the Western United States (Phalænoptitus Nuttalli) allied to the whip-poor-will.

Poorlewill-(-wil'il'), n. [So called in imitation of its note.] (Zool.) The bar-tailed godwit. [Prov. Eng.]

Pop (pôp), n. [Of imitative origin. Cf. Poor.] 1. A small, sharp, quick explosive sound or report; as, to go off with a pop.

2. An unintoxicating beverage which expels the cork

off with a pop.

Adaison.

An unintoxicating beverage which expels the cork with a pop from the bottle containing it; as, ginger pop.

Hood.

lemon pop, etc.

3. (Zool.) The European redwing. [Prov. Eng.]

Pop corn. (a) Corn, or maize, of peculiar excellence for popping; especially, a kind the grains of which are small and compact. (b) Popped corn; corn which has been popped.

been popped.

Pop. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Porren (popt); p. pr. & vb.
n. Popring.]

1. To make a pop, or sharp, quick sound;
as, the muskets popped away on all sides.

2. To enter, or issue forth, with a quick, sudden movement; to move from place to place suddenly; to dart;
— with in, out, upon, off, etc.

He that killed my king...

Popp'd in hetween the election and my hopes.

A state of norming up and dawn away normers.

A trick of popping up and down every moment. Swift.

3. To burst open with a pop, when heated over a fire;

as, this corn pops well.

Pop, v. l. 1. To thrust or push suddenly; to offer suddenly; to bring suddenly and unexpectedly to notice; as, to pop one's head in at the door.

He popped a paper into his hand.

2. To cause to pop; to cause to burst open by heat, as grains of Indian corn; as, to pop corn or chestnuts.

To pop eff, to thrust away, or put off promptly; as, to pop one off with a denial. Locke.—To pop the question, to make an offer of marriage to a lady. [Colloq.] Dickens.

Pop (pop), adv. Like a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly.

"Pop goes his pate."

Pope (pop), m. [AS. popa, L. papa father, bishop. Cf. Para, Paral.]

1. Any ecclesiastic, esp. a bishop. [Ohs.]

[Obs.] Foze.

2. The bishop of Rome, the head of the Roman Catholic Church. See Note under CARDINAL.

3. A parish priest, or a chaplain, of the Greek Church.

4. (Zool.) A fish; the ruff.

4. (Zoöl.) A fish; the ruff.

Fops Joan, a game at earls played on a round board with compartments. — Pope's eye, the gland surrounded with fat in the middle of the thigh of an ox or sheep.

K. D. Blackmore. — Pope's nose, the rump, or uropygium, of a bird. See Usorygium.

Pope'dom (-dün), n. [As. pāpedōm.] 1. The place, office, or dignity of the pope; papal dignity. Shak.

2. The jurisdiction of the pope.

Pope'ling (-ling), n. 1. A petty or deputy pope.

An adherent of the pope. [R.] Marlowe.

Pop's-lote (p5p'8-15t), n. A word variously explained as "a little puppet," "a little doll," or "a young butterfly." Cf. Poper. [Obs.]

Bo gay a popelote, to sweet a wench. Chaucer.

Pop'er-v (05p'6-v), n. The religion of the Roman

Pop'er-y (pōp'ēr-y), n. The religion of the Roman Catholic Church, comprehending doctrines and practices; — generally used in an opprobrious sense.

Pop'et (pōp'ēt), n. A puppet. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pop'gun' (pōp'gūn'), n. A child's gun; a tube and rammer for shooting pellets, with a popping noise, by compressing of air.

sion of air.

compression of air.

Pop'in-jay (pôp'in-jā), n. [OE. popingay, papejay, OF. papegau; papegau; cf. Pr. papagai, Sp. & Pg. papagayo, It. pappagailo, LGr. παπαγάς, NGr. παπαγάλλος; in which the first syllables are perhaps imitative of the bird's chatter, and the last either fr. L. gallus cock, or the same word as E. jay, F. geai. Cf. Papagar.]

1. (Zoöl.) (a) The green woodpecker. (b) A parrot.

1. (Zoöl.) (a) The green woodpecker. (b) A parrot. The pye and popungay speak they know not what. Tyndale.
2. A target in the form of a parrot. [Scot.]
3. A trifling, chattering fop or coxcomb. "To be so pestered with a popungay."

Pop'ish (pōp'ish), a. Of or pertaining to the pope; taught or ordained by the pope; hence, of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church; — often used opprobriously. — Pop'ish-1y, adv. — Pop'ish-ness, n.

Poplar (pōp'ish), n. [OE popler, OF poplier, F. peuplier, fr. L. poplier, GF. popler.]

(Bot.) 1. Any tree of the genus Populus; also, the timber, which is soft, and capable of many uses.

and capable of many uses

The aspen poplar is Populus tremula and P. tremuloides; Balsam poplar is P. balsamifera; Lombardy poplar (P. dilatata) is a tall, spiry tree; white poplar is Populus alba.

2. The timber of the tulip tree; — called also white popular. [U. S.]

Po-plex'y (pō-pleks'y), n. Apoplexy.
[Obs.]

Chaucer.

Poplin (poplin), n. [F. popelins, papeline.] A fabric of many varieties, usually made of silk and worsted, — used especially for women's dress

Lombardy Pop-Irish poplin, a fabric with silk warp and vorsted weft, made in Ireland.

worsted weft, made in Ireland.

Pop-lit'e-al (pop-lit's-al; 277), a. [From L. poples, -itis, the ham.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the ham; in the region of the ham, or behind the knee joint; as, the popliteal space.

Pop-lit'le (pop-lit'lk), a. (Anat.) Popliteal.

Pop-per (pop'per), n. A utensil for popping corn, usually a wire basket with a long handle.

Pop-per, n. A dagger. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pop-per (pop'per), n. 1. See Pupper.

2. (Naut.) One of certain upright timbers on the bilge ways, used to support a vessel in launching. Totten.

3. (Mach.) An upright support or guide fastened at the bottom only.

Poppet head. Puppet head. See Headstock (a).

Poppet head, Puppet head. See HEADSTOCK (a).

Poppet need, ruppet need. See Introsprox. [1] 1. Mingled or interspersed with poppies. "Poppied corn." Keats.

2. Affected with poppy jnice; hence, figuratively, drugged; drowny; listless; inactive. [R.]

The poppied sails doze on the yard. Lowell.

Pop'ping (pop'ping), a. & n. from Pop

Popping crease. (Cricket) See under CREASE.

Pop ine (-p'l), r. i. [Cf.
Por.] To move quickly up
and down; to bob up and down,
as a cork on rough water; also,
to bubble. Jotton.

and down; to boo up and down, as a cork on rough water; also, to bubble.

Pop ple, n. 1. The poplar.

[Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

2. Tares. [Obs.] "To sow popple among wheat." Bale.

Pop yy (-py), n.; pl. Porries (-pls.) [OE popy, As. popig, L. papaver.] (Bot.)

Any plant or species of the genus Papaver, herbs with showy polypetalous flowers and a milky juice. From one species (Papaver sommiferum) opium is obtained, though all the species contain it to some extent; also, a flower of the plant. Bes lilust. of Carsuls.



Poppy (Papaver Rhaas), reduced. a Flower; b Capsule.

California poppy (Bot.), any yellow-flowered plant of the genus Eschacholizia.—Cora poppy. See under Corn.—

Horn, or Horned, poppy. See under Horn.—Poppy bee (Zoöl.), a leaf-cutting bee (Anthocopa papavers) which uses pieces cut from poppy petals for the lining of its cells;—called also upholstere bee.—Frickly poppy (Bot.), Argemone Mexicana, a yellow-flowered plant of the Poppy family, but as prickly as a thistle.—Poppy seed, the seed of the opium poppy (P. sommigram).—Spatling poppy (Bot.), a species of Bilene (S. inglata). See Catchely.

(Bol.), a species of Bliene (S. inflata). See CATCHFLY.

POPPy (pop'py),

Polyp-head (-hed'), See PUPPET.] (Arch.) A

raised ornament frequently having the form of a finial.

It is generally used on the tops of the upright ends or
elbows which terminate seats, etc., in Gothic churches.

Pop'a-lace (pop'a-las), n. [F. populace, fr. It. pepulacio, populazio, fr. popolo people, L. populas. See
PROFIE.] The common people; the vulgar; the multitude, — comprehending all persons not distinguished by
rank, office, education, or profession.

To . . . calm the peers and please the populace. Daniel.

To . . . calm the peers and please the populace.

To . . . calm the peers and please the populace. Daniel. They . . . call us Britain's barbarous populaces. Tempson. Syn.—Mob; people; commonaty.

Populacy (-la-sy), n. Populace. [Obs.] Fellham.
Popular (-lör), a. [L. popularis, fr. populus people: cf. F. populaire. See Propula.] 1. Of or pertaining to the common people, or to the whole body of the people, as distinguished from a select portion; as, the popular voice; popular elections. "Popular states." Bacon. "So the popular vote inclines." Millon.

The men commonly held in popular estimation are greatest at

The men commonly held in popular estimation are greatest at a distance.

L. H. Neuman.

2. Suitable to common people; easy to be comprehended; not abstruse; familiar; plain.

Hamilies are plain and popular instructions. 3. Adapted to the means of the common people; possessed or obtainable by the many; hence, cheap; common; ordinary; inferior; as, popular prices; popular anusements.

The smallest figs, called popular figs, . . . are, of all others, the basest and of least account.

Holland.

4. Beloved or approved by the people; pleasing to people in general, or to many people; as, a popular preacher; a popular law; a popular administration.

5. Devoted to the common people; studious of the

favor of the populace. [R.]
Such popular humanity is treason.

Such popular humanity is treason.

6. Prevailing among the people; epidemic; as, a popular disease. [Obs.]

Popular action (Law), an action in which amy sue for a penalty imposed by statute.

|| Pop'u-la'res (pōp'ū-lā'rēs), n. pl. [L.] The people, or the people's party, in ancient Rome, as opposed to the optimates.

the optimales.

Pop'u-lar'i-ty (-lar'i-ty), n.; pl. Popularities (-tiz).

[L. popularitas an effort to please the people: cf. F. popularits.]

1. The quality or state of being spoular; especially, the state of being statemed by, or of being in favor with, the people at large; good will or favor proceeding from the people; as, the popularity of a law, a statesman, or a book.

A popularity which has lasted down to our time. Macaulay.

2. The quality or state of being adapted or pleasing to common, poor, or vulgar people; hence, cheapness; inferiority; vulgarity.

This gallant laboring to avoid popularity falls into a habit of

affectation.

3. Something which obtains, or is intended to obtain, the favor of the vulgar; claptrap.

Popularities, and circumstances which . . . sway the ordinary judgment.

A. The act of courting the favor of the people. [Obs.]
"Indicted... for popularity and ambition." Holland.
5. Public sentiment; general passion. [R.]
A little time must be allowed for the madness of popularity to cease.

Bancroft.

A little time must be allowed for the madness of popularity to cease.

Pop'u-lar-i-sa'tion (-lêr-i-zā'shūn), n. The act of making popular, or of introducing among the people.

Pop'u-lar-ize (pŏp'ū-lêr-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Popularizer] [To make popular; to make generally known; as, to popularize philosophy.

"The popularizing of religious teaching." Milman.

Pop'u-lar-i'zer (-l'zēr), n. One who popularizes.

Pop'u-lar-ly, adv. In a popular manner; so as to be generally knowed or accepted by the people; commonly; currently; as, the story was popularly reported.

The victor knight.

Bareheaded, popularly low had bowed. Dryden.

Pop'u-lar-ness, n. The quality or state of being popular; popularity.

Coleridge.

Pop'u-late (pōpū-lāt), a. [L. populus people. See

Popularity. Coleridge.
Populate (popularity).
Populate (populate).
Populate (populate).
Populate (populate).
Populate (late).
Populate.
Population (layable).
Population (layable).
Population (layable).
Population (layable).

millions.

Pop'u-la'tor (pöp'ū-lā'tōr), n. One who populates.

Pop'u-li-oide' (-li-sid'), n. [L. populus people + casdere to kill.] Blaughter of the people. [L.]

Pop'u-liu (-lin), n. [L. populus poplar: cf. F. populis.] (Chem.) A glucoside, related to salicin, found in the bark of certain species of the poplar (Populus), and extracted as a sweet white crystalline substance.

Pop'u-los'i-ty (pöp'ū-lös'i-ty), n. [L. populositas: if. F. populosite.] Populousness. [Obs.]
Fop'u-lous (pöp'ū-lūs), a. [L. populosus, fr. populuseople: cf. F. populus.] l. Abounding in people; full inhabitants; containing many inhabitants in proportional properties of the populus inhabitants. tion to the extent of the country.

Heaven, yet populous, retains Number sufficient to possess her realms. Milton

Number sufficient to possess her realms.

2. Popular; famous. [Obs.] J. Webster.

3. Common; vulgar. [Obs.] Arden of Feversham.

4. Numerous; in large number. [Obs.] "The dust.

- raised by your populous troops." Shak.

- Pop'u-lous-ly, adv. — Pop'u-lous-ness, n.

Po-raille' (pō-rāi'), n. [Of. pouraille. See Pooa.]

Por people; the poor. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Por'bea'gle (pōr'bē'g'l), n. (Zoöl.) A species of shark (Lamna cornubbon), about eight feet long, having a pointed

nose and a Porbesgle (Lamna cornubica). cres. cent-shaped tail; — called also mackerel

mackerel shark.

[Written also probeagle.]

Por'oate (pêr'kât), a. [L. porca a ridge between two furrows.] (Zoöl.) Having grooves or furrows broader than the intervening ridges; furrowed.

Por'oa-lain (pêr'sê-lin), n. [Bot.) Purslain. [Obs.]

Por'oa-lain (pêr'sê-lin), n. [F. porcelaine, It. porcelana, orig., the porcelain shell, or Vonus shell (Cypræa porcelana), from a dim. fr. L. porcus pig, probably from the resemblance of the shell in shape to a pig's back. Porcelain was called after this shell, either on account of its smoothness and whiteness, or because it was believed to be made from it. See Pork.] A fine translucent or semi-translucent kind of earthenware, made first in China and Japan, but now also in Europe and America; — called also China, or China ware.

Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. Dryden.

Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. Dryden

Porcelain, by being pure, is apt to break. Dryden.

Ivory porcelain, porcelain with a surface like ivory, produced by depolishing. See Depolishing.—Porcelain clay. See under Clax.—Porcelain of 2001, any crab of the genus Porcelain and allied genera (family Porcellaniaw). They have a smooth, polished carapace.—Porcelain islaw. They have a smooth, polished carapace.—Porcelain islaw. They have a smooth, polished carapace.—Porcelain islaw. Porcelain islaw. Cardy.—Porcelain and Cardy.—Porcelain end (Cardy). A. (Geol.) Baked like potter's clay;—applied to clay shales that have been converted by heat into a substance resembling porcelain.

Porcelain-ised (-201, a coury.

Porcelain-ised (-201, a coury.

Porcelain-ous (-201, a coury.

Porcelain-ous (-201, a coury.

Porcelain-ous (-201, a coury.

Local in ensembling porcelain.

2. (Zool.) Having a smooth, compact shell without pores;—said of certain Foraminifera.

Porcela-nite (-201, a coury.

Porcela-nite (-201

Por'cel-la'nous (-sti-Porch (p5rch), n. [F gate, entrance, or pas-sage. See Porra gate, and cf. Porrico.] 1. (Arch.) A covered and inclosed entrance to a building, whether taken from the interior, and forming a sort of vestibule within the main wall, or projecting without and with a separate roof. Sometimes arate roof. Sometimes the porch is large enough the porch is large enough the porch arate as a covered the porch Porch walk. See also Carriage porch, under Carriage, and Logora. Wooden Church Porch, 15th Century.



The graceless Helen in the porch I spied Of Vesta's temple.

2. A portico; a covered walk. [Obs.]

Repair to Pompey's porch, where you shall find us. The Porch, a public portico, or great hall, in Athens, where Zeno, the philosopher, taught his disciples; hence, sometimes used as equivalent to the school of the Stoics. It was called ἡ ποικίλη στοά. [See Poicile.]

It was called \$\partial \text{most differential to the school of the Sloics.} }

Por'oine (p\(\text{pr'sin}\), a. [L. porcinus, from porcus a swine. See Pork.] Of or pertaining to swine; characteriatic of the hog. "Porcine cheeks." G. Eliot.

Por'ou-pine (p\(\text{pr'ku-pin}\)), n. [OE. porkepyn, porportine, OF. porce-epic (cf. It. porco spino, porco spinoso, \text{Bp. porce-epic (cf. It. porco spino, porco spinoso, \text{Bp. puerco espino, puerco espin, fr. L. porcus swine + spina thorn, spine). The last part of the French word is perhaps a corruption from the It. or Sp.; cf. F. \(\text{epi}\) ear, a spike of grain, L. \(\text{spica}\). See Pork, Spixe a large null, \(\text{Srine.}\)]

1. \(Z\text{oil.}\)) Any Old World rodent of the ge-

Old World rodent of the genus Hystrix,
having the
back covered
with long,
sharp, erectile
spines or quills,
cometimes sometimes a foot long. The common species the best known.



Common Porcupine (Hystrix cristata). of Europe and Asia (Hystrix cristata) is

2. (Zoil.) Any species of Erethison and related genera, native of America. They are related to the true porcupines, but have shorter spines, and are arboreal in their habits. The Canada porcupine (Erethizon dorsa-tus) is a well known species.

tus) is a well known species.

Forcupine ant-eater (Zoūl.), the chidna. — Forcupine crab (Zoūl.), the chidna. — Forcupine crab (Zoūl.), a large spiny Japanese crab (Acantholithodes hystrix.) — Porcupine disease. (Med.) See Lenthyosis. — Forcupine shin Czūl.), any plectognath fish having the body covered with spines which become erect when the body is inflated. See Diddon, and Globargham — Forcupine grass (Bot.), a grass (Stipa spartes) with grains bearing a stout twisted awn, which, by colling and uncolling through changes in most ure wood and flesh of sheep. It is found from Illinois westward. See Illustration in Appendix. — Forcupine wood (Bot.), the hard outer wood of the eccos palm;—so called because, when cut horizontally, the markings of the wood resemble the quills of a porcupine.

Pore (por.), n. [F., fr. L. porus, Gr. mogos a passage,



Pore (pōr), n. [F., fr. L. porus, Gr. πόρος a passage, a pore. See Fare, v.] 1. One of the minute orifices in an animal or vegetable membrane, for transpiration, sorntion, etc.

absorption, etc.

2. A minute opening or passageway; an interstice between the constituent particles or molecules of a body; as, the pores of stones.

Pore, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pored (pōrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Porron. [Off. poren, of uncertain origin; cf. D. porren to poke, thrust, Gael. purr.] To look or gaze steadily in reading or studying; to fix the attention; to be absorbed;—often with on or upon, and now usually with over. "Painfully to pore upon a book." Shak. The eve grows weary with points perceivally on the same The eye grows weary with poring perpetually on the same

thing.

Pore blind' (-blind'), a. [Probably influenced by pore, v. See Purblind.] Nearsighted; shortsighted; purblind. [Obs.] Nearsighted; shortsighted; purblind. [Obs.] Nearsighted; shortsighted; purblind. [Obs.] Nearsighted; shortsighted; purblind. [Obs.] Nearsighted; shortsighted; [Social Jan.] Poregrammer of the supporting the sup

the Pacific coast. The name is also given locally to real other fishes, as the bur fish. [Written also porgee, porgie, and panyg.]

|| Porti'e-ra (pō-rif'e-rà), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. porus pore + ferre to bean.] (Zoöl.) A grand division of the invertebrata, including the sponges;—called also Spongiæ, Spongida, and Spongiozoa. The principal divisions are Calcispongies, keratosa or Fibrospongiæ, and Silicea.

Porti'e-ra (-ē-ram), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Porifera.
|| Porti'e-ra'ta (-ē-rā'tā), n. pl. [NL.] The Porifera.
|| Porti'e-ra'ta (-ē-rā'tā), n. pl. [NL.] The Porifera.
|| Porti'e-ra'ta (-ē-rā'tā), n. pl. [NL.] The Porifera.
|| Porti'e-pa'ta (-ē-rā'tā), n. Porosity. Wiseman.
|| Porti'e-pa'ta (-ē-rā'tā), n. [Gr. πόρισμα a thing procured, a deduction from a demonstration, fr. πορίζεν to bring, provide: cf. F. porisme.] 1. (Geom.) A proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain determinate problem indeterminate or capable of innumerable solutions. Planfair.
|| 2. (Gr. Geom.) A corollary. Brande & C.

2. (Gr. Geom.) A corollary.

Brande & C.

Frame Three books of porisms of Euclid have been lost, but several attempts to determine the nature of these propositions and to restore them have been made by modern geometers.

ing small twelve-rayed calicles, and a very porous coral. Some species are branched, others grow in large massive or globular forms.

Pork (pörk), n. [F. porc, L. porcus hog, plg. See FARROW a litter of pigs, and cf. Porcelain, Ponfolse.] The flesh of swine, fresh or salted, used for food.

Pork'er (pörk'er), n. A hog. Pope.
Pork'et(-st), n. [Dim. of F. porc. See Pork.] A young hog; a pig. [R.] Dryden. W. Howitt.
Pork'ing (-ling), n. A pig; a porket. Tusser.
Pork'wood' (-wood'), n. (Bot.) The coarse-grained brownish yellow wood of a small tree (Pisonia obiusata) of Florida and the West Indies. Also called pigeon wood, begivood, and corkwood.
Por'ne-ras'tio (pôr'nō-rās'tik), a. [Gr. πόρνη harlot + ἐρᾶν to love.] Lascivious; licentious. [R.] F. Harrison.
Por'no-graph'io (pôr'nō-rās'tik), n. [Gr. πόρνη a harlot + -graphy.] 1. Licentious painting or literature; especially, the painting anciently employed to decorate the walls of rooms devoted to bacchanalian orgies.

2. (Med.) A treatise on prostitutes, or prostitution.
Porce'i-ty (pō-rōs'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. porosit.] The quality or state of being porous; — opposed to density.
Po-rotic (pō-rōt'k), n. [Cf. F. porosit.].
Portic (pō-rōt'k), n. [Cf. F. mopos callus.] (Med.) A medicine supposed to promote the formation of callus.

Por'ous (pōr'da), a. [Cf. F. poreux. See Pore, a.]
Full of pores; having interstices in the akin or in the
substance of the body; having spiracles or passages for
fulds; permeable by liquids; as, a porous skin; porous
wood. "The veins of porous earth."

Millon.

Por'ous-ly, adv. In a porous manner.
Por'ous-ness, n. 1. The quality of being porous.
2. The open parts; the interstices of anything. [R.]

They will forcibly get into the porousness of it. Sir K. Digly. Por'pen-tine (p8r'pen-tin), n. Porcupine. [Obs.] Shak.

Por'pen-tine (pbr'pën-tin), n. Porcupine. [Obs.]

Por'pesse (pbr'pës), n. A porpoise. [Obs.]

Por'phy-ra'oeous (pbr'ff-ra'shds), a. Porphyritic.

Por'phy-re (-ir), n. Porphyry. [Obs.]

Por'phy-re (-ir), n. Porphyry. [Obs.]

Por'phy-ritio (-ir), n. (Min.) A rock with a porphyritic structure; as, augite porphyrite.

Por'phy-ritio (-ir)tik), a. [Ct. F. porphyritique.]

(Min.) Relating to, or resembling, porphyry, that is, characterized by the presence of distinct crystals, as of feldspar, quartz, or augite, in a relatively fine-grained base, often aphanitic or cryptocrystaline.

Por'phy-rize (pr'fi-riz), v. t. [Cf. F. porphyrizer, Gr. mopéupique to be purplish.] To cause to resemble porphyry; to make spotted in composition, like porphyry. Por'phy-ro-gen'i-tism (-jön'i-tiz'n), n. [11. porphyro-genius, fr. Gr. mopéupoque, purple + root of vive-ceda to be born.] The principle of succession in royal families, especially among the Eastern Roman emporers, by which a younger son, if born after the accession of his father to the throne, was preferred to an elder son who was not so born. **Xf. J'algrave.** Por'phy-ry (pôr'ff-ry), n.; pl. Porrhyries (-riz). [F. porphyre, L. porphyries, fr. Gr. mopéupique lase (usually feldspathic) through which crystals, as of feldspar or quartz, are disseminated. There are red, purple, and green varieties, which are highly esteemed as marbles.

Porphyry action (**Cill.), a handsome marine gastropod shell (**Ciliza porphyria*), having a dark red or brown pol-

Porphyry shell (Zoöl.), a handsome marine gastrop shell (Uliva porphyria), having a dark red or brown p ished surface, marked with light spots, like porphyry.

#Por'pi-ta (pör'pi-ta), n. [NL., from Gr. πόρπη a brooch.] (Zoöl.) A genus of bright-colored Siphonophora found floating in the warmer parts of the nophora found floating in the warmer parts of the ocean. The individuals are round and disk-shaped, with a large feeding zoold in the center of the under side, surrounded by smaller nu-tritive and reproductive zo-oids, and by slender dactylo-zoolds near the margin. The disk contains a central float, or menumacovst. THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

disk contains a central float, or pneumatocyst.

Por'poise (pôr'pois), n.
[OE. porpeys, OF. porpers, literally, hog fish, from L. porcus swine + piscis fish. See Poux, and Fish.]

1. (Zoil.) Any small certacean of the genus Phocæna, a Profile view; b Dorsal view.

Porpita (Porpita Linnægaa), and the closely silication. na, especially P. communis, over. or P. phocena, of Europe, and the closely allied American species (P. Americana). The color is dusky or blackish above, paler beneath. They are closely allied to the dolphins, but have a shorter snout. Called also harbor porpoise, herring

hog, puffing pig, and snuffer.

2. (Zoöl.) A true dolphin (Delphinus); — often so called by sailors.

Skunk porpoles, or Bay porpoles (Zoöl.), a North American porpoles (Lagenorhynchus acutus), larger than the common species, and with broad stripes of white and yellow on the sides. See Illustration in Appendix.

yellow on the sides. See Illustration in Appendix.

"Por'po-ri'no (pôr'pô-rô'nô), n. [It.] A composition of quicksilver, tin, and sulphur, forming a yellow powder, sometimes used by mediaval artists, for the sake of economy, instead of gold.

Por'ns (pôr'pūs), n. A porpoise. [Obs.] Swift.

Por-raceous (pôr-rā'shūs), a. [L. porraceus, from porrum, porrus, a leek.] Resembling the leek in color; greenish. [R.] "Porraceous vomiting." Wiseman.

Por-rect' (pôr-rākt'), a. [L. porrectus, p. p. of porrigere to stretch out before one's self, to put forth.] Extended barizontally: stretched out.

ror to stretch out before one's sell, to put form, rer to stretch out before one's sell, to put form, and the horizontally; stretched out.

Porrection (-rek'shim), n. [L. porrectio: cf. F. porrection.] The act of stretching forth.

Porret (por'ret), n. [F. porrette, fr. L. porrum, portus, leek. See Porrackous.] A scallion; a leek or small for the portuge.

porrection.] The second process.

Porrect (por/ret), n. [F. porrette, fr. L. porrum, porrus, leek. See Porraceous.] A scallion; a leek or small onion. [R.]

Porridge (-rij), n. [Probably corrupted fr. pottage; perh. influenced by OE. porree a kind of pottage, OF. porree, fr. L. porrum, porrus, leek. See Portage, and cf. Pornnogen.] A food made by boiling some leguminous or farinaceous substance, or the meal of it, in water or in milk, making a kind of broth or thin pudding; as, barley porridge, milk porridge, bean porridge, etc.

Porringer (-rin-fer), n. [OE. pottanger, for pottage; cf. F. potager a soup basin. See Porrhange.] A porridge dish; esp., a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; as, a silver porringer. Wordsworth.

Port (port), n. [From Oporto, in Portugal, i. e., o porto the port, L. portus. See Porr harber.] A dark red or purple astringent wine made in Portugal. It contains a large percentage of alcohol.

Port. A. [AS. port, L. portus. cf. F. port. See Fare, v., Ford, and lat, 3d, & 4th Port.] 1. A place where

ahips may ride secure from storms; a sheltered inlet, bay, or cove; a harbor; a haven. Used also figuratively. Peering in maps for ports and piers and roads. Shak We are in port if we have Thee.

2. In law and commercial usage, a harbor where vessels are admitted to discharge and receive cargoes, from whence they depart and where they finish their voyages.

whence they depart and where they finish their voyages.

Free port. See under FREE.—Port bar. (Naut.) (a) A
boom. See Boom, 4, also Ban, 3. (b) A bar, as of sand, at
the mouth of, or in, a port.—Fort charges (Com.), charges
as wharfage, etc., to which a ship or its cargo is subjected
in a harbor.—Fort of entry, a harbor where a custombouse is established for the legal entry of merchandise.
—Fort toll (Law.), a payment made for the privilege of
bringing goods into port.—Fort warden, the officer in
charge of a port; a harbor master.

Port (port), n. [F. porte, L. porta, akin to portus; cf. AS. porte, fr. L. porta. See Porr a harbor, and cf. Portz.] 1. A passageway; an opening or entrance to an inclosed place; a gate; a door; a portal. [Archaic]

Him I accuse
The city ports by this hath entered. From their ivory port the cherubim Forth issuing. Milton

2. (Naut.) An opening in the side of a vessel; an embrasure through which cannon may be discharged; a porthole; also, the shutters which close such an opening. Her ports being within sixteen inches of the water.

Sir W. Raleigh.

3. (Mach.) A passageway in a machine, through which a fluid, as steam, water, etc., may pass, as from a valve to the interior of the cylinder of a steam engine; an opening in a valve seat, or valve face.

Air port, Bridle port, etc. See under Air, Bridle, etc.

— Port bar (Naul.), a bar to secure the ports of a ship in a gale. — Port lid (Maul.), a lid or hanging door for closing the portholes of a vessel.— Steam port, and Exhaust port (Steam Engine), the ports of the cylinder communicating with the valve or valves, for the entrance or exit of the steam, respectively.

Port, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ported; p. pr. & vb. n.
Porting.] [F. porter, L. portare to carry. See Port
demeanor.] 1. To carry; to bear; to transport. [Obs.]

They are easily ported by boat into other shires. Fuller 2. (Mil.) To throw, as a musket, diagonally across the body, with the lock in front, the right hand grasping the small of the stock, and the barrel aloping upward and crossing the point of the left shoulder; as, to port arms. Began to hem him round with ported spears. Milton

Arms port, a position in the manual of arms, executed as above.

Port, n. [F. port, fr. porter to carry, L. portare, prob. akin to E. fare, v. See Port harbor, and cf. Comport, Front, The manner in which a person bears himself; deportment; carriage; bearing; demeanor; hence, manner or style of living; as, a proud port. Spenser. proud port. Spense:
And of his port as meck as is a maid.
Chauce

The necessities of pomp, grandeur, and a suitable port in the world. South.

Port. n. [Etymology uncertain.]
(Naut.) The larboard or left side of
a ship (looking from the stern toward
the bow); as, a vessel heels to port.
Bee Note under LARBOARD. Also used

adjectively.

Port, v. t. (Naut.) To turn or put
to the left or larboard side of a ship; — said of the helm,
and used chiefly in the imperative, as a command; as, vour helm

port your helm.

||Por'ia (pōr'ta), n.; pl. Port (-tē). [L., a gate.

See Port a hole.] (Anat.) (a) The part of the liver or

other organ where its vessels and nerves enter; the hilus.

(b) The foramen of Monro.

B. G. Wilder.

other organ where its vessols and nerves enter; but minute.

(b) The foramen of Monro.

**B. G. Wilder.

**Port'a-bil'-ty (port/a-bil'1-ty), n. The quality or state of being portable; fitness to be carried.

**Port'a-bie (port/a-b'l), a. [L. portabilis, fr. portare to carry: cf. F. portable. See Port demeanor.] I. Capable of being borne or carried; easily transported; conveyed without difficulty; as, a portable bed, desk, and no South.

South. engine.
2. Possible to be endured; supportable. [Obs.]

How light and portable my pain seems now ! Portable forge. See under FORGE.—Portable steam en-ine. See under STEAM ENGINE.

Port'a-ble-ness, n. The quality or state of being

POIT a-Dis-Hess, 7. In quality of John Portable; portability.

Por'tage (pōrt'āj; 48), 7. See Portass. [Obs.]

Port'age (pōrt'āj; 48), 7. [From 2d Port.] (Naut.)

(a) A sailor's wages when in port. (b) The amount of a

(a) A sailor's wages when in port. (b) The amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage.

Port'age, n. [34 Port.] A porthole. [Obs.] Shak.

Port'age, n. Fig. Port.] A porthole. [Obs.] Shak.

Port to carry.] 1. The act of carrying or transporting.

2. The price of carrying; tonnage. [Obs.] Hakkuyt.

4. A carry between navigable waters. See 3d Carry.

Portage (pōr'tāj), v. t. & t. To carry (goods, boats, etc.) overland between navigable waters.

Portage group (grōp'). [So called from the township of Portage in New York.] (Geol.) A subdivision of the Chemung period in American geology. See Chart of Geology.

Portague (portagui), n. [See Portuguese.] A Portuguese gold coin formerly current, and variously estimated to be worth from three and one half to four and one half pounds sterling. [Obs.] [Written also postegue and portigue.]

Ten thousand portagues, besides great pearls. Maylowe,

Por'tal (pör'tal), n. [OF. portal, F. portall, LL. portale, fr. L. porta a gate. See Pour a gate.] L. A door or gate; hence, a way of entrance or exit, especially one that is grand and imposing.

Thick with sparkling orient gems The portal shone. Wilton From out the flery portal of the east.

From out the fiery portal of the east. Shak.

2. (Arch.) (a) The lesser gate, where there are two of different dimensions. (b) Formerly, a small square corner in a room separated from the rest of the apartment by wainscoting, forming a short passage to another apartment. (c) By analogy with the French portail, used by recent writers for the whole architectural composition which surrounds and includes the doorways and

position which sarrounds and includes the about ways and porches of a church.

3. (Bridge Building) The space, at one end, between opposite trusses when these are terminated by inclined

4. A prayer book or breviary; a portass. [Obs.] Portal bracing (Bridge Building), a combination of struts and ties which lie in the plane of the inclined braces at a portal, serving to transfer wind pressure from the upper parts of the trusses to an abutment or pier of the bridge.

Por'tal (pōr'tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to a porta, especially the porta of the liver; as, the portal vein, which enters the liver at the porta, and divides into capillaries after the manner of an artery.

Portal is applied to other veins which break up into capillaries; as, the renal portal veins in the frog.

into capitiaries; as, the renai portal veins in the rrog.

"Porta-men'to (It. pôv'tá-mân'tô; E. pôv'tá-mên'tô),
n. [It., fr. portare to carry.] (Mus.) In singing, or in
the use of the bow, a gradual carrying or lifting of the
voice or sound very smoothly from one note to another;
a gilding from tone to tone. gliding from tone to tone.

Por'tance (por'tans), n. See Poet, carriage, demean-

rortance (portans), n. Bee Fort, carriage, demeanor. [Obs.]
Portans (-tas), n. [OF. porte-hors a kind of prayer
book, so called from being portable; cf. LL. portiforium.] A breviary; a prayer book. [Written variously
portace, portasse, portesse, portise, porthose, portos, portus, portuse, etc.] [Obs.] Spenser. Camden.

By God and by this porthors I you swear. Chaucer.

Deritation in the portant of porture to

Por'tate (-tāt), a. [L. portatus, p. p. of porture to carry.] (Her.) Borne not erect, but diagonally athwart n escutcheon; as, a cross portate.

Por'ta-tive (-tā-tIv), a. [Cf. F. portatif.]

1. Portobe. [Obs.]

Ports.tive (-ta-tiv), a. Loi. E. ports. Chaucer.

2. (Physics) Capable of holding up or carrying; as, the portative force of a magnet, of atmospheric pressure, or of capillarity.

Port'oluse (pōrt'klūs), n. A portcullis. [Obs.]

Port'oray'on (-krā'un), n. [F. porte-crayon; porter to carry + crayon a crayon.] A metallic handle with a clasp for lodding a crayon.

handle with a clasp for holding a crayon.

Port-cull'is (port-kull'Is), n. [OF. porte coulisse, coleice, a sliding door, fr. L. colare, colatum, to filter, to strain: cf. F. couler to glide. See PORT a gate, and cf. CULLIS, COLANDER.] I. (Fort.) A grating of iron or of timbers pointed with iron, hung over the gateway of a fortress, to be let down to prevent the entrance of an enemy. "Let the portcullis fall."

Sir W. Scott.

She . . . the huge portcullis high updrew.
Milton.

2. An English coin of the reign of Elizabeth, struck for the use of the East India Company;—so called from its bearing the figure of a portcullis

its bearing the lights of the reverse.

Port-oul'lis, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Portcullised (-list); p. pr. & vb. n. Portcullising.] To obstruct with, or sa with, a portcullis; to shut; to bar.

Shak.

[R.] The (port; F. port), n. [F. porte a gate, L. porta. See Port a gate.] The Ottoman court; the government of the Turkish empire, officially called the Sublime Porte, from the gate (port) of the sultan's palace at which justice was administered.

|| Porte'-oo'obbre' (port/kb'shkr'), n. [F. See Port a gate, and Coach.] (Arch.) A large doorway allowing vehicles to drive into or through a building. It is common to have the entrance

Portcullis. A Chain by which the Port-cullis is raised; B B Chains by which the Counterpoises

nicies to drive into or through a building. It is common to have the entrance door open upon the passage of the porte-cochere. Also, a porch over a driveway before an entrance door.

Fort'ed (pōrt'ed), a. Having gates. [Obs.]

We took the sevenfold-ported Thebes. Chapman.

Porte-gue (pōrt'et-rī), n. See Porragus. [Obs.]

Porte-mon-naie' (port/min-nā/), n. [F., fr. porter to carry + monnaie money.] A small pocketbook or wallet for carrying money.

carry + monnaie money.] A small pocketbook or wallet for carrying money.

Por-tend' (pôr-tênd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Portender, p. pr. & vb. n. Portenders.] [L. portendere, portentum, to foretell, to predict, to impend, from an old preposition used in comp. + tendere to stretch. See Postrion, Tend.] 1. To indicate (events, misfortunes, etc.) as in the future; to foreshow; to foretoken; to bode; — now used esp. of unpropitious signs. Bacon.

Many signs portended a dark and stormy day. Macculay.

2. To stretch out before. [R.] "Downed to test.

2. To stretch out before. [R.] "Doomed to feel the great Idomeneus" portended steel." Pope.

Sym. - To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; augur; presage; foreshadow; threaten.

Portentian (-těn/ahlin), n. The act of foreshowing; foreboding. [R.]

Portent' (portent'; 277), n. [L. portentum. See Portent.] That which portends, or foretokens; esp., that which portends evil; a sign of coming calamity; an omen; a sign.

Shak.

My loss by dire portents the god forefold.

Portent'ive (-Iv), a. Presaging; foreshadowing.
Portent'ous (-is), a. [L. portentosus.] 1. Of the nature of a portent; containing portents; foreshadowing, esp. foreshadowing ill; ominous.

For, I believe, they are portentous things. For, I believe, they are portentous things.

Shak.

Victories of strange and almost portentous splendor. Macaulay.

2. Hence: Monstrous; prodiglous; wonderful; dreadful; as, a beast of portenious size.

Portent'ous-ly, adv. — Portent'ous-ness, n.

Por'ter (por'ter), n. [F. portier, L. portarius, from porta a gate, door. See Pour a gate.] A man who has charge of a door or gate; a doorkeeper; one who waits at the door to receive messages.

Shak.

To him the porter openeth.

John x. 3.

To him the porter openeth. John x. 1.

Por'ter, n. [F. porteur, fr. porter to carry, L. portare. See Port to carry.] 1. A carrier; one who carries or conveys burdens, luggage, etc., for hire.

2. (Forging) A bar of iron or steel at the end of which a forging is made; esp., a long, large bar, to the end of which a heavy forging is attached, and by means of which the forging is lifted and handled in hammering and heating; — called also porter bar.

3. A malt liquor, of a dark color and moderately bitter taste, possessing tonic and intoxicating qualities.

Porter is said to be so called as having been first sed chiefly by the London porters, and this application if the word is supposed to be not older than 1750.

or the word is supposed to be not other than 1750.

Por'ter-age (-āj), n. 1. The work of a porter; the occupation of a carrier or of a doorkeeper.

2. Money charged or paid for the carriage of burdens or parcels by a porter.

Por'ter-ass, n. See Portrass.

Por'ter-house, n. A house where porter is sold.

Porterhouse steak, a steak cut from a sirloin of beef, in-cluding the upper and under part.

Portesse (portiss), n. See Portass. [Obs.] Tyndale.
Portifie' (portifir), n. A case of strong paper filled
with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder,

Port'fire' (bōtt'fir'), n. A case of strong haper filled with a composition of niter, sulphur, and mealed powder, — used principally to ignite the priming in proving guns, and as an incendiary material in shells.

Port-foll'0 (bōt-fil'yō or-fol'1-ō), n. [F. portefeuille; porter to carry + feuille a leaf. See Poir to carry, and Follo.] 1. A portable case for holding loose papers, prints, drawings, etc.

2. Hence: The office and functions of a minister of state or member of the cabinet; as, to receive the portfolio of war; to resign the portfolio.

Port'giave' (bōt'giāv'), n. [F. porte-glaive; porter to carry + glaive a sword.] A sword bearer. [Obs.]

Port'grave' (-grāv'), n. [AS. portgrefig; port a Port'grave' (-grāv'), harbor + gerēfa a reeve or sheriff. See Reeve a steward, and cf. Poutrreeve.] In old English law, the chief magistrate of a port or marltime town; a portreeve. [Obs.] Faltyan.

Port'hole' (-hōū'), n. (Naut.) An embrasure in a ship's side. See 3d Port.

Port'hole' (-hōū'), n. See Pontass. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Port'hore' (-hōrs'), n. grand or covered ambulatory, especially in classical styles of architec-



(Arch.) A colonnade or covered ambulatory, especially in classical styles of architecture; usually, a colonnade at the entrance of a building.

Portiood (.kōd), a. Furnished with a portico.

|| Portibre (pōr'tyūr'), n. tellower a gate.] A curtain hanging across a doorway.

Portingal (pōr'tingul), n. See Portague. Beau. & Fl. Portuguese. [Obs.] — A Portuguese. [Obs.] — A Portuguese. [Obs.] Portion (pōr'shūn), n. [F., from L. portio, akin to pars, partis, a part. See Part, n.] 1. That which is divided off or separated, as a part from a whole; a separated part of anything.

2. A part considered by itself, though not actually cut off or separated from the whole.

eparated from the

These are parts of his ways; but how little a portion is heard of him!

Job xxvi. 14. Portions and parcels of the dreadful past.

3. A part assigned; allotment; share; fate. The lord of that servant . . . will appoint him his portion with the unbelievers.

Luke xii 46. Man's portion is to die and rise again. Keble.

4. The part of an estate given to a child or heir, or descending to him by law, and distributed to him in the settlement of the estate; an inheritance.

Give me the portion of goods that falleth to me. Luke xv. 12.

5. A wife's fortune; a dowry.

Syn. - Division; share; parcel; quantity; allotment; dividend. - Porton, Part. Part is generic, having a simple reference to some whole. Purtion has the additional idea of such a division as bears reference to an individual, or is allotted to some object; as, a portion of one's time; a portion of Scripture.

Por'tion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PORTIONED (-shund); p. pr. & vb. n. PORTIONING.] 1. To separate or divide into portions or shares; to parcel; to distribute.

And portion to his tribes the wide domain. 2. To endow with a portion or inheritance.

Por'tion-sr (pōr'shūn-šr), n. 1. One who portions.
2. (Eccl.) See Poznoner, 2.
Por'tion-ist (pōr'shūn-ist), n. 1. A scholar at Merton ollege, Oxford, who has a certain academical allowance

College Oxford or portion; — corrupted into postmaster. Shipley.

2. (Eccl.) One of the incumbents of a benefice which

2. (Ecc.) One of the incumbents of a benefice which has two or more rectors or vicars.

Por'time.less, a. Having no portion.

Por'tise (-tis), n. See Portass. [Obs.]

Portland co-ment' (port/land ds-ment' or sem'ent). A cement having the color of the Portland stone of England, made by calcining an artificial mixture of carbonate of lime and clay, or sometimes certain natural limestones or chalky clays. It contains a large proportion of clay, and hardens under water.

Portland stone (ston'). A yellowish-white calcareous freestone from the lale of Portland in England, much used in building.

Portland vasse (vas'). A celebrated cinerary urn or vase found in the tomb of the Emperor Alexander Severus. It is owned by the Duke of Portland, and kept in the British Museum.

Port'last (-last), n. (Naut.) The

POTUMES (POTUMES). 2.

POT'II-ness (pōrt'II-nĕs), 2.

1. The quality or state of being portly; dignity of mien or of personal appearance; stateliness.

Such pride is praise; such portliness is honor.

Spenser.

Such pride is praise; such portlines is honor.

Such pride is praise; such portlines.

Such pride is praise; such portlines.

Portland Vase.

2. Bulkiness; corpulence.

Portly, a. [From Port demeanor.] 1. Having a dignified port or mien; of a noble appearance; imposing.

2. Bulky; corpulent. "A portly personage." Dickens.

Port'man (-mán), n.: pl. Portmen (-mán). An inhabitant or burgess of a port, esp. of one of the Cinque Ports.

Port-man'teau (pāt-mān'té), n.: pl. Portmantau; (-tōz). [F. porte-manteu: porter to carry + manteau c cloak, mantle. See Poer to carry, and MANTLE.] A bag or case, usually of leather, for carrying wearing apparel, etc., on journeys.

Port-man'tie (-ti), n. A portmanteau. [Obs.]

Portman'tie (+ti), n. A portmanteau. [Obs.]

Portman'tie (+ti), n. [OF., fr. porter to bear.] One who, or that which, bears; hence, one who, or that which, bears; hence, one who, or that which, produces. [Obs.]

Branches . . . which were portoirs, and bare grapes. Holland.

Por'toise (pōr'tiz), n. [Perhaps fr. OF. porteis portaive, portable.] (Naut.) The gunwale of a ship.

To lower the yards a-portoise, to lower them to the gunwale.—To ride a-portoise, to ride st anchor with the lower yards and topmasts struck or lowered, as in agale of wind.

Por'tosi (pōr'tsi), n. [From L. portare to carry + panis bread; prob. through Fronch.] A cloth for carrying bread, so as not to touch it with the hands. [Obs.]

Por'trait (pōr'trāt), n. [Fr, originally p. p. of portairs to portray. See Pontrax.] 1. The likeness of a person, painted, drawn, or engraved; commonly, a representation of the human face painted from real life.

In portrait, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of Sir J. Republic.

In portraits, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, con sists more in the general air than in the exact similitude of every feature.

Sir J. Reynolds

The meaning of the word is sometimes extended o as to include a photographic likeness.

2. Hence, any graphic or vivid delineation or description of a person; as, a portrait in words.

tion of a person; as, a portrait in words.

Pertrait bust, or Pertrait statue, a bust or statue representing the actual features or person of an individual;—
in distinction from an ideal bust or statue.

Portrait, v. t. To portray; to draw. [Obs.] Spenser.

Portrait-ist, v. A portrait painter. [R.] Hamerton.

Portrait-ist, v. A portrait painter. [R.] Hamerton.

1. A portrait; is likeness; a painted resemblance; hence, that which is copied from some example or model.

For, by the image of my cause, I see The portraiture of his.

ror, oy the image of my cause, I see
The portraiture of his.
Divinity maketh the love of ourselves the pattern; the love
of our neighbors but the portraiture.

2. Pictures, collectively; painting. [Obs.] Chancer.

3. The art or practice of making portraits. Walpole.
Portrait_sture, v. t. To represent by a portrait, sa
by a portrait; to portray. [R.] Shaftesbury.
Portray [Opt-tray], v. t. [Written also pourtray.]
imp. & p. p. Pourtraien, OF. portraire, pourtraire,
P. portraire, fr. L. protrairen, pourtraire,
P. portraire, fr. C. protraire, pourtraire,
P. portraire, fr. And of. Protract. 1. To pain or draw
the likeness of; as, to portray a king on horseback.
Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and portray upon it the
tity, even Jerusalem.

2. Hence, figuratively, to describe in words.

2. Hence, figuratively, to describe in words.

3. To adorn with pictures. [R.]

Spear and helmets thronged, and shields
Various with boastful arguments portrayed. Milton.

Various with boastful arguments portraged.

Por-tray'al (-al), n. The act or process of portraying; description; delineation.

Por-tray'er (-ar), n. One who portrays.

Portress (portray', n. A port warden.

Portress (portray), n. A female porter.

Port-roy'al-ist (port-rol'al-ist), n. (Eccl. Hist.) One of the dwellers in the Cistercian convent of Port Royal des Champs, near Paris, when it was the home of the Jansenists in the 17th century, among them being Arnuld, Pascal, and other famous scholars. Cf. Jansenist.

Port'sale' (port'sal'), n. [Port gate + sale.] Public propen sale; auction. [Obs.]

Holland.

Partua-ry (portra-ry; 135), n. [Of. Poetass.]

(R.O. Ch.) A breviery.

Portia-guese (pör'tü-gös), a. [Cf. F. portugais, Sp. portugues, Pg. portugues.] Of or pertaining to Portugal, or its inhabitants. — n. sing. & pl. A native or inhabitant of Portugal; people of Portugal.

itant of Portugal; people of Portugal.

Fortuguese man-of-war. (Zoöl.) See PHTSALIA.

| Por'tū-la'ca (L. pōr'tū-la'kā; E. pōr'tū-lak'a), n.

[L., purslane.] (Bot.) A genus of polypetalous plants; also, any plant of the genus.

| Portulaca oleracea is the common purslane. P. grandiflora is a South American herb, widely cultivated for its allowy crimson, scarlet, yellow, or white, ephemeral blossoms.

Grandifora is a South American herb, widely cultivated for its showy orimson, scarlet, yellow, or white, ephemeral blossoms.

Portula-occous (pōr/tū-lā-kk'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Portulacaese), of which Portulaca is the type, and which includes also the spring beauty (Claytonia) and other genera.

Portwijs (pōr/wijs), n. See Pollivio.

Porty (pōr'y), a. Porous; as, pory stone. [R.] Dryden. [Porgo (pōrz), a. [F., placed, posed.] (Her.)

Standing still, with all the feet on the ground; — said of the attitude of a lion, horse, or other beast.

Pose (pōz), n. [AS. gepose; of uncertain origin; cf. W. pas a cough, Skr. kās to cough, and E. wheeze.] A cold in the head; catarrh. [Obs.] — Pose (pōz), n. [F. pose, fr. poser. Bee Posz, v. f.] The attitude or position of a person; the position of the body or of any member of the body; especially, a position formally assumed for the sake of effect; an artificial position; as, the pose of an actor; the pose of an artist's model or of a statue.

Pose, v. t. [snpp. & p. p. Possu (pōzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Posing.] [B. poser to place, to put, L. pausa a pause, Gr. maūvu, fr. maŭeu to make to cease, prob. akin to E. few. In compounds, this word appears corresponding to L. ponere to put, place, the substitution in French having been probably due to confusion of this word with L. positio position, fr. ponere. See Frw, and cf. Arrosz, Disposz, Orrosz, Pausz, Reposz, Postron.] To place in an attitude or fixed position, for the sake of effect; to arrange the posture and drapery of (a person) in a studied manner; as, to pose a model for a picture; to pose a sitter for a portrait.

Pose, v. f. [Shortened from apposz, for opposz. See 2d Arrosz, Orrosz.] 1. To intorrogate; to question. [Obs.] "She . . posed him and sifted him." Bacon.

2. To question with a view to puzzling; to embarrass by questioning or scrutiny; to bring to a stand.

A question wherewith a learned Pharises thought to pose and puzzle him.

Posed (pōzd), a. Firm; determined; fixed. "

A question wherewith a learned Pharises thought to pose and puzzle him.

A question wherewith a learned Pharises thought to pose and puzzle him.

Posed (pōzd), a. Firm; determined; fixed. "A most posed... and grave behavior." [Obs.] Urguhart.

Pos'er (pōz'ōt), a. One who, or that which, puzzles; a difficult or inexplicable question or fact.

Pos'ing (pōz'dl), a. Inscribed with a posy.

In posied lockets bribe the fair.

Pos'ing (pōz'fl), u. L. limp. & ps. Posittel; p. pr. & vb. n. Posittino.] [L. ponere, positum, to place. See Positton.] 1. To dispose or set firmly or fixedly; to place or dispose in relation to other objects. Sir M. Hale.

2. (Logio) To assume as real or conceded; as, to posit a principle.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Positton (pō-zfsh'din), n. [F. position, L. positio, fr. ponere, positum, to put, place; prob for posino, for conceded, see the position used only in comp. (akin to Gr. mpoc) + sinere to leave, let, permit, place. See Sirz, and c. (Composite, Compound, v., Defone, Defosit, Ryfound, Impostos, Oprosite, Padoround, Poss, v., Posit, Post, m.]

1. The state of being posited, or placed; the manuer in which anything is placed; attitude; condition; as, a firm, an inclined, or an urpight position.

We have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different positions to the same thing, according to our different positions to the same thing, according to our different positions to the same thing, according to our different prospects of the same thing, according to our different prospects of the same thing, according to our different prospects of the same thing, according to our different prospects of the same thing.

We have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different positions to it.

Lucke.

our different positions to it.

Leke.

2. The spot where a person or thing is placed or takes a place; site; place; station; situation; as, the position of man in creation; the fleet changed its position.

3. Hence: The ground which any one takes in an argument or controversy; the point of view from which any one proceeds to a discussion; also, a principle laid down as the basis of reasoning; a proposition; a thesis; as, to define one's position; to appear in a false position

Let not the proof of any position depend on the positions that follow, but always on those which go before.

4. Relative place or standing: social or official read.

4. Relative place or standing: social or official read.

4. Relative place or standing; social or official rank; a, a person of position; hence, office; post; as, to lose to a rootion.

A. Relative place or standing; social or official ratio, as, a person of position; hence, office; post; as, to lose one's position.

5. (Arith.) A method of solving a problem by one or two suppositions; — called also the rule of trial and error.

Angle of position (Astron.), the angle which any line (as that joining two stars) makes with another fixed line, specifically with a circle of declination. — Double position (Arith.), the method of solving problems by proceeding with each of two assumed numbers, according to the confictions of the problem, and by comparing the difference of the results with those of the numbers, deducing the correction to be applied to one of them to obtain the true result. — Gens of position (Mil.), heavy fieldpieces, not designed for quick movements. — Position maker (Mil.), a range finder. See under Range. — Position maker (Mil.), a range finder. See under Range. — Position and of view, — Single position (Arith.), the method of solving problems, in which the result obtained by operating with an assumed number is to the true result as the number assumed is to the number required. — Strategic position (Mil.), a position taken up by an army or a large detachment of troops for the purpose of checking or observing an opposing force.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude; position: assertion; thesis.

Syn. — Situation; station; place; condition; attitude posture; proposition; assertion; thesis.

Po-si'tion (pô-si'sh'ŭn), v. t. To indicate the position t; to place. [R.] Encyc. Brit. **Po-si'tion-si** (-al), a. Of or pertaining to position.

Ascribing unto plants positional operations. Sir T. Browne. Ascribing unto plants positional operations. Sir T. Brunne.

Post'i-tive (pōz'i-tiv), a. [OE. positif, F. positif, L.

positivus. See Position.] 1. Having a real position,
existence, or energy; existing in fact; real; actual; —
opposed to negative. "Positive good." Bacon.

2. Derived from an object by itself; not dependent on
changing circumstances or relations; absolute; — opposed to relative; as, the idea of beauty is not positive,
but depends on the different tastes of individuals.

3. Definitely laid down; explicitly stated; clearly expressed; — opposed to implied; as, a positive declaration or promise.

Positive words, that he would not been any against they

Positive words, that he would not bear arms against King Edward's son.

4. Hence: Not admitting of any doubt, condition, qualification, or discretion; not dependent on circumstances or probabilities; not speculative; compelling asent or obedience; peremptory; indisputable; declave; as, positive instructions; positive truth; positive proof. "Tis positive gainst all exceptions." Shak.

5. Prescribed by express enactment or institution; settled by arbitrary appointment;—said of laws.

In laws, that which is natural bindeth universally; that which is positive, not so.

6. Fully assured; confident; certain; sometimes, over-confident; dogmatic; overbearing; — said of persons.

Some positive, persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so. Pope.

7. Having the power of direct action or influence; as, a positive voice in legislation. Swift. 8. (Photog.) Corresponding with the original in respect to the position of lights and shades, instead of having the

lights and shades reversed; as, a positive picture.

9. (Chem.) (a) Electro-positive. (b) Hence, basic; metallic; not acid; — opposed to negative, and said of metals, bases, and basic radicals.

tallic; not acid; — opposed to negative, and said of metals, bases, and basic radicals.

Positive crystal (Opt.) a doubly refracting crystal, in which the index of refraction for the extraordinary ray is greater than for the ordinary ray, and the former is refracted nearer to the axis than the latter, as quartz and lee;—opposed to negative crystal, or one in which this characteristic is reversed, as lealand spar, tourmaline, etc.—Fositive degree (tram.), that state of an adjective or adverb which denotes simple quality, without comparison or relation to increase or diminution; as, wise, noble.—Positive setricity (Etc.), the kind of electricity which is developed when glass is rubbed with silk, or which appears at that pole of a voltaic battery attached to the plate that is not attacked by the exciting liquid;—formerly called virrenus electricity;—opposed to negative electricity.—Positive syeplece. See under Exerpixe.—Positive law. See under Exerpixe.—Positive motion (Mach.), motion which is derived from a driver through unyleding intermediate pieces, or by direct contact, and not through elastic connections, nor by means of riction, gravity, etc.; definite motion.—Positive philosophy. See Positivism.—Fositive pole. (a) (Elec.) The pole of a battery or pile which yields positive or vitreous electricity;—opposed to negative pule. (b) (Magnetism) The north pole. [k].—Positive quantity (Ag.), an fillimative quantity, or one affected by the sign plus [+].—Positive sign (Math.), the sign [+] denoting plus, or more, or addition.

Positive, n. 1. That which is capable of being af-

Pos'i-tive, n. 1. That which is capable of being af-

Post-live, n. 1. That which is capable of being arfirmed; reality.

2. That which settles by absolute appointment.

3. (Gram.) The positive degree or form.

4. (Photog.) A picture in which the lights and shades
correspond in position with those of the original, instead
of being reversed, as in a negative.

5. (Elec.) The positive plate of a voltaic or electrolette cell

lytic cell. **Pos'l-tive-ly**, adv. In a positive manner; absolutely; **really**; expressly; with certainty; indubitably; peremptorly; dogmatically;—opposed to negatively. Good and evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not positively or simply.

Bacon.

Give me some breath, some little pause, my lord, Before I positively speak herein. Shak, I would ask . . . whether . . . the divine law does not post-vely require humility and meckness. Sprat.

Positively require humility and meckness.

Positively charged or electrified (Elec.), having a charge of positive electricity;—opposed to negatively electrified.

Positive-ness, n. The quality or state of being positive; reality; actualness; certainty; confidence; peremptoriness; dogmatism. See Positive, a.

Positiveness, pedantry, and ill manners. Swift.

The positiveness of sins of commission lies both in the habtude of the will and in the executed act too; the positiveness
if sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. Norris.

of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only. Norri. Post'i-tiv-ism (-12'm), n. A system of philosophy originated by M. Auguste Comte, which deals only with positives. It excludes from philosophy everything but the natural phenomena or properties of knowable things, together with their invariable relations of coexistence and succession, as occurring in time and space. Such relations are denominated laws, which are to be discovered by observation, experiment, and comparison. This philosophy holds all inquiry into causes, both efficient and final, to be useless and unprofitable. be useless and unprofitable

Pos'l-tiv-ist, n. A believer in positivism.

Pos'Litv-lat, n. A believer in positivism.—a. reciaving to positivism.

Pos'Litv'-ty (-tyv'/-ty), n. Positiveness. J. Morley.

Pos'Lute (-thr:135), n. See Postrum. [Obs.]

Pos'net (pōs'nōt), n. [OF. pogonet, dim. of pogon a pot, a vessel.] A little basin; a porringer; a skillet.

Pos'o-log'io (pōs'-lōj'/r), la. [Cf. F. posologique.]

Pos'o-log'io al. (-lōj'/-kal), Pertaining to posology.

Posol'e-gy (pō-sōl'ō-jy), n. [Gr. mózoc how much + -logy: cf. F. posologie.] (Med.) The science or doctrine of does; dosology.

Pos'po-lite (pös'pō-lit), n. [Pol. pospolite russenic a general summons to arms, an arriere-ban; pospolity general + russenic a stirring.] A kind of militia in Poland, consisting of the gentry, which, in case of invasion, was summoned to the defense of the country.

Poss (pös), v. t. [See Puss.] To push; to dash; to throw. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

A cat . . . possed them [the rats] about. Piers Plowman Pos'so (pos'so), n. See Posse comitatus.

In posse. See In Posse in the Vocabulary.

In posses. See An Posses to the Vocadulary.

| Posses com': ta'tus (kôm': ta'tus). [L. posse to be able, to have power + LL. comitatus a county, from comes, comitis, a count. See County, and Powse.]

1. (Law) The power of the county, or the citizens who may be summoned by the sheriff to assist the authorities

in suppressing a riot, or executing any legal precept which is forcibly opposed.

2. A collection of people; a throng; a rabble. [Colloq.]

2. A collection of people; a throng; a rabble. [Colloq.]

[FF] The word comitatus is often omitted, and posse alone used. "A whole posse of enthusiasts." Carlyle. As if the passion that rules were the sheriff of the place, and came off with all the posse.

Possesses (p52-26s' or p5est'); p. pr. & vb. n. Possessino.]

[L. possessus, p. p. of possidere to have, possessino.]

[L. possessus, p. p. of possidere to have, possessino.]

[See Sir.]

1. To occupy in person; to hold or actually have in one's own keeping; to have and to hold.

Houses and fields and vineyards shall be possessed again in

Houses and fields and vineyards shall be possessed again in this land.

Jer. xxxii. 15

Yet beauty, though injurious, hath strange power, After offense returning, to regain Love once possessed. Milton

2. To have the legal title to; to have a just right to; to be master of; to own; to have; as, to possess property, an estate, a book.

I am yours, and all that I possess. 3. To obtain occupation or possession of; to accomplish; to gain; to seize.

How . . . to possess the purpose they desired. Spenser.

4. To enter into and influence; to control the will of to fill; to affect;—said especially of evil spirits, passions, etc. "Weakness possesseth me." Shak.

Those which were possessed with devils. Matt. iv. 24 For ten inspired, ten thousand are possessed. Rosco

5. To put in possession; to make the owner or holder f property, power, knowledge, etc.; to acquaint; to inorm;—followed by of or with before the thing possessed, and now commonly used reflexively.

I have possessed your grace of what I purpose.

Record a gift . . . of all he dies possessed
Unto his son.

We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples. Addison. We possessed ourselves of the kingdom of Naples. Addison. To possess our minds with an habitual good intention. Addison. Syn.—To have; hold; occupy; control; own.—Possess, Have. Have is the more general word. To possess denotes to have as a property. It usually implies more permanence or definiteness of control or ownership than is involved in having. A man does not possess his wife and children they are so to speak part of himself. For this same reason, we have the faculties of reason, understanding, will, sound indigment, etc.; they are exercises of the mind, not possessions.

Pos-ses/sion (pöz-zēsh/un or pös-sēsh/un), n. [F. possession, L. possessio.] 1. The act or state of possession, L. possessio.] 1. The act or state of possessing, or holding as one's own.
2. (Law) The having, holding, or detention of property in one's power or command; actual seizin or occupancy; ownership, whether rightful or wrongful.

Possession may be either actual or constructive actual, when a party has the immediate occupancy; constructive, when he has only the right to such occupancy.

3. The thing possessed; that which any one occupies owns, or controls; in the plural, property in the aggregate; wealth; dominion; as, foreign possessions.

When the young man heard that saying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions.

Matt. xix. 22. Annina, with Sapphira his wife, sold a possession. Acts v. 1

The house of Jacob shall possess their possessions. Ob. 17

4. The state of being possessed or controlled, as by an ill spirit, or violent passions; madness; frenzy; as,

How long bath this possession held the man? How long hath this possession held the man? Shak.

To give possession, to put in another's power or occupancy.—To put in possession. (a) To invest with ownership or occupancy; to provide or furnish with; as, to put one in possession of facts or information. (b) (Lnav)
To place one in charge of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.—To take possession, to enter upon, or to bring within one's power or occupancy.—Writ of possession (Law), a precept directing a sherlif to put a porson in peaceable possession of property recovered in ejectment or writ of entry.

Pos. see'slein, v. d. To invest with property. [Obs.]

Pos-ses'sion, v. t. To invest with property. [Obs.]
Pos-ses'sion-a-ry (-\hat{a}-r\hat{y}), a. Of or pertaining to possuion; arising from possession.
Pos-ses'sion-ar (-\hat{c}-r), n. 1. A possessor; a property
older. [Obs.] "Possessioners of riches." E. Hall.

Having been of old freemen and possessioners. Sir P. Sidney

2. An invidious name for a member of any religious community endowed with property in lands, buildings, etc., as contrasted with mendicant friars. [Obs.] Wycif, Pos'ses-si'val(-si'val), a. Of or pertaining to the posessive case; as, a possessival termination.

Pos sess'iva (poz-zer'iv or pos-ses'iv), a. [L. pos-sessiva: t. F. pos-sessival termination or possession; having or indicating possession.

Possestive case (Eng. Gram.), the genitive case; the case of nouns and pronouns which expresses ownership, origin, or some possessive relation of one thing to another; as, Homer's admirers; the pear's flavor; the dog's faithfulness. — Possessive pronoun, a pronoun denoting ownership; as, his name; her home; my book.

Pos-sess'ive (pös-sēs'īv or pös-sēs'-), n. 1. (Gram.)
The possessive case.
2. (Gram.) A possessive pronoun, or a word in the

possessive case.

Pos-sess'or (-èr), adv. In a possessive manner.

Pos-sess'or (-èr), n. [L.: cf. F. possesseur.] One who possesses; one who occupies, holds, owns, or controls; one who has actual participation or enjoyment, energily of that which is desirable; a proprietor. "Possessors of eternal glory."

Law.

As if he had been possessor of the whole world. Sharp Syn. - Owner; proprietor; master; holder; occupant.

Pos-sess'o-ry (.5-ry), a. [L. possessorius: cf. F. possession.] Of or pertaining to possession, either as a fact or a right; of the nature of possession; as, a possessory interest; a possessory lord.

ssory action or suit (Law), an action to regain of possession of something. See under Perirony.

obtain possession of something. See under Petittory.

Pos'set (pös'set), n. [W. posel curdled milk, posset.]
A beverage composed of hot milk curdled by some strong infusion, as by wine, etc., — much in favor formerly.

"I have drugged their posset." Shak.
Pos'set, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Posseted; p. pr. & vb.
n. Possetino.] 1. To curdle; to turn, as milk; to coagulate; as, to posset the blood. [Obs.]
2. To treat with possets; to pamper. [R.] "She was cosseted and posseted." O. W. Holmes.
Pos'sethil'ty (pôs'sl-bil'I-ty), n.; pl. Possellities
(-ttz). [F. possibilité, L. possibilitas.] 1. The quality or atate of being possible; the power of happening, being, or existing. "All possibility of error." Hooker. "Latent possibilities of excellence." Johnson.

2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest,

2. That which is possible; a contingency; a thing or event that may or may not happen; a contingent interest, as in real or personal estate.

Pos'si-ble (pôs'si-b'l), a. [F., fr. L. possibilis, fr. posse to be able, to have power; potis able, capable + esse to be. See Potent, Am, and cf. Host a landlord.] Capable of existing or occurring, or of being conceived or thought of; able to happen; capable of being done; not contrary to the nature of things;—sometimes used to express extreme improbability; barely able to be, or come to pass; as, possibly he is honest, as it is possible that Judas meant no wrong.

With God all things are possible. Matt. xix. 20.

Syn.—Practicable; likely. See Practicable.

Syn.—Practicable; likely. See Practicable.

Pos'si-bly, adv. In a possible manner; by possible means; especially, by extreme, remote, or improbable intervention, change, or exercise of power; by a chance; perhaps; as, possibly he may recover.

Can we . . . possibly his love desert?
When possibly I can, I will return.

Pos'sum (pŏs'mm), n. [Shortened from opossum.] (Zoöl.) An opossum. [Colloq. U. S.]

To play possum, To act possum, to feign ignorance, in-difference or inattention, with the intent to deceive; to dissemble; — in allusion to the habit of the opossum, which feigns death when attacked or alarmed.

which feigns death when attacked or alarmed.

Post. (pōst.). [L. post behind, after; cf. Skr. paçcā behind, afterwards.] A prefix signifying behind, back, after; as, postcommissure, postdot, postseript.

Post. a. [F. aposter to place in a post or position, generally for a bad purpose.] Hired to do what is wrong; suborned. [Obs.] Sir E. Sandys.

Post. n. [AS., fr. L. postis, akin to pomere, position, to place. See Postrion, and cf. 4th Post.] 1. A place of timber, metal, or other solid substance, fixed, or to be fixed, firmly in an upright position, especially when intended as a stay or support to something else; a pillar; as, a hitching post; a fence post; the posts of a house.

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side

They shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side costs and on the upper doorpost of the houses.

Ex. xii. 7.

Then by main force pulled up, and on his shoulders bore, The gates of Azza, post and massy bar.

Unto his order he was a noble post.

Chaucer.

The new order ne was a none post. Chaucer.

Post, in the sense of an upright timber or strut, is used in composition, in such words as king-post, queenpost, crown-post, gatepost, etc.

2. The doorpost of a victualer's shop or inn, on which were chalked the scores of customers; hence, a score; a [Obs.]When God sends coin

I will discharge your po I will discharge your post.

S. Rowlands.

From pillar to post. See under PILLAR.—Enight of the post. See under KRIGHT.—Post hanger (Much.), a bearing for a revolving shaft, adapted to be fastened to a post.—Post hole, a hole in the ground to set the foot of a post in.—Post mill, a form of windmill so constructed that the whole fabric resta on a vertical axis firmly fastened to the ground, and capable of being turned as the direction of the wind varies.—Post and stall (Cod. Mining), a mode of working in which pillars of coal are left to support the roof of the nine.

roof of the mine.

Post, n. [F. poste, LL. posta station, post (where horses were kept), properly, a fixed or set place, fem. fr. L. positus placed, p. p. of ponere. See Postrion, and cf. Post a pillar.] 1. The place at which anything is stopped, placed, or fixed; a station. Specifically: (a) A station, or one of a series of stations, established for the refreshment and accommodation of travelers on some commodation votate as a stage or rallway vast. (b) A pillary cont. refreshment and accommodation of travelers on some recognized route; as, a stage or railway post. (b) A military station; the place at which a soldier or a body of troops is stationed, also, the troops at such a station. (c) The piece of ground to which a sentinel's walk is limited.

2. A messenger who goes from station to the limited.

2. A messenger who goes from station to station; an express; especially, one who is employed by the government to carry letters and parcels regularly from one place to another; a letter carrier; a postman.

In certain places there be always fresh posts, to carry that further which is brought unto them by the other.

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines.

Receiving them from such a worthless post.

Shak.

3. An established conveyance for letters from one

place or station to another; especially, the governmental system in any country for carrying and distributing letters and parcels; the post office; the mail; hence, the carriage by which the mail is transported.

I send you the fair copy of the poem on duliness, which I should not care to hazard by the common post.

Pope.

4. Haste or speed, like that of a messenger or mall carrier. [Obs.] "In post he came." Shak. 5. One who has charge of a station, especially of a postal station. [Obs.]

He held the office of postmaster, or, as it was then out, for several years.

6. A station, office, or position of service, trust, or emolument; as, the post of duty; the post of danger.

The post of honor is a private station. Addison.

7. A size of printing and writing paper. See the Ta-

7. A size of printing and writing paper. See the Table under PAPER.

Post and pair, an old game at cards, in which each player had a hand of three cards. B. Jonson.— Post bag, a mail bag.— Post buil, a bill of letters mailed by a postmaster.— Post chaise, or Post coach, a carriage usually with four wheels, for the conveyance of travelers who travel post. Fost day, a day on which the mail arrives or departs.— Post horn, a horn, or trumpet, carried and blown by a carrier of the public mail, or by a coachman.— Post horse, a horse stationed, intended, or used for the post.— Post hour, hour for posting letters. Dickens.— Post coffice. (a) An office under governmental superintendence, where letters, papers, and other mailable matter, are received and distributed; a place appointed for attending to all business connected with the mail. (b) The governmental system for forwarding mail matter.— Post coffice order. See Money order, under Money.— Post road, or Post route, a road or way over which the mail is carried.— Post town. (a) A town in which a post office is established by law.— To ride post, to ride, as a carrier of dispatches, from place to place; hence, to ride rapidly, with as little clay as possible.— To travel post, to travel, as a post does, by relays of horses, or by keeping one carriage to which fresh horses are attached at each stopping place.

Post (pōst), v. t. [imp, & p. Poster); p. pr. & tb. n.

Post (post), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Posted; p. pr. & vb. n.
Postno.] 1. To attach to a post, a wall, or other usual
place of affixing public notices; to placard; as, to post a
notice; to post playbills.

Formarly, a large post was erected before the sheriff's office, or in some public place, upon which legal notices were displayed. This way of advertisement has not entirely gone out of use.

2. To hold up to public blame or reproach; to advertise opprobriously; to denounce by public proclamation; as, to post one for cowardice.

On pain of being posted to your sorrow
Fail not, at four, to meet me.

Granville.

3. To enter (a name) on a list, as for service, promo-

3. To enter (a name) on a list, as for service, promotion, or the like.

4. To assign to a station; to set; to place; as, to post a sentinel. "It might be to obtain a ship for a lieutenant, . . . or to get him posted." Die Quincey.

5. (Bookkeeping) To carry, as an account, from the journal to the ledger; as, to post an account; to transfer, as accounts, to the ledger.

You have not posted your books these ten years. Arbuthnot.

6. To place in the care of the post; to mail; as, to post a letter.

7. To inform; to give the news to; to make (one) acquainted with the details of a subject; — often with up.
Thoroughly posted up in the politics and literature of the day.

post off, to put off; to delay. [Obs.] "Why did I, urously, post off so great a business?" Baxter.—ost over, to hurry over. [Obs.] Fuller.

Post, v. i. [Cf. OF. poster. See 4th Post.] 1. Travel with post horses; figuratively, to travel in hast Post speedily to my lord your husband." And post o'er land and ocean without rest. Milton.

2. (Man.) To rise and sink in the saddle, in accordance ith the motion of the horse, esp. in trotting. [Eng.]

Post, adv. With post horses; hence, in haste; as, to

travel post.

Post'ab-do'men (pōst'ăb-dō'mēn), n. [Pref. post.+
abdomen.] (Zoid.) That part of a crustacean behind
the cephalothorax; — more commonly called abdomen.
Post'a-ble (pōst'a-bl), a. Capable of being carried
by, or as by, post. [Obs.] W. Montagu.
Post'act' (-ākt'), n. An act done afterward.
Post'age (-āj), n. The price established by law to be
paid for the conveyance of a letter or other mailable
restre by a rubble post.

matter by a public post. Postage stamp, a government stamp required to be put upon articles sont by mall in payment of the postage, esp. an adhesive stamp issued and sold for that purpose.

Post'al (-al), a. [Cf. F. postal.] Belonging to the post office or mail service; as, postal arrangements; postal authorities.

postal authorities.

Postal card, or Post card, a card sold by the government for transmission through the mails, at a lower rate of postage than a sealed letter. The message is written on one side of the card, and the direction on the other.—
Postal mose, an order See Money order, under Monsr.—
Postal note, an order payable to bearer, for a sum of money (in the United States less than five dollars under existing law), issued from one post office and payable at another specified office.— Postal Union, a union for postal purposes entered into by the most important powers, or governments, which have agreed to transport mail matter through their several territories at a stipulated rate.

Posta card. (Next Next)

Post-eval (post-anal) (Anat.) Situated behind, or posterior to, the anua.

Post-ex'l-al (-Kks'l-al), a. [Pref. post-+ anal.]

(Anat.) Situated behind any transverse axis in the body of an animal; caudal; posterior; especially, behind, or on the caudal or posterior (that is, ulnar or fibular) side of, the axis of a vertebrate limb.

POSTBOY

Post'boy' (pāst'boi'), n. 1. One who rides post horses; a postliion; a courier.

2. A boy who carries letters from the post.

Post'-capytsin (*ksp'tin), n. A captain of a war vessel whose name appeared, or was "posted," in the seniority list of the British navy, as distinguished from a commander whose name was not so posted. The term was also used in the United States navy; but no such commission as post-captain was ever recognized in either service, and the term has fallen into disuse.

| Post'oa'va (*kš'và), n.; pl. Postcavæ (*vš). [NL. See Post-, and Cavz, n.] (dnat.) The inferior vena cava. — Post'oa'va (*vš), n.; pl. Postcavæ (*vš). [NL. See Post-, and Cavz, n.] (dnat.) The inferior vena cava. — Post'oa'va'l (*val), a. B. G. Wilder. Post-elavy'l-ole (pōst-kkiv'l-k'l), n. [Pref. post-+clavicle.] (Anat.) A bone in the pectoral girdle of many falses projecting backward from the clavicle. — Post'oia-vio'u-lar (pōst'kia-vik'ū-lēr), a.

Post-oom'inis-sure (pōst-kōm'mi-shur or pōst'kōm-min'sh'ur), n. [Pref. post-+commissure.] (Anat.) A transverse commissure in the posterior part of the roof of the third ventricle of the brain; the posterior cerebral commissure.

Post'oom-mun'ion (pōst'kōm-mūn'yūn), n. [Pref. post-+communion.] 1. (Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.) The concluding portion of the communion service.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A prayer or prayers which the priest says at Mass, after the ablutions.

| Post-oor'mu (pōst-kōr'nu), n.; pl. Post-conta (-à).

[NL. See Post-, and Conu.] (Anat.) The posterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain. B. G. Wilder. Post'date' (pōst-kōr'nu), n.; pl. Post-conta (-à).

[1. To date after the real time; as, to postdate a contract, that is, to date it later than the time when it was in fact made.

2. To affix a date to after the event.

Post'date', a. Made or done after the date assigned.

Of these predictions some were postdate; cunningly made after the thing came to pass.

Of these [predictions] some were postdate: cunningly made after the thing came to pass.

after the thing came to pass.

Post'date', n. A date put to a bill of exchange or other paper, later than that when it was actually made.

Post'di-lu'vi-al (-di-lü'vi-al), a. [Pref. post-+ di-Post'di-lu'vi-an (-an), lavid, diluvian.]

Being or happening after the flood in Nosh's days.

Post'di-lu'vi-an, n. One who lived after the flood.

Post'-di-sel'zin (-dis-sel'zin), n. [Pref. post-+ disscizin.] (O. Eng. Law) A subsequent disscizin committed by one of lands which the disscizee had before recovered of the same disseizor; a writ founded on such subsequent disseizin, now abolished.

Post'-dis-sel'zor (-zor), n. [Pref. post-+ disscizor] (O. Eng. Law) A person who disseizes another of lands which the disseizee had before recovered of the same disseizor.

Blackstone.

Blackstone selzor.

#Post'e-a (pōst'ē-ā), n. [L., after these or those (things), afterward.] (Law) The return of the judge before whom a cause was tried, after a verdict, of what was done in the cause, which is indorsed on the niti prius record.

#Post'el (pōs''l), n. Apostle. [Obs.]

Post'en-ceph'a-lon (pōst'ĕn-sēt'ā-lon), n. (Anat.)

The metencephalon.

Post'en-ceph'a-lon (pōst'ēn-sēt'ā-lōn), n. (Anat.)
The metencephalon.
Post'en'try (pōst'ēn'try), n. [Pref. post-+ entry.]
1. A second or subsequent entry, at the customhouse,
of goods which had been omitted by mistake.
2. (Bookkeeping) An additional or subsequent entry.
Post'er (-ēr), n. 1. A large bill or placard intended
to be posted in public places.
2. One who posts bills; a billposter.
Post'er, n. 1. One who posts, or travels expeditiously;
a courier. "Posters of the sea and land." Shak.
2. A post horse. "Posters at full gallop." C. Lener.
Poste'ri-or (pōs-tē'ri-ēr), a. [L. posterior, compar.
of posterus coming after, from post after. See Post-.]
1. Later in time; hence, later in the order of proceeding or moving; coming after; — opposed to prior.

Hesiod was posterior to Homer.

2. Situated behind: hinder: — opposed to anterlor.

Hesiod was posterior to Honer. Broome.

2. Situated behind; hinder; — opposed to anterior.

3. (Anat.) At or toward the caudal extremity; caudal; — in human anatomy often used for dorsal.

4. (Bot.) On the side next the axis of inflorescence; — said of an axillary flower. Gray.

Pos.te'ri-or'l-ty (-5r'l-ty), n. [Cf. F. postériorité] flue state of being later or subsequent; as, posteriority of time, or of an event; — opposed to priority.

Pos.te'ri-or-ly (pos.te'ri-or-ly), adv. Subsequently in time; also, behind in position.

Pos.te'ri-ors (-6rz), n. pl. The hinder parts, as of an animal's body.

Swift.

Poste'ri-ore (-erz), n. pl. The hinder parts, as of an animal's body.

Poster'i-ty (poster'i-ty), n. [L. posteritas: cf. F. posterité. See Posterional] 1. The race that proceeds from a progenitor; offspring to the furthest generation; the aggregate number of persons who are descended from an ancestor or a generation; descendants; — contrasted with ancestry; as, the posterity of Abraham.

It [the crown] should not stand in thy posterity. Shak.

Succeeding generations; future times. Shak. Their names shall be transmitted to posterity. Smalridge.

Postern (postern), n. [OF. posterne, posterle, F.

Pos'tern (pōs'tern), n. [OF posterne, posterie, F. poterne, fr. L. posterula, ir. posterus coming after. See Postenion.] 1. Originally, a back door or gate; a private entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

vate entrance; hence, any small door or gate.

He by a privy postern took his flight.

Out at the postern, by the abbey wall.

2. (Fort.) A subterraneous passage communicating between the parade and the main ditch, or between the ditches and the interior of the outworks.

Mohan Postern, a. Back; being behind; private.

Postern door."

Postern door."

Postern door."

Postern door."

Postern door. A combining form meaning posterior, back; as, postero-inferior, situated back and below; postero-lateral, situated back and at the side.

Post'ex-ist' (pōst'sgx-Yst'), v. i. [Pref. post-+ exist.]
To exist after: to live subsequently. [Obs. or R.]
Post'ex-ist'enoe (-cns), n. Subsequent existence.
Post'ex-ist'eni (-cnt), a. Existing or living after.
[R.] "Post'statt atoms."
Post'fact' (pōst'fikt'), a. [See Post-, and Fact.]
Relating to a fact that occurs after another.
Post'fact', n. A fact that occurs after another.
"Confirmed upon the postfact." Fuller.
"Post'sac'tum (-fikt'tum), n. [LL.] (Rom. & Fing.
Law) Same as Postract.

#Post/fac/tum (-fak/tum), n. [LL.] (Rom. & Eng. Law) Same as PostryAct.

Post/-fine/ (pōst/fin/), n. [Pref. post-+fine.] (O. Eng. Law) A duty paid to the king by the cognizee in a fine of lands, when the same was fully passed; - called also the king's silver.

Post/fix (-fike), n., pl. Postrikes (-8z). [Pref. post-+fix, as in prefix: cf. F. postfixe.] (Gram.) A letter, syllable, or word, added to the end of another word; a suffix.

Post tim/ (Fixel) at t. To appear a prefixelly (Gram.)

syllable, or word, added to the end of suffix.

Post-fix' (-fiks'), v. t. To annex; specifically (Gram.), to add or annex, as a letter, syllable, or word, to the end of another or principal word; a suffix.

Post-fron'tal (-fron'tal), a. [Pref. post- frontal.] (Anat.) Situated behind the frontal bone or the frontal region of the skull; — applied especially to a bone back of and below the frontal in many animals.—n. A post-

Post'haste' (-hast'), n. Haste or speed in traveling,

rost maste (-nasc), n. Haste or speed in traveling, like that of a post or courier.

Post*haste', adv. With speed or expedition; as, he traveled posthaste; . Shak.

**Pos-thet'o-my* (pös-thēt'ō-my*), n. [Gr. πόσθη prepuce + τέμνειν to cut.] (Med.) direumcision. Dunglison.

**Post*homse* (pöst-hous*), n. 1. A house established for the convenience of the post, where relays of horses can be obtained. can be obtained.

can be obtained.

2. A house for distributing the mails; a post office.

Post/hume (pŏst/hūm), { a. Posthumous. [Obs.]

Post/humed (-hūmd), { I. Watts. Fuller.

Post/humeds (pŏst/hū-mūs; 277), a. [L. posthumus,

postumus, properly, last; hence, late born (applied to
children born after the father's death, or after he had
made his will), superl. of posterus, posterior. See Pos
TERIOR.] 1. Born after the death of the father, or taken
from the dead body of the mother; as, a posthumous
son or daughter. son or daughter.

2. Published after the death of the author: as, post-

2. Published after the death of the author; as, posthumous works; a posthumous reputation.

3. Being or continuing after one's death; as, a posthumous reputation.

Post'hu-mous-ly, adv. In a posthumous manner;

after one's decease.

Pos'tio (pōs'tik), a. [L. posticus, fr. post after, behind.] Backward. [Obs.]

Pos'ti-cous (pōs'ti-kis), a. [L. posticus.] (Bot.) (a)

Posterior. (b) Situated on the outer side of a filament;

— said of an extrorse anther.

Pos'til (pōs'til), n. [F. postille, apostille, LL. postilla, probably from L. post illa (sc. verba) after those (words). Cf. Arostil.]

1. Originally, an explanatory note in the margin of the Bible, so called because written after the text; hence, a marginal note; a comment.

Langton also made postils upon the whole Bible. Foxe.

2. (R. C. Ch. & Luth. Ch.) A short homily or com-

Langton also made postils upon the whole Bible. Fore.

2. (R. C. Ch. & Luth. Ch.) A short homily or commentary on a passage of Scripture; as, the first postils were composed by order of Charlemagne.

Postil, v. t. (Ct. Lt. postillare.] To write marginal or explanatory notes on; to gloss.

Postil, v. t. [imp. & p. Postillare.] (tild) or Postillab; p. pr. & vb. n. Postillar or Postillate.]

To write postils, or marginal notes; to comment; to postillate.

Postiling and allegorizing on Scripture. J. H. Newman

Postiling and allegorising on Scripture. J. H. Newman.
Pos'til-or (-ēr), n. [Written also postiller.] One who
writes marginal notes; one who illustrates the text of a
book by notes in the margin.
Pos.til/ion (pō-til/yūn), n. [F. postillon, It rove.
Pos.til/ion (pō-til/yūn), n. [F. postillon, It rove
tiglione, fr. posta post. See Post a postman.] One who
rides and guides the first pair of horses of a coach or
post chaise; also, one who rides one of the horses when
one pair only is used. [Written also postillion.]
Postillate (pō-til-lat), v. [LL postillatus, p. p. of
postillate.] To explain by marginal notes; to postil.
Tracts... postillated by his own hand. C. Knight.
Postillate, v. l. To write postils; to comment.

Tracts . . . postillated by his own hand. C. Knight.

Pos'til-late, v. i. 1. To write postils; to comment.

2. To preach by expounding Scripture verse by verse, in regular order.

Pos'til-la'tion (-lā'shiūn), n. [LL. postillatio.] The act of postillating; exposition of Scripture in preaching.

Pos'til-la'tor (pōs'til-la'te's), n. [LL.] One who postillates; one who expounds the Scriptures verse by verse.

Pos'til-ler (-lâr), n. See Postilse.

Pos'til-g (pōst'ing), n. 1. The act of traveling post.

2. (Bookkeeping) The act of transferring an account, as from the journal to the ledger.

Posting house, a posthouse.

Posting house, a posthouse

Post'li-min'l-ar (pōst'li-min'l-ār), a. [See Post-Post'li-min'l-ous (-li-min'l-ūs), b. I MINIUM.] Contrived, done, or existing subsequently. "Postliminious after applications of them to their purposes." South. Post'li-min'l-a-ry (-\bar{a}-ry), a. Pertaining to, or involving, the right of postliminium.

Post di-min'i-um (pōst/lY-min'/I-lim), n. [L. post-post-lim'i-ny (pōst-lim'i-ny), liminium, post atter + limen, liminiu, a threshold.] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) The return to his own country, and his former privileges, of a person who had gone to sojourn in a foreign country, or had been banished, or taken by an Burrill.

foreign country, or had been banished, or taken by an enemy.

2. (Internat. Law) The right by virtue of which persons and things taken by an enemy in war are restored to their former state when coming again under the power of the intion to which they belonged. Kent.

Post'unde (wist'lid), n. [Pref. post. + -lude, as in prelude.] (Mus.) A voluntary at the end of a service.

Post'man (-unn), n. ; pl. Postman (-men). L. A post or courier; a letter earrier.

2. (Eng. Law) One of the two most experienced barristers in the Court of Exchequer, who have precedence in motions;—so called from the place where he sits. The other of the two is called the tubman. Whishau.

Post'mark' (-mik's), n. The mark, or stamp, of a post office on a letter, giving the place and date of mailing or of arrival.

Post'mark', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Postmanken (-mik'kt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Postmankino.] To mark with a post-office stamp; as, to passmark a letter or parcel.

Post'mark (-mik'fr), n. 1. One who has charge of a station for the accommodation of travelers; one who supplies post horses.

2. One who has charge of a post office, and the distribution and forwarding of mails.

bution and forwarding of mails

bution and forwarding of mails. Fost/mas*ter_gen'er-al (-jön'er-al), n. ; pl. Postmas-ter_gen'er-al (-jön'er-al), n. ; pl. Postmas-ter-general is a member of the cabinet.

Post/mas*ter-ship, n. The office of optimater.

Post/me-rid/1-an (-mê-rid/1-an), a. [L. postmerid/anus; post after + meridianus. See Memphan] 1. Coming after the sun has passed the meridian; being in, or belonging to, the afternoon. (Abbrev. r. m.)

2. Fig., belonging to the after portion of life; late. [R.] || Post-mor/tem (-mêr'těm), a. [L., after death.] After death; as, post-mor/tem (-mêr'těm), a. [A., and post-mor/tem examination (Mcd.), an examination of the

Post-mortem examination (Med.), an examination of the body made after the death of the patient; an autopsy.

"Post-na'res (-na'rez), n. pl. [NL. See Post-, and Nargs.] (Anat.) The posterior mares. See Nargs. Post-na'tal (-na'tal), a. [Pref. post-+ natal.] After birth; subsequent to birth; as, postnatal infanticide: postnatal diseases.

cide: postnatul diseases.

Post'nate (pōst'nāt), a. [LL. postnatus second or subsequently born; L. post after | natus born.] Subsequent. "The graces and gifts of the spirit are postnate." [Archaic].

Jer. Taylor.

subsequent. "The graces and gifts of the spirit are postnate." [Archaic] Jer. Taylor.

Post' note (p6st' nōt'). (Com.) A note issued by a bank, payable at some future specified time, as distinguished from a note payable on demand. Burrill.

Post-nup'tial (pōst-nūp'shal), a. [Pref. post-+ nup-tial.] Being or happening after marriage; as, a postnup-tial. Being or happening after marriage; as, a postnup-tial settlement on a wife.

Post-o'bit (-5'bit or -5b'tt), n., or Post-o'bit bond'. Fref. post-+ obit.] (Law) A bond in which the obligor, in consideration of having received a certain sum of money, binds himself to pay a larger sum, on unusual interest, on the death of some specified individual from whom he has expectations.

Post-ob'lon-ga'ta (-5b'lön-gā'ta), n. [NL. See Post-, and Oblonoata.] (Anat.) The posterior part of the medulla oblongata.

Post-od'u-lar (-5k'fi-lēr), a. & n. [Pref. post-+ ocular.] (Zōōl.) Same as Postorental.

Post-of'tal (-5b'tal), a. [Pref. post-+ roal.] (Situated behind, or posterior to, the mouth.

Post-or'bit-al (-5b'lōt-al), a. [Pref. post-+ orbital., (Anat. & Zōōl.) Situated behind the orbit; as, the postorbital bone; the postorbital scales of some fishes and reptiles.—n. A postorbital scales of some fishes and reptiles.—n. A postorbital scales of some fishes and reptiles.—n. A postorbital bone or scale.

Post-paid' (pōst'pād'), a. Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.

Post-paid-a-time (-păl'a-tim), a. [Pref. post-+ pala-

pand, as a letter.

Post-pal'a-tine (-păl'a-tin), a. [Pref. post-+ pala-tine.] (Anat.) Situated behind the palate, or behind the palatine bones.

painting hones.

Post-pli'o-cene (-pli'ō-sēn), a. (Geol.) [Pref. post-+plicene.] Of or pertaining to the period immediately ollowing the Plicene; Pleistocene. Also used as a noun.

following the Phocene; Pressureceme. Also used as a norm. See QUATERNARY.

Post-pone' (pōst-pōn'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Postfored (pōnd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Postforsino.] [L. postponere, postpositum; post after + ponere to place, put. See Post-, and Postfor.] L. To defer to a future or later time; to put off; also, to cause to be deferred er put off; to delay; to adjourn; as, to postpone the consideration of a bill to the following day, or indefinitely.

His praise postponed, and never to be paid. Comper. 2. To place after, behind, or below something, in respect to precedence, preference, value, or importance. All other considerations should give way and be postponed to

Syn. - To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate

Syn. — To adjourn; defer; delay; procrastinate.

Post-pone*ment (-ment), n. The act of postponing; a deferring, or putting off, to a future time; a temporary delay.

Post-pon'ence (-ens), n. [From L. postponens, p. p. The act of postponing, in sense 2. [Obs.] Johnson.

Post-pon'er (-&r.), n. One who postponens.

Post-pose* (-pōz/), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Postrosed (-pōz/), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Postrosed (-pōz/), v. t. [Dostpone. [Obs.] Fuller.

Post-pos*!t(-pōz/tt), v. t. [L. postpositus, p. p. See Postrone.] To postpone. [Obs.]

Post*pos**liton (pōs/pō-slai/dn), n. [Cf. F. postposition. See Postrone.] 1. The act of placing after, or

ne state of being placed after. "The postposition of the ominative case to the verb."

2. A word or particle placed after, or at the end of, nother word; — distinguished from preposition.

Post'po-sition-al (post/p6-sish'dn-al), a. Of or per-

Post-po-sition at (post-po-sish unital), d. Of or per-sining to postposition.

Post-pos'l-tive (-pöz'l-tiv), a. [See Postronz.] Placed fter another word; as, a postpositive conjunction; a ostpositive letter. — Post-pos'l-tive-ly, adv. Post-pran'di-al (-pran'di-al), a. [Pret. post- + pran-ial.] Happening, or done, after dinner; after-dinner;

at.] nappening, or down, a, postprandial speeches.

Pos-tre'mo-gen'i-ture (pos-tre'mo-jen'i-tur; 135), n.

s, postprandial speeches.

Fos-tre'mogen'i-ture (pōs-tre'mō-jēn'i-tūr; 135), n.

L. postremus last + genitura birth, geniture.] The ight of the youngest born.

Mosley & W.

Post're-mote' (pōs-trē'mōt'), a. [Pref. post-+revote.] More remote in subsequent time or order.

Post'n'id'er (pōs-trid's̄r), n. One who rides over a
ost road to carry the mails.

|| Post-scap'u-la (pōst-skāp'ū-lā), n. [NL See Postnd Scapula.] (Anat.) The part of the scapula behind
or below the spine, or measosapula.

Post-scap'u-lar (-lēr), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining
o the postscapula; infraspinous.

|| Post-scap'n-lar (-sē'n'-lm), n. [L., ir. post-scena
a scene.] The part of a theater behind the scenes; the
sack part of the stage of a theater.

Post-scribe' (-skrib'), v. t. [L. postscribere. See
Post-script (pōst-skrlpt), n. [L. postscriptus. (asumed) p. p. of postscribere to write after; post after +
cribere to write: cf. F. postscriptum. See Post-, and
Scrims.] A paragraph added to a letter after it is connuded and signed by the writer; an addition made to a
book or composition after the main body of the work has
seen finished, containing something omitted, or somehing new occurring to the writer. [Abbrev. P. S.]

Post'script-od, a. Having a postscript; added in
astscript. [R.]

Post-sou-tellum (-skū-tēl'lim), n. [NL. See
Sor-, and Scurmlum.] (Zoöl.) The hindernost dorsal
dece of a thoracic somite of an insect; the plate behind
the scutellum.

Post-spherond (-stē'noid), a. [Pref. post-+ sphe-

Post-sphe'noid (-sfē'noid), a. [Pref. post-+ sphe-oid.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the posterior part of ne sphenoid bone.

the sphenoid bone. **Post-tem'po-ral** (-tĕm'pō-ral), a. [Pref. post-+ temporal.] (Anat.) Situated back of the temporal bone or the temporal region of the skull; — applied especially to a bone which usually connects the supraclavicle with the skull in the pectoral arch of fishes. — n. A post-tem-

skull in the pectoral arch of fishes. — n. A post-temporal bone.

Post-tertia-ry (-tër'shl'ā-ry or -shā-ry), a. [Pref. post-+ tertiary.] (Geol.) Following, or more recent than, the Tertiary Quaternary.

| Post'-tra'gus (pōst'trā'gūs), n. [NL. See Post-, and Traous.] (Anat.) A ridge within and behind the traqus in the ear of some animals.

Post'-tym-pan'io (pōst'tra'gūs), a. [Pref. post-+ tympanic.] (Anat.) Situated behind the tympanum, or in the skull, behind the auditory meatus.

Pos'tu-lant (pōst'tl-lant; 135), n. [F., fr. L. postu-lans, p. pr. of postulare. See Fostulats.] One who makes a request or demand; hence, a candidate.

Pos'tu-late (-it), n. [L. postulatum a demand, request, prop. p. p. of postulare to demand, prob. a dim. of poscere to demand, prob. for porcscere; akin to G. forschen to search, investigate, Skr. prach to ask, and L. precari to pray: cf. F. postulat. See Pax.] 1. Something demanded or asserted; especially, a position or supposition assumed without proof, or one which is considered as self-evident; a truth to which assent may be demanded or challenged, without argument or evidence.

2. (Geon.) The enunciation of a self-evident problem, in distinction from an axiom, which is the enunciation of a self-evident theorem.

The distinction between a next latt and an axiom lies in this.

a self-evident theorem.

a self-evident theorem.

The distinction between a postulate and an axiom lies in this,
—that the latter is admitted to be self-evident, while the former
may be agreed upon between two reasoners, and admitted by
both, but not as a proposition which it would be impossible to
deny.

Eng. Cyc.

Eng. Cyc.

Pos'tu-late, a. Postulated. [Obs.] Hudibras.

Pos'tu-late (-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Postulated.
(-lā'kdd); p. pr. & vb. n. Postulatino.] 1. To beg, or assume without proof; as, to postulate conclusions.

2. To take without express consent; to assume.

The Expanding express appear to have a vertulated a sort

Pos'tu-la'ted (-lā'tēd), a. Assumed without proof; as, a postulated inference. Sir T. Browne. Pos'tu-la'ton (-lā'shūn), n. [L. postulatio: cf. postulation.] The act of postulating, or that which is postulated; assumption; solicitation; suit; cause. Pos'tu-la-to-ry (-lā-tē-ry), a. [L. postulatorius.] Of the nature of a postulate. Sir T. Browne. || Pos'tu-la'tum (-lā'tūm), n.; pl. Postulata (-tā). [L. See Postulata; n.] A postulate. Addison. Pos'tu-mous (pōs'tū-mūs), a. See Postulatous. [R.] Pos'tur-al (pōs'tūr-al; 135), a. Of or pertaining to posture.

posture.

Post'ure (posture; 135), n. [F., fr. L. positura, fr. ponere, poritum, to place. See Postrion.] 1. The position of the body; the situation or disposition of the several parts of the body with respect to each other, or for a particular purpose; especially (Fine Arts), the position of a figure with regard to the several principal members by which action is expressed; attitude.

Atlanta, the posture of whose limbs was so lively expressed... one would have sworn the very picture had run.

Sir P. Sulney.

In most strange postures

In most strange postures We have seen him set himself. The posture of a poetic figure is a description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action.

Dryden. 2. Place; position; situation. [Obs.] Place; position; sivuscon.

His [man's] noblest posture and station in this world.

Sir M. Hale.

3. State or condition, whether of external circumstances, or of internal feeling and will; disposition; mood; as, a posture of defense; the posture of affairs. vout soul. Atterbury

The several postures of his dev

The several postures of his devout soul. Atterbury.

Syn. — Attitude; position. See Attitude.

Pos'ture (pōs'tūr; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Posturen (-ttrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Postureng.] To place in a particular position or attitude; to dispose the parts of, with

(-tird): p. pr. & vb. n. POSTURING.] To place in a particular position or attitude; to dispose the parts of, with reference to a particular purpose; as, to posture one's self; to posture a model.

Posture, v. d. 1. To assume a particular posture or attitude; to contort the body into artificial attitudes, as an acrobat or contortionist; also, to pose.

2. Fig.: To assume a character; as, to posture as a saint. Posturer (-3r), n. One who postures.

| Postryg's-pophy-sis (post-zig'a-poff's-ais), n.; pl. Postryg's-pophy-sis.
| Postryg's-pophy-sis (post-zig'a-poff's-ais), n.; pl. Postryg's-poff's-ais), n.; pl. Posts (-zis). [Contr. fr. possy.]

1. A brief postical sentiment; hence, any brief sentiment, motto, or legend; especially, one inscribed on a ring. "The posy of a ring."

2. [Probably so called from the use of flowers as having an enigmatical significance. Wedgwood.] A flower; a bouquet; a nosegay. "Briedgroom's posies." Spenser.

We make a difference betyeen suffering thisties to grow We make a difference between suffering thiatles to grow mong us, and wearing them for posies. Swift.

among us, and wearing them for postes. Swift.

Pot (pöt), n. [Akin to LG. pott, D. pot, Dan. potte,
Sw. potta, Icel. pottr, F. pot; of unknown origin.] 1. A
metallic or earthen vessel, appropriated to any of a great
variety of uses, as for boiling meat or vegetables, for
holding liquids, for plants, etc.; as, a quart pot; a flower
pot; a bean pot.

2. An earthen or newton cur, to Manager 1.

off, a bean pot.

2. An earthen or pewter cup for liquors; a mug.

3. The quantity contained in a pot; a potful; as, a pot of ale. "Give her a pot and a cake." De Foe.

4. A metal or earthenware extension of a flue above

A metal or cartneaware extension or a nue the top of a chimney pot.
 A crucible; as, a graphite pot; a melting pot.
 A wicker vessel for catching fish, eels, etc.
 A perforated cask for draining sugar.
 A size of paper. See Pott.

3. A size of paper. See POTT.

Jack pot. See under 2d Jack.—Pot cheese, cottage cheese. See under Cottage.—Pet companion, a companion in drinking.—Pet hanger, a pothook.—Pet harb, any plant, the leaves or stems of which are boiled for food, as spinach, lamb's-quarters, pursiane, and many others.—Pet hunter, one who kills anything and everything that will help to fill his bag; also, a hunter who shoots game for the table or for the market.—Pet metal. (a) The metal from which iron pots are made, different from common pig iron. (b) An alloy of copper with lead used for making large vessels for various purposes in the arts.

Gre. (c) A kind of stained glass, the colors of which are incorporated with the melted glass in the pot. Knight.—Pet plant (Bot)., either of the trees which bear the money-pot.—Pet wheal (Hydraul.), a noria.—Te go to pot to destruction; to come to an end of usefulness; to become refuse. [Colloq.] Dryden. J. G. Saze.

Pot. v. f. imp. & p. p. POTTED (**Edd); p. pr. & vb.

to become refuse. [Collog.] Dryden. J. G. Saze.

Pot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Potten (-t&d); p. pr. & vb.
n. Pottins.] To place or inclose in pots; as: (a) To
preserve seasoned in pots. "Potted fowl and fish." Dry
den. (b) To set out or cover in pots; as, potted plants
or bulbs. (c) To drain; as, to pot sugar, by taking it
from the cooler, and placing it in logsheads, etc., having
perforated heads, through which the molasses drains off.

B. Edwards. (d) (Biliards) To pocket.

Pot. v. t. To tipple; to drink. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

It is less labor to plow than to pot it. Feltham.

Pots. ble. (nN'th.) n. [E. fr. L. nothilis. tr. m.

Pot'ass-am'ide (pöt'le-lm'id or -id), n. [Potaestum + amide.] (Chem.) A yellowish brown substance obtained by heating potaesatum in ammonia.
Po-tae'ste (pō-tae'stk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or

Po-tas'sis (po-tas'sis), a. (Unem.) rereaming to, or containing, potassium; potassium:

Po-tas'si-um (pô-tis'si-tim), n. [NL. See Potassa, Potass.] (Chem.) An alkali element, occurring abundantly but always combined, as in the chloride, sulphate, carbonate, or silicate, in the minerals sylvite, kainte, orthoclase, muscovite, etc. Atomic weight 39.0. Symbol K (Kalium).

It is reduced from the carbonate as a soft white metal, lighter than water, which oxidises with the greatest readiness, and, to be preserved, must be kept under liquid hydrocarbons, as naphtha or kerosene. Its compounds are very important, being used in glass making, soap making, in fertilisers, and in many drugs and chemicals.

Potassium parmanganate, the salt KMnO₁, crystallizing in dark red prisms having a greenish surface color, and dissolving in water with a beautiful purple red color; used as an oxidizer and disinfectant. The name chameleon mineral is suplied to this salt and also to potassium manganate.—Potassium hitartrate. See Cream of tartar, under CREAM.

mder CREAM.

Pot'ass-oz'yl (pōt'ās-ōks'Il), n. [Potassium + oz-ygen + -yl.] (Chem.) The radical KO, derived from, and supposed to exist in, potassium hydroxide and other

compounds.

Po-ta'tion (pō-tā'shūn), n. [L. potatio, fr. potare. See
POTABLE.] 1. The act of drinking. Jer. Taylor.

2. A draught. "Potations pottle deep." Shak.
3. Drink; beverage. "Thin potations." Shak.
Po-ta'to (+ō), n.; pl. Potatoss (+tōz). [Sp. patata
potato, batata sweet potato, from the native American
name (probably batata) in Hayti.] (Bot.) (a) A plant
(Solanum tuberosum) of the Nightshade family, and its
esculent farinaceous tuber, of which there are numerous
varieties used for food. It is a native of South America,
but a form of the species is found native as far north as

the species is found native as far north as

(b) The sweet potato (see below). Potato bestle, Potato bug. (Zoöl.) (a) A beetle (Doryphora decemlineata) which feeds, both in the larval and adult stages, upon the leaves of the potato, often doing great damage. Called also Colorado potato beetle, and Do-

but a form of the



Potato Beetles. A Colorado Beetle (Doruphora decemlineata).

a Larva: b Pupa: c Adult Beetle. B Three-striped Potato
Beetle (Lema trilineata). All nat. size.

a larva i o Pupa; c Adult Beetle. B Three-striped Potate Beetle (Lema trilineata). All nat. size.

ryphora. See Colorado Empt. (b) The Lema trilineata, a smaller and more slender striped beetle which feeds upon the potato plant, but does less injury than the preceding species.—Petato sy (Zoöl.), any one of several species of bilator beetles intesting the potato vine. The black species (Lytta atrato, the striped (L. viitta), and the gray (L. cinerea, or Fubrici) are the most common. See Blister beetle, under BLISTER.—Potato rot, a disease of the tubers of the potato, supposed to be caused by a kind of mold (Peronospora injedium), which is first seen upon the leaves and stems.—Potato weavil (Zoòl.), an American weevil (Baridius trinotatus) whose larva lives in and kills the stalks of potato vines, often causing serious damage to the crop.—Potato whisty, a strong, fiery liquor, having a hot, smoky taste, and rich in amyl alcohol (Jusel oil); it is made from potatoes or potato starch.—Potato worm (Zoòl.), the large green larva of a sphinx, or hawk moth (Macrosila quinquemaculata); called also tomato worm. See Blust. under Tomaro.—Seasted potato (Bol.), Ipomaea Per-Capre, a kind of morning-glory with rounded and emarginate or bilobed leaves. [West Indies]—Sweet potato (Bol.), a climbing plant (Ipomaea Butatas) allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaceous Butatos allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaceous Butatos allied to the morning-glory. Its farinaceous Butatos allied to the morning-glory. The santoneous root. It is common in sand y places to the Solanum tuberrosum, and this is the "potato" of the Southern united States.—Wid potato (Bol.) (a) Avine (Ipomaea pandurata) having a pale purplish flower and an enormous root. It is common in sandy places in the United States. (b) A similar tropical American plant (I. fastigiata) which it is thought may have been the original stock of the sweet potato.

Pota'tor (-tör, n. [L.] A drinker. [R.] Southey.

jointal which it is thought may have been the original stock of the sweet potato.

Po-ta'tor (-tör), n. [L.] A drinker. [R.] Southey. Po'ta-to-ry (b'ta-tō-ry), a. [L. potatorius, from potare to drink.] Of or pertaining to drinking. Ld. Lytton. Pot'-bel'lied (pöt'böl'l'd), a. Having a protuberant belly, like the bottom of a pot.

Pot'-bel'ly (-tòl'or), n. A protuberant belly.

Pot'bol' (-bol'or), n. A term applied derisively to any literary or artistic work, and esp. a painting, done simply for money and the means of living. [Cant]

Pot'boy' (-bol'), n. A boy who carries pote of ale, beer, etc.; a menial in a public house.

Potab (pöch), v. t. [Ct. Poacu to stab.] To thrust; to push. [Obs.] "I'll potch at him some way." Shak.

Potab'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, potches.

Potaber eagine (Paper Making), a machine in which washed rags are stirred in a bleaching solution.

Pot'e-cary (pöt'-šk-ry), n. An a pothecary. [Obs.]

Po-teen' (pō-tōn'), n. [Ct. Ir. potaim, pottim, I drink, pottim a small pot.] Whisky; especially, whisky is distilled by the Irish peasantry. [Written also potheen, and potteen.]

Pot's-lot (19t'-15t), n. [F.: ef. G. potitoth black

pothem, and potten.]

Po'te-let (pō'tē-lōt), n. [F.; cf. G. pottloth black lead.] (Old Chem. & Min.) Molybdenum sulpilde.

Po'tenoe (pō'tens), n. [F., ir. LL. potentia staff, crutch, L., might, power. See Potency; capacity. [R.]

Po'ten-cy (po'ten-sy), n. [L. potentia, from potens, entis, potent. See Potent, and cf. Potance, Potence, Puteance.] The quality or state of being potent; physical or moral power; inherent strength; energy; ability to effect a purpose; capability; efficacy; influence. "Drugs of potency."

Hawthorne.

A place of potency and away o' the state. A place of potency and away o' the state. Shak:

Po'tent (pō'tent), a. [L. potens, -entis, p. pr. of posse
to be able, to have power, fr. potis able, capable (akin to

Bkr. pati master, lord) + esse to be. Bee Host a landlord, AM, and cf. Desseot, Podesta, Posselle, Power,

Pulssant.] 1. Producing great physical effects; forcible; powerful; efficacious; as, a potent medicine.

"Harsh and potent injuries."

Moses once more his potent rod extends.

Mittenda and potent in the potent pod cytends.

2 Having great anthority, control, or dominion: mula-

2. Having great authority, control, or dominion; pulsant; mighty; influential; as, a potent prince. "A potent dukedon." "A potent dukedon."

Most potent, grave, and reverend signiors. 3. Powerful, in an intellectual or moral sonse; having great influence; as, potent interest; a potent argument.

Cross potent. (Her.) See Illust. (7) of Cross.

Syn. - Powerful: mighty; puissant; strong; able efficient; forcible; efficacious; cogent; influential.

efficient; foreible; efficacious; cogent; influential.

Po'tent, n. 1. A prince; a potentate. [Obs.] Shak.

2. [See POTENCE.] A staff or crutch. [Obs.]

3. (Her.) One of the furs; a surface composed of patches which are supposed to represent crutch heads; they are always alternately argent and azure, unless otherwise specially mentioned.

Counter potent (Her.), a fur differing from potent in the arrangement of the

Counter potent (Her.), a fur differing from potent in the arrangement of the patches.

PO'ten-ta-cy (pō'ten-tà-sy), n. [See
POTENTATE.] Sovereignty. [(Ids.]
Po'ten-tate (-tat), n. [LL. potenta
tus, fr. potentare to exercise power: cf. F. potentat. See POTENT, a.] One who is potent; one who possesses great power or sway; a prince, sovereign, or monarch.

The blessed and only potentate. 1 Tim. vi. 15.

Cherub and seraph, potentates and thrones. Milton.

Cherub and seraph, potentates and thrones.

Po-ten'tial (pt-ten'shal), a. [Cf. F. potentiel. See
POTENCY.] 1. Being potent; endowed with energy adequate to a result; efficacious; influential. [Obs.] "And hath in his effect a voice potential."

2. Existing in possibility, not in actuality. "A potential hero."

Carlyle.

tal hero." Cartyle.

Potential existence means merely that the thing may be at ome time: wetual existence, that it now is. Sir W. Hamilton.

Potential cautery. See under CAUTERY.—Potential energy. (Mech. See the Note under Engney.—Potential energy. (Mech. See the Note under Engney.—Potential mod, or mode (Gram.), that form of the verb which is used to express possibility, liberty, power, will, obligation, or necessity, by the use of may, can, must, might, could, would, or should; as, I may go; he can write.

Recential

could, would, or should; as, I may go; he can write.

Poten'tial, n. 1. Anything that may be possible; a possibility; potentiality.

2. (Math.) In the theory of gravitation, or of other forces acting in space, a function of the rectangular coordinates which determine the position of a point, such that its differential coefficients with respect to the coördinates are equal to the components of the force at the point considered; — also called potential function, or force function. It is called also Newtonian potential when the force is directed to a fixed center and is inversely as the square of the distance from the center.

3. (Elec.) The energy of an electrical charge measured by its power to do work; hence, the degree of electrification as referred to some standard, as that of the earth; electro-motive force.

earth : electro-motive force

earth; electro-motive force.

Po-ten't-al'-ty'. (shi'-al')'-ty'), n. The quality or state of being potential; possibility, not actuality; inherent capability or disposition, not actually exhibited.

Po-ten'tial-ty' (pō-tēn'shid-l'y), adv. I. With power;

otently. [Obs.]

2. In a potential manner; possibly, not positively.

The duration of human souls is only potentially infinite.

Bentley

Potentil-ate (-shf-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Potentil-ate) (-shf-āt), v. t. [Potential + -meter.] (Elec.) An instrument for measuring or comparing electrical potentials or electro-motive forces.

Potentize (poten-tiz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Potentized; p. pr. & vb. n. Potentizino.] To render the latent power of (anything) available. Dunglison.

Potentily (pōtentily), adv. With great force or energy; powerfully; efficaciously. "You are potently oposed."

Potentiness. n. The quality or state of being po-

ergy: powerfully; efficaciously. "You are potently opposed." Role.
Rottent. Potent-ness, n. The quality or state of being potent; powerfulness; potency; efficacy.
Potest-tate (potest-tit), n. A chief ruler; a potentate. [Obs.] Wyelif. "An irous potestate." Chaucer.
Potest-tat-twe (pōt-bēytā-tit), a. [L. potestativus, f. potestat power: cf. F. potestatif. See Potent.] Authoritative. [Obs.]
Pot'gun' (pōt/gūn'), n. I. A pot-shaped cannon; a mortar. [Obs.] "Twelve potyguns of brass." Hakluyt.
2. A popgun. [Obs.] "See Potten.
Poth'e-ca-ry (pōth'ē-kā-ry), n. See Potten.
Poth'e-ca-ry (pōth'ā-kā-ry), n. See Potten.
Poth'e-ca-ry (pōth'ā-kā-ry), n. Bee Potten.
Poth'e-ca-ry (pōth'ā-kā-ry), n. Bee Potten.
Poth'e-ca-ry (pōth'ā-kā-ry), n. [Of. D. peuteren to rummage, poke. Cf. Potten. Pudden. Bustle; confusion; tumult; flutter; bother. [Written also potter, and pudder.] "What a pother and stir!" Oldham. "Coming on with a terrible pother." Wordsworth.
Poth'er, v. t. To make a bustle or stir; to be fussy.
Poth'er, v. t. [mp. & p. P. Potherame (-érd); p. pr. & vb. n. Potterna.] To harass and perplex; to worry.
"Pothers and wearies himself."

Pot/hole' (pŏt/hōl'), n. A circular hole formed in the rocky beds of rivers by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water in what was at first a natural depression of the rock.

Pot/hook' (pŏt/hōok'), n. 1. An S-shaped hook on which pots and kettles are hung over an open fire.

2. A written character curved like a pothook; (pl.) a scrawled writing. "I long to be spelling her Arabic scrawls and pothooks."

Pot/house' (-hous'), n. An alehouse.

T. Warton.

Pot/house' (-hous'), n. An alehouse.

Scrawls and pothoos."

Pothouse' (-hous'), n. An alchouse. T. Warton.

Po'thouse' (-hous'), n. An alchouse. T. Warton.

Po'ti-oho-ma'nia (nō'tt-shō-mā'nī-ā), n.

[F. potichoman'e; potiche a porcelain vase + manie mania.] The art or process of coating the inside of glass vessels with engravings or paintings, so as to give them the appearance of painted ware.

Po'tion (pō'shūn), n. [L. potio, from potare to drink: cf. F. potion. See Potson.] A draught; a dose; usually, a draught or dose of a liquid medicine.

Shak.

Po'tion (pō'shūn), v. l. To drug. [Obs.] Speed.

Po'tild' (pō't'ld'), n. The lid or cover of a pot.

Potlid valve, a valve, a covaring a round bole or the end

Potlia valve, a valve covering a round hole or the end of a pipe or pump barrel, resembling a potlid in form.

Potl'luck' (-lŭk'), n. Whatever may chance to be in the pot, or may be provided for a meal.

To take potlack, to take what food may chance to be provided.

Pot'man (-man), n.; pl. Potmen (-men). 1. A pot companion. [Obs.] Life of A. Wood (1663).

companion. [Obs.] Life of A. Wood (1663).

2. A servant in a public house; a potboy.

Po-too' (pō-tōo'), n. (Zoōl.) A large South American goatsucker (Nyctibius grandis).

Po'to-roo' (pō-tō-rōo'), n. (Zoōl.) Any small kangaroo belonging to Hypsiprymnus, Bettongia, and allied genera, native of Australia and Tasmania. Called also kangaroo rat. Pot'pie' (pŏt'pi'), n. A meat pie which is boiled in

Pol'pie' (pbt'pi'), n. A meat pie which is boiled instead of being baked.

Pol'pour'ri' (pō'pōō'rt'), n. [F., fr. pol pot + pourri, p. p. of pourri' to rot, L. putrere. Ci. Olla-Poblitia.]

A medley or mixture. Specifically: (a) A ragout composed of different sorts of meats, vegetables, etc., cooked together. (b) A jar or packet of flower leaves, perfunes, and spices, used to scent a room. (c) A piece of music made up of different airs strung together; a medley. (d) A literary production composed of parts brought together without order or bond of connection.

Pols'dam group' (pbt'sd'dm group'). (Geol.) A sub-

gether without order or bond of connection.

Pots'dam group' (pöts'dam gröop'). (Geol.) A subdivision of the Primordial or Cambrian period in American geology;—so named from the sandstone of Potsdam, New York. See Chart of Geology.

Pot'shard' (pöt'shiàrd'), n. A potsherd. [Obs.]
Pot'shard' (pöt'shiàrd'), n. [Pot + sherd or shard.] A piece or fragment of a broken pot.

Pot'snord' (-shōrd'), n. (Min.) A variety of steatite sometimes manufactured into culinary vessels.

Pot'-sure' (-shpr'), a. Made confident by drink. [Obs.]
Pot' na A siza of paper. See under PAPER.
Pot'tage (pöt'tāj; 48), n. [F. potage, fr. pot pot. See Por, and cf. Ponringe, Ponringer.] A kind of food made by boiling vegetables or meat, or both together, in water, until soft; a thick soup or porridge. [Written also potage.] Chaucer.

Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentils. Gen. xxv. 34

Then Jacob gave Esau bread and pottage of lentils. Gen. xxv. 34.

Pot'tain (-tān), n. Old pot metal. [Obs.] Holland.

Pot-teen' (pōt-tēn'), n. See Poters.

Pot'ter (pōt-tēn'), n. [Cf. F. potier.] 1. One whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

Ps. ii. 9.

The potter heard, and stopped his wheel. Longfellow.

2. One who hawks crockery or earthenware.

2. One who hawks crockery of earthenware. Lind.

Eng.]

3. One who pots meats or other catables.

4. (Zoōl.) The red-bellied terrapin. See Terrapin.

Potter's asthma (Med.), employema of the lungs;—so called because very prevalent among potters. Parker.—Potter's clay. See under Clay.—Potter's fald, a public burial place, especially in a city, for aupers, unknown porsons, and criminals;—so named from the held south of Jerusalem, mentioned in Mall. xill. 7.—Potter's ore. See Alquirou.—Potter's wheel, a horizontal revolving disconsibility was to the clay is molded into form with the hands or tools. "My thoughts are whirled like a potter's wheel." Slak.—Potter wasp (Zoōl.), a small solitary wasp (Eumenes fractura) which constructs a globular next of mud and sand in which it deposits insect larvas, such as cankerworms, as food for its young.

Pot'ter, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pottered

cankerworms, as food for its young.

Pot'ter, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Potterred
(.terd); p. pr. & vb. n. Potterreno.] [Cf.
W. putio to poke, or OD. poteren to search
one thoroughly, Sw. pdia, pcta, to pick,
E. pother, pnd.] 1. To busy one's self
with trifies; to labor with little purpose,
energy, or effect; to trifie; to pother.

Pottering about the Mile End cottages.
Mrs. Humphry Ward.
2. To walk lazily or idly; to saunter.
Pot'ter, v. i. To poke; to push; also, to disturb; to
confuse; to bother. [Prov. Eng.]

Pot'tern (pōt'tërn), a. Of or pertaining to potters.
Pottern ore, a species of ore which, from its aptness to
vitrily like the glazing of potters' wares, the miners call
by this name.

Pot'tery (-ter-y), n.; pl. Potteries (-iz). [F. pote-

by this name.

Pot'ter-y (-tőr-y), n.; pl. Potteries (-iz). [F. poterie, fr. pot. See Pot.]

1. The vessels or ware made by potters; earthenware, glazed and baked.

2. The place where earthen vessels are made.

Pot'ting (-ting), n. 1. Tippling. [Obs.] Shak.

2. The act of placing in a pot; as, the potting of plants; the potting of meats for preservation.

3. The process of putting sugar in casks for cleaning and draining. [West Indics] B. Edwards.

Pot'tle (p8t't'l), n. [OE. potel, OF. potel, dim. of pot. ee Por.] 1. A liquid measure of four pints.
2. A pot or tankard. Shak.

A dry pottle of sack before him. Sir W. Scott.

3. A vessel or small basket for holding fruit.

He had a . . . pottle of strawberries in one hand. Dickens. Pottle draught, taking a pottle of liquor at one draught.

Prov. Eng.]

Halliwell.

| Pot'to (-tō), n. (Zoōl.) (a) A nocturnal manumal (Perodicticus potto) of the Lemur family, found in West Africa. It has rudimentary forefingers. Called also aposoro, and bush dog. (b) The kinkajou.

The kinkajou.

Pott's' dis-ease' (pötz' d'z
2z'). (Med.) Caries of the vertebre, frequently resulting in curvature of the spine and paralysis of
the lower extremities; — so named
from Percival Pott, an English surgeon.

Pott's fracture, a fracture of the lower end of the fibula, with displacement of the tibia. *Punglison*.

Pot'u-lent (p5t'u-lent), a. [L. potto).

potulentus, fr. potus a drinking. drink, fr. potare to drink.]

1. Fit to drink: potable. [Obs.] Johnson.

2. Nearly drunk: tipsy. [Obs.]

Pot'-val/lant (p5t'vkl/yant), a. Having the consider the potare to drink.

Smotlett.

Pot'-wal'lop-er (-wöl'lüp-ör), n. 1. A voter in certain boroughs of England, where, before the passage of the reform bill of 1832, the qualification for suftrage was to have boiled (walloped) his own pot in the parish for

Pouch mouth, a mouth with blubbered or swollen lips.

Pouch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pouchen (poucht); p. pr. & vb. n. Pouchins.] 1. To put or take into a pouch.

2. To swallow; — said of fowls.

3. To pout. [Obs.]

4. To pocket; to put up with. [R.] Sir W. Scott.

Pouched (poucht), a. (Zoöt.) (a) Having a marsupial pouch; as, the pouched abadger, or the wombat. (b) Having external cheek pouches; as, the pouched gopher. (c) Having internal cheek pouches; as, the pouched sourierles.

Pouched dog. (Zoöl.) See Zchra wolf, under Zeera.—
Pouched frog (Zoöl.), the nototrema, the female of which has a dorsal pouch in which the eggs are hatched, and in which the young pass through their brief tadpole stage.
— Pouched gopher, or Pouched rat. (Zoöl.) See Pecket gopher, under Pocket.— Pouched mouse. (Zoöl.) See Pocket mouse, under Pocket.

Pou'chet box' (pou'chôt böks'). See l'ouncet box.
Pouch'-mouthed' (pouch'mouthd'), a. Having a
pouch mouth; blobber-lipped.
Pou-chong' (pōō-shōug'), n. A superior kind of souchong tea.

Pouchus (poesing), n. A superior and o searching tea.

Pouch'-shell' (pouch'shēl'), n. (Zoöl.) A small British and American pond snail (Bulinus hypnorum).

Pou'dre (pōō'dēr), n. [See Powder.] Dust; powder.

[(ths.]

[Obs.]
Poudre marchaunt [see Merchant], a kind of flavoring powder used in the Middle Ages. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pou-drette' (poo-dret'), n. [F., dim. of poudre dust, powder. See Powder.] A manure made from night soil, dried and mixed with charcoal, gypsum, etc.

Pou-laine' (poo-lain'), n. [F. soulier à la poulaine.]
A long pointed shoe. See Cracowes.

Poul'dayis (pol/dāv'is), n. Same as Poleday. [Obs.]
Poul'der (pol/dāv'is), n. See Pauldron.

Poul'ge (pol/dāv'is), n. See Pauldron.

Poul'ge (pol/dāv'is), n. See Pauldron.

Poul'ge (pol/dāv'is), a. Mediterranean octopod (Eledone moschata) which emits a strong odor of musk.

Poult (polit), a. [Os. pulle, F. poullet, dim. of poule

Poult (polt), n. [OF. pulle, F. poulet, dim. of pouls well. See Pullet.] A young chicken, partridge, grouse, r the like.

Startling the heath poules or black game. R. Jefferics. or the like.

Startling the heath poults or black game. R. J.f.evies.

Poul'ter (ηδ!tέr), n. [OE. pulter. See Poult.] A poulterer. [Obs.]

Poul'ter-or (-δτ), n. One who deals in poultry.

Poul'tice (-tis), n. [L. puls, pl. pultes, a thick pap; akin to 6π. πόλτος. Cf. Pulse seeds.] A soft composition, as of bread, bran, or a mucilaginous substance, to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc.; a cataplasm. "Poultice relaxeth the pores." Hacon.

Poul'tice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. PoulTiceD (-tist); p. pr. & v.b. n. PoulTicno (-tis-fing).] To apply a poultice to; to dress with a poultice.

Poul'tive (-tiv), n. A poultice. [Obs.] Sir W. Temple.

Poul'try (-try), n. [From Poult.] Domestic fowls reared for the table, or for their eggs or feathers, such as cocks and hens, capons, turkeys, ducks, and geese.

Pounce (pouns), n. [F. ponce pumice, pounce, fr. L. pumez, -tcis, pumice. See Pumice.] 1. A fine powder,

as of sandarac, or cuttlefish bone, — formerly used to prevent ink from spreading on manuscript.

2. Charcoal dust, or some other colored powder for

making patterns through perforated designs, embroiderers, lace makers, etc.

Pounce box, a box for sprinkling pounce. -- Pounce paper, a transparent paper for tracing.

a transparent paper for tracing.

Pounce (pouns), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pounced (pounst); p. pr. & vb. n. Pouncing (poun'sing).] To sprinkle or rub with pounce; as, to pounce paper, or a pattern.

Pounce, n. [Prob. through French, from an assumed LL. punctiure to prick, L. pungere, punctum. See Punchen, Puncii, v. t.] 1. The claw or talon of a bird of purery.

Names Puncies

roca, 1 cach, v. 1, 1. The claw of valon of solid of proy.

2. A punch or stamp. [Obs.] "A pounce to print money with."

3. Cloth worked in eyelet holes. [Obs.] Homilies.

Pounce, v. t. 1. To strike or seize with the talons; to pierce, as with the talons. [Archaic] Stooped from his highest pitch to pounce a wren. Cowper.

Now pounce him lightly, And as he rours and ruges, let's go deeper. J. Fletcher.

And as he roars and rages, let s go deeper. J. Fletcher.

2. To punch; to perforate; to stamp holes in, or dots on, by way of ornament. [Obs.] Sir T. Elyot.

Pounce, v. i. To fall suddenly and seize with the claws; — with on or upon, sa, a hawk pounces upon a chicken. Also used figuratively.

Derision is never so agonizing as when it pounces on the wan-derings of misguided sensibility. Jeffrey.

derings of misguided sensibility.

Pounced (pounst), a. 1. Furnished with claws or talons; as, the pounced young of the eagle.

2. Ornamented with perforations or dots. [Obs.]

"Gilt bowls pounced and pierced."

Holinshed.

Pouncet box (poun'set boks). [Cf. F. poncetle, fr. ponce pounce. See Pounce a powder.] A box with a perforated lid, for sprinkling pounce, or for holding perfumes.

Shak.

funnes. Shak. Pouncing (-sing), n. 1. The art or practice of transferring a design by means of pounce.

2. Decorative perforation of cloth. [Obs.]
Pound (pound), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pounded; p. pr. & vb. n. Pounded.] 1. To strike repeatedly with some heavy instrument; to beat.

With cruel blows she pounds her blubbered cheeks. Dryden with cruci blows she pounds her blubbered checks. Dryden.

2. To comminute and pulverize by beating; to bruise or break into fine particles with a pestle or other heavy instrument; as, to pound spice or salt.

Pound, v. i. 1. To strike heavy blows; to beat.

2. (Mach.) To make a jarring noise, as in running; as, the engine pounds.

Pound, n. [AS. pund an inclosure; cf. forpyndan to turn away, or to repress, also Icel. pynda to extort, torward lead and pound. Cf. Physics Private I. Transit Dead appeared to Cf. Physics Private I. Transit Dead appeared.

turn away, or to repress, also Icel. pynda to extort, turment, Ir. pont pond, pound. Cl. Pinder, Pinrold, Pin to inclose, Pond.] 1. An inclosure, maintained by public authority, in which cattle or other animals are confined when taken in trespassing, or when going at large in violation of law: a pinfold.

Shak.

violation of law; a pinfold.

2. A level stretch in a canal between locks.

3. (Fishing) A kind of net, having a large inclosure with a narrow entrance into which fish are directed by wings spreading outward.

Pound covert, a pound that is close or covered over, as a slied. — Pound overt, a pound that is open overhead.

Pound, v. t. To confine in, or as in, a pound; to im-

pound.

Pound, n.: pl. Pounds (poundz), collectively Pound or Pounds. [AS. pund, fr. L. pondo, akin to pondus a weight, pendere to weigh. See PENDANT.]

1. A certain specified weight; especially, a legal standard consisting of an established number of ounces.

of an estatoment number of ounces.

F. The pound in general use in the United States and in England is the pound avoirdupois, which is divided into sixteen ounces, and contains 7,000 grains. The pound troy is divided into twelve ounces, and contains 5,760 grains. 144 pounds avoirdupois are equal to 175 pounds troy weight. See Avoirdupois, and Troy.

2. A British denomination of money of account, equivalent to twenty shillings sterling, and equal in value to about \$4.86. There is no coin known by this name, but the gold sovereign is of the same value.

37 The pound sterling was in Saxon times, about A. D. 671, a pound troy of silver, and a shilling was its twentieth part; consequently the latter was three times as large as it is at present.

part; consequently the atter was three times as large as it is at present.

Pound'age (-i), n. 1. A sum deducted from a pound, or a certain sum paid for each pound; a commission.

2. A subsidy of twelve pence in the pound, formerly granted to the crown on all goods exported or imported, and if by aliens, more. [Eng.]

3. (Law) The sum allowed to a sheriff or other officer upon the amount realized by an execution; — estimated in England, and formerly in the United States, at so much on the pound.

Pound'age, v. t. To collect, as poundage; to assess, or rate, by poundage. [K.]

Pound'age, n. [See 3d Pound.]

1. Confinement of cattle, or other animals, in a public pound.

Pound'age, n. [See 3d POUND.] 1. Confinement of cattle, or other animals, in a public pound.

2. A charge paid for the release of impounded cattle.
Pound'al (-al), n. [From 5th POUND.] (Physics & Mech.) A unit of force based upon the pound, foot, and second, being the force which, acting on a pound avoir-dupois for one second, causes it to acquire by the end of that time a velocity of one foot per second. It is about equal to the weight of half an ounce, and is 13,825 dynes.
Pound'-brach' (-brech'), n. The breaking of a public pound for releasing impounded animals. Blackstone.
Pound'cake' (-kāk'), n. A kind of rich, sweet cake;
—so called from the ingredients being used by pounds, or in equal quantities.

- so called from the ingredients being used by possible or in equal quantities.

Pound'er (-3r), n. 1. One who, or that which, pounds, as a stamp in an ore mill.

2. An instrument used for pounding; a pestle.

3. A person or thing, so called with reference to a certain number of pounds in value, weight, capacity, etc.; as, a cannon carrying a twelve-pound ball is called a twelve nounder.

twelve pounder.

"B" Before the English reform act of 1867, one who was an elector by virtue of paying ten pounds rent was called a ten pounder.

Pound'ing (pound'ing), n. 1. The act of beating, bruising, or breaking up; a beating.

2. A pounded or pulverized substance. [R.] "Covered with the poundings of these rocks." J. N. Blackie.

Pound'ksep'er (-kēp'87), n. The keeper of a pound.

Pound'-rate' (-rāt') n. A rate or proportion estimated at a certain amount for each pound; poundage.

Poup [060], p. 4. See Powr. [0bs.] Chaucer.

Poup [070], p. 4. See Powr. [07]. Chaucer.

Poup ant's "Ig'a-ment (pōo-pair' ilg'a-ment). (Andi.) A ligament, or fascia, extending, in most mammals, from the ventral side of the lilum to near the symphysis of the pubic bones.

Pou'pe-ton (pōo'pē-tōn), n. [See Pupper.] A pup-

of the pubic bones.

Pour pe-ton (poo'pē-tŏn), n. [See Puffer.] A pupet, or little baby. [Obs.]

Pour (pōo'), a. Poor. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pour (pōo'), v. t. To pore. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pour (pōo'), v. t. To pore. [Obs.] chaucer.

Pour (pōo'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Pouren (pōrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pouring.] [OE. pouren, of uncertain origin; cf. W. bwrw to cast, throw, shed, bwrw gwdaw to rain.]

1. To cause to flow in a stream, as a liquid or anything flowing like a liquid, either out of a vessel or into it; as, to pour water from a pail; to pour wine into a decanter; to pour oil upon the waters; to pour out sand or dust.

2. To send forth as in a stream or a flood; to emit; to let escape freely or wholly.

let escape freely or wholly.

Now will I shortly pour out my fury upon thee.

London doth pour out her citizens!

Shak.

Wherefore did Nature pour her bounties forth With such a full and unwithdrawing hand? Milton 3. To send forth from, as in a stream; to discharge uninterruptedly.

Pour, v. i. To flow, pass, or issue in a stream, or as a stream; to fall continuously and abundantly; as, the rain pours; the people poured out of the theater.

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace. Gay. Is it for thee the linnet yours his throat?

If the rude throng pour on with furious pace. Gay.

Pour, n. A stream, or something like a stream; a
flood. [Colloq.] "A pour of rain." Miss Ferrier.

Pour'eliche (pōo'l'Ik), adv. Poorly. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pour'elu (pōo'l'Ik), n. One who pours.

Pour'par'elr' (pōo'r'bi'l'i/n, [F.] (Diplomacy).

Pour'par'elr' (pōo'r'pi'r'ty), n.; pl. Pourparties (-tIz).

[See Purratt.] (Law) A division; a divided share.

To make nourparky to divide and apportion lands were

To make pourparty, to divide and apportion lands pre-iously held in common.

viously held in common.

Pour'point (pōōr'point; F. pōōr'pwān'), n. [F.]

A quilted military doublet or gambeson worn in the
14th and 15th centuries; also, a name for the doublet of
the 16th and 17th centuries worn by civilians.

Pour-pres'ture (pōōr-prēs'tūr; 135), n. (Law) See

UMPRESTURE.

POUI-'sui-vant (pōor'swē-vant), n. See PURSUIVANT.

POUI-'tray' (pōor-trā'), v. t. See PORTHAY.

POUI-vey'ance (pōor-vā'ans), n. See PURVEYANCE.

POUSSe (pōōs), n. Pulse; pease. [Obs.] Spenser.

POUSSetto' (pōo-sēt'), n. [F., pushpin, ir. pousser to
ush. See Push.] A movement, or part of a figure, in
Dickers. push. See Push the contradance.

the contradance. Dickens.

Pous-sette', v. i. To perform a certain movement in a dance. [R.] Tennyson.

Down the middle, up again, poussette, and cross. J. & H. Smith.

Down the middle, up again, pousette, and cross. J. & H. Smith.

Pout (pōōt), n. [F. poulet. See Poult.] The young
of some birds, as grouse; a young fowl.

Pout (pōōt), v. i. To shoot pouts. [Scot.]

Pout (pout), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pouted; p. pr. &
vb. n. Pouttng.] [OE. poulen, of uncertain origin; cf.

Prov. pot lip, Prov. F. potte, faire la potte to pout, W.

puedu to pout, be sullen, poten, potten, a paunch, belly.]

1. To thrust out the lips, as in sullenness or displeasure; hence, to look sullen.

Thou poutest upon thy fortune and thy love. Shak.

re; hence, to look sullen.

Thou postest upon thy fortune and thy love. Shak.

2. To protrude. "Pouting lips." Dryden.

Pout, n. A sullen protrusion of the llps; a fit of sulnness. "Jack's in the pouts." J. & H. Smith.

Pout, n. [Cf. Eklpout.] (Zoöl.) The European whiting pout or bib.

Bel pout. ($Zo\ddot{o}l$.) See Empout. — Horn pout, or Horned out. ($Zo\ddot{o}l$.) See Bullhead (b).

pout. (Zool.) See BULLHAD (b.)

Pout'er (-3r), n. 1. One who, or that which, pouts.

2. [Cf. E. pout, and G. puter turkey.] (Zool.) A variety of the domestic pigeon remarkable for the extent to which it is able to dilate its throat and breast.

Pout'ing, n. Childish sullenness.

Pout'ing, n. Childish sullenness.

Pout'ert (phv'6rt), n. Poverty. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pov'ert (phv'6rt), n. [OE. poverte, OF. poverté, F. pauverele, fr. L. pauperlas, fr. pauper poor. See Poos.] I The quality or state of being poor or indigent; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence; need. "Swathed in humblest poverty." Keble.

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty. need. "Swathed in humblest poverty."

The drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty.

Prov. xxiii. 21.

2. Any deficiency of elements or resources that are needed or desired, or that constitute richness; as, poverty of soil; poverty of the blood; poverty of ideas.

Poverty grass (Rot.), a name given to several slender grasses (as Ariatida dicholoma, and Danthonia spicata) which often spring up on old and worn-out fields.

Syn.—Indigence: penury: beggary: need; lack; want; scantiness; sparingness; meagerness; jejuneness.—Poverty, is need; lack; relative term: what is poverty to a monarch, would be competence for a day laborer. Indigence implies extreme

distress, and almost absolute destitution. Pauperism denotes entire dependence upon public charity, and, therefore, often a hopeless and degraded state.

Pow'an (pou'an), Pow'en (-en), n. (Zoül.) A small British lake whitefish (Coregonus clupeoides, or C. ferus);—called also guymiad and lake herring.

Pow'der (pou'der), n. [OE. poudre, pouldre, F. poudre, OF. also poldre, puldre, L. pulvis, pulveris; ct. pollen fine flour, mill dust, E. pollen. Cf. POLYERINE, PULVERIZE.] 1. The fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating, or into which it falls by decay; dust.

Grind their bones to powder small.

or into which it falls by decay; dust.

Grind their bones to powder small.

2. An explosive mixture used in gunnery, blasting, etc.; gunpowder. Bee Gunrowder.

Atlas powder, Baking powder, etc. Baking, etc.; Powder down (2001.), the peculiar dust, or exioniation, of powder-down feathers. —Powder-down feather (2001.), one of a peculiar kind of modified feathers which sometimes form patches on certain parts of some birds. They have a greasy texture and a scaly exfoliation. —Powder-down patch (2001.), a tuff or patch of powder-down feathers. —Powder hose, a tube of strong linen, about an inch in diameter, filled with powder and used in firing mines. Farrow. —Powder hoy (Naut.), a vessel specially fitted to carry powder for the supply of war ships. They are usually painted red and carry a red flag. —Powder magazine, or Fowder rome. Bee MacAzins, 2.—Powder mine, a mine exploded by gunpowder. Bee Mins. —Powder monkey (Naut.), a boy formerly employed on war vessels to carry powder; a refluse of Tail; powder boy. —Powder post. Bee Dry. —Powder-down Feathers, and the powder powder powder powder. See Pury. 2.

Pow/der, v. t. [imp. & p., Powdermen (edrd); p.

rot, under Dry. — Powder pur. See Pury. n.

Pow/der, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Powder [dard]; p.
pr. & vb. n. Powderung.] [F. poudrer.] 1. To reduce
to fine particles; to pound, grind, or rub into a powder;
to comminute; to pulverize; to triturate.
2. To sprinkle with powder, or as with powder; to besprinkle; as, to powder the hair.

A circling zone thou seest Powdered with stars.

3. To sprinkle with salt; to corn, as meat. [Obs.]

Pow/der, v. t. 1. To be reduced to powder; to become like powder; as, some salts powder easily.

2. To use powder on the hair or skin; as, she paints

2. 10 use powers

Pow'dered (-dêrd), a. 1. Reduced to a powder;

Pow'dered (-dêrd), a. 1. Reduced to a powder;

prinkled with, or as with, powder.

2. Sprinkled with salt; salted; corned. [Obs.]

Powdered beef, pickled meats. | Harrey. | Walpole.

3. (Her.) Same as SEMÉ. Walpole.
Pow/der-flask' (-dēr-flask'). A flask in which gunpowder is carried, having a charging tube at the end.
Pow/der-horn' (-hērn'), n. A horn in which gunowder is carried. Pow'der-ing, a. & n. from Powber, v. t.

Powdering tub. (a) A tub or vessel in which meat is orned or salted. (b) A heated tub in which an infected other was placed for cure. $\{Obs.\}$ Pow'der-mill' (-mIl'), n. A mill in which gunpowder

s made.

Pow'der-post'ed (-post'ed), a. Affected with dry
t; reduced to dust by rot. See Dry rot, under Dry.

Pow'der-y (-y), a. 1. Easily crumbling to pieces;

friable; loose; as, a powdery spar.

2. Sprinkled or covered with powder; dusty; as, the owdery bloom on plums.

3. Resembling powder; consisting of powder. "The worders snow."

Wordsworth.

powdery bloom on plums.

3. Resembling powder; consisting of powder. "The powdery anow."

Pow'dike (pou'dik), n. [Scot. pow, pow, a pool, a watery or marshy place, fr. E. pool.] A dike in a marsh or fen. [Prov. Eng.]

Pow'dity (-dry), a. See Powdery.

Pow'er (pou'er), n. (Zoil.) Same as Poor, the fish.

Pow'er, n. [OE. pouer, poer, OF. poeir, poeir, F. powoir, n. & v., fr. LL. potere, for L. posse, potesse, to be able, to have power. See Possiele, Potenty, and fc. Posse comitatus.] 1. Ablity to act, regarded as latent or inherent; the faculty of doing or performing something; capacity for action or performance; capability of producing an effect, whether physical or moral; potency; might; as, a man of great power. "One next himself in power, and next in crime." Milton.

2. Ablity, regarded as put forth or exerted; strength, force, or energy in action; as, the power of steam in moving an engine; the power of truth, or of argument, in producing conviction; the power of enthusiasm. "The power of fancy."

3. Capacity of undergoing or suffering; fitness to be acted upon; susceptibility; — called also passive power; as creat aware of endurance.

acted upon; susceptibility;—called also passive power; as, great power of endurance.

Power, then, is active and passive; faculty is active power or capacity; capacity is passive power. Sir W. Hamilton.

capacity: capacity is passive power. Sir W. Hamilton.

4. The exercise of a faculty; the employment of strength; the exercise of any kind of control; influence; dominion; sway; command; government.

Pomer is no blessing in itself but when it is employed to protect the innocent.

5. The agent exercising an ability to act; an individual invested with authority; an institution, or government, which exercises control; as, the great powers of Europe; hence, often, a superhuman agent; a spirit; a divinity. "The powers of darkness." Millon. And the powers of the heavens shall be shaken. Matt. xxiv. 28.

6. A military or naval force; an army or navy; a great host.

Spenser.

Never such a power . . . Was levied in the body of a land. Shalt. 7. A large quantity; a great number; as, a power of good things. [Collog.]

8. (Mech.) (a) The rate at which mechanical energy is exerted or mechanical work reformed as by an application.

exerted or mechanical work performed, as by an engine or other machine, or an animal, working continuously; as, an engine of twenty horse power.

The English unit of power used most commonly is the horse power. See Horse power.

(b) A mechanical agent; that from which useful mechanical energy is derived; as, water power; steam power; hand power, etc. (c) Applied force; force producing motion or pressure; as, the power applied at one end of a lever to lift a weight at the other end.

This use in mechanics, of power as a synonym for force, is improper and is becoming obsolete. (d) A machine acted upon by an animal, and serving as a motor to drive other machinery; as, a dog power.

a motor to drive other machinery; as, a dog power.

**Power is used adjectively, denoting, driven, or adapted to be driven, by machinery, and not actuated directly by the hand or foot; as, a power lathe; a power loom; a power press.

9. (Math.) The product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself; as, a square is the second power, and a cube is the third power, of a number.

10. (Metaph.) Mental or moral ability to act; one of the faculties which are possessed by the mind or soul; as, the power of thinking, reasoning, judging, willing, fearing, hoping, etc.

The guiltiess of my mind the sudden surprise of my mind the sudden surprise of my mind.

fearing, hoping, etc.

The guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my property, drove the grossness... into a received belief.

\$\frac{Nax}{\text{Max}}\$.

11. (Optics) The degree to which a lens, mirror, or any optical instrument, magnifies; in the telescope, and usually in the microscope, the number of times it multiplies, or augments, the apparent diameter of an object; sometimes, in microscopes, the number of times it multiplies the apparent surface.

12. (Law) An authority enabling a person to dispose of an interest vested either in himself or in another person; ownership by appointment.

Wharton.

13. Hence, vested authority to act in a given case; as, the business was referred to a committee with power.

the business was referred to a committee with power.

(FF Power may be predicated of inanimate agents, like the winds and waves, electricity and magnetism, gravitation, etc., or of animal and intelligent beings; and when predicated of these beings, it may indicate physical, mental, or moral ability or capacity.

Machanical powers. See under MRCHANICAL - Power toom, or Power press. See Def. 8(d), note. - Power of attorney. See under ATTORNEY. - Power of a point (relative to a given curve) (Gom), the result of substituting the coördinates of any point in that expression which being put equal to zero forms the equation of the curve; as, $x^2 + y^2 - 100$ is the power of the point x, y, relative to the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 100$ or 0.

Pow/er.a-ble (pou'Gr.a-b'l). a. 1. Canable of heing

circle $x^2 + y^2 - 100 = 0$.

Pow/er.a-ble (pou/6r.a-bl*), a. 1. Capable of being effected cr accomplished by the application of power; possible. [K.]

2. Capable of exerting power; powerful.

Pow/er/ful (ful), a. 1. Full of power capable of producing great effects of any kind; potent; mighty; efficacious; intense; as, a powerful argument; a powerful engine; a powerful argument; a powerful light; a powerful vessel.

The powerful grace that lies
In horbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities. Shak.

2. (Mining) Large; capacious; — said of veins of ore. Syn. - Mighty; strong; potent; forcible; efficacious; energetic; intense.

energetic; intense.
— Pow'er-ful-ly, adv. — Pow'er-ful-ness, n.
Pow'er-ful-ly, adv. — Pow'er-ful-ness, n.
Pow'er-less, n. Destitute of power, force, or energy; weak; impotent; not able to produce any effect. — Pow'er-less-ly, adv. — Pow'er-less-ness, n.
Pow'er-less-ly, adv. — Pow'er-less-ness, n.
Pow'ldron (poul/dron), n. (OF. espauleron, from espaule shoulder, F. épaule.]
Same as Paulbonon.
Powy (poup), v. i. See Poor, v. i. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pow'ter (pou'ter), n. (Zööl.) See Pouter.
Pow'ter (pou'ter), n. 1. A priest, or conjurer, among the North American Indians.
Be it sagamore, sachem, or pouvour. Longfellow.

among the North American Indians.

Be it sagamore, suchem, or powwww. Longfellow.

2. Conjuration attended with great noise and confusion, and often with feasting, dancing, etc., performed by Indians for the cure of diseases, to procure success in hunting or in war, and for other purposes.

3. Hence: Any assembly characterized by noise and confusion; a noisy frolic or gathering. [Collog. U. S.]

Powwow, v. t. 1. To use conjuration, with noise and confusion, for the cure of disease, etc., as among the North American Indians.

North American Indians.

2. Hence: To hold a noisy, disorderly meeting. [Col-

2. Hence: To hold a noisy, disorderly meeting. [Coloq. U.S.]

POE (pöks), n. [For pocks, OE. pokkes. See Pock.
It is plural in form but is used as a singular.] (Med.)

Strictly, a disease characterized by pustules or eruptions of any kind, but chiefly or wholly restricted to three or four diseases,—the smallpox, the chicken pox, and the vaccine and the venereal diseases.

*** Por. when used without an epithet, as in imprecations, formerly signified smallpox; but it now signifies sphilis.

POE, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Poeed (pökst); p. pr. & vb. n. Poeing.] To infect with the pox, or syphilis.
Poy (pol), n. [OF. apui, apoi, a support, prop., staff, F. appui, fr. OF. apuier, apoier, to support, F. appuier, fr. dt o (L. ad) + OF. pui, poi, a rising ground, hill. See Podium, Pew.] 1. A support; — used in composition;

2. A ropedancer's balancing pole.
3. A long boat hook by which barges are propelled gainst the stream. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Poy.na'do (pol-nk'dh), n. A poniard. [Obs.] Lyly.

Poynd (poind), v., Poynd'er (-èr), n. See Poind.

Poyn'tel (poin'tel), n. [See POINTAL.] (Arch.) Paving or flooring made of small squares or lozenges set diagonally. [Formerly written pointal.]

Poy'ou (poi'oo, n. (Zoöl.) A South American armadillo (Dasypus seacinctus). Called also six-banded ware still.

tus). Called als banded urmadillo.

Poze (pōz), v. t. See

POZE (pōz), v. t. See 5th Posz.
POZ'Zu-0-la'na (pŏt'-sōō-ō-la'na), Poz'Zu-la'-na (pŏt'sō-), n. [It.]
Volcanic ashes from Pozzuoli, in Italy, used in the manufacture of a kind of mortar which



Poyou (Dasypus sexcinctus).

hardens under water.

Praam (präm), n. [D. praam; cf. G. prahm, F. prame; all of Slavonic origin, from a word akin to E. fare. See FARE.] (Naut.) A flat-bottomed boat or lighter,—used in Holland and the Baltic, and sometimes armed in case of war. [Written also pram, and prame]

times armed in case of war. [Written also pram, and prame.]

Prao'tic (prak'tik), a. [See Practical.] 1. Practical.
2. Artful; deceitful; skillful. [Obs.] "Cunning sleights and practick knavery." Spenser.

Prao'ti-ca-hill-ty (-ti-ka-hill-ty) n. The quality or state of being practicable; practicableness; feasibility. "The practicability of such a project." Stewart.

Prao'ti-ca-ble (prak'ti-ka-b'l), a. [LL. practicare to act, transact, fr. L. practicus active, Gr. mpaxruxós: cf. F. praticable, pratiquer to practice. See Practicat.

1. That may be practiced or performed; capable of being done or accomplished with available means or resources; feasible; as, a practicable method; a practicable and a practicable method; a practicable in a practicable prood.

2. Capable of being used; passable; as, a practicable weapon; a practicable road.

Practicable breach (Mil.), a breach which admits of ap-

Practicable breach (Mil.), a breach which admits of approach and entrance by an assailing party.

Syn. - Possible: feasible. - PRACTICABLE, POSSIBLE.

A thing may be possible, i. e., not forbidden by any law of nature, and yet may not now be practicable for want of the means requisite to its performance.

Trac'ti-ca-ble-ness, n. — Prac'ti-ca-bly, adv.
 Prac'ti-ca-ble-ness, n. — Prac'ti-ca-bly, adv.
 Prac'ti-cal (-kal), a. [L. practicus active, Gr. πρακικόs fit for doing or performing, practical, active, fr. πράσσευ to do, work, effect: cf. F. pratique, formerly also practique. Cf. Pracmatic, Practice.]
 1. Of or perfaining to practice or action.

also practique. Cf. Pradmatic, Practice.] 1. Of or pertaining to practice or action.

2. Capable of being turned to use or account; useful, in distinction from ideal or theoretical; as, practical chemistry. "Man's practical understanding." South.
"For all practical purposes." Macaulay.

3. Evincing practice or skill; capable of applying knowledge to some useful end; as, a practical man; a practical mind.

4. Derived from practice; as, practical skill.

Practical joke, a joke put in practice; a joke the fun of which consists in something done, in distinction from something said; esp., a trick played upon a person.

Prac'ti-cal'i-ty (-kal''i-ty), n. The quality or state of sing practical: practicalness

something said; esp., a trick played upon a person.

Prac't-oul-ty (kall-ty), n. The quality or state of being practical; practicalness.

Prac't-oul-ly (prak'ti-kal-ly), adv. 1. In a practical way; not theoretically; really; as, to look at things practically; practically worthless.

2. By means of practice or use; by experience or experiment; as, practically wise or skillful; practically acquainted with a subject.

3. In practice or use; as, a medicine practically safe; theoretically wrong, but practically right.

Prac't-oul-less (.i.), v. t. To render practical. [R.]

Prac't-oul-less (.i.), v. t. To render practical. [R.]

Prac'tioul-ties (.i.), v. t. To render practical, fr. Gr. practique, formerly also, practique, LL. practica, fr. Gr. practique, formerly also, practique, LL. practica, and cf. Prattique, formerly also, practique, LL. practical, and cf. Prattique, formerly also, practical. See Practical, and cf. Prattique, formerly also, practical. See Practical, and cf. Prattique, formerly also, practical for greater of a similar kind; usage; habit; custom; as, the practice of rising early; the practice of making regular entries of accounts; the practice of daily exercise.

A heart . . exercised with covetous practices. 2 Pet. ii. 4.

2. Customary or constant use; state of being used.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding or more significant than those in practice.

Dryden.

Obsolete words may be revived when they are more sounding more significant than those in practice.

Dryden.

or more significant than those in practice.

Drydci.

3. Skill or dexterity acquired by use; expertness. [L.]

'His nice fence and his active practice.' Shak.

4. Actual performance; application of knowledge;
opposed to theory.

There are two functions of the soul,—contemplation and mactice.

South.

practice:
There is a distinction, but no opposition, between theory and practice; each, to a certain extent, supposes the other; theory is dependent on practice; practice must have preceded theory.

Sir W. Hamilton.

5. Systematic exercise for instruction or discipline; as, the troops are called out for practice; she neglected practice in music.

6. Application of science to the wants of men; the exercise of any profession; professional business; as, the practice of medicine or law; a large or lucrative practice. Practice is exercise of an art, or the application of a science in life, which application is itself an art.

Sir W. Hamilton

7. Skillful or artful management; dexterity in contrivance or the use of means; art; stratagem; artifice; plot;—usually in a bad sense. [Obs.]

He sought to have that by practice which he could not by prayer.

8. (Math.) An easy and concise method of applying the rules of arithmetic to questions which occur in trade

ONDER.

ONDER.

9. (Law) The form, manner, and order of conducting and carrying on suits and prosecutions through their

various stages, according to the principles of law and the rules laid down by the courts.

Bourier.

Syn. - Custom; usage; habit; manner.

Syn. — Custom; usage; habit; manner.

Practice (prikt'ils), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Practice (ttist); p. pr. & vb. n. Practicing (-tf-sing).] [Otten written practise, practised, practising.] 1. To do or perform frequently, customarily, or habitually; to make a practice of; as, to practice gaming. "Incline not my heart to . . . practice wicked works." Ps. cxli. 4.

2. To exercise, or follow, as a profession, trade, art, etc.; as, to practice law or medicine.

3. To exercise one's self in, for instruction or improvement, or to acquire discipline or dexterity; as, to practice gunnery; to practice music.

4. To put into practice; to carry out; to act upon; to commit; to execute; to do. "Aught but Talbot's shadow whereon to practice your severity."

Shak.

As this advice ye practice or neglect. Pope.

5. To make use of ; to employ. [Obs.]

In malice to this good knight's wife, I practiced Uhaldo and Ricardo to corrupt her.

6. To teach or accustom by practice; to train.

In church they are taught to love God; after church they are practiced to love their neighbor.

Landor.

Practiced to love their neighbor.

Practice, v. i. [Often written practise.]

1. To perform certain acts frequently or customarily, either for instruction, profit, or amusement; as, to practice with the broadsword or with the rifle; to practice on the piano.

2. To learn by practice; to form a habit.

They shall practice how to live secure.

Practice first over yourself to reign.

3. To try artifices or stratagems.

He will practice against thee by polson 4. To apply theoretical science or knowledge, esp. by way of experiment; to exercise or pursue an employment or profession, esp. that of medicine or of law.

[I am] little inclined to practice on others, and as little that others should practice on me. Niv W. Temple.

It am little inclined to practice on others, and as little that thers should practice on me.

Prac'ticed (-t'ist), a. [Often written practised.]

1. Experienced; expert; skilled; as, a practiced marksman. "A practiced picklock." Ld. Lytton.

2. Used habitually; learned by practice.
Prac'ti-cer (-t'i-ser), n. [Often written practiser.]

1. One who practices, or puts in practice; one who customarily performs certain acts.

2. One who exercises a profession; a practitioner.

3. One who uses art or stratagem. [Obs.] B. Jonson.
Prac-ti'cian (prik-tish'an), n. [F. praticien, OF. also practicien.] One who is acquainted with, or skilled in, anything by practice; a practitioner.

Prac'tise(-t'asn't, 't'-zant), n. An agent or confederate in treachery. [Obs.] Chancer.

Prac'tise(-tis), v. t. & i. See Practice.

**The analogy of the English language requires.

Practise (-tis), v. I. & i. See Practice.

27 The analogy of the English language requires
that the noun and verb which are pronounced alike
should agree in spelling. Thus we have notice (i. & v.)
noticed, noticing, noticer; poultire (ii. & v.); apprentice
(ii. & v.); opfice (ii. & v.), office (ii.) atticed
(ii. & v.); opfice (ii. & v.), office (ii.) tatticed
(ii.) benefice (ii.), beneficed (ii.), etc. Cf. sacrifice (-fix;
ii.) as warmise (-miz; ii. & v.), promise (-fix ii.)
iii.) and advise (-viz'; v.); device (-vis'; ii.), and devise
(-viz'; v.), etc.

Prac'ti-sour (-tY-soor), n. A practitioner. [Obs.]
Prac'ti'don-er (prak-tish'fin-er), n. [From Practician.]
1. One who is engaged in the actual use or exercise of any art or profession, particularly that of law or condition.

Crathe.

cise of any art or profession, particularly medicine.

2. One who does anything customarily or habitually.

3. A sly or artful person.

Whitgift.

General practitioner. See under GENERAL, a.

Practive (präktīv), a. Doing; active. [Obs.] Sylvester.—Practive-ly, adv. [Obs.]

The preacher and the people both, Then practicely did thrive.

Warner.

[GG D. mard.] A horse. [Collog. Eng.]

The preacher and the people both,
Then practicely did thrive.

Prad (pråd), n. [Cf. D. paard.] A horse. [Collog. Eng.]
Pras-(prē-). A prefix. See Pre.

Pras-(prē-). A prefix. See Pre.

Pras-(prē-). A prefix. See Pre.

Pras-(ava (prê-Kav'a), n. [NL. See Pre., and 1st
Cave.] (Anut.) The superior vena cava. — Pras-(aval (-val), a. B. G. Wilder.

Pras-(-pe) (prēs-1-pē or prē-s-1-pē), n. [L., imperative of pracetipere to give rules or precepts. See Precert. (Law) (a) A writ commanding something to be done, or requiring a reason for neglecting it. (b) A paper containing the particulars of a writ, lodged in the office out of which the writ is to be issued.

|| Pras-(00-cos (prē-kō-sēz), n. pl. [NL. See Precocous.] (Zoōl.) A division of birds including those whose young are able to run about when first hatched.
Pras-00-dial (prē-kō'shel), a. (Zoōl.) Of or pertaining to the Pracoco-dial (prē-kō'shel), a. (Zoōl.) Of or pertaining to the Pracoco-dial (prē-kō'shel), n. pl. [L. pracegnius, p. p. of praceopnoscere to foreknow. See Pre-nand Coentrion.] Things previously known, or which should be known in order to understand something else.
Pras-com'mis-sure (-kôm'ni-shyr or -kōm-mish'ur), n. [Pref. præ-+ commissure.] (Anut.) A transverse commissure in the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain; the anterior cerebral commissure.

|| Pras-coor'di-a (-kôr'di-á), n. [L., fr. prac before +

CORACOID.

"Pres-cor'di-a (-k6r'dI-à), n. [L., fr. prac before + cor, cordis, the heart.] (Anat.) The front part of the thoracic region; the epigastrium.

Pres-cor'di-al (-al), a. (Anat.) Same as Precordial.

"Pres-cor'nu (-k6r'nū, n.: pl. Precordual. [NL. See Pres. and Cornu.] (Anat.) The anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

B. G. Wider.

Pres-flo-ra'tion (prē'dō-ra'shūn), n. Same as Preprio-Ration.

Gray.

3. The object, ground, or reason of praise.

He is thy praise, and he is thy God.

Syn. — Encomium; honor; eulogy; panegyric; plaud; applaune; acclaim; eclas; commendation; laudation.

it; applause; socialm; eclat; commendation; laudation.

Praise'ful (prāz/ful), a. Praiseworthy. [Obs.]

Praise'-meet'-ing (-mēt/ing), n. A religious service
mainly in song. [Local, U.S.]

Praise' (-ēr), n. 1. One who praises. "Praise's of
men."

2. An appraiser; a valuator. [Obs.] Sir T. North.

Praise'wor'thi-ly (-wūr'thi-ly), adv. in a praiseworthy manner.

Suenser.

Praise wor'thi-ness, n. The quality or state of

being praiseworthy.

Praise/wor'thy (-thy), a. Worthy of praise or applause; commendable; as, a praiseworthy action; he was Arhuthnot.

Preo-fo'li-a'tion (prē-fō'lǐ-ā'shŭn), n. Same as Pre-

POLIATION. Gray. Provinces 11/14), n. See Premarilla (pre/miks-11/14), n. See Premarilla. Pro-molar (pre-mol/18r), a. See Premarilla. Pro-molar (pre-molar), a. Same as Premoss. Pro-morse' (pre-molar), a. Same as Premoss. [Corrupted from L. praemonere to forewarn, cite. See Admonssil.] (Eng. Law) (a) The offense of introducing foreign authority into England, the penalties for which were originally intended to depress the civil power of the pope in the kingdom. (b) The writ grounded on that offense. Wharton. (c) The penalty ascribed for the offense of premunire.

Wolsey incurred a præmunire, and forfeited his honor, estate, and lite.

The penalties of premunire were subsequently applied to many other offenses; but prosecutions upon a premunire are at this day unheard of in the English Blackstone.

Præm'u-ni're, v. t. To subject to the penalties of re-manire. [Obs.]

Præ-mu'ni-to-ry (prē-mū'nǐ-tō-ry), a. See l'armu-

PTS-MU'IL-to-Ty (pre-inu'il-to-Ty), a. See I REMONITORY.

|| PTS-na'res (-nā'rēz), n. pl. [NL. See Pre-, Nares.]
(Anat.) The anterior nares. See Nares. B. G. Wilder.
PTS-na'sal (-nā'zal), a. (Anat.) Same as Paenasal.
PTS-no'men (-nō'mēn), n., pl. Præmomna (-nō'mī-nā), [L., fr. prace before + nomen name.] (Kom. Antiq.)
The first name of a person, by which individuals of the same family were distinguished, answering to our Christian name, as Caius, Lucius, Marcus, etc.
PTS'no-min'ic-al (prē'nō-min'i-kal), a. Of or pertaining to a prenomen. [Ohs.]
PTS'0-per'culum, n. [NL.] (Anat.) Same as Pre-operculus. — PTS'0-per'oular, a.
PTS-0-pa'cal, n., PTS-pu'bis, n., PTS-scap'u-la, n.,
PTS-scu'tum, n., PTS-ster'num, n. Same as Paeoral,
PTREPURS, PTRESCAPLA, etc.
PTS'0-pa'(-[prē'tēr-). A prefix. See Prefer.

Previer. (prē/têr-). A prefix. See Preter-.

Previer-ist (prē/têr-)st or prē/têr-), n. (Theol.) See

PRETENS.

PRETENS.

PRETENS.

PRETENS.

PREM'61-mit' (prē'tēr-mit'), v. t. See Pretenta.

Pres-ter'ta (prē-tōks'tā), n. pl. L. Pretenta.

E. Prætextas (-tāz). [L. (sc. toga), fr. praetextas, p. p. of praetextes (-tāz).

E. Prætextas (-tāz). [L. (sc. toga), fr. praetextas, p. p. of praetextes (-tāz).

Elefore † excere to weave before, to fringe, border; praebeide to the toga veritis, or until about the completion of his fourteenth year, and by girls until their marriage. It was also worn by magistrates and priests.

Præ-to'res (prē-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL. See Preton.]

(Zoūl.) A division of butterflies including the satyrs.

Præ-to'rt-um (-rī-dīm), n. See Pretorian.

Præ-to'rt-um (-rī-dīm), n. See Pretorian.

Præ-to'rt-um (-rī-dīm), n. See Pretorian.

Præ-to'rt-um (-rī-dīm), n. (Anat.)

Same as Prezyoa-poph'y-sis (-zīg'à-pōt'ī-sīs), n. (Anat.)

|| Præ-zyg'a-poph'y-sis (-zlg'a-pôt'i-sis), n. (Anal.)

Same as Præzya-ropelysis.

Prag-mat'lo (prāg-māt'īk), } a. [L. pragmaticus busy,
Prag-mat'lo-al (-l-kal), active, skilled in business, especially in law and state affairs, systematic, Gr.

πραγματικός, fr. πράγμα a thing done, business, fr. πράσσεν to do: cf. F. pragmatique. See Practical.] 1. Of

or pertaining to business or to affairs; of the nature of

business; practical; material; businesslike in habit or

manner.

The next day . . . I began to be very pragmatical. Evelyn We can not always be contemplative, diligent, or pragmatical, broad; but have need of some delightful intermissions. Milton.

Low, pragmatical, earthly views of the gospel. Hare.

2. Busy; specifically, busy in an objectionable way; officious; fussy and positive; meddlesome. "Pragmatical officers of justice." Sir W. Scott.

The fellow grew so pragmatical that he took upon him the overnment of my whole family.

Arbuthnot.

government of my whole family.

3. Philosophical; dealing with causes, reasons, and effects, rather than with details and circumstances; add of literature. "Pragmatic history." Sir W. Hamilton. "Pragmatic poetry." M. Arnold.

Fragmatic sanction, a solemn ordinance or decree issued by the head or legislature of a state upon weighty maters;—a term derived from the Byzantine empire. In European history, two decrees under this name are particularly celebrated. One of these, issued by Charles VII. of France, A. D. 1438, was the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church; the other, issued by Charles VI. of Germany, A. D. 1724, settled his hereditary dominions on his eldest daughter, the Archduchess Maria Thereas.

Prag-mat'le, n. 1. One skilled in affairs.

My attorney and solicitor too; a fine pragmatic. B. Jonson.

2. A solemn public ordinance or decree.

A royal pragmatic was accordingly passed. Prescott.

Prag-mat'ic-al-ly (-Y-kal-ly), adv. In a pragmatical

Prag-mat'io-al-ness, n. The quality or state of be-

ing pragmatical.

Prag'ma-tism (prag'mà-tīz'm), n. The quality or state of being pragmatic; in literature, the pragmatic, or philosophical, method.

The narration of this apparently trifling circumstance belongs to the pragmatism of the history.

A. Murphy.

to the pragmatism of the history.

Pragma-tist (-tIst), n. One who is pragmatic.

Pragma-tize (-tIzt), v. t. To consider, represent, or embody (something unreal) as fact; to materialize. [R.]

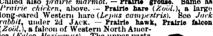
"A pragmatized metaphor."

Prat'ria! (pra'ra'la'), n. [F., fr. prairie meadow, Ir. on the month of the French Republican calendar, which dated from September 22, 1742. It began May 20, and ended June 18. See Vendemaire.

Prairie (pra'ri), n. [F., an extensive meadow, Of. praerie, LL. prataria, fr. L. pratum a meadow.] I. An extensive tract of level or rolling land, destitute of trees, covered with coarse grass, and usually characterized by

a deep, fertile soil. They abound throughout the Mississippi valley, between the Alleghanies and the Rocky

2. A meadow or tract of grass land; especially, a so-called natural meadow.



From the forests and the prairies.

From the great lakes of the northland. Longfellow.

2. A meadow or tract of grass land; especially, a so-called natural meadow.

Frairis chicken (Zoöl.), any American grouse of the genus Tympanuchus, especially T. Americanus (formerly T. curpido), which inhabits the prairies of the central United States. Applied also to the sharp-tailed grouse.

Frairie cloves (Rod.), any plant of the leguminous genus and the grouse.

Frairie cloves (Rod.), any plant of the leguminous genus and the second of the United States. Frairie dock (Rod.), a coarse composite plant (Silphinu terebindaceum) with large rough leaves and yellow flowers, found in the Western prairies. Prairie dog so burrow in the ground in large warrens, and have a slarp bank like that of a dog.

Called also prairie narmol. — Prairie have (Zoöl.), a slarge of the United States; and have a slarp bank like that of a dog.

Called also prairie narmol. — Prairie have (Zoöl.), a large of the under parts, longitudinal streaks and spots of brown. — Prairie have (Zoöl.), a falcon of Western North Amorrica (Falco Mexicumus). The uppor parts are brown. The tail has transverse bands of white; the under parts, longitudinal streaks and spots of brown. — Prairie have (Zoöl.), a large have seen the (Med.), an affection of the skin attended with intense tiching, which is observed in the Northing, which is observed in the Northing and the prairie of the Western Drairies. — Prairie marmot. (Zo



leathers partly white. — Prairie wolf. (Zööl.) See COYOTE.

Prais'a-ble (prāz'ā-b'l), a. Fit to be praised; praiseworthy; laudable; commendable. Wyclif (2 Tim. ii. 15).

Praise (prāz), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Phaisen (prāz); p. pr. & wb. n. Phaisino.] [OE. preisen, OF. preisier, prisier, F. priser, L. pretiare to prize, fr. pretium price. See Price, n., and cf. Apprinciate, T. Addis, n., Prize, v.]

1. To commend; to applaud; to express approbation of; to laud; — applied to a person or his acts. "1 praise well thy wit."

Let her own works praise her in the cates. Prop. xxi. 21

Let her own works praise her in the gates. Prov. xxxi. 31. We praise not Hector, though his name, we know, Is great in arms; 't is hard to praise a foc. Dryden.

2. To extol in words or song; to magnify; to glorify on account of perfections or excellent works; to do honor to; to display the excellence of; — applied especially to

Praise ye him, all his angels; praise ye him, all his hosts
Ps. exlyii

3. To value; to appraise. [Obs.] Piers Plowman Syn. — To commend; laud; eulogize; celebrate; glorify; magnify. — To Praise, Applaud, Extol. To praise is to set at a high price; to applaud is to greet with clapping; to extol is to bear aloft, to exalt. We may praise in the exercise of calm judgment; we usually applaud from impulse, and on account of some specific act; we exol under the influence of high admiration, and usually b strong, if not extravagant, language.

Praise, n. [OE. preis, OF. preis price, worth, value, estimation. See Praise, v., Price.] 1. Commendation for worth; approval expressed; honor rendered because of excellence or worth; laudation; approbation.

There are men who always confound the praise of goodness with the practice.

Rambler.

Proise may be expressed by an individual, and thus differs from /ame, renown, and celebrity, which are always the expression of the approbation of numbers, or public commendation.

2. Especially, the joyful tribute of gratitude or homage rendered to the Divine Being; the act of glorifying or extolling the Creator; worship, particularly worship by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts of worship; as, a service of praise.

From the forests and the prairies.
From the great lakes of the northland. Longfellow.



plause; commendable; as, a praiseworthy action; he was praiseworthy.

Arbuthnot.

Prakrit (prä/krit), n. [Skr. prākṛta original, natural, usual, common, vulgar.] Any one of the popular dialects descended from, or akin to, Sanskrit, in distinction from the Sanskrit, which was used as a literary and learned language when no longer spoken by the people. Pall is one of the Prakrit dialects.

Pra-krit'10 (prā-kriVik), a. Pertaining to Prakrit.

Pram (prām), Prame (prām), n. (Naut.) See Prakm.

Prance (prām), v. i. [mp. & p. Prakneco (prāmst); p. pr. & wb. n. Prancing (prān'sing.)] [OE. prauncen; probably akin to prank, v. t. See Prakm.] 1. To spring or bound, as a horse in high mettle.

Now rule thy prancing steed.

2. To ride on a prancing horse; to ride in an ostentatious manner.

The insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field. Addison. 3. To walk or strut about in a pompous, showy man-

The insuling tyrant prancing of er the field. Addison.

3. To walk or strut about in a pompous, showy manner, or with warlike parade.

Pran'oer (pran'sêr), n. A horse which prances.

Then came the captain . . . upon a brave prancer. Evelyn.

Pran'di-al (pran'di-al), a. [L. prandium a repast.]

Of or pertaining to a repast, especially to dinner.

||Pran'gos (pran'gos), n. [From the native name in Afghanistan.] (Bot.) A genus of umbelliferous plants, one species of which (P. pabularia), found in Thiete, Cashnere, Afghanistan, etc., has been used as fodder for cattle. It has decompound leaves with very long narrow divisions, and a highly fragrant smell resembling that of new clover hay.

Prank (prank), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pranked (prankt); p. pr. & vb. n. Pranking.] [Cf. E. prink, also G. prangen, prunken, to shine, to make a show, Dan. prunge, prunke, Sw. prunka, D. pronken.] To adorn in a showy manner; to dress or equip ostentatiously; — often followed by ap; as, to prank up the body. See Prank.

In sumptuous tire she joyed herself to prank. Spenser.

Prank, v. i. To make ostentatious show.

White houses prank where once were huts. M. Arnold.

Prank, n. A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, nearest a reader a featle. See see

White houses pank where once were huts. M. Arnold.

Prank, n. A gay or sportive action; a ludicrous, merry, or mischievous trick; a caper; a frolic. Spenser.

The harpies . . . played their accustomed pranks.

Mis pranks have been too broad to bear with. Shok.

Prank a. Full of gambols or tricks. [Obs.]

Pranker (prank fer), n. One who dresses showily; a prinker. "A pranker or a dancer."

Prank fah, a. Full of pranks; frolicsome.

Prase (prax), n. [L. prasius, fr. Gr. πράσιος of a leek green, fr. Gr. πράσιο a leek: cf. F. prusc.] (Min.)

A variety of cryptocrystalline quartz of a leek-green, green, fr. πράσιο a leek-green color.

Pra/se-o-(pra/sô-ô-). [Gr. πράσιος leek-green, green, fr. πράσιο a leek-green presendent in the presendent of didymium;—so called from the green color of its salts. Symbol Pr.

Pra/se-o-lite (pra/sô-ô-lit), n. [Prusco-+-lite.]

(Min.) A variety of altered lolite of a green color and greasy luster.

Prack forms (pra/se/o-lit), n. [Prusco-+-lite.]

greasy luster.

Prag'l-nous (präz'l-nus), a. [L. prasinus, Gr. πράσιproc, fr. πράσου a leck.] Grats-green; clear, lively green,
without any mixture.

Pragood (präzoid), a. [Gr. πράσου leck + -oid.]
(Min.) Resembling prase.

Prate (prät), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prated; p. pr. &
vb. n. Prating.] [Akin to LG. & D. praten, Dan. prate,
Sw. & Icel. prata.] To talk much and to little purpose;
to be loquacious; to speak foolishly; to babble.

To prate and talk for life and honor.

Shak.

And make a fool presume to prate of love. Dryden.

To prote and talk for life and honor. Shak.
And make a fool presume to prate of love. Dryden.

Prate, v. t. To utter foolishly; to speak without reason or purpose; to chatter, or babble.

What nonsense would the fool, thy master, prate,
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! Dryden.

When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate! Dryden.

Prate, n. [Akin to LG. & D. praat, Sw. prat.] Talk
to little purpose; triffing talk; unmeaning loquacity.

Sick of fops, and poetry, and prate.

Prateful (-ful), a. Talkative. [R.] W. Taylor.

Prat'(prat'Fl., n. One who prates.

Prat'(in-cole (prat'Fl.-kol), n. (Zoöl.) Any bird of the
Old World grays Glargela or

Old World genus Glareola, or family Glareolidæ, allied to the plovers. They have long, pointed wings and a forked

Prat'ing-ly (prat'Ing-ly), dv. With idle talk; with adv.

by song, in distinction from prayer and other acts of worship; as, a service of praise.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our food.

Praise:

| Praise:
| Praise:
| Praise:
| Praise:
| Colar. |
| C

liberty of converse; intercourse; hence, a certificate, given after compliance with quarantine regulations, permitting a ship to land passengers and crew;—a term used particularly in the south of Europe.

2. Practice; habits. [Obs.] "One of English education and articular in the south of Europe.

2. Practice; habits. [Obs.] "One of English education and pratique."

R. North.

Prat'tle (prat't'1), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Prattlen (t'1d);
p. pr. & vb. n. Prattlen (t'llng).] [Freq. of prate.]

To talk much and idly; to prate; hence, to talk lightly
and articasly, like a child; to utter child's talk.

Prat'tle, v. i. To utter as prattle; to babble; as, to

Pravile, v. t. To utter as prattle; to babble; as, to prattle treason.

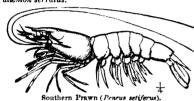
Pravile, n. Trifling or childish tattle; empty talk; loquacity on trivial subjects; prate; babble.

Mere prattle, without practice.

Pravile-ment (.ment), n. Prattle. [R.] Jefrey.
Praviler (.tičr), n. One who prattles. Herbert.
Pravil-ty (prävil-ty), n. [L. pravilas, from pravis crooked, perverse.] Deterioration; degeneracy; corruption; especially, moral crookedness; moral perversion; perverseness; depravity; as, the pravity of human nature. "The pravity of the will."

Prawn (pran), n. [OK. prane, of unknown origin; cf. L. pravia a sea mussel.] (Zoil.) Any one of numerous species of large shrimplike Crustacea having slender legs and long antenne. They mostly belong to the genera Pundalus, Palsemon, Palsemontes, and Peneus, and are much used as food. The common English prawn is Palsemon serratus.

Palæmon serratus.



The name is often applied to any large shrimp Prax-in'o-scope (prāks-l'n'ó-skōp), n. [Gr. $\pi\rho\alpha\hat{\epsilon}_{i}$ action + -acope.] (Opt.) An instrument, similar to the phenakistoscope, for presenting to view, or projecting upon a screen, images having the natural motions of real objects.

objects.

Praz'is (prāks'īs), n. [NL, fr. Gr. npāţis, fr. npāσσειν to do. See Practīce.] 1. Use; practice; especially, exercise or discipline for a specific purpose or
object. "The prazis and theory of music." Wood. object. "The praxis and theory of music." wood.

2. An example or form of exercise, or a collection of

2. An example or form of exercise, or a collection of such examples, for practice.

Pray (prā), n. & v. See Prev. [Obs.] Spenser.

Pray (prā), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Praxed (prād); p. pr. & vb. n. Praxing.] [OE. preien, OF. preier, F. prier, E. preier, f. prec., prearing, f. prec., precis, a prayer, a request; akin to Skr. prach to ask, AS. frignan, frinan, friegan, G. fragen, Goth. frailman. Gf. Deprecate, Imprecate. Precambles.] To make request with earnestness or zeal, as for something desired; to make entreaty or supplication; to offer prayer to a deity or divine being as a religious act; specifically, to address the Supreme Being with adoration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

And to his goddess pitously he preyde. Chaucer.

oration, confession, supplication, and thanksgiving.

And to his goddess pitously he preyde. Chaucer.

When thou prayest, enter into the closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, praw to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

Matt. vi. 6.

I pray, or (by ellipsis) Pray, I beg; I request; I entreat you; — used in asking a question, making a request, introducing a petition, etc.; as, Pray, allow me to go.

I pray, sir, why am I beaten?

Shak.

Syn, -- To entreat; supplicate; beg; implore; invoke; beseich; petition.

Pray, v. t. 1. To address earnest request to; to supplicate; to entreat; to implore; to beseich.

And as this carl was preyed, so did he. We pray you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

2. To ask earnestly for; to seek to obtain by supplication; to entreat for.

I know not how to pray your patience. 3. To effect or accomplish by praying; as, to pray a sul out of purgatory.

Milman.

so of our of purgatory.

Milman.

To pray in aid. (Law) (a) To call in as a helper one who has an interest in the cause. Bacon. (b) A phrase often used to signify claiming the benefit of an argument. See under Aid.

Mozley & W.

See under AID.

Pray'er (prā'ēr), n. One who prays; a supplicant.

Pray'er (prā'ēr), n. [OE. preiere, OF. preiere, F.

prière, fr. L. precarius obtained by prayer, fr. precari
to pray. See Prax, v. i.] 1. The act of praying, or of
asking a favor; earnest request or entreaty; hence, a
petition or memorial addressed to a court or a legislative
body. "Their meek preyere."

2. The act of addressing supplication to a divinity,
especially to the true God; the offering of adoration,
confession, supplication, and thanksgiving to the Supreme Being; as, public prayer; secret prayer.

As he is famed for mildness, peace, and prayer. Shak.

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of

As he is samed for milaness, peace, and prayer. Same.

3. The form of words used in praying; a formula of supplication; an expressed petition; especially, a supplication addressed to God; as, a written or extemporaneous prayer; to repeat one's prayers.

He made those two excellent prayers which were published immediately after his death.

Bp. Fell.

Prayer book, a book containing devotional prayers.—
rayer meeting, a meeting or gathering for prayer to God.
Syn.—Petition; orison; supplication; entreaty; suit. Prayer'ful (-ful), a. Given to prayer; praying much or often; devotional. "The prayerful man." J. S. Blackie. — Prayer'ful-ly, adv. — Prayer'ful-ness, n.

Prayer'less (prar'les: 277), a. Not using prayer; habitually neglecting prayer to God; without prayer. "The next time you go prayerless to bed."
Prayer'less-ly, adv. — Prayer'less-ness, n.
Pray'ing (pra'ing), a. & n. from Pray, v.

Fraying (practing), a. a. n. non rarx, v. Praying insect, locust, or mantis (2001.), a mantis, especially Mantis religiosa. See Mantis. - Praying machine, or Praying wheel, a wheel on which prayers are pasted by Buddinist priests, who then put the wheel in rapid revolution. Each turn is supposed to have the efficacy of an oral repetition of all the prayers on the wheel. Sometimes it is moved by a stream.

Sometimes it is moved by a stream.

Pray'ing-ly, adv. With supplication to God.

Pre- (pre-). [L. prae, adv. & prep., before, akin to pro, and to E. for, prep.: cf. F. pré-. See Pro-, and cf. Prior.] A prefix denoting priority (of time, place, or rank); as, precede, to go before; precursor, a forerunner; prefix, to fix or place before; preeimment, eminent before or above others. Pre- is sometimes used intensively, as in prepotent, very potent. [Written also præ-.]

Pre-acousation.

accusation.

Preace (prēt or prēs), v. & n. Press. [Obs.] Spenser.

Preach (prēch), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Preached (prēcht); p. pr. & vb. n. Preachen.] [OE. prechen, OF. preechier, prechier, F. precher, fr. L. praedicare to not ery in public, to proclaim; prue before + dicare to make known, dicere to say; or perhaps from (assumed) LL. praedictiare. See Diction, and ci. Predicare, Predict.

1. To proclaim or publish tidings; specifically, to proclaim the gospel; to discourse publicy on a religious subject, or from a text of Scripture; to deliver a sermon.

How shall they preach, except they be sent? Rom. x. 15.

How shall they preach, except they be sent? Rom. x. 18.
From that time Jesus began to preach. Matt. iv. 17.
2. To give serious advice on morals or religion; to dis-

course in the manner of a preacher.

Preach, v. t. 1. To proclaim by public discourse; to utter in a sermon or a formal religious harangue.

That Cristes gospel truly wolde preche. Chawcer.
The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek.

St. 121. 1.

meek.

2. To inculcate in public discourse; to urge with earnestness by public teaching. "I have preached right-eousness in the great congregation."

3. To deliver or pronounce; as, to preach a sermon.

4. To teach or instruct by preaching; to inform by preaching, [R.] "As ye are preached." Southey.

5. To advise or recommend earnestly.

My master preaches patience to him.

My muster preaches patience to him. Shak.

To preach down, to oppress, repress, or humiliate by preaching. Tennyson.— To preach up, to exalt by preaching; to preach in support of; as, to preach up equality.

Preach, n. [Cf. F. prêche; fr. prêche; See Preacher, r.] A religious discourse. [Ohs.]

Preacher (-\$\frac{a}{v}\), n. [Cf. OF precschierre, prescheur, F. prêcheur, L. praedicator.]

1. One who preaches; one who discourses publicly on religious subjects.

11 How shall they hear without a preacher 1 Rom. x. 14.

2. One who inculcates anything with earnestness.

No preacher is listened to but Time. Seith.

No preacher is listened to but Time.

Preacher bird ($Zo\"{o}l$.), a toucan.

Preacher bird (Zoöl.), a toucan.

Preach'er-ship, n. The office of a preacher. "The preachership of the Rolls."

Macaulay.

Preach'i-fy (-Y-fi), v. i. [Preach + -fy.] To discourse in the manner of a preacher. [Colloy.] Thackeray.

Preach'ing, n. The act of delivering a religious discourse; the art of sermonizing; also, a sermon; a public religious discourse; serious, earnest advice. Milner.

Preaching cross, a cross, sometimes surmounting a pulpit, erected out of doors to designate a preaching place.

Preach'man (-man), n.: nl. Preachway (-man)

pit, erected out of doors to designate a preaching place.

Freach/man (-man), n.; pl. PreachMen (-men). A

Preacher; — so called in contempt. [Obs.] Howell.

Freach/ment (-ment), n. A religious harangue; a

sermon; — used derogatively.

Fre'ac-quaint' (pre'&k-kwānt'), v. t. To acquain

previously or beforehand.

Fre'ac-quaint'anoe (-ans), n. Previous acquaintmene

or knowledge.

Fre-act' (prē-ākt'), v. t. To act beforehand; to per
form previously.

Fre-act'ion (prē-āk'shūn), n. Previous action.

Pre-ad'am'io (prē-āk'shūn), n. [Ci. F. préadamite.]

1. An inhabitant of the earth before Adam.

Pre-ad'am-ite, a. Of or pertaining to the period, or

to a people, before Adam.

Fre-ad'am-it'io (-lt'l'k), a. Existing or occurring be
fore Adam; preadamic; as, preadamite periods.

Pre-ad'am-it'io (-lt'l'k), a. Existing or occurring be
fore Adam; preadamic; as, preadamite periods.

Pre-ad'am-it'io (-lt'l'k), a. Drevious adjustment.

djustment.

Pre'ad-min'is-tra'tion (-m'in'is-tra'shun), n. Previus administration.

Bp. Pearson.

Pre'ad-mon'ish, v. t. To admonish previously.

Pre-ad'mo-n'ish'un), n. Previous

Pre-ad/mo-ni'tion (prê-ād/mē-nīsin'ūn), n. Previous warning or admonition; forewarning. Pre-ad'wer-tise' (prê-ād'wêr-tis' or -ād'vêr-tiz'), v. t. To advertise beforehand; to preannounce publicity. Pre-am'ble (prê-ād'wêr-tis' or -ād'vêr-tiz'), v. t. To advertise beforehand; to preannounce publicity. Pre-am'ble (prê-ām'b'l), n. [LL. praeambulare to walk before; prae before + ambulare to walk: cf. F. prê-ambule. See Amele.] An introductory portion; an introduction or preface, as to a book, document, etc.; specifically, the introductory part of a stabute, which states the reasons and intent of the law.

Pre-am'bu, v. t. & s. To make a preamble to; to preface; to serve as a preamble. [R.] Felthom. Milton. Pre-am'bu-lary (prê-ām'bū-lā-ry), a. [Cf. OF. pre-ambulare.] Of or pertaining to a preamble; introductory; contained or provided for in a preamble. "A pre-ambulary tax." [R.]

Pre-am'bu-late (prê-ăm'bū-lāt), v. 4. [L. pracambu-lare. See Pre-am'bu-lation (-lāt'shān), n. 1. A walking or go-

Tre am'bu-la'tion (-lā'shūn), n. l. A waiking or going before; precedence. [E.]

2. A preamble. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pre-am'bu-la-to-ry (prē-ām'bū-lā-tō-ry), a. Preceding; going before; introductory. [R.]

Simon Magus had preambladory impicties. Jer. Taylor.

Pre-am'bu-lous (-lūs), a. [See Preamile, n.] See Preamblatory [R.]

Pre-am-nounce (prē'ān-nouns'), v. t. To announce beforehand.

beforehand. Open-nouns', v. 1. To announce beforehand.

Pre-an'te-pe-nul'ti-mate (pré-m'tè-pé-nül'ti-mât), a. Being or indicating the fourth syllable from the end of a word, or that before the antepenult.

Pre-a-profit (pré-à-0r'tik), a. (Anal.) In front, or on the ventral side, of the aorta.

Pre-a-profit (-āp-point'), v. t. To appoint previously, or beforehand.

Pre-ap-point/ment (-ment), n. Previous appointment.

Pre-ap-point/ment (-ment), n. Previous appointment.

Pre-ap-point/ment (-ment), n. Previous appointment on knowledge, [R.]

Pre-arm' (-ārm'), v. t. To forearm.

[R.]

Pre-arm' (-ārm'), v. t. To forearm.

Pre-arm' (-ārm'), v. t. To arrange beforehand.

Prease (prēs or prēs), v. t. & i. To press; to crowd. Obs.] — n. A press; a crowd. [Obs.] Spenser. Prevas-sur'ance (prē'A-shpr'ans), n. Previous assur-

Pre'a-tax'ic (-a-take'ik), a. (Med.) Occurring before a symptom ataxia has developed;—applied to the arly symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

the symptom attaxia has developed; — applied to the early symptoms of locomotor ataxia.

Pro-au'di-ence (pre-g'di-ens), n. (Eng. Law) Precedence of rank at the bar among lawyers.

Blackstone.

Pro-au'di-ence (pre-g'di-ens), n. (Anat.) Situated in front of any transverse axis in the body of an animal; anterior; cephalic; esp., in front, or on the anterior, or echalic (that is, radial or tibial) side of the axis of a limb.

Prob'end (preb'end), n. [F. prehende (cf. It. & Sp. prehenda), from L. prachenda, from L. pracher to hold forth, afford, allow, contr. fr. prachibere; prace before + habere to have, hold. See Habtt, and cf. Provenden.

1. A payment or stipend; esp., the stipend or maintenance granted to a prebendary out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church with which he is connected. See Note under Benefice.

2. A prebendary. [Obs.]

Bacon.

ected. See Note under Bekernes.

2. A prebendary. [Obs.]

Bacon.

Bignitary prebend, one having jurisdiction annexed to the sample prebend, one without jurisdiction.

Pre-ben'dal (pre-ben'dal), a. Of or pertaining to a prebend; holding a prebend; as, a prebendal priest or Chesterfield.

Chesterfield.

Prob'en-da-ry (preb'en-da-ry), n. [LL. prachendarius: cf. F. prébendaire. See Predent) 1. A clergyman attached to a collegiate or cathedral church who enjoys a prebend in consideration of his officiating at stated times in the church. See Note under Benerice, n., 3. Hook.

2. A prebendary-ship. [Obs.]

Preb'en-da-ry-ship, n. The office of a prebendary. Preb'en-date (-dat), v. t. [LL. prachendatus, p. p. of prachendari.] To invest with the office of prebendary; to present to a prebend. [Obs.]

Prob'end-ship (preb'end-ship), n. A prebendaryship. [Obs.]

to present to a prebend. [Obs.]

Prob'ond-ship (prĕb'ēnd-ship), n. A prebendaryship.
[Obs.]

Pro-bron'chi-al (prē-brōn'kī-al), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the bronchus;—applied especially to an air sac on either side of the esophagus of birds.

Pro-ca'du-late (*kli/kā-lār), v. t. To calculate or determine beforehand; to prearrange.

Masson.

Pro-ca'du-late (*kli/kā-lār), v. t. To calculate or determine beforehand; to prearrange.

Masson.

Pro-ca'ti (prē'kant), n. [L. precans, -antis, p. pr. of precari to pray.] One who prays. [R.] Coleridge.

Pro-ca'ti-ous (prē-kā'rī-lās), a. [L. precarius obtained by begging or prayer, depending on request or on the will of another, fr. precari to pray, beg. See Paax.]

1. Depending on the will or pleasure of another; held by courtesy; liable to be changed or lost at the pleasure of another; as, precarious privileges.

2. Held by a doubtful tenure; depending on unknown causes or events; exposed to constant risk; not to be depended on for certainty or stability; uncertain; as, a precarious state of health; precarious fortunes. "Intervals of partial and precarious liberty." Macaulay.

Syn.—Uncertain; unsettled; unsteady; doubtful; dubious; equivocal.—Precaranos, Uncertain; as, a precarious is stronger than uncertain. Derived originally from the Latin precari, it first signified "granted to enteraty," and, hence, "wholly dependent on the will of another." Thus it came to express the highest species of uncertainty, and is applied to such things as depend wholly on inture casualties.

Pro-ca'tious[y, adv.—Pro-ca'i-ous-ness, n.

Pro-ca'tion (-shūn), n. [L. precativus, precato-pro-ca'tion (-shūn), n. [p. precativus, precat

reating a trust.

Pro-cau'tion (prt-kg'shin), n. [F. précaution, L. praccaution, fr. praceavere, praccautum, to guard against beforehand; prae before + carere to be on one's guard. See Pre., and CAUTION.] 1. Previous caution or care; caution previously employed to prevent mischief or secure good; as, his life was saved by precaution.

They fancient philosopheral treasured up their supposed discoveries with miscrable precaution.

2. A measure taken beforehand to ward off evil of secure good or success; a precautionary act; as, to take precautions against accident.

Pro-cau'tion, v. 1. [Ci. F. précautionner.]

Locke.

2. To take precaution against. [R.] Dryden. Pre-cau'tion-al (prê-ka'shūn-al), a. Precautionary. Pre-cau'tion-a-ry (-ā-r'y), a. Of or pertaining to precaution, or precautions; as, precautionary signals. Pre-cau'tious-shūs), a. Taking or using precaution; precautionary. — Pre-cau'tious-ly, adv. — Pre-cau'tious-nage.

Pre'oe-da'ne-ous (prē'sē-dā'nē-ds), a. Preceding; antecedent; previous. [Obs.]
Pre-oede' (prē-sēd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Preceden; p. pr. & vb. n. Preceding; [L. praecedere, praecessum; prae before + cedere to go, to be in motion: cf. précéder. See Pre., and Cade.] 1. To go before in order of time; to occur first with relation to anything. "Harm precedes not sin."

2. To go before in place. rank or invertence.

"Harm precedes not sin."

2. To go before in place, rank, or importance.

3. To cause to be preceded; to preface; to introduce;—
used with by or with before the instrumental object. [R.]
It is usual to precede hostilities by a public declaration. Kent.
Pre-ced'ence (-ens), [n. [Cf. F. précédence. See
Pre-ced'ence (-ens), PRECEDE 1. The act or
state of preceding or going before in order of time; priority; as, one event has precedence of another.

2. The act or state of going or being before in rank or
dignity, or the place of honor; right to a more honorable
place; superior rank; as, barons have precedence of
commoners.

Which of them [the different desires] has the precedency in determining the will to the next section?

Locke. Syn. - Antecedence; priority; preeminence; preference; superiority.

ence; superiority.

Pro-od/ent (-ent), a. [L. praccedens, -entis, p. pr. of praccedere: cf. F. précèdent. See Percede.] Going before; autorior; preceding; antecedent; as, precedent services. Shak. "A precedent injury." Bucon.

services. Shak. "A precedent injury." Bacon. Condition precedent (Law), a condition which must precede the vesting of an estate, or the accruing of a right.

Prec'e-dent (prés'é-dent), n. 1. Something done or said that may serve as an example to authorize a subsequent act of the same kind; an authoritative example.

Examples for cases can but direct as procedure only. Hooker.

2. A preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent; hence, a prognostic; a token; a sign. [Obs.]

A preceding circumstance or condition; an antecedent; hence, a prognostic; a token; a sign. [Obs.]
 A rough draught of a writing which precedes a finished copy. [Obs.]
 Lucy A judicial decision which serves as a rule for future determinations in similar or analogous cases;

an authority to be followed in courts of justice; forms of proceeding to be followed in similar cases. Wharton.

of proceeding to be followed in similar cases. Wharton.

Syn. — Example: antecedent. — Precedent, Example.

An example is a similar case which may serve as a rule or guide, but has no authority out of itself. A precedent is something which comes down to us from the past with the sanction of usage and of common consent. We quote examples in literature, and precedents in law.

Proc'o-dent-ad, a. Having a precedent; authorized or sanctioned by an example of a like kind. Walpole.

Proc'o-dent'tal (prês's-din'shal), a. Of the nature of a precedent; having force as an example for imitation; as, precedential transactions.

All their actions in that time are not precedential to warrant

All their actions in that time are not precedential to warrant

Pre-ced'ent-ly (pre-sed'ent-ly), adv. Beforehand;

Pre-oed'ing, a. 1. Going before; - opposed to fol-

2. (Astron.) In the direction toward which stars ap-

2. (Astron.) In the direction toward which stars appear to move. See Following, 2.

Pro-oel' (prē-sēl'), v. t. & t. [See Precellence.] To surpass; to excel; to exceed. [Obs.] Howell.

Pro-oel'lenco (-lens), n. [L. praecellentia, from Pro-oel'len-oy (-len-sy), praecellens, p. pr. of praecellenc excel, surpass: cf. OF. precellence.] Excelence; superiority. [Obs.]

Pro-oel'lent (-lent), a. [L. praecellens, p. pr.] Excellent; surpassing. [Obs.]

Pro-oel'ro (-sēn'tōr), n. [L. praecentor, fr. praeciner to sing before; prae before + canere to sing. See Chant.] A leader of a choir; a directing singe. Specifically: (a) The leader of the choir in a cathedral; -called also the chanter or master of the choir. Hook.

(b) The leader of the congregational singing in Scottish

(b) The leader of the congregational singing in Scottish and other churches.

and other churches.

Pre-cen'tor-ship, n. The office of a precentor.

Pre-cept (pre'sept), n. [L. praeccplum, from praecipere to take beforehand, to instruct, teach; prue before + capere to take: cf. F. précepte. See Par., and CA-PACIOUS.] 1. Any commandment, instruction, or order intended as an authoritative rule of action; esp., a commandment processing present present present present action. mand respecting moral conduct; an injunction; a rule.

For precept must be upon precept. Isa. xxviii. 10.

No arts are without their precepts.

Dryden.

2. (Law) A command in writing; a species of writ o

process.

Syn.—Commandment: injunction: mandate; law:
rule; direction: principle; maxim. See Doctraine.

Pre'cept, v. t. To teach by precepts. [Obs.] Bacon.
Pre-cep'tial (pre-sep'shal), a. Preceptive. [Obs.]

[Passion] would give preceptial medicine to rage. Slak.

Pre-cep'tion (-shin), n. [L. pracceptio.] A precept.

[R.]

Bp. Hall.

Pre-cep'tive (-tIv), a. [L. praeceptivus.] Containing or giving precepts; of the nature of precepts; didactic; as, the preceptive parts of the Scriptures.

tic; as, the preceptive parts of the Scriptures.

The lesson given us here is preceptive to us. L'Estrange.

Pre-cep'tor (-têr), n. [L. praeceptor, fr. praecipere to teach: cf. F. précepteur. See Pracer.] I. One who gives commands, or makes rules; specifically, the master or principal of a school; a teacher; an instructor.

2. The head of a preceptory among the Knights Templars.

Sir W. Scott.

Braces applied (wrights ENLY a) g. Composition.

lars. Sir W. Scott.

Pro'cep-to'ri-al (prē'sĕp-tō'ri-al), a. Of or pertain-

Pre-cep'to-ry (pre-sep'to-ry; 277), a. Preceptive.

Pre-ceptory."

Anderson (1573).

Pre-ceptory."

pl. Preceptorers an estate assigned to a preceptor, from L. pracecptor a commander, ruler, teacher, in LL., procurator, administrator among the Knights Templars. See Preceptor. A religious house of the Knights Templars, aubordinate to the temple or principal house of the order in London. See Commander, n., 2.

Pre-ceptiress (-tres), n. A woman who is the principal of a school; a female teacher.

Pre-ceptial (pre-session), n. [L. pracecdere, pracessum, to go before: cf. F. précession. See Phecede.]

The act of going before, or forward.

Lunisolar precession. (Astron.) See under LunisoLar.

The act of going before, or forward.

Lunisolar precession. (Astron.) See under Lunisolan.

—Planetary precession, that part of the precession of the equinoxes which depends on the action of the planets alone. — Precession of the equinoxes (Astron.), the slow backward motion of the equinoxes (Astron.), the slow backward motion of the equinoxes (Astron.) along the ecliptic, at the rate of 50.1" annually, caused by the action of the sun, moon, and planets upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator, in connection with its diurnal rotation;—so called because either equinox, owing to its westerly motion, comes to the meridian sooner each day than the point it would have occupied without the motion of precession, and thus precedes that point continually with reference to the time of transit and motion.

Pre-neg/sign-al. (Al), a. Of or pertaining to precess

Pre-ces'sion-al (-dl), a. Of or pertaining to precesion; as, the precessional movement of the equinoxes.

Pre-ces'sor (pre-ses'ser), n. [L. praccessor.] A pred-cessor. [Obs.]

Fuller.

ecessor. [Obs.] Fuller.

Pre'cinct (pre's'nkt; 277), n. [LL. praceinctum, fr.

L. praceingere, praceinctum, to gird about, to encompass; prace before + cingere to gird, surround. See Pres., and Cincrure.] 1. The limit or exterior line encompassing a place; a boundary; a confine; limit of jurisdiction or authority; —often in the plural; as, the precincts of a state. "The precincts of light." Milton.

2. A district within certain boundaries; a minor territorial era invisitivated division, are a laction execution.

ritorial or jurisdictional division; as, an election pre-cinct; a school precinct.

3. A parish or prescribed territory attached to a church, and taxed for its support. [U.S.]

The parish, or precinct, shall proceed to a new choice.

Laws of Massachu

Pre'ci-os'i-ty (presh'I-os'i-ty or pre'shi-), n. Preciousness; something precious. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.
Pre'cious (presh'I-os'i-ty or pre'shi-), n. Precious (presh'Sh), a. [OF. precious, precius, stone. "The precious bane." Millon.

2. Of great value or worth; very valuable; highly esteemed; dear; beloved; as, precious recollections.
She is more precious than rubies. Prov. iii. 15.
Many things which are most precious are neglected only because the value of them iteth hid. Hooker.
Also used ironically; as, a precious rascal.

Also used ironically; as, a precious rascal.

3. Particular; fastidious; overnice. [Obs.]

Lest that precious folk be with me wroth.

Lest that precious folk be with me wroth. Chaucer.

Precious metals, the uncommon and highly valuable metals, esp, gold and silver. — Precious stones, gems; jewels.

Previous-ly, adv. In a precious manner; expensively; extremely; dearly. Also used ironically.

Previous-ness, n. The quality or state of being precious; costliness; dearness.

Previ-pe (presvi-pe or prevsi-pt), n. (Law) See Precipt, and Precept.

Preci-pice (presvi-pis), n. [F. précipice, L. praccipitium, fr. pracceps, cipitis, headlong; prac before + capit, capitis, the head. See Prec, and Chief.] 1. As sudden or headlong fall. [Obs.]

2. A headlong steep; a very steep, perpendicular, or overhanging place; an abrupt declivity; a cliff.

Where wealth like fruit on precipices grew. Druden.

Pre-cipi-ent (pre-sipvi-ent), a. [L. praccipiens, p.

Where wealth like fruit on precipiees grew. Dryden.

Pre-cipy!-ent (pre-sipy!-ent), a. [L. praceipiens, p. pr. See Precept.] Commanding; directing.

Pre-cipy!-ta-bit|2-ty (-ta-bit|7-ty), n. The quality or state of being precipitable.

Pre-cipy!-ta-bit (pre-sipy!-ta-bit), a. Capable of being precipitated, or cast to the bottom, as a substance in solution. See Preceptarts, n. (Chem.).

Pre-cipy!-tance (-tans), n. [From Precipitant.]

Pre-cipy!-tance (-tans, y), | The quality or state of being precipitant, or precipitate; headlong hurry; excessive or rash haste in resolving, forming an opinion, or executing a purpose; precipitation; as, the precipitancy of youth. "Precipitance of judgment." | Watts.

Pre-cipy!-tant (-tant), a. [L. praceipitans, -antis, p. pr. of praceipitare: cf. F. précipitant. See Precipitate.]

1. Falling or rushing headlong; rushing swittly, violently, or recklessly; moving precipitately.

Above the clouds, precipitately. J. Philips.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold.

Precipitant in fear would wing their fine.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and hold, Precipitant in fear would wing their flight.

2. Unexpectedly or foolishly brought on or hastened; rashly hurried; hasty; sudden; reckless. Jer. Taylor. "Precipitant rebellion." Eikon Basilike.

Pre-cipitant, n. (Chem.) Any force or reagent which causes the formation of a precipitate.

Pre-cipitantly, adv. With rash or foolish haste; in headlow manner.

Fre-cip'-tant-ly, adv. With rash or foolish haste; in a headlong manner.

Millon.

Pre-cip'-tant-ness, n. The quality or state of being precipitant; precipitation.

Fre-cip'-tate (-tât), a. [L. praecipilatus, p. p. of praecipilate to precipitate, fr. praeceps headlong. See Paccipica.] 1. Overhasty; rash; as, the king was too precipitate in declaring war.

2. Lacking due deliberation or care; hurried; said or done before the time; as, a precipilate measure. "The rapidity of our too precipitate course."

3. Falling, flowing, or rushing, with steep descent; headlong.

headlong. Precipitate the furious torrent flows, 4. Ending quickly in death; brief and fatal; as, a precipitate case of disease. [Obs.] Arbuthnot.

Pre-cipitate (pr3-sip'1-tat), n. [NL. praccipitatum: cf. F. précipite.] (Chem.) An insoluble substance separated from a solution in a concrete state by the action of some reagent added to the solution, or of some force, such as heat or cold. The precipitate may fall to the bottom (whence the name), may be diffused through the solution, or may float at or near the surface.

solution, or may float at or near the surface.

Red precipitate (Old Chem.), mercuric oxide (HgO) a
heavy red crystalline powder obtained by heating mercuric intrate, or by heating mercury in the latter manner, it was the precipitate per so of the
alchemists. — White precipitate. (Old Chem.) (a) A heavy
white amorphous powder (NH₊HgC) obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of mercuric chloride or corrosive sublimate; — formerly called also infunible white
precipitate, and now amido-mercuric chloride. (b) A
white crystalline substance obtained by adding a solution of corrosive sublimate to a solution of sal ammoniac
(ammonium chloride); — formerly called also fusible
white precipitate.

Pre-cip'i-tate (-tat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Precipitate (-ta'téd); p. pr. & vb. n. Precipitatine.] 1. To throw headlong; to cast down from a precipice or height.

She and her horse had been precipitated to the pebbled region of the river.

2. To urge or press on with eager haste or violence; to cause to happen, or come to a crisis, suddenly or too soon; as, to precipitate a journey, or a conflict.

Back to his sight precipitates her steps. Glover.

If they be during, it may precipitate their designs, and prove

3. (Chem.) To separate from a solution, or other medium, in the form of a precipitate; as, water precipitates camphor when in solution with alcohol.

The light vapor of the preceding evening had been precipi-

Pre-cip'i-tate, v. i. 1. To dash or fall headlong. [R.] So many fathom down precipitating.

2. To hasten without preparation. [R.]

3. (Chem.) To separate from a solution as a precipi-

3. (Chem.) To separate from a solution as a precipitate. See Precipitate-ly (-tât-ly), adv.

Pre-cipi-tate-ly (-tât-ly), adv.

In a precipitate manner; headlong; hastily; rashly.

Pre-cipi-tât-lon (-tâ'-shūn), n. [L. praecipitatio: CF. précipitation.] 1. The act of precipitating, or the state of being precipitated, or thrown headlong.

Prom off the rock Tarpeian.

Shak.

A falling flawing or rushing downward with vio-

2. A falling, flowing, or rushing downward with violence and rapidity.

The hurry, precipitation, and rapid motion of the water, re-

rining . . . towards the sea.

3. Great hurry; rash, tumultuous haste; impetuosity.

The precipitation of inexperience." Rambler.

4. (Chem.) The act or process of precipitating from a

Pre-cip'i-ta/tor (-ta/ter), n. [L. praccipitator an over-thrower.] One who precipitates, or urges on with vehemence or rashness Hammond.

thrower.] One who precipitates, or urges on with venemence or rashness.

Prec'l-pi'tious (pres'l-pish'fis), a. Precipitous. [Obs.]

Prec'l-pi'tious.ly, adv. [Obs.]

Prec'l-pi'tious.ly, adv. [Obs.]

Precipitous (presip't-tis), a. [L. pracceps, -cipitis: cf. OF, precipiteux. See Precipic.] 1. Steep, like a precipie; as, a precipitous fill.

2. Headlong; as, a precipitous fill.

3. Hasty; rash; quick; sudden; precipitate; as, precipitous attempts. Sir T. Browne. "Marian's low, precipitous Hush!" Mrs. Browning.

Pre-cipitous. Hush!" Mrs. Browning.

Pre-cipitously, adv.—Pre-cip'l-tous-ness, n.

Pre'dis' (pré-sis'), n. [F. See Preciss.] A concise or abridged statement or view; an abstract; a summary.

Pre-cipitous (pré-sis'), a. [L. praccisus cut off, brief, concise, p. of praceidere to cut off in front, to cut off, prac before + caedere to cut: cf. F. précis. Cf. Concise.]

I. Having determinate limitations; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; exact; nice; not vague or equivocal; as, precise rules of morality.

The law in this point is not precise

Evacts our partine heaver precise

For the hour precise Exacts our parting hence. Milton.

2. Strictly adhering or conforming to rule; very nice or exact; punctilious in conduct or ceremony; formal; ceremonious. Addison. He was ever precise in promise-keeping.

Syn.—Accurate; exact; definite; correct; scrupulous; punctilious; particular; nice; formal. See Accurate.

Pre-cise'ly, adv. — Pre-cise'ness, n. Pre-ci'sian (pre-sizh'an), n. 1. One who limits, or

restrains. [Obs.]2. An overprecise person; one rigidly or ceremoniously exact in the observance of rules; a formalist;—formerly applied to the English Puritans.

The most dissolute cavaliers stood aghast at the dissoluteness of the emancipated precision.

Macanian.

Pre-ci'sian-ism (-Yz'm), n. The quality or state of Millon.

Millon.

Pre-cisian-ism (-12'm), n. The quality or state of being a precisian; the practice of a precisian. Millon.

Pre-cisian-ist, n. A precisian.

Pre-cision (-sizh'tin), n. [Cf. F. précision, L. praccisio a cutting off. See Percise.] The quality or state of being precise; exact limitation; exactness; accuracy; strict conformity to a rule or a standard; definiteness.

I have left out the utmost precisions of fractions. Locke.

Syn. — Precisaness; exactness; accuracy; nicety.—

Precisano, Precisaness. Precision is always used in a good sense; as, precision of thought or language; precision in inilitary evolutions. Preciseness is sometimes applied to persons or their conduct in a disparaging sense, and precise is often used in the same way.

Pre-digive (-si'aiv), a. Cutting off; (Logic) exactly limiting by outling off all that is not absolutely relative to the purpose; as, precisive censure; precisive abstraction.

I. Watts. I have left out the utmost precisions of fractions. Locke.

Pre-clude' (prs-klüd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Precluded p. pr. & vb. n. Precluding.] [L. praecludere, praeclusum; prae before + claudere to shut. See Closs, v.]

1. To put a barrier before; hence, to shut out; to hinder; to stop; to impede.

; to stop; to impose.

The valves preclude the blood from entering the veins.

E. Darwin.

2. To shut out by anticipative action; to prevent or hinder by necessary consequence or implication; to deter action of, access to, enjoyment of, etc.; to render ineffectual; to obviate by anticipation.

This much will obviste and preclude the objections. Bentley.

This much will obviate by anticipation.

This much will obviate and preclude the objections. Bentley.

Pre-clu'sion (prê-klū'zhūn), n. [L. praeclusio. See Parcture.] The act of precluding, or the state of being precluded; a shutting out.

Pre-olu'sive (-stv), a. Shutting out; precluding, or rending to preclude; hindering.—Pre-olu'sive-ly, adv.

Pre-oco'clous (prê-kô'shūs), a. [L. praecoz, -ocis, and praecoquus, fr. praecoquere to cook or ripen beforenad; prae before + coquere to cook see 3d Cook, and cf. Apricor.] 1. Ripe or mature before the proper or natural time; early or prematurely ripe or developed; as, preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; as, a preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; as, a preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; as, a preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; as, a preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; as, a preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; as, a preceding what is to be expected of one's years; too forward;—used especially of mental forwardness; and preceding which were the property which were the property of the mental powers; forwardness.

Saucy preceding what and the promotive distinguishes unwanted and the procedure which were the property which were the property and the procedure which were the property which were the property which were the property which were the procedure which were the property which were the property which were the procedure which were the property which were the procedure which were the procedur

Baucy precociousness in learning. Bp. Mannyngham.

That precocity which sometimes distinguishes uncommon Wirt.

genius.

Pre-co'e-ta'ne-an (-kō't-tā'nē-an), n. One contemporary with, but older than, another. [Obs.] Fuller.

Pre-cog''-tate (-kō'f'-tāt), v. t. [L. praecogitatus, p. of praecogitare. See l'næ-, and Cogitate.] To cogitate beforehand. [R.]

Pre-cog'-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [L. praecogitation]. Previous cogitation. [R.]

Pre'cog-ni'tion (prā'kōg-n'sh'ūn), n. [L. praecognitio, fr. praecognicosere to foreknow. See l'næ-, and Cognition, 1. Previous cognition.

2. (Scots Law) A preliminary examination of a criminal case with reference to a prosecution.

Erskine.

2. (Scots Law) A preliminary examination of a criminal case with reference to a prosecution. Erskine.

Pre-cog'ni-za-ble (prê-kôg'nî-zâ-bl or -kôn'î-), a. Cognizable beforehand.

Pre-cog'nosoe (-nős), v. t. [L. praecognoscere to foreknow.] (Scots Law) To examine beforehand, as witnesses or evidence.

A committee of nine precognoscing the chances. Masson.

Pre'col-lec'tion (prē'kbl-l&k'shūn), n. A collection previously made. [R.]
Pre'com-pose' (-pōz'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Precom-pose (-pōzd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Precom-pose of pore hand.

Johnson.

pose beforehand.

Pre'con-ceit' (-kön-sēt'), n. An opinion or notion formed beforehand; a preconception.

Pre'con-ceive' (-sēv'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Preconcerved (-sēv'); p. pr. & vb. n. Preconcerved.] To conceive, or form an opinion of, beforehand; to form a previous notion or idea of.

In a dead plain the way scemeth the longer, because the eye hath preconceived it shorter than the truth.

Bacon.

hath preconceived it shorter than the truth. Bacon.

Pre'con-cep'tion (-sep'shun), n. The act of preconceiving; conception or opinion previously formed.

Pre'con-cert' (-sert'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Person-cert' (-sert'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Person-cert' or arrange beforehand; to settle by previous agreement.

Pre-con-cert (pre'kon-sert'sol), n. Something concerted or arranged beforehand; a previous agreement.

Pre'con-cert'ed (pre'kon-sert'sol), n. Previously arranged; agreed upon beforehand. — Pre'con-cert'ed-ty, adv. — Pre'con-cert'ed-ress, n.

Pre'con-cert'ed-ress, n.

Pre'con-cert'ed-ress, n.

ndn'.— Pré'oon-oert'ed.ness, n.

Pré'oon-oert'ion (-sêr'shûn), n. The act of preconpreting; preconcert.

Pré oon-demn' (-děm'), v. t. To condemn beforeand.— Pre-con'dem-na'tion (-nā'shûn), n. Pre'oon-di'tion (prē'kön-dish'ûn), n. A previous or
untecedent condition; a preliminary condition.

Pré'oon-form' (-fêrm'), v. t. & i. To conform by way
of anticipation.

of anticipation. f anticipation. De Quincey.

Pre/con-form'l-ty (-Y-ty), n. Anticipative or anteced-

ent conformity.

Coleridge.

Pro-con'l-zate (prê-kôn'l-zāt), v. t. [Cf. F. préconiser.] To proclaim; to publish; also, to summon; to call. [Obs.]

Rp. Burnet.

call. [Obs.]

Pro-con'l-ma'tion (-zā'shūn), n. [L. praeconium a orying out in public, fr. praeco, -onis, a crier, a herald: cf. F. préconisation.]

1. A publishing by proclamation; a public proclamation.

Bp. Hall.

2. (Eccl.) A formal approbation by the pope of a person nominated to an ecclesiastical dignity.

Addis & Arnold.

Pre'con-ise (prē'kōn-īz), v. t. (Eccl.) To approve by preconization.

Pre-con'quer (prê-kŏn'kër), v. t. To conquer in an-Fuller.

icipation. [R.] Futter.

Pre-con'scious (-kon'shus), a. Of or pertaining to a

Pre'con-sent' (prë'kön-sent'), n. A previous consent. Pre'con-sign' (-sin'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Preconsignal (-sin'); p. pr. & vb. n. Preconsignal (-sin'); p. pr. & vb. n. Preconsignal (-sin'); p. pr. & vb. n. Preconsignal (-sin'); d. previous consignment of. Pre'con-sol'i-da'ted (-sbl')-da'ted), a. Consolidated beforehand.

Pre-con'sti-tute (pre-kon'stY-tut), v. t. To constitute

Pre'con-tract' (prē'kön-trākt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p.
Precontractrad; p. pr. & vb. n. Precontracting.] To
contract, engage, or stipulate previously.
Pre'con-tract' (prē'kön-trākt'), v. t. To make a previous contract or agreement.

Aytif'e.
Pre-con'tract (prē-kön'trākt), n. A contract preced-

ing another; especially (Law), a contract preceding another; especially (Law), a contract of marriage which, according to the ancient law, rendered void a subsequent marriage solemnized in violation of it. Abbatt.

Pre'oon-trive' (pre'kon-triv'), v. t. & i. To contrive or plan beforehand.

or plan beforehand.

Pre-cor'a-coid (prē-kör'à-koid), n. (Anat.) The anterior part of the coracoid (often closely united with the clavicle) in the shoulder girdle of many reptiles and am-

phibians.

Pre-cor'di-al (-kôr'dY-al), a. [Pref. pre- + L. cor, cordis, heart: cf. F. precordial.] (Anat.) Situated in front of the heart; of or pertaining to the precordia.

Pre-cru'ral (-kryf'ral), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the leg or thigh; as, the precurval glands of the horse.

Pre-cur'rer (-kūr'rēr), n. A precursor. [Obs.] Shak.

Pre-curse' (-kūrs'), n. [L. praecursus.] A foreruning. [Obs.]

Shak.

ning. [Obs.]

Pre-cur'sive (-kûr'siv), a. Preceding; introductory; precursory. A deep precursive sound." Coleridge.

Pre-cur'sor (-sēr), n. [L. praecursor, fr. praecursere to run before; prae before + currere to run. See COURSE.] One who, or that which, precedes an event, and indicates its approach; a forerunner; a harbinger. Evil thoughts are the invisible, airy precursors of all the storms and tempests of the soul.

Buckminster. Syn. -- Predecessor; forerunner; harbinger; messen-

Pre-cur'sor-ship, n. The position or condition of a

Pre-cut'sor-saip, n. The position or condition of a precursor.

Pre-our'so-ry (**sô-ry*), a. [L. praccursorius.] Preceding as a precursor or harbinger; indicating something to follow; as, precursory symptoms of a fever.

Pre-cut'so-ry, n. An introduction. [Obs.]
Pre-dacean (**do*han), n. [L. pracda prey.] (Zoöl.)
A carnivorous animal.
Pre-daceous (**shan), a. [L. pracda prey.] Earhom.
Pre-daceous (**sha), a. [L. pracda prey.] Of or per-taining to prey; plundering; predatory.

Pre-date (prē-dat'), v. l. To date by anticipation; to affix to (a document) an earlier than the actual date; to antedate; as, a predated deed or letter.
Pre-da'dion (prē-dā'shhin), n. [L. pracedatio, fr. prac-dari to plunder.] The act of pillaging.

F. Hall.
Pred'a-to-rily (prēd'a-to-rily), adv. In a predatory manner.

manner.

Pred'a-to-ry (-ry), a. [L. pracdatorius, fr. praedari
to plunder, fr. praeda prey. See Prept.] 1. Characterized by plundering; practicing rapine; plundering; pillaging; as, a predatory excursion; a predatory party.

"A predatory war."
2. Hungry; ravenous; as, predatory spirits. [Obs.]
Exercise... maketh the spirits more hot and predatory. Bacon.

3. (Zoöl.) Living by preying upon other animals; car-

3. (Zoöl.) Living by preying upon other animals; carnivorous.

Prode (prod), v. i. [L. pracdari. See Prey.] To Proy; to plunder. [Obs.] Holinshed.

Prode, n. Prey; plunder; booty. [Obs.] Holinshed.

Pro'de-cay' (pro'de-ka'), n. Premature decay.

Pro'de-case' (pro'de-ka'), n. To die sooner than.

"Il children predecease progenitors." [R.] Shak.

Pre'de-case' (-de-sōs'), n. The death of one person or thing before another. [R.] Brougham.

Prod'e-cose'sive (prod'e-sōs'siv), a. Going before; preceding. "Our predecessive students." Mussinger.

Prod'e-cose'sor (prod'e-sōs'sor one who withdraws from the province he has governed, a retiring officer (with reference to his successor), a predecessor, fr. decedere: cf. F. prédécesseur. See Decease. [One who precedes; one who has preceded another in any state, position, office, etc.; one whom another follows or comes after, in any office or position.

A prince who was as watchful as his predecessor had been over the interests of the state.

Pre'de-din'e-q'rion, n. Previous delineation.

Pre'de-lin'e-q'rion, n. Previous delineation.

Pre-ded'-ca'tion (prê-dêd'l-kā'hhin), n. A dedicaon made previously or beforehand.

Pre'de-line' (-fin'), v. t. To define beforehand.

Pre'de-lin'e-q'rion, n. Previous deliberation.

Pre'de-lin'e-q'rion, n. Previous delineation.

Pre-de-lin'e-a'tion, n. Previous delineation.

Pre-de-lin'e-a'tion, n. Previous delineation.

|| Pre-del'ia (pră-dăl'ià), n. [It.] The step, or raised secondary part, of an altar; a superaltar; hence, in Italian painting, a band or frieze of several pictures running along the front of a superaltar, or forming a border or frame at the foot of an altarpiece.

Pre-de-sign' (prē-dā-zin' or -sin'), v. t. To design or purpose beforehand; to predetermine.

Mit(ord.

Pre-des'ig-nate (prē-dās'ig-nāt), a. (Logic) A term used by Sir William Hamilton to define propositions having their quantity indicated by a verbal sign; as, all, none, etc.; — contrasted with preindesignate, defining propositions of which the quantity is not so indicated.

Pre-des'ti-na'ri-an (prē-dās'ti-nā'ri-m), a. Of or pertaining to predestination; as, the predestinarion controversy.

Waterland.

pertaining to predestination, as, one protesting to predestination.

Pre-des/ti-na/ri-an, n. One who believes in or supports the doctrine of predestination.

Pre-des/ti-na/ri-an-ism (-iz'm), n. The system or doctrine of the predestinarians.

Pre-des/ti-na-ry (-des/ti-na-ry), a. Predestinarian.

(Oh.)

Pre-des/ti-na-to (-nat), a. [L. praedestinatus, p. p. of praedestinare to predestine; prae before + destinare to determine. See Desrina.] Predestinate (foreordained (fated. "A predestinate scratched face." Shak.

Pre-des'ti-nate (pré-dés'ti-nāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pardestinated (-uā'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pardestinating.] [Cf. Pardestina] To predetermine or forcordain; to appoint or ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose or decree; to pre-elect.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be conformed to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29. Syn. — To predetermine; forcordain; preordain; decree; predestine; forcdoom.

Pre-des'ti-na'tion (pre-des'tY-nā'shān), n. [L. prae-destinatio: cf. F. prédestination.] 1. The act of predestinating.

Predestination had overruled their will.

2. (Theol.) The purpose of God from eternity respecting all events; especially, the preordination of men to everlasting happiness or misery. See Calvining.

Pro-des'tina-tive (-nh-tiv), a. Determining beforehand; predestinating, [R.] (Coleridge.

Pro-des'tina-tive (-nh-tiv), n. [Cf. F. prédestinateur.] 1. One who predestinates, or forcordains.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

Coucley.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of predestination; a predestinarian.

Pre-destine (-t'In), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Predestine (-t'Ind); p. pr. & vb. n. Predestine (-t'Ind); p. pr. & vb. n. Predestiner.

(-t'Ind); p. pr. & vb. n. Predestine (ICf. F. prédestiner. See Predestinate. Young.

Pre-destine; to predestinate. Young.

Pre-destine; (-t'Ind), n. Predestination. [Obs.]

Pre-destine; (-t'Ind), n. Predestination. [Obs.]

Pre-de-ter'mi-na-ble (pré-dé-têr'mi-na-bl), a. Capable of being determined beforehand. Colevidge.

Pre-de-ter'mi-nation (-nā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. prédetermination.] The act of previous determination; a purpose formed beforehand; as, the predetermination of God's will.

pose formed beforehand; as, the predetermination of God's will.

Pro'de-ter'mine (-mIn), v. t. [imp. & p. P. Predetermination of Munmond.

Pro'de-ter'mine (-mIn), v. t. [imp. & p. P. PREDETERMINED [Pref. pre-+ determine : cf. F. prédéterminer.] 1. To determine (something) beforehand.

Sir' M. Hate.

2. To doom by previous decree; to foredoom.

Pro'de-ter'mine, v. i. To determine beforehand.

Pre'di-al (pré'di-al), a. [L. praedium a farm, estate: cf. F. prédial.] 1. Consisting of land or farms; landed; as, predial estate; that is, real estate.

2. Attached to land or farms; as, predial slavos.

3. Issuing or derived from land; as, predial titles.

Pro-di'as-tol'ic (pré-di'as-tol'Ik), a. (Physiol.) Preceding the diastole of the heart; as, a prediastolic friction sound.

ceding the diastole of the heart; as, a prediastolic friction sound.

Pred'-0a-bil'1-ty (pred'1-kå-b'l'1'-ty), n. The quality or state of being predicable, or affirmable of something, ratiributed to something. Red.

Pred'1-0a-ble (pred'1-kå-b'l), a. [Cf. F. prédicable, L. praedicabits praiseworthy. See Predicate.] Capable of being predicated or affirmed of something; affirmable; attributable.

ble of being predicated or affirmed of something; affirmable; attributable.

Pred'1-ca-ble, n. 1. Anything affirmable of another; especially, a general attribute or notion as affirmable of, or applicable to, many individuals.

2. (Logic) One of the five most general relations of attributes involved in logical arrangements, namely, genus, species, difference, property, and accident.

Pre-dic'a-ment (Pre-dik'a-ment), n. (Cf. F. prédicament, L. praedicamentum. See Predicate.) 1. A class or kind described by any definite marks; hence, condition; particular situation or state; especially, an unfortunate or trying position or condition. "O woeful sympathy; piteous predicament!" Shak.

2. (Logic) See Category.

Syn. — Category; condition; state; plight.

Pre-dic'a-men'tal (-men'tal), a. Of or pertaining to

2. To found; to base. [U. S.]

The Predicate is sometimes used in the United States for found or base; as, to predicate an argument on certain principles; to predicate as statement on information received. Predicate is a term in logic, and used only in a single case, namely, when we affirm one thing of another. Similitude is not predicated of essences or substances, but of figures and qualities only."

Cudworth.

but of figures and qualities only."

Pred'i-cate, v. i. To affirm something of another thing; to make an affirmation.

Sir M. Hale.

Pred'i-cate (-k\data), n. [L. praedicatum, neut. of praedicatus, p. p. of praedicare: c. f. predicat. See Predicat, v. t.] I. (Logic) That which is affirmed or denied of the subject. In these propositions, "Paper is white," "Ink is not white," "whiteness is the predicate affirmed of paper and denied of ink.

2. (Gram.) The word or words in a proposition which express what is affirmed of the subject.

Syn.—Affirmation: declaration.

Syn. - Affirmation; declaration.

Syn. — Affirmation; declaration.

Pred'i-ca'ton (.kā'sh'in), n. [L. praedicatio: cf. F. prédécation.] 1. The act of predicating, or of affirming one thing of another; affirmation; assertion. Locke.

2. Freaching. [Obs. or Scot.]

Pred'i-oa-tive (.kā-tiv), a. [L. praedicativus.] Expressing affirmation or predication: affirming; predicating; sa, a predicative term. — Pred'i-oa-tive-ly, ad.

Pred'i-oa-to-ry (.kā-tb-ry). a. [Cf. L. praedicatorius praising.] Affirmative; positive.

Pre'di-crot'ic (prē'di-krōt'ik), a. (Physiol.) A term applied to the pulse wave sometimes seen in a pulse curve or sphygmogram, between the apex of the curve and the dicrotic wave.

The predictoric or tidal wave is best marked in a hard pulse s. where the blood pressure is high.

Landois & Stirling

Pre-diot' (pré-d'ikt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Predicten; p. p. & vb. n. Predictino] [L. praedictus, p. p. of praedicere to predict; prue before + dicere to say; tell. See Piction, and cf. Preach. To tell or declare beforehand; to foretell; to prophesy; to presage; as, to predict misfortune; to predict the return of a comet. Syn. - To foretell; prophesy; prognosticate; presage; forebode; foreshow; bode.

prebode; foreshow; bode.

Pre-dict', n. A prediction. [Obs.] Shak.

Pre-dict'a-ble (-à-b·l), a. That may be predicted.

Pre-dict'dn (prê-dik'shūn), n. [L. praedictio: cf. F. rediction.] The act of foretelling; also, that which is prédiction.] The act of foretelling; also, tha foretold; prophecy.

The predictions of cold and long winters.

The predictions of cold and long winters. Bacon.

Syn. — Prophecy; prognostication; foreboding; augury; divination; soothsaying; vaticination.

Pre-diction-al (-al), a. Prophetic; prognostic. [R.]

Pre-dictive (prê-dikt'īv), a. [L. praedictius.] Fore-telling; prophetic; foreboding. — Pre-dictive-ly, adv.

Pre-dict'or (-êr), n. One who predicts; a foreteller.

Pre-dict'or (-êr), a. Predictive. [R.] Fuller.

Pre-di-gest' (prê-di-jēst'), v. t. (Med.) To subject (food) to predigestion or artificial digestion.

Pre-di-gest'(n. (-jēst'chūn), n. 1. Digestion too soon performed; hasty digestion. [Obs.]

2. (Med.) Artificial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion.

Pre-di-lect' (-jēkt'), v. t. To elect or choose before-hand. [R.]

Pre-di-leve (loav), ... Walter Harte.

And. [R.] Walter Harte.

Pre-di-lec'tion (pro-di-lek'shun), n. [Pref. pre-di-lectus, p. p. of diligere to prefer: cf. F. pré-dilection.

Bec Diliger.] A previous liking; a prepossession of mind in favor of something; predisposition to choose or ... Burke.

Burke.

dis-cov'er (pre/dis-kuv'er), v. t. To discover

beforehand. **Pre'dis-cov'er-y** (- \bar{y}), n. A previous discovery. **Pre'dis-po'nen-oy** (- \bar{p} o'nen-s \bar{y}), n. The state of being predisposed; predisposition. [E.] **Pre'dis-po'nent** (-neut), a. Disposing beforehand; predisposing. — n. That which predisposes.

Predisponent causes. (Med.) See Predisposing causes, under Predispose. Dunglison.

predisposing.—n. That which predisposing causes, under Predisposie. (Med.) See Predisposing causes, under Predisposes. (Med.) See Predisposing causes, under Predisposes. (Med.) See Predisposing causes. (Predispose.) 1. To dispose or incline beforehand; to give a predisposition or bias to; as, to predispose the mind to friendship.

2. To make fit or susceptible beforehand; to give a tendency to; as, debility predisposes the body to disease. Predisposes causes (Med.), causes which render the body lable to disease; predisponent causes.

Pre-disposition: cf. F. predisposition.) 1. The act of predisposing, or the state of being predisposed; previous inclination, tendency, or propensity; predilection;—applied to the mind; as, a predisposition to anger.

2. Previous fitness or adaptation to any change, impression, or purpose; susceptibility;—applied to material things; as, the predisposition of the body to disease.

Pre-dom'i-nanc (pre-dom'i-nans), n. [6t. F. prédominance.]

1. The quality or state of being predominant; superiority; ascendency; prevalence; predomination.

The predominance of conscience over interest. South.

2. (Astrol.) The superior influence of a planet. Shak.

Pre-dom'i-nanc (predominant excellence.

Those helps... were predominant at the king's mind. Bacon.

Foul subornation is predominant.

Syn.—Prevalent; superior; prevailing; ascendant; ruiling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Those helps . . . were predominant in the king's mind. Bacon.

Foul subornation is predominant.

Shak.

Syn. — Prevalent: superior; prevailing; ascendant: rulling; reigning; controlling; overruling.

Pre-dom'-nante; nate (-nāt), r. i. [imp. & p. p. Prepominante.

Pre-dom'-lanate (-nāt), r. i. [imp. & p. p. Prepominate (-nāt), indicate; to number, strength, influence, or authority; to have controlling power or influence; to prevail; to rule; to have the mastery, as, love predominated in her heart. (Certain) may may predominated in her heart.

(Pre-dom'-nate, r. t. To rule over; to overpower. [R.]

Pre-dom'-nation (-nāthin), n. [Cf. F. préhomination.] The act or state of predominating; ascendency predominance.

Pre-dom'-nation (-nāthin), n. [Cf. F. préhomination.]

Pre-dom'-nation (-nāthin), n. [Cf. F. predomination.]

Pre-dom'-nation (-nāthin), n. [Tready.] Cleared and ready for engagement, as a ship.

Pre-dom'-nation (-lāthin), n. Election beforehand.

Pre-di-lot' (-pre-t-lātk'), r. t. To elect beforehand.

Pre-dim'-nence (-pre-dom'-nens), r. [F. pré-minence of in excellence; distinction above others in quality, rank, etc.; rarely, in a bad seuse, superiority in prominence of in excellence; distinction

ninence of Christianity to any other religious scheme.

Addison

Painful preeminence! yourself to view Above life's weakness, and its comforts too. Beneath the forehead's walled preeminence. Pre-im'i-nent (prê-im'i-nent), a. [L. praceminens, c. first preferent processes of a camp, of a fleet, of the city guard, of provisions; above others; prominent among those who are eminent superior in excellence; surpassing others in evil, or in bad qualities; as, preferentent in guit.

In goodness and in power preeminent.

Millon.

In goodness and in power preëminent. MillonPre-imi-nent-1y, adv. In a preeminent degree.
Pre-im-ploy' (pré-im-ploy'), v. t. To employ beforehand. "Pre-imployed by him."
Pre-impt' (pré-imt'; 215), v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p.
PREEMPTED; p. pr. & vb. n. l'reemptino.] [See Preemption.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of precomption, as under the laws of the United States; to take
by preimption.

rios.] To settle upon (public land) with a right of preemption, as under the laws of the United States; to take by preemption.

Fre-smption (.Kmp/shūn; 215), n. [Pref. pre-+mption: cf. F. préemption. See Rederm.] The act or right of purchasing before others. Specifically: (a) The privilege or prerogative formerly enjoyed by the king of buying provisions for his household in preference to others. [Eng.] (b) The right of an actual settler upon public lands (particularly those of the United States) to purchase a certain portion at a fixed price in preference to all other applicants. Abbott.

Pre-smption-or (.shūn-ēr), n. One who holds a prior right to purchase certain public land.

Pre-smptivor (.Shūn-ēr), n. [Cf. L. pracemptor.] One who preeimpts; esp., one who preeimpts public land.

Pre-smpt'or (.Shūf-ēr), a. Pertaining to preeimption; having power to preimpt; preeimpting.

Pre-smpt'or (.Shūf), a. Pertaining to preeimption.

Preen (pren), n. [AS, preon a clasp, bodkin; akin to D. priem punch, bodkin, awi, G. pfriem, Icel. prjōnn a knitting needle, pin, Dan. preen a bodkin, punch.] A forked tool used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

Preen, v. f. [imp. & p. P. Preene (prēnd); p. pr. & vb. n. Preennen, v. f. [imp. & p. P. Preen, v. f. [imp. & p. Preen, v. f. [i

Pre'sn-gage'ment (-ment), n. Prior engagement, obligation, or attachment, as by contract, promise, or affection.

My preengagements to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write.

Boule.

hose for whom I was to write.

Pro's root' (-5-r\(\)kt'/\), v. t. To erect beforehand.

Proes (pr\(\)s), n. Press; throng. [Ohs.] Chaucer.

Pro's tab'lish, v. t. To establish beforehand.

Pro's tab'lish ment, n. Settlement beforehand.

Pro's-ter'ni-ty (pr\(\)s'-\(\)s'-\(\)n'-\(\)r'-\(\)n'

Pre'ëx-am'ine (-ăm'īn), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Preexamined (-ind); p. pr. & vb. n. Preexamining.] To examine beforehand.

examine beforehand.

Pre'ëx-ist' (pre'ëgz-Ist'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Preexisted; p. pr. & vb. n. Preexisting.] To exist previously; to exist before something else.

Pre'ëx-ist'ence (-cns), n. 1. Existence in a former
state, or previous to something else.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and preëxistence to all the orks of this earth.

T. Burnet. works of this earth.

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body; —a doctrine held by certain philosophers. Addison.

Pre'ex-ist'ent-oy (-en-sy), n. Preëxistence. [Obs.]

Pre'ex-ist'ent cent), a. Existing previously; preceding existence; as, a preëxistent state. Prope.

Pre'ex-ist'ent-ism (-fz'm), n. (Philos.) The denoted prediction with human bodies.

human bodies

ous expectation.

Preface (proffas; 48), n. [F. préface; cf. Sp. prefacio, prefacion, prefacion, prefacion, prefacion, prefacion, fr. praefari to speak or say beforehand; prae before + fari, fatus, to speak. See FATE.] 1. Something spoken as introductory to a discourse, or written as introductory to a book or essay; a proem; an introduction, or series of preliminary remarks.

This superficial tale.

Is but a preface of her worthy praise.

Heaven's high beheat no preface needs.

2. (R. C. Ch.) The prelude or introduction to the canon of the Mass.

canon of the Mass.

Addis & Arnold.

Proper preface (Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.), a portion of the communion service, preceding the prayer of consec ation, appointed for certain seasons.

Syn. — Introduction: prelimina-

consec.ation, appointed for certain seasons.

Syn.—Introduction; preliminary; preamble; proem; prelude; prologue.

Prel'age. v. l. [imp. & p. p. Prepace (-ist): p. pr. & vb. n. Prepacino.] To introduce by a preface; to give a preface to; as, to prefuce a book or discourse.

Prel'age. v. i. To make a preface. Jer. Taylor.

Prel'a-to-ri-la! (prél'a-to'ri-al), a. Prefacory.

Prel'a-to-ri-ly (prél'a-to'ri-ly), adv. In a prefacory manner; by way of preface.

Prel'a-to-ry (-ry), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory to a book, essay, or discourse; as, prefacory remarks. of, a preface; incromecon, so as, prefatory remarks.

That prefatory addition to the Creed.

Preflect (preflickt), n. [L. praefectus, fr. p

a. A super-neutence of a department who has control its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation. [France] Brande & C.

3. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, a title of certain dignitaries below the rank of bishop.

Apostolic prefect (R. C. Ch.), the head of a mission, not of episcopal rank.

Shipley. Pre'fec-to'ri-al (pre'fek-to'rY-al), a. Of or pertain-

ing to a prefect.

Prefect-ship (prefekt-ship), n. The office or juris-

Prefect-ship (preffekt-ship), n. The office or jurisdiction of a prefect.

Prefecture (-fök-tűr; 277), n. [L. praefectura: cf. F. préfecture.] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; also, his official residence.

Pre-fecture.] The office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect; also, his official residence.

Pre-fecture.] The office, position, n. (Physical). A term collectively applied to the changes or conditions preceding fecundation, especially to the changes which the owns undergoes before ferundation.

Prefecture. The own in the preference of the preference, prace before + ferre to bear or carry. See lst Barn.] 1. To carry or bring (something) forward, or before one; hence, to bring for consideration, acceptance, judgment, etc.; to offer; to present; to proffer; to address; — said especially of a request, prayer, petiton, claim, charge, etc.

He spake, and to her hand preferred the bowl. Pope.

Presently prefer his suit to Casar.

Shak.

Three tongues prefer strange orisons on high.

Byron.

Three tongues prefer strange orisons on high. Byron.

Three tongues profer strange or some on high. Byron.

2. To go before, or be before, in estimation; to outrank; to surpass. [Obs.] "Though maidenhood prefer bigamy."

3. To cause to go before; hence, to advance before others, as to an office or dignity; to raise; to exalt; to promote; as, to prefer an officer to the rank of general.

I would week thin to petter place.

Salt. I would prefer him to a better place.

1 would prefer him to a better place.

A. To set above or before something else in estimation, favor, or liking; to regard or honor before another; to hold in greater favor; to choose rather; — often followed by to, before, or above.

It I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy. Ps. exxxvii. 8. Preferred an infamous peace before a most just war. Knolles.

Preferred stock, stock which takes a dividend before other capital stock;—called also preference stock and preferential stock.

Syn. - To choose; elect; select. See Choose.

Prof'er-a-bil'-ty (pref'er-a-bil'1'-ty), n. The quality r state of being preferable; preferableness. J. S. Mill. Prof'er-a-bile (pref'er-a-bil), a. [Cf. K. préférable.] Vorthy to be preferred or chosen before something else; nore desirable; as, a preferable scheme. Addison. Prof'er-a-bie-ness, n. The quality or state of being referable.

Pref'er-a-bly, adv. In preference; by choice.

Prof'er-a-bly, adv. In preference; by choice.

To choose Plautus preferably to Terence.

Dennis.

Prof'er-enco (-ens), n. [Cf. F. préférence.] 1. The act of preferring, or the state of being preferrred; the setting of one thing before another; precedence; higher estimation; predilection; choice; also, the power or opportunity of choosing; as, to give him his preference.

Leave the critics on either side to contend about the preference due to this or that sort of poetry.

Deyden,

Knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and preference of one man's knowledge over another's. Locke.

Natural preferment of the one . . . before the other.

Sir T. Browne.

2. The act of preferring, or advancing in dignity or office; the state of being advanced; promotion.

Neither royal blandishments nor promises of valuable prefer-ment had been spared.

Macculay.

ment had been spared.

3. A position or office of honor or profit; as, the preferments of the church.

Pre-fer'rer (-rer), n. One who prefers.

Pref'i-denoe (pref'i-dens), n. The quality or state of being prefident. [Obs.]

Baxter.

Pref'i-dent (-dent), a. [Cf. L. praefidens overconfident. See Pre., and Confident.] Trusting beforehand, hence, overconfident. [Obs.]

Pre-fig'n-rate (pre-fig'd-rat), v. t. [L. praefiguratus, p. p. See Prefigure.] To prefigure. [R.] Graffon.

Pre-fig'n-ration (-ra'shun), n. [L. praefiguratio.]

The act of prefiguring, or the state of being prefigured.

A variety of prophecies and prefigurations. Norris.

A variety of prophecies and prefigurations. Norris.

A variety of prophecies and prejuorations. North.

Pre-fig'ur-a-tive (-ūr-ā-tīv), a. Showing by prefiguration. "The prejuorative atonement." Bp. Horne.

Pre-fig'ure(-ūr; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PERFIGUEED
(-ūrd); p. pr. & v. b. n. PERFIGUEED

L. pruefigurare, praefiguratum; prae before + figurare
to figure. See Figura, and cf. PREFIGURATE.] To show,
suggest, or announce, by antecedent types and similitudes; to foreshadow. "Whom all the various types
prefuved."

Pre-fig'ure-ment (-ment), n. The act of prefiguring; prefiguration; also, that which is prefigured. Carlyle-Pre-fine' (pre-fin)', v. t. [L. praefinire; prae before + finire to limit, determine: cf. F. préfinir.] To limit beforehand. [Obs.]

Pre-firite (pri-firit), a. [L. praefinius, p. p.] Prearranged. [Obs.] "Set and prefinite time." Holland. Pref'i-nifion (pref'i-nish'un), n. [L. praefinite.] Previous limitation. [Obs.] Fro-fire' (pri-firity), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Prefixe' (fiftet'); p. pr. & vb. n. Previxino.] [L. praefixus, p. of of prefiger to fix or fasten before; prae before p. figere to fix: cf. F. préfx fixed beforehand, determined, préfixer to prefix. See Fix.] 1. To put or fix before, or at the beginning of, another thing; as, to prefix a syllable to a word, or a condition to an agreement.

2. To set or appoint beforehand; to settle or establish antecedently. [Obs.] "Prefixed bounds." Locke.

And now he hat to her prefixt a day. Spener.

Prefix (pref'fiks), n. [Cf. F. préfxe.] That which is prefixed; esp., one or more letters or syllables combined or united with the beginning of a word to modify its algnification; as, pre- in prefix, con- in conjure.

Pre-fix'ion (pre-fix/shiun), n. [Cf. OF. prefxion.] The act of prefxing. [R.]

Prefixe-fring (prefith-fix-shiun), n. [Pref. pre-+L.

Pre-fix'ion (pre-fik'shin), n. (Cf. OF. prefixion.]
The act of prefixing. [R.]
Pre-fio-ra'tion (pre-fith-fa'shin), n. [Pref. pre+ L.
flos, floris, flower] [Bot.) Æstivation.
Pre-fo'li-a'tion (pre-fo'li-a'shin), n. [Pref. pre+ L.
folium leat.] (Bot.) Vernation.
Pre-fo'li-a'tion (pre-fo'li-a'shin), n. [Pref. prePre-fo'li-a'tion (Pre-fo'li-a'shin), n. (Biol.) An old
theory of the prediction of pre-formed faculties." Shak.
Pre-forma'tion (pre-fo'rm'a-tiv), n. (Biol.) An old
theory of the prediction of germs. Cf. Embotrement.
Pre-form'a-tive (pre-form'a-tiv), n. A formative letter at the beginning of a word.
Pre-fron'tal (-fron'tal), a. (Anal. & Zoil.) Situated
in front of the frontal bone, or the frontal region of the
skull; ectethmoid, as a certain bone in the meal capsule

skull : ectethmoid, as a certain bone in the nasal capsule

in front of the frontal bone, or the frontal region of the skull; ectethmoid, as a certain bone in the masal capsule of many animals, and certain scales of reptiles and fishes.

—n. A prefrontal bone or scale.

Pre-full/gen-cy (-fül/gen-sy), n. [L. praefulgens, p. pr. of praefulgers to shine forth. See Prs., and Fulgers.] Buperior brightness or effulgency. [R.] Barrow.

Pre-gage (-gä/y), v. t. To preëngage. [Obs.] Fuller.

Pregnable (preg/nà-b'l), a. [F. prenable. See Impreonist (-nans), n. [F. prenable. See Impreonist (-nans), n. Pregnancy. [Obs.] Millon.

Preg'nance (-nans), n. Pregnancy. [Obs.] Millon.

Preg'nancy (-nan-sy), n. 1. The condition of being pregnant; the state of being with young.

2. Figuratively: The quality of being heavy with important contents, issue, significance, ote; unusual consequence or capacity; fertility.

Preg'nant (-nant), a. [L. praegnans, antis; prae before + genere, gignere, to beget: cf. F. prégnant. See Gender, 2d Kin.] 1. Being with young, as a female: having conceived; great with young; breeding; teeming; gravid; preparing to bring forth.

2. Hoavy with important contents, significance, or issue; full of consequence or results; weighty; as, pregnant reveits. "A pregnant argument." Prynne. "A pregnant brevity." E. Everett.

3. Full of promise; abounding in ability, resources, etc.; as, a pregnant youth. [Obs.]

3. Full of promise; abounding in ability, resources, etc.; as, a pregnant youth. [Obs.] Evelyn.

Wherein the pregnant enemy does much. Shak

Pregnant construction (Rhet.), one in which more is implied than is said; as, the beasts trembled forth from their dens, that is, came forth trembling with fright.

regnant construction (Arch.), one in which more is milled than is said; as, the beasts trembled forth from their dens, that is, came forth trombling with fright.

Prognant, a. [F. prenant taking. Cf. Prednant.] Affording entrance; receptive; yielding; willing; open; prompt. [Obs.] "Pregnant to good pity." Shak.

Prognant. y. adv. In a pregnant manner; fruitfully; significantly.

Prognant. y. adv. Unresistingly; openly; hence, clearly; evidently. [Ohs.] [Ohs.]

Progra-vate (profgra-vat), v. t. [L. praegravatus, p. p. of praegravave to be heavy upon, fr. praegravats very heavy.] To bear down; to depress. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Pro-grav't-tate (prof-grav'1-tat), v. t. To descend by gravity; to sink. [R.]

Pro-gus'tant (prof-gus'ant), a. [L. praegustans, p. pr. of praegustare to taste beforehand; prae before + qustare to taste.] Tasting beforehand; having a foretaste. [R.]

Pro-gus-ta'tion (prof-gus-ta'shin), n. The act of tasting beforehand; foretaste. [R.] Dr. Walker (1678).

|| Pro-hal'lux (pro-hal'luks), n. [NL. See Pre-hal'lux (pro-hal'luks), n. [NL. See Pre-hal'lux (pro-hal'luks), n. [Cf. F. prof-hal'luks).

Pro-hen'si-ble (-hen'si-b'l), a. [Cf. F. prof-hensible.] Capable of being seized.

Pro-hen'si-ble (-hen'si-b'l), a. [L. prehensus, p. p. of prehender to lay hold of, seize; pre- (equiv. to prae before) + hendere (in comp.), akin to E. get: cf. F. préhensible.] See Br., and cf. Prison, Pruze, n.] Adapted to seize or grasp; soizing; grasping; as, the prehensible tall of a monkey.

Pro-hen'sion (-shin), n. [L. prehensio: cf. F. préhension. See Prehensible.] The act of taking hold,

at on a monkey.

Fre-hen'sion (-shun), n. [L. prehensio: of. F. pré-ension. See PRHENSILE.] The act of taking hold, elzing, or grasping, as with the hand or other member. Fre-hen'so-ry (-so-ry), a. Adapted to seize or grasp;

prehensile.

Pre'his-tor'io (prë/his-thr/ik), a. Of or pertaining to a period before written history begins; as, the prehistoric agas; prehistoric man.

Prehn'ite (prën'ite), n. [So called from the German Colonel Prehn, who first found it.] (Min.) A pale green mineral occurring in crystalline aggregates having a botryoldal or mammillary structure, and rarely in distinct crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime.

Prehn-it'io (pren-Yt'Yk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to,

or designating, a tetrabasic acid of benzene obtained as a white crystalline substance; — probably so called from the resemblance of the wartlike crystals to the mammille on the surface of preintic.

Previn-des'ig-nate (previn-des'ig-nat), a. (Logic) Having no sign expressive of quantity; indefinite. See PREDESIGNATE.

PREDESIGNATE.

Pro-in'dis-pose' (prê-în'dîs-pōz'), v. t. To render indisposed beforehand.

Pre'in-struct' (prê-în-strükt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paeinstructrust); p. pr. & vb. n. Preinstructrust. To instruct previously or beforehand.

Pre-in'ti-ma'tion (prê-în'tî-mā'shīn), n. Previous intimation; a suggestion beforehand.

T. Scott.

Pre-judge' (-jūj'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prejudged (-jūj'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prejudgen.] [Pref. pre-judge: cf. F. pré-jugger. Cf. Prejudger. Refuddice.

To judge before hearing, or before full and sufficient examination; to decide or sentence by anticipation; to condemn beforehand.

The committee of council hath prejudged the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of Parliament "a universal clamor."

Nuith.

Pre-judg'ment (-ment), n. The act of prejudging; de-ision before sufficient examination. Pre-ju'di-ca-oy (prê-jū'dI-ká-sÿ), n. Prejudice: pre-ossession. [0bs.]

Pro-ju'di-ca-oy (prā-jū'di-kā-sỳ), n. Prejudice: prepossession. [Obs.]

Pro-ju'di-cal (-kat), a. Of or pertaining to the determination of some matter not previously decided; as, a prejudical inquiry or action at law.

Pro-ju'di-cant (-kant), a. [L. praejudicans, p. pr.]
Influenced by prejudice; biased. [R.] "With not too hasty and prejudicant ears."

Pro-ju'di-cant (-kāt), a. [L. praejudicats, p. p. of praejudicare to prejudge; prac before + judicare to judge. See Judge.] 1. Formed before due examination "Ignorance and prejudicate opinions." Jer. Taylor.

2. Biased by opinions formed prematurely; prejudicat. Prejudicate (-kāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prejudicated. Prejudicate readers."

Pro-ju'di-cate (-kāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prejudicated. To determine beforehand, especially to disadvantage; to prejudge.

Our dearest friend

Prejudicate the busines. Shak.

Our dearest friend Prejudicates the business.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business.

Pre-ju'di-oate, v. i. To prejudge. Sir P. Sidney.
Pre-ju'di-oate-jy (-kūt-jy), adv. With prejudice.
2. (Rom. Law) (a) A preliminary inquiry and determination about something which belongs to a matter in dispute. (b) A previous treatment and decision of a point; a precedent.

Pre-ju'di-oa-tive (-kū-ty), a. Forming a judgment without due examination; prejudging. Dr. H. More.
Prej'u-dioe (prēj'ū-dis), n. [F. préjudice, L. praejudicium; prae before + judicium judgment. See Prejudicate, Judicate, prae before + judicium judgment. See Prejudicate, Judicate, prae before + judicium judgment.
2. An opinion or judgment formed without due examination; prejudgment; a leaning toward one side of a question from other considerations than those belonging to it; an unreasonable predilection for, or objection question from context context that those absolute it is an unreasonable predilection for, or objection against, anything; especially, an opinion or leaning adverse to anything, without just grounds, or before sufficient knowledge.

Though often misled by prejudice and passion, he was emphatically an honest man.

Macanday

natically an honest man.

3. (Law) A bias on the part of judge, juror, or witness which interferes with fairness of judgment.

4. Mischief; hurt; damage; injury; detriment. Locke.
England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice.

Shak.

Breed him some prejudice. Shak.

Syn. — Prejudgment; prepossession; bias; harm; hurt; damage; detriment; mischief; disadvantage.

Prej'u-dice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prejudice; (-dīst); p. pr. & vb. n. Prejudicie (-dī-sīng).] [Cf. F. prejudicier. See Prejudicier, n.] 1. To cause to have prejudice; to prepossess with opinions formed without due knowledge or examination; to bias the mind of, by hasty and incorrect notions; to give an unreasonable bent to, as to one side or the other of a cause; as, to prejudice a critic or a juryman.

as to one side or the other of a cause; as, to prejudice a critic or a juryman.

Suffer not any beloved study to prejudice your mind so far as to despise all other learning.

2. To obstruct or injure by prejudices, or by previous bias of the mind; hence, generally, to hurt; to damage; to injure; to impair; as, to prejudice a good cause.

Seek how we may prejudice the fee.

Shak.

Prej'q-di'cial (-d'Ish'al), a. [L. praejudicials belonging to a preceding judgment: cf. F. préjudiciel.]

1. Biased, possessed, or blinded by prejudices; as, to look with a prejudical eye. [Obs.]

1. Holyday.

2. Tending to obstruct or impair; hurtful; injurious; disadvantageous; detrimental.

His poing away... was most prejudicial and most ruinous

His going away . . . was most prejudicial and most ruinous to the king's affairs. (Carendon.

to the king's sffairs.

Prej'u-di'cial-ly, adv. — Prej'u-di'cial-ness, n.

Pre-knowl'edge (prê-nōl'ēj), n. Prior knowledge.

Prel'a-oy (prêl'à-sy), n.; pl. Prelacies (-siz.) [LL.

praelatia. See Prelate; of. Prelatv.] 1. The office
or dignity of a prelate; church government by prelates.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices. Apliffe.

Prelacis may be termed the greater benefices. Anlife.

2. The order of prelates, taken collectively; the body of ecclesiastical dignitaries. "Divers of the reverend prelacy, and other most judicious men." Hooker.

Fre'lal (pre'lal), a. [L. prelum a press.] Of or pertaining to printing; typographical. [Obs.] Fuller.

Fre'late (pre'lat', 48), n. [F. prelut. LL. prealatus, fr. L. praelatus, used as p. p. of praeferre to prefer, but from a different root. See ELATE.] A clergyman of a superior order, as an archbishop or a bishop, having authority over the lower clergy; a dignitary of the church.

This word and the words derived from it are often and invidiously, in English ecclesiastical history, by diseasters, respecting the Established Church system.

Hear him but reason in divinity... You would desire the king were made a prelate. Shak.

Prel'ate (prel'at; 48), v. i. To act as a prelate. [Obs.]

Right prelating is busy laboring, and not lording. Latimer.

Prel'a-te'-i-ty (-4-te'-1-ty), n. Prelacy. [Obs.] Millon.

Prel'a-te-sip, n. The office of a prelate. Harmar.

Prel'a-tess (-3-tes), n. A woman who is a prelate; the wife of a prelate.

Millon.

Pre-lating (prè-lū/shal), a. Prelatical. Reasonshells.

ife of a prelate.

Pre-la'tial (prê-la'shal), a. Prelatical. Beaconsfeld.

Pre-lat'io (-lkt'fk), {a. Of or pertaining to prelates.

Pre-lat'io-al (-l-kal), } or prelacy; as, prelatical au-Pre-lat'ic-al (-I-kai), or presacy; as, pressure and property ority.

Macaulay, Pre-lat'ic-al-ly, adv. In a prelatical manner; with Millon.

re-lavic-al-iy, adv. In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates. Millon.

Pre-la'tion (-la'shin), n. [L. praclatic : cf. E. prelation. See Prelatic, and cf. Preren.] The setting of one above another; preference. [E.] Jer. Taylor.

Prel'a-tism (prel'a-tiz'm), n. Prelacy; episcopacy.

Prel'a-tist (-tist), n. One who supports or advocates prelacy, or the government of the church by prelates; tence, a high-churchman.

Lama is piscopalian, but not a prelatiot. T. Scott.

I am an Episcopalian, but not a prelatist. T. Scott.

Prel'a-tize (-tiz), v. t. [imp. & p. PRELATIZED (-tizd); p. pr. & vb. n. PRELATIZING (-ti'zing).] To bring under the influence of prelacy.

Prel'a-tize, v. i. To uphold or encourage prelacy; to exercise prelatical functions.

An episcopacy that began then to prelatize. Milton.

An episcopacy that began then to prelatize. Milton.

Prel'a-try (-try), n. Prelaty; prelacy. [Obs.]

Prel'a-ture (-tfr; 135), \n. [F. prelature, or I.L.

Prel'a-ture-ship,
dignity of a prelate; prelacy.

Milton.

Preloc' ('pre-lekt'), v. I. [imp. & p. Prelactere);
p. pr. & vb. n. Prelacy. [Obs.]

Milton.

Milton.

Milton.

Preloc' ('pre-lekt'), v. I. [imp. & p. P. PRELECTED;
p. pr. & vb. n. Prelactino.] [L. praelectus, p. p. of
praed publicly, as a lecture or discourse.

Pre-loct', v. d. To discourse publicly; to lecture.

Spitting . . . was publicly prelected upon. De Quincey.

Pre-lect', v. i. To discourse publicly; to lecture.

Spitting . . . was publicly prelected upon. De Quincey.

To prelect upon the military art. Bp. Horsley.

Pre-lection (-l&k'shūn), n. [L. praelectio.] A lecture or discourse read in public or to a relect company.

"The prelections of Faber."

Sir M. Hule.

Pre-lec'tor (-ter), n. [L. praelector.] A reader of lectures or discourses; a lecturer.

Sheldon.

Pre-li-ba'tion (pre'll-ba'shūn), n. [L. praelibatio, fr. praelibar to taste beforehand; cf. F. prélibation.] A tasting beforehand, or by anticipation; a foretaste; as, a prelibation of heavenly bliss.

2. A pouring out, or libation, before tasting.

Pre-lim'.na-rl-ly (pre-lim'l-na-rl-ly), adv. In a pre-liminary manner.

liminary manner.

Pre-lim'i-na-ry (pré-l'im'i-nā-ry), a. [Pref. pre- + L. limitaris belonging to a threshold, fr. limen, liminis, threshold, entrance: cf. F. préliminaire. Cf. Limit.]

Introductory; previous; preceding the main discourse or busines; prefatory; as, preliminary observations to a discourse or book; preliminary articles to a treaty; preliminary measures; preliminary examinations.

Sen.—Introductory: preparatory: prefatory; pre-

Syn. — Introductory; preparatory; prefatory; pre-emial; previous; prior; precedent; antecedent.

Pre-lim'1-na-ry, n.; pl. Precedent; antecedent.

Pre-lim'1-na-ry, n.; pl. PreLiminantes (-fiz.) That which precedes the main discourse, work, design, or business; something introductory or preparatory; as, the preliminaries to a negotiation or due; to take one's preliminaries the year before entering college.

preliminaries the year before entering college.

Syn. — Introduction; preface; prelude.

Pre-limit (*it), r. t. To limit previously. [R.]

Pre-look', r. i. To look forward. [Obs.] Surrey.

Pre-linde (pre-lid or prel-lid; 277), n. [F. prélude (cf. It. preludio, LL. praeludium), fr. L. prae before + ludus play. See Prelude, r. f.] An introductory performance, preceding and preparing for the principal matter; a preliminary part, movement, strain, etc.; especially (Mus.), a strain introducing the theme or chief subject; a movement introductory to a fugue, yet independent: a movement introductory to a fugue, yet independent; —
with recent composers often synonymous with overture.
The last Georgic was a good prehule to the Encis. Addison.

The cause is more than the prelude, the effect is more than the sequel, of the fact.

Whewell.

The cause is more than the pretain, including the sequel, of the fact.

Syn. — Preface; introduction; preliminary; preamble; forerunner; harbinger; precursor.

Pre-Inde' (pre-Inde'), r. t. [imp, & p. p. Prelimen, prace before + ludere to play: cf. F. préluder. See Lucreous.] To play an introduction or prelude; to give a prefatory performance; to serve as prelude.

The musicians preluded on their instruments. Sir W. Scott. We are preluding too largely, and must come at once to the point.

Pre-lude', v. t. 1. To introduce with a previous per-

Pre-lude', v. t. 1. To introduce with a previous performance; to play or perform a prelude to; as, to prelude a concert with a lively air.

2. To serve as prelude to; to precede as introductory. [Music] preluding some great tragedy. Longiellov.

Pre-lud'er (prē-lūd'er or prēl'ūd-ēr), n. One who, or that which, proludes; one who plays a prelude. Mason.

Pre-lud's-al (prē-lūd'-al), a. Of or pertaining to a prelude; of the nature of a prelude; introductory. [R.]

Pre-lud's-ous (-tis), a. Preludial. [R.] Dr. H. More.

Pre-lum'bar (prē-lūm'bēr), a. (Anat.) Situated inmediately in front of the loins;—applied to the dorsal part of the abdomen.

Pre-lu'sive (-lūsiv), a. [See Prelude.] Of the nature of a prelude; introductory; indicating that something of a like kind is to follow. "Prelusive drops."

Thomson.—Pre-lu'sive-ly, adv.

Pre-lu'so-ri-ly (-sō-ri-ly), adv.

In a prelusery way.

Pre-lu'so-ry (-ry), a. Introductory; prelusive. Bacon.

Premature' (prë'ma-tur' or prë'ma-tur), c. [L. praematurus : prae before + maturus ripe. See Maturus.] 1. Mature or ripe before the proper time; as, the premature fruits of a hotbed.

the premature fruits of a hotbed.

2. Happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; adopted too soon; too early; untimely; as, a premature fall of snow; a premature birth; a premature opinion; premature decay.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or adverse report.

3. Arriving or received without due authentication or evidence; as, a premature report.

— Pre'ma-ture'ly, adv. — Pre'ma-ture'ness, n. Pre'ma-tur'l-ty'. tu'l'-t'.), n. [Cf. F. prématurit.]
The quality or state of being premature; early, or untimely, ripeness; as, the prematurity of genius.

Pre'max-Il'a (prê'māx-Il'là), n.; pl. PremaxILLæ (-18). [N.L. See Par., and MAXILLA.] (Anat.) A bone on either side of the middle line between the nose and mouth, forming the anterior part of each half of the upper jawbone; the intermaxilla. In man the premaxilla become united and form the incisor part of the

mouth, forming the anterior part of each half of the upper jawbone; the intermaxilla. In man the premaxilla become united and form the incisor part of the maxillary bone.

Premax'll-la-ry (prê-māks'\l-la-ry), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the maxillary bones; pertaining to the premaxilla; intermaxillary.—n. A premaxilla.

Pre-med'l-tate (-mēd'l-tāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pre-med'l-tate (-tāt), a. [L. praemediatus, p. p. of premediated thus he said. Dryden.

Pre-med'l-tate (-tāt), a. [L. praemediatus, p. p. Premed'l-tate (-tāt), a. [L. praemediatus, p. P. Premed'l-tate'ly, adv. With premediating. P. Premed'l-tate'ly, adv. With premediating or contriving beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

Pre-med'l-tate'ly, adv. With premediating or contriving beforehand; previous deliberation; forethought.

Pre-med'l-tate'ml-al), a. [L. praemediatis. See Pre-med'l-tate'ml-al), a. [L. praemediatis. See Pre-premiant (-ant), a. [F. premiers, L. primarius of the first rank, principal, fr. primus the first. See Premia prince; premier minister. Canden. Swift.

2. Most ancient; — said of the peer bearing the oldest title of his degree.

Pre-mi-er (prē'ml-ēr or prēm'yēr; 277), n. The first title of his degree.

2. Most ancient; — said of the peet country title of his degree.

Pro'mi-er (pro'mi-er or prom'yer; 277), n. The first minister of state; the prime minister.

Pro'mi-er-ship, n. The office of the premier.

Pro'mil-len'ni-ai (pro'mil-len'ni-ai), a. Previous to

the millennium.

Pre'mi-ous (pre'mi-ūs), a. [L. praemiosus, fr. praeminm a premium.] Rich in gifts. [R.] Clarke.

Prem'ise (prem'is), n.; pl. Fremises (-1.82). [Written also, less properly, premiss.] [F. prémisse, fr. t. praemissus, p. p. of praemittere to send before; prae before + mittere to send. See Mission.] 1. A proposition antecedently supposed or proved; something previously stated or assumed as the basis of further argument; a

condition; a supposition.

The premises observed.

Thy will by my performance shall be served.

Thy will by my performance shall be served. Shek.

2. (Logic): Either of the first two propositions of a syllogism, from which the conclusion is drawn.

"All sinners deserve punishment: A B is a sinner."

These propositions, which are the premises, being true or admitted, the conclusion follows, that A B deserves unsistences.

While the premises stand firm, it is impossible to shake the melusion.

Dr. H. More.

onclusion.

Dr. H. More.

2. pl. (Law) Matters previously stated or set forth; esp., that part in the beginning of a deed, the office of which is to express the grantor and grantee, and the land or thing granted or conveyed, and all that precedes the habendum; the thing demised or granted.

2. pl. A piece of real estate; a building and its adjuncts; as, to lease premises; to trespass on another's aremises.

premises.

Pre-mise (pre-mise), v. t. [imp. &. p. p. Premise (mizel'); p. pr. & vh. n. Premisen [From L. praemissus, p. p., or E. premise, n. Bee Premise, n.] 1. To send before the time, or beforehand; hence, to cause to be before something else; to employ previously. [ths.] The premised fiames of the last day. Stat.

If venescetion and a cathartic be premised. E. Dauvein.

2. To set forth beforehand, or as introductory to the main subject; to offer previously, as something to explain or aid in understanding what follows; especially, to lay down premises or first propositions, on which rest the subsequent reasonings.

I premise these particulars that the reader may know that I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task.

Addism.

enter upon it as a very ungrateful task.

Pre-mise' (prê-miz'), v. t. To make a premise; to set forth something as a premise.

Pre-mi'ss (prêm'is), n. Premise. Whately. I. Watts.
Pre-mi't (prê-mi't), v. t. To premise. [Obs.] Pount.

Pre-mi-um (prê'm'-tim), n.; pl. Premius (-timz).

[L. praemium, originally, what one has got before or better than others; prae before + emere to take, buy. See Reden.]

1. A reward or recompense; a prize to be won by being before another, or others, in a competition; reward or prize to be adjudged; a bounty; as, a premium for good behavior or scholarship, for discoveries, etc.

To think it not the necessity but the premium and privilege.

To think it not the necessity, but the premium and privilege of life, to eat and sleep without any regard to glory. Burke.

The law that obliges parishes to aupport the poor offers a premutum for the encouragement of idleness. Franklin.

2. Something offered or given for the loan of money; bonus; — sometimes synonymous with interest, but generally signifying a sum in addition to the capital.

People were tempted to lend, by great premiums and large

interest.

3. A sum of money paid to underwriters for insurance, or for undertaking to indemnify for losses of any kind.

4. A sum in advance of, or in addition to, the nominal or par value of anything; as, gold was at a premium; he sold his stock at a premium.

Pre-morlar (prè-nò-lèr), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the molar teeth.—n. An anterior molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous molar. See Tooth.

Pre-morlah (and the premonian of the molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous molar. See Tooth.

Pre-morlah (and the premonian of premonian of premonian of the molar tooth which has replaced a deciduous molar.

Pre-monian (and the premonian of premonian of the molar tooth which pre-+monian of the premonian of the premon

To teach, and to premonish. Bk. of Com. Prayer.

Pre-mon'ish-ment (-ment), n. Previous warning or admonition; forewarning.

Fre'mo-n'tion (pre'mō-n'sh'tin), n. [L. praemonitio. See Premoning; as, a premonition of danger.

Pre-mon't-tor (prē-mōn'1-tōr), n. [L. praemonitor.]
One who, or that which, gives premonition.

Pre-mon't-tory (-yō), a. [L. praemonitorius.] Giving previous warning or notice; as, premonitority symptoms of disease. —Pre-mon't-tor-iv, 't-tō-r'-iy'), atc.

Pre-mon'strant (-strant), n. A Premonstratus, p. p. of praemonstrate; prae before + monstrare to show. To show beforehand; to foreshow. [R.] Herbert.

Pre-mon'stra-teristan (-str-tōn'shan), n. [F. prémontré, fr. Prémontré, fr. L. pratum monstratum.] (R. C. Ch.) One of a religious order of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Prémontré, if rance, in 1119. The members of the order are called also White Canons, Norbertines, and Premonstrate.

Pre-mon-stra'tion (prémonstraits.

Norbertines, and Premonstrants.

Pre'mon-stra'tion (pre'mon-stra'shun), n. [L. praemonstratio.] A showing beforehand; foreshowing.

Pre-mon'stra-tor (pre-mon'strat-ter), n. [L. praemonstrator.] One who, or that which, premonstrates. [k.]

Pre-monse (pre-more), [L. praemorsus, p. p. of praemordere to bite off; prae before + mordere to bite.] Terminated abruptly, or as if bitten off.

Premorse roots or leaves (Rod) such as home as home.

Premorse roots or leaves (Bot.), such as have an abrupt, ragged, and irregular termination, as if bitten off short.

Pre-mo-sa/io (prë/mô-sā/k), a. Relating to the time before Moses; as, premosaic history.

Pre-mo-tion (prë-mō'shūn), n. [Pref. pre-+ motion.]

Previous motion or excitement to action.

Prem'u-ni're (prëm'ū-ni'rē or prē/mū-), n. (Law)

Previous motion or excitement to action.

Prem'u-nire (prëm'd-nir' or prë/mt-), n. (Law)
See Premushe.

Prem'u-nire' (prëm'd-nir' or prë/mt-), v. t. [L. praemunius, p. p. of praemunire to fortify in front; prae before + munire to fortify.] To fortify beforehand; to quard against objection. [Dis.]

Pre'mu-nir'lon (prë/mt-nish'n), n. [L. praemunito: cf. F. prémunition.] The act of fortifying or guarding against objections. [Obs.]

Pre-mu'ni-to-ry (prē-mū'ni-tt-ry), a. Of or pertaining to a premunire; as, a premunitory process.

Pre-na'sal (prē-nā'sal), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the nose, or in front of the nasal chambers.

Pre-na'sal (rad), a. Being or happening before birth.

Prena'dal (-tal), a. Being or happening before birth.

Prenom'l-na'dor, n. [F. prendre to take, fr. L. prehendere to take.] (Law) The power or right of taking a thing before it is offered.

Pre-nom'l-na' (-to'm'l-na'), a. Serving as a prefix in a compound name.

Pre-nom'l-nate (-nom'l-na't), a. [L. praenominatus, p. p. of praenominatus to give the prenomen (p. p. p. of praenominatus to give the prenomen to to prenominate, fr. praenomen prenomen.] Forenamed; named beforehand. [R.] "Prenom'l-na'to (-na's), v. t. To forename; to name beforehand: to tell by name beforehand.

Pre-nom'l-nate (-non'l, v. t. To forename; to name beforehand: to tell by name beforehand.

Pre-nom'l-nate (-non'l, na'shin), n. The act of prenominating; privilege of being named first. Sir T. Broune.

Pre-nom'lon (-nō'shin), n. [L. praenoscere to foreknow; prae before + noscere, notum, to know.] A prognostic; an omen. [Ohn]

Pre-nortion (-nō'shin), n. [L. praenotio: cf. F. pré-notion. See Pranowic.] A notice or notion which precedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; foreknowledge.

cedes something else in time; previous notion or thought; Pren-sa'tion (pren-sa'shun), n. [L. prensatio, from

Pren. sa'tion (pren. sa'anun), n. [L. prensatio, from prensure, prehensure, v. freq. from prehendere to selze.]

The act of seizing with violence. [Obs.] Barrow.

Pren'tice (pren'tis), n. [Aphetic form of apprentice.] An apprentice. [Obs. or Collog.] Piers Plowman.

"My accuser is my prentice." Shak.

Pren doc-hood (-hood), n. Apprenticehood. [Obs.]

This jolly prentice with his master bode. Till he was out nigh of his prenticehood. Pren'tice-ship, n. Apprenticeship. [Obs. or Colloq.]
He served a prenticeship who sets up shop. Pope.

He served a premiceship who sets up shop. Pope.

Pre-nun'ci a'tion (prē-nūn'sī ā'shūn or -shī-ā'shūn),

n. [L. praemmeinioi, fr. praemmeine to announce beforehand. See Pre-, and Announce.] The act of announcing or proclaiming beforehand. [Ohs.]

Pre-nun'cious (prē-nūn'shūs), a. [L. praemmeins.]

Announcing beforehand; pressgring. [Ohs.] Blonnt.

|| Pre-ob'lon-ga'ta (-ob'lon-gā'ta), n. [R. See Pre-, and Onlongata.] (Anal.) The anterior part of the medulla oblongata.

Pre-oc'ou-par-cy (prē-ōb'kū-pan-sy), n. [See Pre-oc'ou-par-cy (prē-ōb'kū-pan-sy), n. [See Pre-ocupar.] The act or right of taking possession before another; as, the preoccupancy of wild land.

Pre-oc/ou-pate (pre-ok/kū-pāt), v. t. [L. praeocoupa-

Pre-ce'ou-pate (prê-ôk'kû-pāt), v. t. [L. praeccupatus, p. p. of praeccupars to preoccupy. See Parocours.]

1. To anticipate; to take before. [Obs.] "Fear preoccupateth it (death]."

2. To prepossess; to prejudice. [Obs.] Sir II. Wotton.
Pre-ce'ou-pa'tion (-pā'shūn), n. [L. praeccupatio: cl. F. préoccupation.] 1. The act of preoccupying, or caking possession of beforehand; the state of being preoccupied; prepossession.

2. Anticipation of objections. [R.] South.
Pre-ce'ou-py (-pi), v. t. [imp. & p. Parocoupetic, prepossession.

Cpid); p. pr. & vb. n. Preoccupying (-pi'ng).] (Cf. F. préoccuper. See Parocouper.) 1. To take possession of before another; as, to preoccupy a country not before held. not before held.

2. To prepossess; to engage, occupy, or engross the attention of, beforehand; hence, to prejudice.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to preoccupy his judgment.

Arbithmot.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections than to precorpy in judgment.

Pre-oc'u-lar (-8k'6-lêr), a. (Zoöl.) Placed just in front of the eyes, as the antermse of certain insects.—n. One of the scales just in front of the eyes of a reptile or fish.

Pre-om'-nate (-5m'f-nkt), v. t. To ominate beforehand; to portend. [Obs.]

Pre'o-per'ou-lar (pre'b-per'kl-lêr), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the operculum; pertaining to the preoperculum.—n. The preoperculum; pertaining to the preoperculum.—n. The preoperculum; [Pre'o-per'ou-lum (-lim), n. [NL.] (Anat.) The anterior opercular hone in fishes.

Preo-prilon (pre'b-p'sh'un), n. Opinion previously formed; prepossession; prejudice.

Pre-op'tion (pre'b-p'sh'un), n. Right of first choice.

Pre-op'tion (pre'b-p'sh'un), n. Right of first choice.

Pre-op'tion (-6r'nl), a. (Anat.) Situated in front of the orbit.

Preor start (refits data), n. t. [Pref. pre. + avalant.

of the orbit.

Pre'or.dain' (prē'6r-dān'), v. t. [Pref. pre- + ordain:
cf. L. praeordinare.] To ordain or appoint beforehand;
to predetermine; to foreordain.

Pre-or'der (prē-8r'dēr), v. t. To order or arrange
beforehand; to foreordain.

Pre-or'di-nance (-dY-nans), n. Antecedent decreo or
determination.

Shak.

Pre-or'di-nance (-di-nons), n. Antecedent decree or determination.

Shak.

Pre-or'di-nate (-nat), a. [L. praeordinatus, p. p. See Preordi-nate (-nat), a. [L. praeordinatus, p. p. See Preordinatus (-nat), a. [C. F. préordination]. The act of foreordaining; previous determination.

The preordination of God."

Bale.

Pre-par's-ble (prē-psr'd-b'l), a. Capable of being prepared. "Modiche preparable by art."

Erop'a-rat'tion (prē/psr'd-b'l), n. [F. préparation, L. praeparatio. See Prepara. 1. The act of preparing riftting beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service, or condition; previous arrangement or adaptation; a making ready; as, the preparation of land for a crop of wheat; the preparation of troops for a campaign.

2. The state of being prepared or made ready; preparedness; readiness; itness; as, a nation in good preparation for war.

3. That which makes ready, prepares the way, or introduces; a preparatory act or measure.

troduces; a preparatory act or measure.

I will show what preparations there were in nature for this dissolution.

T. Burnet.

4. That which is prepared, made, or compounded by a certain process or for a particular purpose; a combination. Specifically: (a) Any medicinal substance fitted for use. (b) Anything treated for preservation or examination as a specimen. (c) Something prepared for use in cookerv.

I wish the chemists had been more sparing who magnify their
Sir T. Browne. In the preparations of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed.

Arbithmot.

etalise are destroyed.

5. An army or fleet. [Obs.]

6. (Mus.) The holding over of a note from one chord into the next chord, where it forms a temporary discord, until resolved in the chord that follows; the anticipation of a discordant note in the preceding concord, so that the ear is prepared for the shock. See Suspension.

7. Accomplishment; qualification. [Obs.] Shak.

Pro-par's-tive (prê-par'a-tiv), a. [Ci. F. préparatif.]
Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.

Laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work. South.

Tending to prepare or make ready; having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting; preparatory.

Laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work. South.

Pre-par's-tive, n. 1. That which has the power of preparing, or previously fitting for a purpose; that which prepares. "A preparative unto sermons." Hooker.

2. That which is done in the way of preparation.

"Necessary preparatives for our voyage." Dryden.

Pre-par's-tive-ly, adv. By way of preparation.

Pre-par's-tor-left, n. [L. praeparator.] One who prepares beforehand, as subjects for dissection, specimens for preservation in collections, etc. Agassis.

Pre-par's-tor-ly (pré-păr'à-tō-rỳ), a. [L. praeparator-rius: cf. F. préparatotire.] Preparing the way for apything by previous measures of adaptation; antecedent and adapted to what follows; introductor; preparative; as, a preparatory school; a preparatory condition.

Pre-pare' (prê-pār'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Perramor (prê-pār'), p. pr. & vh. n. Perramor.] [Parental J. To fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; to make ready; to put into a state for use or application; as, to prepare ground for seed; to prepare a lesson.

Our souls, not yet prepared for upper light. Pryden.

Our souls, not yet prepared for upper light. Dryden. 2. To procure as suitable or necessary; to get ready; to provide; as, to prepare ammunition and provisions for troops; to prepare ships for defense; to prepare an entertainment.

Millon.

That they may prepare a city for habitation. Ps. cvii. 86. Syn. — To fit; adjust; adapt; qualify; equip; pro-vide; form; make; make ready.

Pre-pare' (pré-pâr'), v. î. 1. To make all things ready; to put things in order; as, to prepare for a hostile invasion. "Bid them prepare for dinner." Shak.

2. To make one's self ready; to get ready; to take the necessary previous measures; as, to prepare for death. Pre-pare', n. Preparation. [Obs.] Shak.
Pre-pare', n. Preparation. [Obs.] Shak.
Pre-pared' (-pârd'), a. Made fit or suitable; adapted; ready; as, prepared food; prepared questions. Pre-par'ed-ly (-pârd's), alv. Shak.—Pre-par'ed-ness, n. Pre-par'ed-ness, n. Pre-par'ed-ness, n. Pre-par'e (-pârd's), n. One who, or that which, prepares, fits, or makes ready.

Pre-par'e (-pârd's), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prepar (-pâd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Preparine.] To pay in advance, or beforehand; as, to prepay postage.

Pre-perment (-ment), n. Payment in advance.

Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in advance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in advance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in advance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in advance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in davance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in davance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in davance.
Pre-pey'ment (-ment), n. Payment in precent beforehand; to premeditate. [Obs.] Spenser. Sur T. Etyot.
Pre-pense', v. i. To deliberate beforehand. [Obs.]
Pre-pense', v. i. To deliberate beforehand. [Obs.]
Pre-pense', v. i. To deliberate beforehand. [Obs.]
Pre-pense', v. i. Res Pansy, and cf. Prefense, v. l.]
Devised, contrived, or planned beforehand. [preconcived; premeditated; aforethought; — usually placed after the word it qualifies; as, malice prepense.

This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error pre-

This has not arisen from any misrepresentation or error pre

This has not arisen from any mirepresentation or error preparate.

Southey.

Pre-pensely, adv. In a premeditated manner.

Pre-pol'lene (prê-pôl'lens), | n. [L. praepollentia.]

Pre-pol'len-oy (-len-sŷ), | The quality or state of being prepollent; superiority of power; predominance; prevalence. [R.]

Pre-pol'lent (-lent), a. [L. praepollens, p. pr. of praepollere to surpass in power; prate before + pollere to be powerful.] Having superior influence or power; prevalling; predominant. [R.]

|| Pre-pol'lex (-léks), n.; pl. Prepollices (41-sez).

[NL. See Pre., Pollex.] (Anat.) An extra first digit, or rudiment of a digit, on the preaxial side of the pollex.

Pre-pon'der (-pôn'dêr), v. t. To preponderate. [Ohs.]

Pre-pon'der-ane-oy (-an-sŷ), | rance.] 1. The quality or state of being preponderant; superiority or excess of weight, influence, or power, etc.; an outweighing.

The nund should . . . reject or receive proportionably to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability. Locke.

In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the table in Everse and the contilibrium which the

In a few weeks he had changed the relative position of all the states in Europe, and had restored the equilibrium which the preponderance of one power had destroyed.

Macaulay.

preponderance of one power had destroyed.

2. (Ginn.) The excess of weight of that part of a camono behind the trunnions over that in front of them.

Pre-pon/der-ant (-ant), a. [L. praeponderans, -antis;
of. F. prépondérant. See Preponderant. Preponderating; outweighing; overbalancing; - used literally and figuratively; as, a preponderant weight; of preponderant importance. - Pre-pon/der-ant-ly, adv.

Pre-pon/der-ate (-āt), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Preponder-ATED (-āt'dd); p. pr. & vb. n. Preponserating.) [L. praeponderatus, p. p. of praeponderare; prae before + ponderare to weigh, fr. pondus, ponderis, a weight. See PONDER.] I. To outweigh; to overpower by weight; to exceed in weight; to overbalance.

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the

An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the center of the balance, will preponderate greater magnitudes. Glanvill.

2. To overpower by stronger influence or moral power 3. To cause to prefer; to incline; to decide. [Obs.] The desire to spare Christian blood preponderates him for Fuller.

Pre-pon'der-ate, v. i. To exceed in weight; hence, to incline or descend, as the scale of a balance; figuratively, to exceed in influence, power, etc.; hence, to incline to one side; as, the affirmative side preponderated. That is no just balance in which the heaviest side will not

Pre-pon'der-a'ting-ly (-a'ting-ly), adv. In a prepon-

Pre-ponderate.

Pre-pondera-(ting-ly (-&tYing-ly), adv. In a preponderating manner; preponderantly.

Pre-pondera-(tinn (-&'shin), n. [L. praeponderatio.]

The act or state of preponderating; preponderance: as, a preponderatin of reasons.

Pre-pose (prê-pōz'), v. t. [F. préposer; pref. pré(L. prae before) + poser. See Pose.] To place or set before; to prefix. [Obs.]

Fuller.

Pre-position (prép'é-zish/fin), n. [L. praepositio, fr. praeponere to place before; prae before + ponere to put, place: cf. F. préposition.

Bee Postton, and cf. Proposition, and cf. Provost.] 1. (Gram.) A word employed to connect a noun or a pronoun, in an adjectival or adverbial sense, with some other word; a particle used with a noun or pronoun (in English always in the objective case) to make a phrase limiting some other word;—so called because usually placed before the word with which it is phrased; as, a bridge of iron; he comes from town; it is good for food; he escaped by running.

2. A proposition; an exposition; a discourse. [Obs.]

He made a long preposition and oration. Fabyan.

He made a long preposition and oration.

Prepositional (-al), a. [Cf. F. prepositionnel.]
Of or pertaining to a preposition; of the nature of a preposition. Earle. — Prepositional-ly, adv.
Pre-posit-itve (pre-position). The prepositions: cf. F. preposition [Orann.] Put before; prefixed; as, a prepositive particle. — n. A prepositive word. Tooke.

|| Pre-posit-tor (-ter), n. [NL.] A scholar appointed to inspect other scholars: a monitor. Todd.
Pre-posit-ture (-tr; 130), n. [L. praepositure. See Parrostrion, and cf. Provost.] The office or dignity of a provost; a provostabip. Londh.

a provost; a provostahip. Linuth.

Pre'pos-sess' (pre'pos-zes' or -pos-sest'), v. t. [imp.
& p. p. Perpossessing.] 1. To preoccupy, as ground or
land; to take previous possession of. Dryden.
2. To preoccupy, as the mind or heart, so as to preclude other things; hence, to bias or prejudice; to give a

previous inclination to, for or against anything; esp., to induce a favorable opinion beforehand, or at the outset. duce a rayoranie opinion constraint,

It created him enemies, and prepossessed the lord general.

Pro'pos-sess'ing (pre'pōz-zēs'ing or -pōs-sēs'ing), a.

Tending to invite favor; attracting confidence, favor, esteem, or love; attractive; as, a prepossessing manner.

Pro'pos-sess'ing (-pōz-zēsh'tīn or -pōs-sēsh'tīn), n.

Precocupation; prior possession.

Hammond.

1. Preoccupation of the mind by an opinion, or impression, already formed; preconceived opinion; previous impression; bias; — generally, but not always, used in a favorable sense; as, the prepossessions of childhood.

"The prejudices and prepossessions of the country."

Sir W. Scott.

Syn.— Bent: bias: inclination: preoccupancy: pre-

Syn. - Bent; bias; inclination; preoccupancy; pre-judgment. See Bent.

Judgment. See BENT.

Pre'pos-sess'or (-pōz-zēs'ēr or pōs-sēs'ēr), n. One who possesses, or occupies, previously.

R. Brady.

Pre-pos'ter-ous (prē-pōs'tēr-ūs), a. [L. praeposterus; prae before + posterus coming after, latter. See Postranos.]

1. Having that first which ought to be last; inverted in order. [Obs.]

The method I take may be consured as preposterous, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in the order of nature.

Woodward.

2. Contrary to nature or reason; not adapted to the end; utterly and glaringly foolish; unreasonably absurd; perverted. "Most preposterous conclusions." Shak.

Preposterous ass, that never read so far! Shak.

Syn. – Absurd: perverted; wrong; irrational; foolish; monstrous. See Absurd. — Pre-pos'ter-ous-less, n. Pre-pos'ter-ous-foolish; monstrous.

In monatrous. See Assab.

— Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly, adv.— Pre-pos'ter-ous-ness, n.

Pre-pos'ter-ous-ly, adv.— Pre-pos'ter-ous-ness, n.

Pre-pos'ten-oy (pre-posten-sky), n. [L. praepotentia: cf. F. prépotence.] 1. The quality or condition of being prepotent; predominance. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

2. (Biol.) The capacity, on the part of one of the parents, as compared with the other, to transmit more than his or her own share of characteristics to their offspring.

Pro-po'tent (-tent), a. [L. praepotens. See Pre-, and Potent.] 1. Very powerful; superior in force, influence, or authority; predominant. Plaifere.

2. (Biol.) Characterized by prepotency. Parwin.

Pre-pro-vide' (prê-prê-vid), v. t. To provide beforehand. "The materials preprovided." Fuller.

Pre-pu'Dis (-brs), n. [Nl. See Pre-, and Fuens.]

Anat.) A bone or cartilage, of some animals, situated in the middle line in front of the pubic bones.

Pre-pu'dia (prê-pu'sha), n. [F. prépuce, L. praeputium.]

(Anat.) The forcekin.

Pre-pu'dia (prê-pu'sha), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the prepuce.

Pre-pu'tial (prê-pu'shal), a. (Anat.) Ut or per caming to the prepuce.

Pre-raph'a-el-ism (-răf'à-čl-Yz'm), \ n. (Fine Arts)

Pre-raph'a-el-ism (-răf'a-čl-Yz'm), \ The doctrine or practice of a school of modern painters who profess to followers of the painters before Raphael. Its adherents advocate careful study direct from nature, delicacy and minuteness of workmanelip, and an exalted and delicate conception of the subject.

Pre-raph'a-el-ite (-it), a. Of or pertaining to the style called preraphaelitism; as, a preraphaelite figure; a preraphaelite landscape.

Pre-raph'a-el-ite, n. One who favors or practices art as it was before Raphael; one who favors or advocates preraphaelitism.

Pre-reg'nant (prë-rëg'nant), n. One who reigns be-pre another; a sovereign predecessor. [R.] Warner. Pre're-mote' (prë'rë-mot'), a. More remote in previous time or prior order.

In some cases two more links of causation may be introduced; one of them may be termed the preremote cause, the other the postremote effect.

E. Darwin

Pre're-quire' (-kwir'), v. t. To require beforehand. Some things are prerequired of us.

Pre-req'ui-site (prê-rêh'wi-zit), a. Previously required; necessary as a preliminary to any proposed effect or end; as, pre-requirite conditions of success.

Pre-req'ui-site, n. Something previously required, or necessary to an end or effect proposed.

The necessary prerequisites of freedom. Goldsmith

The necessary provequisites of freedom. Goldmith.

Pre're-solve' (pre'rê-zôlv'), v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p.
Preresolven (-zôlvd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Preresolvena.

To resolve beforehand; to predetermine. Sir E. Dering.
Pre-rog's-tive (pre-rōg'a-tlv), n. [F. prérogative,
from L. praerogativa precedence in voting, preference,
privilege, fr. praerogativus that is asked before others
for his ophinion, that votes before or first, fr. praerogate
to ask before another; prae before + rogare to ask.
Sea Rooarton.] I. An exclusive or peculiar privilege;
prior and indefeasible right; fundamental and easential
possession; — used generally of an official and hereditary right which may be asserted without question, and
for the exercise of which there is no responsibility or accountability as to the fact and the manner of its exercise. countability as to the fact and the mann The two faculties that are the prerogative of man — the powers of abstraction and imagination.

J. Taylor.

An unconstitutional exercise of his prerogative. 2. Precedence; preëminence; first rank. [Obs.]

me leave to have prerogative. The term came into general use in the conflicts between the Crown and Parliaments of Great Britain, especially in the time of the Stuarts.

especially in the time of the Stuarts.

Prarogative Sourt (Eng. Law), a court which formerly had authority in the matter of wills and administrations, where the deceased lett bonn notabilin, or effects of the value of five pounds, in two or more different diocesses. Blacktone.—Prarogative office in which wills proved in the Prerogative Court were registered.

Syn. - Privilege ; right. See PRIVILEGE.

Pre-rog'a-tived (prê-rôg'a-tived), a. Endowed with a prerogative, or exclusive privilege. [R.] Shak. Pre-rog'a-tive-ly (-tiv-ly), adv. By prerogative. Pre-rage (prê-să) or prê-să; 277), n. [F. prê-sage, L. praesagiiun, from praesagire. See PREAGE, v. t.] 1. Something which foreshows or portonds a future event; a prognostic; an omen; an augury. "Joy and shout — presage of victory." Milton. 2. Power to look into the future, or the exercise of that power; foreknowledge; presentiment.

If there be sucht of present intent mind. Milton.

If there be aught of presage in the mind. Syn. - Prognostic ; omen ; token ; sign ; presentiment. Pre-sage' (pre-sāj'), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Presader. [-sājd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Presadero.] [f. pretager, L. pruesagire; prue before + sagire to perceive scutely or sharply. See Sadactous.] 1. To have a presentiment of: to feel beforehand; to foreknow.

2. To foretell; to predict; to foreshow; to indicate.

My dreams presage some joyful news at hand. Pre-sage', v. i. To form or utter a prediction;—
ometimes used with of.

Pre-sage'ful (-ful), a. Full of presages; ominous.

Dark in the glass of some presageful mood. Tennyson.

Dark in the glass of some presame, ful mood. Tempora.

Pre-sage'ment (-ment), n. 1. The act or art of presaging; a foreboding. [R.]

2. That which is presaged, or foretold. [R.] "Ominous presagement before his end." Sir II. Wotton.

Pre-sagger (-sajēt), n. One who, or that which, presages; a foreteller; a foreboder.

Pre-saggous (-jūs), a. Foreboding; ominous. [Obs.]

Pres'by-ope (prēs'bl-ōp), n. (Mcd.) One who has presbyopia; a farsighted person.

|| Pres'by-o'pia (-ö'pi-ā), n. [NL., from Gr. πρέσβνε old, n., an old man + ων, ωπός, the eye.] (Mcd.) A defect of vision consequent upon advancing age. It is due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which produces difficulty of accommodation and recession of the near point of vision, so that objects very near the eyes can not be seen distinctly without the use of convex glasses. Called also presbytia.

Pres'by-opy (-ö'p'), n. [Cf. F. presbyopie.] See Presbyo-py (-ō'p'p), n. [Cf. F. presbyopie.] See Presbyo-py (-ō'p'p), n. [Cf. F. presbyopie.]

Pres'byte (pres'bit), n. [Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man.]

Pres'byte (prés'bit), n. [Gr. πρεσβύτης an old man.] Same as Prassuvers.

Pres'by-ter (préz'b)-têr or prés': 277), n. [L., an elder, fr. Gr. πρεσβύτρος. Bee Paissr.] 1. An elder in the early Christian church. See 2d Citation under Bishor, n., 1.

2. (Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epis. Ch.) One ordained to the second order in the ministry; — called also priest.

I rather term the one sort presbyter than priest. Hooker. New presbuter is but old priest writ large.

New presbyter is but old priest writ large. Milton.

3. (Presbyterian Ch.) A member of a presbytery, whether lay or clerical.

4. A Presbyterian. [Obs.] Hudibras.
Pres byt'er-al (prēz-bit'ēr-al or prēs-), a. Of or pertaining to a presbyter or presbytery; presbyterial.
Pres-byt'er-ate (-kt; 48), n. [L. presbyteratus: cf. F. presbyter-ate, a. A female presbytership. Heber.
Presbyter-ial (-tě'rl-al), a. [Cf. F. presbyterd.]
Presbyterial (-tě'rl-al), a. [Cf. F. presbyterd.]
Presbyterial (-an), a. [Cf. F. presbyterial.]
Of or pertaining to a presbyter, or to ecclesiastical government by presbyters; also, to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of a communion so governed.
Presbyt-te'rl-an, n. [Cf. F. presbyterien.] One who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters; a member of the Presbyterian church.
Reformed Presbyturians. See Cameronian.

Reformed Presbytarians. See CAMERONIAN.

Pres'by-te'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. presbyte'ri-anisme.] That form of church government which invests presbyters with all spiritual power, and admits no prelates over them; also, the faith and polity of the Presbyterian churches, taken collectively.

|| Pres'by-te'ri-um (-um), n. [L.] (Arch.) Same as Pressyreny. 4.

PRESENTENT, 4.

Pres'by-ter-ship (prez'b'-ter-ship or pres'-), n. The office or station of a presbyter; presbyterate.

Pres'by-ter-y (prez'b'-ter-y or pres'-; 277), n.; pl.

Presentents (-1z). [L. presbyterium, Gr. πρεσβυτερων.

See Pressytze, and of. Presententum.] 1. A body of elders in the early Christian church.

2. (Presbyterian Ch.) A judicatory consisting of all the ministers within a certain district, and one layman, who is a ruling elder, from each parish or church, commissioned to represent the church in conjunction with the pastor. This body has a general jurisdiction over the churches under its care, and is next below the provincial synod in authority.

the churches under its care, and is next below the provincial synod in authority.

3. The Presbyterian religion or polity. [R.] Tatler.

4. (a) (Arch.) That part of the church reserved for the officiating priests. (b) The residence of a priest or facility.

clergyman.

|| Pros. byt'l-a (pres. b)t'l'-a), n. [NL. See Preseyte.]

|| Free-byt'l-a (pres-bit'l-a), n. [NL. See Preserve.] (Med.) Presbyopia.
| Pres-byt'io (-lk), a. (Med.) Same as Preserve.
| Pres-byt-ism (pres-bit-lzm), n. Presbyopia.
|| Pre-scap'n-la (pre-skkp'd-la), n. [NL.] (Anat.) The part of the scapula in front of, or above, the spine, or mesoscapula.

Pre-scap'u-lar (-ler), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to

Pro-scap'u-lar (-lēt), a. (Anat.) Of the personness of the prescapula; suprasphious.

Pro-science (pro-shi-ens or -shens; 277), n. [F. pro-science, L. praescientia. See Prescient. R. Knowledge of events before they take place; foresight.

God's certain prescience of the volitions of moral agents.

J. Edicards.

Pre'aci-ent (prë'ahl'-ent or -ahent), a. [L. praesciens, -entis, p. pr. of praescire to foreknow; prae before + scire to know: cf. F. prescient. See Science.] Having knowledge of coming events; foreknowing; foresceing; conscious beforehand.

Henry . . . had shown himself sensible, and almost prescient, of this event.

of this event.

Pre-gol-ent-ly, adv. With prescience or foresight.

Pre-scind' (pre-sind'), v. l. [L. pruescindere to cut off in front; prae before + scindere to cut anunder: cf. F. prescinder.] 1. To cut off; to abstract. [Obs.] Norris.

2. (Metaph.) To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

2. (Metaph.) To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis.

Pro-scind'ent (-ent), a. [L. praescindens, p. pr.]
Cutting off; abstracting. [R.]
Pro/scious (pro/shide), a. [L. praescius; prae before + scius knowing, fr. scire to know.] Foreknowing; having foreknowledge; as, prescious of ills. [R.] Dryden.

Pro-scribe (pro-skrib'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pro-scribe (skribd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prescribers, praescriptum; prae before + scribere to write. See Scriber 1. To lay down authoritatively as a guide, direction, or rule of action; to impose as a persemptory order; to dictate; to appoint; to direct.

Prescribe not us our duties.

Let stream prescribe their fountains where to run. Dryden.

2. (Med.) To direct, as a roundy to be used by a na-

2. (Med.) To direct, as a remedy to be used by a patient; as, the doctor prescribed quinine.

Syn.—To appoint; order; command; dictate; orain; institute; establish.

Pre-scribe', r. i. 1. To give directions; to dictate.

syn.—10 appoint: order; command; dietate.

A forwardness to prescribe to their opinions. Locke.

A forwardness to prescribe to their opinions. Locke.

3. (Med.) To write or give medical directions; to indicate remedies; as, to prescribe for a patient in a fever.

4. (Law) To claim by prescribin; to claim a title to a thing on the ground of immemorial use and enjoyment, that is, by a custom having the force of law.

Pre-scrib'er (-akrib'er), n. One who prescribes.

Pre-scrib'er (-akrib'er), n. One who prescribes.

Pre-script (pre-skript), a. [L. praescriptus, p. p. of praescribere: cf. F. prescrib. See Prescribe.] Directed; prescribed. "A prescript on of words." Jer. Taylor.

Pre-script. I. [L. praescriptum: cf. OF. prescript.

1. Directon; precept; model prescribed. Millon.

2. A medical prescription. [Obs.] Bp. Fell.

Pre-scriptible (pre-skript'1-b'1), a. [Cf. F. prescriptible.] Depending on, or derived from prescription; proper to be prescribed.

Pre-scriptible.] Depending on, or derived from prescription; proper to be prescribed.

Pre-scription (in sense 3), fir. praescribere. See Prescription (prescribtion, preface, precept, demurrer, prescription (in sense 3), fir. praescribere. See Prescription (prescribed, prescribed, prescribe

That profound reverence for law and prescription which has might been characteristic of Englishmen.

Macaulay.

long been cheracteristic of Englishmen. Macaulay.

"F" Prescription differs from custom, which is a local usage, while prescription is personal, amexed to the person only. Prescription only extends to incorporeal rights, such as a right of way, or of common. What the law gives of common rights is not the subject of prescription. Hackstone. Cruiss. Kenl. In Scotch law, prescription is employed in the sense in which limitation is used in England and America, namely, to express that operation of the lapse of time by which obligations are extinguished or titles protected. Sir T. Cruip. Exkine.

Pre-scriptive (-t'y), a. [L. praescriptions of a de-

or titles protected. Sit T. Craig. Exernie.

Pre-scriptive (-tIv), a. [L. praescriptivus of a demurrer or legal exception.] (Law) Consisting in, or acquired by, immemorial or long-continued use and enjoyment; as, a prescriptive right or title; pleading the continuance and authority of long custom.

The right to be drowsy in protracted toil has become prescrip.

J. M. Mason.

Fre-scrip'tive-ly, adv. By prescription.

|| Pre-scrip'tive-ly, adv. By prescription.

|| Pre-scu'tum (prê-skū'tūm), n.; pl. Prescuta (-tå).

[NL. See Præ., and Scutum.] (Zodi.) The first of the four pleces composing the dorsal part, or tergum, of a thoracle segment of an insect. It is usually small and inconspicuous.

inconspicuous.

Pré-se-ance (pré/sê-ans), n. [F. préséance. See Preand.] Priority of place in sitting. [Obs.] Careu.

Pre-se-lect' (pré-sè-lèkt'), v. t. To select beforehand.

Pre-se-lect' (pré-sè-lèkt'), v. t. To select beforehand.

Pre-se-lect (pré-sè-lèkt'), v. t. To select beforehand.

Bre-se-lect (pré-sè-lèkt'), v. t. To select

hood without the intervention of anything that forbids

Wrath shall be no more
Thenceforth, but in thy presence joy entire.

3. Specifically, neighborhood to the person of one of superior or exalted rank; also, presence chamber.

In such a presence here to plend my thoughts. Shak.

An 't please your grace, the two great cardinals Wait in the presence.

4. The whole of the personal qualities of an individ-ual; person; personality; especially, the person of a superior, as a sovereign.

The Sovran Presence thus replied.

5. An assembly, especially of persons of rank or no-bility; noble company.

Odmar, of all this presence does contain, Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair. Dryden.

6. Port; mien; air; personal appearandignity of presence than beauty of aspect. " Rather

A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance. Collier A graceful presence bespeaks acceptance. Collier.

Presence chamber, or Presence room, the room in which a great personage receives company. Addison. "Chumbers of presence." Bacon. — Presence of mind, that state of the mind in which all its faculties are alert, prompt, and acting harmoniously in obedience to the will, enabling one to reach, as it were spontaneously or by intuition, just conclusions in sudden emergencies.

tion, just conclusions in sudden emergencies.

Pre/sen-sa/thon (pré/sén-sa/shun), n. Previous sensation, notion, or idea. [Obs.]

Pre-sen/sion (pré-sén/shun), n. [L. praesensio, fr. praesentire to perceive beforehand.

Sen Pres/sent (prez/ent), a. [F. présent, L. praesens, entia, that is before one, in sight or at hand, p. p. of praesease to be before; prae before + esse to be. See Essence.]

L Being at hand, within reach or call, within certain contemplated limits; — opposed to absent.

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with

These things have I spoken unto you, being yet present with ou. John xiv. 25

2. Now existing, or in process; begun but not ended, now in view, or under consideration; being at this time; not past or future; as, the present session of Congress; the present state of affairs; the present instance.

I'll bring thee to the present business. 3. Not delayed; immediate; instant; coincident.
resent recompense." "A present pardon." S! present recompense." "A present pardon." Shak.
An ambassador... desires a present audience. Massinger

4. Ready; quick in emergency; as, a present wit. [R.] 5. Favorably attentive; propitious. [Archaic]

To find a god so present to my prayer. Dryden.

Present tense (Fram.), the tense or form of a verb which expresses action or being in the present time; as, I am writing, I write, or I do write.

Pres'ent, n. [6, F. présent. See Present, a.]

1. Present time; the time being; time in progress now, or at the moment contemplated; as, at this present.

Past and present, wound in one. Tempson.

Past and present, wound in one. Tempson.

2. pl. (Law) Present letters or instrument, as a deed of conveyance, a lease, letter of attorney, or other writing; as in the phrase, "Know all men by these presents," that is, by the writing itself, "per has literas praesentes;"—in this sense, rarely used in the singular.

3. (Gram.) A present tense, or the form of the verb denoting the present tense.

At present at the present time; now.—For the present, for the time being; temporarily.—In present, at once, without delay. [Obs.] "With them, in present, half his kingdom; the rest to follow at his death."

Prasent (pre-2, with the state of the present of the present

EINGUOTE, the rest to 10110W at his death."

Pre-Senf' (prt-Zent'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Presenter, p. pr. & vb. n. Presentino.] [F. présenter, L. pracsentare, ft. pracsens, a. See Present, a.] 1. To bring or introduce into the presence of some one, especially of a superior; to introduce formally; to offer for acquaintance; as, to present an envoy to the king; (with the reciprocal pronoun) to come into the presence of a superior. Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord.

2. To exhibit or offer to view or notice; to lay before ne's perception or cognizance; to set forth; as, to present a fine appearance.

Lectorides's memory is ever . . . presenting him with the thoughts of other persons.

I. Watts.

3. To pass over, esp. in a ceremonious manner; to give in charge or possession; to deliver; to make over.

Soladies in romance assist their knight, Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.

4. To make a gift of; to bestow; to give, generally in a formal or ceremonious manner; to grant; to confer. My last, least offering, I present thee now. Comper

5. Hence: To endow; to bestow a gift upon; to favor, as with a donation; also, to court by gifts.
Octavia presented the poet for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus.

6. To represent; to personate. [Obs.] Shak.
7. In specific uses: (a) To nominate to an ecclesiastical benefice; to offer to the bishop or ordinary as a candidate for institution.

The patron of a church may present his clerk to a parsonage r vicarage: that is, may offer him to the bishop of the diocese ble mattuted.

Blackstone.

to be instituted.

(b) To nominate for support at a public school or other institution. Lamb. (c) To lay before a public body, or an official, for consideration, as before a legislature, a court of judicature, a corporation, etc.; as, to present a memorial, petition, remonstrance, or indictment. (d) To lay before a court as an object of inquiry; to give notice officially of, as a crime or offense; to find or represent judicially; as, a grand jury present certain offenses or musances, or whatever they think to be public injuries. (c) To bring an indictment against. [U.S.] (f) To aim, point, or direct, as a weapon; as, to present a pistol or the point of a sword to the breast of another.

Tresent arms (Mil.). the command in re-

Present a sword to the breast of another.

Present arms (Mi.), the command in response to which the gun is carried perpendicularly in front of the center of the body, and held there with the left hand grasping it at the lower band, and the right hand grasping the small of the stock, in token of respect, as in saluting a superior officer; also, the position taken at such a command.

tion taken at such a command.

Pre-sent', v. i. (Med.) To appear at the mouth of the uterus so as to be perceptible to the finger in vaginal examination; — said of a part of an infant during labor.

Pres'ent (prêz'ent), n. [F. présent.]

Anything presented or given; a gift; a donative; as, a Christmas present.

Syn. - Gift; donation; donative; ben- Present Arma efaction. See Gift.

Pre-sent' (prē-zēnt'), n. (Mil.) The position of a soldier in presenting arms; as, to stand at present.

Pre-sent'a-ble (prē-zēnt'a-b'l), a. [Of. F. prēsenta-ble.] 1. (Lapable or admitting of being presented; suitable to be exhibited, represented, or offered; fit to be brought forward or set forth; hence, fitted to be introduced to another, or to go into society; as, ideas that are presentable in simple language; she is not presentable in

presentable in simple language; and is not presentative as such a gown.

2. Admitting of the presentation of a clergyman; as, a church presentable. [R.] Ayliffe.

Pros'en-ta'ne-ous (prêz'ên-tā'nō-ūs), a. [L. praesentaneus. See Prassent, a.] Ready; quick; immediate in effect; as, presentaneous poison. [Obs.] Harvey.

Pres'en-ta'tion (-shūn), n. [L. praesentatio a showing, representation: cf. F. présentation.] 1. The act of presenting, or the state of being presented; a setting forth; an offering; bestowal.

Praeves are sometimes a presentation of mere desires. Hooker.

Prayers are sometimes a presentation of mere desires. Hooker.

2. Hence, exhibition; representation; display; appearance; semblance; show.

Under the presentation of that he shoots his wit. Shak.

These presentations of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroic play.

Dryden.

produce the effects of an heroic play.

3. That which is presented or given; a present; a gift; as, the picture was a presentation. [R.]

4. (Eccl.) The act of offering a clergyman to the bishop or ordinary for institution in a benefice; the right of presenting a clergyman.

If the bishop admits the patron's presentation, the clerk so admitted is next to be instituted by him.

5. (Med.) The particular position of the child desiration.

5. (Med.) The particular position of the child during labor relatively to the passages through which it is to be brought forth;—specifically designated by the part which first appears at the mouth of the uterus; as, a breech presentation.

breech presentation.

Presentation copy, a copy of a book, engraving, etc., presented to some one by the author or artist, as a token of regard.

Pre-sent'a-tive (pré-zent'a-tiv), a. 1. (Eccl.) Having the right of presentation, or offering a clergyman to the bishop for institution; as, advowsons are presentative, collative, or donative.

2. Admitting the presentation of a clergyman; as, a presentative parsonary.

presentative parsonage.

3. (Metaph.) Capable of being directly known by, or presented to, the mind; intuitive; directly apprehensible, as objects; capable of apprehending, as faculties.

The latter term, presentative faculty, I use . . . in contrast and correlation to a "representative faculty." Sir W. Hamilton.

and correlation to a "representative faculty." Sir W. Homilton.

Pros/on-toe' (prôz/en-têv'), n. [F. présenté, p. p. Seperated; n. t.] One to whom something is presented; also, one who is presented; specifically (Eccl.), one presented to a benefice.

Pro-sent'er (prê-zĕnt/êr), n. One who presents.

Pro-sen'tial (-zĕn/shal), a. [LL. praesentialis.] Implying actual presence; present; immediate. [Obs.]

God's mercy is made presential to us. Jer. Taylor.

plying actual presence; present; immediate. [Obs.]
God's mercy is made presential to us. Jer. Taylor.

— Pre-sen'tial-ly, adv. [Obs.]
Pre-sen'tial-ly (-shi-āl'l-t's), n. State of being actually present. [Obs.]
Pre-sen'tial-te (-shi-āl'l-t's), n. L. presentiens, p. pr. of presentient (-sĕn'shent), a. [L. presentiens, p. pr. of presentific (presentiens, p. pr. of presentific (presentiens, p. pr. of presentific (presentific), a. [L. presentiens, p. pr. of presentific (presentific), a. [L. present, -entit, present -facere to make.] Making present. [Obs.]
Presentific-la (-I-kal), a. Presentific. [Obs.]
Presentific-la (-I-kal), a. Presentific. [Obs.]
Presentific-la (-I-kal), a. Presentific. [Obs.]
Presentiment (pre-sentiment), n. [Pref. pre-sentiment (-cf. F. presentiment), sentiment. See Presentient.
Previous sentiment, conception, or opinion; previous apprehension; especially, an ante-edent impression or conviction of something unpleasant, distressing, or calamitous, about to happen; anticipation of evil; foreboding.
Pre-sent'imen'al (-mān'al), a. Of the nature of a presentiment; foreboding. [R.]
Pre-sent'iton (-shion, n. See Presenting). [Obs.]
Pre-sent'iton (-shion, n. See Presenting an conception or notion directly before the mind; presenting an object to the memory or imagination; — distinguished from symbolic.

How greatly the word ("will" is felt to have leat averaging.

from symbolic.

from symbolic.

How greatly the word "will" is felt to have lost presentive power in the last three centuries.

Pro-sent'ive-ly, adv. — Pro-sent'ive-ness, n.

Pros'ent-ly (prêz'ent-ly), adv. 1. At present; at this time; now. [Obs.]

The towns and forts you presently have. Sir P. Sidney.

2. At once; without delay; forthwith; also, less definitely, soon; shortly; before long; after a little while; by and by.

Shak.

And presently the fig tree withered away. Matt. xxi. 19.

3. With actual presence: actually. [Obs.]

3. With actual presence; actually. [Obs.]

His precious body and blood presently there. Bp. Gardiner.

Pre-sent'ment (pré-zent'ment), n. 1. The act of presenting, or the state of being presented; presentation. "Upon the heels of my presentment." Shak.

2. Setting forth to view; delineation; appearance; representation; exhibition.

Power to cheat the eye with blear illusion, And give it false presentments.

3. (Law) (a) The notice taken by a grand jury of any offense from their own knowledge or observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the preout any bill of indictment laid before them; as, the pre-sentment of a nuisance, albel, or the like; also, an inqui-sition of office and indictment by a grand jury; an official accusation presented to a tribunal by the grand jury in an indictment, or the act of offering an indictment; also, the indictment itself. (b) The official notice (formerly required to be given in court) of the surrender of a copy-hold estate.

Blackstone. the drawes for acceptance, or to the acceptor for payment. See Bill of exchange, under Bill. Mosley & W.

ment. See But of exchange, under Bill. Mosley & W.

Free'ant-ness (prez'ent-nes), n. The quality or state
of being present; presence. [Obs.] "Presentness of
mind in danger."

Clarendon.

Free'en-tour' (prez'en-twir'), n. [Formed after analogy of French.] An ormamental tray, dish, or the like,

ogy of French.] An ornamental tray, dish, or the like, used as a salver.

Pre-serv'a-ble (prē-zērv'a-b'l), a. Capable of being preserved; admitting of preservation.

Pres'er-va'(tion (prē-zēr-v'a-binu), n. [Cf. F. prēservation.] The act or process of preserving, or keeping safe; the state of being preserved, or kept from injury, destruction, or decay; security; safety; as, preservation of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good preservation.

of life, fruit, game, etc.; a picture in good preservation.

Give us particulars of thy preservation.

Shak.

Pre-serv's-tive (prê-zêrv's-tiv), a. [Cf. F. préserva-ti/.] Having the power or quality of preserving; tending to preserve, or to keep from injury, decay, etc.

Pre-serv's-tive, n. That which preserves, or has the power of preserving; a preservative agent.

To wear tablets as preservatives against the plague. Bacon.

To wear tablets as preservatives against the plague. Bacon.

Pre-serv'a-to-ry (-tô-rỳ), a. Preservative. Bp. Hall.

Pre-serv'a-to-ry, n.; pl. Preservatorens (-riz.). 1. A

preservative. [Obs.]
2. A room, or apparatus, in which perishable things,
as fruit, vegetables, etc., can be preserved without decay.

Pre-serve' (prê-zêrv'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Preserver,
from L. prac before + servare to save, preserve; cf. L.

pracservare to observe beforehand. See Serve.] 1. To
keep or save from injury or destruction; to guard or
defend from evil, harm, danger, etc.; to protect.

O Lord, thou preserved man and beast. Ps. xxxvi. 6.

O Lord, thou preserves man and beast. Ps. xxvi. 6.

O Lord, thou preserves man and beast. Ps. xxvi. 6.

Now, good angels preserve the king. Shak.

Z. To save from decay by the use of some preservative substance, as sugar, salt, etc.; to season and prepare for remaining in a good state, as fruits, meat, etc.; as, to preserve peaches or grapes.

You can not preserve it from tainting. Shak.

3. To maintain throughout; to keep intact; as, to preserve appearances; to preserve silence.

preserve appearances; to preserve silence.

To preserve game, to protect it from extermination.

Syn. — To keep; save; secure; uphold; sustain; defend; spare; protect; guard; shield. See Keep.

Pre-serve', v. i. 1. To make preserves. Shak.

2. To protect game for purposes of sport.

Pre-serve', n. 1. That which is preserved; fruit, etc., seasoned and kept by suitable preparation; esp., fruit cooked with sugar; — commonly in the plural.

2. A place in which game, fish, etc., are preserved for purposes of sport, or for food.

Pre-serve're (prē-zērver), n. 1. One who, or that which, preserves, saves, or defends, from destruction, injury, or decay; esp., one who saves the life or character of another.

Shak. of another.

2. One who makes preserves of fruit.

Game preserver. See under GAME.

Game preserver. See under Game.

Pre-show' (prē-shō'), v. t. To foreshow.

Pre-sdé' (-zid'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Presiden; p. pr. & vb. n. Preside' (-zid'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Presiden; prae before + sedere to sit: ct. F. présider. See Sir.] 1. To be set, or to sit, in the place of authority; to occupy the place of president, chairman, moderator, director, etc.; to direct, control, and regulate, as chief officer; as, to preside at a public meeting; to preside over the senate.

2. To exercise superintendence; to watch over.

Some o'er the public magazines preside.

Presid-denes (or&y'i-dens), n. See Presidency. [Obs.]

Pres'i-dence (pres'i-dens), n. ; pl. Presidence: [Ob.]
Pres'i-den-cy (-den-sy), n. ; pl. Presidencies (-siz),
[Cf. F. présidence:] 1. The function or condition of one who presides; superintendence; control and care.
2. The office of president; as, Washington was elected

2. The office of president; as, Washington was executed to the presidency.

3. The term during which a president holds his office; as, during the presidency of Madison.

4. One of the three great divisions of British India, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies, each of which had a council of which its governor was president. Pres'd-dent (-dent), n. Precedent. [Obs.] Bacon. Pres'd-dent, a. Occupying the first rank or chief place; having the highest authority; presiding. [R.]

His angels president
In every province.

Milton.

In every province.

Milton.

Pres'1-dent, n. [F. président, L. praesidens, -entis, p. pr. of praesidere. See PRESIDE.] 1. One who is elected or appointed to preside; a presiding officer, as of a legislative body. Specifically: (a) The chief officer of a corporation, company, institution, society, or the like.

(b) The chief executive officer of the government in certain republics; as, the president of the United States.

2. A protector; a guardian; a presiding genius. [Obs.]

2. A protector; a guardian; a presiding genius. [Obs.]

Just Apollo, president of verse. Walter.

Pres'd-den'tial (-den'shal), a. 1. Presiding or watching over. "Presidential angels."

2. Of or pertaining to a president; as, the presidential chair; a presidential election.

Pres'd-dent-ship (pres'd-dent-ship), n. The office and dignity of president; presidency.

Pre-sid'es (pre-sid'es', n. One who presides.

Pre-sid'l-al (-sid'-al), a. [L. praesidiatis and prae-presidin's over, defenne, guard. See Prasid.] Of or pertaining to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three presidial castles in this city.

Pre-sid'-a-ry, n. [L. praesidiarium.] A guard.

There are three presidial castles in this city. Howell.

Pre-sid'l-a-ry, n. [L. praesidiarium.] A guard.

[Obs.] "Heavenly presidiaries." Bp. Hall.

Pre-sid'ing (prê-zid'ing), a. & n. from Parside.

Pre-sid'ing (prê-zid'ing), n. [Sp.] A place of defense; a fortress; a garrison or guardhouse.

Pre-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion (pre-sig'ni-fi-kā'shūn), n. [L. praesignificatio. See Presignify.] The act of signify-

Pre-sig'ni-fi-cartion (pri-sig'ni-fi-ka'shtin), n. [L. praesignificatio. See Pressoniry.] The act of signifying or showing beforehand.

Pre-sig'ni-fy (-sig'ni-fi), v. l. [inp. & p. p. Presignificare; prue before + significare to signify.] To intimate or signify beforehand; to presage.

Pre-sphe'noid (-sig'noid), a. (anat.) Situated in front of the sphenoid bone; of or pertaining to the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone (i. c., the presphenoid bone).

Presphenoid bone (Anal.), the anterior part of the body of the sphenoid bone in front of the basisphenoid. It is usually a separate bone in the young or ietus, but becomes a part of the sphenoid in the sdult.

Pre-sphe'noid, n. (Anat.) The presphenoid bone. Pre-sphe-noid'al (pre-sft-noid'al), a. (Anat.) Of or

Pre-sphe-noid'al (pre-ste-noid'al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the presphenoid bone; presphenoid.

Pre-spi'nal (pre-spi'nal), a. (Anat.) Prevertebral.

Press (pres), n. (Zooil.) An East Indian insectivore (Tupata ferruginea). It is arboreal in its habits, and has a bushy tail. The fur is soft, and varies from rusty red to marcon and to brownish black.

Press, v. t. [Corrupt. fr. prest ready money advanced, a loan; honce, earnest money given soldiers on entering service. See Press, n.] To force into service, particularly into naval service; to impress.

The peaceful peasant to the wars is pressed. Dryden.

Press, n. [For prest, confused with press.] A commission to force men into public service, particularly into the navy.

mission to account into the navy.

I have misused the king's press.

Adatachment of

I have misused the king's press. Shak.

Press gang, or Pressgang, a detachment of seamen under the command of an officer empowered to force men into the naval service. See Impress gang, under Impress. Press money, money paid to a man enlisted into public service. See Press money, under Press, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pressers, a.

Press, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Presser, (r. L. pressare to press, fr. premere, pressum, to press. Cf. Print, v.] 1. To urge, or act upon, with force, as weight; to act upon by pushing or thrusting, in distinction from pulling; to crowd or compel by a gradual and continued exertion; to bear upon; to squeeze: to compress; as, we press the ground upon; to squeeze; to compress; as, we press the ground with the feet when we walk; we press the couch on which we repose; we press substances with the hands, fingers, or arms; we are pressed in a crowd.

Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together. Luke vi. 38. To squeeze, in order to extract the juice or contents of; to squeeze out, or express, from something.

From sweet kernels pressed, She tempers dulcet creams.

And I took the grapes, and pressed them into Pharaoh's cup, all I gave the cup into Pharaoh's hand.

Gen. xi. 11.

3. To squeeze in or with suitable instruments or apparatus, in order to compact, make dense, or smooth; as, to press cotton bales, paper, etc.; to smooth by ironing;

4. To embrace closely; to hug.

Leucothoe shook at these slarms, And pressed Palemon closer in her arms.

5. To oppress; to bear hard upon. Press not a falling man too far.

6. To straiten; to distress; as, to be pressed with

want or hunger.

7. To exercise very powerful or irresistible influence upon or over; to constrain; to force; to compel.

Paul was pressed in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ.

Acts xviii. 5.

8. To try to force (something upon some one); to urge or inculcate with earnestness or importunity; to enforce; as, to press divine truth on an audience.

He pressed a letter upon me within this hour. Dryden
Be sure to press upon him every motive. Addison.

9. To drive with violence; to hurry; to urge on; to ply hard; as, to press a horse in a race.

The posts... went out, being hastened and pressed on, by the king's commandment.

Esther viii. 14.

The Right commandment.

The Press differs from drive and strike in usually denoting a slow or continued application of force; whereas drive and strike denote a sudden impulse of force.

Pressed brick. See under Brick.

Pressed brick. See under Brick.

Press, v. i. 1. To exert pressure; to bear heavily; to push, crowd, or urge with steady force.

2. To move on with urging and crowding; to make one's way with violence or effort; to bear onward forcibly; to crowd; to throng; to encroach.

They pressed upon him for to touch him. Mark iii. 10

They pressed upon him for to touch him. Mark iii. 10.

3. To urge with vehemence or importunity; to exert a strong or compelling influence; as, an argument presses upon the judgment.

Press, n. [F. presse. See 4th Press.] 1. An apparatus or machine by which any substance or body is pressed, squeezed, stamped, or shaped, or by which an impression of a body is taken; sometimes, the place or building containing a press or presses.

Presses are differently constructed for various purposes in the arts, their specific uses being commonly designated; as, a cotton press, a wine press, a cider press, a copying press, etc. See Deill Press.

2. Specifically a printing press.

2. Specifically, a printing press.
3. The art or business of printing and publishing; hence, printed publications, taken collectively, more especially newspapers or the persons employed in writing for them; as, a free press is a blessing, a licentious press is a curse

An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of clear; as, a clothes eress.

Shak.

4. An upright case or closet for the safe keeping of articles; as, a clothes press.
5. The act of pressing or thronging forward.
In their throng and press to that last hold. Shak.

6. Urgent demands of business or affairs; urgency; as, a press of engagements.

A multitude of individuals crowded together; a rowd of single things; a throng.
 They could not come nigh unto him for the press. Mark ii. 4.

They could not come nigh unto him for the press. Mark ii. 4. Cylinder press, a printing press in which the impression is produced by a revolving cylinder under which the form passes; also, one in which the form of type or plates is curved around a cylinder, instead of resting on a list bed. — Hydrostatic press. See under Hydrostatic roles. See under Hydrostatic or a list bed. — Hydrostatic press. See under Hydrostatic or cancerally, subject only to punishment for libelous, seditious, or morally perficious matters. — Press bed, a bed that may be folded, and inclosed, in a press or closet. Bosnell.— Press of sail (Naul.), as much sail as the state of the wind will permit. Presse'er (prés'er), n. One who, or that which, presses.

presses.

Presser bar, or Presser wheel (Knitting machine), a bar or wheel which closes the barbs of the needles to enable the loops of the yarn to pass over them. — Presser foot, the part of a sewing machine which rests on the cloth and presses it down upon the table of the machine.

Press'gang' (-găng'), n. See Press gang, under Press.

Press'ing, a. Urgent; exacting; importunate; as, a pressing necessity. — Press'ing-ly, adv.

Press'ion (présh'ion), n. [L. pressio: cf. F. pression. See 4th Prass.] 1. The act of pressing; pressure. [Obs.]

2. (Cartesian Philos.) An endeavor to move.

denvor to move.

Pres'si-ros'ter (prös'si-rös'têr), n. [L. pressus pressed (p. p.
of premere) + rostrum beak: cf.
F. pressirostre. See 4th Press.]
(Zoöl.) One of a tribe of wading
birds (Pressirostres) including
those which have a compressed
beak, as the plovers.

Pressirators(trail (Notice)) a

Pres'si-ros'tral (-rŏs'tral), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Heads of Pressirosters.



| Hedds of Pressirosters. | Press' tant (-tant), a. | Bee | Press' tant (-tant), a. | Pressing; urgent; also, oppressive; as, pressive taxation. | R. | Bp. Hall. | Press' yang (-tant), a. | pt. Press' yang (-tant), a. | Press' yang (-tant), a. | Bee 2d Parss. | One of a press gang, who aids in forcing men into the naval service; also, one forced into the service.

forced into the service.

Press'or (-\$\frac{2}{2}\), \(a.\) (Physiol.) Causing, or giving rise to, pressure; as, pressor nerve fibers, atimulation of which excites the vasomotor co, pressure of to an increase of pressure; as, pressor nerve fibers, stimulation of which excites the vasomotor center, thus causing a stronger contraction of the arteries and consequently an increase of the arterial blood pressure; — opposed to depressor.

Press'pack' (pres'pak'), v. t. To pack, or prepare for packing, by means of a press.

Pres'sur-age (presh'ur-ai), n. [F.] 1. Pressure.

2. The juice of the grape extracted by the press; also, a fee paid for the use of a wine press.

Pres'sure (presh'ur; 138), n. [OF, fr. L. pressura, fr. premere. See 4th Press.] 1. The act of pressing, or the condition of being pressed; compression; a squeezing; a crushing; as a pressure of the hand.

2. A constraining force or impulse of any kind; as, the pressure of prevery; the pressure of civilization.

Where the pressure of danger was not felt. Macaulay.

3. Affliction; distress; grievance.

My people's pressures are grievous. Eikon Basilike.

My people's pressures are grievous. Eikon Basilike. In the midst of his great troubles and pressures. Atterbury,

My people's pressures are grievous. Eikon Basilike.

In the midst of his great troubles and pressures. Alterbury.

4. Urgency; as, the pressure of business.

5. Impression; stamp; character impressed.

All saws of books, all forms, all pressures past. Shok.

6. (Mech.) The action of a force against some obstacle or opposing force; a force in the nature of a thrust, distributed over a surface, often estimated with reference to the amount upon a unit's area.

Atmospheric pressure, Center of pressure, etc. See under Atmospheric pressure, cet. Back pressure (Steam engire), pressure which resists the motion of the piston, as the pressure of exhaust steam which does not find free outlet.—Fluid pressure, pressure like that exerted by a fluid. It is a thrust which is normal and equally intense in all directions around a point. Rankine.—Pressure gauge, a gauge for indicating fluid pressure; a manometer.

Press work' (pres with), n. The art of printing from the surface of type, plates, or engravings in relief, by means of a press; the work so done.

MacKellur,

Press (press), imp. & p. p. of Press.

Press (a. [OF. press, F. pref; fr. L. pracatus ready.

Cf. Presso.] 1. Ready; prompt; prepared. [Obs.]

All press to such battle he was. R. of Gouccuter.

Press into the Reffetish exvice:—so called because it

Prest money, money formerly paid to men when they enlisted into the British service;—so called because it bound those that received it to be ready for service when

called upon.

Prest, n. [OF. prest, F. prêt, fr. OF. prester to lend,
F. prêter, fr. L. praestare to stand before, to become
surety for, to fulfill, offer, supply; prae before + stare
to stand. See Par., and STAND, and cf. Press to force
into service.] 1. Ready money; a loan of money. [Ob.]
Requiring of the city a prest of six thousand marks. Bacon.

Requiring of the city a prest of six thousand marks. Bacon.

2. (Law) A duty in money formerly paid by the sheriff on his account in the exchequer, or for money left or remaining in his hands.

Prest, v. t. To give as a loan; to lend. [Obs.]

Sums of money . . . prested out in loan. E. Hall.

Prest'a-ble (-b-b'l), a. Payable. [Scot.]

Presta'tion (prés-tă'shūn), n. [L. praestatio a performing, paying, fr. praestare: cf. F. prestation.] (O.

Rng. Law) A payment of money; a toll or duty; also, the rendering of a service.

Burrill.

Frestation money, a sum of money paid yearly by arch-deacons and other dignitaries to their bishop.

Prestation mostly a similar in the interpretation and other dignitaries to their bishop.

Pros'ter (prés'têr), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρηστήρ, from πμπράνα to kindle or burn, and πρηθεω to blow up, swell out by blowing.] 1. A meteor or exhalation formerly supposed to be thrown from the clouds with such violence that by collision it is set on fire. [Obs.]

2. pl. One of the veilus of the neck when swollen with anger or other excitement. [Obs.]

Pres'ter, n. [OF. prestre. See Priest.] A priest or preshyter; as, Prester' John. [Obs.]

Pre-ster'num (prê-stêr'num), n. [NL.] (Anat.) The anterior segment of the sternum; the manurium.—Prestr'num! (rad), a.

Pres'ti-dig't-tai (prés'ti-d'j'-tai), a. Nimble-fingered, having fingers aft for prestidigitation, or juggling.

R.] "His prestidigital hand." Charles Reade.

Pres'ti-dig't-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. Legerdemain; sleight of hand; juggling.

Pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. Legenderman, sleight of hand; juggling.
Pres'ti-dig'i-ta'tor (-ti-dīj'ī-tā'tēr), n. [L. praesto ready + dīgitus finger: cf. F. prestidigitateur.] One skilled in legerdemain or sleight of hand; a juggler.
Pres'tīgium delusion, illusion, praestigiae deceptions, jugglers' tricks, prob. fr. prae before + the root of stinguere to extinguish, originally, to prick. See STICK, v.]
1. Delusion; illusion; trick. [Obs.]
The sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture.

Br. Barburon.

The sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of impostures.

2. Weight or influence derived from past success; expectation of future achievements founded on those already accomplished; force or charm derived from acknowledged character or reputation. "The prestige of his name must go for something." Sir G. C. Lewis.

Pres-tig'l-a'tion (pres-tij'l-a'shin), n. [L. praestigiare to deceive by juggling tricks, fr. praestigiae. See Pres-tig. Legerdemain; prestidigitation. [Obs.]

Pres-tig'l-a'tor (-tij'l-a'te'), n. [L. praestigiator. [Obs.]

Pres-tig'l-a-to-ry (-a-t-3-ry), a. Consisting of impostures; juggling. [Obs.]

Pres-tig'l-ous (pres-tij'l-us), a. [L. praestigiotor.]

Pres-tig'l-ous (pres-tij'l-us), a. [L. praestigiosus.]

Pres-timo-ny (pres-ti-mo-ny), n. [L. praestimonium, fr. L. praestare to furnish, supply: cf. F. prestimonium, fr. L. praestare to furnish, supply: cf. F. prestimonie. See Prest, n.] (Canon Law) A fund for the aupport of a priest, without the title of a benefice. The patron is the collator.

|| Pres-tig'si mo (pres-te's's-mô), adv. [It., superl. of presto.] (Mus.) Very quickly: with great rapidity.

Prestic (prestits) adv.

presto.] (Mus.) Very quickly; with great rapidity.

Pres'to (pres'tt), adv. [It. or Sp. presto quick, quickly. See Prest, a.] 1. Quickly; immediately; in health, and dealy.

Presto! begone! 't is here again.

Presso.' begone! 'tis here again. Swift.

2. (Mus.) Quickly; rapidly; — a direction for a quick, lively movement or performance; quicker than allegro, or any rate of time except prestissimo.

Pre-striotion (pr3-strik/shin), n. [L. praestrictio a binding fast, fr. praestringere. See Pre., and Stringent.] Obstruction, dimness, or defect of sight. [Obs.] Millon.

Pre-sul'tor (pr3-sul'ler), n. [L. praesulter; prae before + salire to dance.] A leader in the dance. [R.]

Pre-sun's-bie (pr3-zum's-b'i), a. [Cf. F. présumable.]

Buch as may be presumed or supposed to be true; that seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

Pre-sun's-biv. adv. In a presumable manner; by.

seems entitled to belief without direct evidence.

Pre-sum'a-bly, adv. In a presumable manner; by, or according to, presumption.

Pre-sume' (-zūm'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Presumer (-zūm'); p. pr. & vb. n. Presumno.] [F. présumer, L. praesumere, praesumptum; prae before + sumere to take. See Assume, Redem, 1. To assume or take beforehand; esp, to do or undertake without leave or authority previously obtained.

Dare he presume to scorn us in this manner? Shak Bold deed thou hast presumed, adventurous Eve. Milton 2. To take or suppose to be true, or entitled to belief, without examination or proof, or on the strength of probability; to take for granted; to infer; to suppose.

Every man is to be presumed innocent till he is proved to be guilty.

Blackstone.

What rests but that the mortal sentence pass, ... Which he presumes already vain and void, Because not yet inflicted?

Because not yet inflicted?

Pre-sume', v. i. 1. To suppose or assume something to be, or to be true, on grounds deemed valid, though not amounting to proof; to believe by anticipation; to infer; as, we may presume too far.

2. To venture, go, or act, by an assumption of leave or authority not granted; to go beyond what is warranted by the circumstances of the case; to venture beyond license; to take liberties;—often with on or upon before the ground of confidence.

Do not presume too much upon my love. This man presumes upon his parts.

Pre-sum'ed-ly, adv. By presumption. **Pre-sum'er** (-er), n. One who presumer

arrogant person. Sir H. Wotton.

Pre-sum'ing-ly, adv. Confidently; arrogantly.

Pre-sum'itin (-zūmp'shūn; 215), n. [L. praesumptio: cf. F. présomption, OF. also presumpcion. See

PRESUME.] 1. The act of presuming, or believing upon

probable evidence; the act of assuming or taking for

probable evidence; the act of assuming or taking for granted; belief upon incomplete proof.

2. Ground for presuming; evidence probable, but not conclusive; strong probability; reasonable supposition; as, the presumption is that an event has taken piace.

3. That which is presumed or assumed; that which is supposed or believed to be real or true, on evidence that is probable but not conclusive. "In contradiction to these very plausible presumptions."

De Quincey.

4. The act of venturing beyond due bounds; an over-stepping of the bounds of reverence, respect, or cour-tesy; forward, overconfident, or arrogant_opinion or con-

tesy: forward, overconfident, or arrogame opinion of conduct; presumptiousness; arrogames; effrontery.

Thy son I killed for his presumption. Shak.
I had the presumption to dedicate to you a very unfinished Drysten.

I may the presumption to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece.

Conclusive presumption See under Conclusive. — Presumption of fact [Jave], an argument of a fact from a fact; an inference as to the existence of one fact not certainly known, from the existence of some other fact known or proved, founded on a previous experience of their connection; supposition of the truth or real existence of something, without direct or positive proof of the fact, but grounded on circumstantial or probable evidence which entitles it to belief. Burvill. Best. Wharton. — Presumption of law (Law), a postulate applied in advance to all cases of a particular class; c. v., the presumption of innocence and of regularity of records. Such a presumption is rebuttable or irrebuttable.

Pre-sumptive (pre-sumptive). [Cf. F. presump-

Pre-sumptive (prå-sümptiv), a. [Cf. F. présomptiv]. 1. Based on presumption or probability; grounded on probable evidence; probable; as, presumptive proof.

2. Presumptuous; arrogant. [R.] Sir T. Browne. Fresumptive evidence (Luw), that which is derived from circumstances which necessarily or usually attend a fact, as distinct from direct evidence or positive proof; indirect or circumstantial evidence. "Presumptive evidence of clony should be cautiously admitted." Blackstone. The distinction, however, between direct and presumptive (or circumstantial) evidence is now generally abandoned; all evidence being now more or less direct and more or less presumptive. Presumptive beir presumptive, under High.

Presumptively adv. By presumptive or support.

fire, under HEIR.

Pre-sump'tive-ly, adv. By presumption, or supposition grounded on probability; presumably.

Pre-sump'tu-ous (-zimp'tū-ūs; 135), a. [L. prac-sumptuosus: cf. F. présomptueux, OF. also presumptuous. See PRESUMPTION.] I. Full of presumption; presuming; overconfident or venturesome; audacious; presuming; overconfident or venturesome; audacious; rash; taking liberties unduly; arrogant; insolent; as, a presumptuous commander; presumptuous conduct.

A class of presumptuous men, whom age has not made cautious, nor adversity wise.

Buckminster.

tious, nor adversity wise.

2. Founded on presumption; as, a presumptuous idea.

"False, presumptuous hope."

3. Done with bold design, rash confidence, or in violation of known duty; willful. "Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins."

Ps. xix. 13. Syn.—Overconfident; foolhardy; rash; presuming; forward; arrogant; insolent.

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ly, adv. In a presumptuous man-

Pre-sump'tu-ous-ness, n. The quality or state of

being presumptuous.

Pre'smp-pos'al (pré'smp-pōz'al), n. Presupposition.

[R.] "Presupposal of knowledge."

Hooker.

Pre'smp-pose' (-pōz'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PaesupPose (-pōz'); p. pr. & vb. n. Presupposition.] [Pref.
pre-+ suppose: ci. F. présupposer.] To suppose beforehand; to imply as antecedent; to take for granted;
to assume; as, creation presupposes a creator.

Each (kind of knowledge) presupposes a creator.

Each [kind of knowledge] presupposes many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand. Hooker.

Pre-sup/90-si'tion (prê-sup/96-zīsh'du), n. [Pref. pre-+ supposition: cf. F. présupposition.] 1. The act of presupposing; an antecedent implication; presumption.
2. That which is presupposed; a previous supposition

Pre'sur-mise' (pre'sur-miz'), n. A surmise previously

Shak.

Pre'sys-tol'io (-sis-tol'ik), a. (Physiol.) Preceding the systole or contraction of the heart; as, the presystolic friction sound.

Pre-tails and the presystem of the pr

totic friction sound.

Pre-tem'po-ral (prē-těm'pō-ral), a. (Anal.) Situated in front of the temporal bone.

Pro-tence' (-těne'), n., Pre-tence'ful, a., Pre-tence'ess, a. See Preriense, Prerienserul, Pretenseless.

Pro-tend' (prē-tēnd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pretende p. p. pr. & vb. n. Pretendende, [imp. & p. p. Pretenden to lay claim to, F. prétendere, L. praetendere, praetentum, to stretch forward, pretend, simulate, assert; prae before + tendere to stretch. See Tenp. v. i.] 1. To lay a claim to; to allege a title to; to claim.

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they pretend. Dryden.

2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak or dis-

2. To hold before, or put forward, as a cloak or disguise for something else; to exhibit as a veil for something hidden. [R.]

Lest that too heavenly form, pretended To hellish falsehood, snare them.

To helian Inisehood, snare them.

3. To hold out, or represent, falsely; to put forward, or offer, as true or real (something untrue or unreal); to show hypocritically, or for the purpose of deceiving; to simulate; to feign; as, to pretend friendship.

This let him know.
Lest, willfully transgressing, he pretend
Surprisal.

Milton.

4. To inter 1; to design; to plot; to attempt. [Obs.]

Such as shall pretend Malicious practices against his state. Shak

5. To hold before one; to extend. [Obs.] "His target always over her pretended." Spenser.

Pre-tend(, v. i. 1. To put in, or make, a claim, truly or falsely; to allege a title; to lay claim to, or strive after, something;—usually with to. "Countries that pretend to freedom." Swift.

For to what fine he would anon pretend,
That know I well.

Chaucer.

2. To hold out the appearance of being, possessing, or performing; to profess; to make believe; to feign; to sham; as, to pretend to be asleep. "[He] pretended to drink the waters."

Macaulay.

Pre-tend'ent (-ant), n. A pretender; a claimant,
Pre-tend'ed, a. Making a false appearance; unreal;
false; as, a pretended friend. — Pre-tend'ed-ly, adv.

Pre-tend'ence (prê-těnd'ens), n. The act of pretending; pretense. [Obs.] Daniel.
Pre-tend'er (-ër), n. 1. One who lays claim, or aserts a title (to something); a claimant. Specifically, The Pretender (Eng. Hist.), the son or the grandson of James II., the heir of the royal family of Stuart, who laid claim to the throne of Great Britain, from which the house was excluded by law.

It is the shallow, unimproved intellects that are the confident oretenders to certainty. Glasvill.

2. One who pretends, simulates, or feigns.

Pre-tend/er-ship, n. The character, right, or claim As by right or title; arrogant
Collier.

Pre-tener's (prā-tēne'), n. [LL. praetenaus, for L. Pre-tener') praetentus, p. p. of praetendere. See Preteno, and cf. Teneston.] 1. The act of laying claim; the claim laid; assumption; pretension.

Spenser.

rime chain latt; assumption; prevenance.

Primogeniture can not have any pretense to a right of solely inheriting property or power.

Locke.

I went to Lambeth with Sir R. Brown's pretense to the wardenship of Merton College, Oxford.

2. The act of holding out, or offering, to others some-2. The act of holding out, or offering, to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; false show; simulation; as, pretense of illness; under pretense of patriotism; on pretense of revenging Casar's death.

3. That which is pretended; false, deceptive, or hypocritical show, argument, or reason; pretext; feint.

Let not the Trojans, with a feigned pretense Of proflered peace, delude the Latian prince. Dryden.

4. Intention; design. [Obs.]

A very pretense and purpose of unkindness. Shak.

From Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext;

Syn. — Mask; appearance; color; show; pretext; excuse. — Pretense, Pretext. A pretense is something held out as real when it is not so, thus falsifying the truth. A pretext is something woven up in order to cover or conceal one's true motives, feelings, or reasons. Pretext is often, but not always, used in a bad sense.

fext is often, but not always, used in a bad sense.

Pre-tensed' (-tēns't), a. Pretended; feigned. [Obs.]

Pre-tense'cd-ly (-tēns'éd-ly), adv. [Obs.]

Pre-tense'cul (-tēns'tul), a. Abounding in pretenses.

Pre-tens'con (-tēns'tul), n. [Cf. F. prétention. See

PRETEND, TENSION.] 1. The act of pretending, or laying claim; the act of asserting right or title.

The arrogant pretensions of Glengarry contributed to protract the discussion.

Macaulay.

the discussion.

2. A claim made, whether true or false; a right alleged or assumed; a holding out the appearance of possessing a certain character; as, prefensions to scholarship.

This was but an invention and pretension given out by the Spaniards.

Bucon.

Men indulge those opinions and practices that favor their

pretensions. The time (-ten'ta-tiv), a. [Pref. pre-+ lentative: ct. L. praetentare to try beforehand.] Fitted for trial beforehand; experimental. [R.] Sir H. Wotton.

Pre-ten'tious (-shids), a. [Cf. F. prétentieux. See Prevent.] Full of pretension; disposed to lay claim to more than is one's due; presuming; assuming. — Pre-ten'tious-ly, adv. — Pre-ten'tious-ness, n.

Prefer (prétér.). [L. praeter past, beyond, originally a compar. of prae before. See For, prep.] A prefix signifying past, by, beyond, more than; as, pretermission, a permitting to go by; preternatural, beyond or more than is natural. (Written also præter.)

Prefer-hu'man (-hū'man), a. [Pref. preter. + hu
Prefer-hu'man (-hū'man), a. [Pref. preter. + hu-

re'ter-hu'man (-hū'man), a. [Pref. preter- + hu-

or more than in natural. Written as to prefer + human.] More than human.

Pro-ter'hu'man (-hū'man), a. [Pret. prefer + human.] More than human.

Pro-ter'l-ent (prê-têr'l-ent), a. [L. praeteriens, p. pr. See Preferient states. [R.]

Pret'er-im-per'ect (prê-têr-Im-pêr'lêkt), a. & n. [Pret. preter + imperfect.] (Gram.) Old name of the tense also called imperfect.

Pret'er-ist (prê-têr-st or prê-têr-), n. [Pret. preter-t-ist.] 1. One whose chief interest is in the past; one who regards the past with most pleasure or favor.

2. (Theol.) One who believes the prophecies of the Apocalypse to have been already fulfilled. Farrar.

Pret'er-it (prê-têr-ît or prê-têr-ît; 277), a. [L. prae-trilus, p. o. f praeterire to go or pass by; praeter beyond, by + ire to go: cf. F. prêtêrit. See Isaue.]

[Written also preterite and praeterie.] 1. [Gram.] Past; — applied to a tense which expresses an action or state as past.

2. Belonging wholly to the past; passed by. [R.]

Things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romulus or Laugell.

Z. Belonging whomy to the past, passed by. [2.1]
Things and persons as thoroughly preterite as Romulus or
Lowell.

Pret'er-it, n. (Gram.) The preterit tense; also, a

Pret'er-it, n. (Gram.) The preterit tense; also, a word in the preterit tense.

Pret'er-ite (-it), a. & n. Same as Preterit.

Pret'er-ite (-it), a. & n. Same as Preterit.

Pret'er-ite (-it) a. & n. Same as Preterit.

Pret'er-ite (it) a. & n. Same as Preterit.

Pret'er-ite (it) a. & n. Same as Preterit.

I. The act of peasing, or going past; the state of being past.

2. (Rhel.) A figure by which, in pretending to pass over anything, a summary mention of it is made; as, "I will not say, he is valiant, he is learned, he is just."

Called also paraleipsis.

3. (Law) The omission by a testator of some one of his heirs who is entitled to a portion. Bouvier.

Pre-ter-i-tive (pre-ter-itiv), a. (Gram.) Used only or chiefly in the preterit or past tenses, as certain verbs.

Pret'er-it-mess (pret'er-lapst), a. (L. prueterlapsus, p. p. of practerlabt to glide by. See Preter. Lapse.)

Pret'er-le'gal (-ie'gal), a. [Pret. preter- + leyal.]

Exceeding the limits of law. [R.]

Pre'ter-mis'sion (prē'tēr-m'sh'ŭn), n. [L. praeter-missio. See Preterent.] 1. The act of passing by or omitting: omission.

Milton.

missio. See PRETERNIT.] 1. The act of passing by or omitting; omission.

2. (Rhei.) See PRETERITION.

2. (Rhei.) See PRETERITION.

Profest-mit' (-mit'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PRETERNITTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PRETERNITTENS.] [L. praelermitiere, praelermissum; praeler beyond + mittere to send. See Mission.] To pass by; to omit; to disregard. Bacon.

Profest-natural (-nixt'ū-ral; 135), a. [Prof. preter+natural]. Beyond or different from what is natural, or according to the regular course of things, but not clearly supernatural or mirsculous; strange; inexplicable; extraordinary; uncommon; irregular; shonormal; as, a preternatural appearance; a preternatural stillness; a preternatural presentation (in childbirth) or labor.

This vie and preternatural temper of mind. South.

This vile and preternatural temper of mind.

SVD. - See SUPERNATURAL.

Syn. — See Supernatural.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral-ism (-Iz'm), n. The state of being preternatural; a preternatural condition.

Pre'ter-nat'u-ral'-ty (-ral'I-ty), n. Preternatural-nr. John Smith.

ess. [R.]

Pre/ter-nat/u-ral-ly (-năt/u-ral-ly; 135), adv. In a
Bacon.

Bacon. preternatural manner or degree. Bacon.

Preter-nat'u-ral-ness, n. The quality or state of

Pro'ter-per'feot (-për'fëkt), a. & n. [Pref. prefer-+
erfect.] (Gram.) Old name of the tense also called

Pre'ter-plu'per'feot (-plū'për'fěkt), a. & n. [Pref. preter- + pluperfect.] (Gram.) Old name of the tense also called pluperfect.

Pre-ter'ti-a-ry (prē-tēr'shǐ-ā-ry), a. (Geol.) Earlier than Tertiary.

Proterilary (pre-termi-a-ry), a. (ceot.) Earner than Tertiary.

Prevter-veo'tion (-v&k'shūn), n. [L. praeterrectio, fr. praeterwhere to carry beyond. [R.] Abp. Potter.

Pro-tex' (prê-těks'), v. t. [L. praetezere. See Pre-text.] To frame; to devise; to disquise or excuse; hence, to pretend; to declare falsely. [Obs.]

Protezt (prë-těkst or prê-těkst', 277), n. [F. pré-texte, L. praeteztum, fr. praeteztus, p. p. of praetezere to weave before, allege as an excuse; prae before + texere to weave. See Text.] Ostensible reason or motive; pretense; disguise.

They suck the blood of those they depend on, under a pretent of service and kindness.

With how much or how little pretent of reason. Dr. H. More.

With how much or how little pretext of reason. Dr. H. More

Syn. - Pretense; excuse; semblance; disguise; apearance. See Pretense; excuse; semblance; disguise; apearance. See PRETENSE.

Pre-tella: (prê-tib'I-al), a. (Anat.) Situated in

Pre-tex-ture (pre-tex-stur; 130), n. A pretext [Oss.]
Pre-tibl-al (pre-tib-1-al), n. (Anat.) Situated in
front of the tibia.

Pre-tor (pre-tibr), n. [L. praetor, for praetior, fr.
praetire to go before; prae before + ire to go. See Issue.] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) A civil officer or magistrate
among the ancient Romans.

To Originally the pretor was a kind of third consul; but at an early period two pretors were appointed, the first of whom (praetor urbanus) was a kind of mayor or city judge; the other (praetor pereprints) was a judge of cases in which one or both of the parties were foreigners. Still later, the number of pretors, or judges, was further increased.

2. Hence, a mayor or magistrate. [R.] Dryden.
Pre-to'ri-al (prê-tô'ri-al), a. Pretorian. Burke.
Pre-to'ri-an (-an), a. [L. practorianus: cf. F. prétorien.] Of or pertaining to a pretor or magistrate; judicial; exercised by, or belonging to, a pretor; as, pretorian power or authority.

Pretorian bands or guards, or Pretorians (Rom. Hist.), the emperor's bodyguards, instituted by the Emperor Augustus in nine cohorts of 1,000 men each. — Pretorian gate (Rom. Antig.), that one of the four gates in a camp which lay next the enemy. Brande & C.

Pre-tor'ture (pre-tôr'tûr; 135), v. t. To torture b

renand.

Pret'ti-ly (prit't'I-ly), adv. In a pretty manner.

Pret'ti-ness, n. The quality or state of being pretty;
-used sometimes in a disparaging sense.

A style . . . without sententious pretension or antithetical

prettiness.

Pret'ty (pritty), a. [Compar. Prettines. (-ti-6r); superl. Prettiner.] [OE. prati, AS. pratity, pretty, crafty, sly, akin to præt, prætt, deceit, trickery, loel. prettugr tricky, prettra a trick; probably fr. Latin, perhaps through Celtic; cd. W. pratith act, deed, practice, Li. practica execution, practice, plot. See Practice.]

1. Pleasing by delicacy or grace; attracting, but not striking or impressing; of a pleasing and attractive form or color; having slight or diminutive beauty; neat or elegant without elevation or grandeur; pleasingly, but not grandly, conceived or expressed; as, a pretty face; a pretty flower; a pretty poem.

That which is little can be but pretty, and by claiming dignity becomes ridiculous.

This is the prettiges lowborn lass that ever

This is the prettiest lowborn lass that ever Ran on the greensward.

2. Moderately large; considerable; as, he had saved a pretty fortune. "Wavering a pretty while." Evelyn.
3. Affectedly nice; foppish;—used in an ill sense.

The pretty gentleman is the most complaisant creature in the

4. Mean; despicable; contemptible; — used ironically; as, a pretty trick; a pretty fellow.

Prot'ty (pri'ty), adv. In some degree; moderately; considerably; rather; almost;—less emphatic than very; as, I am pretty sure of the fact; pretty cold weather.

Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. Atterbury.

5. Stout; strong and brave; intrepid; valiant. [Scot.] [He] observed they were pretty men, meaning not handsome, St. W. Scott.

Syn.— Elegant; neat; fine. See Handsome.
Pretty (privity), adv. In some degree; moderately; considerably; rather; almost;—less emphatic than very; as, I am pretty sure of the fact; pretty cold weather.
Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. Atterbury.
Walpole.
Pretty-jah. a. Somewhat pretty. Walpole.
Pr Pretty plainly professes himself a sincere Christian. Atterbury.

Pretty Jism. (-1z'm), n. Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc. [R.]

Pretty-ism (-1z'm), n. Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc. [R.]

Pretty-ism (-1z'm), n. Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc. [R.]

Pretty-ism (-1z'm), n. Affectation of a pretty style, manner, etc. [R.]

Pretty-ism (-1z'm), n. Affectation of a pretty style, prettyle, [Colloq.]

Pretty-ism (-1z'm), n. Spoken or speaking prettily. [Colloq.]

Pretty-ism (-1z'm', n. Pretty-ism). To prefigure; to exhibit previously in a type. Bp. Pearson.

Pretty-ism (-1d), p. pr. & vb. n. Pretty-ismo.] To pretty-ism (-1z'm).

Pretty-ism (-1z'm), n. [G. pretzel, bretzel. Ct. Bretzell.] A kind of German biscuit or cake in the form of a twisted ring, salted on the outside.

Pre-vail' (pre-vail'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Prevaller (-vaild'), p. pr. & vb. n. Pretvalling.] [F. prévaloir, OF. prevaleir, L. praevalere; prae before + valere to be strong, able, or worth. See Vallant.] 1. To overcome; to gain the victory or superiority; to gain the advantage; to have the upper hand, or the mastery; to succeed; — sometimes with over or against.

When Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed, and when held day his hand, Israel prevailed, and when he

When Moses held up his hand, Israel prevailed, and when he let down his hand, Amalek prevailed. Ex. xvii. 11.

to be predominant; to have currency or prevalence; to obtain; as, the practice prevails to this day.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots, and the warier skeptics, as far as it prevails.

Locke.

3. To persuade or induce; — with on, upon, or with; as, I prevailed on him to wait.

He was prevailed with to restrain the Earl. Clarendon.

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant earer, and allow him the utmost freedom.

Swift

Pre-vall'ing, a. 1. Having superior force or influence; efficacious; persuasive. Saints shall assist thee with prevailing prayers. Rowe.

2. Predominant; prevalent; most general; as, the prevailing disease of a climate; a prevailing opinion. SVD. - See PREVALENT.

Syn.—See Prevalent.

Pre-vail'ing-ly, adv. So as to prevail.

Pre-vail'ment (-ment), n. Prevalence; superior influence; efficacy. [Obs.]

Prev'a-lence (prév'a-lens), n. [L. praevalentia: cf. F. prévalence. See Prevail.] The quality or condition of being prevalent; superior strength, force, or influence; general existence, reception, or practice; wide extension; as, the prevalence of virtue, of a fashion, or of a disease; the prevalence of a rumor.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of prevalence with him.

Pray's lance (Lense) a. See Prevalence.

Clarendon.

Prev'a-lent (-lent, n. See Prevalence.

Prov'a-lent (-lent), n. See Prevalence.

Prov'a-lent (-lent), a. [L. praevalens, -entis, p. pr. of praevalere. See Prevall.] 1. Gaining advantage or superiority; having superior force, influence, or efficacy; prevailing; predominant; successful; victorious.

Brennus told the Roman embassadors, that prevalent arms ere as good as any title.

Sir W. Raleigh.

2. Most generally received or current; most widely adopted or practiced; also, generally or extensively existing; widespread; prevailing; as, a prevalent observance; prevalent disease.

This was the most received and prevalent opinion. Woodward. This was the most received and prevalent opinion. Woodward.

Syn. - Prevailing; predominant; successful; efficacious; powerful. - Prevalent, Prevalent. What customarily prevails is prevalent; as, a prevalent fashion.
What actually prevails is prevailing; as, the prevailing
winds are west. Hence, prevailing is the livelier and
more pointed word, since it represents a thing in action.
It is sometimes the stronger word, since a thing may
prevail sufficiently to be called prevailent, and yet require
greater strength to make it actually prevailing.

Prev'a-lently, adv. In a prevalent manner. Prior. Prev'a-lently, adv. In a prevalent manner. Prior. Pre-var'l-cate (prē-vār'l-kāt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Prev'arcate], p. p. depravaricate to walk crookedly, to collude; prae before + varicare to straddle, fracticus straddling, varus bent. See Varicose. 1. To shift or turn from one side to the other, from the direct course, or from truth; to speak with equivocation; to shuffle; to quibble; as, he prevaricates in his statement. He prevaricates with his own understanding. South. 2. (Civil Law) To collude, as where an informer of

2. (Civil Law) To collude, as where an informer coldde with the defendant, and makes a sham prosecution.
3. (Eng. Law) To undertake a thing falsely and decitfully, with the purpose of defeating or destroying it.

Syn. — To evade; equivocate; quibble; shuffle. —
PERVARICATE, EVADE, KQUIVOCATE. One who evades a
question ostensibly answers it, but really turns aside to
some other point. He who equivocates uses words which
have a double meaning, so that in one sense he can claim
to have said the truth, though he does in fact deceive, and
intends to do it. He who prevariates talks all round the
question, hoping to "dodge" it, and disclose nothing.

Pre-var'i-cate, v. t. To evade by a quibble; to transgress; to pervert. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor. Pre-var'i-ca'tion (-kk'shin), n. [L. praevaricatio: cf. F. prévarication.] 1. The act of prevaricating, shuffling, or quibbling, to evade the truth or the disclosure of truth; a deviation from the truth and fair dealing.

The august tribunal of the skies, where no prevarication shall avail.

2. A secret abuse in the exercise of a public office.
3. (Law) (a) (Roman Law) The collusion of an informer with the defendant, for the purpose of making a

Then had I come, preventing Sheba's queen 2. To be beforehand with; to anticipate. [Obs.]

Their ready guilt preventing thy comman

3. To intercept; to hinder; to frustrate; to stop; to wart. "This vile purpose to prevent." Shak. Perhaps forestalling night prevented them. Milton.

Pre-vent', v. i. To come before the usual time. [Obs.] Strawberries . . . will prevent and come early. Bacon.

Pre-vent'a-bil'4-ty (-4-bil'/1-ty), n. The quality or tate of being preventable.

Pre-vent'a-bie (pre-vent'a-b'l), a. Capable of being

Pre-vent'a-ble (prê-vent'a-b'l), a. Capable of being prevented or hindered; as, preventable diseases.

Pre-vent'a-tive (-tiv), n. That which prevents;—incorrectly used instead of preventine.

Pre-vent'er (-ër), n. 1. One who goes before; one who forestalls or anticipates another. [Obs.] Bacon.

2. One who prevents or obstructs; a hinderer; that which hinders; as, preventer of evils or of disease.

3. (Naut.) An auxiliary rope to strengthen a mast.

Preventer bolts, or Preventer plates (Naut.), fixtures onnected with preventers to reenforce other rigging.—reventer stay. (Naut.) Same as PREVENTER, 3.

revenues tay. (and.) Some as Preventin, 5.

Pre-venting-ly, adv. So as to prevent or hinder.

Pre-vention (pré-vén'ahin), n. [Cf. F. prévention.]

1. The act of going, or state of being, before. [Obs.]

The greater the distance, the greater the prevention. Bacon.

2. Anticipation; esp., anticipation of needs or wishes; hence, precaution; forethought. [Obs.] Hammond. Shak.

3. The act of preventing or hindering; obstruction of action, access, or approach; thwarting. South.

Casca, be sudden, for we fear prevention. Shak.

4. Prejudice; prepossession. [A Gullicism] Dryden. Pre-vent'tion-al (-al), a. Tending to prevent. [Obs.] Pre-vent'ive (prê-vent'iv), a. [Cl. F. prévent]. [Obs.] Any previous counsel or preventire understanding. Cudworth.

2. Tending to defeat or hinder; obviating; preventing the access of; as, a medicine preventive of disease.

Physic is either curative or preventive. Sir T. Browne.

Physic is either curative or preventive. Sir T. Browne.
Preventive service, the duty performed by the armed
police in guarding the coast against smuggling. [Eng.]
Pre-ventive, n. That which prevents, hinders, or
obstructs; that which intercepts access; in medicine,
something to prevent disease; a prophylactic.
Pre-ventive-by, adv. In a preventive manner.
Pre-verite-bral (-vērtie-bral), a. (Anat.) Situated
immediately in front, or on the ventral side, of the vertebral column: prespinal.
Pre'vi-ous (prē'vi-tis), a. [L. praevius going before,
leading the way; prac before + via the way. See VorAoz.] Going before in time; being or happening before
something else; antecedent; prior; as, previous arrangements; a previous illness.

The dull sound ... previous to the storm,

The dull sound . . . previous to the storm, Rolls o'er the muttering earth. Thomson.

Koiso or the muttering earth. Thomson.

Previous question. (Parliamentary Practice) See under QUESTION, and compare CLOSURE.—Previous to, before; often used adverbially for previously. "Previous to publication." M. Arnold. "A policy... his friends had advised previous to 1710." J. H. Newman.

Syn. — Antecedent; preceding; anterior; prior; foregoing; former.

Syn. — Antocedent; preceding; anterior; prior; loregoing; former.

Pre'vi-ous-ly, adv. Beforehand; antecedently; as, a plan previously formed.

Pre'vi-ous-ness, n. The quality or state of being previous; priority or antecedence in time.

Pre-viies (pre-vii), v. t. [L. praevinus, p. p. of praevidere to foresee; prae before + videre to see. See Vision.] 1. To foresee. [R.]

2. To inform beforehand; to warn.

Pre-viision (-vizh'ūn), n. [Ct. F. prévision.] Foreseight; foreknowledge; prescience.

Mrs. Oliphant.

Pre-warm (prè-warm), v. t. & t. [imp. & p. p. Pre-warned (-warnd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prewarning.] To warn beforehand; to forewarn. [R.]

Prey (prä), n. [OF. preie, F. proie, L. praeda, probably for pracheda. See Prehensile, and cf. Derendate, Preparory.] I. Anything, as goods, etc., taken or got by violence; anything taken by force from an enemy in war; spoil; booty; plunder.

And they brought the captives, and the prey, and the spoil, unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest.

Num. xxxi. 12.

unto Moses, and Eleazar the priest.

2. That which is or may be seized by animals or birds
to be devoured; hence, a person given up as a victim.

The old lion perisheth for lack of prep. Job iv. 11.

Already sees herself the monster's prep. Dryden.

3. The act of devouring other creatures; ravage.

Begin light, fox in stealth, . . . lion in prey. Shak.

Beast of prey, a carnivorous animal; one that feeds on in field of other animals.

Frey (prā,) v. i. [mp. & p. p. PREYED (prād); p. pr. & v. n. PREYED. [OF. preier, preer, L. praedari, fr. praeda. See Prey, n.] To take booty; to gather spoil; to ravage; to take food by violence.

More pity that the eagle should be mewed, While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.

To prey on or upon. (a) To take pray from to despoil; to pillage; to rob. Shak. (b) To seize as prey; to take for food by violence; to seize and devour. Shak. (c) To wear away gradually; to cause to waste or pine away; as, the trouble preyed upon his mind. Addison.

Prey'er (-\forall r), n. One who, or that which, preys; a lunderer; a waster; a devourer. Hooker.

Prey'ful (-\ful), a. 1. Disposed to take prey. [Obs.]

The pregrab broad of savage beasts. Chapman.

2. Rich in prey. [Obs.]

**Pre-xyg's-poph'y-sis (prē-xyg'h-pōt'l-sis), n.; pl.

**Pre-xyg's-poph'y-sis (prē-xyg'h-pōt'l-sis), n.; pl.

**Prezygar-privses (-sēz). [NL. See Pre-, and Zyga
**pophysis.] (Anat.) An anterior zygapophysis.

**Pri'ai (pri'ai), n. A corruption of pair royal. See

Prival (prival), n. A corruption of pair rogal. Beaunder Pata, n.
Privan (-an), n. [Cornish, clayey ground, from priclay.] (Mining) A fine, white, somewhat friable clay; also, the ore contained in a mixture of clay and pebbles.
[Written also pryan.]
Privane'an (priva-pe'an), n. [Cf. L. Priapeius pertaining to Priapus.] (Lat. Pros.) A species of hexameter verse so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each, having generally a trochee in the first and the fourth foot, and an amphimacer in the third; — applied also to a regular hexameter verse when so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet each.

when so constructed as to be divisible into two portions of three feet cach.

Andrews.

Pri'apism (pri'A-piz'm), n. [L. priapismus, Gr. πριαπισμος, from Priapus the god of procreation, the penis, Gr. Πρίαπος: ct. F. priapisme.] (Med.) More or less permanent erection and rigidity of the penis, with or without sexual desire.

||Pri-api-la/co-a (pri-ap/ū-la/shē-ā), n. pl. [NL. See Priapism.]

PRI-AP U-IA CO-A (P. 1-2)
PRI-AP IBM] a
(Z o öl.) A
suborder of
Gephyrma,
having a cylwith a ter-



indrical body with a ter
One of the Priapulacea (Priapulus pygmæus)

(× 6) a Mouth; b Gill.

minal anal opening, and usually with one or two caudal gills.

Prio'a-sour (prik'a-sōor), n. A hard rider. [Obs.]

Prioe (pris), n. [OE. pris, OF. pris, F. prix, L. pre-fitun; cf. Gr. mépurput I sell, mpiaoda to buy, Skr. pan to buy, Ol. renim I sell. Gl. Apprectate, Deprectate, Interpret, Praise, n. & v., Prectous, Prize.] 1. The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued, or the value which a seller sets on his goods in market; that for which something is bought or sold, or offered for sale; equivalent in money or other means of exchange; current value or rate paid or demanded in market or in barter; cost. "Buy wine and milk without money and without price."

Isa. 1v. 1.

We can afterd no more at such a price.

We can afford no more at such a price.

2. Value; estimation; excellence; worth.

Her price is far above rubies. Prov. xxxi. It

New treasures still, of countless price. Keble

S. Reward; recompense; as, the price of industry.

"Tis the price of toil,
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil. Po

Price current, or Price list, a statement or list of the prevailing prices of merchandise, atocks, specie, bills of exchange, etc., published statedly or occasionally.

Price, v. t. [imp. & p. Priced (prist); p. pr. & vb. n. Pricing.]

1. To pay the price of. [Obs.]

eth. n. Pricino.] I. To pay the price of. [Obs.]

With thine own blood to price his blood. Spenser.

Z. To set a price on: to value. See Prizz.

To set the price of; as, to price eggs. [Colloq.]

Priced (prist), a. Rated in price; valued; as, highpriced goods; low-priced labor.

Price/tte (-it), n. [From Thomas Price of San Francisco.] (Min.) A hydrous borate of lime, from Oregon.

Price/tess. a. I. Too valuable to admit of being
appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.

2. Of no value; worthless. [R.] J. Rarlow.

Prick (prik), n. [AS. prica, prica, prica; akin to

Ld. prick, pricke, D. prik, Dan. prik, prikke, Sw. prick.

Cf. Paicz, v.] I. That which pricks, penetrates, or
puncturer, a sharp and slender thing; a pointed instrument; a goad; a spur, etc.; a point; a skewer.

Pins, wooden prick, nails, apriga of rosemary. Shak.

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. Acts ix. S.

The act of pricking, or the sensation of being

[Obs.] "To prick of highest praise forth to advance." Spenser. (d) A mathematical point;—regularly used in old English translations of Euclid. (e) The footprint 4. (Naut.) A small roll; as, a prick of spun yarn; a

4. (Naul.) A small roll; as, a prick of spun yarn; a prick of tobacco.

Prick (prik), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pricked (prikt); p. pr. & vb. n. Pricking.] [AS. prickan; akin to LG, pricken, ll. prikken, Dan. prikke, Sw. pricka. See Prick, n., and cf. Prink, Prick. 11. To pierce slightly with a sharp-pointed instrument or substance; to make a puncture in, or to make by puncturing; to drive a fine point into; as, to prick one with a pin, needle, etc.; to prick a card; to prick holes in paper.

2. To fix by the point; to attach or hang by puncturing; as, to prick a infe into a board. Sir I. Neuton. The cooks prick it [a slice] on a prong of iron. Sandys.

3. To mark or denote by a puncture; to designate by pricking; to choose; to mark; — sometimes with of. Some who are pricked for sheriffs. Bucon.

Let the soldiers for duty be carefully pricked off. Sir W. Scott. Those many, then, shall die; their names are pricked. Shak.

4. To mark the outline of by punctured dots; as, to prick a pattern for embroidery; to prick the notes of a musical composition.

5. To ride or guide with spurs; to spur; to goad; to incite; to urge on; — sometimes with on, or of.

Who prick-th his blind horse over the fallows. Chancer. The season pricketh every gentle heart. Chancer. My duty pricks me on to utter that.

6. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with removes.

6. To affect with sharp pain; to sting, as with reorse. "I was pricked with some reproof." Tennyson. Now when they heard this, they were pricked in their heart.

7. To make sharp; to crect into a point; to raise, as something pointed;—said especially of the ears of an animal, as a horse or dog; and usually followed by up;—hence, to prick up the ears, to listen sharply; to have the attention and interest strongly engaged. "The courser... pricks up his ears."

8. To render acid or pungent. [Ohs.] Hudibras.
9. To dress; to prink;—usually with up. [Obs.]
10. (Naut.) (a) To run a middle seam through, as the cloth of a sail. (b) To trace on a chart, as a ship's course.

course.

11. (Far.) (a) To drive a nail into (a horse's foot), so as to cause lameness. (b) To nick.

Prick, v. i. 1. To be punctured; to suffer or feel a sharp pain, as by puncture; as, a sore finger pricks.

2. To spur onward; to ride on horseback. Millon.

2 cantle kuicht was pricking on the plain. Spenser.

A. To spur onward; to ride on horseback.

A gentle knight was pricking on the plain.

3. To become sharp or acid; to turn sour, as wine.

4. To aim at a point or mark.

Prick'-eared' (prik'ērd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having erect, pointed ears; — said of certain dogs.

Thou prick-eared were feeland.

Prick'er (-ēr), n. 1. One who or that — ...

Prick'er (-\varepsilon*r), n. 1. One who, or that which, pricks; pointed instrument; a sharp point; a prickle.

2. One who spurs forward; a light horseman.

3. A priming wire; a priming needle, — used in blasting and gunnery.

Knight.

3. A priming wire; a priming needle, — used in blasting and gunnery.

4. (Naul.) A small marline spike having generally a wooden handle, — used in sailmaking. R. H. Dana, Jr. Prick'et (-št), n. [Perhaps so called from the state of his horns. See Prick, and cf. Brocket.] (Zoöl.) A buck in his second year. See Note under 3d Buck. Shak. Prick'ing. n. 1. The act of piercing or puncturing with a sharp point. "There is that speaketh like the prickings of a sword." Prov. xii. 18 [1583].

2. (Far.) (a) The driving of a null into a horse's foot so as to produce lameness. (b) Same as Nicking.

3. A semsation of being pricked. Shak.

4. The mark or trace left by a hare's foot; a prick; also, the act of tracing a hare by its footmarks. [Obs.]

Prick'ing—up' (-ūp'), n. (Arch.) The first coating of plaster in work of three coats upon laths. Its surface is scratched once to form a better key for the next coat. In the United States called zeratch coat. Brande & C. Prio'kis (prik'k'l), n. [As. pricele, pricle; akin to In the United States called acratch coat. Brande & C.

Prio'Rie (prik'k'!), n. [AS. pricele, pricle; akin to

LG. prickel, D. prikkel. See Paick, n.] 1. A little

prick; a small, sharp point; a fine, sharp process or pro
jection, as from the skin of an animal, the bark of a

plant, etc.; a spine.

2. A kind of willow basket;—a term still used in

some branches of trade.

3. A sieve of filberts,—about fifty pounds.

Jonson.

Prio'Rie, v. t. To prick slightly, as with prickles, or

3. A steve of information of the state of th To prick slightly, as with prickles, or

Price tie (-it), n. [From Thomas Price of San Francisco.] (Min.) A hydrous borate of line, from Oregon.

Price less, a. I. Too valuable to admit of being appraised; of inestimable worth; invaluable.

2. Of no value; worthless. [R.] J. Rarlow.

Prick (prik), n. [AS. prica, prica, prica; akin to LG. prick, pricke, D. prik, Dan. prik, prikke, Sw. prick.

Cf. Paicz, v.] 1. That which pricks, penetrates, or punctured: a sharp and slender thing; a pointed instrument; a goad; a spur, etc.; a point; a skewer.

Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.

It is hard for thee to kick against the pricks. Acts ix. 5.

2. The act of pricking, or the sensation of being prickled; a sharp, stinging pain; figuratively, remorse.

"The pricks of conscience."

"A. Mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture as A mark made by a pointed instrument; a puncture, [Obs.] "The prick of noon." Shak. [Oss.] "The prick of noon." Shak. [Oss.] "The prick of on on." Shak. [Oss.] "The prick of noon." Shak. [Oss.] "The prick of on on." Shak. [Oss.] "The prick of noon." Shak. [Oss.] "The p

other. The sessile flowers have many petals and numerous stamens. The edible fruit is a large pear-shaped of the Northern Atlantic States is Openita vulgaris. In the South and West are many others, and in tropical America more than a hundred more. O. vulgaris, O. Ficus-Indica, and O. vulgaris, O. Ficus-Indica, and O. vulgaris, O. Ficus-Indica, and O. Tuna are abundantly introduced in the Mediterranean region, and O. Dillenti has become common in India.—Prickly pole (Bot.), a West Indian paim (Bactris Plumieruna), the slender trunk of which bears many rings of long black prickles.—Prickly withs (Bot.), a West Indian cactaceous plant ('&-reus triangularis') having prickly, slender, climbing, triangular stems.—Prickly rat (Zool.), any one of several species of South American burrerickly pear (Opinita Isomers and allied genera. The hair is usually intermingled with sharp spines.

Prick'mad'am (prik'mād'am), n. [F. trique-madame. Cf. TRIPMADAM.] (Bot.) A name given to several species of stonecrop, used as ingredients of vermifuge medicines. See Sronecrop.

Prick'punch' (-pünch'), n. A pointed steel punch, to prick a mark on must on must

Prick'punch' (-punch'), n. A pointed steel punch, to

prick a mark on metal.

Prick'shaft' (-shaft'), n. An arrow. [Obs.]

Prick'song' (-söng'; 115), n. [See Paick, v. t., 4.] Music written, or noted, with dots or points; — so called from the points or dots with which it is noted down.

[Obs.]

[Obs.]

written, or notes, with acces or points;—so camed from the points or dots with which it is noted down. [Obs.]

He fights as you sing pricksong. Shak.

Prick'wood' (-wood'), n. (Bot.) A shrub (Euonymus Europseus);—so named from the use of its wood for goads, skewers, and shoe pegs. Called also spindle tree.

Prick'y (**), a. Stiff and sharp; prickly. Holland.

Pride (prid), n. [Cf. AS. lamprede, Ll. lampredu, E. lamprey.] (Zoül.) A small European lamprey (Petromyzon branchialis);—called also prid, and sandpiper.

Pride, n. [AS. pride; akin to Icel. prijôi honor, ornament, prijôi to adorn, Dan. pryde, Sw. pryda; cf. W. prydus comely. See Proup.] 1. The quality or state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of one's own superiority in talents, beauty, wealth, rank, etc., which manifests itself in lofty airs, distance, reserve, and often in contempt of others.

Those that walk in pride he is able to abase. Dan. w. 37. Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt. Franklin.

2. A sense of one's own worth, and abhorrence of what is beneath or unworthy of one; lofty self-respect; noble self-esteem; elevation of character; dignified bearing; proud delight;—in a good sense.

ing; proud delight; - in a good sense.

ing; proud delight;—In a good sense.

Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride. Goldsmith.

A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants. Macaulay.

3. Proud or disdainful behavior or treatment; inso-

lence or arrogance of demeanor; haughty bearing and conduct; insolent exultation; disdain. Let not the foot of pride come against me. Ps. xxxvi. 11.

Let not the foot of pride come against me. Ps. xxxvi. II.
That hardly we escaped the pride of France. Shak.

4. That of which one is proud; that which excites
boasting or self-gratulation; the occasion or ground of
self-esteem, or of arrogant and presumptuous confidence,
as beauty, ornament, noble character, children, etc.
Lofty trees yelad with summer's pride. Spenser.
I will cut off the pride of the Philistines. Zech. ix. 6.

A bold peasantry, their country's pride. Goldsmith.

5. Show; ostentation; glory.

Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. Shak.

6. Highest pitch; elevation reached; loftiness; prime; glory; as, to be in the pride of one's life.

glory; as, to be in the pride of one's life.

A falcon, towering in her pride of place.

7. Consciousness of power; fullness of animal spirits; mettle; wantonness; hence, lust; sexual desire; cap, an excitement of sexual appetite in a female beast. [Obs.]

Pride of India, or Pride of China. [But.] See Margosa.

Pride of the desert (Zool.), the camel.

Syn.—Self-exaltation; conceit; hanteur; haughtiness; lordliness; loftiness.—Pride, Vaniry. Pride is a high or an excessive esteem of one's self for some real or imagined superiority, as rank, wealth, talents, character, etc. Vinity is the love of being admired, praised, exalted, etc., by others. Vanity is an ostenation of pride; but one may have great pride without displaying it. Vanity, which is etymologically "emptiness," is applied especially to the exhibition of pride in supericialities, as beauty, dress, wealth, etc.

Pride, v. t. [imp. & p. P. PRIDED; p. pr. & vb. n.

Pride, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Peided; p. pr. & vb. n. Priding.] To indulge in pride, or self-esteem; to rate highly; to plume; — used reflexively.

Bp. Hall. Pluming and priding himself in all his services South.

Pluming and pricing himself in all his services South.

Pride, v. i. To be proud; to glory. [R.]

Pride'ful (-ful), a. Full of pride; haughty. Tennyson.

Pride'ful-ly, adv. — Pride'ful-ness, n.

Pride'less, a. Without pride.

Pride'less, prid'ing-ly (prid'ing-ly), adv. Proudly. [Obs.] Thackeray.

Prid'ing-ly (prid'ing-ly), adv. Proudly. [Obs.] This pride (prid), inp. & p. of Prv.

Pried (prid), inp. & p.

Priest (μνθεί), n. [OE. prest, preest, AB. preest, fr. L. presbyler, Gr. πρεσβύτερος elder, older, n., an elder, compar. of πρέσβυς an old man, the first syllable of which is probably akin to L. pristinus. Cf. Pristinus, Preserter.] 1. (Christian Church) A presbyter or

elder; a minister; specifically: (a) (R. C. Ch. & Gr. Ch.) One who is authorized to consecrate the host and to say Mass; but especially, one of the lowest order possessing this power. Murdock. (b) (Ch. of Eng. & Prot. Epts. Ch.) A preabyter; one who belongs to the intermediate order between bishop and deacon. He is authorised to perform all ministerial services except those of ordination and confirmation.

2. One who officiates at the altar, or performs the rites of sacrifice; one who acts as a mediator between men and the divinity or the gods in any form of religion; as, Buddhlst priests. "The priests of Dagon." 1 Sam. v. 5. Then the priest of Jupiter. . brought oxen and garlands... and would have done sacrifice with the people. Acts xiv. 13. Every priest taken from among men is ordained for men in hings pertaining to (ode, that he may offer both gitts and sacrifices for sins.

rifices for sins. Help. v. 1.

The first is designated as a prices, and as a high pricests; but Christ is designated as a prices, and as a high pricest, and all Christians are designated pricests.

Pricest (prēst), v. 1. To ordain as pricest.

Pricest (pract) (-ksp'), n. (Fort.) A form of redan, so named from its shape; — called also swallowtait.

Pricest (pract) (-ksp'), n. an ill sense, fraud or imposition in religious concerns; management by pricest or gain wealth and power by working upon the religious motives or creduity of others.

It is better that men should be governed by pricestcraft than

It is better that men should be governed by priceteraft than by violence.

Mecaulan.

Priest'er-y (- \tilde{v} r-y), n. Priests, collectively; the priest-ood; - so called in contempt. [R.] Milton.

Priest'ess, n. A woman who officiated in sacred rites

hood .— so called in contempt. [R.]

Priest'ess, n. A woman who officiated in sacred rites among pagans.

Priest'hood (-hōōd), n. 1. The office or character of a priest; the priestly function. Bk. of Com. Prager.

2. Priests, taken collectively; the order of men set apart for sacred offices; the order of priests.

Priest'ism (-12'm), n. The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests or the priesthood.

Priest'ism (-12'm), n. The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests or the priesthood.

Priest'ikm (-18'm), n. The influence, doctrines, principles, etc., of priests or the priesthood.

Priest'liness (-11-nēs), n. The quality or state of being priestly.

Priest'liness (-11-nēs), n. The quality or state of being priestly.

Priest'liness (-11-nēs), n. The quality or state of being priestly.

Priest'liness (-11-nēs), n. The quality or state of priestly office; a priestly farewell.

Priest'-nīd'den (-rīd'd'n), a. Controlled or oppressed by priests; as, a priest-ridden people.

Prieve (prēv), v. t. To prove. [Ohs. or Scot.]

Prig (prig), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Princer (prigd); p. pr. & vb. n. Princorne (-gīng).] [A modification of prick.] To haggle about the price of a commodity; to bargain hard. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Prig, v. t. 1. To cheapen. [Scot.]

Prig, v. t. 1. To cheapen. [Scot.]

2. [Perhaps orig., to ride off with. See Prick, v. t.]

To flich or steal; as, to prig a handkerchief. [Cant]

Prig'erv (-gēr-v', to ride off with.

Shak.

Priegrav. (-gēr-v'), n. Priegram.

Prig. n. 1. A pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.

The queer prig of a doctor.

Macaday.

2. A thief; a filcher. [Cant]

Prig'ger-y (-ger-y), n. Priggism.

Prig'gish (-gish), a. Like a prig; conceited; pragmatical. - Prig'gish-ly, adv. - Prig'gish-ness, n.

Prig'gism (-gis'm), n. 1. The quality or state of being priggish; the manners of a prig.

Reguery; thievery. [Obs.]

Prigh'te (pri'te), obs. imp. of Prick.

Prill (pri'l), n. [Cf. Brill.] [Zoōt]. The brill.

Prill, v. i. To flow. [Obs.]

Prill, n. A stream. [Obs.] Davies (Microcosmos).

Prill, n. Etymol. uncertain.] 1. (Mining) (a) A nugget of virgin metal. (b) Ore selected for excellence.

2. The button of metal from an assay.

Prill'lion (Pri'lylin), n. Tin extracted from the slag.

Prim (pri'ln), n. [See Privr.] (Bot.) The privet.

Prim, a. [OF. prim, prin, prime, first. See Prime, a.]

Formal; precise; affectedly neat or nice; as, prim regularity; a prim person.

Prim, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Primmed (pri'md); p. pr.

& vb. n. Primmino.] To deck with great nicety; to arrange with affected preciseness; to prink.

Prim, v. t. To dress or act smartly. [R.]

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Prim, v. t. To dress or act smartly. [R.]

Prim, v. t. for prime or first, as in time, place, rank, etc.; hence, excellency; suprensecy. [R.] De Quincey.

2. The office, rank, or character of a primate; the chief ecclesiastical station or dignity in a national church; the office or dignity of an archbishop; as, the primacy of England.

| Prima don'na (pre'mà don'na); pl. E. Primacy of England.

il Pri'ma don'na (prē'mā dōn'nā); pl. E. Prima Donnas (-nāz), it. Prima (-mā) donna (-nā). [it., fr. primo, primo, primo, and lady, mistress. See Prima, a., and Donna.] The first or chief feinale singer in any markets.

an opera.

Pri'ma fa'ci-e (pri'ma fE'shY-5). [L., from abl. of rimus first + abl. of facies appearance.] At first view; on the first appearance

Prima facie evidence (of a fact) (Law), evidence which is sufficient to establish the fact unless rebutted. Bouvier.

sufficient to establish the fact unless rebutted. Bouvier.

Pri'mage (pri'mi; 48), n. [F.] (Com.) A charge in addition to the freight; originally, a gratuity to the captain for his particular care of the goods (sometimes called hair money), but now belonging to the owners or freighters of the vessel, unless by special agreement the whole or part is assigned to the captain. Homans.

Pri'mal (-mal), d. [LL. primais, fr. L. primus the first. See Pansa, a.] First; primary; original; chief.

It hat the primal eldest curse upon it. Shak.

The primal duties shine aloft like stars. Wordsworth.

Pri-mal'i-ty (pri-mal'I-ty), n. The quality or state

Pri-mai/-ty (pri-mkl/i-ty), n. The quality or state of being primal. [Obs.]
Pri-ma-ri-ly (pri-mk-ri-ly), adv. In a primary manner; in the first place; in the first intention; originally.
Pri-ma-ri-ness, n. The quality or state of being primary, or first in time, in act, or in intention. Norrie.
Pri-ma-ry (pri-mk-ry), a. [L. primarius, fr. primus first: cf. F. primaire. See Phims, a., and cf. Parkhen, Parkhen. I First in order of time or development or in intention; primitive; fundamental; original.
The church of Christ, in its primary, qualities of body. Looke.

Sinus in order as being premaratory to something

These I call original, or primary, qualities of body. Locke.

2. First in order, as being preparatory to something higher; as, primary assemblies; primary schools.

3. First in dignity or importance; chief; principal; as, primary planets; a matter of primary importance.

4. (Geol.) Earliest formed; fundamental.

5. (Chem.) Illustrating, possessing, or characterized by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement.

by, some quality or property in the first degree; having undergone the first stage of substitution or replacement.
Frimary alcoho! (Organic Chem.), any alcohol which possesses the group CH₂-OH, and can be oxidized so as torm a corresponding aldehyde and acid having the same number of carbon atoms; —distinguished from secondary and tertiary alcohols. —Frimary amine (Chem.), an amine containing the anido group, or a derivative of ammonia in which only one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by a basic radical; —distinguished from secondary and tertiary amines. —Frimary ampustion (Surg.), an amputation for injury performed as soon as the shock due to the injury has passed away, and before symptoms of inflammation supervene. —Frimary aris (Bot.), the main stalk which bears a whole cluster of flowers. —Frimary colors. See under Colos. —Frimary meeting, a meeting of citizens at which the first steps are taken towards the nomination of candidates, etc. See Caucus. —Frimary planets. (Astron.) See the Note under Planet. —Frimary planets. (Astron.) See the Note under Planet. —Frimary planets. (Astron.) Bee the Note under Planet. —Frimary splanets. (Astron.) Beech ender primaries of the original lesion or chancre to the first manifestation of symptoms indicative of general constitutional infection. —Frimary union (Surg.), union without suppuration; union by the first intention.

Primary m.

constitutional infection. — Primary union (Surg.), union without suppuration; union by the first intention.

Pri'ma-ry, n.; pl. Primaries (-riz). 1. That which stands first in order, rank, or importance; a chief matter.

2. A primary meeting; a caucus.

3. (Zoöl.) One of the large feathers on the distal joint of a bird's wing. See l'lumage, and Illust. of Bird.

4. (Astron.) A primary planet; the brighter component of a double star. See under l'lare.

Pri'mate (-mât). R. [OE. primat, F. primat, L. primas, -atis, one of the first, chief, fr. primus the first. See Prime, a.] 1. The chief ecclesiastic in a national church; one who presides over other bishops in a province; an archibishop.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the Primates.

Pri-mates (pri-mā'tāz), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) The highest order of mammals. It includes man, together with the apes and monkeys. Cf. Prihec.

Pri-mates.hip (pri'māt-shīp), n. The office, dignity, or position of a primate; primacy.

Pri-matial (pri-mā'shal), a. [Cf. F. primatal.] Pri-matial. [R.]

Pri-mat'tācal (-māt'I-kal), a. Of or pertaining to a primate.

Prima (prim). a. [F., fr. L. primus first, a superl. cor-

primate. Prime (prim), a. [F., fr. L. primus first, a superl. corresponding to the compar. prior former. See Prior, a., Foremost, Former, and cf. Prim, a., Primary, Prince.]

1. First in order of time; original; primeval; primitive; primary. "Prime forests."

Tennyson.

She was not the prime cause, but I myself. In this sense the word is nearly superseded by primitive, except in the phrase prime cost.

2. First in rank, degree, dignity, authority, or impor-ance; as, prime minister. "Prime virtues." Dryden. 3. First in excellence; of highest quality; as, prime theat; a prime quality of cloth. 4. Early; blooming; being in the first stage. [Poetic]

His starry helm, unbuckled, showed him prime In munhood where youth ended. Milton

Lecherous; lustful; lewd. [Obs.] Shak.
Marked or distinguished by a mark (') called a

6. Marked or distinguished by a mark (*) called a prime mark.

Prime and ultimate ratio. (Math.) See ULTIMATE.—Prime meandador. (Elec.) See under CONDUCTOR.—Prime factor (Artih.), a factor which is a prime number.—Prime factor (Artih.), a factor which is a prime number.—Prime squre (Geom.), a figure which can not be divided into any other figure more simple than itself, as a triangle, a pyramid, etc.—Prime meridian (Astron.), the meridian from which longitude is reckoned, as the meridian of Greenwich or Washington.—Prime minister, the responsible head of a ministry or executive government;—applied particularly to that of England.—Prime mover. (Mech.) (a) A natural agency applied by man to the production of power. Especially: Muscular force; the weight and motion of fluids as water and air; heat obtained by chemical combination, and applied to produce changes in the volume and pressure of steam, air, or other fluids; and electricity obtained by chemical action, and applied to produce alternation of magnetic force. (b) An engine, or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines; as a water wheel, a water pressure engine, a steam e

antialavery agitation. — Prime number (Arith.), a number which is exactly divisible by no number except itself or unity, as 6, 7, 11. — Prime vertical (Aritou.), the vertical circle which passes through the east and west points of the horizon. — Prime-vertical dial, a dial in which the shadow is projected on the plane of the prime vertical. — Prime-vertical transit instrument, a transit instrument the telescope of which revolves in the plane of the prime vertical, — used for observing the transit of stars over this circle.

Prime (prim), n. 1. The first part; the earliest stage; the beginning or opening, as of the day, the year, etc.; hence, the dawn; the spring.

Chaucer.

In the very prime of the world.

Hope waits upon the flowery prime. Hooker

2. The spring of life; youth; hence, full health, strength, or beauty; perfection. "Cut off in their prime." Eustace. "The prime of youth." Dryden.
3. That which is first in quality; the most excellent

portion : the best part.

Give him always of the prime. 4. [F. prime, LL. prima (sc. hora). See Prime, a.]
The morning: specifically (R. C. Ch.), the first canonical hour, succeeding to lauds.
Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. Spenser.

Early and late it rung, at evening and at prime. Sprime:

To Originally, prime denoted the first quarter of the artificial day, reckoned from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Afterwards, it denoted the end of the first quarter, that is, 9 A. M. Specifically, it denoted the first canonical hour, as now. Chaucer uses it in all these senses, and also in the sense of def. I, above.

They sleep till that it was pryme large.

They sleep till that it was pryme large. Chaucer.

5. (Fencing) The first of the chief guards.

6. (Chem.) Any number expressing the combining weight or equivalent of any particular element;—so called because these numbers were respectively reduced to their lowest relative terms on the fixed standard of hydrogen as 1. [Obs. or Archaic]

7. (Arith.) A prime number. See under PRIME, a.

8. An incl., as composed of twelve seconds in the dudecimal system;—denoted by [7]. See 2d INCH, m., 1.

Prime of the moon, the new moon at its first appearance. Prime, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Primer (primd); p. pr. & vb. n. Priming.] [From Prime, a.] 1. To apply printing to, as a musket or a cannon; to apply a primer to, as a

metallic cartridge.

2. To lay the first color, coating, or preparation upon (a surface), as in painting; as, to prime a canvas, a wall.

3. To prepare; to make ready; to instruct before-

hand; to post; to coach; as, to prime a witness; the boys are primed for mischief. [Collog.] Thackeray.

4. To trim or prune, as trees. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

5. (Math.) To mark with a prime mark.

To prime a pump, to charge a pump with water, in or-er to put it in working condition.

Prime, v. i. 1. To be renewed, or as at first. [Obs.]
Night's bashful empress, though she often wane,
As oft repeats her darkness, primes again. Quarles.

As oft repeats her durkness, primes again.

2. To serve as priming for the charge of a gun.

3. To work so that foaming occurs from too violent chullition, which causes water to become mixed with, and be carried along with, the steam that is formed;—said of a steam boiler.

Prime'ly, adr. 1. At first; primarily. [Obs.] South.

2. In a prime manner; excellently.

Prime'ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being first.

2. The quality or state of being prime, or excellent.

Prime'r (prim'er), n. One who, or that which, primes; specifically, an instrument or device for priming; esp., as cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or other compound for igniting a charge of gunpowder.

Prim'er, a. [OF. primer, primier, premier, F. premier, See Paramer.] First; original; primary. [Obs.]

"The primer English kings."

Drayton.

Primer fine (O. Eng. Law), a fine due to the king on the

"The primer English kings."

Primer fine (O. Eng. Law), a fine due to the king on the writ or commencement of a suit by fine. Blackstone.—

Primer seizin (Fendal Law), the right of the king, when a tenant in capite died seized of a knight's fee, to receive of the heir, if of full age, one year's profits of the land was in reversion expectant on an estate for life;—now abolished.

Blackstone.

Prim'er (prim'er), n. [Originally, the book read at prime, the first canonical hour. LL. primae liber. See Prime, n., 4.] 1. Originally, a small prayer book for church service, containing the little office of the Virgin Mary; also, a work of elementary religious instruction.

The primer, or office of the Blessed Virgin. Bp. StillingReet.

2. A small elementary book for teaching children to read; a reading or spelling book for a beginner.

As he sat in the school at his prymer. Chaucer.

3. (Print.) A kind of type, of which there are two species; one, called long primer, intermediate in size between bourgeois and small pica [see LONG PRIMER]; the other, called great primer, larger than pica.

Great primer type.

Pri-me'ro (pri-me'ro), n. [Sp. primera, fr. primero first, from L. primarius. Seo Premen.] A game at cards, now unknown.

Prime-ole (prime-ol.), n. (Bot.) Seo Primare.
[Obs.] "She was a primerole."

Pri-me'val (pri-me'val), a. [L. primacuus; primeristrat + acuum age. Seo Prime, a., and Aoz.] Belonging to the first ages; pristine; original; primitive; primary; as, the primerul innocence of ruan. "This is the forest primerul."

Expressed and primerul darkness came Light. Krats. From chaos, and primeval darkness, came Light. Keats.

Pri-me'val-ly, adv. In a primeval manner; in or from the earliest times; originally.

Pri-me'vous (-vus), a. Primeval. [Obs.]

Pri/mi-ge/ni-al (pri/mi-je/ni-al), a. First born, or first

Primise miss (primise in-al), a. First ordit, or miss of all; original; primary. See Primogenial.

Primise in-aus (18'mi-tis), p. a. [L. primigenus, Primigenias original; primigenias.

Primine (primise) irist formed or generated; original; primigenial.

Primine (primin), n. [L. primus first: cf. F. primine.] (Bot.) The outermost of the two integuments of an ovule.

The This word has been used by some writers to de-tote the inner integriment, which is formed earlier than the outer. Cf. Secunding.

Priming (prim'Ing), n. 1. The powder or other combustible used to communicate fire to a charge of gunpowder, as in a firearm.

2. (Paint.) The first conting of color, size, or the like, laid on canvas, or on a building, or other surface.

3. (Steam Eng.) The carrying over of water, with the steam, from the boiler, as into the cylinder.

Priming of the tide. See Lang the tide undered I.

Friming of the tide. See Lag of the tide, under 2d Lac.
— Priming tube, a small pipe, filled with a combustible composition for firing cannon.— Priming valve (Steam, Eng.), a spring safety valve applied to the cylinder of a steam engine for discharging water carried into the cylinder by priming.— Priming wire, a pointed wire used to penetrate the vent of a piece, for piercing the cartridge before priming. priming.

| Pri-mip'a-ra (pri-mip'a-ra), n. [L., fr. primus first parrer to bring forth.] (Med.) A woman who bears child for the first time.

parere to bring forth.] (Med.) A woman who bears a child for the first time.

Pri-mip'a-rous (-ris), a. [See Primipara.] Belonging to a first birth: bearing young for the first time.

Pri-mip'-lar (-I-fer), a. [L. primiplaris, fr. primipilus the centurion of the first cohort of a Roman legion, fr. primus pilus the division made up of the triari in the Roman army.] Of or pertaining to the captain of the vanguard of a Roman army.

Pri-mi'dia (pri-mish/t-a), n.: pl. Primire (c.)

(Primit'dia (pri-mish/t-a), n.: pl. Primire (c.)

(Primit's (-Az), obs.). [L. primitlae, pl., fr. primus first. Cf. Premices.] (Eng. Lave) The first truit; the first year's whole profit of an ecclesiastical preferment.

The primities of your parsonage. Spenser.

Pri-mi'tial (-mish'al), a. Being of the first production; primitive; original. [Obs.]

Primi'tive (primi'tiv), a. [L. primitius, fr. primus the first: cf. P. primiti; See Prime, a.] 1. Of or pertaining to the beginning or origin, or to early times; original; primordial; primeval; first: as, primitive ages; primitive innocence; the primitive church. "Our primitive great sire."

2. Of or pertaining to a former time; old-fashloued; characterized by simplicity; as, a primitive style of dross.

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a primitive verb in grammar.

Primitive sees of coordinates (Geom.), that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred,

3. Original; primary; radical; not derived; as, a primitive verb in grammar.

Primitive axes of coordinates (Geom.), that system of axes to which the points of a magnitude are first referred, with reference to a second set or system, to which they are afterward referred.—Primitive chord (Mus.), that chord, the lowest note of which is of the same literal denomination as the fundamental base of the harmony, opposed to derivative. Moore (Encyc. of Music).—Primitive circle (Spherical Projection), the circle cut from the sphere to be projected, by the primitive plane.—Primitive colors (Paint.), primary colors. See under Color.—Primitive Fathers (Eccl.), the acknowledged Christian writers who flourished before the Council of Nice, A. D. 325. Shirpingley.—Primitive groove (Anal.), a depression or groove in the epiblast of the primitive streak. It is not connected with the medullary groove, which appears later and in front of it.—Primitive plane (Spherical Projection), the plane upon which the projections are made, generally coinciding with some principal circle of the sphere, as the equator or a meridian.—Primitive rocks (Geol.), primary rocks. See under PRIMARY.—Primitive sheeth. (Anal.) See NEURLEMMA.—Primitive rocks (Geol.), primary proks.

Syn.—First; original: primary; radical: pristine; respective training the projection of all schedulary pristine; respectively.

Syn. - First; original; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; primeval; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Syn.—First; original; primary; radical; pristine; ancient; primeval; antiquated; old-fashioned.

Prim'1-tive, n. An original or primary word; a word not derived from another; —opposed to derivative.

Prim'1-tive-ly, adv. 1. Originally; at first.

2. Primarily; not derivatively.

3. According to the original rule or ancient practice; in the ancient style.

Prim'1-tive-ness, n. The quality or state of being primitive; conformity to primitive style or practice.

Prim'1-tive-ness, n. Quality of being first; primitive-ness. [Obs.]

Prim'1-ty (-ty), n. Quality of being first; primitive-ness. [Obs.]

Prim'1-ty adv. In a prim or precise manner.

Prim'1-ty adv. In a prim or precise manner.

Prim'1-ty (pro'm's), n. [1.1] (Mus.) First; chief.

Pri'mo-ge'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al), a. [See Primoge'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al), a. [See Primoge'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al), a. [See Primogen'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al (pri'm's)s'n'-al

The primogenitive and due of birth.

Pri'mogeni-tor (-tor), n. [LL., fr. L. primus first + genitor a begetter.] The first ancestor; a forefather.

Pri'mogen'-ture (-tur; 135), n. [LL., fr. L. primus first + geniture a begetter, birth, generation, fr. genere, gipnere, to beget: cf. F. primogeniture, L. primogenitus firstborn. See Prime, a., and Genus, Kin.] 1. The tate of being the firstborn of the same parents; semiority by birth among children of the same family.

2. (Eng. Law) The exclusive right of inheritance which belongs to the eldest son. Thus in England the right of inheriting the estate of the father belongs to the eldest son, and in the royal family the eldest son of the sovereign is entitled to the throne by primogeniture. In exceptional cases, among the female children, the crown descends by right of primogeniture to the eldest daughter only and her issue.

Blackstone.

Pri'me-gen'i-ture-ship (pri'me-jen'i-tūr-ship), a. The state or privileges of the firstborn. Burke. Pri-mor'di-al (pri-mor'di-al), a. [L. primordialis, from primordium the first beginning; primus first pordiri to begin a web, to begin: of. F. primordial.]

1. First in order; primary; original; of earliest origin; as, a primordial condition. "The primordial facts of our intelligent nature."

2. (Geol.) Of or pertaining to the lowest beds of the Silurian age, corresponding to the Acadian and Potedam periods in American geology. It is called also Cambrian, and by many geologists is separated from the Silurian.

3. (Biol.) Originally or earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; as, a primordial leaf; a primordial cell.

Primordial utricle (Bot.), the interior lining of a young

Primordial utricle (Bot.), the interior lining of a young vegetable cell.

Pri-mor'di-al, n. A first principle or element.

Pri-mor'di-al-ism (-1z'm), n. Devotion to, or persistence in, conditions of the primordial state. H. Spencer.

Pri-mor'di-al-ly, adv. At the beginning; under the first order of things; originally.

Pri-mor'di-al (-an), n. [L. primordius first of all, fr. primordium.] (Bot.) A name given to several kinds of plums; as, red primordian, amber primordian, etc.

Pri-mor'di-ate (-at.), a. Primordial. [R.] Boyle.

Primor'di-ate (-at.), a. Primordial. [R.] Boyle.

Primor'di-at

Primula.

Evening primrose, an erect blennial herb (*Anothera biennis*), with yellow vespertine flowers, common in the United States. The name is sometimes extended to other species of the same genus. — Primross pecies, the two-flowered Narcissus (*N. bijlorus*), [*Obs.*]

Primrose (Primula

Reinis.—Frimtose Peerless, that the Primrose (Primula flowered Narcissus (N. bijlorus). [Obs.] Primrose (Primula inverse). The primrose (n. billorus). [Obs.] Primrose (primrose) in the color of a primrose;—hence, flowery; gay. "The primrose path of dalliance." Shak. || Prim'u-la (prim'u-la), n. [LL. See Primrose (Primula vera).

| Prim'u-la (coous (-li/shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to an order of herbaceous plants (Primulacex), of which the primrose is the type, and the pimpernel, the cyclamen, and the water violet are other examples. || Pri'mum mob'i-le (pri'mim mbb'i-lē). [L., first cause of motion.] (Astron.) In the Ptolemaic system, the outernost of the revolving concentric spheres constituting the universe, the motion of which was supposed to carry with it all the inclosed spheres with their planets in a daily revolution from east to west. See Crystal-line heavens, under CayrstalLine. line heavens, under CRYSTALLINE.

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to, as the motions of the planets, under primum mobile. Bacon

The motions of the greatest persons in a government ought to be, as the motions of the planets, under primam mobile. Bacon. || **PPI'mus** (pri'mūs), n. [L., the first.] One of the bishops of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who presides at the meetings of the bishops, and has certain privllegos but no metropolitan authority. Internat. Cyc. **Prim'y** (prim'y), a. [From Paims, a.] Being in its prime. [Obs.] "The youth of primy nature." Shak. **Prince** (prims), n. [F., from L. princeps, e-tips, the first, chief; primus first + capere to take. See Paims, a., and CAPACIOUS.] 1. The one of highest rank; one holding the highest place and authority; a sovereign; a monarch; — originally applied to either sex, but now rarely applied to a female. Wycli' (Rev. 1. 5). Go. Michael, of celestial armies prince. Milton. Queen Elizabeth a prince admirable above her sex. Canden.

rarely applied to a female.

Wyclif (Rev. 1. 5).

Go. Michael, of celestial armies prince.

Queen Elizabeth, a prince admirable above her sex. Canden.

2. The son of a king or emperor, or the issue of a royal family; as, princes of the blood.

3. A title belonging to persons of high rank, differing in different countries. In England it belongs to dukes, narquises, and earls, but is given to members of the royal family only. In Italy a prince is inferior to a duke as a member of a particular order of nobility; in Spain he is always one of the royal family.

4. The chief of any body of men; one at the head of a class or profession: one who is preeiminent; as, a merchant prince; a prince of players. "The prince of learning."

Frince-Albert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for

rince-Abert coat, a long double-breasted frock coat for men.—Prince of the blood, Prince consort, Frince of darkness. See under BLOOD, CONSORT, and DARKNESS.—Prince of Wales, the oldest son of the English sovereign.—Prince's fasther (Bot.), a name given to two annual herbs (Anatamus cau. atus and Polygonum orientale), with aperalous reddish flowers arranged in long recurved panicled spikes.—Prince's metal. Frince Rupert's metal. See under METAL.—Prince's metal. Frince Rupert's metal. See under Prince, v. 4. To play the prince. [R.] Shak.
Prince, v. 4. To play the prince. [R.] Shak.
Prince'dom (princ'dum), n. The jurisdiction, sovercignty, rank, or estate of a prince.
Thrones, princedoms, powers, dominions, I reduce. Milton.
Prince'hood (-hood), n. Princeliness. [Obs.] E. Hall.
Prince'loss (Ain), n. A petty prince; a princeling.
The princekins of private life.

Thackeray.
Prince'loss, m. Without a prince.

Prince'kin (-kīn), n. A petty prince; a princeling.

The princelins of private life.

Prince'less, a. Without a prince.

Prince'litt, n. A petty prince, [R.]

Prince'lites' (-lift), a. Princely.

Prince'li-ness (-lif-nes), n. The quality of being rincely; the state, manner, or dignity of a prince.

Prince'ly, a. 1. Of or relating to a prince; regal;

royal; of highest rank or authority; as, princely birth, character, fortune atc.

royal; of highest rank or authority; as, princely birth, character, fortune, etc.

2. Bultable for, or becoming to, a prince; grand; august; munificent; magnificent; as, princely virtues; a princely fortune. "Most princely gitts."

Frince'ly (prins'ly), adv. In a princely manner.
My appetite was not princely got. Shak.

Prin'cess (prin'sés), n. [F. princesse. See Prince, and cf. Princesse.] I. A female prince; a woman having sovereign power, or the rank of a prince. Dryden.

So excellent a princess as the present queen. Swift.

2. The daughter of a soverier: a female member of a

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a

2. The daughter of a sovereign; a female member of a royal family.

3. The consort of a prince; as, the princess of Wales.

Princess royal, the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

Prin-cesse' (prin-sss'), a. [F., a princess.] A term applied to a lady's long, close-fitting dress made with waist and skirt in one.

Princess-like' (prin'ss-lik'), a. Like a princess.

Prince'wood' (prins'wööd'), n. (Bol.) The wood of two small tropical American trees (Hanelia ventricosa, and Cordia gerascanthoides). It is brownish, veince ditted (printed data of Prince + L. shoure (in

with lighter color.

Prin'ol-fied (prin'sl-fid), a. [Prince + L. -ficare (in comp.).] Imitative of a prince. [R. & Collog.]

Thackeray.

Prin'ci-pal (-pal), a. [F., from L. principalis. See PRINCE.] 1. Highest in rank, authority, character, importance, or degree; most considerable or important; chief; main; as, the principal officers of a government; the principal men of a state; the principal productions of a country; the principal arguments in a case.

Wisdom is the principal thing. P

Wisdom is the principal thing.

2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely.

[A Latin-ism] [Obs.]

wisdom is the principal thing. Prov. iv. 7.

2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. [A Lattnism] [Obs.]

2. Of or pertaining to a prince; princely. [A Lattnism] [Obs.]

Principal axis. See Aris of a curve, under Axis.—
Principal axis of a quadric (Geom.), three lines in which the principal planes of the solid intersect two and two, as in an ellipsoid.— Principal challengs. (Law) See under Challengs.— Principal planes of a quadric (Geom.), three planes each of which is at right angles to the other two, and bisects all chords of the quadric perpendicular to the plane, as in an ellipsoid.— Frincipal point (Persp.), the projection of the point of sight upon the plane of projection.— Principal ray (Persp.), the pince and the principal continuous principal to principal ray (Persp.), the projection of the point of sight upon the plane passing through the point of sight perpendicular to the perspective plane.— Principal section (Crystallag.), a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

Principal axis of a crystal.

Principal section (Crystallag.), a plane passing through the optical axis of a crystal.

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Principal section (Crystallag.)

Principal section (Crystallag.)

A better of a factor and the principal of a factor, a school, a firm, etc.; — distinguished from a subordinate, abettor, auxiliary, or assistant.

2. Hence: (Law) (a) The chief actor in a crime, or an abettor who is present at it,—as distinguished from an accessory. (b) A chief obligor, promisor, or debtor,—as distinguished from an accessory. (b) A chief obligor, promisor, or debtor,—as distinguished from an accessory. (b) A chief obligor, promisor, or debtor,—a

The prerogative and principality above everything else.

2. A prince; one invested with sovereign; "Next upstood Nisroch, of principalities the prime." Milton.
3. The territory or jurisdiction of a prince; or the country which gives title to a prince; as, the principality of Wales. "Next

S. The territory or juntantion as principal country which gives title to a prince; as, the principality of Wales.

Principal-ly (prin'si-pal-ly), adv. In a principal manner; primarily; above all; chiefly; mainly.

Principal-ness, n. The quality of being principal.

Principate (pat), n. [L. principatus: cf. F. principat.]

Principate; aprin-sip'1-4), n. pl. [L. principatus.]

Ber Princip'la (al), a. Elementary. [Obs.] Barrow.

Princip'la (-al), a. Elementary. [Obs.] Bacon.

Princip'la (-al), a. Elementary. [Obs.] Bacon.

Princip'la (-al), a. [L. principians, p. pr. of principian to begin, ir. principians. [R.] Jer. Toylor.

Princip'la (-al), a. [Ese Principians. To begin; to initiate. [Obs.]

Princip'la (-al), principians, [R.] Jer. Toylor.

Princip'la (-al), principians, [R.] Jer. Toylor.

Princip'la (-al), principians, [R.] Princip'la (-al), principians, principians, principians, principians, principians, principians, condation, fr. principe, L. principians, principians, condation, fr. principe, principians, principians, condation, fr. principe, principians, principians, condation, fr. principe, L. principians, principians, condation, fr. principians, principians, condation, fr. principians, principians, condation, fr. principians, principians, condation, fr. principia

2. A source, or origin; that from which anything

proceeds; fundamental substance or energy; primordial substance; ultimate element, or cause.

The soul of man is an active principle. Tillotson.

3. An original faculty or endowment.

Nature in your principles hath set [benignity].

Chaucer.

Those active principles whose direct and ultimate object is the communication either of enjoyment or surfering. Swears.

4. A fundamental truth; a comprehensive law or doctrine, from which others are derived, or on which others are founded; a general truth; an elementary proposition; a maxim; an axiom; a postulate.

Therefore, leaving the principles of the doctrine of Christ, let us go on unto perfection.

Heb. vi. 1.

A good principle, not rightly understood, may prove as hurtful as a bad.

5. A settled rule of action; a governing law of conduct; an opinion or belief which exercises a directing influence on the life and behavior; a rule (usually, a right rule) of conduct consistently directing one's actions; as,

a person of no principle.

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretenses to an honest principle of mind.

Law.

principle of mind.

6. (Chem.) Any original inherent constituent which characterizes a substance, or gives it its essential properties, and which can usually be separated by analysis;

applied especially to drugs, plant extracts, etc.

Cathartine is the bitter, purgative principle of senna. Gregory

Estimatine is the bitter, purgative principle of senua. Gregory.

Bitter principle, Principle of contradiction, etc. See under

BITTER, CONTRADICTION, etc.

Prin'ol-ple (prin'sl-pl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PainciPLED (-pld); p. pr. & vb. n. Paincipling (-pling).] To

equip with principles; to establish, or fix, in certain

principles; to impress with any tenet, or rule of conduct, good or ill.

Governors should be well principled. L'Estrange Let an enthusiast be principled that he or his teacher is in-Locke.

Prin'ook (-köks), n. [Prim + cock.] A coxcomb;
Prin'ook (-köks), s. a pert boy. [Obs.]
Prink (prink), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Prinked (prink);
p. pr. & vb. n. Prinking.] [Probably a massized form of prick. See Prick, v. t., and cf. Pring. Prank.]
To dress or adjust one's self for show; to prank.
Prink, v. t. To prank or dress up; to deck fantastically. "And prink their hair with daisies." Courper.
Prink'prid'dle (prinp'rid'dl), n. (Zoöl.) The longtailed timouse. [Prov. Eng.]
Print (print), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Printed; p. pr. & vb. n. Printing. † L. To fix or impress, as a stamp, mark, character, idea, etc., into or upon something.
A look will print a thought that never may remove. Survey.

A look will print a thought that never may remove. Surrey look will print a thought that never may some.
Upon his breastplate he beholds a dint.
Which in that field young Edward's sword did print.
Sir John Beaumont

Perhaps some footsteps printed in the clay. Roscom

Perhaps some footsteps printed in the clay. Roscommon.

2. To stamp something in or upon; to make an impression or mark upon by pressure, or as by pressure.

Forth on his flery steed betimes he rode.
That searcely prints the turf on which he trod.

3. Specifically: To strike off an impression or impressions of, from type, or from stereotype, electrotype, or engraved plates, or the like; in a wider sense, to do the typesetting, presswork, etc., of (a book or other publication); as, to print books, newspapers, pictures; to print an edition of a book.

4. To stamp or impress with colored figures or patents.

an edition of a book.

4. To stamp or impress with colored figures or patterns; as, to print calico.

5. (Photog.) To take (a copy, a positive picture, etc.), from a negative, a transparent drawing, or the like, by the action of light upon a sensitized surface.

Printed goods, textile fabrics printed in patterns, especially cotton cloths, or calicoes.

Print, v. i. 1. To use or practice the art of typography; to take impressions of letters, figures, or electrotypes, engraved plates, or the like.

2. To publish a book or an article.

From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no more

Print, n. [See Paint, v., Impaint, n.] 1. A mark made by impression; a line, character, figure, or indentation, made by the prossure of one thing on another; as, the print of teeth or nails in flesh; the print of the foot in sand or snow.

Where print of human feet was never seen. Dryden. 2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an orna-

2. A stamp or die for molding or impressing an ornamental design upon an object; as, a butter print.

3. That which receives an impression, as from a stamp or mold; as, a print of butter.

4. Printed letters; the impression taken from type, as to excellence, form, size, etc.; as, small print; large print; this line is in print.

5. That which is produced by printing. Specifically:
(a) An impression taken from anything, as from an engraved plate. "The prints which we see of antiquities."

Dryden. (b) A printed publication, more especially a newspaper or other periodical. Addison. (c) A printed cloth; a fabric figured by stamping, especially callco or cotton cloth. (d) A photographic copy, or positive picture, on prepared paper, as from a negative, or from a drawing on transparent paper.

5. (Founding) A core print. See under CORE.

Size print, a copy in white lines on a blue ground, of a

6. (Founding) A core print. See under CORE.
Elue print, a copy in white lines on a blue ground, of a drawing, plan, tracing, etc., or a positive picture in blue and white, from a negative, produced by photographic printing on peculiarly prepared paper. — In prints (a) In a printed form: issued from the press; published. Shak.
(b) To the letter; with accurateness. —All this I speak in print." Shak. — Out of prints. See under Our.
Frint works, a factory where cloth, as calico, is printed.

Print's ble (-a-b'1), a. Worthy to be published. [R.] Print'er (-ar), n. One who prints; especially, one who

prints books, newspapers, engravings, etc.; a compositor; a typesetter; a pressman.

Printer's devil, Printer's gauge. See under Devil, and Gauge. — Printer's ink. See Printing ink, below.

Printer's devil, Printer's gauge. See under Devil, and GAUGE.— Printer's ink. See Printing ink, below.

Print'er-y (print'er-y'), n. A place where cloth is printed; print works; also, a printing office. [R.]

Print'ing, n. The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material; the business of a printer, including typesetting and presswork, with their adjuncts; typography; also, the act of producing photographic prints.

Block printing. See under Block.— Printing frame (Photog.), a shallow box, usually having a glass front, in which prints are made by exposure to light.— Printing house, a printing office.— Printing ink, ink used in printing books, newspapers, etc. It is composed of lampblack or ivory black mingled with linseed or nut oil, made thick by boiling and burning. Other ingredients are employed for the finer qualities. Urc.— Printing office, a place where books, pamphlets, or newspapers, etc., are printed.—Printing paper, paper used in the printing of books, pamphlets, newspapers, and the like, as distinguished from writing paper, varapping paper, etc.— printing press, a press for printing books, newspapers, latadbilla, etc.—
Printing wheel, a wheel with letters or figures on its periphery, used in machines for paging or numbering, or in ticket-printing machines, typowriters, etc.; a type wheel.

Print'ess. a. Making no imprint.

Millon.

Print'less, a. Making no imprint.

Print'less, a. Making no imprint.

Print'shop, n. A shop where prints are sold.

Pri'or (pri'dr), a. [L. prior former, previous, better, superior; compar. corresponding to prinus first, and pro for. See Former, and cf. Prime, a., and Pre-Proceding in the order of time; former; antecedent; anterior; previous; as, a prior discovery; prior obligation;—used elliptically in cases like the following: he lived alone [in the time] prior to his marriage.

Pri'or, n. [OE. priour, OF. priour, prior, priur, F. prieur, from L. prior former, superior. See Paron, a.]

(Eccl.) The superior of a priory, and next below an abbot in dignity.

Conventical or Conventual, prior, a prior who is at the

Conventical, or Conventual, prior, a prior who is at the lead of his own house. See the Note under Priory.—laustral prior, an official next in rank to the abbot in a nonastery; prior of the cloisters.

monastery; prior of the cloisters.

Prior-ate (-th), n. [LL. prioratus: cf. F. priorat.]

The dignity, office, or government, of a prior. T. Wardon.

Prior-ess, n. [OF. prioresse.] A lady superior of a priory of nuns, and next in dignity to an abbass.

Pri-or'l-ty (pri-or'l-ty), n. [Cf. F. priorité. See Patos, a.] 1. The quality or state of being prior or antecedent in time, or of preceding something else; as, priority of birth; priority of application.

2. Precedence; superior rank.

Shak.

Priority of debts, a superior claim to payment, or a claim to payment before others.

Syn. - Antecedence; precedence; preëminence.

Pri'or-ly (pri'er-ly), adv. Previously. [R.] Geddes. Pri'or-ly (pri'er-ly), adv. Previously. [R.] Geddes. Pri'or-ship, n. The state or office of prior; priorate. Pri'orioria. See Phon, n.] A religious house presided over by a prior or prioress; — sometimes an offshoot of, and subordinate to, an abbey, and called also cell, and obedience. See Cell, 2.

Of such houses there were two sorts: one where the prior was chosen by the inmates, and governed as independently as an abbot in an abbey; the other where the priory was subordinate to an abbey, and the prior was placed or displaced at the will of the abbot.

Alien priory, a small religious house dependent on a large monastery in some other country.

Syn. - See CLOISTER.

Syn.—See CLOISTER.

Pris (pris), n. See Price, and 1st Prize. [Obs.]

Pris (age (priz*ā); 48), n. [OF. prisage a praising, valuing, taxing; cf. LL. prisagium prisage; or from F. prise a taking, capture, prize. See Prize.] (O. Eng. Law) (a) A right belonging to the crown of England, of taking two tuns of wine from every slip importing twenty tuns or more, —one before and one behind the mast. By charter of Edward I. bullerage was substituted for this. Blackstone. (b) The share of merchandise taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral. king or admiral.

taken as lawful prize at sea which belongs to the king or admiral.

Pris-cill'lian-ist (pris-ril'yan-yst), n. (Eccl. Hist.) A follower of Priscillian, bishop of Avila in Spain, in the fourth century, who mixed various elements of Gnosticism and Manichelsm with Christianity.

Prise (priz), n. An enterprise. [Obs.] Spenser.

Prise, n. & v. Soe Prize, n., 5. Also Prize, r. t.

Prise (priz'6r), n. See 1st Prizer. [Obs.]

Prism (priz'm), n. [L. prisma, Gr. mpiopaa, fr. mpic

ζew, mpiew, to saw: cf. F. prisme.] 1. (Geom.)

A solid whose bases or ends are any similar, equal, and parallel plane figures, and whose sides are parallelograms.

TF Prisms of different forms are often named from the figure of their bases; as, a triangular prism, a quadrangular prism, a rhomble prism, etc.

ble prism, etc.

2. (Opt.) A transparent body, with usually three rectangular plane faces or sides, and two equal and parallel triangular ends or bases;

used in experiments on refraction, dispersion, etc.

3. (Crystallog.) A form the planes of which are parallel to the vertical axis. See Form, n., 13.

allel to the vertical axis. See Form, n, 13.

Achromatic prism (Opt), a prism composed usually of two prisms of different transparent substances which have unequal dispersive powers, as two different kinds of glass, especially fiint glass and crown glass, the difference of dispersive power being compensated by giving them different refracting angles, so that, when placed together so as to have opposite relative positions, a ray of light passed through them is refracted or bent into a new position, but is free from color. — Ricel's prism, Nicel prism. [So celled from Wm. Nicol, of Edinburgh, who first proposed it.] (Opt.) An instrument for experiments

in polarization, consisting of a rhomb of Iceland spar, which has been bisected obliquely at a certain angle, and the two parts again joined with transparent cement, so that the ordinary image produced by double refraction is thrown out of the field by total reflection from the internal cemented surface, and the extraordinary, or polarized, image alone is transmitted.

Arized, image alone is transmitted.

Pris-mat'io (priz-māt'īk), } a. [Cf. F. prismatique.]

Pris-mat'io-al (-1-kai), } 1. Resembling, or perzaining to, a prism; as, a prismatic form or cleavage.

2. Separated or distributed by a prism; formed by a
prism; as, prismatic colors.

3. (Crystallog.) Same as ORTHORHORIDG.

3. (Crystation). Same as ORTHORHORIDE.

Primatic borax (Chem.), borax crystallized in the form of oblique prisms, with ten molecules of water;—distinguished from ordenedral borax.—Primatic colors (Opt.), the seven colors into which light is resolved when passed through a prism; primary colors. See Primary colors, under Colon.—Primatic compass (Surr.), a compass having a prism for viewing a distant object and the compass card at the same time.—Primatic spectrum (Opt.), the spectrum produced by the passage of light through a prism.

urrough a prism.

Pris-mat'ic-al-ly, adv. In the form or manner of a prism; by means of a prism.

Pris-ma-toid'al (priz-ma-toid'al), a. [Gr. πρίσμα, -ατος, prism +-oid: cf. F. prismatoide.] Having a prismlike form.

Ure.

prismlike form. Urc. Prismatoute: Having a prismlike form. Urc. Pris/moid (priz/moid), n. [Cf. F. prismoide.] A body that approaches to the form of a prism.

Pris-moid/al (-moid/al), a. Having the form of a prismoid; as, prismoidal solids.

Pris/my (priz/my), a. Pertaining to a prism. [R.]

Pris/on (priz/m); 277), n. [F., fr. L. prehensio, prensio, a seizing, arresting, fr. prehendere, prendere, to pay hold of, to seize. See Prehensula, and cf. Prizz, n., Mispresson.] 1. A place where persons are confined, or restrained of personal liberty; hence, a place or state of confinement, restraint, or safe custody.

Bring my soul out of prison, that I may praise thy name.

Bring my soul out of prison, that I may praise the name.

1. Pr. exili. 7.

The tyrant Æolus.

With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark prisons hinds.

Dryden.

Specifically, a building for the safe custody or confinement of criminals and others committed by lawful authority.

authority.

Prison bars, or Prison base. See Base, n., 24. — Prison breach. (Law) See Note under 3d Escarz, n., 4. — Prison house, a prison. Shuk. — Prison ship (Raul.), a ship fitted up for the confinement of prisoners. — Prison van, a carriage in which prisoners are conveyed to and from prison.

Prison, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prisone (-Ind); p. pr. & vh. n. Prisonno.]

1. To imprison; to shut up in, or as in, a prison; to confine; to restrain from liberty.

The prisoned eagle dies for rage. Sir W. Sott.

His true respect will prison false desire.

2. To lain (together): to evenly ... [Cls.]

2. To bind (together); to enchain. [Obs.]
Sir William Crispyn with the duke was led
Together prisoned. Robert of Brunne.

Together prisoned. Robert of Brunne.

Pris'on-er (Ar), n. [F. prisonnier.] 1. One who is confined in a prison.

2. A person under arrest, or in custody, whether in prison or not; a person held in involuntary restraint; a captive; as, a prisoner at the bar of a court. Bouvier, Prisoner of Hope thou art,—look up and sing. Keble.

Prison-mant (_mant) a__Invisonment = Col. 3 Cl. 7.

Prisoner's base. See BASE, n., 24.

Pris'on-ment (-ment), n. Imprisonment. [Obs.] Shak.

Pris'tin-ate (pris'tin-āt), a. Pristine; primitive.

[Obs.] "Pristinate idolatry." Holinshed.

Pris'tine (pris'tin), a. [L. pristinus, akin to prior:

cf. F. pristin. See Prior, a.] Belonging to the earliest

period or state; original; primitive; primeval; as, the

pristine state of innocence; the pristine manners of a

neonle: pristine vivor.

period of solid pristine manners of a people; pristine state of innocence; the pristine manners of a people; pristine vigor.

Pritch (prich), n. [See Prick.] 1. A sharp-pointed instrument; also, an eelspear. [Prov. Eng.]

2. Pique; offense. [Obs.]

Pritch (-31), n. A tool employed by blacksmiths for punching or enlarging the nail holes in a horseshee.

Pritch (pritch's), interj. A corruption of pray thee; as, I prithee; generally used without I. Shak.

What was that scream for, I pritche I L'Estrange.

Pritche, tell me, Dimple-chin. E. C. Stedman.

Pritche-prat'tle (pritt'l-prat't'l), n. [See Prattle]

Empty talk; trifling loquacity; prattle;—used in contempt or ridicule. [Colloq.]

Pritva-cy (priva-sy), n.; pl. Pratcies (-siz). [See Priva-cy (priva-sy), n.; pl. Pritches (-siz). [See Priva-cy (priva-sy), n.; pl. Pritches (-siz).

A place of seclusion from company or observation; retreat; solitude; retirement.

Her sacred privacies all open lic.

Her sacred privacies all open lie.

3. Concealment of what is said or done. Shak.

3. Concealment of what is said or done.

4. A private matter; a secret.

5. See Parvity, 2. (Obs.)

Pri-va'do (pri-vā'dō; Sp. prt-vā'dō), n. [Sp., fr. L. privatus.

See Parvity, 2. [A private friend; a confidential friend; a confident. [Obs.]

Pri-vate (pri-vā'dō; Sp. prt-vā'dō), n. [Sp., fr. L. privatus.

Pri-vate (pri-vāt; 48), a. [L. privatus apart from the state, peculiar to an individual, private, properly p. p. of privare to bereave, deprive, originally, to separate, fr. privus single, private, perhaps originally, put forward (hence, alone, single) and akin to prae before. See Paroz, a., and of. Daparva, Privv. a.]

1. Belonging to, or concerning, an individual person, company, or interest; peculiar to one's self; unconnected with others; personal; one's own; not public; not general; separate; as, a mai's one's own; not public; not general; separate; as, a raivate expenses or interests; a private secretary.

2. Sequestered from company or observation; appropriated to an individual; secret; secluded; lonely; solitary; as, a private room or spartment; private prayer.

Resson...then retires.

Milton.

Reason . . . then retires.
Into her private cell when nature rests.

3. Not invested with, or engaged in, public office or employment; as, a private citizen; private life. Shak.

A private person may arrest a felon. Blackstone.

4. Not publicly known; not open; secret; as, a pri-ate negotiation; a private understanding.
5. Having secret or private knowledge; privy. [Obs.]

Private act or statute, a statute exclusively for the set-tlement of private and personal interests, of which courts do not take judicial notice; — opposed to a general law, which operates on the whole community. — Private nai-sance or wrong. See Nusance. — Private soldier. See Par-vate, n., 5. — Private way, a right of private passage over another man's ground.

Kent.

nother man's ground.

Pri'vate (pri'vat), n. 1. A secret message; a perconal unofficial communication. [Obs.] Shak.

2. Personal interest; particular business. [Obs.]

Nor must I be unmindful of my private.

3. Privacy; retirement. [Archaic] "Go off; I discard you: let me enjoy my private." Shak.
4. One not invested with a public office. [Archaic]

What have kings, that privates have not to o? Solat.

5. (Mil.) A common soldier; a soldier below the grade?

6. pl. The private parts; the genitals.

In private, secretly; not openly or publicly.

Priva-teer' (priva-ter'), n. [From Private.] 1.

armed private vessel which bears the commission of sovereign power to cruise against the enemy. See Letters of marque, under Marque.

2. The commander of a privateer.

Kidd soon threw off the character of a privateer and became a pirate.

Macaulan

Kidd soon threw off the character of a privateer and became a firste.

Privateer', v. i. [imp. & p. p. Privaterred (-terd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Privaterred [To cruise in a privateer.
Privateer'ing, n. Cruising in a privateer.
Privateer'man (-ter'man), n. pl. Privateer.
Privateer'man (-ter'man), n. pl. Privateer.
Privately (privately), adv. 1. In a private manner; not openly; without the presence of others.
2. In a manner affecting an individual; personally; not officially; as, he is not privately benefited.
Privateness, n. 1. Seclusion from company or society; retirement; privacy; secrecy.

2. The state of one not invested with public office.
Privation (privativalum), IL privatio: cf. F. privation.
Bee Private. 1. The act of depriving, or taking away; hence, the depriving of rank or office; degradation in rank; deprivation.

2. The state of being deprived or destitute of something, especially of something required or desired; destitution; need; as, to undergo severe privations.

3. The condition of being absent; absence; negation.
Evil will be known by consequence, as being only a privation, or absence, of good.

Privation mere of light and absent day.

Millon.

Privation mere of light and absent day.

Priv'a-tive (priv'4-tiv), a. [L. privativus: cf. F. rivatif. See Privatz.] 1. Causing privation; depriving.
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not posi-

blessings, blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty,

3. (Grom.) Implying privation or negation; giving a negative force to a word; as, alpha privative; privative particles;—applied to such prefixes and suffixes as a-(Gr. 4), un-, non-, -less.

Priv*-tive, n. 1. That of which the essence is the absence of something.

Blackness and darkness are indeed but privatives. Bacon

2. (Logic) A term indicating the absence of any quality which might be naturally or rationally expected; called also privative term.
3. (Gram.) A privative prefix or suffix. See PRIVA

Priva.ive-ly, adv. In a privative manner; by the absence of something; negatively. [R.] Hammond. Priva-tive-ness, n. The state of being privative. Privia-tive-ness, n. The state of being privative. Prov. E. prim-print, primwort. Prob. for primet, and perh. named from being cut and trimmed. See Pais, a., and cf. Prints to prune, Pais, n., Pais, n.] (Bot.) An ornamental European ahrub (Ligustrum vulgare), much used in hedges;—called also prim.

called also prim.

Expetian privst. See Lawsonia. — Evergreen privst, a plant of the genus Rhamnus. See Alaters. — Mock privst, any one of several evergreen shrubs of the genus Philiprea. They are from the Mediterranean region, and have been much cultivated for hedges and for fancifully clipped shrubberies.

clipped shrubberies.

Priv'i-lege (priv'i-léj), n. [F. privilège, L. privilegium an ordinance or law against or in favor of an individual; privus private + lez, legis, law. See FRIVATS,
and LEGAL] 1. A peculiar benefit, advantage, or favor;
a right or immunity not enjoyed by others or by all;
special enjoyment of a good, or exemption from an evil
or burden; a percogative; advantage; franchise.

Hopleds the legal privilege of a Roman. Kettlewell.

The privilege birthright was a double portion. Locke.

A people inheriting privileges, franchies, and liberties. Burke.

2. (Stockbroker's Cant) See Call, Put, Streed, etc.

2 (Stockbroker's Cant) See Call, Put, Spread, etc.
Breach of privilege. See under Berach.— Question of
privilege (Parliamentary Practice), a question which concerns the security of a member of a legislative body in
his special privileges as such.— Water privilege, the advantage of having machinery driven by a stream, or a
place affording such advantage. [U.S.]— Writ of privilege (Law), a writ to deliver a privileged person from
oustody when arrested in a civil suit. Blackstone.

Byn.— Preogative; immunity; franchise; right;
claim; liberty.— Payrilege, Prancolative. Privilege,
among the Romans, was something conferred upon an
individual by a private law; and hence, it denotes some
peculiar benefit or advantage, some right or immunity,
not enjoyed by the world at large. Prerogative, among
the Bomans, was the right of voting first; and, hence,

it denotes a right of precedence, or of doing certain acts, or enjoying certain privileges, to the exclusion of others. It is the privilege of a member of Congress not to be called in question elsewhere for words uttered in debate. It is the prerogative of the president to nominate judges and executive officers. It is the privilege of a Christian child to be instructed in the true religion. It is the prerogative of a parent to govern and direct his children.

Privilege (privilegl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paivilegen (-18id); p. pr. & vb. n. Paivilegier.] [Cf. F. privilegier.] 1. To grant some particular right or exemption to; to invest with a peculiar right or immunity; to authorize; as, to privilege representatives from arrest.

To privilege dishonor in thy name. Shak.

To privilege dishonor in thy name.

Priv'i-ly, adv. In a privy manner; privately; se-Chaucer. 2 Pet. ii. 1. cretty. Chaucer. 2 Pet. ii. 1.
Priv'ty'(-ty'), n.; pl. Privities (-tiz). [From Privy, a.: of. F. privaulé extreme familiarity.] 1. Privacy; secrecy; confidence.
1 will unto you, in privity, discover... my purpose. Spenser.
2. Private knowledge; joint knowledge with another of a private concern; cognizance implying consent or concurrence.

of a private concern; cognizance implying consent or concurrence.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without privity of the Prince of Orange.

3. A private matter or business; a secret. Chaucer.

4. pl. The genitals; the privates.

5. (Law) A connection, or bond of union, between parties, as to some particular transaction; mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property.

Privy (*y), a. [F. privé, fr. L. privatus. See PRIVITY.] I. Of or pertaining to some person exclusively; assigned to private uses; not public; private; as, the priva purse. "Prive knights and squires." Chaucer.

2. Secret; clandestine. "A privec thicf." Chaucer.

3. Appropriated to retirement; private; not open to the public. "Privy chambers." Ezek. xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to knowledge of a secret transaction; Secretly cognizant; privately knowing.

His wife also being privy to it.

Myself am one made privy to the plot. Shak.

Privy chamber, a private apartment in a toyal residence.

Myself am one made privy to the plot. Shak.

Privy chamber, a private apartment in a royal residence.

[Eng.] — Privy council (Eng. Law), the principal council of the sovereign, composed of the cabinet ministers and other persons chosen by the king or queen. Burrill.

— Privy councilor, a member of the privy council. — Privy prive, moneys set apart for the personal use of the monarch; also, the title of the person having charge of these moneys. [Eng.] Macaulay. — Privy seal or signet, the seal which the king uses in grants, etc., which are to pass the great seal, or which he uses in matters of subordinate consequence which do not require the great seal, elliptically, the principal secretary of state, or person intrusted with the privy seal. [Eng.] — Privy verdict, a verdict given privily to the judge out of court; — now disused. Burrill.

Privy e. n. | nl Privyes (.Yz). 1. (Law) A partaker:

— now disused. Burrill.
Privy, n. p. P. Privis (-iz).
1. (Law) A partaker;
a person having an interest in any action or thing; one who has an interest in an estate created by another; a person having an interest derived from a contract or conveyance to which he is not himself a party. The term, in its proper sense, is distinguished from party.
Burrill. Wharton.

2. A necessary house or place; a backhouse.

Prizable (priz/a-bl), a. Valuable. H. Taylor.

Prize (priz), n. [F. prize a seizing, hold, grasp, fr. prize, p. of prendre to take, L. prendere, prehendere; in some senses, as 2 (b), either from, or influenced by, F. priz price. See Prison, Prinners, and cf. Pry, and also Price.] 1. That which is taken from another; something captured; a thing seized by force, stratagem, or superior power. or superior power.

I will depart my pris, or my prey, by deliberation.

His own prize,

Whom formerly he had in battle won.

Spenser.

2. Hence, specifically: (a) (Law) Anything captured by a belligerent using the rights of war; esp., property captured at sea in virtue of the rights of war, as a vessel. Kent. Brande & C. (b) An honor or reward striven for in a competitive contest; anything offered to be competed for a consequence of effort peted for, or as an inducement to, or reward of, effort.

I'll never wrestle for prize more. Shak.

I fought and conquered, yet have lost the prize. Dryden.

(c) That which may be won by chance, as in a lottery.

3. Anything worth striving for; a valuable possession held or in prospect.

I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Phil. iii. 14. 4. A contest for a reward; competition. [Obs.] Shak.
5. A lever; a pry; also, the hold of a lever. [Writ-

Prize court, a court having jurisdiction of all captur made in war on the high seas. Bouvier. — Prize figh

an exhibition contest, esp. one of pugilists, for a stake or wager. — Frize fighter, one who fights publicly for a reward; — applied esp. to a professional boxer or pugilist. Pope. — Frize fighting, depecially boxing, in public for a reward or wager. — Frize master, an officer put in charge or command of a captured vessel. — Frize medal, a medal given as a prize. — Frize money, a dividend from the proceeds of a captured vessel, etc., paid to the captors. — Frize ring, the ring or inclosure for a prize fight; the system and practice of prize fighting. — To make prize of, to capture. Hauthorne.

Prize (nriz), v. t. To move with a lever; to force up

ing. — To make prize of, to capture. Hauthorine.

Prize (priz), v. t. To move with a lever; to force up
or open; to pry. [Written also prize.]

Prize, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prizen (prizd); p. pr. &
vb. n. Prizenc.] [F. prizer, OF. prizer, preizier, fr. L.
pretiare, fr. pretium worth, value, price. See Price, and
cf. Prakse.] [Formerly written also prize.] 1. To set
or estimate the value of; to appraise; to price; to rate.

A goodly price that I was prized at. Zech. xi. 13. I prize it [life] not a straw, but for mine honor. Shak.

2. To value highly; to estimate to be of great worth; to esteem. "[I] do love, prize, honor you." Shak.

I prized your person, but your crown disdain. Dryden.

I prized your person, but your crown disdain. Dryden.

Prize, n. [F. priz price. See 3d Prize.] Estimation; valuation. [Obs.] Shak.

Prize/man (-mān), n.; pl. Prizemen (-mēn). The winner of a prize.

Priz'er (-ēr), n. [See 3d Prize.] One who estimates or sets the value of a thing; an appraiser. Shak.

Priz'er, n. [See 1st Prize.] One who contends for a prize; a prize fighter; a challenger. [Obs.] Shak.

Appeareth no man yet to answer the prizer. B. Jonson.

Priz'mr. e. [See 2d Prize.] The amplication of a

Appeareth no man yet to answer the prizer. B. Jonson.

Priz'ing, n. [See 2d Prize.] The application of a lever to move any weighty body, as a cask, anchor, cannon, car, etc. See Prize, n., b.

Pro. (prō.). [L. pro, or Gr. npó. See Pro.] A prefix signifying before, in front, forth, for, in behalf of, in place of, according to; as, propose, to place before: proceed, to go before or forward; project, to throw forward; project, prognathous; provide, to look out for; pronoun, a word instead of a noun; proconsul, a person acting in place of a consul; proportion, arrangement according to parts.

|| Pro. prep. [L.; akin to prue before, Gr. npó, and F. for. See Fon, prep., and cf. Panon, a.] A Latin preposition signifying for, before, forth.

Pro consesse [L.] (Law), taken as confessed. The action of a court of equity on that portion of the pleading in a particular case which the pleading on the other side does not deny. — Pro rata. [L. See Pronatz.] In proportion. proportion. — Pro re nata [L.] (Lawc), for the existing occasion; as matters are.

Pro, adv. For, on, or in behalf of, the affirmative side; — in contrast with con.

Pro and con, for and against, on the affirmative and on

Pro and con, for and against, on the affirmative and on the negative side; as, they debated the question pro and con;—formerly used also as a verb.—Pros and cons, the arguments or reasons on either side.

arguments or reasons on either side.

Pro'a (prō'a), n. [Malay prāū, prāhū.] (Naut.) A sailing cance of the Ladrone Islands and Malay Archipelago, having its lee side flat and its weather side like that of an ordinary boat. The ends are alike. The cance is long and narrow, and is kept from overturning by a cigar-shaped log attached to a frame extending several feet to windward. It has been called the flying proa, and is the swiftest sailing craft known.

Proach (prōch), v. i. See Approach. [Obs.]

Pro-atlas (prō-āt'as), n. [Pref. pro- + allas.] (Anat.) A vertebral rudiment in front of the atlas in some rentiles.

Prob/a-bil'i-o-rism (prob/a-bil'i-o-riz'm), n. The doc-

Probabili-o-rism (prob'a-bli'-t-riz'm), n. The doctrine of the probabiliorists.

Probabili-o-rism (prob'a-bli'-t-riz'm), n. [From L. probabilior, compar. of probabilis probable.] (Casuistry) One who holds, in opposition to the probabilists, that a man is bound to do that which is most probably right.

Prob'a-hli-ism (prob'a-bli-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. probabilists.] The doctrine of the probabilists.

Prob'a-hli-ism (prob'a-bli-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. probabilists.] 1. One who maintains that certainty is impossible, and that probability alone is to govern our faith and actions.

2. (Casuistry) One who maintains that a man may do that which has a probability of being right, or which is inculcated by teachers of authority, although other opinions may seem to him still more probable.

Prob'a-bli'-ity (-bli'-ity), n.; pl. Probabilities (-tiz). [L. probabilities cf. F. probabilité.] 1. The quality or state of being probable; appearance of resulty or truth; reasonable ground of presumption; likelihood.

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs whose connection is not constant, but appears probable; anything that

2. That which is or appears probable; anything that has the appearance of reality or truth.

The whole life of man is a perpetual comparison of evidence and balancing of probabilities.

Buckminster. We do not call for evidence till antecedent probabilities fail.

J. H. Newma

3. (Math.) Likelihood of the occurrence of any event in the doctrine of chances, or the ratio of the number of favorable chances to the whole number of chances, favorable and unfavorable. See 1st Chance, n., 5.

Syn. - Likeliness; credibleness; likelihood; chance. Prob's-ble (pröb's-b'l), a. [L. probabilit, fr. probase to try, approve, prove: cf. F. probable. See Prove, and cf. Provaele.] 1. Capable of being proved. [Obs.] 2. Having more evidence for than against; supported by evidence which inclines the mind to believe, but leaves

some room for doubt; likely.

some room for doubt; likely.

That is accounted probable which has better arguments productible for it than can be brought against it.

South.

I do not say that the principles of religion are merely probable; I have before asserted them to be morally certain.

By. Wilkins.

8. Rendering probable; supporting, or giving ground for, belief, but not demonstrating; as, probable evidence; probable presumption.

Blackstone.

probable presumption. Blackstone.

Probable cause (Law), a reasonable ground of presumption that a charge is, or may be, well founded.—Probable error (of an observation, or of the mean of a number), that within which, taken positively and negatively, there is an even chance that the real error shall lie. Thus, if s' is the probable error in a given case, the chances that the real error is greater than 3" are equal to the chances that it is less. The probable error is computed from the observations made, and is used to express their degree of accuracy.—The probable, that which is within the bounds of probability; that which is not unnatural or preternatural; — opposed to the marrectous.

Prob'a-bly (prob'a-bly), adv. In a probable manner; in likelihood.

Distinguish between what may nossible and what will need-

Distinguish between what may possibly and what will probably be done.

L'Estrange

Distinguish between what may possibly and what will probably be done.

Probacy (probasy), n. [See Probate.] Proof; trial. [Obs.] Probal. (-bal), a. Approved; probable. [Obs.] Shak. Probal/-ty (probable.), n. Probability. [Obs.] With a sgreat probabily. "Holland." Probang (probang), n. [See Proba.] A slender elastic rod, as of whalebone, with a sponge on the end, for removing obstructions from the esophagus, etc.

Probate (probat), n. [From L. probatus, p. p. of probare to prove. See Prove.] 1. Proof. [Obs.] Skelton.

2. (Law) (a) Official proof; especially, the proof before a competent officer or tribunal that an instrument offered, purporting to be the last will and testament of a person deceased, is indeed his lawful act; the copy of a will proved, under the seal of the Court of Probate, delivered to the executors with a certificate of its having been proved. Bouvier. Burrill. (b) The right or jurisdiction of proving wills.

Probate (as. of or belonging to a probate, or court for probate; as. a probate record.

Probate Court, or Court of Probate, a court for the probate wills. Proposet with a certificate of troposety.

of probate; as, a probate record.

Probate Court, or Court of Probate, a court for the probate of wills. — Probate daty, a government tax on property passing by will. [Eng.]

Probate (-bāt), v. t. To obtain the official approval of, as of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament; as, the executor has probated the will.

Probation (prô-bā'shiu), n. [L. probatio, fr. probate to try, examine, prove : cf. probation. See Prove.] 1. The act of proving; also, that which proves anything; proof. [Obs.]

When by miracle God dispensed great stifts to the latty.

When by miracle God dispensed great gifts to the laity he gave probation that he intended that all should pro and preach.

Jer. T.

and preach.

2. Any proceeding designed to ascertain truth, to determine character, qualification, etc.; examination; tria; as, to engage a person on probation. Hence, specifically:
(a) The novitiate which a person must pass in a convent, to prove his or her virtue and ability to beat the severities of the rule. (b) The trial of a ministerial candidate's qualifications prior to his ordination, or to his settlement as a pastor. (c) Moral trial; the state of man in the present life, in which he has the opportunity of proving his character, and becoming qualified for a happier state.

proving his character, and occurring quantities and pier state.

No [view of human life] seems so reasonable as that which regards it as a state of probation.

Pro-ba/tion-al (-al), a. Probationary.

Pro-ba/tion-ar (-a-ry), a. Of or pertaining to probation; serving for trial.

To consider this life . . . as a probationary state. Paley.

Dec. ba/tion-ar (-a-r), n. 1. One who is undergoing Pro-ba'tion-or (-or), n. 1. One who is undergoing probation; one who is on trial; a novice.

While yet a young probationer, And candidate of heaven.

Dryden.

And candidate of heaven.

2. A student in divinity, who, having received certificates of good morals and qualifications from his university, is admitted to several trials by a prosbytery, and, on acquitting himself well, is licensed to preach. [Scot.]

Pro-bardion-er-ship, n. The state of being a problem of the provision.

Pro-ba'tion-er-ship, n. The state of being a probationer; novitiate.

Pro-ba'tion-ship, n. A state of probation.

Proba-tive (pro'ba-tiv), a. [L. probativus: cf. F. probative (pro'ba-tiv), a. [L. probativus: cf. F. probative]

Berving for trial or proof; probationary; as probative judgments; probative evidence.

South.

Pro-ba'tor (prō-ba'tōr), n. [L.] 1. An examiner; an approver.

Auguman.

2. (O. Eng. Law) One who, when indicted for crime, confessed it, and accused others, his accomplices, in order to obtain pardon; a state's evidence.

Proba-to-ry (prō'ba-tō-ry), a. [Cf. F. probatoire.]

1. Serving for trial; probationary. Abp. Bramball.

2. Pertaining to, or serving for, proof. Jer. Taylor.

Probe (prōb), v. [imp. & p. p. Probe (prōbd); p. pr. & vb. n. Probeline.]

Ser Prove.] 1. To examine, as a wound, an ulcer, or some cavity of the body, with a probe.

2. Fig.: To search to the bottom; to scrutinize or camine thoroughly.

The growing disposition to probe the legality of all acts of the

The growing disposition to probe the legality of all acts of the grown.

Probe, n. (Surg.) An instrument for examining the Probe, n. (Surg.) An instrument for examining the depth or other circumstances of a wound, ulcer, or cavity, or the direction of a sinus, or for exploring for bullets, for stones in the bladder, etc. Parr. Probe, or Probe-pointed, esissors (Surg.), soissors used to open wounds, the blade of which, to be thrust into the orifice, has a button at the end. Wiseman. Probes'gle (probleg'l), n. (Zooil.) See Porerage. Probe'-point'ed (prob'point'ed), a. (Surg.) Having a blunt or button-shaped extremity; — said of cutting instruments.

nasruments.

Prob't-ty (pröb'i-ty), n. [F. probité, fr. L. probitas, fr. probus good, proper, honest. Cf. Provx.] Tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; uprightness. "Probity of mind." Pope.

Syn. — Probity. Integrity. Probity denotes unimpeachable honesty and virtue, shown especially by the performance of those obligations, called *imperfect*, which the laws of the state do not reach, and can not enforce. Integrity denotes a whole-hearted honesty, and especially that which excludes all injustice that might favor one's self. It has a peculiar reference to uprightness in mutual dealings, transfer of property, and the execution of trusts for others.

trusts for others.

Problem (problem), n. [F. problème, L. problem and fr. Gr. πρόβλημα anything thrown forward, a question proposed for solution, fr. προβάλλειν to throw or lay before; πρό before, forward + βάλλειν to throw. Cf. Parablell 1. A question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; hence, a matter difficult of solution or settlement; a doubtful case; a question involving doubt.

2. (Math.) Anything which is required to be done; as, in geometry, to bisect a line, to draw a perpendicular; or, in algebra, to find an unknown quantity.

3. "Problem differ from theorem in this, that a problem is something to be done, as to blacet a triangle, to describe a circle, etc.; a theorem is something to be proved, as that all the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles.

Plane problem (Geom.), a problem that can be solved by

Flane problem (Geom.), a problem that can be solved by the use of the rule and compass. — Solid problem (Geom.), a problem requiring in its geometric solution the use of a conic section or higher curve.

a cone section or higher curve.

Prob'lem-at'io (-āt'/tk), | a. [L. problematicus,
Prob'lem-at'io-al (-1-kal), | Gr. προβληματικός: cf.
F. problematique.] Having the nature of a problem;
not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled;
doubtful. — Prob'lem-at'io-al-ly, adv.

not shown in fact; questionable; uncertain; unsettled; doubtful. — Prob'lem-at'io-al-ly, adv.

Diligent inquiries into remote and problematical guilt leave a gate wide open to . . . informers.

Prob'lem-a-tist (prōb'lēm-ā-tīst), n. One who proposes problems. [R.] Evelyn.

Prob'lem-a-tize (tīz), v. t. To propose problems.

[R.] "Hear him problematize." R. Jonson.

Pro-bos'ol-date (prō-bōs'sī-dāt), a. [See Procoscus.]

(Zoil.) Having a proboscis; proboscidial.

| Pro-bos'ol-date (prō-bōs'sī-dāt), n. pl. [NL. See Prososcus.] (Zoil.) An order of large mammals including the elephants and mastodoms.

Pro-bos-dat's-an (-m), a. (Zoil.) Proboscidian.

Pro-bos-dat's-an (-m), a. (Zoil.) Proboscidian.

Pro-bos-dat's-an (-m), a. (Zoil.) Proboscidian.

| Pro-bos-dat's-an (-m), a. (Zoil.) Protoscidian.

| Pro-bos-dat's-an (-m), a. (Zoil.) An extensive division of pectinibranchiate gastropods, including those that have a long retractile proboscis, with the mouth at the end, as the condes, whelks, tritons, and cowries. See Illust, of Gastropoda, and of Winkle.

2. (Zoil.) A subdivision of the tenioglossate gastropods, including the fig-shells (Pyrula), the helmet shells (Cassis), the tritons, and allied genera.

Pro-bos-dat's-form (pro-bos-sid's-form), a. Having the form or uses of a proboscis; as, a proboscidiform mouth.

Pro-bos/dat (pro-bos-sid's-form), a. Having the form or uses of a proboscis; as, a proboscidiform mouth.

Pro'bos-cid'-form (pro'bos-sid'-form), a. Having the form or uses of a proboscis; as, a proboscidiform mouth.
Pro-bos'cis (prô-bōs'eis), n.; pl. Proboscios (-si-dēz). [L., fr. (fr. προβοσκίς; πρό before + βόσκευ to feed, graze.] I. (Zoil.) A hollow organ or tube attached to the head, or connected with the mouth, of various animals, and generally used in taking food or drink; a snout; a trunk.

The proboscis of an elephant is a flexible muscular elongation of the nose. The proboscis of insects is usually a chitimous tube formed by the modified maxiliae, or by the labium. See Illusts. of Hemiptera and Leptdoptera.

2. (Zoöl.) By extension, applied to various tubelike mouth organs of the lower animals that can be everted or protruded.

X3

can be everted or protruded.

The proboscis of annelids and of mollusks is usually a portion of the pharynx that can be everted or protruded. That of nemerteans is a special long internal organ, not connected with the mouth, and not used in feeding, but capable of being protruded from a pore in the head. See //lust, in Appendix.

3. The nose. [Jocose]
Proboscis monkey. (Zoöl.) See Kahau.

Pro-oa'clous (prō-kā'shūs), a. [L. procaz, -acis, fr. procare to ask, demand.] Pert; petulant; forward; p. Probasels of an saucy. [R.] Barrow. Annelid (Anaitis).

Pro-oac'i-ty (-kās'ī-ty), n. [L. pro-cacilas.] Forwardness; pertness: petulance [D] ?

Coctins, Forwardness; pertusss; petulance. [R.] Burton. || Pro-cam'bl-um (prō-kkm'bl-tim), n. [RL. See Pro-, and Cambium] (Rot.) The young tissue of a fibro-vascular bundle before its component cells have begun

Pro oat-aro'tio (pro'kat-ark'tik), α. [Gr. προ rrw out around (provide arketik), α. [Gr. προκαταρκικό beginning beforehand, fr. προκαταρχεω to begin first; πρό before + κατάρχεω to begin; κατά intens. + άρχεω to begin: cf. F. procatarctique.] (Med.) Beginning; predisposing; exciting; initial. [Obs.]

The words procatarctic causes have been used with different significations. Thus they have been employed synonymously with prime causes, exciting causes, and predisposing or remote causes.

The physician inquires into the procatarctic causes. Harren

| Pro'catarr'is (-Krks'is), n. [NL., fr. Gr. προκάταρξιε first beginning.] (Med.) The kindling of a discase into action; also, the procatarctic cause. Quincy.
|| Pro'catarr'is (-Krks'is), n. [Abl. of the gerundive of L. procedere. See Proceed.] (Law) (a) A
writ by which a cause which has been removed on insufficient grounds from an inferior to a superior court by certiorari, or otherwise, is sent down again to the same court, to be proceeded in there. (b) In English prac-tice, a writ issuing out of chancery in cases where the

judges of subordinate courts delay giving judgment, commanding them to proceed to judgment. (c) A writ by which the commission of the justice of the peace is revived, after having been suspended. Tomius. Burrill.

Pro-o-dure (prò-sē/dīr; 135), n. [F. procédure. Bee PROCEED.] 1. The act or manner of proceeding or moving forward; progress; process; operation; conduct. "The true procedure of conscience." South.

2. A step taken; an act performed; a proceeding; the steps taken in an action or other legal proceeding. "Gracious procedures."

3. That which results; issue; product. [Ohs.] Bacon.

Pro-osed' (prò-sēd'), v. i. [imp. & p. Proceedeng. p. pr. & vb. n. Proceeding.] [F. proceder, it. L. proceder, processum, to go before, to proceed; pro forward + cedere to move. See Cede.] 1. To move, peach or go forward or onward; to advance; to continue or renew motion begun; as, to proceed on a journey.

11 thou proceed in this thy insolence. Shak.

2. To pass from one point, topic, or stage, to another;

2. To pass from one point, topic, or stage, to another; as, to proceed with a story or argument.
3. To issue or come forth as from a source or origin; to come from; as, light proceeds from the sun.

I proceeded forth and came from God. John viii. 42.

It proceeds from policy, not love.

4. To go on in an orderly or regulated manner; to begin and carry on a series of acts or measures; to act by method; to prosecute a design.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his inquiry. Locke.

5. To be transacted; to take place; to occur. [Obs.]

He will, after his sour fashion, tell you What hath proceeded worthy note to-day.

6. To have application or effect; to operate.

This rule only proceeds and takes place when a person can not of common law condemn another by his sentence. Aylife. 7. (Law) To begin and carry on a legal process.

Syn. - To advance; go on; continue; progress; issue; arise; emanate.

arise; emanate.

Pro-coed (pro-sed), n. See Proceeds. [Obs.] Howell.

Pro-coed (r (pro-sed-er), n. One who proceeds.

Pro-coed ing, n. 1. The act of one who proceeds, or who prosecutes a design or transaction; progress or movement from one thing to another; a measure or step taken in a course of business; a transaction; as, an illegal proceeding; a cautious or a violent proceeding.

The proceedings of the high commission. Macaulay. 2. pl. (Law) The course of procedure in the prose-cution of an action at law. Blackstone. Proceedings of a society, the published record of its ac-tion, or of things done at its meetings.

Syn. - Procedure; measure; step. See Transaction.

Syn.—Procedure; measure; step. See Transaction.

Pro'eeds (prō'sēdz; 277), n. pl. That which comes forth or results; effect; yield; issue; product; sum accruing from a sale, etc.

Proc'e-leus-mat'lo (prōe't-lūs-māt'lk), a. [L. proceleusmaticus, Gr. προκελευσματικόs, fr. προκελευέν to rouse to action beforehand; πρό+ κελευέν to incite: f. F. proceleusmatique.] 1. Inciting; animating; encouraging. [R.] Johnson.

2. (Pros.) Consisting of four short syllables; composed of feet of four short syllables each.

Proc'e-leus-mat'lo, n. (Pros.) A foot consisting of four short syllables.

four short syllables.

Pro'cel-la'ri-an (prō'sĕl-lā'ri-an), n. [L. procelia a storm.] (Zoōi.) One of a fauily of oceanic birds a Procellaridæ) including the petrels, fullmars, and shearwaters. They are often seen in great abundance in

stormy weather.

Pro-osl'lous (pro-sel'l'dis), a. [L. procellosus, fr. procella a storm.] Stormy. [Obs.]

Pro'os-phal'to (pro'ss-fal'lk), a. [Pref. pro- + cephalic.] (Zoöl.) Pertaining to, or forming, the front
of the head.

Procephalic lobe $(Zo\ddot{o}l.)$, that part of the head of an invertebrate animal which is in front of the mouth.

vertebrate animal which is in front of the mouth.

Pro-cep'tion (prō-sēp'shin), n. [Pref. pro-+ L. capere to take.] Preoccupation. [Obs.] Etkon Basilike.

Pro-cere' (-sēr'), a. [L. procerus tall.] Of high stature; tall. [Obs.]

Pro-cer'e-brum (prō-sēr'ē-brūm), n. [Pref. pro-+ cerebrum.] (Anat.) The prosencephalon.

|| Proo'e-res (prōs'ē-rēz), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. procer a chief.] (Zoōi.) An order of large birds; the Ratitæ;—called also Proceri.

Proc'er-ite (prōs'ē-it), n. [Pref. pro-+ Gr. κέρας a horn.] (Zoōi.) The segment next to the flagellum of the antenne of Crustacea.

Pro-cer'i-ty (prō-sēr'i-ty), n. [L. proceritas.] Height

the antennæ of Crustacea.

Pro-cer'l-ty (prò-sĕr'l-ty), n. [L. proceritas.] Height of stature; tallness. [R.]

Proc'ess (pròs'ĕs; 277), n. [F. procès, L. processus. See Proceso.]

1. The act of proceeding; continued forward movement; procedure; progress; advance. "Long process of time."

Millon.

The thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns.

m. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; progressive act or transaction; continuous operation; nor mal or actual course or procedure; regular proceeding as, the process of vegetation or decomposition; a chemical process; processes of nature. 2. A series of actions, motions, or occurrences; pro-

Teil her the process of Antonio's death.

Tell her the process of Antonio's death. Shak.

3. A statement of events; a narrative. [Obs.] Chaucer.

4. (Anat. & Zoo'l.) Any marked prominence or projecting part, especially of a bone; anapophysis.

5. (Law) The whole course of proceedings in a cause real or personal, civil or criminal, from the beginning to the end of the suit; strictly, the means used for bringing the defendant into court to answer to the action; a generic term for writs of the class called judicial.

Descon's process [from H. Deacon, who introduced it]

(Chem.), a method of obtaining chlorine gas by passing hydrochloric acid gas over heated porous slag which has been previously asturated with a solution of some metalic salt, as sulphate of copper. — Final process (Practice), a writ of execution in an action at law. Burrill. — In process, in the condition of advance, accomplishment, transaction, or the like; begun, and not completed. — Jury process (Law), the process by which a jury is summoned in a cause, and by which their attendance is enforced. Burrill. — Leblanc's process (Chem.), the process of manufacturing soda by treating salt with sulphure acid, reducing the sodium sulphate so formed to sodium sulphide by roasting with charcoal, and converting the sodium sulphide to sodium sulphing to process (Process of the process of the process of the process of the milling, the process of high milling for grinding flour. So under Milling. — Reversible process (Thermodynamics), any process consisting of a cycle of operations such that the different operations of the cycle can be performed in reverse order with a reversal of their effects.

Process'stom (pre-sessivin), m. [F., fr. L. processio.

reverse order with a reversal of their effects.

Pro-ces'sion (prō-sēsi/dn), n. [F., fr. L. processio.
See Proceed.] 1. The act of proceeding, moving on, advancing, or issuing; regular, orderly, or ceremonious progress; continuous course.

That the procession of their life might be More equable, majestic, pure, and free.

2. That which is moving onward in an orderly, stately, or solemn manner; a train of persons advancing in order; a ceremonious train; a retinue; as, a procession of mourners; the Lord Mayor's procession.

Shak.

3. (Ecc.) An orderly and ceremonial processes of per-

der; a ceremonious train; a retimue; as, a procession of mourners; the Lord Mayor's procession.

Merc comes the townsmen on procession. Shak.

3. (Eccl.) An orderly and ceremonial progress of persons, either from the sacristy to the choir, or from the choir around the church, within or without. Shipley.

4. pl. (Eccl.) An old term for litanies which were said in procession and not kneeling.

Procession of the Holy Short, a theological term applied to the relation of the Holy Spirit to the Father and the Son, the Eastern Church affirming that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father only, and the Western Church that the Spirit proceeds from the Father and the Son. Shipley.—Procession week, a name for Rogation week, when processions were made; Cross-week. Shipley.

Pro-ces'sion, v. t. (Law) To ascertain, mark, and establish the boundary lines of, as lands. [Local, U. S. (North Carolina and Tennessee.)] "To procession the lands of such persons as desire it."

Pro-ces'sion, v. t. To honor with a procession. [R.]

Pro-ces'sion, v. t. To honor with a procession. [R.]

Pro-ces'sion-al. (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a procession consisting in a procession.

The processional services became more frequent. Minnan Pro-ces'sion-al., m. [F. processional, LL. processionale.] 1. (R. C. Ch.) A service book relating to ecclesiastical procession; as, the processional was the 202d hymn.

Pro-ces'sion-al. (-al), and the procession of the procession; consisting in processions; as, processionary service.

Pro-cession, processionary (-z-ry), a. [Cf. LL. procession; consisting in processions; as, processionary service.

Procession, processions; as, processionary service.

Procession-ary (-z-ry), a. [Cr. L. procession; consisting in processions; as, processionary service.

Procession-ary (-z-ry), a. [Cr. L. procession; consisting in processions; as, processionary service.

Procession-are (-er), n. 1. One who takes part in a procession.

Pro-ces'sion-er (-er), n. 1. One who takes part in s

procession.

2. A manual of processions; a processional.

3. An officer appointed to procession lands.

V. S. (North Carolina and Tennessee).]

Procession-ing, n. A proceeding prescribed by statute for ascertaining and fixing the boundaries of land.

See 2d Procession. [Local, U. S.]

Processive (-s&sisty), a. Proceeding; advancing.

Because it is language.—ergo. processive. Coloridae.

Because it is language, ergo, processive. Coloring.

|| Pro'obs' ver'bal' (pro'ss' var'bal'). [F.] (French
are) An authentic minute of an official act, or statement
facts.

Pro'chein (pro'shen), a. [F. prochain, fr. L. (assumed)
proximanus, fr. proximus.] Next; nearest.

of facts.

Pro'chein (pro'shōn), a. [F. prochain, fr. L. (assumed) proximanus, fr. proximus.] Next; nearest.

Prochain ami or amy (Δ-mc') (Law), the next friend. See under Next.

Pro-chor'dal (pro-k-δr'dal), a. [Pref. pro- + chordal.] (Anat.) Situated in front of the notochord; - applied especially to parts of the cartilaginous rudiments in the base of the skull.

Pro'chro-nism (pro'krō-n'z'm), n. [Gr. πρόχρονος preceding in time; πρό before + χρόνος time: cf. Frochro-nisme.] The dating of an event before the time it happened; an antedating; - opposed to metachronism.

Pro'cho-nise (-niz), v. l. To antedate. Fritzed. Hall. Proc'd-dence (pros-f-dön'd-h), n. [L. proci-le Proc-i-den'ti-a (pros-f-dön'd-h), β dentia, fr. procident, p., pr. of procidere to fall down forward.] (Med.) A falling down; a prolapsus [R.] Parr.

Pro-did-ous (prō-sid'd-la), a. [L. prociduus.] Falling from its proper place.

Pro-did'u-ous (prô-sid'u-ūs), a. [L. prociduus.] Faling from its proper place.

Pro-dinet' (-sinkt'), n. [L. procincius, fr. procingere, procincium, to gird up.] A state of complete readiness for action. [Ob.] "War in procinet." Millon.

Pro-diaim' (-kiām'), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Procialing (-kiāmd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Proclaims.] [OE. proclamer, L. proclamer, pro before, forward + clamare to call or cry out: cf. F. proclamer. Sec CLAIM.] 1. To make known by public announcement; to give wide publicity to; to publish abroad; to promulgate; to declare; as, to proclaim war or peace.

To proclaim liberty to the captives.

For the appared of proclaims the man.

Throughout the host proclaim

A solemn council forthwith to be held.

Millon.

2. To outlaw by public proclamation.

A solemn council forthwith to be held.

2. To outlaw by public proclaimation.

I heard myself proclaimed.

Sym. — To publish; promulgate; declare; announce.

Bee ANNOUNCE.

Pro-claim'er (prô-klām'er), n. One who proclaims. Proc'la-ma'tion (prôk'là-ma'shin), n. [F. proclamation, L. proclamatio. See Proclaim.] 1. The act of proclaiming; official or general notice; publication.

King Ass made a proclamation throughout all Judah; none was exempted.

1 Kings xv. 22.

Ang Ass made a preclamation tarougaous all Mains 1 none was exempted.

2. That which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; a published ordinance; as, the proclamation of a king; a Thanksgiving proclamation.

Pro-clit'ic (pro-klit'I'k), a. [Gr. προκλίνειν to lean forward; πρό forward + κλίνειν to lean or incline. Cf. ENCLITIC.] (Gr. Gram.) Leaning forward; — said of certain monosyllable words which are so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-clit'd, n. (Gr. Gram.) A word so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-cliv'd, n. (Gr. Gram.) A word so closely attached to the following word as not to have a separate accent.

Pro-cliv'd, n. (L. proclivis sloping, inclined; pro-forward + clivus hill: cf. F. proclivie. See Declivity, and cf. Procliv'ds likil'd, n. [L. proclivitas: cf. F. proclivitas: cf. Pro-cliv'-lty (-kliv'l-ty), n. [L. proclivitas: cf. F. proclivitas: cf. App. Bramhali.

2. Readiness; facility; aptitude.

He had such a dexterous proclivity as his teachers were fain

He had such a dexterous proclivity as his teachers were fain prestrain his forwardness. Sir H. Wotton.

to restrain his forwardness.

Pro-oil'yous (-kil'yo\s), a. [L. proclivus. See Proclive.]

1. Inclined; tending by nature. [R.]

2. (Zo\vec{v}l.) Having the incisor teeth directed forward.

Pro-ocole (-\vec{v}l\vec{v}), n. [Prof. pro- + Gr. \vec{v}

a lateral ventricle of the brain.

#Pro-corita (-sel/1-a), n; pl. Proccelle (-s). [NL.]

(Anat.) Same as Proccele.

#Pro-corita, n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) A division of Croccodilia, including the true croccodiles and alligators, in which the dorsal vertebres are concave in front.

Pro-coritan (-an), a. [See Proccele.] (Anat. & Zoöl.) Concave in front; as, procedian vertebres which have the anterior end of the centra concave and the posterior concave. terior convex

terior convex.

Pro-co/11-an, n. (Zoöl.) A reptile having procadian vertebre; one of the Procadia.

Pro-co/10-us (-lüs), a. Same as Procadian.

Pro-co/10-us (-lüs), a. Officer who discharged the duties of a consul without being himself consul; a governor of, or a military commander in, a province. He was usually one who had previously been consul.

Pro-con/2u-lar (-sū-lēr), a. [L. proconsularis: cf. Pro-con/2u-lary (-lā-ry), f. proconsularis: cf. Procon/2u-lary (-lā-ry), f. proconsularis: cf. Or pertaining to a proconsul; as, proconsular powers.

2. Under the government of a proconsul; as, a proconsular province.

consular province.

Pro-con'su-late (-lat), n. [L. proconsulatus: cf. F. proconsulat.] The office or jurisdiction of a proconsul, or the term of his office.

Pro-consul-ship (-shil-ship), n. Procensulate.

Pro-cras'ti-nate (-kras'tY-nat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Procrastinate of (-nat'ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Procrastinatination.

Tran.] [L. procrastinatus of p. of procrastinate to procrastinate; pro forward + crastinus of to-morrow, fr. cras to-morrow.] To put off till to-morrow, or from day to day; to defer; to postpone; to delay, as, to procrastinate repentance.

Dr. H. More.

Honcless and beluless doth Ærcon wend.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend, But to prograstinate his lifeless end. 1.—To postpone; adjourn; defer; delay; retard; act; prolong.

Pro-cras'ti-nate, v. i. To delay; to be dilatory.

I procrastinate more than I did twenty years ago. Procras'ti-na'tion (-nā'shun), n. [L. procrastinatio: cf. F. procrastination.] The act or habit of procrastinating, or putting off to a future time; delay; dilatoriness.

Procrastination is the thief of time.

Procrastination is the thief of time. Foung.

Pro-oras'ti-na'tor (.kris'ti'-na'tôr), n. One who procrastinates, or defers the performance of anything.

Pro-oras'ti-na-to-ry (-na-tô-ry), a. Of or pertaining to procrastination; dilatory.

Pro-oras'tine (-tin), v. t. To procrastinate. [Obs.]

Pro'ore-ant (pro'krô-ant), a. [L. procreans, p. pr. of procreare. See Procreatint, Generating; producing; productive; fruitful; assisting in procreation. [R.]

'His pendent bed and procreant cradic.'' Shak.

Pro'ore-ant (-ab), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Procreates.

Pro'cre-ate (-ab), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Procreates.

Pro'cre-ate (-ab), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Procreates.

To generate and produce; to beget; to engender.

Pro'ore-a'tion (-s'shin), n. [F. procréation, L. procreation of young.

Pro/cre-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [F. procreation, L. procreatio.] The act of begetting; generation and production of young.

Pro/cre-a'tive (prō'krē-ā'tīv), a. Having the power to beget; generative.

Pro/cre-a'tive-ness, n. The power of generating.

Pro/cre-a'tive-ness, n. [L.] One who begets; a father or aire; a generator.

|| Pro/cris (prō'krīs), n. [L., the wife of Cephalus, Gr. Hpōpc.c.] (Zōù). Any species of small moths of the genus Procris. The larve of some species injure the grapevine by feeding in groups upon the leaves.

Pro-crus'te-an (prō-krūs'tē-an), a. of or pertaining to Procrustes, or the mode of torture practiced by him; producing conformity by

by him; producing conformity by violent means; as, the Procrustean treatment; a Procrustean limit. See Procrustes.

Grapevine Procris (Procris Americana). a Latter var. b Imago. Nat. size.

Pro-crus'te-an-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Procrusteanized



(.izd); p. pr. & vb. n. PROGRUSTEANIZING (-1/2Yng).] To

(sid); p. pr. & vb. n. Procrustranizing (-Vzing).] To stretch or contract according to some rule or standard. Pro-αrus/tes (prō-krūs/tēz), n. [L., fr. Gr. Προκρού-στης, fr. προκρού-εν to beat out, to stretch; πρό forward + κρού-εν to strike.] (Gr. Antiq.) A celebrated legendary highwayman of Attica, who tied his victims upon an iron bed, and, as the case required, either stretched or cut off their legs to adapt them to its length; — whence the metaphorical phrase, the bed of Procrustes.

Pro-αrus-te/si-an (prō/krūs-tē/si-an), a. See Pro-

the metaphorical phrase, the bed of Procrustes.

Procrustes and (procrustes and procrustes and procrustes.

| Proc-tivis (prok-tivis), n. [NL., from Gr. πρωκτός and stands - titis.] (Med.) Intersion and prolapse of the mucous coat of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling; prolapsus and. Dunglison.
| Proc-to-de-um (-de-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρωκτός the and state to divide.] (Anat.) See Mederation (-de-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρωκτός the and state to divide.] (Anat.) See Mederation (-de-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρωκτός the and state to divide.] (Anat.) See Mederation (-de-um) and the procurator. See Procurator. In the process of the content of the process of the content of the collect alms for those who could not go out to beg for themselves, as lepers, the bedridden, etc.; hence, a beggar. [Obs.] Nares. (b) (Eng. Law) An officer employed in admiralty and ecclesiastical causes. He answers to an altorney at common law, or to a solicitor in equity. Wharton. (c) (Ch. of Eng.) A representative of the clergy in convocation. (d) An officer in a university or college whose duty it is to enforce obedience to the laws of the institution.

Proc-tor, v. t. To act as a proctor toward; to manago as an attorney or agent.

Proc-tor, e. d. To act as a proctor toward; to manago as an attorney or agent.

Proc-tor, v. t. To act as a proctor toward; to manago as an attorney or agent.

Proc-tor, and (-fi), n. Management by a proctor, or as by a proctor; hence, control; superintendence; — in contempt. "The fogging proctorage of money." Millon.

Proc-tor-al (prök-tör-l-al), a. Of or pertaining to a proctor, and active the could get the proctor of the content of the content of the rectum, as for the division of a stricture.

| Proc-tor-al (-fi) (-f

ing those that have an intestine terminating posteriorly.

(b) The Nemertina.

Procumbent
(prò-kūm'bent)
(a) L. procumbens, estis, p. pr. of procumber to fall, bend, or lean forward; pro forward + cumbere (in comp.), akin to cubare to lie down: cf. F. procombant. Cf. Incument.

1. Lying down, or on the face; prone.

2. (Bot.) Lying on the ground, but without putting forth roots; trailing; prostante; as, a procumbent stem.

Procur's-ble (-kūr's-b'l), a. Capable of being procured; obtainable.

Boyle.

cured; obtainable.

Proc'u-ra-cy (prōk'ū-rā-sy), n.; pl. Procunacies (-siz), [LL. procuratie. See Procunatios, and cf. Proxy.]

1. The office or act of a proctor or procurator; management for another; a proxy. [Obs.]

Proc'u-ra'tion (-rā'shūn), n. [L. procuratio: cf. F. procuration. See Procurat.]

1. The act of procuring; procurement.

2. The management of another's affairs

The management of another's altairs.
 The instrument by which a person is empowered to transact the affairs of another; a proxy.
 (Ch. of Eng.) A sum of money paid formerly to the bishop or archdeacon, now to the ecclesiastical commissioners, by an incumbent, as a commutation for entertainment at the time of visitation; — called also proxy.

Procuration money (Law), money paid for procuring a
Blackstone.

Proc'u-ra'tor (prok' have in a large in a large in a procurateur. See Procurate and cf. Proctor.] 1. (Law) One who manages another's affairs, either generally or in a special matter; an agent; a proctor. Chaucer. Shak. 2. (Rom. Antig.) A governor of a province under the emperors; also, one who had charge of the imperial revenues in a province; as, the procurator of Judea.

Procurator fiscal (Scots Law), a public prosecutor, or district attorney.

trict attorney.

Proc'u-ra-to'ri-al (-ra-tō'ri-al), a. Of or pertaining to a procurator, or proctor; made by a proctor. Ayliffe.

Proc'u-ra'tor-ship (prōk'ū-rā'tēr-ship), n. The office or term of a procurator.

Pro-qu'ra-to-ry (prō-kū'rà-tō-ry), a. [L. procurator.

Pro-qu'ra-to-ry (prō-kū'rà-tō-ry), a. [L. procurator.

Pro-qu'ra-to-ry (prō-kū'r), v. t. [imp. & p. P. Procurator.

L. procurate, procuratum, to take care of; pro for + curate to take care, fr. cura care. See Cure, and cf. Proctor, Proxx.] 1. To bring into possession; to cause to accrue to, or to come into possession of; to acquire or provide for one's self or for another; to gain; to get; to obtain by any means, as by purchase or loan.

If we procure not to ourselves more woe. Milton.

2. To contrive; to bring about; to effect; to cause.

2. To contrive; to bring about; to effect; to cause.

By all means possible they procure to have gold and alive mong them in repreach.

Robynson (More's Utopia)

Proceed. Solinus, to procure my fall. Shak.

3. To solicit; to entreat. [Obs.]
The famous Briton prince and faery knight, . . . Of the fair Alma greatly were procured To make there longer solourn and abode. Spenser. 4. To cause to come; to bring; to attract. [Obs.] What unsecustomed cause procures her hither?

5. To obtain for illicit intercourse or prostitution

SVD. -- See ATTAIN.

Syn. — See Attam.

Pro-our' (prf-kūr'), v. i. 1. To pimp.

Shak.

To manage business for another in court.

Scot.]

Pro-our'ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of procuring robtaining; obtainment; attainment.

Efficient contrivance; management; agency.

They think it done

By her procurement.

Dryden.

By her procurement.

Pro-our'er (-\tilde{c}n), n. [Cl. F. procureur.] 1. One who procures, or obtains; one who, or that which, brings on, or causes to be done, esp. by corrupt means.

2. One who procures the gratification of lust for apother; a pinny: a punch.

2. One who procures the gratification of lust for another; a pimp; a pander.

Pro-our'ess, n. A female procurer, or pander.

Pro'oy-on (pro'si-ōn), n. [L., a constellation which rises before the Dog Star, Gr. Hlpox'ων; πρό before + κύων a dog.] 1. (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Minor, or the Little Dog.

2. (Zοὐl.) A genus of mammals including the raccoon.

Prod (prōd), n. [Cf. Gael. & Ir. brod goad, prickle, sting, and E. brad, also W. procio to poke, thrust.]

1. A pointed instrument for pricking or puncturing, as a goad, an awl, a skewer, etc.

2. A prick or stab with a pointed instrument.

3. A light kind of crossbow; — in this sense, often spelled prodd.

Fairholt.

3. A light kind of crossbow; — in this sense, often spelled prodd.

Prod, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prodded (j. p. pr. & vb. n. Prodded); p. pr. & vb. n. Prodded (j. pr. pr. de ver. pr

In fighting fields [patriots] were prodigal of blood. Dryden. Syn. — Profuse; lavish; extravagant; squandering; asteful. See Profuse.

wasteful. See Paoruse.

Prod'i-gal, n. One who expends money extravagantly, viciously, or without necessity; one that is profuse or lavish in any expenditure; a waster; a spendthrift.

"Noble prodigals of life."

Prod'agali'ty (-rall'i-ty), n. [F. prodigalite, L. prodigalite, See Paouaak.] Extravagance in expenditure, particularly of money; excessive liberality; profusion; waste; — opposed to fragality, economy, and parsimony. "The prodigality of his wit." Dryden, Frod'i-gal-ize, v. i. To act as a prodigal; to spend liberally.

Prod'i-gal-ize, v. i. To expend lavishly. Id. Lytton.

Prod'agal-iy, av. In a prodigal manner; with profusion of expense; extravagantly; wastefully; profusely; lavishly; as, an estate prodigally dissipated.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows;

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows; Our paths with flowers she prodigally strows.

Our paths with flowers she protligally strows. Dryden.

Prod'-gate (-gāt), v. t. To squander. Thackeray,

Prod'-genee (-pus), n. [L. prodigentia, fr. prodigens, p. pr. of prodigere. See Prodigal.] Waste; profusion; prodigality. [R.] Bp. Hall.

Pro-d'gious (prò-d'j'ris), a. [L. prodigiosus, fr. prodigium a prodigy: cf. F. prodigieux. See Prodigs.]

1. Of the nature of a prodigy; marvelous; wonderful; portentous. [Obs. or R.] Spenser.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky. Sir T. Broone.
2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity. or decree:

2. Extraordinary in bulk, extent, quantity, or degree; very great; vast; huge; innuense; as, a prodigious mountain; a prodigious creature; a prodigious blunder. "Prodigious might." Millon.

Syn. - Huge; enormous; monstrous; portentous; marvelous; amazing; astonishing; extraordinary.

Pro-di'gious-ly, adv. 1. Enormously; wonderfully; astonishingly; as, prodigiously great.

2. Very much; extremely; as, he was prodigiously pleased. [Collog.] Pope.

pleased. [Colloq] Popc.

Prodi'gious_ness, n. The quality or state of being prodigious; the state of having qualities that excite wonder or astonishment; enormousness; vastness.

Prod'igy (prod'i',j'), n.; pl. Prodigies (-ji'z). [L. prodigium; pro before + (perh.) a word appearing in adagium adage: cf. F. prodige. Cf. Adage.] 1. Something extraordinary, or out of the usual course of nature, from which omens are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed prodigies.

So many terrors, voices, prodigies.

rom which others are drawn; a portent; as, eclipses and meteors were anciently deemed prodigies.

So many terrors, voices, prodigies,
May warn thee, as a sure foregoing sign. Milton.

2. Anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder or astonishment; a marvol; as, a prodigy of learning.

3. A production out of the ordinary course of nature; an abnormal development; a monster.

Byn.—Wonder; miracle; portent; marvel; monster.

Prodition (prodishiftin), n. [L. prodition; from proders to give forth, betray; cf. OF, prodition.] Disclosure; treachery; treason. [Obs.] A traitor. [Obs.]

Proditor(prodistiff), n. [L.] A traitor. [Obs.]

Proditor(prodistiff), n. [L.] A traitor. [Obs.]

Proditorinous (-65/rl-tas), a. [Cf. OF, proditiore.]

3. Apt to make unexpected revelations. [Obs.] Matter is proditorion."

Proditor-mai (prodistiff), a. Treacherous. [Obs.]

Prodivo-mai (prodistiff), a. Treacherous. [Obs.]

Prodrome (prodistiff), n. [Gr. mpoopous running before; mpo before + bpaucir to run; cf. F. prodrome.]

A forerunner; a precursor.

Pred'ro-mous (prôd'rô-mis), a. Precursory. [R.]
Prod'ro-mus (-inits), n. [NL.] 1. A prodrome.
2. A preliminary course or publication; — used esp. in the titles of elementary works.
Pro-duco' (prô-dūs'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Producer (-dūst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Producie (-dūst'); [L. producere, productum, to bring forward, beget, produce; pro forward, forth + ducere to lend. See Duke.]
1. To bring forward; to lead forth; to offer to view or notice; to exhibit; to show; as, to produce a witness or evidence in court. ness or evidence in court.

Produce your cause, saith the Lord. Isa. xli. 21. Your parents did not produce you much into the world. Swift. 2. To bring forth, as young, or as a natural product or growth; to give birth to; to bear; to generate; to propagate; to yield; to furnish; as, the earth produces grass; trees produce fruit; the clouds produce rain.

This soil produces all acrts of palm trees. Sandys.

This soil produces all sorts of palm trees. Sandys.

[They] produce prodigious births of body or mind. Milton. The greatest jurist his country had produced. Macaulay.

3. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, disease produces

3. To cause to be or to happen; to originate, as an effect or result; to bring about; as, disease produces pain; vice produces misery.

4. To give being or form to; to manufacture; to make; as, a manufacturer produces excellent wares.

5. To yield or furnish; to gain; as, money at interest produces an income; capital produces profit.

6. To draw out; to extend; to lengthen; to prolong; as, to produce a man's life to threescore. Sir T. Brown.

7. Geom.) To extend:—applied to a line, surface, or solid; as, to produce a side of a triangle.

Produce, v. t. To yield or furnish appropriate off-spring, crops, effects, consequences, or results.

Produce (pròd'ūs; 277), n. That which is produced brought forth, or yielded; product; yield; proceeds; result of labor, especially of agricultural labors; hence, specifically, agricultural products.

Producement (prò-diss'ment), n. Production. [Obs.]

Producent (du'sent), n. [L. producens, p. pr.] One who produces, or offers to notice. [Obs.] Ayliffe.

Produ'oer (-sēr.), n. 1. One who produces, brings forth, or generates.

2. One who grows agricultural products, or manufactures crude materials into articles of use.

3. (Iran & Steel Mannst.) A furnace for producing combustible gas which is used for fuel.

Produ'ot-ble (prò-div'sl-b'), n. The quality or state of being producible.

Produ'ot-ble (prò-div'sl-b'), a. Capable of being produced, brought forward, brought forth, generated, made, or extended.—Produ'ct-ble ness. n.

Produ'ot (pròd'ūkt), n. [L. productus, p. p. of producer. See Produce.] 1. Anything that is produced, whether as the result of generation, growth, labor, or thought, or by the operation of involuntary causes; as, the products of the season, or of the farm; the products of manufactures; the products of the brain.

These are the product.

These are the product.

These are the product Of those ill-mated marriages.

These institutions are the products of enthusiasm. Burke.

I nese institutions are the products of enthusiasm. Burke.

2. (Math.) The number or sum obtained by adding one number or quantity to itself as many times as there are units in another number; the number resulting from the multiplication of two or more numbers; as, the product of the multiplication of 7 by 5 is 35. In general, the result of any kind of multiplication. See the Note under MULTIPLICATION.

Syn. - Produce; production; fruit; result: effect: equence; outcome; work; performance

Pro-duct' (prò-dikt'), v. t. 1. To produce; to bring orward. "Producted to . . . examination." [Obs.] Foxe. 2. To lengthen out; to extend. [Obs.] He that doth much . . . products his mortality. Hackett.

Ile that doth much . . . products his mortality. Hackett.

3. To produce; to make. [Obs.] Holinshed.

Product'i-bil'.ty (Y-bYlY-ty), n. The state of being productible; produced; productible.] Capable of being produced; productible.

Pro-duct'i-bil (Y-b'l), a. [Cf. F. productible.] Capable of being produced; productible.

Pro-duc'tile (-dŭk'til), a. [L. productiis, fr. producere to stretch out.] Capable of being extended or proluged; extensible; ductile.

Pro-duc'tion (-shūn), n. [L. productio a lengthening, prolonging: cf. F. production. See Produce.] 1. The act or process of producing, bringing forth, or exhibiting to view; as, the production of commodities, of a witness.

2. That which is produced, yielded, or made, whether naturally, or by the application of intelligence and labor; as, the productions of the earth; the productions of handleraft; the productions of intellect or genius.

3. The act of lengthening out or prolonging.

Syn.—Product; produce; fruit; work; performance;

Syn. - Product; produce; fruit; work; performance;

composition.

Produc'tive (-t'v), a. [F. productit, L. productivus fit for prolongation.]

1. Having the quality or power of producing; yielding or furnishing results; as, productive soil; productive enterprises; productive labor, that which increases the number or amount of products.

2. Bringing into being; causing to exist; producing righnative; as, an age productive of great men; a spirit productive of heroic achievements.

And kindle with thy own productive fire.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it productive of merit.

2. Productive of merit.

it productive of merit.

3. Producing, or able to produce, in large measure; fertile; profitable.

— Pro-duo'tive-ly, adv. — Pro-duo'tive-ness, n.

Pro'duo-tiv'-ly (prō'dūk-tīv'i-tṣ), n. The quality or state of being productive; productiveness.

Enerson.

Not indeed as the product, but as the producing power, the reaductivity.

Pro-duc'tress (pro-duk'tres), n. A female producer.

Pro-duc'tus (pro-duk'tus), n. [NL. See Product.]
(Paleon.) An extinct genus of brachlopeds, very characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.





Productus. a Productus semireticulatus; he Productus horridus, opened to show interior of Valves.

Pro'e-gu'mi-nal (pro't-gu'm'-nal), a. [Gr. προηγούμενος, p. pr. of προηγείσθαι to lead the way: cf. F. prof-gumène.] (Mcd.) Serving to predispose; predisposing; as, a proeguminal cause of disease.

Pro'em (pro'em), n. [L. procemium, Gr. προσίμιον; πρό before + οἰμος way, course or strain of a song: cf. F. proème.] Preface; introduction; preliminary observations; prelude.

vations; preluide.

Thus much may serve by way of proem. Swift.

Pro'em, v. t. To preface. [Obs.]

Pro-em'bry-o (prê-5m'du'l-5), n. [Prof. pro-+em-bryo-] (Bot.) (O. The series of cells formed in the ovule of a flowering plant after fertilization, but before the formation of the cubryo. (b) The primary growth from the spore in certain cryptogamous plants; as, the proembryo, or protonema, of mosses.

Pro-emi-al (prê-ēm'l-al), a. Introductory; prefatory; preliminary. [R.]

Pro'empto'sis (prê-ĕmp-tō'sis), n. [NL. from Gr. προιμπίπτευ to fall in before; πρό before + èν in +πίπτευ to fall.] (Chrom.) The addition of a day to the lumar calendar. [R.] See Metrimitoris.

Pro'face (prô/fās), interj. [OF. prou face, prou fasse, prou profit + faire to make, do.) Much good may it do you!—a familiar salutation or welcome. [Chs.]

Master page, good master page, sit. Proface! Shak.

Master page, good master page, sit. Profuce! Shak.

Profus-nat (profus-nat), v. To profuse. [Obs.]

Profus-nation (-nā/shūn), n. [L. profunatio: cf. F. profusation. See Profuse, v. t.] 1. The act of violating sacred things, or of treating them with contempt or irreverence; irreverent or too familiar treatment or use of what is sacred; desceration; us, the profunation of the Sabbath; the profusation of a sanctuary; the profusation of the name of God.

2. The act of treating with abuse or disrespect, or with undue publicity, or lack of delicacy.

"I were profusation of our jeys

'T were profanation of our joys To tell the lasty our love.

Pro-lane' (pro-fair), a. [F., fr. L. profants, preoperly, before the temple, i. e., without the temple, unholy; pro before + fanum temple. See lst Fane.] L. Not sacred or holy; not possessing peculiar sanctity; unconsecrated; hence, relating to matters other than sacred; secular; -opposed to sacred, relations, or inspired; as, a profane place. "Profane authors." I. Disraeli.

The profane wreath was suspended before the shrine. Gibbon. 2. Unclean; impure; polluted; unholy.

Nothing is profane that serveth to holy things. Sir W. Ralcigh. 3. Treating sacred things with contempt, disrespect, irreverence, or undue familiarity; irreverent; impious. Hence, specifically: Irreverent in language; taking the name of God in vain; given to swearing; blasphemous; as, a profane person, word, oath, or tongue. 1 Tim. i. 9. Syn. — Secular; temporal; worldly; unsanctified; unhallowed; unholy; irreligious; irreverent; ungodly; wicked; godless; impious. See Impious.

Profame, v. I. [imp. & p. p. Profamer. (-fand'); p. pr. & vb. n. Profamer. a.] I. To violate, sa mything sacred; to treat with abuse, irreverence, obloquy, or contempt; to desecrate; to pollute; as, to profame the name of God; to profame the Scriptures, or the ordinances of God.

The priest in the termina profame the salvath.

The priests in the temple profane the sabbath. Matt. xii. 5. 2. To put to a wrong or unworthy use; to make a base employment of; to debase; to abuse; to defile.

So idly to profane the precious time.

Pro-fane'ly, adv. In a profane manner. The character of God profanely impeached. Dr. T. Dwight. Pro-fane'ness, n. The quality or state of being pro-fane; especially, the use of profane language.

Pro-fane're, e, n. One who treats accred things with irreverence, or defiles what is holy; one who uses

Profane language.

Pro-fan't y (pro-fan'd-ty), n. [L. profanitas.] 1. Itourn quality or state of being profane; profaneness; irreverence; esp., the use of profane language; blasphemy.

2. That which is profane; profane language or acts.

The brisk interchange of projenity and folly. Buckminster.

The brisk interchange of programity and tony. Buckminster.

Pro-feo'tion (-f&k'ahûn), n. [See Proficient.] A
setting out; a going forward; advance: progression.

[Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Profectivitious (pro'f&k-t'ah'ūs), a. [L. profectitius,
fr. proficisci to set out, proceed.] Proceeding from, as
from a parent; derived, as from an ancestor. [R.]

The threefold distinction of profectitious, adventitious, and
professional was assectained.

Profert (profert), n. [L., he brings forward, 3d pera pr. of proferre. See Profers.] (Low) The exhibition or production of a record or paper in open court, or an allegation that it is in court.

or an allegation that it is in court.

Profess* (profess', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Professed (fot'); p. pr. & vb. n. Professing.] [k. profes, masc., professe, fem., professed (monk or nun), L. professus, p. p. of profiter to profess; pro before, forward + fuert to confess, own. See CONFESS.] 1. To make open declaration of, as of one's knowledge, belief, action, etc.;

to avow or acknowledge; to confess publicly; to own or admit freely. "Hear me profess sincerely." Shak.

The best and wheat of them all professed To know this only, that he nothing knew.

Mitton.

2. To set up a claim to; to make pretense to; hence to put on or present an appearance of.

I do profess to be no less than I seem.

I do profess to be no less than I seem.

3. To pretend to knowledge of; to proclaim one's self versed in; to make one's self a teacher or practitioner of; to set up as an authority respecting; to delare (one's self to be such or such); as, he professes surgery; to profess one's self a physician.

Professe' (profess', v. i. 1. To take a profession upon one's self by a public declaration; to confess. Drayton.

2. To declare friendship. [Obs.] Skak.

Professed' (-föst'), a. Openly declared, avowed, acceptable.

2. 10 deciared (rinkish), [Cos.]

Pro-fessed (rinkish), a. Openly declared, avowed, acknowledged, or claimed; as, a professed foe; a professed tyrant; a professed Christian.

The professed (R. C. Ch.), a certain class among the Jesuits bound by a special vow. See the Note under Jes-

Jesuits bound by a special vow. See the Note under Jesuit.

Pro-less'ed-ly (-18e'&d-ly), adv. By profession.
Pro-less'sion (-18eh'an), n. [F., fr. L. professio. See Profess, v.] 1. The act of professing or claiming; open declaration; public avowal or acknowledgment; as, professions of friendship; a profession of faith.

A solemn vow, promise, and profession. Bk. of Com. Prayer.
2. That which one professes; a declaration; an avowal; a claim; as, his professions are insincere.
The Indians quickly perceive the coincidence or the contradiction between professions and conduct.

J. Morse.

3. That of which one professes knowledge; the occupation, if not mechanical, agricultural, or the like, to which one devotes one's self; the business which one professes to understand, and to follow for subsistence; caling; vocation; employment; as, the profession of arms; the profession of a clergyman, lawyer, or physician; the profession of lecturer on chemistry.

He tried five or six professions in turn. Macaulay.

He tried five or six professions in turn. The three professions, or learned professions, are, specially, theology, law, and medicine.

especially, theology, law, and medicine.

4. The collective body of persons engaged in a calling;
as, the profession distrust him.
5. (Eccl. Law) The act of entering, or becoming a member of, a religious order.

Pro-fession-al (-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a profession, or calling; conforming to the rules or standards of a profession; following a profession; as, professional knowledge; professional conduct. "Pride, not personal, but professional." Macaulay. "A professional sneer-er." De Quincey.

2. Engaged in by professionals; as, a professional sneer-mose:—opposed to amaleur.

e. magaged in by professionals; as, a professional race; — opposed to amateur.

Professional, n. A person who prosecutes anything professionally, or for a livelihood, and not in the character of an amateur; a professional worker.

Profession-al-ism (-Iz'm), n. The following of a profession, sport, etc., as an occupation; — opposed to amateurism.

Pro-fes'sion-al-ist, n. A professional person. [R.]
Pro-fes'sion-al-ly, adv. In a professional manner
or capacity; by profession or calling; in the exercise of

or capacity; by profession or calling; in the exercise of one's profession; as, one employed professionally.

Pro-less'or (prå-fës'ër), n. [L., a teacher, a public teacher: cf. F. professeur. See Profess.] I. One who professes, or makes open declaration of, his sentiments or opinious; especially, one who makes a public avowal of his belief in the Scriptures and his fath in Christ, and thus unites himself to the visible church. "Professors of religion."

thus unites himself to the visible church. "Professors of religion."

2. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science 2. One who professes, or publicly teaches, any science or branch of learning; especially, an officer in a university, college, or other seminary, whose business it is to read lectures, or instruct students, in a particular branch of learning; as, a professor of theology, of botany, of mathematics, or of political economy.

Professorial (prof/68-86/r/-al), a. [L. professorius: cf. F. professorial.] Of or pertaining to a professor; as, the professorial chair; professorial interest.

Professorial fail, fa. See Professorialra.

Professorial cf. (h.), n. See Professoriara.

Professorial staff, in a university or college.

2. A professorial staff, in a university or college.

or the professorial staff, in a university or college.

2. A professorship.

Pro-fess'or-ship (pro-fés'ér-ship), n. The office or position of a professor, or public teacher.

Pro-fess'so-ry. (-sô-ry), a. [L. professorius.] Of or pertaining to a professor; professorial. [R.] Bacon.

Prod'fer (prof'fér), v. t. [imp. & p. p. PROFFERIA, (férd); p. pr. & vb. n. PROFFERIA, [OE. profren, proferen, F. proférer, fr. L. proferre to bring forth or forward, to offer; pro forward + ferre to bring. See Brane to produce.] 1. To offer for acceptance; to propose to give; to make a tender of; as, to proffer a gift; to profer services; to proffer friendship.

I reck not what wrong that thou me profre. Chaucer.

I reck not what wrong that thou me profre. Chaucer

2. To essay or attempt of one's own accord; to undertake, or propose to undertake. [R.] Milton.

Fratist, n. 1. An offer made; something proposed for acceptance by another; a tender; as, profiers of peace or friendahlp.

He made a proffer to lay down his commission. Clarendon

He made a profer to lay down his commission. Clarendon.

2. Essay; attempt. [R.]

Prof/ter-er (-ër), n. One who proffers something.

Prof/clamoe (prô-fishlens), n. The quality or state

Prof/clamoe (prô-fishlens), n. The quality or state

Prof/clamoe (prô-fishlens), n. of being proficient;

advance in the acquisition of any art, science, or knowledge; progression in knowledge; improvement; adeptness; as, to acquire proficiency in music.

Prof/clamt (prô-fishlent), n. [L. proficiens, -entis, p. pr. of proficer to go forward, make progress; pro

forward + fucere to make. See FACT, and of. PROFIT, n.] One who has made considerable advances in any business, art, science, or branch of learning; an expert; an adept; as, a proficient in a trade; a proficient in mathematics, music, etc.

adept; as, a proficient in a trade; a proficient in mathematics, munic, etc.

Proficient (prô-fishent), a. Well advanced in any branch of knowledge or skill; possessed of considerable acquirements; well-akilled; versed; adept.

Proficient-iy, adv. In a proficient manner.

Proficient-iy, adv. In a proficient manner.

Profile out [orbifile of the file of

Profile, v. t. [imp. & p. Profile (fild or -föld); p. pr. & vb. n. Profilino. [Cf. F. profiler, It. profilere. See Profile, n.] 1. To draw the outline of; to draw in profile, as an architectural member.

2. (Mech.) To shape the outline of an object by passing a cutter around it.

Profiling machine, a jigging machine.

Profiling machine, a jigging machine.

Profil-ling, n. (Fort.) In the construction of fieldworks, the erection at proper intervals of wooden profiles, to show to the workmen the sectional form of the parapets at those points.

Profil-ist, n. One who takes profiles.

Profile, profit, n. [F., fr. L. profectus advance, progress, profit, fr. proficere, profectum. See Profiles.

1. Acquisition beyond expenditure; excess of value received for producing, keeping, or selling, over cost; hence, pecuniary gain in any transaction or occupation; emolument; as, a profit on the sale of goods.

Let no man anticipate uncertain profits. Rambler.

Let no man anticipate uncertain profits. 2. Accession of good; valuable results; useful consequences; benefit; avail; gain; as, an office of profit.

This I speak for your own profit. 1 Cor. vii. 35.

If you dare do yourself a profit and a right. Shak.

Syn. - Benefit; avail; service; improvement; advancement; gain; emolument.

Prof'it, v. t. [imp. & p. Profiter; p. pr. & vb. n. Profitring.] [F. profiter. See Profit, n.] To be of service to; to be good to; to help on; to benefit; to advantage; to avail; to aid; as, truth profit all men.

The word preached did not profit them. Heb. iv. 2.

It is a great means of profiting yourself, to copy diligently collent pieces and beautiful designs.

Dryden.

Prof'it, v. i. 1. To gain advantage; to make improvement; to improve; to gain; to advance.

I profit not by thy talk.

1 profit not by thy talk. Shak.

2. To be of use or advantage; to do or bring good. Riches profit not in the day of wrath. Prov. xi. 4.

Prof'it-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. [F. profitable.] Yielding or bringing profit or gain; gainful; lucrative; useful; helpful; advantageous; beneficial; as, a profitable the profitable business; a profitable study or profession.

What was so profitable to the empire became fatal to the emperor.

Prof'it-a-ble-ness, n. — Prof'it-a-bly, adv. Prof'it-ing, n. Gain; advantage; profit. Prof'it-ing. n.

Prof/it-ing, n. Gain; advantage; profit.

That the profiting may appear to all. 1 Tim. iv. 15.

Prof/it-less, a. Without profit; unprofitable. Shak.

Prof/it-ge-oy (prof/il-gl-sy), n. [See Profitate.]

The quality or state of being profilgate; a profitgate or very vicious course of life; a state of being abandoned in moral principle and in vice; dissoluteness.

Prof/il-gate (-gāt), a. [L. profitgatus, p. p. of profitgate to strike or dash to the ground, to destroy, probefore + a word akin to fitgere to strike. See AFFLICT.]

1. Overthrown; beaten; conquered. [Obs.]

The fee is profitage, and run. Hudibras.

The foe is profligate, and run. Hudibras. 2. Broken down in respect of rectitude, principle, virtue, or decency; openly and shamelessly immoral or vicious; dissolute; as, a profligate man or wretch.

A race more profligate than we. Rosconi

cious; dissolute; as, a profligate man or wretch.

A race more profligate than we. Roscommon.

Made prostitute and profligate the muse. Dryden.

Syn. — Ahandoned; corrupt; dissolute; vitiated; deprawed; vicious; wicked. See Abandonad.

Profligate, n. An abandoned person; one openly and shamelessly vicious; a dissolute person. "Such a profligate as Antony."

Profligate as Antony."

Profligate (-gat), v. t. To drive away; to overcome. (A Latinian) [Obs.]

Profligate ones. n. The quality of being profligate; an abandoned course of life; profligacy.

Profligation (-gat), n. [L. profligatio.] Defeat; rout; overtrow. [Obs.]

Profligation (proflic-en), n. [L. proflientia.] Quality of being profligate; course [R.] Sir H. Wolton.

Proflim-ent (-ent), a. [L. proflientia.] Quality of being proflient; course. [R.] Sir H. Wolton.

Proflim-ent (-ent), a. [L. proflientia.] Quality of being proflient; course. [R.] Sir H. Wolton.

Proflim-ent (-ent), a. [L. proflientia.] Willon.

Proflim-ent before, forward + fuere to flow.] Flowing forward [R.] "In the profluent stream." Millon.

Proflim-ent below the surface; opening or reaching to a great depth; deep. "A gulf profound." Millon.

2. Intellectually deep. "A gulf profound." Millon.

Proaching to the bottom of a matter, or of a branch of the land. all: Sve. Svent. End. förn. recent: Ecc.

learning; thorough; as, a profound investigation or treatise; a profound scholar; profound wisdom.

3. Characterized by intensity; deeply felt; perrading; overmastering; far-reaching; strongly impressed; as, a profound aleep. "Profound sciatica." Shak. profound sleep. "Profound sciatica." Shak.

Of the profound corruption of this class there can be no
Milman.

4. Bending low; exhibiting or expressing deep humility; lowly; submissive; as, a profound bow.

What humble gestures! What profound reverence! Duppa.

Pro-found' (pro-found'), n. 1. The deep; the sea;

God in the fathomless profound Hath all his choice commanders drowned. San 2. An abyss. Millon.
Pro-found', v. t. To cause to sink deeply; to cause to ive or penetrate far down. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.
Pro-found', v. t. To dive deeply; to penetrate. [Obs.]
Pro-found'ly, adv. In a profound manner.

Why sigh you so projoundly?

Pro-found'ness, n. The quality or state of being profound; profundity; depth. Hooker.

Pro-ful'gent (-fül'gent), a. [Pref. pro- + L. Julgere to shine.] Shining forth; brilliant; effulgent. [Obs.]

Pro-fun'dity (-fün'dī-ty), n., pl. -ries (-tz). Chaucer.

Pro-fun'dity (-fün'dī-ty), n., pl. -ries (-tz). [L. pro-funditas: cf. F. pro-fondite. See Profound.] The quality or state of being profound; depth of place, knowledge, feeling, etc. "The vast profundity obscure." Milton.

Pro-fuse' (prò-füe'), a. [L. profusus, p. p. of pro-fundere to pour forth or out; pro forward, forth + fundere to pour; cf. F. profus. See Fuse to melt.]

1. Pouring forth with fulness or exuberance; bounting exceedingly liberal; giving without stint; as, a profuse government; profuse hospitality.

A green, shady bank, profuse of flowers. Milton.

2. Superabundant; excessive; prodigal; lavish; as, Why sigh you so profoundly?

2. Superabundant; excessive; prodigal; lavish; as, refuse expenditure. "Profuse ornament." Kames. profuse expenditure.

profuse expenditure. "Profuse ornament." Kames.

Syn.— Lavish; exuberant; bountful; prodigal; extravagant.—Profuse, Lavish, Profuse denotes pouring out (as money, etc.), with great fullness or freeness; as, profuse in his expenditures, thanks, promises, etc. Lavish is stronger, implying unnecessary or wasteful excess; as, lavish of his bounties, favors, praises, etc. Prodigal is stronger still, denoting unneasured or reckless profusion; as, prodigal of one's strength, life, or blood, to secure some object. Driden.

Profuse' (-fūz'), v. t. To pour out; to give or spend liberally; to lavish; to squander. [Obs.]. Chapman.

Profuse'ness, n. Extravagance; profusion.

Profuse' (sometimes degenerates into profuseness. Atterbury.

Pro-line ness, n. Balangane, parameters. Atterbury.

Pro-fu'sion (-fu'zhun), n. [L. profusio: cf. F. profusion.] 1. The act of one who is profuse; a lavishing

or pouring out without stint.

Thy vast profusion to the factious nobles?

Thy vast prefusion to the factious nobles? Rove.

2. Abundance; exuberant plenty; lavish supply; as, a profusion of commodities.

Profu'sive(-siv), a. Profuse; lavish; prodigal. [Obs.]

Prog (prog), v. i. [mp. & p. p. Pacogen (progd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pacogens. [Cf. D. prachen, G. prachen, Inn. prakke, Sw. pracka, to beg. L. procare, procart, to ask, demand, and E. proul.]

1. To wander about and beg: to seek food or other supplies by low arts; to seek for advantage by mean shifts or tricks. [Low]

A perfect artist in progging for money.

I have been endeavoring to prog for you. Burke.

2. To steal; to rob; to filch. [Low] Johnson.
3. To prick; to goad; to progue. [Scot.] Prog. n. 1. Victuals got by begging, or vagrancy; victuals of any kind; food; supplies. [Stang] Swift.

So long as he picked from the filth his prog. R. Browning.

So long as he picked from the filth his prog. R. Browning.

2. A vagrant beggar; a tramp. [Slang]

3. A goad; a progue. [Scal.]

Progen/er-ate (prt-jkn/er-at), v. t. [L. progeneratus, p. p. of progenerate to beget; pro forth, forward + generate to generate; To beget; to generate; to produce; to procreate; as, to progenerate a race. [R.] Landor.

Progen/er-a'tion (-a'shun), n. [L. progenerato.]

The act of begetting; propagation. [R.]

Progen/i-tor (-jkn/i-ter), n. [OF, progenitur, L. progenitur, fr. progengere, progenitum, to bring forth, to beget; pro forth + gignere to beget. See Gender kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

And reverence these their great progenitor. Milton.

to beget; pro forth + gignere to beget. See GENDEE kind.] An ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

And reverence thee their great propentior. Milton.

Pro-gen'1-trees (-tree), n. A female progenitor.

Pro-gen'1-trees (-tree), n. A female progenitor.

Pro-gen'1-trees (-tree), n. A female progenitor.

Pro-gen'1-tree (-tree), n. [R.]

Prog'eny (proj'eny), n. [OE. progenie, F. progénie, fr. L. progenies, fr. progignere. See Progenico.]

Descondants of the human kind, or offspring of other animals; children; offspring; race; lineage. "Issued from the progeny of kings."

Proglot'tid (preglot'ted), n. (Zoöl.) Proglottis.

Pro-glot'tid (preglot'ted), n. (Zoöl.) Proglottis.

Pro-glot'tid (preglot'ted), n. (Zoöl.) One of the free, or nearly free, segments of a tapeworm. It contains both male and female reproductive organs, and is capable of a brief independent existence.

#Prog'ns-thi (prög'ns-thi), n.pl. [NL. See Prog-NATHOUS.] (Zoöl.) A comprehensive group of mankind, including those that have prognathous jaws.

Prog-nath'io (-tith'rk), a. (Anat.) Prognathous.

Prog'ns-thous (-this), a. [Gr. wpb before + ywiffor the jaw.] (Anat.) Projection of the jaws.

Prog'ns-thous (-this), a. [Gr. wpb before + ywiffor the jaw.] (Anat.) Having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face; — opposed to orthognathous. See Gnathic index, under GNATHOU.

Their countenances had the true prognathous character. Kane.

Their countenances had the true prognathous character. Kane.

Prog'me (prög'nt), n. [L., a swallow, traditionally said to be fr. Progne (the sister of Philomela), who was changed into a swallow, Gr. Infokry.] (Zoöl.) (a) A swallow. (b) A genus of swallows including the purple martin. See Martin. (c) An American butterfly (Polygonia, or Vanessa, Progne). It is orange and black above, grayish beneath, with an L. shaped silver mark on the hind wings. Called also gray comma.

Prog.no'sis (pròg.no'sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόγνωσις, fr. προγγνώσκειν to know beforehand; πρό before + γιγνώσκειν to know. See Know.] (Med.) The act or art of foretelling the course and termination of a disease; also, the outlook afforded by this act of judgment; as, the prognosis of hydrophobia is bad.

Prog.nos'tio. (no'si'tk), a. [Gr. προγνωστικόι. See Paconosis.] Indicating something future by signs or symptoms; foreshowing; aiding in prognosis: as, the prognosic symptoms of a disease; prognosic signs.

Prog.nos'tio. n. [L. prognositcum, Gr. προγνωστικόι of. F. pronositc, prognosic. See Paconosero, a.] 1. That which prognosticates; a sign by which a future event may be known or foretold; an indication; a sign or omen; hence, a foretelling; a prediction.

That choice would inevitably be considered by the country as a prognosite of the highest import.

2. (Med.) A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.

Parr.

2. (Mcd.) A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.

Parr.

2. (Med.) A sign or symptom indicating the course and termination of a disease.

Syn.—Bign; omen; presage; token; indication.

Prog.nos'tio, v. t. To prognosticate. [Obs.]

Prog.nos'tio, v. t. To prognosticate. [Obs.]

Prog.nos'tio.able (41-Kab'), a. Capable of being prognosticated or foretold.

Prog.nos'tio.ate (-t1-Kab'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prog.nos'ti-cate (-t1-Kab'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prog.nos'ti-cat'), v. t. [imp. & p. Prog.nos'ti-cat'), v. To foreshow; foretoken; betoken; forebode; presage; predict; prophesy.

Prog.nos'ti-cat'ion (-kab'shūn), n. [Cf. F. pronosti-cation.] 1. The act of foreshowing or foretelling something future by present signs; prediction.

2. That which foreshows; a foretoken.

Prog.nos'ti-cat'or (-kab'), n. One who prognosticates; a foreknower or foreteller of a future course or event by present signs.

event by present signs.

Program (program), n. Same as Programman (program), n. Jan as Program (program), n. Jan as Program (program), n. Jan as Programman (program), n. jn. Programman (t4). [L. See Programman [1. (Gr. Antir.) Any law, which, after it had passed the Athenian senate, was fixed on a tablet for public inspection previously to its being proposed to the general assembly of the people.

2. An edict published for public information; an official bulletin; a public proclamation.

3. See Programme (Dos.]

7. Warton.

Programme (programm, n. [L. programman a minimal programme (programm, n. [L. programman a minimal programme (programme programman a minimal programme (programme programme progr

cial bulletin; a public proclamation.

3. See Programme (program), n. [L. programma a public proclamation, manifecto, Gr. προγραμμα, fr. προγράφευ to write before or in public; πρό before, forth +γράφευ to write: cf. F. programme. See Ghaphic. That which is written or printed as a public notice or advertisement; a scheme; a prospectus; especially, a brief outline or explanation of the order to be pursued, or the subjects embraced, in any public exercise, performance, or entertainment; a preliminary sketch. Programme music (Miss.), descriptive instrumental music which requires an argument or programme to explain the meaning of its several movements. [L. progressus, from progredip. p. progressus, to go forth or forward; proforward + gradi to step, go: cf. F. progrès. See Ghade.]

1. A moving or going forward; a proceeding onward; an advance; specifically: (a) In actual space, as the progress of a ship, carriage, etc. (b) In the growth of an animal or plant; increase. (c) In business of any kind; as, the progress of a negotiation; the progress of a child at school. (e) Toward ideal completeness or perfection in respect of quality or condition; - applied to individuals, communities, or the race; as, social, moral, religious, or political progress.

2. A journey of state; a circuit; especially, one made by a sovereign through parts of his own dominions.

The king being returned from his progresse. Ecclym.

Progress' (pre-gress'; formerly pronounced like

The king being returned from his progresse. Evelyn. The king being returned from his progresse. Exerging.

Progress' (pro-gress'; formerly pronounced like Progress' (pro-gress). Progressed (gress'); p. pr. & vb. n. Progressing. 1. To make progress; to move forward in space; to continue onward in course; to proceed; to advance; to go on; as, railroads are progressing. "As his recovery progressed." Thackeray.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew.
That silverly doth progress on thy cheeks. Shak.
They progress in that style in proportion as their pieces are treated with contempt.
Washington. The war had progressed for some time. Marshall 2. To make improvement; to advance.

2. To make improvement; to advance. Bayard.

If man progresses, art must progress to. Caird.

Progress (prög'rös; see Progress, v. i.), v. t. To make progress in; to pass through. [Obs.] Millon.

Progression.] 1. The act of moving forward; a proceeding in a course; motion onward.

2. Course; passage; lapse or process of time.

I hope, in a hort progression, you will be wholly immerged in the delices and joys of religion.

in the delices and joys of religion.

3. (Math.) Regular or proportional advance in increase or decrease of numbers; continued proportion, arithmetical, geometrical, or harmonic.

4. (Mus.) A regular succession of tones or chords; the movement of the parts in harmony; the order of the modulations in a piece from key to key.

Arithmetical progression, a progression in which the

Pro-gres'sion-al (pro-gresh'fin-al), a. Of or pertaining to progression; tending to, or capable of, progress.

Pro-gres'sion-ist, n. 1. One who holds to a belief in the progression of acciety toward perfection.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of progression in organic forms;—opposed to uniformituran. II. Spencer.

Progress-ist (progress-ist), n. One who makes, or holds to, progress; a progressionist.

Pro-gress'ive (pro-gres'Iv), a. [Cf. F. progressif.]

1. Moving forward; proceeding onward; advancing; evincing progress; increasing; as, progressive motion or course;—opposed to retrograde.

2. Improving; as, art is in a progressive state.

Progressive enchre or whist, a way of playing at card

Progressive enchre or whist, a way of playing at card parties, by which, after every game, the losers at the first table go to the last table, and the winners at all the tables, except the first, move up to the next table. — Progressive muscular atrophy (Med.), a nervous disorder characterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles.

acterized by continuous atrophy of the muscles.

Progress'ively, adv. — Progress'ive-ness, n.
Progres (prog.), v. i. To prog. [Obs.] P. Fietcher.
Progue, n. A sharp point; a goad. [Scot. & Local, U.S.].
Pro'heme (pro'hem), n. Proem. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pro-hib'it (pro-hib'tt), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Promistic, pro-hib'tt, pro-hib'tt, pro-hib'tt, pro-hib'tt, pro-hib'tt, pro-hib'tt, pro-before, forth + habere to have, hold. See Haber.] I. To forbid by authority; to interdict; as, God prohibited Adam from eating of the fruit of a certain tree; we prohibit as person from doing a thing, and also the doing of the thing; as, the law prohibits men from stealing, or it prohibits stealing.

For Prohibit was formerly followed by to with the infinitive, but is now commonly followed by from with the verbal noun in -ing.

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

2. To hinder; to debar; to prevent; to preclude.

Barred over us, prohibit all egress.

Syn. — To forbid; interdict; debar; prevent; hinder.

- Prohibit, Forsin. To forbid is Anglo-Saxon, and is more familiar; to prohibit is Latin, and is more formal or official. A parent forbids his child to be out late at night; he prohibits his intercourse with the profane and victous.

Pro-Inib'it-er (-ër), n. One who prohibits or forbids; a forbidder; an interdicter.

Pro-Ini-D'ition (pro'In'-D'sh'an), n. [L. prohibitio: cf. F. prohibition.] 1. The act of prohibiting; a declaration or injunction forbidding some action; interdict.

The law of God, in the ten commandments, consists mostly of prohibitions.

Tillotson.

2. Specifically, the forbidding by law of the sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

alcoholic liquors as beverages. Writ of prohibition (Law), a writ issued by a superior tribunal, directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending Blackstone.

By ellipsis, prohibition is used for the writ itself.

Pro'hi-bi'tion-ist, n. 1. One who favors prohibitory duties on foreign goods in commerce; a protectionist.

2. One who favors the prohibition of the sale (or of the sale and manufacture) of alcoholic liquors as bever-

Pro-hib'it-ive (pré-h'b'/15-Yv), a. [Cf. F. prohibitif.] That prohibits; prohibitory; as, a tax whose effect is prohibitive.

Pro-hib'it-o-ry (-ō-ry), a. [L. prohibitorius.] Tending to prohibit, forbid, or exclude; implying prohibition; forbidding; as, a prohibitory law; a prohibitory price.

Prohibitory index. (R. C. Ch.) See under INDEX

Proin (proin), v. t. [See Prune to trim.] To lop; to trim; to prune; to adorn. [Obs.]

The sprigs that did about it grow

The proined from the leafy arms.

Chapman.

The proincit from the leafy arms. Chapman.

Proin, v. i. To be employed in pruning. [Obs.]

Project (projekt; 277), n. [OF. project, F. projet, fr. L. projectus, p. p. of projicere to project; pro forward + juccre to throw. See JET a shooting forth, and cf. Project.] 1. The place from which a thing projects, or starts forth. [Obs.]

2. That which is projected or designed; something intended or devised; a scheme; a design; a plan.

Vented much policy, and projects deep. Milton.
Projects of happiness devised by human reason. Rogers.
He entered into the project with his customary ardor. Prescott. 3. An idle scheme; an impracticable design; as, a man given to projects.

Syn. - Design; scheme: plan; purpose. - Project, Design. A project is something of a practical nature thrown out for consideration as to its being done. A drawin is a project when matured and settled, as a thing to be accomplished. An ingenious man has many projects, but, if governed by sound sense, will be slow in forming them into designs. See also Scheme.

p. pr. & vo. ...

1. To throw or east forward, ...

Before his feet herself she did project.

2. To cast forward or revolve in the mind; to contrive; to devise; to scheme; as, to project a plan.

prolecta as, to project a sphere, a map, an ellipse, and the like; — sometimes with on, upon, into, etc.; as, to project a line or point upon a plane. See Projectory, 4.

Pro-ject/(prā-jēkt/), v. i. 1. To shoot forward; to extend beyond something else; to be prominent; to jut; as, the cornice projects; branches project from the tree.

2. To form a project; branches project from the tree.

2. To form a project; branches project from the tree.

2. To form a project; branches project from the tree.

2. To some a project in projectile force.

2. Caused or imparted by impulse or projection; impelled forward; as, projectile motion.

Pro-ject'lie, n. [Cf. F. projectile.] 1. A body projected, or impelled forward, by force; especially, a missile adapted to be shot from a firearm.

2. pl. (Mech.) A part of mechanics which treats of the motion, range, time of flight, etc., of bodies thrown or driven through the air by an impelling force.

Pro-jection.] 1. The act of throwing or shooting forward.

2. A jutting out; also, a part jutting out, as of a building; an extension beyond something; else.

3. The act of scheming or planning; also, that which is planned; contrivance; design; plan.

4. (Persp.) The representation of something; elimeation; plan; especially, the representation of any object on a perspective plane, or such a delineation as would result were the chief points of the object thrown forward upon the plane, each in the direction of a line drawn through it from a given point of sight, or central point; as, the projection of a sphere. The several kinds of projection differ according to the assumed point of sight and plane of projection in each.

5. (Geog.) Any method of representing the surface of the earth upon a plane.

the earth upon a plane.

5. (Geog.) Any method of representing the surface of the earth upon a plane.

Conical projection, a mode of representing the sphere, the spherical surface being projected upon the surface of a cone tangent to the sphere, the point of sight being at the center of the sphere, — Cylindric projection, a mode of representing the sphere, the spherical surface being projected upon the surface of a cylinder touching the sphere, he point of sight being at the center of the sphere.—Globular, Gnomonic, Orthographic, projection, etc. Bec under GLOBULAR, GNOMONIC, etc.—Mercator's projection, a mode of representing the sphere in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other, and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator, so that all places the degrees of latitude and longitude have to each other the same ratio as on the sphere itself.—Oblique projection, a projection made by parallel lines drawn from every point of a figure and meeting the plane of projection obliquely.—Polar projection, a projection obliquely.—Polar projection (Alchemy), a certain powder cast into a crucible or other vessel containing prepared metal or other matter which is to be thereby transmuted into gold.—Projection of a point on a plane (Descriptive Geom.), the foot of a perpendicular to the plane drawn through the point.—Projection of a straight line on a plane, the straight line on the plane connecting the feet of the perpendiculars let fall from the extremities of the given line.

Syn.—See Protuberance.

Pro-ject'ment (-jekt'ment), n. Design; contrivance; projection. (Obs.)

Pro-ject'ment (-jekt'ment), n. Design; contrivance;

| Syn. - See Protuberance.
| Pro-ject'ment (-jökt'ment), n. Design; contrivance; projection. (Obs.)
| Pro-ject'or (-ār), n. [Cf. F. projeteur.] One who projects a scheme or design; hence, one who forms fanctul or chimerical schemes. It Estrange.
| Pro-ject'ure (-jök'tűr; 135), n. [L. projectura: cf. F. projecture.] A jutting out beyond a surface.
| | Pro-jec'tre.] A jutting out beyond a surface.
| | Pro-jec'tre.] A jutting out beyond a surface.
| | Pro-jec'tre.] A jutting out beyond a surface.
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| | Pro-jec'tre.] A jutting out beyond a surface.
| Prolapse'(ric. itspe), n. [L. prolapsis, fr. prolapsis, p. p. of prolabi to fall forward; pro forward + labi to glide, fall.] (Med.) The falling down of a part through the orifice with which it is naturally connected, especially of the uterus or the rectum. Dunglison.
| Pro-lapse'(ric. it To fall down or out; to profunde.)
| Prolapse [Written also prolaption.] (Med.)
| Prolapse [Written also



Prol's-gom's-na-ry (prol's-gom's-na-ry or prol'is-), a. Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; introduc-

Prole-game-na-τy (pröle-gāme'a-nā-τy or pröle-), a. Of the nature of a prolegomenon; preliminary; introductory; prefatory.

|| Prol'e-gam'e-non(-nön), n.; pl. Prolegomena(-nå).
|| Rl., fr. προλεγόμενον, properly neut. paas. p. pr. of προλέγεν to say beforehand; πρό before + λέγεν to say.] A preliminary remark or observation; an introductory discourse prefixed to a book or treatise.

|| Prolep'ais (prō-lēp'ais), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόληψες, from προλαμβάνεν to take, l. (π. f. Gr. πρόληψες, from προλαμβάνεν to take beforehand; πρό before + λαμβάνεν to take.] 1. (Rhet.) (α) A figure by which objections are anticipated or prevented. Abp. Bramhall. (b) A necessary truth or assumption; a first or assumed principle.

|| 2. (Chron.) An error in chronology, consisting in an event being dated before the actual time.
|| 3. (Gram.) The application of an adjective to a noun anticipation, or to denote the result, of the action of the verb; as, to strike one dumb.
|| Prolep'tic (-tfk.) | a. [Gr. προληπτικός: cf. F. Prolep'tic-ai (-tf-kal), proleptique.] 1. Of or pertaining to prolepsis; anticipative. A far-seeing or proleptic wisdom."
|| 2. Previous; antecedent. 3. (Med.) Anticipating the usual time; — applied to a poriodical disease whose paroxysms return at an earlier hour at every repetition.
|| Prolep'tic-ai-ty, adv. In a proleptical manner.
|| Prolep'tic-ai-ty, adv. In a proleptical manner.
|| Prolep'tic-ai-ty (prolibitation) || F. See Prolepance (Income of prolibits (-tfks) n. [F. See Prolepance (-the common people; a low person; aloc, the com-

mation.

2. (Zool.) The production of numerous zoolds by

2. making bads arise from other buds in

ding, especially when buds arise from other buds in suc-

residen.

Prolifer-ous (-ŭs), a. [L. proles offspring + -ferous.] 1. (Bot.) Bearing offspring; — applied to a flower from within which another is produced, or to a branch or frond from which another rises, or to a plant which is reproduced by buds or gemmæ.

2. (Zoöt.) (a) Producing young by budding. (b) Producing sexual zooids by budding; — said of the blastestyle of a hydroid. (c) Producing a cluster of branchlets from a larger branch; — said of corals.

Proliferous cyst (Med.), a cyst that produces highlyorganized or even vascular structures.

Proliferous value and produces highly-programized or even vascular structures.

Proliferous cyst (Med.), a cyst that produces highlyorganized or even vascular structures. Paget.

—Pro-lifferous-1y, adv.

Pro-liffe (prô-l'ff'ik), a. [F. prolifique, fr. L. prolesoffspring (from pro for, forward + the root of alere to
nourish) + facere to make. See Adult, Old, and Fact.]

1. Having the quality of generating; producing young
of ruit; generative; fruitful; productive; — applied to
plants producing fruit, animals producing young, etc.;—
usually with the implied idea of frequent or numerous
production; as, a prolific tree, female, and the like.

2. Serving to produce; fruitful of results; active; as,
a prolific brain; a controversy prolific of vil.

3. (Bol.) Proliferous.

Pro-liffica-a (-f-ka), a. Producing young or fruit
abundantly; fruitful; prolific.—Pro-liff-oal-ly, adv.

Pro-liffica-to (-f-kā), n. f. [See Froutric.] To make
prolific; to fertilize; to impregnate. Sir T. Browne.

Pro-liff-oatio (-f-kā'shūu), n. [Cit. F. prolification,
LL. prolificatio.] 1. The generation of young.

2. (Bol.) Reproduction by the growth of a plant, or
part of a plant, directly from an older one, or by genmes.

Pro-liff (-ness (-fk-nes), n. The quality or state of
being prolific; fruitluness; prolificacy.

Pro-liff (prò-l'Ires' or prō-l'Ires; 277), a. [L. prolifus
extended, long, prolin; probably fr. pro before, forward +
liqui to flow, akin to liquidus liquid; cf. OL. lixa water:

cf. F. prolixe. See Laquid.] 1. Extending to a great
longth; unnecessarily long; minute in narration or argument; excessively particular in detail;—rarely used
except with reference to discourse written or spoken;
as, a prolix oration; a prolix poem; a prolix sermon.

With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist. Couper.

With wig prolix, down flowing to his waist. Comper

Indulging in protracted discourse; tedious; weariome; — applied to a speaker or writer.

Syn. - Long; diffuse; prolonged; protracted; tedious; thresome; wearisome. - Paolix Diffuse. A prolit writer delights in croumlocution, extended detail, and trifling particulars. A diffuse writer is fond of amplifus, and abounds in epithets, figures, and illustrations.

Diffuseness often arises from an exuberance of imagina-tion; prolixity is generally connected with a want of it.

Pro-lixious (prô-lixishus), a. Dilatory; tedious; su-perficuous. [obs.] "Lay by all mosty, and prolixious of the prolixious of the

blushes."

Pro-lighty (-lYks/I-ty), n. [L. prolizites: cf. F.
prolizité.] The quality or state of being prolix; great
length; infinite detail; as, prolizity in discourses and
writings. "For fulsomeness of his prolizites." Chaucer.
Idly running on with vain prolizity. Drayton.

Idly running on with vain prolicity. Draylon.

Pro-lix'ly, adv. In a prolix manner. Dryden.

Pro-lix'ness, n. Prolixity.

Proll (prol), v. t. [See Prowk.] [imp. & p. p. Prollked (prolid); p. p. & vb. n. Prollking.] To search or prowl after; to rob.; to plunder. [Obs.]

By how many tricks did he proll money! Darrow.

Proll, v. t. To prowl about; to rob. [Obs.] South.

Though ye prolle aye, ye shall it never find. Chaucer.

Though ye prolle aye, ye shall it never find. Chaucer.

Proll'or (-3r), n. Prowler; thief. [Obs.] Chapman.

Proll-on'tor (proll'd-kit'és or pré-lok'é-13r), n. [L.,

from proloqui, p. p. prolocutus, to speak out; pro for +
loqui to speak.] I. One who speaks for another. Jeffrey.

2. The presiding officer of a convocation. Macaulay,

Prol'o-ou'tor-ship, n. The office of a prolocutor.

Prolo-gite (prô'lô-jiz), v. i. [Gr. npoλογιζεν. See

Prolocute.] To deliver a prologue. [R.] Whewell.

Prologie (prô'lôs; 277), n. [F., fr. L. prologus, fr.

Gr. npôλογος, fr. npoλόγων to say beforehand; npô before

Acyev to say. See Logic.] I. The preface or intro
duction to a discourse, poem, or performance; as, the

prologue of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" esp., a dis
course or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.

prologue of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales;" esp., a discourse or poem spoken before a dramatic performance.

2. One who delivers a prologue. [R.] Shak.
Prologue, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prologue (-lögd);
p. p. & vb. n. Prologuine.] To introduce with a formal preface, or prologue. [R.] Shak.
Prolong' (pro-löng'; 116), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prolonge (-löngd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prolongual [F. prolonger, L. prolonger; pro before, forth + longus long.
See Long, a., and cf. Prolongart, Publicin.] 1. To extend in space or leavity, as to prolong a line.

tend in space or length; as, to prolong a line.

2. To lengthen in time; to extend the duration of; to draw out; to continue; as, to prolong one's days.

Prolong awhite the traitor's life.

Shak.

The unhappy queen with talk prolonged the night.

To put off to a distant time; to postpone.

Shak.

Prolong'a-ble (-ā-b'l), \(\alpha\). Capable of being prolonged; as, life is prolongable by care.

Each syllable being a prolongable quantity.

Itush.

Each syllable being a prolongable quantity. Rush.

Pro-lon'gate (-10n'gat), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pro-lon'gate (-10n'gat), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pro-lonogate (-10n'gat), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pro-lonogates, p. p. of prolongare. See Prolonog.

To prolongatus, p. p. of prolongare. See Prolonog.

To prolongatus, p. p. of prolongare. See Prolonog.

To prolongation (pro-longates) [F. prolongation.] 1. The act of lengthening in space or in time; extension; protraction.

2. That which forms an additional length.

Pro-longe' (prô-lônj'; F. prô-lônzh'), n. [F. See Prolonog.] (Frield Artillery) A rope with a hook and a toggle, sometimes used to drag a gun carriage or to lash it to the limber, and for various other purposes.

Pro-long'er (prô-lông'ôr; 115), n. One who, or that which, causes an extension in time or space.

Pro-long'ment (-ment), n. Prolongation.

Pro-lu'sion (-10-zhūn), n. [L. prolusio, fr. proluder to prelude; pro before + ludere to play: cf. F. prolusion, lt. prolusione.] A trial before the principal performance; a prelude; hence, an introductory essay or exercise. "Domestic prolusions." Thackeray.

Her presence was in some measure a restraint on the worthy divine when well and a

Her presence was in some measure a restraint on the worthy divine, whose profusion lasted.

Sir W. Scott.

divine, whose produsion lasted.

Prom'a-na'tlon (prōm'a-nā'shān), n. [Prof. pro-+
L. manutio a flowing, fr. manare to flow.] The act of
flowing forth; emanation; efflux. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

Prom'e-nade' (prōm'ā-nād' or -nād' 2 277), n. [F.
(with a foreign suffix), from promener to lead, take for a
walk, se promener to walk, from L. prominare to drive
forward or along; pro forward + minare to drive animals. See Amenable, Menace.] 1. A walk for pleasure,
display, or exercise.

mais. See AMENABLE, MERACE. 1. A walk for pleasure, display, or exercise.

2. A place for walking; a public walk. Bp. Montagu.
Prom'e-nade', v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Promenade; p. p. & vb. n. Promenaluro.] To walk for pleasure, display, or exercise.

THEUS.] (Zoöl.) A large American bombyeid moth (Callobycid moth (Catto-samia promethea). Its larva feeds on the sassafras, wild cherry, and other trees, and suspends its cocoon from a branch by a silken hand.



Pro-me'the-an (-an), a. [L. Promethēus: cf. F. pro-methēen.] 1. Of or pertaining to Prometheus. See Pro-metheus. "Promethean fire." Shak.
2. Having a life-giving quality; inspiring.

Pro-me'the-an (pre-me'the-an), n. (Old Chem.) (a) An apparatus for automatic ignition. (b) A kind of lucifer match.

for match.

Fro-me'the-us (-the-us or -thus), n. [L., fr. Gr. Hop-me'the-rom wrounderiofat to have forethought for.]

(Class. Myth.) The son of Inpetus (one of the Titans) and Clymene, fabled by the poets to have surpassed all mankind in knowledge, and to have formed men of clay to whom he gave life by means of fire stolen from heaven. Jupiter, being angry at this, sent Mercury to bind Prometheus to Mount Caucasus, where a vulture preyed upon his lives.

metheus to Mount Caucasus, where a vulcure preyes applies liver.

Prom'i-nence (prom'i-nens), n. [L. prominenta: From'i-nency (-nen-sy), cf. F. prominence. See Phominent. 1. The quality or state of being prominent; a standing out from something; conspicuousness.

2. That which is prominent; a protuberance.

Bolar prominences. (Astron.) See Solar Protuberances, under PROTURELANCE.

under Protuberance.

Prom'i-nent (-nent), a. [L. prominens, -entis, p. pr. of prominers to jut out, to project; pro before, forward + minere (in comp.) to jut, project: cf. F. prominent. See Imminent, Eminent. 1. Standing out, or projecting, beyond the line or surface of something; jutting; protuberant; in high relief; as, a prominent figure on a vasc.

2. Hence: Distinctly manifest; likely to attract attention from its size or position; conspicuous; as, a prominent feature of the face; a prominent building.

3. Eminent; distinguished above others; as, a prominent character.

Prominent moth (Zowl.), any moth of the family Notodontiady; a notodontian;—so called because the larva has a hump or prominence on its back. Several of the species are injurious to fruit trees.

Prom'i-nent-ly, adv. In a

Prominentity, aav. In a prominent manner.
Provinis-cu'l-ty (probinsRu'l-ty), n. Fromiscuousness;
confusion. II. Spencer.
Pro-mis'cut-ous (probins'kt'us), a. [L. promiscuus;
pro-before, in place of, for +
miscere to mix. See Mix.] 1. Consisting of individuala united in a body or mass without order; mingled; confused; undistinguished; as, a promiscuous crowd or mass.
A wild, where weeds and flowers promiscuous crowd or mass.
A wild, where weeds and flowers promiscuous from the promination; not restricted to an individual; common; indiscriminate; as, promiscuous love or intercourse.
Pro-mis'cut-ous-ly, adv. In a promiscuous manner.
Pro-mis'cut-ous-noss, n. The quality or state of being promiscuous.

Pro-miscuous.

Prom'ise (prom'is), n. [F. promesse, L. promiscuous.

Prom'ise (prom'is), n. [F. promesse, L. promissum, fr. promittere, promissum, to put forth, foretel, promise; pro forward, for + mittere to send. See Mission.]

1. In general, a declaration, written or verbal, made by one person to another, which binds the person who makes it to do, or to forbear to do, a specified act; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance or forbear ance of a specified act.

For if the inheritance be of the law, it is no more of promise:
But God gave it to Abraham by promise.

2. (Law) An engagement by one person to another, either in words or in writing, but properly not under seal, for the performance or nonperformance of some particular thing. The word promise is used to denote the mere engagement of a person, without regard to the consideration for it, or the corresponding duty of the party to whom it is made. Chitty. Pursons. Burrill.

3. That which causes hope, expectation, or assurance; especially, that which affords expectation of future distinction; as, a youth of great promise.

My native country was full of youthful promise. W. Irving.

4. Bestowal, fulfillment, or grant of what is promised.

He . . . commanded them that they should not depart from Ferusalem, but wait for the promice of the Father. Acts i. 4.

Promise. v. I. [inn, & p. p. Promise (-int)]

Jerusalem, but wait for the promise of the Father. Acts 1.4.

Prom'ise, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Promised (-1st); p. pr. & vb. n. Promiseno.] 1. To engage to do, give, make, or to refrain from doing, giving, or making, or the like; to covenant; to engage; as, to promise a visit; to promise a cessation of hostilities; to promise the payment of money. "To promise aid."

2. To afford reason to expect; to cause hope or assurance of; as, the clouds promise rain.

3. To make declaration of or give assurance of, as some benefit to be conferred; to pledge or engage to bestow: as the proprietors promised large tracts of land:

stow; as, the proprietors promised large tracts of land; the city promised a reward.

Promised land. See Land of promise, under LAND.—
to promise one's self. (a) To resolve; to determine; to ow. (b) To be assured; to have strong confidence. I dare promise myself you will attest the truth of all I have

Prom'ise, v. i. 1. To give assurance by a promise, or

binding declaration. 2. To afford hopes or expectations; to give ground to expect good; rarely, to give reason to expect evil.

Will not the ladies be afeard of the lion? I fear it, I promise you.

Prom'is-ee' (-5'), n. (Law) The person to whom a promise is made.

promise is made.

Prom'is-ar (pröm'is-ër), n. One who promises.

Prom'is-ing, a. Making a promise or promises; affording hope or assurance; as, a promising person; a
promising day. — Prom'is-ing-ly, adv.

Prom'is-or (-ôr), n. (Law) One who engages or undertakes; a promiser.

Promis'sive (prô-m's's'v), a. Making a promise;
implying a promise; promising. [R.]

Prom'is-sc-ri-ly (pröm'is-sc-ri-ly), adv. In a promissory manner.

Prom'is-sc-ry (-sc-ry), a. Containing a promise or binding declaration of something to be done or forborne.

Promisory note (Law), a written promise to pay to some person named, and at a time specified therein, or on demand, or at sight, a certain sum of money, absolutely and at all events; — frequently called a note of hand.

Prom'ont (pröm'önt), n. Promontory, [R.] Drayton.

Prom'ont (pröm'önt), n. Promontory, [R.] Drayton.

Prom'on-to-ry (pröm'in-tō-ry), n.; pl. Promontor-purs (-riz), [L. promonturium; prombativium; probefore + mons, montis, mountain: cf. F. promontor-see Mourn, n.) 1. (Phys. Geog.) A high point of land or rock projecting into the sea beyond the line of coast; a headland; a high cape.

Like one that stands upon a promontory. Shat.

2. (Anat.) A projecting part. Especially: (a) The

2. (Anat.) A projecting part. Especially: (a) The projecting angle of the ventral side of the sacrum where it joins the last lumbar vertebra. (b) A prominence on the inner wall of the tympanum of the ear.

Pro-mer'pho-log'ic-al (pro-môr'tô-lôj'l-kal), a. (Bi-ol.) Relating to promorphology; as, a promorphological convention.

Pro mor-phol'o-gist (pro mor-fol'o-jist), n. (Biol.)

One versed in the science of promorphology.

Pro'mor-phol'o-gist (prō'mōr-fōl'ō-j'st), n. (Biol.)
One versed in the science of promorphology.

Pro'mor-phol'o-gy (-jŷ), n. [Pref. pro- + morphology.] (Biol.) Crystallography of organic forms; — a division of morphology created by Haeckel. It is essentially stereometric, and rolates to a mathematical conception of organic forms. See Tecrology.

Pro-mote ('prō-mōt'), n. f. [imp. & p. p. Promoted); p. pr. & vb. n. Promoti', p. p. [imp. & p. p. of promovere to move forward, to promote; pro forward, movere to move forward, to promote; pro forward this is in course); to forward; to further; to encourage; to advance; to excite; as, to promote learning; to promote disorder; to promote a business venture.

"Born to promote all truth."

Millom.

2. To exalt in station, rank, or honor; to elevate; to raise; to prefer; to advance; as, to promote an officer.

I will promote thee unto very great honor. Num. xxii. 17.

I will promote thee unto very great honor. Num. xxii. 17. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee. Pro

I will promote thee unto very great honor. Ann. xxn. i. x. Exul her, and she shall promote thee. Proc. iv. 8.

Syn. — To forward; advance; further; patronize; help; exalt; prefer; elevate; dignify.

Pro-mote', v. f. To urge on or incite another, as to strife; also, to inform against a person. [Obs.]

Pro-mote' (-not*\colored-colored

Pronotion cometh neither from the east, nor from the west, nor from the south.

Ps. lxxv. 6.

Pro-mo'tive (-tiv), a. Tending to advance, promote

Pro-mo'tive (-tiv), a. Tending to advance, promote, neumage.

Pro-move' (-moov'), v. t. [See Promote.] To move forward; to advance; to promote. [Obs.] Bp. Fell.

Pro-mov'er (-\$\tilde{e}r\$), m. A promoter. [Obs.]

Prompt (prout; 215), a. [Compar. Prompter (-\$\tilde{e}r\$); superl. Prompters, properly, brought forth (to light or view), hence, visible, evident, at hand, ready, quick, — p. of promere to take or bring forth; pro forth + emere to take. See Redeem.]

1. Ready and quick to act as occasion demands; meeting requirements readily; not slow, dilatory, or hesitating in decision or action; responding on the instant; immediate; as, prompt in obedience or compliance; — said of persons.

Very discerning and prompt in giving orders. Clarendon.

Tell him I am prompt

Tell him I am prompt And you, perhaps, too prompt in your replies. Dryden

2. Done or rendered quickly, readily, or immediately; given without delay or hesitation;—said of conduct; as, prompt assistance.

When Washington heard the voice of his country in distress, s obedience was prompt.

Ames. his

3. Easy; unobstructed. [Obs.]

The reception of the light into the body of the building wavery prompt.

Six II. Wotton

very prompt.

Syn. — Ready; expeditious; quick; agile; alert; brisk; nimble. — Prompt, Ready, Expeditious. One who is ready is prepared to act at the moment. One who is prompt acts at the moment.

Prompt, n. (Com.) A limit of time given for

ment of an account for produce purchased, this limit varying with different goods. See Prompt-mora. To cover any probable difference of price which might arise before the expiration of the prompt, which for this article [test is three months.

is three months.

Prompt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prompt; p. pr. & vb.
n. Prompt; v. t.
1. To assist or induce the action of; to
move to action; to instigate; to incite.

God first ... prompted on the infirmities of the infant world
by temporal prosperity.

Jer. Taylor.

2. To suggest ; to dictate.

And whispering angels prompt her golden dreams. Pope. 3. To remind, as an actor or an orator, of words or

topica forgotten.

Prompt'-book' (-book'), n. The book used by a prompter of a theater.

Prempt'er (promt'er), n. 1. One who, or that which, prompts; one who admonishes or incites to action.

2. One who reminds another, as an actor or an orator, of the words to be spoken next; specifically, one employed for this purpose in a theater.

Prompt'i-tude (1-tūd), n. [F., fr. L. promptitude. See Prompt, a.] The quality of being prompt; quickness of decision and action when occasion demands; alacrity; as, promptitude in obedience.

Mun faction of recognitions and of sources. I Takkness.

alacrity; as, promputates in occasion.

Men of action, of promptitude, and of courage. I. Taylor.

Prompt'19, adv. In a prompt manner.

Prompt'ness, n. 1. Promptitude; readiness; quickness of decision or action.

2. Cheerful willingness; alacrity.

Prompt'nest', cho', n. (Com.) A memorandum of a sale, and time when payment is due, given to the purchaser at a sale of goods.

Promptu-a-ry, (promptu-a-ry; 135), a. Of or pertaining to preparation. [R.]

Promptu-a-ry, n. [L. promptuarium, fr. promptu-arium belonging to distribution, distributing: cf. F. promptuariu. See Promyt, a.] That from which supplies are drawn; a storehouse; a magazine; a repository.

[See Prompt, a.] Sug-

plies are drawn; a storenouse, — Woodward.

Fromp'ture (-tūr; 135), n. [See Prompt, a.] Suggestion; incitement; prompting. [R.] Shak. Coleridge.

Fro-mulgatie (pro-mūligāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Promulgatie) (-gā-tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Promulgatiense.]

[L. promulgaties, p. p. of promulgare to promulgate; of unknown origin. Cf. Promulgat.] To make known by open declaration, as laws, decrees, or tidings; to publish; as, to promulgate the secrets of a council.

Sup. — To publish: declare; proclaim. See Announce.

Syn. - To publish; declare; proclaim. See Announce. Pro'mul-ga'tion (prō'mul-ga'shiun), n. [L. promul-gatio: cf. F. promulgation.] The act of promulgating; publication; open declaration; as, the promulgation of

the gospel. South.

Pro'mul-ga'tor (prö'mül-ga'ter), n. [L.] One who promulgates or publishes.

Pro-mulge' (prō-mūlj'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pro-mulge' (prō-mūlj'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pro-mulge (-mūljd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Promulging (-mūl') jing).] [Cf. F. promulguer. See Promulgate; To promulgate; to publish or teach.

Blackstone. Extraordinary doctrines these for the age in which they were

Prescott.

| promulged. Prescott.
| Pro-mulges (-mül/jör), n. One who promulges or publishes what was before unknown. Atterbury.
| | Pro-mus/cis (-mŭs/sis), n. [L., corruption of pro-bosets.] (Zoūt.) The probosets of hemipterous insects.
| See Itlust. under Hemittera..
| | Pro-na/os (-nā/ŏs), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόναος ; πρό before + ναός temple.] (Arch.) The porch or vestibule of a temple.

note + ναος temple.] (Arch.) The porch or vestibule of a temple.

Pro'nate (pro'nāt), a. [L. pronatus, p. p. of pronare to bend forward. See Prone.] Somewhat prone; inclined; as, pronate trees.

Kane.

Pro-na'tion (prō-nā'nhin), n. [Cf. F. pronation.] (Physiol.) (a) The act of turning the palm or palmar surface of the forefoot downward. (b) That motion of the forearm whereby the palm or palmar surface is turned downward. (c) The position of the limb resulting from the act of pronation. Opposed to supination.

Pro-na'for (prō-nā'tēr), n. [N.L.] (Anat.) A muscle which produces pronation.

Prone (prōn), a. [L. pronus, akin to Gr. πρηνής, πρανής, Str. pravang sloping, inclined, and also to L. pro forward, for. See Pro-.] 1. Bending forward; inclined; not creet.

Towards him they bend With awful reverence prone.

2. Prostrate; flat; esp., lying with the face down; osed to supine. Which, as the wind,
Blew where it listed, laying all things prone.

3. Headlong; running downward or headlong. "Down thither prone in flight."

4. Sloping, with reference to a line or surface; declivous; inclined; not level.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a prone and sinking land.

5. Inclined; propense; disposed;—applied to the mind or affections, usually in an ill sense. Followed by to. "Prone to mischief."

Shak.

Poets are nearly all prone to melancholy.

Prone'ly, adv. In a prone manner or position.

Prone'ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being prone, or of bending downward; as, the proneness of beasts is opposed to the erectness of man.

2. The state of lying with the face down; — opposed

2. The state of lying read to supineness.
3. Descent; declivity; as, the proneness of a hill.
4. Inclination of mind, heart, or temper; proposition; disposition; as, proneness to self-gratification.

Pro-neph'rio (pro-nef'rik), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pronephros.

[NL, fr. Gr. mob be-nef'row.]

The tine of a fork, or of a similar instrument; as, a fork of two or three prongs.
 (Zoöl.) (a) A sharp projection, as of an anter.
 The fang of a tooth.
 Prong'buck' (-būk'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The springbuck.
 The pronghorn.
 Pronged (pröngd), a. Having prongs or projections like the tines of a fork; as, a three-pronged fork.
 Prong'-hoe' (pröng'hō'), n. A hoe with prongs to break the earth.

Prong'horn' (pröng'hôrn'), n. (Zoöl.) An American antelope (Antilocapra Americana), native of the plains near the Rocky Mountains. The upper parts are mostly yellowish brown: the under parts, the sides of the head and throat, and the buttocks, are white. The horny sheath of the horns is shed annually. Called also cabrie, cabri, prongbuck, and pronghorned antelope.

Pro'nit' (prö'nī-ty), n. [L. pronitas.] Proneness; propensity. [R.]

Dr. H. More.

Pronom'1-nal (prö-ni-ty), n. [L. pronom'1-nal), a. [L. prono-tillow]. Pro-nom'i-nai (pro-nom'i-nai), a. [L. prono-minalis: cf. F. pronomi-nal. See Pronoun.] Be-longing to, or partaking of the nature of, a pro-

Proughorn (Antilocapra

of the nature of, a pronoun.

Pronom'i-nal-ise (-iz),
v. t. To give the effect of a pronoun to; as, to pronominalize the substantives person, people, etc.

Pro-nom'i-nal-ly, adv. In a pronouninal manner; with the nature or office of a pronoun; as a pronoun.

"Pro-nom'i-nal-ly, adv. In a pronominal manner; with the nature or office of a pronoun; as a pronoun.

"Pro-nom'of' (pro'nb's's'), a. [F. See Pronounce.]

Strongly marked; decided, as in manners, etc.

Pro-no'tam (-no'tam), n.; pl. Pronota (-ta). [NL. See Pro-nounce. And Noturi.] (Zööl.) The dorsal plate of the prothorsa in insects. See Illust. of Collegate.

Pro'noun (pro'noun), n. [Pref. pro- + nounc. cf. F. Pronom. L. pronomen. See Noun.] (Gram.) A word used instead of a noun or name, to avoid the repetition of it. The personal pronouns in English are J, thou or you, he, she, it, we, ye, and they.

Pro-nounce' (pro-nouns'), v. t. [imp. & p. P. Paonounce, nounts'], p. pr. & vb. n. Prosounce (nounst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosounce (nounst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosounce (nounst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosounce (additingly; to utter, as words or syllables; to speak with the proper sound and accent; as, adults rarely learn to pronounce a foreign language correctly.

2. To utter officially or solemnly; to deliver, as a decree or sentence; as, to pronounce sentence of death.

Sternly he pronounced

Milton.

Sternly he pronounced
The rigid interdiction.

3. To speak or utter rhetorically; to deliver; to recite; as, to pronounce an oration.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you. Shak.

4. To declare or affirm; as, he pronounced the book to be a libel; he pronounced the act to be a fraud.

The God who hallowed thee and blessed, Pronouncing thee all good.

Syn. - To deliver; utter; speak. See Deliver.

Syn.—To deliver; utter; speak. See Deliver.

Pro-nounce', v. i. 1. To give a pronunciation; to articulate; as, to pronounce faultlessly.

2. To make declaration; to utter an opinion; to speak with confidence. [R.] Dr. H. More.

Pro-nounce', n. Pronouncement; declaration; pro-nounced: Dis.]

Pro-nounce's-ble (-4-b'l), a. [Cf. L. pronunciabilities declarative.] Capable of being pronounced.

Pro-nounced' (-onust'), a. [F. pronounce.] Strongly marked; unequivocal; decided. [A Gallicium]

[llis] views became every day more pronounced. Thackeray.

Pro-nounce'ment. n. The act of

[His] views became every day more pronounced. Thackeray.

Pro-nounce/ment (prb-nouns/ment), n. The act of pronouncing; a declaration; a formal announcement.

Pro-noun/cor (-noun'ser), n. One who pronounces, utters, or declares; also, a pronouncing book.

Pro-noun'cing (-sing), a. Pertaining to, or indicating, pronunciation; as, a pronouncing dictionary.

Pro-nu'bi-al (prb-niu'bi-al), a. [L. pronuba brides-maid; pro before + nubere to marry.] Presiding over marriage. [R.]

Pro-nu'cle-us (-nū'klē-ūs), n.; pl. Pronuclat (-l).

[NL. See Pro-, and Nucleus.] (Biol.) One of the two bodies or nuclei (called male and female pronuclei) which unite to form the first segmentation nucleus of an impregnated ovum. pregnated ovum.

pregnated ovum.

The in the maturing of the ovum preparatory to impregnation, a part of the germinal vesicle (see Polur body, under Pollar) becomes converted into a number of small vesicles, which aggregate themselves into a single clear nucleus, which travels towards the center of the egg and is called the female pronucleus. In impregnation, the spermatozoon which enters the egg soon loses its tail, while the head forms a nucleus, called the nucle pronucleus, which gradually travels towards the female pronucleus and eventually fuses with it, forming the first secmentation nucleus.

Pro-nun'cial (-nun'shal), a. Of or pertaining to pro-

nunciation : pronunciative.' **Pro-nun'ci-a-men'to** (-sī-ā-men'tā), n. A proclamation or manifesto ; a formal announcement or declaration.

FTO-BUN'CI-S-Men'to (-sl-A-men'tb), n. A proclamation or manifesto; a formal announcement or declaration.

PTO-BUN'CI-S'MI-ONTO-MONIFE A'ME-An'tb), n. [Sp. See PRONOUNCE.] See PRONUNCIAMENTO.

PTO-BUN'CI-S'MI-ONTO-MONIFE A'ME-A'S-MIM or -shi-A'S-MIM; 2TI), n. [F. prononciation, L. pronunciatio. See Pronunciation.

1. The act of uttering with articulation; the act of giving the proper sound and accent; utternace; as, the pronunciation of syllables or words; distinct or indistinct pronunciation.

2. The mode of uttering words or sentences.

3. (Rhet.) The art or manner of uttering a discourse publicly with propriety and gracefulness;—now called delivery.

1. Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

2. Uttering confidently; dogmatical. [Obs.] Bacon.

PTO-BUN'CI-S'UT (-shi-A'ter), n. [L., a reciter.] One who pronounces; a pronuncer.

Pro-nun'ci-a-to-ry (pro-nun'sh\u00e4-to-r\u00fa), a. Of or

pronum (s. a. to. ry (nr. num'sni a. to. ry), a. Of or pertaining to pronunciation; that pronounces.

Proof (proof), n. [OF. prove, proveve, F. preuve, fr. L. proba, fr. probare to prove. Bee Prove.] 1. Any effort, process, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; an act of testing; a test; a trial.

cover's fact or truth; an act of testing; a test; a trial.

For whatsoever mother wit or art
Could work, he put in proof.

You shall have many proofs to show your skill. Ford.

Formerly, a very rude mode of ascertaining the strength of spirits was practiced, called the proof.

2. That degree of evidence which convinces the mind of any truth or fact, and produces belief; a test by facts or arguments that induce, or tend to induce, certainty of the judgment; conclusive evidence; demonstration.

I'll have some proof.

Shak.

It is no proof of a meak, understanding to be able to confirm

It is no proof of a man's understanding to be able to confirm hutever he pleases.

Emerson. Emerson.

EMP Properly speaking, proof is the effect or result of evidence; evidence is the medium of proof. Cf. DEMONSTRATION, 1.

3. The quality or state of having been proved or tried; fruness or hardness that resists impression, or does not yield to force; impenetrability of physical bodies.

4. Firmness of mind; stability not to be shaken.

5. (Print.) A trial impression, as from type, taken for correction or examination;—called also proof sheet.

6. (Math.) A process for testing the accuracy of an operation performed. Ct. Prove, r. t., 5.

7. Armor of excellent or tried quality, and deemed impenetrable; properly, armor of proof. [Obs.] Shak.

Artist's proof, a very early proof impression of an excellent.

penecranie; properly, armor of proof. [Obs.] Shak.

Artit's proof, a very early proof impression of an engraving, or the like;—often distinguished by the artist's signature.—Proof reader, one who reads, and marks corrections in, proofs. Bee def. 5, above.

Syn.—Tastimory.

rections in, proofs. See def. 5, above.

Syn. — Testimony; evidence; reason; argument; trial; demonstration. See Testimony.

Proof, a. 1. Used in proving or testing; as, a proof load, or proof charge.

2. Firm or successful in resisting; as, proof against harm; waterproof; bombproof.

I. . . have found thes

Proof against all temptation.

This was needed attainment faith.

This was a good, stout proof article of faith. Burke 3. Being of a certain standard as to strength; of alcoholic liquors.

3. Being of a certain standard as to strength; — said of alcoholic liquors.

Proof charge (Firearms), a charge of powder and ball, greater than the service charge, fired in an arm, as a gun or cannon, to test its strength. — Proof impression. Bee under larression. — Proof load (Engin.), the greatest load that can be applied to a piece, as a beam, column, etc., without straining the piece beyond the elastic limit. — Proof shet. Bee Proof, m., 5. — Proof spirit (Chem.), a strong distilled liquor, or mixture of alcohol and water, containing not less than a standard amount of alcohol. In the United States "proof spirit is defined by law to be that mixture of alcohol, and water which contains one half of its volume of alcohol, the alcohol when at a temperature of 60° Fahrenheit being of specific gravity 0.7339 referred to water at its maximum density as unity. Proof spirit has at 60° Fahrenheit a specific gravity 0.7039 stored to absolute alcohol and 53.71 parts of water," the apparent excess of water being due to contraction of the liquids on mixture. In England proof spirit is defined by Act 58, George III., to be such as shall at a temperature of 51° Fahrenheit weigh exactly the 42 part of an equal measure of distilled water. This contains 49.3 per cent by weight, or 57.08 by volume, of alcohol. Etronger spirits, as those of about 60.70, and 50 per cent of alcohol, are sometimes called second, dired, and fourth proof spirits use the second of stall, a straight-edge used by millers to test the lintness of a stone. — Proof stick (Sugar Manuf.), a rod in the side of a vacuum pan, for testing the consistency of the sirup. — Proof text, a passage of Scripture used to prove a doctrine.

Proof—armf ("arm"), v. t. To arm with proof armor; to arm security; as, to proof-arm the reself. [R.] Beau. & Fl.

ers to test the fiathess of a stone.— Proof stack longer Man(t), a rod in the side of a vacuum pan, for testing the consistency of the sirup.—Proof text, a passage of Scripture used to prove a doctrine.

Proof-arm/(-\hat{e}\text{cm'}\), v. t. To arm with proof armor; to arm securely; as, to proof.arm herself. [R.] Beau. & Fl.
Proof-less, a. Wanting sufficient evidence to induce belief; not proved. Boyle.—Proofless.ly, adv.
Proof-proof. a. Proof against proofs; obstinate in the wrong. "That might have shown to any one who was not proof-proof."

#Pro-Be'tra-cum (prô-5ob'trâ-kim), n.; pl. Proos-traca (-kå). [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + δοτρακον shell of a testacean.] (Zoöl.) The anterior prolongation of the guard of the phragmocone of belemnites and allied fossil cephalopods, whether horny or calcarcous. See Blust. of Pinaconcone.

Pro-Be'trac-cum (prô-5ob'trâ-kim), n.; pl. Proofs-tracean.] (Anat.) In front of the auditory capsule; — applied especially to a bone, or center of ossification, in the periotic capsule.—n. A proötic bone.

Prop (prop), n. A shell, used as a die. See Props.
Prop (prop), n. A shell, used as a die. See Props.
Prop (prop), n. L. [imp. & p. p. Propper (propl); p. pr. & vb. n. Properio.] [Akin to LG. & D. proppen to cram, stuff, thrust into, stop, G. pfropfen, Dan. proppe.
Sw. proppa; of uncertain origin, cf. G. pfropfen to graft, fr. L. propago set, layer of a plant, slip, shoot. Cf. 3d Prop, Paochaate.] To support, or prevent from falling, by placing something under or against; as, to prop a fence or an old building; (Fig.) to sustain; to maintain; as, to prop a declining state.

Shak.

Till the bright mountains prop the incumbent sky. Pope.
Prop, n. [Akin to LG., D., & Dan. prop stopple, stopper, cork, Sw. propp, G. pfropf. See Prop. v.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support; a support sately experience is proper, cork, Sw. propp, G. pfropf. See Prop. v.] That which sustains an incumbent weight; that on which anything rests or

Pro'pe-deu'ties (prō'pō-dū'-tĭks), n. The prelimi-ary learning connected with any art or science; pre-

Prop'a-ga-ble (prop'a-ga-b'l), a. [See Propagatz.]

1. Capable of being propagated, or of being continued or multiplied by natural generation or production.

2. Capable of being spread or extended by any means;
—axid of tenets, doctrines, or principles.

Prop'a-gan'da (-găn'dà), n. [Abbrev. fr. L. de propaganda fide: cf. F. propagande. See Propagatz.]

1. (R. C. Ch.) (a) A congregation of cardinals, established in 1622, charged with the management of missions. (b) The college of the Propaganda, instituted by Urban VIII. (1623-1644) to educate priests for missions in all parts of the world.

2. Hence, any organization or plan for

viii. (1623-1644) to elucate priests for missions in in parts of the world.

2. Hence, any organization or plan for spreading a particular doctrine or a system of principles.

Prop'a-gan'dism (-dl'x'm), n. [Cf. F. propagandisme.] The art or practice of propagating tenets or principles; zeal in propagating one's opinious.

Prop'a-gan'dist (-dist), n. [Cf. F. propagandiste.]
A person who devotes himself to the spread of any system of principles. "Political propagandists." Walsh.

Prop'a-gan'e (prop'a-gan'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Prop. and the propagare to propagare to propagare, akin to propagate, propaga, a layer of a plant, shp, shoot. See Pro., and cf. Pact, Prop, Prung, v. t.] 1. To cause to continue or multiply by generation, or successive production; — applied to animals and plants; as, to propagate a breed of horses or sheep; to propagate a species of fruit tree. gate a press of fruit tree.

2. To cause to spread or extend; to impel or continue to promagate sound or light.

To cause to spread or extend; to imper or continue forward in space; as, to propagate sound or light.
 To spread from person to person; to extend the knowledge of; to originate and spread; to carry from place to place; to disseminate; as, to propagate a story or report; to propagate the Christian religion.
 The infection was propagated insensibly. De Foe.

 To multiply; to increase. [Obs.]
 Exists of pine own lie beavy in my breast.

4. To multiply; to increase. [Obs.]
Gricfs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt propagate.

5. To generate; to produce.
Motion propagated motion, and life threw off life. De Quincey.
Syn.—To multiply; continue; increase; spread; diffuse; disseminate; promote.

Prop'agate, v. i. To have young or issue; to be produced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots or plants; as, rabbits propagate rapidly.

No need that thou
Should'st propagate, already infinite.

Prop'agation (-pāshin), n. [L. propagatio; cf. F.

Prop'a-ga'tion (-gā'shitin), n. [L. propagatio: cf. F. propagation.] 1. The act of propagating; continuance or multiplication of the kind by generation or successive production; as, the propagation of animals or plants. There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by propagation.

production; as, the propagation of animals or plants.

There is not in nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by propagation.

2. The spreading abroad, or extension, of anything diffusion; dissemination; as, the propagation of sound; the propagation of the gospel.

Bacon.

Prop'a.ga-tive (prōp'a.gā-tīv), a. Producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

Prop'a.ga-tive (prōp'a.gā-tīv), a. Producing by propagation, or by a process of growth.

Prop'a.ga-tive (prōp'a.gā-tīv), a., pl. Propagateur.]
One who propagates; one who continues or multiplies.

Propaga-lum (prō-pāg'd-lūm), n.; pl. Propagateur.]
(Ala). [Sl. Sec Propagate]. (Bol.) A runner terminated by a germinating bud.

Pro'pane (prō'pān), n. [Propyl+ methane.] (Chem.)
A heavy gaseous hydrocarbon, Calla, of the paraffin series, occurring naturally dissolved in crude petroleum, and also made artificially:—called also propyl hydride.

Pro-par'yl (prō-pār'jil), n. [Propinyl+ Gr. āpvu-pos silver+-yl. So called because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] (Chem.) Same as Propinyl- Gr. āpvu-pos silver+-yl. So called because one hydrogen atom may be replaced by silver.] (Chem.) Same as Propinyl- Gr. āpvu-pos silver+ vyl. So called because one hydrogen atom wapośworos. Sec Pro-, and Panoxtrone.] (Gr. āpvu-pas-vay-tone) (prō'pā-pāl'), n. [Prof. pro-+ L. pcs, pedis, foot.] (Zoōl.) Same as Prolec.

Pro-pel' (prō-pēl'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paorelled (prō'pēl'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paorelled by Gropellere, propulsum; pro forward + pellere to drive. Sec Pulsa a beating.] To drive forward; to urge or press onward by force; to move, or cause to move; as, the wind or steam propels ships; balls are propelled by gunpowder.

Pro-pel'er (lēr), v. t. [www.hop.or that which, propels.

2. A contrivance for propelling a steam vessel, usually consisting of a screw placed in the stern under water, and made to revolve by an engine; a propeller wheel.

3. A steamboat thus propelled; a screw steamer.

Propell'er wheat, the screw, usually having two or more blades

3. A steamboat thus propelled; a screw steamer.

Propeller wheat, the screw, usually having two or more
blades, used in propelling a vessel.

Propend" (pro-pend", v. i. [L. propendere, propensum; pro forward, forth + pendere to hang. See
PENDERN. To lean toward a thing; to be favorably inclined or disposed; to incline; to tend. [R.] Shak.

We shall propend to it, us a stone falleth down. Burrow.

We shall propend to it, as a stone faileth down. Barrow.
Pro-pend'en-oy (-rn-sy), n. 1. Propensity. [R.]
2. Attentive deliberation. [R.]
Sir M. Hale.
Pro-pend'en(-ent), a. [L. propendent, p. pr.] Inclining forward or toward.
Pro'pene (prō'pōin), n. [Propyl + ethylene.] (Chem.)
Same as Proptiene.
Pro-pense' (prō-pōins'), a. [L. propensus, p. p. See
Propense' (prō-pōins'), a. [L. propensus, p. p. See
Propense' (prō-pōins'), adv. — Pro-pense to holiness. Hooker. — Pro-pense'ly, adv. — Pro-pense'less, n.
Pro-pension (-pēn'shūn), n. [L. propensio: cf. F.
propension. See Profens, Propensity. M. Arnold.
Your full consent
Gave wings to my propension.
Shak.
Pro-pen'si-ty (-pēn'si-ty), n.; pl. Propensitze(-tz).

Pro-pen'si-ty (-pen'si-ty), n. ; pl. Propensities (-tiz).

The quality or state of being propense; natural inclination; disposition to do good or evil; bias; bent; tendency. "A propensity to utter blasphemy." Macaulay, Syn. — Disposition; bias; inclination; proclivity; proneness; bent; tendency.

proneness; bent; tendency.

Pro'pe-nyl (pro'pis-nil), n. [Propene+-yl.] (Chem.)
A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical, C_bH_g isomeric with
allyl and glyceryl, and regarded as the essential residue
of glycerin. Cf. ALLYL, and GLYCERYL.

Pro-pep'sin (pro-pep'sin), n. [Pref. pro-+ pepsin.]
(Physiol. Chem.) See Papsinogen.

Pro-pep'tone (-tôn), n. [Pref. pro-+ peptone.]
(Physiol. Chem.) A product of gastric digestion intermediate between albumin and peptone, identical with
hemialburnose. hemialbumose.

hemialbumose.

Prop'er (prop'er), a. [OE. propre, F. propre, fr. L. prop'ers. Cf. Appropriate. J. Belonging to one; one's own; individual. "His proper good" [i. e., his own possessions]. Chaucer. "My proper son." Shak.

Now learn the difference, at your proper cost, Betwixt true valor and an empty boast. Dryden.

2. Belonging to the natural or essential constitution; peculiar; not common; particular; as, every animal has his proper instincts and appetites.

Those high and peculiar attributes . . . which constitute our proper humanity.

2. Beling one's patterns, capillies, etc., suitable in

3. Befitting one's nature, qualities, etc.; suitable in all respects; appropriate; right; fit; decent; as, water is the proper element for fish; a proper dress.

The proper study of munkind is man.

Pope.

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play, All proper to the spring, and sprightly May. Deyden.

4. Becoming in appearance; well formed; handsome. Archaic] "Thou art a proper mau." Chaucer. Moses . . . was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child.

Heb. xi. 23.

saw he was a proper child.

5. Pertaining to one of a species, but not common to the whole; not appellative; — opposed to common; as, a proper name; Dublin is the proper name of a city.

6. Rightly so called; strictly considered; as, Greece proper; the garden proper.

7. (Her.) Represented in its natural color;—said of any object used as a charge.

any object used as a charge.

In proper, individually, privately. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor. - Proper flower or corolls (Bot.), one of the single florets, or corollets, in an aggregate or compound flower. - Proper faction (Arith.) a fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. - Proper nectary (Bot.), a nectary separate from the petals and other parts of the flower. - Proper noun (Gram.), a name belonging to an individual, by which it is distinguished from others of the same class; - opposed to common noun; as, John, Boston, America. - Proper perianth or involuces (Bot.), that which incloses only a single flower. - Proper coeptacle (Bot.), a receptacle which supports only a single flower or fructification.

le which supports only a single flower or fructhication.

Prop'er, adv. Properly; hence, to a great degree; ery; as, proper good. [Colloq. & Vulgar]

Prop'er-ate (-\vec{a}t), v. t. & i. [L. properatus, p. p. of properare to hasten.] To hasten, or press forward. [Obs.]

Prop'er-a'tion (-\vec{a}'\vec{b}\times\ti

act of hastening; haste. [Obs.]

Pro-per'i-spome (pro-per'i-spōm), n. (Gr. Gram.)

Pro-per'i-spome (pro-per'i-spōm), n., pl. Propersipomenon.

"Pro-per'i-spom'e-non (-spōm'ō-nōn), n., pl. Propersispomenon.

"Bro-per'i-spom'e-non (-spōm'ō-nōn), n., pl. Propersispomenon.

"Bro-per'i-spōm'e-non (-spōm'ō-nōn), n., pl. Propersipomenon (-spōm'ō-ro-per'i-spōm-ro-per'i-spō

Property is correctly a synonym for peculiar quality; but it is frequently used as coextensive with quality in general.

Sir W. Hamilton.

is frequently used as coextensive with quality in remeal.

The physical science, the properties of matter are distinguished into the three following classes: 1. Physical science, the properties of matter are distinguished into the three following classes: 1. Physical series of the physical agents, light, heat, electricity, gravitation, cohesion, adhesion, etc., and which are exhibited without a change in the composition or kind of matter acted on. They are color, luster, opacity, transparency, hardness, sonorousness, density, crystalline form, solubility, capability of sometic diffusion, vaporization, boiling, fusion, etc. 2. Chemical properties, or those which are conditioned by affinity and composition; thus, combustion, explosion, and certain solutions are reactions occasioned by chemical properties. Chemical properties are identical when there is identity of composition and structure, and change according as the composition changes.

3. Organoleptic properties, or those forming a class which cannot be included in either of the other two divisions. They manifest themselves in the contact of substances with the organs of taste, touch, and smell, or otherwise affect the living organism, as in the manner of medicines and poisons.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is

and poisons.

2. An acquired or artificial quality; that which is given by art, or bestowed by man; as, the poem has the properties which constitute excellence.

3. The exclusive right of possessing, enjoying, and disposing of a thing; ownership; title.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care, Propinquity and property of blood.

Shall man assume a property in man? Wordsworth.

4. That to which a person has a legal title, whether in his possession or not; thing owned; an estate, whether in lands, goods, or money; as, a man of large property, or small property.

5. pl. All the adjuncts of a play except the scenery and the dresses of the actors; stage requisites.

I will draw a bill of properties.

6. Propriety; correctness. [Obs.] Canden.

Literary property. (Law) See under Literary.—Froperty man, one who has charge of the "properties" of a theater.

Prop'er-ty (prôp'êr-ty), v. t. 1. To invest with properties, or qualities. [Obs.]

2. To make a property of; to appropriate. [Obs.]

[Proph's-sis (prôf'â-sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. προφανίνι to show beforehand. See Proc, and Prasss.] [Med.) Foreknowledge of a disease; prognosis.

Proph'e-sis (prôf'â-sis), n. pl. Prophecies (-ail).

[OE. prophecie. OF. profecie. F. prophétie, L. prophetia, fr. Gr. προφηνεία, fr. προφηνεία, τ. προφήνης prophet. See Prophecie. OF. profecie. F. prophetie, L. prophetia, fr. Gr. προφηνεία, fr. προφηνεία to be an interpreter of the gods, to prophesy, fr. προφήνης prophet. See Prophecy ame not in old time by the will of man. 2 Pet. i. 21.

2. (Script.) A book of prophecies; a history; as, the prophecy dahigah. 2 Chron. ix. 29.

3. Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching; exhortation or instruction.

Proph'e-si'er (-si'et), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prophessier (-si'dt), p. pr. & vb. n. Prophessis (-si'lng).] [See Prophecy.] 1. To foretell; to predlet; to prognosticate. He doth not prophecy good concerning me. 1 Kings xxii. 8. Then I preceive that will be verified Henry to the raid of the prophesy.

And the prophesy of the pr

2. To foreshow; to herald; to prefigure.

Methought thy very gait did prophesy
A royal nobleness; I must embrace thee.

Methought thy very gait did prophesy
Proph'e-sy, v. i. 1. To utter predictions; to make declaration of events to come.

Matt. xv. 7.

2. To give instruction in religious matters; to interpret or explain Scripture or religious subjects; to preach; to exhort; to expound.

Ezek. xxxvii. 7.
Proph'et (-6t), v. [F. prophète, L. propheta, fr. Gr. προφήτης, literally, one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to man, fr. προφάναι to say beforehand; πρό for, before μόναι to say or speak. See FARE.] 1. One who prophesies, or foretells events; a predicter; a foreteller.

2. One inspired or instructed by God to speak in his mane, or announce future events, as, Moses, Elijah, etc.

3. An interpreter; a spokesman. [R.] Ez. vii. 1.

4. (Zoöl.) A mantis.

School of the prophets (Anc. Jewish Hist.), a school or

4. (Zoöl.) A mantis.

School of the prophets (Anc. Jewish Hist.), a school or college in which young men were educated and trained for public teachers or members of the prophetic order. These students were called sons of the prophets.

Proph'et-ess, n. [Cf. F. prophétesse, L. prophetissa.] A female prophet.

Pro-phet'io (pf-fêt'fk), a. [L. propheticus, Gr. Pro-phet'io-al (-i-kal), β προφητικός: cf. F. pro-phétique.] Containing, or pertaining to, prophetic dreams; — used with of before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft prophetic of the event. Device.

telling events; as, prophetic writings; prophetic dreams; — used with of before the thing foretold.

And fears are oft prophetic of the event. Dryden.

Pro-phetio-al-ly (-kkl-ly), n. Propheticalness.

Pro-phetio-al-ly (-l-kal-ly), adv. In a prophetical manner; by way of prediction.

Pro-phetio-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being prophetical; power or capacity to foretell.

Prophetic-lize (prof/8t-lz), v. t. [L. prophetizare, Gr. mpodyn/cw: cf. F. prophetizer. Cf. Prophetizer.] To give predictions; to foreshow events; to prophesy. [R.]

"Prophezing dreams."

Pro-phorio (pro-7δ-7lk), a. [Gr. προφορικός, fr. προφορικός in προφορικός i

treatment

the preservation of health; preservative or preventive treatment.

Pro-pice' (prê-pēs'), a. [OE., fr. F. propice. See Properties.] Fit; propitions. [Obs.] E. Hall.

Profuldene (prê-pi-dēn), n. [Propyl + ethylidene.] (Chem.) The unsymmetrical hypothetical hydrocarbon radical, CH₂, CH₄, CH₄, analogous to ethylidene, and regarded as the type of certain derivatives of propane;—called also propylidene.

Profulaction (prê-fin'), refulling first, and then offering the cup to another. [Obs.] Abp. Potter.

Pro-pine' (prê-pin'), v. t. [L. propinare, Gr. mponiver; mpó before + mireu to drink.] 1. To pledge; to offer as a toast or a health in the manner of drinking, that is, by drinking first and passing the cup. [Obs.]

The lovely soreress mixed, and to the prince Health, peace, and loy propined. C. Smart.

2. Hence, to give in token of friendship. [Obs.]

To give, or deliver; to subject. [Obs.] Fotherby.

Pro-pine' (prō-pin'), n. 1. A pledge. [Obs. or Scot.]
2. A gift; esp., drink money. [Obs. or Scot.]
Pro'pine (prō'pin or -pēn), n. [Propyl + ethine.]
(Chem.) Same as ALLYLENE.
Pro-pin'qui-ty (prō-pin'kw1-tỷ), n. [L. propinquitas, from propinquius near, neighboring, from prope near.]
1. Nearness in place; neighborhood; proximity.
2. Nearness in time.
3. Nearness in time.
3. Nearness of blood; kindred; affinity. Shake.
Pro'pi-piyl (prō'pi-nill), n. [Propine + -yl.] (Chem.)
A hydrocarbon radical regarded as an essential residue of propine and allied compounds.
Pro'pi-o-late (-ō-lāt), n. A salt of propiolic acid.
Pro'pi-o-late (-ō-lāt), n. [Propine + tetrolic.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an organic acid (called also proparypite acid) of the acetylene or tetrolic series, analogous to propionic acid, and obtained as a white crystalline substance.
Pro'pi-o-nate (prō'pi-ō-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of propionic acid.

propionic acid.

Pro'pi-one (-5n), n. (Chem.) The ketone of propionic acid, obtained as a colorless fragrant liquid.

Pro'pi-on'ic (pro'pi-on'ik), a. [Proto + Gr. πίων fat.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid which is produced in the distillation of wood, in the fermentation of various organic substances, as glycerin, calcium lactate, etc., and is obtained as a colorless liquid having a sharp, pungent odor. Propionic acid is so called because it is the first or lowest member of the fatty acid series whose salts have a fatty feel.

The properties of the party deat series whose sais live a fatty feel.

Pro'pi-o-nyl (prō'pi-ō-n'li), n. (Chem.) The hypothetical radical C₃L₂O, regarded as the essential residue of proplonic acid and certain related compounds.

|| Prop't-the'cus (prōp'i-thō'khō), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρō before, for + π/6ηκος ape.] (Zoōl.) A genus including the long-tailed, or diadem; indris. See INDRIS.

Prop't-a-hle (prō-pish'i-ā-b'l), α. [L. propitiabilis.] Capable of being propitiated.

Pro-p't-a-hle (prō-pish'i-ā-b'l), α. [L. propitiated, p. p. of propitiare to propitiate, fr. propitius favorable, p. p. of propitiure to propitiate, fr. propitius favorable; to make propitious; to conciliate.

Let force Achilles dreadful in his rage.

Let flerce Achilles, dreadful in his rage, The god propiliate, and the pest assuage.

The god propitiate, and the pest assuage. Pope.

Pro-pl'(1-ate, v. i. To make propitiation; to atone.

Pro-pl'ti-artion (-a'salain), n. [L. propitiatio: cf. F. propitiation.]

1. The act of appeasing the wrath and conciliating the favor of an offended person; the act of making propitious.

2. (Theol.) That which propitiates; atonement or atoning sacrifice; specifically, the influence or effects of the death of Christia in appeasing the divine justice, and conciliating the divine favor.

He [Jesus Christ] is the propitiation for our sins. 1 John ii. 2.

Pro-pi'ti-a'tor (pro-pish'i-a'ter), n. [L.] One who Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ri-ly (-a-tō-ri-ly), adv. By way of pro-

pitiation.

Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry (-ry), a. [L. propitiatorius: cf. F. propitiatoire.] Having the power to make propitious; pertaining to, or employed in, propitiation; expiatory; as, a propitiatory sacrifice.

Pro-pi'ti-a-to-ry, n. [L. propitiatorium.] (Jewish Antiq.) The mercy seat;—so called because a symbol of the propitiated Jehovah.

Pro-pi'tious (-pish'tis), a. [L. propitius, perhaps originally a term of augury meaning, flying forward (pro) or well; cf. Skr. pat to fly, E. petition, feather.] 1. Convenient; auspicious; favorable; kind; as, a propitious season; a propitious breeze.

2. Hence, kind; gracious; merciful; helpful;—said of a person or a divinity.

And now t' assuage the force of this new flame.

of a person or a divinity.

And now it assuage the force of this new flame.

And make thee [Love] more proportions in my need. Spenser.

Syn. — Auspicious; favorable; kind. — Propertious,

Auspicious (from the ancient idea of auspices, or omens) denotes "indicative of success," or "favorable y incidental occurrences!" as, an auspicious opening; an auspicious event. Propitious denotes that which efficaciously protects us in some undertaking, speeds our exertions, and decides our success; as, propitious gales; propitious influences.

Prophitops in adv. — Prophitops needs our

speeds our exertions, and decides our success; as, propitious gales; propitious influences.

Pro-Pro-Pricons-Iy, adv. — Pro-pl/fious-ness, n.

Pro'plasm (pro'plkz'm), n. [L. proplasma, Gr. πρό-πλασμα; πρό before + πλάσμα a thing formed, fr. πλασια των to mold.] A mold; a matrix. [R.] Woodward.

Pro-plas'tios (-plhs'tiks), n. Forming a mold.

Pro-plas'tios (-plhs'tiks), n. The art of making molds for eastings. [R.]

Prop'es' (prōp'lēg'), n. [So called because it props up or supports the body.] (Zōōl.) Sume as PROLEG.

Pro-po'di-al (prō-pō'di-al), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the propodialia, or to the parts of the limbs to which they belong.

| Pro-po'di-ale (-ā'lē), n.; pl. Propodialia (-ā'lī-a), [Kl., fr. Gr. πρό before + πόδιον, dim. of πούς, ποδός, foot.] (Anat.) The bone of either the upper arm or the thigh, the propodialia being the humerus and femur.

Propo'di-um (prō-pō'di-tim), n.; pl. Pro-po'di-um (prō-pō'di-tim), n.; pl. Pro-po'di-(-ā).

| RNL See Pro-ponial. | (Zōōl.) (a) The anterior portion of the foot of a mollusk. (b) The segment which forms the posterior part of the thorax of a hymenopterous insect. [Written also propodeum.]

Pro'po-lis (prō'pō-līs or prōp'ō-līs), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόσνας: πρό before + πόλις city.] Same as Bee glue, under Bus.

Pro-pone' (prō-pōn'), v. t. [L. proponere to propose. See Pro-ponue). To propose; to bring forward.

Pro-pone' (pro-pon'), v. t. [L. proponere to propose See Propound.] To propose; to bring forward.

Pro-po'nant (prō-pō'nent), a. [L. proponens, p. pr.]
Making proposals; proposing.
Pro-po'nent, n. 1. One who makes a proposal, or
lays down a proposition.
Dryden.
2. (Law) The propounder of a thing.
Pro-por'tion (prō-pōr'shūn), n. [F., fr. L. proportio;
pro-before + portio part or share. See Pontron.]
1. The relation or adaptation of one portion to another, or to the whole, as respects magnitude, quantity, or degree; comparative relation; ratio; as, the proportion of the parts of a building, or of the body.
The image of Christ, made after his own proportion. Ridley.

The image of Christ, made after his own proportion. Ridley. Formed in the best proportions of her sex. Sir W. Scott.
Documents are authentic and facts are true precisely in proortion to the support which they afford to his theory.

Macaulay.

Macaulay.

2. Harmonic relation between parts, or between different things of the same kind; symmetrical arrangement or adjustment; symmetry; as, to be out of proportion. "Let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith."

3. The portion one receives when a whole is distributed by a rule or principle; equal or proper share; lot.

Let the women . . . do the same things in their proportions and capacities.

and capacities.

4. A part considered comparatively; a share.

5. (Math.) (a) The equality or similarity of ratios, especially of geometrical ratios; or a relation among quantities such that the quotient of the first divided by the second is equal to that of the third divided by the fourth; — called also geometrical proportion, in distinction from arithmetical proportion, or that in which the difference of the first and second is equal to the difference of the third and fourth.

TP-Proportion in the mathematical sense differs from ratio. Ratio is the relation of two quantities of the same kind, as the ratio of 8 to 10, or the ratio of 8 to 16. Proportion is the sameness or likeness of two such relations. Thus, 5 is to 10 as 8 to 16; that is, 5 bears the same relation to 10 as 8 does to 16. Hence, such numbers are said to be in proportion. Proportion is expressed by symbols thus:

$$a:b::c:d$$
, or $a:b=c:d$, or $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}$.

(b) The rule of three, in arithmetic, in which the three given terms, together with the one sought, are proportional.

Continued proportion, Inverse proportion, etc. See under CONTINUED, INVERSE, etc.—Harmonical, m Musical, proportion, a relation of three or four quantities, such that the first is to the last as the difference between the first two is to the difference between the last two; thus, 2, 3, 6, are in harmonical proportion; for 2 is to 6 as 1 to 3. Thus, 24, 16, 12, 3, are harmonical, for 24:9:18:3.—In proportion, according as; to the degree that. "In proportion as they are metaphysically true, they are morally and politically Burke.

false."

Pro-por'tion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Proportion of children of the proportion of the proportion of the proportion of the site of a building to its height; to proportion our expenditures to our income.

In the loss of an object we do not proportion our grief to the real value ... but to the value our fancies set upon it. Addison.

2. To form with symmetry or suitableness, as the parts of the body.

Nature had proportioned her without any fault. Sir P. Sidney.

3. To divide into equal or just shares; to apportion. Pro-portion.a.ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being pro-portioned, or made proportional; also, proportional; pro-portionate. — Pro-portion.a.ble-ness, n.

But eloquence may exist without a proportionable degree of wisdom.

Proportionable, which is no longer much favored, was of our i. e., English writers') own coining.

Fitzed. Hall.

[i. e., English writers'] own coining.

Pro-por'tion-a-bly, adv. Proportionally. Locke.

Pro-por'tion-al. (-al), a. [L. proportionalis: cf. F. proportionnel.] 1. Having a due proportion, or comparative relation; being in suitable proportion or degree; as, the parts of an edifice are proportional. Milton.

2. Relating to, or securing, proportion.

3. (Math.) Constituting a proportion; having the same, or a constant, ratio; as, proportional quantities; momentum is proportion to quantity of matter.

Proportional logarithms logical logarithms. See water.

Proportional logarithms, logistic logarithms. See under Logistic. — Proportional scale, a scale on which are marked parts proportional to the logarithms of the natural numbers; a logarithmic scale. — Proportional scale, compasses, dividers, etc. (Draughting), instruments used in making copies of drawings, or drawings of objects, on an enlarged or reduced scale.

an enlarged or reduced scale.

Pro-por'tion-al. n. 1. (Math.) Any number or quantity in a proportion; as, a mean proportional.

2. (Chem.) The combining weight or equivalent of an element. [Obs.]

Pro-por'tion-all'-ty (-Bi'l'-ty), n. [Cl. F. proportion-nalité.] The state of being in proportion. Coleridge.

Pro-por'tion-all-ly (prō-pōr'shin-al-ly), adv. In proportion; in due degree; adapted relatively; as, all parts of the building are proportionally large. Nir I. Newton.

Pro-por'tion-ate (-tt), a. [L. proportionatus. See Pro-portion.] Adjusted to something else according to a proportion; proportionate to his transgression. Locks.

What is proportionate to his transgression. Locks.

Pro-por'tion-ate (-tt), r. f. [imp. & p. p. Proportron.

What is proportionate to his transgression. Locke.

Pro-portion-ate (-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ProportionATED (-āt'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Proportion-ATED (-āt'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Proportion-ATED [Cf. Proportion, v.] To make proportional; to adjust according to a settled rate, or to due comparative relation; to proportion; as, to proportionate punishments to crimes.

Pro-portion-ate-19 (-āt-19), dv. In a proportionate manner; with due proportion; proportionally.

Pro-portion-ate-ness, n. The quality or state of being proportionate.

Sir M. Hale.

ing proportionate.

Pro-por'tion-less (prō-pōr'shūn-lēs), a. Without proportion; unsymmetrical.

Pro-por'tion-ment (-ment), n. The act or process of

"Fro-por'tion-ment (-ment), n. The act or process of dividing out proportionally.

Pro-pos'al (pro-pos'al), n. [From Paorosz.] 1. That which is proposed, offered, or propounded for consideration or acceptance; a scheme or design; terms or conditions proposed; offer; as, to make proposals for a treaty of peace; to offer proposals for erecting a building; to make proposals of marriage. "To put forth proposals for a book."

2. (Law) The offer by a party of what he has in view as to an intended business transaction, which, with acceptance constitutes a contract.

ceptance, constitutes a contract.

Syn. - Proffer: tender: overture. See Proposition. Syn.—Froher; tender; overture. See from the first proposed (pro-pose), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Proposed (pro-pose), prof. pro- (L. pro-for, forward) + poser to place. See Pose, v., and cf. Purpose, v.] 1. To set forth. [Obs.] That being proposed brimfull of wine, one scarce could lift it up.

2. To offer for consideration, discussion, acceptance or adoption; as, to propose terms of peace; to propose a question for discussion; to propose an alliance; to propose a person for office.

3. To set before one's self or others as a purpose formed; hence, to purpose; to intend.

I propose to relate, in several volumes, the history of the people of New England.

To propose to one's self, to intend: to design.

Pro-pose', v. i. 1. To speak; to converse. [Obs.]

There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice, Proposing with the prince and Claudio.

Proposing with the prince and Claudio. Shak.

2. To form or declare a purpose or intention; to lay a scheme; to design; as, man proposes, but God disposes.

3. To offer one's self in marriage.

Propose, n. [F. propos, L. propositum. See Proposes, proposes, n. [Talk; discourse. [Obs.] Shak.

Propos'er (-pōz'er), n. 1. One who proposes or offers anything for consideration or adoption.

2. A speaker; an orator. [Obs.] Shak.

Proyo-sition (proposition.) Shak in [L. proposition of F. proposition. Bee Proposition. Offers in [L. proposition] or placing before; the act of offering. Obtaines for the altar of proposition."

2. That which is proposed; that which is offered, as or consideration, acceptance, or adoption; a proposal; as, the enemy made propositions of peace; his proposition was not accepted.

3. A statement of religious doctrine; an article of

 A statement of religious doctrine; an article of faith; creed; as, the propositions of Wyclif and Huss. Some persons . . . change their propositions according as their temporal necessities or advantages do turn. Jer. Taylor.

temporal necessities or advantages do turn.

4. (Gram. & Logic) A complete sentence, or part of a sentence consisting of a subject and predicate united by a copula; a thought expressed or propounded in language; a form of speech in which a predicate is affirmed or denied of a subject; as, snow is white.

5. (Math.) A statement in terms of a truth to be demonstrated, or of an operation to be performed.

It is called a theorem when it is something to be proved, and a problem when it is something to be done.

(Rhet.) That which is offered or affirmed as the subject of the discourse; anything stated or affirmed for discussion or illustration.

7. (Poetry) The part of a poem in which the author states the subject or matter of it.

Loaves of proposition (Jewish Antiq.), the showbread.

Wyclif (Luke vi. 4).

Syn. - Proposal; offer; statement; declaration. - Proposition, Proposal. These words are both from the Latin verb proponere, to set forth, and as here compared they mark different forms or stages of a negotiation. A proposition is something presented for discussion or consideration; as, propositions of peace. A proposal is some definite thing offered by one party to be accepted or rejected by the other. If the proposition is favorably received, it is usually followed by proposals which complete the arrangement.

plete the arrangement.

Proposition al (-al), a. Pertaining to, or in the nature of, a proposition; considered as a proposition; as, a propositional sense.

Propound' (prō-pound'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rocound's [Prom earlier propone, t. proponere, propositium, to set forth, propose, propound; pro for, before + ponere to put. See Position, and ct. Provost.] 1. To offer for consideration; to exhibit; to propose, as, to propound a question; to propound an argument.

Shak.

And darest thou to the Son of God propound To worship thee, accursed? Millon.

It is a strange folly to set ourselves no mark, to propound no end, in the hearing of the gospel. Coleridge.

2. (Eccl.) To propose or name as a candidate for adission to communion with a church.

Pro-pound'er (-ër), n. One who propounds, proposes r offers for consideration.

Chillingworth.

responder (er., n. One who propounds, proposes, or offers for consideration.

Pro-previor (-previor), n. [L. propraetor; pro for, before + praetor a pretor.] (Rom. Antiq.) A magistrate who, having been pretor at home, was appointed to the government of a province. [Written also proprestor.]

Pro-prie*tary (-prie*tary), n.; pl. PROPRIETARIES (-rlz.) [L. proprietarius: cf. F. propriétaire. See Pro-PRIETY, and cf. Proprietor.] 1. A proprietor or owner; one who has exclusive title to a thing; one who possesses, or holds the title to, a thing in his own right.

2. A body of proprietors, taken collectively.

3. (Eccl.) A monk who had reserved goods and effects to himself, notwithstanding his renunciation of all at the time of profession.

time of profession.

Pro-pri/e-ta-ry, a. [L. proprietarius.] Belonging, or

pertaining, to a proprietor; considered as property; owned; as, a proprietary medicine.

Proprietary articles, manufactured articles which some erson or persons have an exclusive right to make an II. S. Stututes

sell.

Pro-pri's-tor (prô-pri'ŝ-tër), n. [For older proprietary: cf. F. propriétaire.] One who has the legal right
or exclusive title to anything, whether in possession or
not; an owner; as, the proprietor of a farm or of a mill.

Pro-pri's-tor-i-al (-tôr-i-al), a. Of or pertaining to
ownership; proprietary; as, proprietoral rights.

Pro-pri's-tor-ship (prô-pri'ŝ-tôr-ship), n. The state
of balva experietor; ownership.

Pro-prie-tor-snip (pro-prie-tor-snip), n. The state of being proprietor; ownership.

Pro-prie-tress (-tres), n. A female proprietor.

Pro-prie-ty (-ty), n.; pl. Propriets (-tre), [F. pro-prieté, L. proprieta, fr. proprius one's own, proper. See Property, Propers.] 1. Individual right to hold property; ownership by personal title; property, [Obs.] "Onless this propriety be exiled." Robynson (More's Utopia). So are the proprieties of a wife to be disposed of by her lord, and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to fersh and supply hers.

Jer. Taylor.

and yet all are for her provisions, it being a part of his need to retresh and supply here.

2. That which is proper or peculiar; an inherent property or quality; peculiarity. [Obs.] Bacon.

We find no mention hereof in ancient zoögraphers, ... who seldom forget proprieties of such a nature. Sir T. Invane.

3. The quality or state of being proper; suitableness to an acknowledged or correct standard or rule; consonance with established principles, rules, or customs; fitness; appropriateness; as, propriety of behavior, language, manners, etc. "The rule of propriety." Locke.

Proprooftor (-prūk'tēr), n. [Pref. pro- + proctor.]

[Eng. Univ.] An assistant proctor.

Props (props), n. pl. A game of chance, in which four sea shells, each called a prop, are used instead of dice.

Propyter-ryg'-1um (pröp'te-ryg'-1m, n.; pl. Proprexio. (-8). [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + πτερύγου a fin.] (Anat.) The anterior of the three principal basal cartilages in the fins of some fishes. — Propyter-yg'-1al (pröp'ter-ij''-al), a.

Propugar (prō-pun'), v. t. [L. propugnare; pro for + pugnare to fight.] To contend for; to defend; to vindicate. [Obs.]

Hammond.

Propug'na-ole (prō-pug'na-k'l), n. [L. propugnacu-lum] A dryroas.

+ pugnare to fight.] To contend for; to delend; to vinicate. [Obs.]

Pro-pug'na-cle (prō-pūg'nā-k'l), n. [L. propugnacum.] A fortress. [Obs.]

Pro'pug-na'tion (prō'pūg-nā'shūn), n. [L. propugnation.]

Repro-pug-der (prō-pūu'ēr), n. A defender; a vindicator. "Zealous propugners."

Gov. of Tongue.

Pro'pul-sa'tion (prō'pūl-sā'ahūn), n. [L. propulsatio. See Propulse.] The act of driving away or repeling; a keeping at a distance. [Obs.]

Rp. Hall.

Pro-pulse' (prō-pūls'), v. t. [L. propulsare, v. intens. from propellere to propel. See Propulsare. V. intens. from propeller to propel. See Propulsion. See Propulsion. See Propulsion. 1. The act of driving forward or away; the act or process of propelling; as, steam propulsion.

2. An impelling act or movement.

God works in all things; all obey

God works in all things; all obey His first propulsion.

Pro-pul'sive (-sIv), a. Tending, or having power, to propel; driving on; urging. "[The] propulsive movement of the verse,"

Coleridge.

ment of the verse."

Pro-pul'so-ry (-sō-ry), a. Propulsive.
Pro-pul (pro-pil), n. [Propinie + -yl.] (Chem.)
The hypothetical radical C₃H_γ, regarded as the essential residue of propane and related compounds.

|Propy'lse'um (pro-pil-vim), n.: pl. Proprille (-\frac{1}{2}Anc. Classical Arch.) Any court or vestibule before a building or leading into any inclosure.

Pro-pyl-one (pro-pil-vim), n. [Cf. F. propylène.]
(Chem.) A coloriess gaseous hydrocarbon (C₃H₈) of the ethylene series, having a garlic odor. It occurs in coal gas, and is produced artificially in various ways. Called also propene.

ilso propenie.

Pro-pyl'Ic (prò-pyl'Ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, propyl; as, propylic alcohol.

Pro-pyl'I-dene ('I-den), n. (Chem.) See PROPIDERE.

| Prop'y-lon (pròp'I-don), n. - pl. PROPILA (-là). [NL.,
|rom Gr. πρόπυλον; πρό before + πύλη a gate.] (Anc.

drch.) The porch, vestibule, or entrance of an edifice.
| Pro' π'a (prò' π'a'tà). [L.] In proportion; proprotionately; according to the share, interest, or liabilty of each.

proteinstely; according to the share, interest, or monity of each.

Pro-rat's-ble (prō-rāt'à-b'l), a. Capable of being pro-rated, or divided proportionately. [U. S.]

Pro-rat's' (-rāt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paddated; p. pr. & vb. n. Proration.] [From L. pro rata (sc. parie) according to a certain part, in proportion.] To divide or distribute proportionally; to assess pro rata. [U. S.]

Prore (prōr), n. [L. prora, Gr. πρώρα: cf. It. & Sp. prora. See Prow, n.] The prow or fore part of a ship. [Poetic] "Galleys with vermillon proves." Properofor (prō-rāk'tār), n. [NL. See Pro., and RECTOR.] An officer who presides over the academic senate of a German university.

Pro-rec'tor-rate (-rāt), n. The office of prorector.

Pro-rec'nal (-rāt'nal), a. [Pref. pro- + renal.] (Anat.)

Pro-representation (-rāt'nal), n. [L. prorenere, prorep-

Pronepiric.

Pro-rep'tion (-rep'shun), n. [L. prorcpere, proreptum, to creep forth; pro + repere.] A creeping on.

Pro-rh'mal (-ri'nal), a. [Pref. pro- + rhinal.] (Anat.)
Situated in front of the mass chambers.

Pro'ro-gate (pro'ro-gat'shun), n. [L. prorogatio. cf. F. prorogation.] 1. The act of continuing in duration; prolongation. [Obs.]

2. The act of proreguing; the ending of the session of Parliament, and postponing of its business, by the command of the sovereign. [Eng.]

were at the time of the adjournment; whereas, after a prorogation, bills introduced and not passed are as if they had never been begun at all.

Mozley & W.

they had never been begun at all.

**Pro-rogue* (pro-rog*), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prorogoush (-rōgd*); p. pr. & vb. n. Proposition (-rōg'Ing).] [F. proroger, L. proroger, prorogatum; pro forward + roger to ask, to ask one for his opinion or vote, or about a law. See ROGATION.]

1. To protract; to prolong; to orten! [Oh:] law. See Rogarion. _ extend. [Obs.] He prorogued his government.

Druden. 2. To defer; to delay; to postpone; as, to prorogue death; to prorogue a marriage.

3. To end the session of a parliament by an order of the sovereign, thus deferring its business.

Parliament was prorogued to [meet at] Westminster. Bp. Hall

The Parliament was again proroqued to a distant day. Macaulay.

The Parliament was again provoqued to a distant day. Macaulay.

Syn.—To adjourn; postpone; defer. See Adjourn.

Pro-rup'tion (-rup'shin), n. [L. proruptio, fr. prorupture, proruptum, to break forth; pro forth + rumpere to break.] The act or state of bursting forth; a bursting out. [R.]

Pro-sa'lo (prō-za'lk), a. [L. prosaicus, from prosa Pro-sa'lo-al (-l-kai), f prose; cf. F. prosaique. See Prose.] 1. Of or pertaining to prose; resembling prose; in the form of prose; unpoetleal; writing or using prose; as, a prosaic composition.

2. Dull; uninteresting; commonplace; unimaginative; prosy; as, a prosaic person.

Pro-sa'lo-al-ly-a'dn.—Pro-sa'lo-al-ness, n.

as, a produce composition of the problem of the following problem of the form of of the form

saic. [R.] so for per saming to first specific specific

redia. See Redia.

Pro-scribe' (-skrib'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Proserned (-skribd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosernement (-skribd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosernement (-skribd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosernement (-see Scause. The sense of this word originated in the Roman practice of writing the names of persons doomed to death, and posting the list in public.] 1. To doom to destruction; to put out of the protection of law; to outlaw; to exile; as, Sylla and Marius proscribed cach other's adherents.

Robert Vere, Earl of Oxford, ... was banished the realm, and proscribed. Spenser.

2. To denounce and condemn; to interdict; to prohibit; as, the Puritans proscribed theaters.

The Arian doctrines were proscribed and anathematized in a famous Council of Nice. Waterland.

The Aran doctrines were prostrict and analysis and the famous Council of Nice.

Pro-sorth'er (-skrib'ër), n. One who, or that which, proscribe, denounces, or prohibits.

Pro/sortpt (pro'skript), n. [See Proscript.] 1. A proscription; a prohibition; an interdict. [R.]

2. One who is proscribed. [R.]

Pro-sortp'tion (pro-skrip'shith), n. [L. proscriptio: cf. F. proscription] 1. The act of proscribing; a dooming to death or exile; outlawry; specifically, among the ancient Romans, the public offer of a reward for the head of a political enemy; as, under the triumvirate, many of the best Roman citizens fell by proscription.

Every victory gained by either party had been followed by a

Every victory gained by either party had been followed by a sanguinary proscription.

Macanlay. 2. The state of being proscribed; denunciation; inter-iction; prohibition.

Macaulay.

sangunary proscription.

2. The state of being proscribed; denunciation; interdiction; prohibition.

Pro-scrip'tion-al (-al), a. Proscriptive.

Pro-scrip'tion-ist, n. One who proscribes.

Pro-scrip'tion or of the nature of, proscription; consitting in, or of the nature of, proscription; proscribing. Burke. — Pro-scrip'tive-ly, adv.

Prose (proz), n. [F. prose, L. prosa, ir. prorsus, prosus, straight forward, straight on, for proversus; proforward + versus, p. p. of vertere to turn. See Verse.]

1. The ordinary language of men in speaking or writing; language not cast in poetical measure or rhythm;—contradistinguished from verse, or metrical composition.

I speak in prose, and let him rymes make. Chaucer. Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme.

I wish our clever young poets would remember my honely definitions of prose and poetry, that is; prose—words in the test order; poetry—the best words in the best order, to dervidge.

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or

definitions of prose and poeiry, that is 1 prose—work in their best order 1 poetry—the best words in the best order. Coleridge.

2. Hence, language which evinces little imagination or animation; dull and commonplace discourse.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A hymn with no regular meter, sometimes introduced into the Mass. See Saquence.

Prose, a. 1. Pertaining to, or composed of, prose; not in verse; as, prose composition.

2. Possessing or exhibiting unpoetical characteristics; plain; dull; prossic; as, the prose duties of life.

Prose, v. t. [imp. & p. Proceto (prosd); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosno.

2. To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

Prose, v. t. 1. To write prose.

2. To write or repeat in a dull, tedious, or prosy way.

Proseofor (pro-saktér) n. [L., an anatomist, from prosecars to cut up; pro before + secars to cut.] One who makes dissections for anatomical illustration; usually, the assistant of a professional anatomist.

Prose-cut'a.ble (prost's.ki'ta.b'!), a. Capable of being prosecuted; liable to prosecution.

Pros/e cute (pros/4-kūt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prosscuttad (-kū'tād); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosscuttna.] [L. prosecutus, p. p. of prosecut to follow, pursue. See Pursue.]

1. To follow or pursue with a view to reach, execute, or accomplish; to endeavor to obtain or complete; to carry on; to continue; as, to prosecute a scheme, hope, or claim.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia; Why should not I, then, prosecute my right? Shak:

2. To seek to obtain by legal process; as, to prosecute a right or a claim in a court of law.

3. (Law) To pursue with the intention of punishing; to accuse of some crime or breach of law, or to pursue for redress or punishment, before a legal tribunal; to proceed against judicially; as, to prosecute a man for trespass, or for a riot.

To acquit themselves and prosecute their foes. Milton To acquit themselves and prosecute their foes. Milton.

Pros'e-cute, v. i. 1. To follow after. [Obs.] Latimer.

2. (Law) To institute and carry on a legal prosecution; as, to prosecute for public offenses. Blackstone.

Pros'e-cut'ion (-kūrhinh), n. [L. prosecutio a following.]

1. The act or process of prosecuting, or of endeavoring to gain or accomplish something; pursuit by efforts of body or mind; as, the prosecution of a scheme, plan, design, or undertaking; the prosecution of war.

Kening a short wown has demanded.

Keeping a sharp eye on her domestics... in prosecution of their various duties. Sir W. Scott.

Keeping a sharp eye on her domestic.... in prosecution or their various duties.

2. (Law) (a) The institution and carrying on of a suit in a court of law or equity, to obtain some right, or to redress and punish some wrong; the carrying on of a judicial proceeding in behalf of a complaining party, as distinguished from defense. (b) The institution, or commencement, and continuance of a criminal suit; the process of exhibiting formal charges against an offender before a legal tribunal, and pursuing them to final judgment on behalf of the state or government, as by indictment or information. (c) The party by whom criminal proceedings are instituted.

**Prose-out'or (-kū'tēr), n. [Cf. L. prosecutor an attendant.] 1. One who prosecutes or carries on any purpose, plan, or business.

2. (Law) The person who institutes and carries on a criminal suit against another in the name of the government.

Prose-out'trix (-triks), n. [NL.] A female prose-

Pros'e-cu'triz (-triks), n. [NL.] A female prose

cutor.

Pros'e-lyte (pros't-lit), n. [OE. proselite, OF. proselite, F. proselyte, L. proselytus, Gr. προσήλντος, adj., that has come, n., a new comer, especially, one who has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion; πρός toward, to + (prob.) the root of ἐλθεῖν to come.] A new convert, especially a convert to some preligion or religious sect, or to some particular opinion, system, or party; thus, a Gentile converted to Judaism, or a pagan converted to Christianity, is a proselyte.

Ye [Scribes and Pharisees] compass sea and land to make one proselyte.

Firsh confidence the speculatist takes

Fresh confidence the speculatist takes
From every harebrained proselyte he makes. Comper
Syn.—See Convert.

Prose-lyte, v.t. [imp. & p. p. Proselytep (-li'těd); p. pr. & vb. n. Proselytno.] To convert to some religion, opinion, or system; to bring over. Dr. H. More. Prose'e-ly-tism (-li-tiz'm or -li-tiz'm), n. [Cf. F. proselytism.] 1. The act or practice of proselyting; the making of converts to a religion or a religious sect, or to

They were possessed of a spirit of proselytism in the most fanatical degree.

Burke.

fanatical degree.

2. Conversion to a religion, system, or party.

Pros'e-ly-tize (-li-tiz or -li-tiz), v. t. [imp. & p. p.

PROSELYTIZED (-tizd); p. pr. & vb. n. PROSELYTIZING (-ti/
Zing).] To convert to some religion, system, opinion, the like; to bring, or cause to come, over; to proselyte.

One of those whom they endeavor to proselytize. Eurec.

Pros'e-ly-tize, v. i. To make converts or proselytes.

Pros'-ly-tizer (-ti-zer), n. One who proselytes.

Proseo'man (prōz'mān), n. A writer of prose. [R.]

Pro-sem'i-ns-ry (prō-sēm'i-nā-ry), n. A seminary, which prepares pupils for a higher institution. T. Warton.

Pro-sem'i-ns-tion (prō-sēm'i-nā-shūn), n. [L. pro-seminare, proseminatum, to disseminate.] Propagation by seed. [Obs.]

Sir M. Hale. One of those whom they endeavor to proselytize. Burke

Pros-en'ce-phal'ic (pros-en'se-fal'ik), a. (Anat.) Of

by seed. [Obs.]

Fros-en'co-phalic (prős-én'sō-fkl'lk), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the prosencephalon.

Fros'en-coph'a-lon (prős'én-sél'a-lön), n. [NL., fr. (r. nyés toward, near to + E. encephalon.] [Sometimes abbreviated to proen.] (Anat.) (a) The anterior segment of the brain, including the cerebrum and olfactory lobes; the forebrain. (b) The cerebrum.

Fros-en'chy-ma (prős-én'kl-mà), n. [NL., fr. Gr. nyés near + -enchyma, as in parenchyma.] (Bot.) A general term applied to the tissues formed of elongated cells, especially those with pointed or oblique extremities, as the principal cells of ordinary wood.

Fros'er (prős'én', n. l. A writer of prose. [Obs.]

2. One who talks or writes tediously. Sir W. Scott.

Fros-sil'-en-cy (prő-s'l'i-en-sy), n. [L. prosilere to leap forth.] The act of leaping forth or forward; projection. "Such prosiliency of relief." Coleridge.

Fros'-inei'rlo-al (prős'i-mét'rl-kal), a. [Prose + metrical.] Consisting both of prose and verse. Clarke.

Fros'-inei' (2001.) Same as Lemuroidea.

Fros'-inei's (prő-sil'n-ine), n. The quality or state of being prosy; tediousness; tiresomess.

Fros'-inei's (av. Prosily.

(Zoöl.) A minute tube found in the protoconch of ammonites, and not connected with the true siphon.

onites, and not connected with the true siphon.

Pro-slav'er-y (pro-slav'er-y), a. [Pref. pro- + slav-y.] Havoring slavery.—n. Advocacy of slavery.

Proc'o-branch (pros'o-branch, n. (Zool.) One of the obranchiata.

Pros/o-bran/ohia'ta (-brăn'kĭ-ā'tà), n.
pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσω forward, further + βράγχιον a gill.] (Zo-ol.) The highest division, or subclass, of gastropod mollusks, including those that have the gills situated



A Prosobranch (Paludina) with the shell removed. a Rostrian; t Ten-tacles; e Esophagus; h Gill; h Au-ricle of Heart; v Ventricle; u w Aortas; u M Afferent Vessel; w w Veins; n nn Nervous System.

sexes separate.

Stell removed. a Rostrum; tenders shell removed. a Rostrum; tenders see Exophagus: h Gill: h Austrage of forward + κοιλος hollow:] a Ventriele: u w down forward + κοιλος hollow:] Anat.) The entire cavity of the prosencephalon.

#Pros o-covil-a (-seVil-a), n. pl. Prosoccutz.

Pros o-di'a-coal (-seVil-a), n. pl. Prosoccutz.

Pros o-di'a-coal (prōs/ō-di'a-kai), a. Prosodical.

Pros o-di'a-coal (seVil-a), a. Prosodical.

Pros o-di'a-coal (seVil-a), a. Prosodical.

Pros o-di'a-coal (seVil-a), a. Prosodical.

Pros o-di-a (seVil-a), a. [Cf. F. prosodigue, L. prosodia-dus.] Of or pertaining to prosody; according to the rules of prosody. — Prosodi-lay, adv.

Pros o-di-a (seVil-a), n. One skilled in prosody.

Pros o-dy (-dy), n. [L. prosodia the tone or accent of a syllable, gr. προσωδία a song sung to, or with, an accompanying song, the accent accompanying the pronunciation; πρόs to + φδή song, ode: cf. F. prosodie. See One.] That part of grammar which treats of the quantity of syllables, of accent, and of the laws of versification or metrical composition.

#Pros o-ma (prō-sō/mā), n.; pl. Prosomata. [NL., fr. Gr. πρό before + σωμα, σωματος, body.] (Zöül.)

The anterior division of the body of an animal, as of a cephalopod; the thorax of an arthrepod.

#Pros'o-pal/gi-a (prōs/ō-pāl/ji-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσωπον face, appearance + κ-φαλή head.] (Zöül.) Same as Scaphocola.

**Pros'o-po-lep/sy (-lēp/sy), n. [Gr. προσωπολημία; πρόσωπον a face, a person + λήψες a taking, receiving.

Gr. πρόσωπον face, appearance + κεφαλή head.] (Zούl.) Same as Scaphopoda.

Pros'-op-lep'sy (-l&p'sy), n. [Gr. προσωποληψία; πρόσωπον a face, a person + λήψε a taking, receiving, καμβάνευ to take.] Respect of persons; especially, a premature opinion or prejudice against a person, formed from his external appearance. [L.]

Pros'o-po-po'la (-pe'yλ), n. [L., fr. Gr. προσωποποιά; πρόσωπον a face, a person + ποιείν to make.]

(Rhet.) A figure by which things are represented as persons, or by which things inanimate are spoken of as animated beings; also, a figure by which an absent person is introduced as speaking, or a deceased person is represented as alive and present. It includes personification.

Pros'o-pul'mo-na'ta (-ph'/mō-nā'ta), n. pl. [NL., Gr. πρόσω forward + L. puthmo a lung.] (Zούl.) A division of pulmonate mollusks having the breathing organ situated on the neck, as in the common small.

Pros'pect (pros'pēkt), n. [L. prospectus, fr. prospecter, prospectum, to look forward; pro before, forward + specce, spiecer, to look, to see cf. OF. prospect. See Ser, r., and cf. Prospectus.] 1. That which is embraced by the eye in vision; the region which the eye overlooks at one time; view; scene; outlook.

The goodly prospect of some foreign land.

Millon.

2. Especially, a picturesque or widely extended view;

2. Especially, a picturesque or widely extended view; a landscape; hence, a sketch of a landscape.

I went to Putney . . . to take prospects in crayon.

3. A position affording a fine view; a lookout.

Him God beholding from his prospect high.

Milton.

4. Relative position of the front of a building or other

4. Relative position of the front of a binding of other structure; face; relative aspect.

And their prospect was toward the south. Exck. xl. 44.

5. The act of looking forward; foresight; anticipation; as, a prospect of the future state. Locke.

Is he a prudent man as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any prospect to, or provision for remaining part of life?

Tillotson.

6. That which is hoped for; ground for hope or expectation; expectation; probable result; as, the prospect of success. "To brighter prospects born." Cowper.

success. "To brighter prospects born."

Couper.

These swell their prospects and exalt their pride,
When offers are disdain'd, and love deny'd.

Prospect, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prospects p. p. pr. &
vb. n. Prospectrune.] To look over; to explore or examine for something; as, to prospect a district for gold.

Prospect, v. t. To make a search; to seek; to explore, as for mines or the like; as, to prospect for gold.

Prospection (pro-spek'shim), n. The act of looking
forward, or of providing for future wants; foresight.

Prospective (-tiv), a. [L. prospectives: cf. F.
prospectif. Bee Prospect, perspective. [Obs.]

Time's long and dark prospect; perspective.

Looking forward in time; acting with foresight:

2. Looking forward in time; acting with foresight; opposed to retrospective.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and prospective, too, in this affair, Sir J. Child. 3. Being within view or consideration, as a future event or contingency; relating to the future; expected; as, a prospective benefit.

Points on which the promises, at the time of ordination, had no prospective bearing.

W. Jay.

Pro-spec'tive (prò-späk'tiv), n. 1. The scene before or around, in time or in space; vier; prospect.

2. A perspective glass. [Obs.] Chaucer. Beau. & Fl. Pro-spec'tive-ly, adv. In a prospective manner. Pro-spec'tive-ness, n. Quality of being prospective. Pros'pect-leus (pròs'päkt-lès), a. Having no prospect. Pros'pect-or (pròs'päkt-lès), n. [L., one who looks out.] One who prospects; especially, one who explores a region for minerals and precious metals.

Pro-spec'tus (prò-spēk'tūs), n. [L., a prospect, sight, view: cf. F. prospectus. See Prospect.] A summary, plan, or scheme of something proposed, affording a prospect of its nature; especially, an exposition of the scheme of an unpublished literary work.

Pros'per (pròs'pēr), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Prosperer (-pērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Prosperus or prosperus. See Prosperov. t., fr. prosper or prosperus. See Prosperov. v. t., fr. prosper or prosperus. See Prosperov. All things concur to prosper our design. Dryden.

per thou our handiwork." Bk. of Common Prayer.
All things concur to prosper our design. Bryden.
Prosper, v. i. 1. To be successful; to succeed; to
be fortunate or prosperous; to thrive; to make gain.

They, in their earthly Canaan placed, Long time shall dwell and prosper.

2. To grow; to increase. [Obs.]
Black cherry trees prosper even to considerable timber. Evelyn.

Black cherry trees prosper even to considerable timber. Evelow.

Pros-per'l-ty (pros-per'l-ty), n. [F. prospérité, L. prosperitas. See Prosperous.] The state of being prosperous; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; successful progress in any business or enterprise; attainment of the object dosired; good fortune; success; as, commercial prosperity; national prosperity, Now prosperity begins to mellow. Shak. Prosperities can only be enjoyed by them who fear not at all to lose them. Syn.—Prosperousness; thrift; weal; welfare; well being; happiness.

Pros'perous (pros'perous (pros'perous or prosperous or prosperous or prosperous prosperous or pr

Syn.—Prosperousness; thrift; weal; welfare; well being; happiness.

Prosperous (pros/pēr-ha), a. [L. prosperus or prosper, originally, answering to hope; pro according to the root of sperare to hope. See Bestara.] 1. Tending to prosperoit; favoring; favorable; helpful.

A happy passage and a prosperous wind. Denham.

2. Being prosperod; advancing in the pursuit of anything desirable; making gain, or increase; thriving; successful; as, a prosperous vage; a prosperous undertaking; a prosperous man or nation.

By moderation either state to bear, Prosperous or adverse.

Syn.—Fortunate; successful; flourishing; thriving; favorable; auspicious; lucky. See Fortunate.

—Pros*per-ously, adv.—Pros*per-ous-ness, n.

|| Pros*pig-isus (pros/if-sh), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πρόσφυσ; πρός to + φύειν to grow.] (Med.) A growing together of parts; specifically, a morbid adhesion of the cyclids to each other or to the cychall. Dranglison.

Pro-spiciens, p. pr. of prospicere. See Prospecting, fr. prospiciens, p. pr. of prospicere.

Pros*tate (pros*tate, a. [Gr. προστάτης standing before, fr. προϋστάται to set before; πρό before + iστάναι to set: cf. F. prostate.] (Anat.) Standing before; — applied to a gland which is found in the males of most mammals, and is situated at the neck of the bladder where this joins the urethra.—n. The prostate gland.

Prostate catheter. (Med.) See under Cathetee.

Prostatic cathoter. (Med.) See under CATHETER.

Prostatic catheter. (Med.) See under CAPHETER.

|| Pros'ta-ti'tis (prös'ta-ti'tis), n. [NL. See Prostate. Tate, and .rts.] (Med.) Inflammation of the prostate.

| Pros'ter-na'tion (.ter-na'shinn), n. [F. See Prostate.]
| Tron.] Dejection; depression. | Obs.] Wiseman.

| Proster'num (prt-ster'num), n. [NL. See Prostate.]
| Pros'the-sis (prös'the-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόσθεσα and different prostate.]

thorax of an insect.

|| Pros'the-sis (pros'the-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρόσθεσες an addition, fr. προστιθέναι to put to, to add; πρός to + τιθέναι to put, place.] 1. (Surg.) The addition to the human body of some artificial part, to replace one that is wanting, as a leg or an eye; — called also prothesis.

2. (Gram.) The prefixing of one or more letters to the beginning of a word, as in beloved.

Pros-thet'le (pros-thet'lk), a. [Ci. Gr. προσθετικός disposed to add, πρόσθετος put on.] Of or pertaining to prosthesis; prefixed, as a letter or letters to a word.

Pros-thet'le (pros-thet'lk), a. [L. prostitulum pros-titute.] Of or pertaining to prostitutes or prostitution; [Obs.]

Pros'thet'letule (pros'ti-tūt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pros-titute.] Of or pertaining to prostitutes or prostitution; [L. prostitulus, p. p. of prostitutes to prostitute; pro before, forth + statuere to put, place. See Statue.] 1. To offer, as a woman, to a lewd use; to give up to lewdness for hire. "Do not prostitute thy daughter." Lev. xix. 29.

2. To devote to base or unworthy purposes; to give up to low or indiscriminate use; as, to prostitute talents; to prostitute official powers.

Pros'titute, a. [L. prostitutus, p. p.] Openly given up to lewdness; devoted to base or infamous purposes.

Made bold by want, and prostitute for bread.

Pros'titute, a. [L. prostituta.] 1. A woman given to indiscriminate lewdness; a strumpet; a harlot.

2. A base hireling; a mercenary; one who offers himself to infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no prostitute to praise.

Pros'titution (-tū'shīn), n. [L. prostitutio: cf. F.

self to infamous employments for hire.

No hireling she, no prostitute to praise.

Prostitution (+tv'shim), n. [L. prostitutio: cf. F. prostitution.]

1. The act or practice of prostituting or offering the body to an indiscriminate intercourse with men; common lewdness of a woman.

2. The act of setting one's self to sale, or of devoting to infamous purposes what is in one's power; as, the prostitution of abilities; the prostitution of abilities; the prostitution of such press.

Mental prostitution."

Pyron.

Pros/ti-tu/ter (pros/tf-tu/ter), n. [L.] One who prostitutes; one who submits himself, or offers another, to vile purposes.

Bp. Hurd.

|| Pro-sto'mi-um (pro-sto'mi-um), n.; pl. Prostomia**

"Pro-stormi-mm (pr3-std/mi-lim), n.; pl. Prostomia
(-à). [NL, fr. Gr. πρό before + στόμα, -ατος, mouth.]
(Zoöl.) That portion of the head of an annelid situated in front of the mouth. - Pro-stormi-al (-al), α.

Pros'trate (prös'trāt), α. [L. prostratus, p. p. of prosteriers to prostrate; pro before, forward + sterners to spread out, throw down. See Stratum.] 1. Lying at length, or with the body extended on the ground or other surface; stretched out; as, to sleep prostrate.

Groveling and prostrate on you lake of fire.

Milton.

Lying at mercy, as a supplicant. Dryden.
 Lying in a humble, lowly, or suppliant posture.

Prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults.

4. (Bot.) Trailing on the ground; procumbent.

Prostrate (trkt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prostrate traited; p. pr. & vb. n. Prostratum.] 1. To lay flat, throw down; to level; to fell; as, to prostrate the

to throw down; to level; to fell; as, to prostrate the body; to prostrate trees or plants.

2. To overthrow; to demolish; to destroy; to deprive of efficiency; to ruin; as, to prostrate a village; to prostrate a government; to prostrate law or justice.

3. To throw down, or cause to fall in humility or adoration; to cause to bow in humble reverence; —used reflexively; as, he prostrated himself.

4. To cause to bow in humble reverence; —used reflexively; as, a person prostrated by fever.

Prostration (prostrated himself.

F. prostration; 1. The act of prostrating, throwing down, or laying flat; as, the prostration of the body.

2. The act of falling down, or of bowing in humility or adoration; primarily, the act of falling on the face, but usually applied to kneeling or bowing in reverence and worship.

A greater prostration of reason than of body. 3. The condition of being prostrate; great depression; lowness; dejection; as, a prostration of spirits. "A sudden prostration of strength." Arbuthnot.
4. (Med.) A latent, not an exhausted, state of the vital

energies; great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

nergies; great oppression of natural strength and vigor.

**Prostration, in its medical use, is analogous to the tate of a spring lying under such a weight that it is capable of action; while exhaustion is analogous to the tate of a spring deprived of its elastic powers. The word, owever, is often used to denote any great depression of he with powers.

The vital powers.

Pro'style (pro'stil), a. [L. prostylus, Gr. πρόστυλος; πρό before + σπλολο, pillar, column: cf. F. prostyle.]

(Arch.) Having columns in front.—n. A prostyle portice or bullding.

Pros'y (proz'y), a. [Compar. Prosize (-1-ēr); superl.

Prosizer,]. Of or pertaining to prose; like prose.

2. Dull and tedious in discourse or writing; prosalc.

Pro-syllogism (pro-silvis-jiz'm), n. [Pref. pro-+syllogism.] (Logic) A syllogism preliminary or logically essential to another syllogism; the conclusion of such a syllogism, which becomes a premise of the following syllogism.

such a syllogism, which becomes a premise of the following syllogism.

Protacy'io (prō-täk't'k'), a. [Gr. προτακτικός placing or placed before, fr. προτάσσειν to place in front; πρό before + πάσσειν to arrange.] Giving a previous narrative or explanation, as of the plot or personages of a play; introductory.

Protagom (prōttagon), n. [Proto-+Gr. ἀγών a contest. See Protagonist. So called because it was the first definitely ascertained principle of the brain.] (Physiol. Chem.) A nitrogenous phosphorized principle found in brain tissue. By decomposition it yields neurine, fatty acids, and other bodies.

Protagonist (prō-tägo-inst), n. [Gr. πρωταγω-

rine, fatty acids, and other bodies.

Pro-tag'o-nist (prò-tag'ò-nist), n. [Gr. πρωταγωνστής: πρωτος first + άγωνιστής an actor, combataut, fr. άγων a contest.] One who takes the leading part in a drama; hence, one who takes the lead in some great scene, enterprise, conflict, or the like.

Shakespeare, the protogonist on the great arena of modern

poetry.

Pro'ta-min (prō'tā-min), n. [Gr. πρῶτος first.]

(Physiol. Chem.) An amorphous nitrogenous substance found in the spermatic fluid of salmon. It is soluble in water, with an alkaline reaction, and unites with acids and metallic bases.

water, with an alkaline reaction, and unites with acids and metallic bases.

Protan/drio (prō-tān/drik), a. [Proto-+Gr. ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.] (Zoöl.) Having male sexual organs while young, and female organs later in life. Protan/drium (-drīz'm), n.

Protan/droum (-drūs), a. (Bot.) Proterandrous.

"Prota-sis (prōt'ā-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. πρότασις, fr. προτεύειν to stretch before, forward; πρό before + τείντιν to stretch.] 1. A proposition; a maxim. Johnson.

2. (Gram.) The introductory or subordinate member of a sentence, generally of a conditional sentence; opposed to apodosis. See Arobosis.

3. The first part of a drama, of a poem, or the like; the introduction; — opposed to epitasis. B. Jonson.

Protatio (prōt-tāt'tk), a. [Gr. προτανικός: cf. L. prodaticus, F. protatique.] Of or pertaining to the protasis of an ancient play; introductory.

Prote-a'cecus (prōt-tā-'khhūs), a. [From Protrus.]
(Bot.) Of or pertaining to the Proteaces, an order of apetalous evergreen shrubs, mostly natives of the Cape of Good Hope or of Australia.

Prote-an (prō'tō-an; 277), a. 1. Of or pertaining to Proteus; characteristic of Proteus. "Proteus transformations."

2. Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different

Cudworth.

Exceedingly variable; readily assuming different shapes or forms; as, an amoeba is a protean animalcule.

Protect. y. adv. In a protean manner. Cudworth.

Protect (protekt), v. l. [Imp. & p. p. PROTECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. PROTECTED;]

[L. protectus, p. p. of

protegere, literally, to cover in front; pro before tegere to cover. See TRAUMENT.] To cover or shield from danger or injury; to defend; to guard; to preserve in safety; as, a father protects his children.

The gods of Greece protect you!

Syn.—To guard; shield; preserve. See DRFEND.

Pro-teoting_1y (pro-tektring-ly), adv. By way of protection; in a protective manner.

Pro-teotind_itek'shim), n. [L. protectio: cf. F. protection.]

1. The act of protecting, or the state of being protected; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; defense; shelter; as, the weak need protection.

To your protection I commend me, gods. Shak.

2. That which protects or preserves from injury; a defense; a shield; a refuge.

2. That which protects or preserves from injury; a defense; a shield; a refuge.

Let them rise up... and be your protection. Deut. xxxii. 33.

3. A writing that protects or secures from molestation or arrest; a pass; a safe-conduct; a passport.

He... gave them protections under his hand. Macaulay.

4. (Polit. Econ.) A theory, or a policy, of protecting the producers in a country from foreign competition in the home market by the imposition of such discriminating duties on goods of foreign production as will restrict or prevent their importation; — opposed to free trade.

Writ of protection. (Law) (a) A writ by which the king formerly exempted a person from arrest; — now dissued. [Eng.] Blackstone. (b) A judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court, as party, juror, etc., intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning.

to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning.

Syn.—Preservation; defense; guard; shelter; refuge; security; safety.

Pro-teo'tton-ism (-fz'm), n. (Polit. Econ.) The doctrine or policy of protectionists. See Protection, 4.

Pro-teo'tton-ist, n. (Polit. Econ.) One who favors protection. See Protection, 4.

Pro-teo't've (prô-t&kt'l'v), a. [Ct. F. protectif.] Affording protection; sheltering; defensive. "The favor of a protective Providence." Feltham.

Protective coloring (Zoöl.), coloring which serves for the concealment and preservation of a living organism. Cf. Mimcry. Wallace.—Protective tariff (Polit. Econ.), a tariff designed to secure protection (see Protection, 4), as distinguished from a tariff designed to raise revenue. See Traitry, and Protection.

Pro-tect'ive-ness, n. The quality or state of being

protective. W. Pater.

Pro-tect'or (-\vec{e}r), n. [L.: cf. F. protecteur.] 1. One who, or that which, defends or shields from injury, evil, oppression, etc.; a defender; a guardian; a patron.

For the world's protector shall be known. Waller.

2. (Eng. Hist.) One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority a process.

2. (Eng. Hist.) One having the care of the kingdom during the king's minority; a regent.

1s it concluded he shall be protector! Shak.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A cardinal, from one of the more considerable Roman Catholic nations, who looks after the interests of his people at Rome; also, a cardinal who has the same relation to a college, religious order, etc.

Lord Protector (Eng. Hist.), the title of Oliver Cromwell as supreme governor of the British Commonwealth (1653-1658).

1639.
Pro-tect'or-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a protector; protectorial; as, protectoral power.
Pro-tect'or-ate (-āt), n. [Cf. F. protectoral.] 1. Government by a protector; — applied especially to the
government of England by Oliver Cromwell.
2. The authority assumed by a superior power over an
inferior or a dependent one, whereby the former protects
the latter from invasion and shares in the management
of its affice.

Pro'tec-to'ri-al (pro'tek-to'ri-al), a. [Cf. L. protecrius.] Same as PROTECTORAL.

Pro-tect'or-less (pro-tekt'er-les), a. Having no pro-

Pro-tect'or-ship, n. The office of a protector or scent: protectorate.

tector; unprotected.

Pro-tect/or-ship, n. The office of a protector or regent; protectorate.

Pro-tect/rase(-res), n. [NL. protectriz.] A woman Pro-tect/risk (-riks), who protects.

|| Pro-tect/risk (-riks), who protects.

|| Pro-tect/risk (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. m. | [F., p. p. of pro-|| Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. p. || Pro-tect/res (-riks), m. || Pro-tect/re

Pro/te-i-na/ceous (-Y-nā/shūs),
a. (Physiol. Chem.)
Of or related to

Pro'te-les (pro'-tē-lēz), n. [NL.]



Carnivors, allied to the hyenas, but smaller and having weaker jaws and teeth. It includes the aard-wolf.

Pro-tend('(prō-tōnd'), v. t. (imp. & p. p. Protenders, pro. pr. & vb. n. Protenders, pro. [L. protendere, pro. tenkum; pro before, forth + tendere to stretch.] To hold out; to stretch forth. [Obs.]

With his protended lance he makes defense. With his protended lance no makes defense. Dryden.

Pro-tense' (-těns'), n. [See Protend.] Extension.

[Ob.] "By due degrees and long protense." Spenser.

Pro-ten'sion (-těn'shūn), n. [L. protensio.] A drawning out; extension.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Pro-ten'sive (-siv), a. Drawn out; extended. [R.] Time is a protensive quantity. Sir W. Hamilton.

|| Pro'te-ol'y-sis (pro'tā-ol'y-sis), n. [NL See Pro-Troutric.] (Physiol. Chem.) The digestion or dissolv-ing of proteid matter by proteolytic ferments. Pro'te-o-lyt'ic (pro'tā-o-lit'rk), a. [Proteid + Gr. \(\lambda\)iv to loose.] (Physiol.) Convorting proteid or al-buminous matter into soluble and diffusible products, as peptones. "The proteolytic ferment of the pancreas

Foster.

Pro'ter-an'drous (pro'ter-kn'drus), a. [Gr. πρόσερος earlier (fr. πρό before) + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, man, male.] (Bot.)

Having the stamens come to maturity before the pistil; - opposed to proterognous.

Pro'ter-an'dry (-dry), n. (Bot.) The condition of being protegrandrous

Proter-andry (-dry), n. (Bot.) The condition of being proternandrous.

Proter-an'thous (-this), a. [Gr. πρότερος earlier (fr. πρό tefore) + ἄνθος τίονει.] (Ibst.) Having flowers appearing before the leaves; — said of certain plants. Gray.

|| Proter-rog'ly-pla (prō tē-rōg'lf-fa), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πρότερος before + γλύφειν to carve.] (Ζοόλ.) A suborder of serpents including those that have permanently erect grooved poison fangs, with ordinary teeth behind them in the jaws. It includes the cobras, the asps, and the sea smakes. Called also Proterroglyphia.

Proter-og'y-nous (prō tēr-ɔl'l'-nūs), a. [Gr. πρότερος earlier (fr. πρό before) + γννή woman, female.] (Bot.) Having the pistil come to maturity before the stamens; protogynous; — opposed to proterundrous.

Proter-og'y-ny (-ny), n. (Bot.) The condition of

Pro'ter-og'y-ny (-ny), n. (Bot.) The condition of

being proterogymous.

|| Pro'te-ro-sau'rus (prö'te-rb-sa'rūs), n. [NL., from Gr. πρότερος earlier (fr. πρό before) || σαῦρος a lizard.] (Paleon.) An extinct genus of reptiles of the Permian period. Called also Protosaurus.

period. Called also Protoscurus.

Pro-ter'vi-ty (pri-ter'vi-ty), n. [L. protervitas, from proterva-violent.] Peevishness; petulance. [Obs.] Fuller.

Pro-test' (-test'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Protester); pr. & vb. n. Protesterishne.] [F. protester, L. protestari; pro before + testari to be a witness, testis a witness. See Testivi.] 1. To affirm in a public or formal manner; to bear witness; to declare solemnly; to avow.

He protests that his measures are pacific. Landor. The lady doth protest too much, methinks. Shak.

2. To make a solemn declaration (often a written one) expressive of opposition; — with against; as, he protests against your votes.

Denham.

The conscience has power . . . to protest against the exorbitancies of the passions.

South. Syn. — To affirm; asseverate; assert; aver; attest; testify; declare; profess. See Affirm.

Pro-test', v. t. 1. To make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to proclaim; to display publicly; as, to protest one's loyalty.

I will protest your cowardice. 2. To call as a witness in affirming or denying, or to

prove an affirmation; to appeal to.

Fiercely (they) opposed

My journey strange, with clamorous uproar

Protesting fate supreme. Milton.

Protesting fate supreme.

Auton.

To protest a bill or note (Law), to make a solemn written declaration, in due form, on behalf of the holder, against all parties liable for any loss or damage to be sustained by the nonacceptance or the nonpayment of the bill or note, as the case may be. This should be made by a notary public, whose seal it is the usual practice to affix.

Rent. Story.

Pro'test (pro'test; 277), n. [Ct. F. proite, It. process. See Prorest, v.] 1. A solemn declaration of opinion, commonly a formal objection against some act; especially, a formal and solemn declaration, in writing, of dissent from the proceedings of a legislative body; as, the protest of lords in Parliament.

2. (Law) (a) A solemn declaration.

the protest of forces in rariament.

2. (Law) (a) A solemn declaration in writing, in due form, made by a notary public, usually under his notarial seal, on behalf of the holder of a bill or note, protest-Frote-id, a.

An order of aquatic amphibians havinal gills and four legs. It includes ranchus (Necturus). Called also Protota.

3-t87-t8rm), a. (Zoöl.) Changeable a Protota, a Protess, or an anaceba.

-in), n. (Gr. ppāros first cf. pparos (a.) (Prototas uninous substances, whence its name.

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-in) n. (Gr. ppāros first cf. pparos (a.) (Prototas uninous uninous

Prot'es-tant (prot's-tant), a. [Cl. F. protestant.]

1. Making a protest; protesting.

2. Of or pertaining to the faith and practice of those Christians who reject the authority of the Roman Catholic Church; as, Protestant writers.

Prot'es-tant-ism (prot'es-tant-izm), n. [Cl. F. protestants in prot'es-tant-izm (prot'es-tant-izm), n. [Cl. F. protestantisms.] The quality or state of being protestant, especially against the Roman Catholic Church; the principles or religion of the Protestants.

Prot'es-tant-ism (law and law are the protestant in conformity with Protestantism. [R.]

Prot'es-tantion (-ta'shun), n. [L. protestatic cf. F. protestation. See Protrest.]

2. (Law) Formerly, a solemn declaration, especially of dissent. "The protestation of our faith." Latimer.

2. (Law) Formerly, a declaration in common-law pleading, by which the party interposes an oblique allegation or denial of some fact, protesting that it does or does not exist, and at the same time avoiding a direct affirmation or denial.

Prot'es-ta'tor (-ta'ta', n. [Cl. F. protestateur.] One

affirmation or denial.

Prot'es-ta'tor (-tā'tēr), n. [Cf. F. protestateur.] One who makes protestation; a protester.

Pro-test'er (prā-tēst'ēr), n. 1. One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Shak.

2. (Law) One who protests a bill of exchange, or note.

Pro-test'ing-ly, adv. By way of protesting.

Pro'te-us (prō'tē-tē or prō'tūs), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πρωτεύ.]

1. (Class. Myth.) A sea god in the service of Neptune who assumed different shapes at will. Hence, one who easily changes his appearance or princhles.

one who easily changes his appearance or principles. 2. (Zoil.) (a) A genus of aquatic eel-shaped amphibians found in caves in Austria. They

have permanent external gills as well as lungs. The eyes are small and the legs are weak.



well as lungs. The eyes are small and the legs are weak.

(b) A changeable protozoan; an amecha.

Pro'tha-la'mi-om (prō'thà-la'mi-on), } n. [NL., fr. Pro'tha-la'mi-om (prō'thà-la'mi-om), n.; pl. Prothallus.

|| Pro-thal'i-om (prō-thà!'li-om), n.; pl. Pro-tholi-or (pro-thà!'li-om), n.; pl. Pro-tholi-or (pro-thà!'li-om), n.; pl. Pro-tholi-or (prō-thà!'li-om), n.; pl. Pro-thallus.

| Pro-tha!'li-om (prō-thà!'l

record of beatifications.

5. (Gr. Ch.) The chief secretary of the patriarch of Constantinople.

Prothenotary warber (Zoül.), a small American warbler (Protenotary activen). The general color is golden yellow, the back is olivaceous, the rump and tail are asheolor, several outer tail feathers are partly white.

Pro-theo-taery-ship, n. Office of a prothenotary.

Pro-theo-taery-ship, n. Office of a prothenotary.

Pro-tho-tae'ic (prō-thō-rāks/k), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the protherax.

Pro-tho-tae'ic (prō-thō-rāks/k), n. [Pref. pro-+ thorax.]

(Zoöl.) The first or anterior segment of the thorax in insects. See Illusts. of Butterfly and Collecterra.

| Pro-thy'a-lo-so'ma (prō-thi'a-lō-sō'mā), n. ; pl. Pro-TRYALOSOMATA (-tā). [NL., fr. Gr. πρώτος first + ϋλον (glass + σῶμα, σῶματος, body.] (Blol.) The investing portion, or spherical envelope, surrounding the eccentric germinal spot of the germinal vesicle.

Pro-thy'a-lo-some (prō-thi'a-lō-sōm), n. (Biol.) Same as Pro-thy'a-lo-some (prō-thi'a-lō-sōm), n. (Biol.) Same Pro-tist'ta (prō-tist), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Protista.

| Pro-tist'ta (prō-tist), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Protista.

| Pro-tist'tan (-tōn), n.; pl. Pro-tista (-tā). [NL.] (Zoöl.) One of the Protista.

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| Pro-tist'tan (-tōn), n.; pl. Pro-tista (-tōn), primordial; as, protomartyr, the first martyr; primordial; as, protomartyr, the first martyr; primordial; as, protomartyr, the first martyr; primordial organism; prinotype, protomartyr, the first martyr; primordial organism; prinotype, protomartyr, the first martyr; protomorphic, primitive in form; protoplata, a primordial organism; protove; as indicating that the compound has but one atom of the element to the name of which it is prefixed. Also used as equivalent to the mone as indicating that the compound has but one atom of the element to the hame of which it is prefixed.

Provide on monito-al (provide which contains the pertaining to the first canon, or that which contains the

1153 authorized collection of the books of Scripture; - op-

authorized collection of the books of Scripture; — opposed to deutero-canonical.

Pro'to-cat'e-chu'io (prō'tō-kkt'ē-kū'lk or -chū'lk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an organic acid which is obtained as a white crystalline substance from catechin, asafetida, oil of cloves, etc., and by distillation itself yields pyrocatechin.

Pro'to-cor'cal (-sēr'kal), a. [Proto- + Gr. κέρκος the tall.] (Zoöt.) Having a caudal fin extending around the end of the vertebral column, like that which is first formed in the embryo of fishes; diphycercal.

Pro'to-coo'cas (-kōk'kūs), n. [NL. See Proto-, and Coccus.] (Bot.) A genus of minute unicellular alge including the red snow plant (Protococcus nivalis).

Pro'to-ool (prō'tō-kōi), n. [F. protocole, LL. protocolum, fr. Gr. πρωτόκολλον the first leaf glued to the rolls of papyrus and the notarial documents, on which the date was written; πρώτος the first (see Proto-) + κόλλα glue.] 1. The original copy of any writing, as of a deed, treaty, dispatch, or other instrument.

Burrill.

2. The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction.

2. The minutes, or rough draught, of an instrument or transaction.

3. (Diplomacy) (a) A preliminary document upon the basis of which negotiations, are carried on. (b) A convention not formally ratified. (c) An agreement of diplomatists indicating the results reached by them at a particular stage of a negotiation.

Proto-ool, v. t. To make a protocol of.

Proto-ool, v. t. To make a protocols. (Carlyle.

Proto-ool/ist, n. One who draughts protocols.

Proto-oonon (kōnk), n. [Proto-+conch.] (Zvil.)

The embryonic shell, or first chamber, of ammonites and other cephalopods.

Proto-Dor'le (-dör'l'k), a. [Proto-+Doric.] (Arch.)

Pertaining to, or designating, architecture, in which the beginnings of the Doric style are supposed to be found.

Proto-gine (prö'tō-jin), n. [Proto-+root of Gr. yiveroau to be born: cf. F. protogyne.] (Min.) A kind of granite or gneiss containing a slivery talcose mineral.

Protog'y-nous (prō-tō)'f-nūs), a. [Proto-+Gr. yvvv a woman.] (Bot.) Same as Protrorrootrous.

Proto-hip'pus (prō-tō)-hip'pūs), n. [NL., from Gr. nparos first + ixmoc horse.] (Proto-mar'tyr (prō'tā-nūr'yār).

being small.

being small.

Proto-mar'tyr (prö'tō-mär'tŏr),

n. [LL, fr. Gr. πρωτόμαρτυρ; πρωros first + μάρτυρ martyr: cf. F.
protomartyr. See Peroto-, and Martrue.] The first martyr; the first
who suffers, or is sacrificed, in any
cause; — applied esp. to Stephen,
the first Christian martyr.

Pro'to-mer'ite (prö'tō-mēr'it), n.
[Proto-+mere + -ttc.] (Zoūl.)
The second segment of one of the Gregarina.

Pro'to-mor'phio (prö'tō-mēr'fik), a. [Proto-+Gr.
noρφή form.] (Bio.!) Having the most primitive character; in the earliest form; as, a protomorphic layer of
tissue.

(Δ'ma) n. nl. Protonmart (-tå). Pro'to-mar'tyr (prō'tō-mär'tēr),

tissue. H. Spencer. Pro'to-ne'ma (- $1\bar{n}$ /ma), n.; pl. Protonemata (- $t\bar{n}$). [NL., fr. Gr. $\pi\rho\bar{n}$ roc first $+\nu\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha$, $\nu\bar{\eta}\mu\alpha$ roc, a thread.] (Bot.) The primary growth from the spore of a moss, smally consisting of branching confervoid filaments, on any part of which stem and leaf buds may be developed. Pro-ton'o-ta-ry (prô-tōn'ō-tā-ry), n. Same as Pro-

THOOTARY.

Pro'to-δτ'gan-ism (prō'tō-θr'gan-Iz'm), n. [Proto-bryganism.] (Biol.) An organism whose nature is so difficult to determine that it might be referred to either the animal or the vegetable kingdom.

|| Pro'to-pap'as (-păp'as), n. [NL., from Gr. πρωτο-maπāc a chief priest.] (Gr. Ch.) A protopope.

Pro'to-phyte (prō'tō-fit), n. [Proto-+Gr. φυτόν a plant.] (Bot.) Any unicellular plant, or plant forming only a plasmodium, having reproduction only by fission, genunation, or cell division.

genmation, or cell division.

32 The protoplytes (Protophyta) are by some botanists considered an independent branch or class of the vegetable kingdom, and made to include the lowest forms of both fungi and alga, as slime molds, Bacteria, the nostoes etc. Of. Carpophyta, and Oöphyta.

rorms of soon things and agar, as sime motors, scatteria, the nostoces, etc. Of. Carroffyths, and Ogenyte.

Pro'to-phy-tol'o-gy (-fi-töl'ō-jy), n. [Proto-+ phy-tology.] Paleobotany.

Pro'to-pine (prō'tō-pin or -pēn), n. [Proto-+ opium.] (Chem.) An alkaloid found in opium in small quantities, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Pro'to-plasm (prō'tō-pikō'm), n. [Proto-+ Gr. πλάσμα form, fr. πλάσσειν to mold.] (Rial.) The viscid and more or less granular material of vegetable and animal cells, possessed of vital properties by which the processes of nutrition, secretion, and growth go forward; the so-called "physical basis of life;" the original cell substance, cytoplasm, cytoblastema, bioplasm, sarcode, etc.

The lowest forms of animal and vegetable life (unicellular organisms) consist of simple or unaltered protoplasm; the tissues of the higher organisms, of differentiated protoplasm.

Proto-plas-mat'io (-plks-mat'rk), a. Proto-plas-mat'io (-plks-mat'rk), a. Proto-plas-mat'io (-plks-mat'rk), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the first formation of living bodies.

2. (Biol.) Of or pertaining to protoplasm; consisting of, or resembling, protoplasm.

Proto-plast (prō'tō-plkst), n. [L. protoplastus the first man, Gr. πρωτόπλαστος formed or created first; πρῶτο first + πλαστός formed, fr. πλάσσεω to form.]

1. The thing first formed; that of which there are subsequent copies or reproductions; the original.

2. (Biol.) A first-formed organized body; the first individual, or pair of individuals, of a species.

A species us class of individuals, each of which is hypothet-

A species is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothet-

ically considered to be the descendant of the same protoplast, or of the same pair of protoplasts.

|| Pro'to-plas'ta (pro'tt-plis'ta), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöt.)
Advision of fresh-water rhisopods including those that have a soft body and delicate branched pseudopodia. The genus Gromia is one of the best-known.

Pro to-plas tio (-plas tik), a.

Proto-plastuo (-puse tas), the First-formed. Howeld.

Pro-top'o-dite (prō-tōp'ō-dit), n. [Proto-+ Gr. mois, robōs, foot.] (Zoūl.) The basal portion, or two proximal and more or less consolidated segments, of an appendage of a crustacean.

Proto-pope (prōti-pōp), n.
[Proto-+ pope.: cf. F. protopope, Russ. protopop'] (Gr. Ch.) One of the clergy of first rank in the lower order of secular clergy; an (fromia outformis), archpriest; — called also protopa-tended. Much enlarged.

pas.

(ds. | Pro-top/te-rus (prō-tōp/tē-rūs), n. [Nl., from Gr. poρτος first + πτερόν a feather (taken to mean, fin).]

"Fro-top te-rus" (pro-top te-rus), n. [Ni., 1rom Gr. rporos first + mrepo've a feather (taken to mean, fin).]
(Zool.) See Komrok.

Pro'to-salt (pro'tô-salt), n. [Proto-+ salt.] (Chem.)
A salt derived from a protoxide base. [Obs.]

Pro'to-sil'-loate (-sil'I-kāt), n. [Proto-+ silicate.]
(Chem.) A silicate formed with the lowest proportion of

(Chem.) A silicate formed with the lowest proportion of silicic acid, or having but one atom of silicon in the

Pro'to-so'mite (- $s\overline{o}$ 'mit), n. [Proto- + somite.] (Zo-). One of the primary segments in an embryo of an an-

nelid.

Pro'to-sul'phide (-sül'fid or -fid), n. [Proto- + sulphide.] (Chem.) That one of a series of sulphides of
any element which has the lowest proportion of sulphus
a sulphide with but one atom of sulphur in the molecule.

a sulphide with but one atom of sulphur in the molecule.

Pro'to-sul'phur-st (-fū-rēt), n. [I'roto + sulphur-st.] (Chem.) A protosulphide. [Obs.]

|| Pro'to-the'ria (-thē'ri-4), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. πρώτος first + θηρίον, dim. of θήρ beast.] (Zοϋλ.) Same as MONOTREMATA.

πρώτος first + θηρίον, dim. of θηρ bosst. | (2001.) same as Monotremata.

|| Pro'to-tra'ohe-s'ts (-tra'kĉ-ŝ'ts), n. pl. [N.L. See Protro, and Traches.] (Zoöl.) Same as Malacorona.

Pro'to-type (prō'tō-tīp), n. [F., from L. protatypus original, primitive, Gr. πρωτότυπος, πρωτότυπου; πρώτος first + τύπος type, model. See Protro, and Type] An original or model after which anything is copied; the pattern of anything to be engraved, or otherwise copied, east, or the like; a primary form; exemplar; archetype.

They will turn their backs on it, like their great precursor and protatype.

Prototype. Burke.

Pro'to-ver'te-bra (-ver'tt-bra), n.; pl. Protoverte.

Bræ (-brē). [Proto-+vertebra.] (Anat.) One of the primitive masses, or segments, into which the mesoblast of the vertebrate embryo breaks up on either side of the anterior part of the notochord; a mesoblastic, or protovertebral, somite. See Illust. of ECTOBERM.

First protovertebra were long regarded as rudiments of the permanent vertebra, but they are now known to give rise to the dorsal muscles and other structures as well as the vertebral column. See Myoromes.

Pro'to-ver'te-bral (-bral), a. (Anat.) Of or portaining to the protovertebra.

ing to the protovertebrae.

Pro-tox'ide (prô-tôks'''''' or -id), n. [Proto-+ oxide: cf. F. protoxide.] (Chem.) That one of a series of oxides having the lowest proportion of oxygen. See Proto-, 2(b). Protoxide of nitrogen, laughing gas, now called hyponi-trous oxide. See under LAUGHING.

Pro-tox'i-dize ('I-diz), v. t. (Chcm.) To combine ith oxygen, as any elementary substance, in such prowith oxygen, as any elementar portion as to form a protoxide.



contractile Vacuofea; c. Prehensile Tentafied; but in many species as of the same; d. Cliated Embryo of the same (x 160).

The reproduction takes place by fission, or organism, as in the Foraminifera and Vorticella. The reproduction takes place by fission, or oysthe breaking up of the contents of the body after encystment, each portion becoming a distinct animal, or in other ways, but never by true eggs. The principal divisions are Rhizopoda, Gregarine, and Infusoria. Bee also FORAMINIFERA, HELIOZOA, PEOTOPLASTA, RADIOLABIA, FLAGELIATA, CHIATA.

Proto-zo/an (-an), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa.

Proto-zo/io (-ix), a. 1. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Protozoa.

the Protozoa.

2. (Geol.) Containing remains of the earliest discovered life of the globe, which included mollusks, radiates, and protozoans.

|| Pro'to-so'din (-5u), n.; pl. Protozoa (-4). [NL.] (Zoöl.) (a) One of the Protozoa. (b) A single zooid of a compound protozoan.

Pro'to-so'd-nite (-zō'f-nit), n. (Zoöl.) One of the primary, or first-formed, segments of an embryonic arthropod.

|| Pro-tra'che-a'ta (prô-trī/kê-l'tā), n. pl. [NL. See Pro-, and Trachea.] (Zoöl.) Same as Malacopoda.

Pro-tract' (prô-träkt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Protract.

10; p. pr. & vb. n. Protract.

11. protractus, p. p. of protractes to draw. See Portrait.

12. Portract.

13. To draw out or (rurley) in space; to continue; to prolong; as, to protract an argument; to protract a war.

14. To put off to a distant time; to delay; to defer; as, to protract a decision or duty.

15. (Surv.) To draw to a scale; to lay down the lines and angles of, with scale and protractor; to plot.

16. (Zoöl.) To extend; to protracte; to plot.

17. Pro-tract', n. [c. protractus.] Tedious continuance or delay. [Obs.]

18. Pro-tract'd (-träkt'Ed), n. Prolonged; continued for Protracted meeting, a religious meeting continued for

Pro-tract'ed (-trikt'éd), n. Prolonged; continued.
Protracted meeting, a religious meeting continued for many successive days. [U. N.]

— Pro-tract'ed-ly, adv. — Pro-tract'ed-ness, n.
Pro-tract'el (-il), n. A protractor.
Pro-tract'ile (-il), a. Capable of being protracted, or protruded; protrusile.
Pro-tract'in (-trikk'shtin), n. [L. protractio.] 1. A drawing out, or continuing; the act of delaying the termination of a thing; prolongation; continuance; delay; as, the protraction of a debate.

A protraction only of what is worst in life. Mallock.
2. (Surv.) (n) The act or process of making a plot on

A protraction only of what is worst in life. Mallock.

2. (Surr.) (a) The act or process of making a plot on paper. (b) A plot on paper.

Pro-tractive (-trikt/iv), a. Drawing out or lengthening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

He suffered their protractive arts. Dryden.

Pro-tractor (-êr), n. 1. One who, or that which, pro-tracts or causes protraction.

2. A mathematical instrument for



ening in time; prolonging; continuing; delaying.

His suffered their protractive arts. Dryslen.

Pro-tract'or (-\vec{e}r), n. 1. One who, or that which, protracts, or causes protraction.

2. A mathematical instrument for
laying down and measuring angles on
paper, used in drawing or in plotting.

It is of various forms, semicircular,
rectangular, or circular.

3. (Surg.) An instrument formerly used in extracting
foreign or offensive matter from a wound.

4. (Anat.) A muscle which extends an organ or part;
— opposed to retractor.

5. An adjustable pattern used by tailors. Knight.
Pro-trop'tio-al (-trop'ti-kal), a. [Gr. nporpentuce, fr.
nporpense to turn forward, to urge on.] Adapted to
persuade; hortatory; persuasive. [Obs.] Bp. Ward.
Pro-trude-ble (pro-trup'd-b'l), a. That may be protruded; protrusie.

Pro-trade' (-tripd'), v. t. [imp. & p. P. PROTRUDED;
p. pr. & vb. n. PROTRUDING.] [L. protrudere, protrusum; pro forward + trudere to thrust. See Therrat.

1. To thrust forward; to drive or force along. Locke.

2. To thrust out, as through a narrow orifice or from
confinement; to cause to come forth.

When ... Spring protrudes the bursting gems. Thomson.
Pro-trude', v. i. To shoot out or forth; to be thrust
forward; to extend beyond a limit; to project.

The parts protrude beyond the skin.

Pro-tru'sile (-try'sil), a. Capable of being protruded
or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

Pro-tru'sile (-try'sil), a. Capable of being protruded
or thrust out; protractile; protrusive.

Pro-tru'sile (-try'sil), a. (Lapable of being protruded
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or thrust out; protractile; protrusive

Pro-tru'sile (-try'sil), a. (Lapable of being protruded
or thrust out; protractile; protrusive

Pro-tru'sile, and protrusive manner.

2. Capable of being protruded; protrusile.

Pro-tru'sile, and protrusile protrusile.

Pro-tru'sile, and protrusile protrusile.

Pro-tru'sile, and protrusile protrusile.

Pro-tru'sile, and protrusile protrusile.

surface.

Pro-tu'ber-an-cy (-an-sy), n. The quality or state of being protuberant; protuberance; prominence.

Pro-tu'ber-ant (-ant), a. (L. produberans, -antis, p. pr. of produberane. See Pagoruserare.) Prominent, or excessively prominent; bulging beyond the surrounding or adjacent surface; swelling; as, a protuberant joint; a produberant eye.—Pro-tu'ber-ant-ly, adv.

Pro-tu'ber-ale (-ac), v. i. (L. protuberane; pro forward + tuber a hump, protuberance. See Tuber.) To swell, or be prominent, beyond the adjacent surface; to bulge out. S. Sharp.

bulge out. S. Sharp.

Pro-tu/ber-a'tion (-a'shan), n. The act of swelling

Fro-tn'ber-a'tion (-\$\vec{x}\)-h\(\text{in}\), n. The act of swelling beyond the surrounding surface. Cooke (1615).

Fro-tu'ber-ous (-\text{is}\), a. Protuberant. [R.]

Fro'tu-re'ter (pro't\)-ta'\text{is}\), n. [NL. See Paoro-, URETER.] (Anat.) The duct of a pronephros. Hacckel.

Pro'tyle (pro't\) for -til), n. [Proto-+ Gr. \(\vec{v}\)\)\ An stuff, material.] (Chem. & Astron.) The hypothetical homogeneous cosmic material of the original universe, supposed to have been differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical slaunents.

to have been differentiated into what are recognized as distinct chemical elements.

Proud (proud), a. [Compar. Prouder (-2r); superl.

Prouder [OE. proud, prout, prud, prut, AS. prut; akin to Icel. pru3r stately, handsome, Dan. prud handsome. Cf. Prid. 1. Feeling or manifesting pride, in a good or bad sense; as: (a) Possessing or showing too great self-esteem; overrating one's excellences; hence, arrogant; haughty; lordly; presumptuous.

A foc so proud will first the weaker seek.

Odeath, made proud with pure and princely beauty! Shok.

And shades impervious to the proud world's glare. Keble.

(b) Having a feeling of high self-respect or self-esteem; exulting (in); elated;—often with of; as, proud of one's country. "Proud to be checked and soothed." Keble. country. "Proud to be checked and soothed. Are we proud men proud of being proud? Thackeray.

Are we proud men proud of peing proud: I macket ap.

2. Giving reason or occasion for pride or self-gratulation; worthy of admiration; grand; splendid; magnificent; admirable; ostentatious. "Of shadow proud." Chapman. "Proud titles." Shak. "The proud temple's height." Dryden.

Till tower, and dome, and bridge-way proud Are mantled with a golden cloud.

3. Excited by sexual desire; — applied particularly to the females of some animals.

Sir T. Browne.

The Proof is often used with participles in the formation of compounds which, for the most part, are self-explaining; as, proud-crested, proud-hearted, proud-minded, proud-welling.

Proud flesh (Mcd.), a fungous growth or excrescence of granulations resembling flesh, in a wound or ulcer.

Proud'ish (proud'ish), a. Somewhat proud. Ash. Proud'ing, n. A proud or haughty person. Sylvester. Proud'ly, adv. In a proud manner; with lofty airs or mion; haughtily; arrogantly; boastfully.

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear. Addison Proud'ness, n. The quality of being proud; pride. Set uside all arrogancy and proudness.

Set aside all arrogancy and proudness. Latimer.

Proust'ité (prōsvitt), n. [From the French chemist,
J. L. Pronst.] (Min.) A sulphide of arsenic and silver
of a beautiful cochineal-red color, occurring in rhombohedral crystals, and also massive; ruby silver.

Prov'a-hle (prōv'à-b'l), a. [See Prove, and cf. ProsARLE.] Capable of being proved; demonstrable. — Prov'ahle-ness, n. — Prov'a-bly, adv.

Prov'and (prōv'and), n. [See Provender.] ProvProv'ant (prōv'and), f. [See Provender.] ProvProv'ant (prōv'and), T. [To supuly with provender.]

One pease was a soldier's provant a whole day. Beau. & Fl.

Pro-vant' (prò-vănt'), v. t. To supply with provender
or provisions; to provide for. [Obs.] Nash.

Prov'ant (pròv'ant), a. Provided for common or general use, as in an army; hence, common in quality; inferior. "A poor provent rapier." B. Jonson.

Prove (prōov), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Proven (prōovd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Provino.] [Of. prover, F. prouver,
fr. L. probare to try, approve, prove, fr. probus good,
proper. Cf. Probable, Proof, Proces.] 1. To try or to
ascertain by an experiment, or by a test or standard; to
test; as, to prove the strength of gunpowder or of ordnance; to prove the contents of a vessel by a standard
measure.

Thou hast proved mine heart. 2. To evince, establish, or ascertain, as truth, reality, or fact, by argument, testimony, or other evidence.

They have inferred much from slender premises, and conjectured when they could not prove.

J. H. Newman.

3. To ascertain or establish the genuineness or validity of; to verify; as, to prove a will.

4. To gain experience of the good or evil of; to know by trial; to experience; to suffer.

Where she, captived long, great woes did prove.

where sac, enpuved long great wee am prove. Sprace-5. (Arith.) To test, evince, ascertain, or verify, as the correctness of any operation or result; thus, in sub-traction, if the difference between two numbers, added to the lesser number, makes a sun equal to the greater, the correctness of the subtraction is proved.

6. (Printing) To take a trial impression of; to take a proof of; as, to prove a page.

Syn.—To try; test, verify; justify; confirm; establish; evine; manifest; show; demonstrate.

Prove, v. i. 1. To make trial; to essay.

2. To be found by experience, trial, or result; to turn out to be; as, a medicine proves salutary; the report proves false. "The case proves mortal." Arbuthnot. So life a winter's morn may prove.

So life a winter's morn may prove.

3. To succeed; to turn out as expected. [Obs.] "The experiment proved not." Bacon.

Provect' (pro-vekt'), a. [L. provectus, p. p. of proveder to carry forward.] Carried forward; advanced [Obs.] "Provect in years." Sir T. Elyot.

Pro-vec'tion (-věk'shin), n. [L. provectio an advancement.] (Philot). A carrying forward, as of a final letter, to a following word; as, for example, a nickname for an ekename.

or an ekename.

Pro-ved'i-tor (-ved'i-ter), n. [It. proveditore, prov Pro-ved't-tor (-vĕd''1-têr'), n. [It. proveditore, proveditore, fr. provedere, L. providere. See Provide, and cf. Purveyor, Provedere. One employed to procure supplies, as for an army, a steamer, etc.; a purveyor; one who provides for another.

Prov'e-dore (pröv't-dör), n. [Cf. Sp. provedor. See Provideror.] A proveditor; a purveyor.

Busded with the duttes of a provedure. W. Irving.

Prov'en (pröv'n), p. p. or a. Proved. "Accusations firmly proven in his mind."

Thackeray.

Of this which was the urincinal charge, and was generally be-

frmly proven in his mind."

Of this which was the principal charge, and was generally helieved to be proven, he was acquitted.

Joseft (Thicyd.).

Not proven (Scots Law), a verdict of a jury that the guilt of the accused is not made out, though not disproved.

gnill of the accused is not made out, though not disproved.

|| Froven'qal' (pröv'n's's's'), a. [F., fr. Provence, fr. L. provinc'a province. See Provincial.] Of or pertaining to Provence or its inhabitants.
|| Frov'en'qal'. n. [F.] 1. A native or inhabitant of Provence in France.
2. The Provencal language. See Langue D'oc.
|| Provence the place + rose.] (a) The cabbage rose (Rosa centifolia). (b) A name of many kinds of roses which are hybrids of Rosa centifolia and R. Gallica.
|| Provencial (prö-věn'shal), a. [See Provencal.]
| Of or pertaining to Provence in France.
|| Provend (pröv'end), n. See Provand. [Obs.]

Prov'en-der (pröv'ën-dër), n. [OE. provende, P. provende, provisions, provender, fr. LL. pruebenda (prae and pro being confused), a fally allowance of provisions, a prebend. See Parern.] 1. Dry food for domestic animals, as hay, straw, corn, oats, or a mixture of ground grain; feed. "Hay or other provender." Mortimer.

Good provender laboring horses would have. Tuser.

2. Food or provisions. [R. or Obs.]
Prov'ent (-ënt), n. See ProvAnn. [Obs.]
Pro-ven'tri-ole (prō-vēn'trĭ-k'i), n. (Anat.) Proven-

trienlus.

|| Pro'ven-trio'u-lus (prō'vēn-tr'|k'ō-lūs), n. [NL. See l'Ro-, and Ventraicle.] (Anal.) The glandular stomach of birds, situated just above the crop.

| Prov'er (prōv'ēr'), n. [Ole. proverbe, F. proverbe, from L. proverbium: pro before, for + verbum a word. See Vere.] 1. An old and common saying; a phrase which is often repeated; especially, a sentence which briedly and forcibly expresses some practical truth, or the result of experience and observation; a maxim; a saw; an adage.

| Chaucer. Bacon.

and conservation; a maxim; a saw; an adage.

Chaucer. Bacon.

2. A striking or paradoxical assertion; an obscure saying; an enigma; a parable.

Ilis disciples said unto him, Lo, now speakest thou plainly, and speakest no proverb.

John xvi. 28.

3. A familiar illustration; a subject of contemptuous

Thou shalt become an astonishment, a proverb, and a byword, among all nations.

Deut. xxviii. 37.

4. A drama exemplifying a proverb.

Book of Proverbs, a canonical book of the Old Testament, containing a great variety of wise maxims.

Syn. - Maxim; aphorism; apothegm; adago; saw **Prov'erb**, v.t. 1. To name in, or as, a proverb. [R.]

Am I not sung and proverbed for a fool?

2. To provide with a proverb. [R.]

2. To provide with a proverb. [R.]

I am proceeded with a grandsire phrase. Shak.

Proverb. v. i. To write or utter proverbs. [R.]

Proverbial (prō-vērbl-al), a. [L. proverbialis: cf.
F. proverbial.] 1. Mentioned or comprised in a proverb; used as a proverb; hence, commonly known; as, a proverbial expression; his meanness was proverbial.

In case of excesses, I take the German proverbal cure, by a hair of the same benst, to be the worst.

2. Of or particular to proverbly grandless and proverbials.

In case of excesses, I take the German proverbad cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst. Sie W. Temple.

2. Of or pertaining to proverbs; resembling a proverb. "A proverbial obscurity." Sie T. Browne. Proverbial-ism (-12'm), n. A proverbial phrase. Proverbial-ism (-12'm), n. A proverbial phrase. Proverbial-ist, n. One who makes much use of proverbs in speech or writing; one who composes, coliccts, or studies proverbs.

Proverbial-ize (-iz), v. t. & i. [Cf. F. proverbial-iser.] To turn into a proverb; to speak in proverbs. Proverbial-ize (-iz), v. t. & i. [Cf. F. proverbial-iser.] To turn into a proverb; to speak in proverbs. Proverbial-ize (-iz), v. t. & i. [Cf. F. proverbial-iser.] To turn into a proverbially busy.

Proverbial-ize (-iz), v. t. & i. [L. proverler; by way of proverb; the bee is proverbially busy.

Proverbial-ize (-iz), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Proviner; p. pr. & v. h. Provinins.] [L. providerc, provisum; probefore + viderc to see. See Vision, and cf. Prudert, provisum; probefore + viderc to see. See Vision, and cf. Prudert, provider chand; to get, collect, or make ready for future use; to prepare. "Provide us all things necessary." Shak.

2. To supply; to afford; to contribute.

prepare. "Provide us all things necessors."

2. To supply; to afford; to contribute.

Bring me berries, or such cooling fruit As the kind, hospitable woods provide.

3. To furnish; to supply;—formerly followed by of, now by with. "And yet provided him of but one." Jer. Taylor. "Rome . . . was well provided with corn." Arbuthnot.

4. To establish as a previous condition; to stipulate; as, the contract provides that the work be well done.

5. To foresce. [A Latinism] [Obs.] B. Jonson.

6. To appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice before it is vacant. See Provisor. Provides or means in advance; to take measures beforehand in view of an expected or a possible future need, especially a danger or an evil;—followed by against or for; as, to provide against the inclemency of the weather; to provide for the education of a child.

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for

Government is a contrivance of human wisdom to provide for human wants.

Burke.

numan wants.

2. To stipulate previously; to condition; as, the agreement provides for an early completion of the work.

Pro-vided (-vided), conj. On condition; by stipulation; with the understanding; if; — usually followed by that; as, provided that nothing in this act shall prejudice the rights of any person whatever.

Provided the deductions are located they are a small prejudice.

Provided the deductions are logical, they seem almost indif-ferent to their truth. G. II. Lewes.

This word is strictly a participle, and the word being is understood, the participle provided agreeing with the whole sentence absolute, and being equivalent to this condition being previously stipulated or established.

Conduton being previously stipulates or encounsed.

Prov'l-deno. (prov'l-deno), n. [L. providentia: cf.

F. providence. See Provident, and cf. l'audence.]

1. The act of providing or preparing for future use or application; a making ready; preparation.

Providence for war is the best prevention of it. Bacon.

Foresight; care; especially, the foresight and care which God manifests for his creatures; hence, God him-self, regarded as exercising a constant wise prescience.

The world was all before them, where to choose Their place of rest, and Providence their guide. Milton.

3. (Theol.) A manifestation of the care and superintendence which God exercises over his creatures; an event ordained by divine direction.

He that hath a numerous family, and many to provide for, needs a greater providence of God.

Jev. Taylor.

4. Prudence in the management of one's concerns; conomy; frugality.

It is a high point of providence in a prince to cast an eye rather upon actions than persons.

Charles.

rather upon actions than persons.

Prov'l-dent (prov'l-dent), a. [L. providens, -entis, p. pr. of providere: cf. F. provident. See Provide, and cf. Properties.] Foreseeing wants and making provision to supply them; prudent in preparing for future exigencies; cautious; economical; — sometimes followed by of; as, a provident man; an animal provident of the future.

And of our good and of our dignity,

How provident he is.

Syn. - Forecasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Syn. — Forecasting; cautious; careful; prudent; frugal; economical.

Prov'i-den'tial (-den'shal), a. [Cl. F. providential.]

Effected by, or referable to, divine direction or superintendence; as, the providential contrivance of things; a providential escape. — Prov'i-den'tial-ly, adv.

Prov'i-den'ty (-den't)', adv. In a provident manner.

Prov'i-den't-ness, n. The quality or state of being provident; carefulness; prudence; economy.

Prov'i-den't (prō-vid'er), n. One who provides, furnishes, or supplies; one who procures what is wanted.

Prov'i-dore (prōv'i-dor), n. [See Provenous.] One who makes provision; a purveyor. [R.] De Foc.

Prov'ince (prōv'ins), n. [F., ir. L. provincia; prob. fr. pro before, for + the root of vincere to conquer. See Victors.] 1. (Roman Hist.) A country or region, more or less remote from the city of Rome, brought under the Roman government; a conquered country beyond the limits of Italy. Wycif (Acts xiii. 34). Millon.

2. A country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire or state, esp. one remote from the capital. "Kingdoms and provinces." Shak.

3. A region of country; a tract; a district.

Over many a tract.

Othesven they marched and mays a verwing wide. Millon.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they marched, and many a province wide. Milton. Other provinces of the intellectual world. I. Watts

4. A region under the supervision or direction of au, special person; the district or division of a country, especially an ecclesiastical division, over which one has jurisdiction; as the province of Canterbury, or that in which the archiebishop of Canterbury exercises ecclesiastical authority.

5. The proper or appropriate business or duty of a person or body; office; charge; jurisdiction; sphere.

The woman's province is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection.

The woman's province is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection.

6. Specif: Any political division of the Dominion of Canada, having a governor, a local legislature, and representation in the Dominion parliament. Hence, colloquially, The Provinces, the Dominion of Canada.

Provincial. See Provinces, and cf. Provincials: cf. Provincial (prō-vin'shal), a. [L. provincials: cf. Provincial government; a provincial dialect.

2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; as, a provincial government; a provincial dialect.

2. Exhibiting the ways or manners of a province; characteristic of the inhabitants of a province; not cosmopolitan; countrified; not polished; rude; hence, narrow; illiberal. "Provincial airs and graces." Macaulay.

3. Of or pertaining to an ecolesiastical province, or to the jurisdiction of an archibishop; not ecumenical; as, a provincial synod.

4. Of or pertaining to Provence; Provençal. [Obs.]

With two Provincial roses on my razed shoes. Shak.

Provincial, n. 1. A person belonging to a province; one who is provincial.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A momastic superior, who, under the general of his order, has the direction of all the religious houses of the same fraternity in a givon district, called a province of the order.

Provincialism ('Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. provincialisme.]

A word, or a manner of speaking, peculiar to a province or a district remote from the mother country or from the metropolis; a provincial characteristic; hence, narrowness; illiberality.

M. Arnold. the metropolis; a provincial characteristic; hence, narrowness; illiberality.

M. Arnold.

Pro-vin'cial-ist, n. One who lives in a province;

Provincialist, n. One who lives in a province; a provincial.

Provincialist, n. One who lives in a province; a provincial.

Provinciality (-shi-shi-shi-ty), n. The quality or state of being provincial; peculiarity of language characteristic of a province;

Provincialize (prō-vin'shal-iz), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Provincialize (prō-vin'shal-iz), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Provincialize (prō-vin'shal-iz), r. t. To convert into a province or provinces.

Provinciality, adv. In a provincial manner.

In a provincial transportation.

Manner provinciality, adv. In a provincial manner.

Manner provinciality, adv. In a provincial manner.

Manner provinciality, adv. In a provinciality, n. I. L. provisio c. f. F. provinciality, adv. In a provinciality, n. I. L. provisio c. f. F. provinciality, adv. In a provinciality, n. I. L. provisio c. f. F. provincialit

Making provision for the relief of strangers. 3. Especially, a stock of food; any kind of catables collected or stored; — often in the plural.

And of provisions laid in large, For man and beast.

4. That which is stipulated in advance; a condition;

a previous agreement; a proviso; as, the provisions of a contract; the statute has many provisions.

5. (R. C. Ch.) A canonical term for regular induction into a benefice, comprehending nomination, collation, and installation

6. (Eng. Hist.) A nomination by the pope to a benefice before it became vacant, depriving the patron of his right of presentation.

Blackstone.

Pro-vi'alon (pro-vi'zh'un), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Paovisionad (-vizh'und); p. pr. & vb. n. Paovisionad.] To supply with food; to victual; as, to provision a garrison.

supply with food; to victual; as, to provision a garrison. They were provisioned for a journey. Palfrey.

Pro-vi'sion-al (-al), a. [Cf. F. provisionnel.] Of the nature of a provision; serving as a provision for the time being; — used of partial or temporary arrangements; as, a provisional government; a provisional treaty.

Pro-vi'sion-al-ly, adv. By way of provision for the time being: temporarily.

Pro-vision-al-ly, adv. By way of provision for the time being; temporarily.

Pro-vision-ary (-ā-ry), a. Provisional.

Burke.

Pro-viso (prō-vizō), n.; pl. Provisos (-ōz). [L., (it) being provided, abl. of provisus, p. p. of providers. Berrovider, and cf. Pubview.] An article or clause in any statute, agreement, contract, grant, or other writing, by which a condition is introduced, usually beginning with the word provided; a conditional stipulation that affects an agreement, contract, law, grant, or the like; as, the contract was impaired by its proviso.

He doth deny his prisoners.

But with provise and exception.

Shak.

Pro-visor (-zōr), n. [L. f., providers; cf. F. provi-

as, the contract was impaired by its proviso.

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with proviso and exception.

Pro-vi'sor (-zer), n. [L., fr. providere: cf. F. providere.

But with proviso and exception.

Pro-vi'sor (-zer), n. [L., fr. providere: cf. F. providere.

But with provisor of our horse.

Ford.

2. (R. C. Ch.) (a) The purveyor, steward, or treasurer of a religious house. Cowell. (b) One who is requilarly inducted into a benefice. See Provision, 5. P. Plowman.

3. (Erg. Hist.) One who procures or receives a papal provision. See Provision, 6.

Pro-vi'so-rily (-zō-ri-ly), adv. In a provisory manner; conditionally; subject to a proviso; as, to admit a doctrine provisorily.

Pro-vi'so-rily (-zō-ri-ly), adv. In a fine flee or position of a provisor. [R.]

Pro-vi'so-ry (-zō-ry), a. [Cf. F. provisoire.] 1. Of the nature of a proviso; containing a proviso or condition; conditional; as, a provisory clause.

2. Making temporary provision; provisional.

Prov'o-ca'tion (prov'ō-kā'shīu), n. [F. provocation, L. provocatio. See Provoks.] 1. The act of provoking, or causing vexation or anger.

2. That which provokes, or excites anger; the cause of resentment; as, to give provocation.

Pabyan.

2. That which provokes, or excites anger; the cause of resentment; as, to give provocation.

Paley.

3. Incitement; stimulus; as, provocation to mirth.

4. (Law) Such prior insult or injury as may be supposed, under the circumstances, to create hot blood, and to excuse an assault made in retort or redress.

5. An appeal to a court. [A Latinism] [Obs.] Aylife.

Pro-vo'ca-tive (provocativ.] Serving or tending to provoke, excite, or stimulate; exciting.

Pro-vo'ca-tive-ness, n. Quality of being provocative.

Pro-vo'ca-tive-ness, n. Provocative.

Pro-vo'ca-tive-ness, n. Quality of being provocative.

Pro-vo'ca-tive-ness,

Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath. Eph. vi. 4.

Such acts
Of contumacy will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live.
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust?

To the poet the meaning is what he pleases to make it, what it provokes in his own soul.

J. Burroughs. Syn. To irritate; arouse; stir up; awake; excite; incite; anger. See Irritate.

Pro-voke', v. i. 1. To cause provocation or anger.

2. To appeal. [A Latinism] [Obs.] Dryden.
Pro-voke'ment (-ment), n. The act of provoking; that which provokes; provocation. [Obs.] Spenser.
Pro-vok'er (-8r), n. One who, or that which, pro-vokes; one who excites anger or other passion, or incites to action; as, a provoker of sedition.

Drink, sir, is a great provoker of three things.

Drink, sir, is a great provoker of three things. Shak.

Pro-vok'ing, a. Having the power or quality of exciting resentment; tending to awaken passion or vexation; as, provoking words or treatment.—Pro-vok'ingly, adv.

Prov'ost (prōv'ūst; 277), n. [OF. provost, prevost (L. prae and pro being confused), F. prévôt, fr. L. prae positus placed before, a chief, fr. praeponers to place before: cf. AS. prāfost, prō/ust. See Parfostrion, and cf. Propound.] 1. A person who is appointed to superintend, or preside over, something; the chief magistrate in some cities and towns; as, the provost of Edinburgh or of Glasgow, answering to the mayor of other cities; the provost of a college, answering to president; the provost of head of certain collegiate churches.

2. The keeper of a prison. [Obs.] Shak.

2. The keeper of a prison. [Obs.]

The France, formerly, a provost was an inferior judge who had cognizance of civil causes. The grand provost of France, or of the household, had jurisdiction in the king's house, and over its officers.

Provest marshal (often pronounced pro-vō'). (a) (Mil.) Au officer appointed in every army, in the field, to secure the prisoners confined on charges of a general nature. He also performs such other duties pertaining to police and discipline as the regulations of the service or the commander's orders impose upon him. (b) (Nan.) An officer who has charge of prisoners on trial by courtmartial, serves notices to witnesses, etc.

Provost-ship, n. The office of a provost.
Prow (prou; 277), n. [F. proue (cf. Sp. & Pg. proa, It. prua), L. prora, Gr. πρώρα, akin to πρό before. See

PRO-, and cf. PRORE.] The fore part of a vessel; the bow; the stem; hence, the vessel itself.

Wordsworth.

The floating vessel swum Uplifted, and secure with beaked Rode tilting o'er the waves. Milton.

Prow (prou; 277), n. See

PROM. a. [Compur. PROWER.]

(-8r); superl. Prowest.] [OF.
prou, preu, F. preuz, fr. L. pro,
prod, in prodesse to be useful.
See Proc, and cf. PRUDE.] Val. Prow of Ancient Galley.
iant; brave; gallant; courageous. [Archaic] Tennyson.

The promest knight that ever field did fight. Spenser.

The prowest knight that ever field did fight. Spenser.

Prow, n. [OE. & OF. prou. See Prow, a.] Benefit;
profit; good; advantage. [Obs.]

That shall be for your hele and for your prow. Chaucer.

Prow'ess (prou'8s), n. [OF. procee, proesee, F. prouesse. See Prow, a.] Distinguished bravery; valor; especially, military bravery and skill; gallantry; intrepidity; fearlessnoss. Chaucer. Sir P. Sidney.

He by his prowess conquered all France.

Provi (proul), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Prowled (proul); p. pr. & vb. n. Prowline.] [OE. prollen to search about; of uncertain origin, perh. for proglen, a dim. of prog to beg, or proke to poke. Cf. Proke.] 1. To rove over, through, or about in a stealthy manner; esp., to search in, as for prey or booty.

He prowls each place, still in new colors decked. Sir P. Sidney.

Ile proude each place, still in new colors decked. Sir P. Sidney.

2. To collect by plunder; as, to proud money. [Obs.]

Prowl, v. t. To rove or wander stealthily, esp. for prey, as a wild beast; hence, to prey; to plunder.

Prowl, n. The act of prowling. [Collog.] Smart.

Prowling for. One that prowls. Thomson.

Prowling, a. Accustomed to prowl, or engaged in rowing stealthily, as for prey. "A prowling wolf." Milton.—Prowling-ly, adv.

Prox (proke), n. [Cf. Proxv.] "The ticket or list of candidates at elections, presented to the people for their votes." [Rhotte Island]

Prox (ence (proke*Sin), n. [Gr. mpôfevos; mpô before + évos a guest, strauger: cf. F. prozène.] (Gr. Antiq.) An officer who had the charge of showing hospitality to those who came from a friendly city or state.

Prox'e-net (-8-net), n. [L. proxeneta, Gr. mpofevoryis.] A negotiator; a factor. [R.]

Prox'l-mad (J-mäd), adv. [I'rozimal + L. ad to.] (Andt.) Toward a proximal part; on the proximal side of; proximal (y...)

(Anat.) Toward a proximal part; on the proximal side of; proximally.

Prox!-mal (-mal), a. 1. Toward or nearest, as to a body, or center of motion or dependence; proximate.

2. (Biol.) (a) Situated near the point of attachment or origin; as, the proximal part of a limb. (b) Of or pertaining to that which is proximal; as, the proximal bones of a limb. Opposed to distal.

Prox!-mal.ly, adv. (Anat.) On or toward a proximal part; proximal part; proximal.

nal part: proximad.

mal part; proximad.

Prox'l-mate (-mat), a. [L. proximatus, p. p. of proximare to come near, to approach, fr. proximus the nearest, next, superl. of propior nearer, and prope, adv., near.] Nearest; next immediately preceding or following. "Proximate ancestors." J. S. Harford.

The proximate natural causes of it [the deluge]. T. Burnet. The proximate natural causes of it [the deluge]. T. Burnet.
Proximate analysis (Chem.), an analysis which determines the proximate principles of any substance, as contrasted with an ultimate analysis.— Proximate cause. (a) A cause which immediately precedes and produces the effect, as distinguished from the remote, mediate, or predisposing cause. It Watts. (b) (Law That which in ordinary natural sequence produces a specific result, no independent disturbing agencies intervening.—Proximate principle (Physiol. Chem.), one of a class of bodies existing ready formed in animal and vegetable tissues, and separable by chemical analysis, as albumin, sugar, collagen, fat, etc.

Nan.—Nearest next classat immediate diseate

Syn. - Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Syn. — Nearest; next; closest; immediate; direct.

Prox'i-mate-ly, adv. In a proximate manner, position, or degree; immediately.

Prox'ime (-1m), a. [L. proximus. See Proximate.]

Next; immediately preceding or following. [Obs.]

Prox-im'i-ous (proks-im'i-fis), a. Proximate. [Obs.]

Prox-im'i-ty (-ty), n. [L. proximutes: cf. F. proximité. See Proximate, and cf. Prorinquity, Approach.]

The quality or state of being next in time, place, causation, influence, etc.; immediate nearness, either in place, blood, or alliance.

If he plead praximity of blood.

If he plead maximity of blood.

If he plead maximity of blood.

That empty title is with ease withstood.

Prox'i-mo (proksfi-mô). [L., on the next, abl. of proximus next.] In the next month after the present;
often contracted to prox.; as, on the 3d proximo.

Prox'y (-y), n.; pl. Proxins (-1z). [Contr. from procuracy. Cf. Proctor.] 1. The agency for another who acts through the agent; authority to act for another, esp. to vote in a legislative or corporate capacity.

I have no man's proxy; I speak only for myself. Burke. 2. The person who is substituted or deputed to act or ote for another.

Every peer . . . may make another lord of parliament his mary, to vote for him in his absence.

Blackstone.

Procy, to vote for him in his absence.

3. A writing by which one person authorizes another to vote in his stead, as in a corporation meeting.

4. (Eng. Law) The written appointment of a proctor in suits in the ecclesiastical courts.

5. (Eccl. See PROCURATION. [Obs.]

Procy, v. i. To act or vote by proxy; to do anything by the agency of another. [R.]

Procy-ship, n. The office or agency of a proxy.

Pruse (pris), n. [Ok. for Prussia: cf. F. Prusse.]

Prussian leather. [Obs.]

1. International process.

Prude (priid), n. [F., prudish, originally, discreet, modest; shortened from OF. prudefeme, preudefeme, a discreet or excellent woman; OF. preu, prou, excellent, brave + de of + feme woman. See Prow, a., Prowess.] A woman of affected modesty, reserve, or coyness; one who is overscrupulous or sensitive; one who affects extraordinary prudence in conduct and speech.

Less modest than the speech of prudes. Swift.

Less modest than the speech of prudes. Swift.

Pru'dence (pru'dens), n. [F., fr. L. prudentia, contr.
from providentia. See Prudent, and cf. Providence.]

The quality or state of being prudent; wisdom in the way of caution and provision; discretion; carefulness; hence, also, economy; frugality.

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, seasons, and method of doing or not doing.

Sir M. Hale.

Problems supposes the value of the end to be assumed, and refers only to the adaptation of the means. It is the relation of right means for given ends.

Whewell

right means for given ends.

Syn. — Wisdom; forecast; providence; considerateness; judiciousness; discretion; caution; circumspection; judgment. See Wisdom.

Pru'den. (-den.), n. Prudence. [Obs.] Hakluyt.

Pru'dent (-dent), a. [L. prudenx, -entis, contr. from providens: cf. F. prudent. See Providenx.] 1. Sagacious in adapting means to ends; circumspect in action, or in determining any line of conduct; practically wise; judicious; careful; discreet; sensible; — opposed to rask; as, a prudent man; dictated or directed by prudent behavior. dent behavior.

Moses established a grave and prudent law 2. Frugal; economical; not extravagant; as, a prudent woman; prudent expenditure of money.

Syn. - Cautious; wary; circumspect; considerate discreet; judicious; provident; economical; frugal.

discreet; judicious; provident; econòmical; frugal.

Pru-den'tial (pru-dén'shal), a. 1. Proceeding from, or dictated or characterized by, prudence; prudent; discreet; sometimes, solfish or pecuniary as distinguished from higher motives or influences; as, prudential motives. "A prudential line of conduct." Sir W. Scott.

2. Exercising prudence; discretionary; advisory; superintending or executive; as, a prudential committee.

Pru-den'tial, n. That which relates to, or demands the exercise of, discretion or prudence; — usually in the pl. Many stanzas, in poetic measures, contain rules relating to common prudentials as well as to religion.

Pru-den'tial ist. — One who is governed by or exercise.

Many stanzas, in poetic measures, contain rules relating to common prudentais as well as to religion.

Pru-den'tial-ist, n. One who is governed by, or acts from, pruden'tial saw line to religion.

Pru-den'tial-ist, n. One who is governed by, or acts from, prudential motives.

[R.]

Pru-den'tial-ist, n. One who is governed by, or acts to feeing prudential.

Sir T. Browne.

Pru-den'tial-iy (pru-din'shal-iy), adv. In a prudential manner; prudently.

Pru'den-iy (pru'dent-iy), adv. In a prudent manner.

Prud'er-iy (pru'dent-iy), n.; pl. Paudential manner.

Prud'er-iy (pru'dent-iy), n.; pl. Paudential manner of being prudish; excessive or affected scrupulouness in speech or conduct; stiffness; copness.

| Prud'al-momme' (pru-döm'), n. [F. prud'homme. Cf. Paude.] A trustworthy citizen; a skilled workman.

See Citation under 3d Communs, 11.

Prud'ish (prud'hih), a. Like a prude; very formal, precise, or reserved; affectedly severe in virtue; as, a prudish woman; prudish manners.

A formal lecture, spoke with prudish face. Garrick.

A formal lecture, spoke with prudish face. Garrick.

A formal lecture, spoke with prudish face. Garrick.

Prud'ish-ly, adv. In a prudish manner.

Pru'l-nate (pry'l-nāt), a. Same as Pruinose.

Pru'l-nose (-nōs'), a. [L. pruinosus, fr. pruina hoarfrost.] Frosty; covered with fine scales, hairs, dust, bloom, or the like, so as to give the appearance of frost.

Pru'l-nous (-nūs), a. Frosty; pruinose.

Prune (pryn), v. t. [mp. & p. Pauned (prynd); p. pr. & vb. n. Prunnsg.] [OE. proine, probably fr. F. provigner to lay down vine stocks for propagation; hence, probably, the meaning, to cut away superfluous shoots. See Provins.] 1. To lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of; to clear of useless material; to shape or smooth by trinming; to trim: as, to prune trees; to prune an essay. Thackeray.

Taking into consideration how they [laws] are to be pruned

Taking into consideration how they [laws] are to be pruned and reformed.

Our delightful task

To prune these growing plants, and tend these flowers. Milton

2. To cut off or cut out, as useless parts.

Horace will our superfluous branches prune.

3. To preen; to prepare; to dress. Spenser

His royal bird

Prunes the immortal wing and cloys his beak. Shak Prune, v. i. To dress; to prink; — used humorously or in contempt.

Druden.

Prune, n. [F. prune, from L. prunum a plum. See Plum.] A plum; ssp., a dried plum, used in cookery; as, French or Turkish prunes; California prunes.

Serman prune (Bot.), a large dark purple plum, of oval shape, often one-sided. It is much used for preserving either dried or in sirup.—Prune tree. (Bot.) (a) A tree of the genus Prunus (P. domestica), which produces prunes. (b) The West Indian tree, Prunus occidentalis.—South African prune (Bot.), the edible fruit of a sapindaceous tree (Pappea Capensis).

| Pru-nella (pru-nella), n. [NL., perhaps from G. bräune quinsy, croup.] (Med.) (a) Angina, or angina pectoris. (b) Thrush.

Pranella salt (Old Chem.), niter fused and cast into little balls.

Pru-mel'la, \ n. [F. prunelle, probably so called from Pru-mel'la, \ its color resembling that of prunes. See Pruns, n.] A smooth woolen stuff, generally black, used for making shoes; a kind of lasting; —formerly used also for clergymen's gowns.

Pru-melle' (-nël'), n. [F., dim of prune. See Prunz, n.] A kind of small and very acid French plum; — applied especially to the stoned and dried fruit.

Pre-nel/lo (pru-nel/lo), n. [F. prunelle, dim. of prune. See Prune a plum.] A species of dried plum; prunelle

run'er (prun'ër), n. 1. One who prunes, or removes hat is superfluous.

2. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of

trees so as to cause them to fall, espe-cially the American oak pruner (Asemum mæstum), whose larva eats the pith of oak branches, and when mature gnaws a circular furrow on the inside nearly to the bark. When the branches fall each



Oak Pruner (Asemum mæstum).

a Adult Beetle; b Pupa, inclosed in fullen branch. Nat. size.

Pru-nif'er-ous (pru-n'f'er-us), a. [L. prunum a nlum + -ferous.] Bearing plums. earing plums.
g), n. 1. The act of trimming, or

Prun'ing (prin'ing), n. 1. The act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous.

2. (Falconry) That which is cast off by a bird in pruning her feathers; leavings.

Beau. & Fl.

Pruning hook, or Pruning knife, a cutting instrument used in pruning trees, etc. — Pruning shears, shears for pruning trees, vines, etc.

 $\|$ **Pru'nus** (prµ'nŭs), n. [L., a plum tree.] (Bot.) A genus of trees with perigynous rosaceous flowers, and a single two-ovuled carpel which usually becomes a drupe in ripening.

Toriginally, this genus was limited to the plums, then, by Linnsous, was made to include the cherries and the apricot. Later botanists separated these into several genera, as Prunus, Ceranus, and Armeniaca, but now, by Benthau and Hooker, the plums, cherries, cherry laurels, peach, almond, and nectarine are all placed in Prunus.

Pru'ri-ence (prp|'ri-ens), | n. The quality or state of Pru'ri-en-oy (-en-sy), | being prurient.

The pruriency of curious ears. Burke.

There is a prurience in the speech of some. Cowper Pru'ri-ent (-ent), a. (L. pruriens, -entis, p. pr. of prurier to itch. Cf. Freeze.) Uneasy with desire; itching; especially, having a lascivious curlosity or propensity; lustful. — Pru'ri-ent-ly, adv.

The eye of the vain and prurient is darting from object to object of illustraturation.

object of illicit attraction.

Pru-rig'i-nous (pru-rij'i-nūs), a. [L. pruriginosus: cf. F. pruriginosus] (Med.) Tending to, or caused by, prurigo; affected by, or of the nature of, prurigo.

|| Pru-ri'go (-ri'gō), n. [L., an itching, the itch, fr. prurire to itch.] (Med.) A papular disease of the skin, of which intense itching is the chief symptom, the eruption scarcely differing from the healthy cuticle in color.

|| Pru-ri'tus (-tūs), n. [L.] (Med.) Itching.

Prus'stan (prūsh'an or pru'shan; 277), a. [From Prussia, the country: cf. F. prussien.] Of or pertaining to Prussis.

- n. A native or inhabitant of Prussia.

ing to Prussia. — n. A native or inhabitant of Prussia. Prussian blus (Chem.), any one of several complex double cyanides of ferrous and ferric iron; specifically, a dark blue amorphous substance having a coppery luster, obtained by adding a solution of potassium ferrocyanide (yellow prussiate of potash) to a ferric salt. It is used in dyeing, in ink, etc. Called also Williamson's blue, insoluble Prussian blue, Berlin blue, etc. — Prussian carp (Zoöll.) See Gibel. — Prussian green. (Chem.) Bame as Berlin green, under Berlin.

Prus'si-ate (prüs'si-āt or prus'-, or prüsh'I-ūt; 277).
[Cf. F. prussiate.] (Chem.) A salt of prussic acid a cvanide.

Red prussiate of potash. See Potassium ferricyanide, under Ferricyanide. — Yellow prussiate of potash. See Potassium ferrocyanide, under Ferrocyanide.

Prins'sic (prüs'sik or prus'sik; 277), a. [Cf. F. prus-sique.] (Old Chem.) Designating the acid now called hydrocyanic acid, but formerly called prussic acid, be-cause Prussian blue is derived from it or its compounds. HYDROCYANIC.

Salise Fruesian in the second rate of the principles of Copernicus, a Prusian;—applied to certain astronomical tables published in the sixteenth century, founded on the principles of Copernicus, a Prussian.

Pry (pri), n. [Corrupted fr. prize a lever. See Prize, n.] A lever; also, leverage. [Local, U. S. & Eng.]

Pry pole, the pole which forms the prop of a hoisting gin, and stands facing the windlass.

gin, and stands facing the windlass.

Pry. v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pried (prid); p. pr. & vb. n.

Pryino.] To raise or move, or attempt to raise or move,
with a pry or lever; to prize. [Local, U. S. & Eng.]

Pry. v. t. [OE. prien. Cf. Pried to peep.] To peep
narrowly; to gaze; to inspect closely; to attempt to
discover something by a scrutinizing curiosity; — often
implying reproach. "To pry upon the stars." Chaucer.

Watch thou and wake when others be saleep,
To pry into the secrets of the state.

Pry. n. Curious inspection; impertinent peeping.
Pry'an (pri'an), n. (Mining) See Prian.

Pry'ing, a. Inspecting closely or impertinently.

Syn.— Inquisitive; curious. See Inquisitive.

Syn. - Inquisitive; curious. See Inquisitive.

Prying-1y, adv. In a prying manner.

||Prying-1y, adv. In a prying manner.
||Prying-ne'um (prit'a-ne'um), n. [L., fr. Gr. Πρυτανείον, fr. πρύτανες prytanis.] (Gr. Antiq.) A public building in certain Greek cities; especially, a public hall in Athens regarded as the home of the community, in which official hospitality was extended to distinguished

which omeral nospitality was extended to distinguished citizens and strangers.

#Pryt'a-nis (prit's-n's), n.; pl. Prytans (-nëz).

[L., fr. Gr. πρύτων:.] (Gr. Antiq.) A member of one of the ten sections into which the Athenian senate of five hundred was divided, and to each of which belonged the presidency of the senate for about one tenth of the year.

Pryt'a.ny (prit'a.ny), n. [Gr. πρυτανεία.] (Gr. Antiq.) The period during which the presidency of the senate belonged to the prytanes of one section.
Pryth'ee (prith'δ), interf. See PRITHEE.
Psalm (skim), n. [OE. psalm, salm, AS. sealm, I. psalmus, psalma, fr. Gr. ψαλμός, ψάλμα, fr. ψάλλευ to pull, twitch, to play upon a stringed instrument, to sing to the harp: cf. OF. psalme, salme, F. psaume.] 1. A sacred song; a poetical composition for use in the praise or worship of God.

Hymns devout and holy psalms Singing everlastingly.

2. Especially, one of the hymns by David and others, collected into one book of the Old Testament, or a modern metrical version of such a hymn for public worship.

Psalm, v. t. To extol in psalms; to sing; as, psalming his praises.

Sylvester.

Falm, v. t. To extol in pasims; to sing; as, paning list praises.

Sylvester.

Pasim'ist (skin'ist; 277), n. [L. psalmista, Gr. ψαλμιστής: cf. F. psalmiste. See Paxim.] 1. A writer or composer of sacred songs; — a title particularly applied to David and the other authors of the Scriptural psalms.

2. (R. C. Ch.) A clerk, precentor, singer, or leader of usic, in the church.

Psalm'ist-ry (sam'ist-ry), n. The use of psalms in

2. (A. C. Ch.) A CIETA, PRECEIBOR, SARGE, to Amazin music, in the church.

Psalm'ist-ry (skim'ist-ry), n. The use of psalms in devotion; psalmody.

Psal-mod'io (ski-mod'ik), la. [Cf. F. psalmodique.]

Psal-mod'io (ski-mod'ik), la. [Cf. F. psalmodique.]

Psal-modio-al (-1-kal), Relating to psalmody.

Psal-modio-al (-1-kal), Relating to psalmody.

"The psalmodizing art."

J. G. Cooper.

Psal'mody (ski'mō-dy or skim'ō-dy; 277), n. [Gr. ψαλφόα; ψαλφός psalm + ψδή a song, an ode: cf. F. psalmodie, l.l. psalmodia. See l'salm, and Ode.] The act, practice, or art of singing psalms or sacred songe; also, psalms collectively, or a collection of psalms.

Psal-mog'ra-phise (ski'mō-gr'af), n. [See Psalmographer.

Psal-mog'ra-phise (ski'mō-gr'af-ffst), graphia, Gr. ψαλφογράφο; ψαλφός a psalm + γράφειν to write. A writer of psalms, or sacred songs and hymns.

Psal-mog'ra-phy (-fy), n. [Cf. F. psalmographic.]

The act or practice of writing psalms, or sacred songs.

Psal-mog'ra-phy (-fy), n. [OE. psauter, sauter, OF. sautier, psalmier, F. psautier, from l. psalcrium. See Psal-mer.] 1. The Book of Psalms = orten applied to a book containing the Psalms separately printed.

2. Specifically, the Book of Psalms as printed in the Book of Common Prayer; among the Roman Catholics, the part of the Breviary which contains the Psalms arranged for each day of the week.

3. (R. C. Ch.) A rosary, consisting of a hundred and fity beads, corresponding to the number of the psalms.

Psal-te'ri-al (sal-te'ri-lum, n.; pl. Psal-terna (-h).

psalterium.

(**Psal-te'rI-um (sal-te'rY-um), n. ; pl. Psalteria (-Δ).

(**L., a psaltery.) (Anat.) (a) The third stomach of ruminants. See Manyfles. (b) The lyra of the brain.

**Psaltery (salterie, T. psalterian, L. psalterium psaltery, psalter, from Gr. ψαλτήριον, fr. ψάλλευ. See Psalm, Psalterian at the grant of music used by the Hebrews, the form of which is not known.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings.

Praise the Lord with harp; sing unto him with the psaltery and an instrument of ten strings.

Pseu-dey'-Eraph'su-al (Bud-ey'g'ri-fus), a. [Gr. ψev-bew/de-pig'ra-phons (sū'dē-pig'ri-fus), a. [Gr. ψev-bew/yoadoo falsely inscribed. See Pseudo-, and Eriora-phy.] Inscribed with a false name. Cudworth.
Pseud-spig'ra-phy (-fy), n. The ascription of false names of authors to works.
Pseud-hey'mal (sūd-hē'mal), a. [Pseudo-+ hæmal.] (Zoöl.) Pertaining to the vascular system of annelids.

Pseudhemal fluid, the circulatory fluid, or blood, of annelida, analogous to the blood of vertebrates. It is often red, but is sometimes green or colorless. — Pseudhemal vessels, the blood vessels of annelida.

vessels, the blood vessels of annelids.

Pseu'do- (aŭ'dò-). (gr. ψενδή: lying, false, akin to ψεύδεν to belle; cf. ψενδρό lying, whôo a lie.] A combining form or prefix signifying false, counterfeit, pretended, spurious; as, pseudo-apostle, a false apostle pseudo-clergy, false or spurious clergy; pseudo-apiscopacy, pseudo-intropy, pseudo-apiscopacy, pseudo-to-tri-la (bik-tō'rī-la), n. pl. [Pseudo-bacterta.] (Biol.) Microscopic organic particles, molecular granules, powdered inorganic substances, etc., which in form, size, and grouping resemble bacteria.

The globules which divide and develop in form of chains are

The globules which divide and develop in form of chains are

organised beings; when this does not occur, we are dealing

|| Pseu'do-blep'sis (sū'dō-blēp'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδής false + βλάψις sight.] (Med.) False or depraved sight; imaginary vision of objects.
| Pseu'do-branch (sū'dō-brank), n. (Anat.) Same as

Paeu'do-branch (εŭ'dō-brank), n. (Anat.) Same as Paeu'do-branchi.a (-brank'l.a), n.; pl. Paeudo-branchi.a (-brank'l.a), n.; pl. Paeudo-branchi.a (-brank'l.a), n.; pl. Paeudo-branchi.a (-a), n. Paeu'do-branchi.a (-a), n. Paeu'do-branchi.a (-a), n. Paeu'do-bulb' (-būlb'), n. [Paeudo- bulb.] (Bot.) An aèrial corm, or thickened stem, as of some epiphytic orchidaceous plants.

Paeu'do-bulb' (-būlb'), n. [Paeudo- + bnib.] (Bot.) An aèrial corm, or thickened stem, as of some epiphytic orchidaceous plants.

Paeu'do-ous (-kārp), n. [Paeudo- + Gr. κασπός fruit.] (Bot.) That portion of an anthocarpous fruit which is not derived from the ovary, as the soft part of a strawberry or of a fig.

Paeu'do-on'na (-chi'na), n. [Paeudo- + china.] (Bot.) The false china root, a plant of the genus Smilaz (S. Pieudo-china), lound in America.

Paeu'do-on'lia (-sē'lī-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ψευδης false + κοίλος hollow.] (Anat.) The fifth ventricle in the mammalian brain. Bee Ventricle. B. G. Wilder.
Pseu'do-one' (sū'dō-kōu'), n. [Paeudo- + cone.] (Zöūl.) One of the soft gelatinous cones found in the compound eyes of certain insects, taking the place of the crystalline comes of others.

(2001.) One of the soft gelatinous cones found in the compound eyes of certain insects, taking the place of the crystalline cones of others.

Pseu'do-Ou'mene(-kū'mōn), n. [Pseudo-+cumene.]
(Chem.) A hydrocarbon of the aromatic series, metameric with mesitylene and cumene, found in coal tar, and obtained as a colorless liquid.

Pseu'do-dip'ter-al (sū'dō-dīp'tēr-al), a. [Pseudo-dipteral] c.f. F. pseudo-dipteral] (Arch.) Falsely or imperfectly dipteral, as a temple with the inner range of columns surrounding the cella omitted, so that the space between the cella wall and the columns is very great, being equal to two intercolumns and one column.

—n. A pseudo-dipteral temple.

Pseu'do-dox (sū'dō-dōks), a. [r. ψeυδōοξος ; ψευ-δγ΄s false + δόξα an opinion.] Not true in opinion or doctrine; false. —n. A false opinion or doctrine. "To maintain the atheistical pseudodox which judgeth evil good, and darkness light."

|| Pseu'do-dia'ria (-fī-lā'rī-ā), n. ; pl. Pseuvorila-sion of the two elongated vibratile young formed by fission of the embryo during the development of certain Gregarine.

Pseu'do-galens (malsftm) n. [Pseudo-angles and processing and pro

sion of the embryo during the development of certain Gregarine.

Pseu'do-ga-le'na (-gà-lē'nā), n. [Pseudo-+ ga-lena.] (Min.) False galena, or blende. See Blende (a).

Pseu'do-graph (sū'dō-grā/), n. [Ger Pseudo-qa-lena.]

A false writing; a spurious document; a forgery.

Pseu'do-ra-phy (sū-dō-rā-y), n. [Gr. ψευδογραφία; ψευδη false + γράφει to write.] False writing; forgery.

| Pseu'do-hal'ter (sū'dō-hāl'tēr), n. pl. Pseudo-Halt-Teres (-hāl-tērēz). [Nl. See Pseudo-and Haltenes.]

(Zoū'l.) One of the rudimentary front wings of certain insects (Stylops). They resemble the halteres, or rudimentary hind wings, of Diptera.

Pseu'do-heart' (sū'dō-hārt'), n. [Pseudo-+ heart.]

(Zoū'l.) Any contractile vessel of invertebrates which is not of the nature of a real heart, especially one of those pertaining to the excretory system.

Pseu'do-hypertrophic (Mcd.) Falsely hypertrophic, as, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, a variety of paralysis in which the muscles are apparently enlarged, but are really degenerated and replaced by fat.

Pseu'dol'o-gist (sū-dōl't-l'lst), n. [Gr. ψευδολογιστής.] One who utters falsehoods; a liar.

Pseu'do-metal'tio (sū'dō-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-pseudo-matal'tio (sū'dō-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-pseudo-metal'lio (sū'dō-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-mē-tāl'l'lk], a. [Pseudo-mē-tāl'lio (sū'dō-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-mē-tāl'lio (sū'dō-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-mē-tāl'līo (sū'dō-mē-tāl'l'lk), a. [Pseudo-mē-tāl'līo]

speech. Presuronye. Arbuthnot.
Pseu'do-me-tal'lio (sū'dā-mē-tāl'lĭk), a. [Pseudo-+ metallic.] Falsely or imperfectly metallic; — said of a kind of luster, as in minerals.

Pseudo-mon'o-oot'y-led'on-ous (-mŏn't-kŏt'I-lĕd'-ŭn-ŭs), a. [Pseudo- + monacotyledonous.] (Bot.) Having two coalescent cotyledons, as the live oak and

Having two coalescent cotyledons, as the live oak and the horse-chestnut.

Fseu'do-morph (sū'dō-mōrf), n. [See Pseudomorphous]

1. An irregular or deceptive form.

2. (Crystallog.) A pseudomorphous crystal, as a crystal consisting of quartz, but having the cubic form of fluor spar, the fluor crystal having been changed to quartz by a process of substitution.

Fseu'do-mor'phism (-môr'fix'm), n. (Crystallog.)

The state of having, or the property of taking, a crystalline form unlike that which belongs to the species.

Fseu'do-mor'phous (-fūs), a. [Gr. ψευδώροφος; ψευδής false + μορφή form: cf. F. pseudomorphe.] Not having the true form.

Pseudomorphous crystal, one which has a form that does not result from its own powers of crystallization.

#Pseu/do-nav/i-oel/is (-näv/i-sël/is), n.; pl. Pseudo-navioelles (-18). [NL.] ($Zo\ddot{v}l.$) Same as Pseudona-

Pseu/do-na-vio/u-la (-nå-vYk/t-lå), n.; pl. Pseudo

NAVICULÆ (-ti-lö). [NL., fr. Gr. ψευ-δής false + NL. navicula, a genus of diatoms. See NAVIOULAR.] (Zo-ol.) One of the



NAYUULAR. J (No. of the minute spindle-shape d embryos d Gregarine and some other Proto-fully of the protocology of the protoco

zoa. || Pseu'do-neu-rop'te-ra (-nt-rop'te-ra), n. pl. [NL.

See Pseudo-, and Neuroptera.] ($Zo\"{o}l$.) A division of insects having reticulated wings, as in the Neuroptera, but

sects having reticulated wings, having an active pupa state. It includes the dragon flies, May flies, white ants, etc. By some zoologists they are classed with the Orthoptera; by others, with



the Orthoptera; by others, with
the Neuroptera.

Pseu (do -neu - rop' ter - ous
(sū'dd-nū-rōp'/tēr-ds), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Pseudoneuroptera.

Pseu (do-nym (su'dō-nlm), n. [Cf. F. pseudonyme.
See Pseudonyme.] A fictitious name assumed for the
time, as by an author; a pen name. [Written also pseudonyme.]

time, as by an author; a pen name. [Written also pseudonyme.]

Pseudonymidty (-nim'i-ty), n. The using of fictitious names, as by authors.

Pseudon'y-mous (st.dön'i-mūs), a. [Gr. ψενδώνυμος; ψενδήτ false + δνυμα, δνομα, a name: ct. f. pseudonymos. See Pseudonymous work. — Pseudonymous work. — Pseudonymous york. — Pseudonymous york. — Pseudonymous work. — Pseudonymous york. — Pseudonymous in a pseudonymous hous, n.

Pseudo-pe-rip/ter-al (st. då-pā-rip/tēr-al), a. [l'seudo- p-rip/ter-l. (cf. f. pseudopérip/tèr-l.] (Arch.) Falsely or imperfectly peripteral, as a temple having the columns at the sides attached to the walls, and an ambulatory only at the ends or only at one end. — n. A pseudo-peripteral temple.

"Pseudo-pod (st. då-pöd), n. [Pseudo- + -pod.] (Zoöl.) (a) One of the filaments, or irregular processes, of protoplasm thrown out from the surface of rhizopods and of the cells of higher animals. (b) A rhizopod.

Pseudo-pod/fial (-pō'dl-al).

cells of higher animals.

rhizopod.

Pseu'do-po'di-al (-p5'dI-al),
a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to a
pseudopod, or to pseudopodia.

Bes Illust. of Hemozoa.

Pseu'do-po'di-um (-tim),
n.; pl. Pseudopodia (-tim),
n.; pl. Pseudopodia (-tim),
n.; pl. Pseudopodia (-tim),
n.; pl. Pseudopodia of Diffugia,
much enlarged.

"B-an'da-nu'na (-pū'pà), n.;

"Pseu'do-pu'pa (-pū'pa), n.; much enlarged.

pl. L. Pseudopu'pa (-pō), E. Pseudopu'pas (-pa). [NL. See Pseudopu'pa (-pa).] (Zoöl.) A stage intermediate between the larva and pupa of bees and certain other

hymenopterous insects.

Pseu'do-rhap'dite (sū'dō-rāb'dit), n. [Pseudo- + Gr.
påg\$os a rod.] (Zoöl.) One of the peculiar rodlike corpuscles found in the integument of certain Turbellaria.

They are filled with a soft granular substance.

Pseu'do-ro-man'tio (-rō-man'tik), a. [Pseudo-romantic.] Falsely romantic.

The false taste, the pseudo-romantic rage. De Quincey

romantic.] Falsely romantic.

The false taste, the pseudo-romantic rage. De Quincey.

Pseu'do-scope (sū'dā-skōp), n. [Pseudo-+-scope.]
(Opt.) An instrument which exhibits objects with their proper relief reversed; —an effect opposite to that produced by the stereoscope. Wheatstone.

Pseu'do-scop'io (-skōp'īk), a. (Opt.) Of, pertaining to, or formed by, a pseudoscope; having its parts appearing with the relief reversed; as, a pseudoscopic image.

Pseu'do-scop'do'nes (-skōp'rjk-7ins), n. pl. [NL. See Pseudo-capid having the palpi terminated by large claws, as in the scorpions, but destitute of a caudal sting; the false scorpions. Called also Pseudoscorpti, and Pseudoscorpionina. See Illust of Book scorpion, under Book.

Pseu'do-sphere' (sū'dā-stēr'), n. [Pseudo-+ sphere.] (Goom.) A surface of a sphere.

Pseu'do-spore' (-spōr'), n. [Pseudo-+ spore.] (Bot.) A peculiar kind of reproductive cell found in certain minute fungi.

| Pseu'do-stel'is (-stēl'is), n. ; pl. Pseudostells (-stēl'is). [NL., fr. Gr. ψeυδής false + L. stella star.] (Astron.) Any kind of meteor or phenomenon appearing in the heavens, and resembling a star. [R.] Hulton.

| Pseudostel'is (stādš'tō-mā), n.; pl. Pseudosrom.] (Anat.) A group of cells resembling a stoma, but without any true aperture among them.

Pseu'do-sym-met'rio (sū'dō-sym-mēt'rīk), a. (Crys-

prisms of aragonuc.

|| Pseu'do-te-tram'e-ra (-të-tram'e-ra), n. pl. [NL. See Pseudo-, and Terramerous.] (Zoöl.) A division of beetles having the fifth tarsal joint minute and obscure,

beetles having the fifth tarsal joint minute and obscure, so that there appear to be but four joints. — Pseu/dote-tram/er-al. (ër-al), a.

|| Pseu/do-tin/e-a (-tin/6-a), a.; pl. Pseu/do-tin/e-a (-tin/6-a), a.; pl. Pseu/do-tin/e-a (-tin/6-a), a.; pl. Pseu/do-tin/e-a (-tin/6-a), a. [Pseu/do-tin/b-nal] (-tin/b-nal), a. [Pseu/do-tur/bl-nal] (-tin/bl-nal), a. [Pseu/do-tur

OI P.EDOGENESIS.

Pahaw (sha), interj. [Of imitative origin.] Pish!

pooh!—an exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, dislike, etc. [Written also psha.]

Pshaw (sha), v. i. To express disgust or contemptuous disapprobation, as by the exclamation "Pshaw!"
The goodman used regularly to frown and pshaw whenever this topic was touched upon.

Sir W. Scott.

this topic was touched upon.

Pai/lan-thropyic (Frikin-thropyik), a.

[See Pailam-thropyic explanation."

A psilanthropic explanation."

Coleridge.

Pai-lan'thro-piam (si-lan'thro-piz'm), n. Psilan-

Pal-lan'thro-pist (-pYst), n. [Gr. ψιλός bare, mere - ἄνθρωπος a man.] One who believes that Christ was a

Pai-lan'thre-py (-py), n. The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

Pai-lan'thre-py (-py), n. The doctrine of the merely human existence of Christ.

Pai-lo()-ay (st.1016-iy), n. [Gr. ψιλός mere + -logv.]
Love of empty talk or noise.

Pai-lom's-lame (st-lom's-lān), n. [Gr. ψιλός bare + μλας, -ωνς, black.] (Min.) A hydrous oxide of manganese, occurring in smooth, botryoidal forms, and massive, and having an iron-black or steel-gray color.

|| Pai/lo-ps/des (st/lô-ps/dēx), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. ψιλός bare + παις, παιδός, offspring.] (Zoid.) Those birds whose young at first have down on the pteryle only; — called also Gymnopædes.

Pai/lo-psedio (-pdd'it or -pd'd'tk), a. (Zoid.) Having down upon the pterylæ only; — said of the young of certain birds.

Pai/los'o-pher (st-lös'ō-för), n. [Ga ψιλός bare massive.]

tain birds.

Pailos'o-pher (st-lös'ö-för), n. [Ga ψιλός bare, mere + σοφός wise.] A superficial or narrow pretender to philosophy; a sham philosopher.

Pait-ta'ocous (sit-tā'shās), la. [L. psiltacus a par-Pait'ta-cid (sit'tā'shā), rot, Gr. ψιττακός: cf. F. psiltacide.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the parrots, or the Paittaci. - n. One of the Psittaci.

| Pait'ta-ci (sit'tā-si), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) The order of birds which comprises

which comprises

which comprises the parrots.

Psit'ta-oo-ful'-vine(-kō-fūl'vīn),

n. [Gr. ψιττακό a parrot + L. fulrus yellow.] A yellow pigment found in the feathers of cartain parrots.

certain parrots



Head and Foot of the Mucaw, one of the Psittaci.

certain parrots. the Psittael. **Pso'as** (80^2as), n. [Gr. ψ 6a a muscle of the loin: cf. F. psoas.] (Anat.) An internal muscle arising from the lumbar vertebra and inserted into the femur. In man there are usually two on each side, and the larger one, or great psoas, forms a

inserted into the femur. In man there are usually two on each side, and the larger one, or great psoas, forms a part of the iliopsoas.

|| Pso'ra (80'r\hat{3}, n. [L., fr. Gr. ψωρα.] (Mcd.) A cutaneous disease; especially, the itch.
|| Pso-ri'a-sis (sō-ri'\hat{4}-sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ψωρίασι, r. ψωρα psora.] (Mcd.) (a) The state of being affected with psora. [Obs.] (b) A cutaneous disease, characterized by imbricated silvery scales, affecting only the superficial layers of the skin.

Pso'rio (85'rk), a. [L. psoricus, Gr. ψωρικός: cf. F. psorigue.] (Mcd.) (d) To pertaining to psora.

Pso'ro-sperm (85'rt-sperm), n. [Gr. ψωρός itching + σπέρμα seed.] (2001). A minute parasite, usually the young of Gregarinæ, in the pseudonavicula stage.

Psy'oha-gogue (8'k\hat{6}\gamma\text{8}\gamma\text{8}\gamma\text{7}\text{1}\text{8}\gamma\text{7}\text{1}\text{9}\gamma\text{7}\text{1}\text{9}\gamma\text{1}\text{9}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{9}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{1}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{1}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text{3}\text{2}\text

of a king and mistress of Eros, or Cupid. She is regarded as the personification of the soul.

2. The soul; the vital principle; the mind.

3. [F. psyché.] A cheval glass.

Psy'chi-an (si'kY-an), n. (Zoöl.) Any small moth of the genus Psyche and allied genera (family Psychidæ).

The larves are called basket worms. See Basket worm, under Basket.

under Basker.

| Psy-ohi'a-tri'a (st-ki'a-tri'a), \ n. [NL. psychia-ry-ohi'a-try (st-ki'a-tri'a), \ tria, fr. Gr. ψυχή the mind + iarpeia healing.] (Med.) The application of the healing art to mental diseases.

| Psy'ohi-atrio (si'ki-ki'rīk), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to psychiatria.
| Psy'ohio (si'kīk), \ \ \ \ \ a. [L. psychicus, Gr. ψυχιός, Psy'ohio-al (-ki-ka), \ \ \ fr. ψυχή the soul, mind; ct. ψύχειν to blow: cf. F. psychigue.] 1. Of or pertaining to the human soul, or to the living principle in man.

the human soul, or to the living principle in man.

This term was formerly used to express the same idea as psychological. Recent metaphysicians, however, have employed it to mark the difference between ψυχή the living principle in man, and πνεῦμα the rational or spiritual part of his nature. In this use, the word describes the human soul in its relation to sense, appetite, and the outer visible world, as distinguished from spiritual or rational faculties, which have to do with the supersensible world.

can or randoma recutaces, when have to do with the supersensible world.

2. Of or pertaining to the mind, or its functions and
diseases; mental; — contrasted with physical.

Psychical blindness, Psychical deafness (Med.), forms of
nervous disease in which, while the senses of sight and
hearing remain unimpaired, the mind fails to appreciate
the significance of the sounds heard or the images seen.

—Psychical contagion, the transference of disease, especially of a functional nervous disease, by mere force of
example.—Psychical medicine, that department of medicine which treats of mental diseases.

Psychisms (si'kik'm), n. Psychology.

Psychism (si'kik'm), n. [Cf. F. psychisme.] (Philos.) The doctrine of Quesne, that there is a fluid universally diffused, and equally animating all living beings,
the difference in their actions being due to the difference
of the individual organizations.

Fleming.

Psy'oho (si'kb). A combining form from Gr. waxi the soul, the mind, the understanding; as, psychology, the science of the soul; psychomaney.

Psy'oho-gen'e-sis (-jēn'ē-sis), n. Genesis through the agency of an internal force, as opposed to natural election.

Mivari.

the agency of an internal force, as opposed water selection.

Psycholog'io-al (-1-kal), a. [Cf. F. psycholog-psycholog'io-al (-1-kal), gique.] Of or pertaining to psychology. See Note under Psychic. — Psychologist. Psychologist (sf-köl'ō-jist), n. [Cf. F. psychologist.] One who is versed in, or devoted to, psychology. Psychologus (sf-köl'ō-jy), n. psychologist. Psy-ohologus (sf-köl'ō-jy), n. pl. Psychologist. Psy-ohology (sf-köl'ō-jy), n. pl. Psychologist. Psy-ohologist (sf-köl'ō-jy), n. pl. Psychologist. Psychologist. See Psy

I defined psychology, the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self, or Ego.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Psy-chom'a-chy (st-köm'a-ky), n. [L. psychomachia, fr. wyn) the soul + μάχη fight: cf. ψυχομαχία desperate fighting.] A conflict of the soul with the body.

Psy'cho-man'oy (a'k'ā-mān'a'y), n. [Psycho-+-maney: cf. F. psychomancie.] Necromaney.

Psy-chom'e-try (st-köm'ā-try), n. [Psycho-+-me-try.] (Physiol.) The art of measuring the duration of mental phenomena. —Psy'cho-me'tric (-kā-māt'rīk), a. [Psycho-+ no-try.] (c'k'ā-mō'tō'r), a. [Psycho-+ no-try.] Of or pertaining to movement produced by action of the mind or will.

Psy'cho-pan'ny-chiam (-pău'nī-kĭz'm), n. [Psycho-

tor.] Of or pertaining to movement produced by action of the mind or will.

Psy/oho-pan'ny-ohism (-păn'nĬ-klx'm), n. [Psycho-Har. quantity of the mind or will.

Psy/oho-pan'ny-ohism (-păn'nĬ-klx'm), n. [Psycho-Har. quantity of the body.—Psy'oho-pan'ny-ohist (-klst), n. Psy-ohop'a-thy (si-kō)'a-th'y, n. [Psycho-Har. quantity of the psycho-pan'ny-ohist (-klst), n. Psy'oho-pan'no-pan'ny-ohist (-klst), n. Of or pertaining to psychophysics; involving the action or mutual relations of the psychical and physical in man.

Psychophysical time (Physiol.), the time required for the mind to transform a sensory impression into a motor impulse. It is an important part of physiolycul or reaction time.

Psycho-physios (-lks), n. [Psycho-+ physics.]

Psycho-physics (-1ks), n. [Psycho-+ physics.]
The science of the connection between nerve action and consciousness; the science which treats of the relations of the psychical and physical in their conjoint operation in man; the doctrine of the relation of function or de-

in man; the doctrine of the relation of function or dependence between body and soul.

Psy'cho-pomp (a'Kc-pōmp), n. [Gr. ψυχοπομπός; ψυχή the soul + πέμπευ to send: cf. F. psychopompe.] (Myth.) A leader or guide of souls.

J. Fiske.

Psy-cho'sis (sf-kō'sIs), n. [NL. See Psycho-]

1. Any vital action or activity.

Mivarl.

2. (Med.) A disease of the mind; especially, a functional mental disorder, that is, one unattended with evident experise channels.

2. (Med.) A disease of the mind; especially, a functional mental disorder; that is, one unattended with evident organic changes.

Psy'cho-zo'lo (si'kb-zō'lk), a. [Psycho-+ Gr. &wilfe.] (Geol.) Designating, or applied to, the Era of man; as, the Psychozoic era.

Psy-chrom'e-ter (si-krōm'ē-tēr), n. [Gr. ψυχρός cold + -meter: of. F. psychromètre.] An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere, being essentially a wet and dry bulb hygrometer.

Psy'chro-metrilo-al (si'krō-mētri-kal), a. Of or pertaining to the psychrometer or psychrometry.

Psy'lac (sil'la), n.; pl. Psyll.æ (-15). [NL., from Gr. ψύλλα a flea.] (Zoöl.) Any leaping plant louse of the genus Psylla or family Psyllides.

Plar'mi-gan (tēr'mi-gan), n. [Gael. tarmachan; cf. Ir. tarmochan, tarmonach.] (Zoöl.)

Any grouse of the genus Lagopus, of which numerous species are known. The feet are completely feathered. Most of the species are brown in summer, species are brown in summer, but turn white, or nearly white,



4 Winter

rope and America.

|| Pte/no-glos'sa (tĕ'nō-glos'sa), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr.

**Tryo's feathered + γλώσσα tongue.] (ZσϋL) A division
of gastropod molluaks having the teeth of the radula arranged in long transverse rows
somewhat like the barbs of a



Ptenoglossa. a Scalaria lineata, with the Animal; b One row of teeth from the Radula of Ianthina.

Pte'no-glos'sate (të'nō-glos'sat), a. (Zoöl.) Of or

remo-glos-sate (tē/nō-glōs-sāt), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Ptenoglossa.

Pte-ram'o-dom (tē-rān'ō-dōn), n. [Gr. πτερόν wing + άν priv. + δδούς, δδόντος, a tooth.] (Paleon.) A genus of American Cretaceous pterodactyls destitute of teeth. Several species are known, some of which had an expanse of wings of twenty feet or more.

|| Pte-ram'o-don'ti-s (-dōn'shi-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Paleon.) A group of pterodactyls destitute of teeth, as in the genus Pteronolous.

teom.) A group of pterodactyls destitute of teeth, as in the genus Pteronodon.

|| Pte-rich/thys (tέ-rik/this), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόν wing + iχθύς fish.] (Paleon.) A genus of Devonian fossil fishes with winglike appendages. body were ered with large bony plates. See

Rich in a specific and the control of the control o

Pter'i-dol'o-gist (tőr'i-dol'o-jist), n. One who is Pterichthys Mil-versed in pteridology.

Pter'i-dol'o-gy (-jy), n. [Gr. πτερίς, -ίδος, a fern + -logy.] That department of botany which treats of fernis.

Pter'i-do-ma'ni-a (-dô-ma'ni-a), n. [Gr. πτερίς, -ίδος, a fern + E. mania.] A madness, craze, or strong fancy, for ferns. [R.]

"Pter'i-doph'y-ta (-döf'i-tå), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. πτερίς, -ίδος, a fern + φντόν a plant.] (Bot.) A class of flowerless plants, embracing fernis, horsetalls, club mosses, quillworts, and other like plants. See the Note under CRYTOGAMIA.

"This is a modern term, devised to replace the

This is a modern term, devised to replace the older ones acrogens and vascular Cryptogamia.

older ones aerogens and vascular Cryptogamia.

|| Pter'e-bran'chi-a (tĕr'ā-brān'ki-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πτερώ a wing + βράγχιον a gill.]
(Ζοῦl.) An order of marine Bryozos, having a bilobed lophophore and an axial cord. The genus Rhabdopleura is the type. Called also Podosto-



One of the Pterocletes. BAURIA.
Pter/o-glos/sal (-glos/-Pin-tailed Sand Grouse (Pterocles alchata).

feather + γλώσσα tongue.] (Zούλ.) Having the tongue finely notched along the sides, so as to have a feather-like appearance, as the toncans.

Pteron (t8γön), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόν a wing.] (Anat.) The region of the skull, in the temporal fossa back of the orbit, where the great wing of the sphenoid, the temporal, the parietal, and the frontal bones approach each other.

proach each other.

| Pter'o-pap'pi (tĕr'b-pāp'pi), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. πτερόν a feather, a bird + παππος a grandfather.] (Ζοοί). Same as Odornoromæ.

Pter'o-phore (tĕr't-fōr), n. [Gr. πτερόν a feather + φερών to bear.] (Ζοῦί). Any moth of the genus Pter-ophorus and allied genera; a plume moth. See Plume moth, under Plume.

Pter'o-pod (tĕr't-jōd), n. [Gr. πτερόπους wing-footed; πτερόν a feather, wing + πους, ποδός, foot: cf. F. pléro-poda.] (Ζοῦί). One of the Pteropoda.

| Pter-op'o-da (tĕ-fōp't-d-d), n. pl. [NL.] (Ζοῦί). A class of Mollusca in which the anterior lobes of the foot are developed in the form of broad, thin, winglike organs, with which they swim at or near the surface of the sea.

the sea.

The Pteropoda are divided into two Gymnosomala, which have the body entirely nal-ed and the head distinct from the wings; and Thecosomala, which have a delicate transparent shell of various forms, and the head not distinct from the wings.



a Spirialis trochiformis, with the Wings expanded! Cunolina uncinata (×4); c Decriobranchea pau. Median Arm, with Suckers; s Circle of Suckers;

Pte-rop'e-dous (te-rop'e-dus), a. (Zool.) Of or per-

Pter'o-sau'r (ter'o-sar), n. [Gr. πτερόν wing + σαῦρος a lizard.] (Paleon.) A pterodactyl.

|| Pter'o-sau'rl-a (-sa'rl-à), n. pl. [NL.] (Paleon.)

An extinct order of flying reptiles of the Mesozoic age;
the pterodactyls; — called also Pterodactyli, and Ornithmannia.

The wings were formed, like those of bats, by a leathery expansion of the skin, principally supported by the greatly enlarged outer or "little" fingers of the hands. The American Cretaceous pterodactyls had no teeth. See PTERANODONTIA, and PTERODACTYL.

Pter'o-sau'ri-an (-an), a. (Paleon.) Of or pertaining

10 the recreasure.

| Pter'o-stig'ma (-stig'ma), n.; pl. Pterestigmata (-ta). [NL., fr. Gr. π -repow wing $+\sigma$ -riyma, $-\alpha$ -ros, a mark.] (Zool.) A thickened opaque spot on the wings of certain

insects. Pte-ro'tic (tê-rō'tik), a. [Gr. $\pi rep \acute{o} v$ wing + oðe, orós, ear.] (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a bone between the proötic and epiotic in the dorsal and outer part of the periotic capsule of many fishes. -n. The pterotic bone.

The pierotic bone is so called because fancled in some cases to resemble in form a bird's wing.

some cases to resemble in form a bird's wing.

|| Pte-ryg'l-um (tê-r]f'l-tm), n.; pl. E. Pterroums (-tmz), L. Pterroum (tê-r]f'l-tm), n.; pl. E. Pterroums (-tmz), L. Pterroum (tê-r]f'l-tm), n.; pl. E. Pterroum (-tmz), L. Pterroum (tê-r]f'l-tm), n.; pl. E. Pterroum (tê-r]f'l-gold, a feather.] (Med.) A superficial growth of vascular tissue radiating in a familie manner from the cornea over the surface of the eye.

Pter'y-gold (têr'l-gold), a. [Gr. πτέρνέ, -νγος, a wing +-ναί.] (a) Like a bird's wing in form; as, a pterygold bone. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pterygold bones, pterygold processes, or the whole sphenoid bone. —n. A pterygold bone (b) Pterroum (terroum (ter

the whole sphenoid bone. — n. A pterygold bone. Ptarygold bone (And.), a bone which corresponds to the inner plate of the pterygold process of the human skull, but which, in all vertebrates below mannuals, is not connected with the posterior narcs, but serves to connect the platine bones with the point of suspension of the lower jaw. — Pterygold process (Anat.), a process projecting downward from either side of the sphenoid bone, in man divided into two plates, an inner and an outer. The posterior narcs pass through the space, called the pterygold fossa, between the processes.

divided into two plates, an inner and an outer. The posterior narce pass through the space, called the plerypoid fossa, between the processes.

Ptery-go-mar'll-ary(-go-make'll-ta-ry), a. [Ptery-goid + maxillary.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the inner perygoid plate, or plerygoid bone, and the lower jaw.

Ptery-go-pal'a-tine (-pal'a-tin), a. [Pterygoid + palatine.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the perygoid processes and the palatine bones.

|| Ptery-go-po'di-um (-pō'dī-tin), n.; pl. PTERYGO-ODIA (-b). [NL., fr. Gr. πτφό, -vyce, a fin + πόδιον, dim. of πούε, πόδε, a foot.] (Anat.) A specially modified part of the ventral fin in male elasmobranchs, which serves as a copulatory organ, or clasper.

Ptery-go-quad'rates (-kwöd'rat), a. [Pterygoid + quadrate, (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or representing the pterygoid and quadrate bones or cartilages.

Ptery-la (t-rīla), n.; pl. PTERYLE (-ib). [NL., fr. Gr. πτερόν feather + υλα wood, forest.] (Zoul.) One of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow; — contrasted with apteria.

Ptery-loyis (-jō'a-ib), n. [Pteryla + graphy.] (Zoul.) The study or description of the arrangement of feathers, or of the pteryle, of birds.

|| Ptery-loyis (-jō'a-ib), n. [NL., fr. NL. & E. pteryla.] (Zoil.) The arrangement of feathers in definite areas.

Ptil'o-pay'des (til'ō-sērk), n. [Gr. πτίλον a feather + κερκοτ tall.] (Zoo.). The pentail.

|| Ptery-go-payeds (til'ō-sērk), n. [Gr. πτίλον a feather + κερκοτ tall.] (Zoo.). The pentail.

|| Ptery-go-payeds (til'ō-sērk), n. [Gr. πτίλον a feather + κερκοτ tall.] (Zoo.). The pentail.

|| Ptery-go-payeds (til'ō-sērk), n. [Gr. πτίλον a feather + κερκοτ tall.] (Zoo.). The pentail.

|| Ptery-go-payeds (til'ō-sērk), n. [Gr. πτίλον a feather + κερκοτ tall.] (Zoo.). The study or -pō'-

OS DASTPADES

mais, mabós, offspring.] (Zoöl.) Same
as Dastrades.

Ptil'o-pad'io (til'6-p5d'ik or -pō'dik), a. (Zoöl.) Having nearly the
whole surface of the skin covered
with down; dasypædie; — said of the
young of certain birds.

| Ptilop'te-π (ti'1-lōp'tŝ-rī), n. pl.

[NL., fr. dr. πτίλον a downy foather Pterylosis. Back of a
+ πτερόν wing.] (Zoöl.) An order Cock with the Festhof birds including only the penguins.

ers removed. The
li Ptilop'tsi (ti'10'sis), n. [NL.,
pterylæ; it blank
fr. Gr. πτίλον a feather.] (Zoöl.)

Eame as PTERYLOSIS.

Ptis'an (tiz'an; 277), n. [L. ptisana peeled barley,
barley water, Gr. πτισάνη, from πτίσσεν to peel, husk:
cf. F. ptisane, tisane.] 1. A decoction of barley with
other ingredients; a farinaceous drink.

2. (Med.) An aqueous medicine, containing little, if
any, medicinal agent; a tea or tisane.

Ptol'e-ma'lo (töl'e-ma'lt), α. Of or pertaining to
Ptolemy, the geographer and astronomer.

Ptolemaic systam (Astron.), the system maintained by

Ptolemaic system (Astron.), the system maintained by Ptolemy, who supposed the earth to be fixed in the center of the universe, with the sun and stars revolving around it. This theory was received for ages, until superseded by the Copernican system.

Ptol'e-ma'ist (töl's-ma'lst), n. One who accepts the

Ptol'o-ma'ist (tôl'ā-mā'ist), n. One who accepts the astronomical system of Ptolemy.

Pto'ma-ine (tō'mā-in or -ēn), n. [From Gr. πτῶμα a dead body.] (Physiol. Chem.) One of a class of animal bases or alkaloids formed in the putrefaction of various kinds of albuminous matter, and closely related to the vegetable alkaloids; a cadaveric poison. The ptomaines, as a class, have their origin in dead matter, by which they are to be distinguished from the leucomaines.

| Pto'sis (tō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πτῶσις a falling.] (Med.) Drooping of the upper cyclid, produced by paralysis of its levator muscle.

Pty'a-lin (ti'à-l'In), n. [Gr. πτύαλον spittle. See Pty-ALISM.] (P'hysiol. Chem.) An unorganized amylolytic ferment, or enzyme, present in human mixed saliva and in the saliva of some animals.
Pty'a-liam (-l'Is'm), n. [Gr. πτυαλισμός, fr. πτυαλίζευτ δο spit timeth, fr. πτύαλον spittle, fr. πτύαν to spit cf. F. ptyalisme.] Salivation, or an excessive flow of

saliva.

Pty-al'o-gogue (ti-šl/ō-gog), n. [Gr. πτύαλον spittle

+ ἀνωγός driving.] (Med.) A ptysmagogue.

Ptys'ma-gogue (tiz'nua-gog), n. [Gr. πτύσμα spittle

+ ἀνωγός driving: ci. F. μtysmagogue.] (Med.) A medioine that promotes the discharge of saliva.

| Ptys'is (tiks')s, n. [NL., fr. Gr. πτύξιε a folding.]

(Bot.) The way in which a leaf is sometimes folded in the bud.

| Ptyx'is (Uks')s, n. [NL., fr. Gr. \pi\tilde{v}_{is} a folding.]
(Bot.) The way in which a leaf is sometimes folded in the bud.

Pub'ble (pib'b'l), a. [Perhaps fr. bubble.] Puffed out; pursy; pudgy; fat. [Obs.]

Pu'ber-al (pu'bir-al), a. [From L. puber, pubes, grown up, adult.] Of or pertaining to puberty.

Pu'ber-ty (-ty), n. [L. pubertas, fr. puber, pubes, adult: cf. F. pubcrté.] 1. The earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered, in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

2. (Bot.) The period when a plant first bears flowers.

Pu'ber'u-lent (pu'-bēr/t-lent), a. [See Pubes.] (Bot.) Very minutely downy.

Pu'bes (pu'bēz), n. [L., the hair which appears on the body at puberty, from pubes adult.] 1. (Anat.) (a) The hair which appears upon the lower part of the hypogastric region at the age of puberty. (b) Hence (as more commonly used), the lower part of the hypogastric region; the pubic region.

2. (Bot.) The down of plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; a downy or villous substance which grows on plants; a downy or villous arrived at puberty.

2. A covering of soft short hairs, or down, as on some plants and insects; also, the state of being so covered.

Pu-bes'cent (-sent), a. [L. pubescence.

Pu-bes'cent (-sent), a. [L. pubescens, -entis, p. pr. of pubescere to reach puberty, to grow hairy or mossay, fr. pubes pubes: cf. F. pubescent.] 1. Arrived at puberty.

That . . . the nen (arc) pubescent at the age of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth.

2. Covered with pubescence, or fine short hairs, as certain insects, and the leaves of some plants.

Pu'bic (pū'b'k), a. (Anat.) (a) Of or pertaining to the pubes; in the region of the pubes; as, the pubic bone; the pubic region, or the lower part of the hypogastric region. See Pubes. (b) Of or pertaining to the pubes; in the region of the pelvis; sharebone; public bone.

Public (pū'bik), a. (Lhe pel

He [Alexander Hamilton] touched the dead corpse of the public oredit, and it sprung upon its fect.

D. Webster.

2. Open to the knowledge or view of all; general; common; notorious; as, public report; public scandal.

Joseph... not willing to make her a public example, was minded to put her away privily.

3. Open to common common and a public example.

minded to put her away privily.

3. Open to common or general use; as, a public road; a public house. "The public street." Shake Public act or statute affecting matters of public concern. Of such statutes the courts take judicial notice. Public readt. See under Cardir. Public funds. See Fund, 3.—Public house, an inn, or house of entertainment. —Public law. (a) See International law, under inte

Public, n. 1. The general body of mankind, or of a nation, state, or community; the people, indefinitely; as, the American public; also, a particular body or aggregation of people; as, an author's public.

The public is more disposed to censure than to praise. Addison.

2. A public house; an inn. [Scot.] Sir W. Scott.

In public, openly; before an audience or the people at large; not in private or secrecy. "We are to speak in public."

Publican (publikan), n. [L. publicanus: cf. F. publicain. See Public.] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) A farmer of the taxes and public revenues; hence, a collector of toll or tribute. The inferior officers of this class were often oppressive in their exactions, and were regarded with great detestation.

As Jesus sat at meat . . . many publicans and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples. Matt. ix. 10.

How like a fawning publican he looks! 2. The keeper of an inn or public house; one licensed

2. The keeper of an inn or public house; one licensed to retail beer, spirits, or wine.

Publi-action (-ka'shūn), n. [L. publicatio confiscation: cf. F. publication. See Publish.]

1. The act of publishing or making known; notification to the people at large, either by words, writing, or printing; proclamation; divulgation; pronulgation; as, the publication of the law at Mount Sinai; the publication of the gospel; the publication of statutes or edicts.

2. The act of offering a book, pamphlet, engraving, etc., to the public by sale or by gratuitous distribution. The publication of these papers was not owing to ur folly, but that of others.

3. That which is published or made known; especially, any book, pamphlet, etc., offered for sale or to public notice; as, a daily or monthly publication.

4. An act done in public. [R. & Obs.]

His jealousy... attends the business, the recreations, the publications, and retirements of every man.

Jer. Taylor.

Publication of a libel (Laup), such an exhibition of a libel as brings it to the notice of at least one person other than the person libeled.—Publication of a will (Laup), the delivery of a will, as his own, by a testator to witnesses who

Pub'lic-heart'ed (pub'lYk-hart'ed), a. Public-spir-

ited. [R.]

Pub'li-dist (püb'll-si'st), n. [Cl. F. publiciste.] A writer on the laws of nature and nations; one who is versed in the science of public right, the principles of

The Whig leaders, however, were much more desirous to get rid of Episcopacy than to prove themselves consummate publicists and logicians.

Macaulay.

rid of Episcopacy than to prove themselves consummnte publicists and logicians.

Pub-lic'i-ty (püb-lis'l-ty), n. [Cf. F. publicité.] The quality or state of being public, or open to the knowledge of a community: notoriety; publicness.

Pub'lic-ly (püb'lik-ly), adv. 1. With exposure to popular view or notice; without concealment; openly as, property publicly offered for sale; an opinion publicly avowed; a declaration publicly made.

2. In the name of the community.

Pub'lic-mind'ed (-mind'éd), a. Public-spirited.—

Pub'lic-mind'ed-ness, n.

Pub'lic-mind'ed-ness, n.

Pub'lic-mind'ed (spind'ed-ness) of a sale.

2. The quality or state of belonging to the community; as, the publicness of people at large; publicity; notoriety; as, the publicness of a sale.

2. The quality or state of belonging to the community; as, the publicness of property.

Boyle:

Pub'lic-spir'it-ed (spir'It-ed), a.

1. Having, or exercising, a disposition to advance the interest of the community or public; as, public-spirited men.

2. Dictated by a regard to public good; as, a public-spirited project or measure.

Addison.

Pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ly, adv.—Pub'lic-spir'it-ed-ness, n.

Pub'lish (pib'lish), v. t. [imp. & p. Publisher

ness, n.

Publish (pŭb'lish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Published (lisht); p. pr. & vb. n. Publishing.] [F. publicr, L. publicare, publicatum. See Public, and -ish.] 1. To make public; to make known to mankind, or to people in general; to divulge, as a private transaction; to promulgate or proclaim, as a law or an edict.

Published was the bounty of her name. The unwerried sun, from day to day, Does his Creator's power display, And publishes to every land The work of an almighty hand.

2. To make known by posting, or by reading in a church; as, to publish banns of marriage.

3. To send forth, as a book, newspaper, musical piece, or other printed work, either for sale or for general distribution; to print, and issue from the press.

4. To utter, or put into circulation; as, to publish counterfeit paper. [U. S.]

To publish a will (Law), to acknowledge it before the witnesses as the testator's last will and testament.

Syn. - To announce; proclaim; advertise; declare; promulgate; disclose; divulge; reveal. See Announce. Pub'lish-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being published;

suitable for publication.

Pub'lish-er (-er), n. One who publishes; as, a publisher of a book or magazine.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend, Hath made me publisher of this pretense.

Ilath made me publisher of this pretense. Shak.

Pub'lish-ment (-ment), n. 1. The act or process of making publicly known; publication.

2. A public notice of intended marriage, required by the laws of some States. [U. S.]

Puc-ocon' (p\vec{u}\)e. Ko\vec{v}\), n. [From the American Indian name.] (Bot.) Any one of several plants yielding a red pigment which is used by the North American Indians, as the bloodroot and two species of Lithospermum (I. hirtum, and L. canescens); also, the pigment itself. Puce (p\vec{u}\)s), a. [F., fr. puce a flea, L. pulex, pulicis.] Of a dark brown or brownish purple color.

Pu'cel (p\vec{u}\)self. Self. [R.]

Pu'cel-age (-\vec{u}\); 48), n. [F.] Virginity. [R.]

Pu'cel-age (-\vec{u}\); 48), n. [F., fr. LL. pulicella, fr. L. pullus a young animal. See Puller.] A maid; a virgin. [Written also pucel.] [Obs.]

Lady or pucelle, that wears mask or fan. B. Jonson.

Lady or puccile, that wears mask or fan.

Lady or pucelle, that wears mask or fan. B. Jonson.

La Pucelle, the Maid of Orleans, Joan of Arc.

Pu'oe-ron (pū'sē-rōn), n. [F., from puce a fiea. See

Pucel.] (Zoūl.) Any plant louse, or aphis.

Pu'oher-ite (pōʊ'kē-rit), n. [So named from the Pucher Mine, in Saxony.] (Min.) Vanadate of bismuth,
occurring in minute reddish brown crystals.

Puok (pūk), n. [OE. pouke; cf. OSw. puke, Icel.
pūki an evil demon, W. puca a hobgobilm. Cf. Poker a
bugbear, Puo.] 1. (Mediæval Myth.) A celebrated fairy,
'the merry wanderer of the night;'' — called also

Robin Goodfellow, Friar Rush, Pug, etc.

Shak.

He meeteth Puck, whom most men call Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

Hobgobin, and on him doth fall.

2. (Zoöl.) The goatsucker. [Prov. Eng.]

Puck'eall' (-bgl'), n. [Puck + ball.] A puffball.

Puck'er (-er), v. t. & t. [imn. & p. p. Puckerso (-erd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Puckerson.] [From Poke a pocket,
small bag.] To gather into small folds or wrinkles; to
contract into ridges and furrows; to corrugate; — often
with up; as, to pucker cloth; to pucker up the mouth.

"His akin [was] puckered up in wrinkles." Speciator.

Puck'er, n. 1. A fold; a wrinkle; a collection of folds.
2. A state of perplexity or anxiety; confusion; bother;
agitation. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.]

Puck'er-er, n. One who, or that which, puckers.

Puck'er-y (pūk'ĕr-y), a. 1. Producing, or tending to produce, a pucker; as, a puckery taste. Lowell.

2. Inclined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of

2. Actined to become puckered or wrinkled; full of puckers or wrinkles.

Puck'fist' (-fist'), n. A puffiell.

Puck'ish, a. [From Puck.] Resembling Puck; merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." J. R. Green.

merry; mischievous. "Puckish freaks." J. R. Green.
Pu'oras (pū'krās), n. [From a native name in India.]
(Zoöl.) See Korlans.
Pud (pūd), n. Same as Pood.
Pud (pūd), n. The hand; the fist. [Collog.] Lamb.
Pud (pūd), n. The hand; the fist. [Collog.] Lamb.
Pud (den-ing) (pud'den-ing), n. [Probably fr. pudden,
for pudding, in allusion to its softness.] (Naul.) (a) A
quantity of rope-yarn, or the like, placed, as a fender, on
the bow of a boat. (b) A bunch of soft material to prevent chafing between spars, or the like.
Pud'der (pūd'dār), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Puddered
(-dārd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pudderins, [Cf. Forher.] To
make a tunult or bustle; to splash, to make a pother or
fuss; to potter; to meddle.

Puddering in the designs or doings of others. Barrow.

Puddering in the designs or doings of others. Barrow. Others pudder into their food with their broad nebs. Holland.

Others pudder into their food with their broad nebs. Holland.

Pud'der, v. t. To perplex; to embarrass; to confuse; to bother; as, to pudder a man.

Pud'der, n. A pother; a tumult; a confused noise; turnoil; bustle. "All in a pudder."

Millon.

Pud'ding (pud'dIng), n. [Cf. F. boudin black pudding, sausage, L. botulus, botellus, a sausage, C. & Sw. pudding pudding, Dan. bud ling, D. podding, pudding, LG. puddig thick, stumpy, W. poten, potten, also E. pod, poul, v.] 1. A species of food of a soft or moderately hard consistence, variously made, but often a compound of flour or meal, with milk and eggs, etc.

And solid pudding against empty praise. Pope.

And solid pudding against empty praise. Anything resembling, or of the softness and consistency of, pudding.
 An intestine; especially, an intestine stuffed with

4. Any food or victuals.

Eat your pudding, slave, and hold your tongue. Prior.

5. (Naut.) Same as PUDDENING.

5. (Naut.) Same as Puddensing.

Pudding grass (Bot.), the true pennyroyal (Mentha Pulegium), formerly used to flavor stuffing for roast ment.

Trypior. - Pudding pipe, a pudding with meat baked in it.

Trypior (1630). - Pudding pipe (Bot.), the long, cylindrical pod of the leguminous tree (Pasia Fishula. The seeds are separately imbedded in a sweetish pulp. See Cassia.
Pudding sleeve, a full sleeve like that of the English clerical gown. Swift. - Pudding stone. (Min.) See Conglom-ERATE, n. 2. - Fudding time. (a) The time of dinner, pudding being formerly the dish first eaten. (Obs.) Johnson.

(b) The nick of time; critical time. (Obs.)

Mars, that still protects the stout,

In pudding time came to his sid.

Pud'ding-head ed (-hèd'éd), a. Stupid. [Colloq.]

Pud'die (pūd'd'l), n. [Ok. podel; ci. I.G. pudel, ir. & Gael. plod pool.] 1. A small quantity of dirty standing water; a muddy plash; a small pool. Spenser.

2. Clay, or a mixture of clay and sand, kneaded or worked, when wet, to render it impervious to water.

Puddle poet, a low or worthless poet. [R.] Fuller.

Puddle poet, a low or worthless poet. [R.] Pud'ale, v. t. [imp. & p. Puddled (-d'id); p. pr. & v. p. Puddled (-d'id); p. pr. & v. p. Puddled (-d'id); p. pr. & v. p. Puddled (-d'ing).]

1. To make foul or muddy; to pollute with dirt; to mix dirt with (water).

Some unhatched practice . . Hath puddled his clear spirit.

2. (a) To make deuse or close, as clay or loam, by working when wet, so as to render impervious to water. (b) To make impervious to liquids by means of puddle; to apply puddle to.

3. To subject to the process of puddling, as iron, so as to convert it from the condition of cast iron to that of

wrought iron.

wrought from.

Ure.

Pudded steel, steel made directly from cast iron by a modification of the puddling process.

Pud'dle, v. i. To make a dirty stir. [Obs.] R. Junius.

Pud'dle-ball' (-bgl'), n. The lump of pasty wrought iron as taken from the puddling furnace to be hammered or rolled.

Pud'dle-bal' (-bgl')

or rolled.

Pud'dle-bar' (-bār'), n. An iron bar made at a single heat from a puddle-ball by hammering and rolling.

Pud'dler (-dler), n. One who converts cast iron into wrought iron by the process of puddling.

Pud'dling (-dling), n. 1. (Hydraul. Engin.) (a) The process of working clay, loam, pulverized ore, etc., with water, to render it compact, or impervious to liquids; also, the process of rendering anything impervious to liquids by means of puddled material. (b) Puddle. See Puddle. R. 2.

PUDDLE, n., 2.

2. (Metal.) The art or process of converting cast iron into wrought iron or steel by subjecting it to intense heat and frequent stirring in a reverberatory furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances, by which it is freed from a portion of its carbon and other impurities.

Puddling furnace, a reverberatory furnace in which cast iron is converted into wrought iron or into steel by pud-dling.

Pud'dly (-dly), a. Consisting of, or resembling, pud-les; muddy; foul. "Thick puddly water." Carev. Pud'dock (pňd'dlk), n. [For paddock, or parrock.] park.] A small inclosure. [Written also purrock.]

Pud'dock (pŭd'dik), n. [For paddock, or parrock, a park.] A small inclosure. [Written also purrock.] Prov. Eng.]

Pu'don-oy (pū'den-sy), n. [L. pudens, p. pr. of pudere to be aslamed.] Modesty; shamefacedness. "A pudency so rosy."

|| Pu-don'da (pū-dōn'dà), n. pl. [L., from pudentes that of which one ought to be aslamed, fr. pudere to be aslamed.] (Anat.) The external organs of generation.

Pu-don'da (-dān), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pudenda, or pudendum.

|| Pu-don'dum (-dōn'dūm), n. [NL. See Pudenda.] (Anat.) The external organe of generation, especially of the female; the vulva.

Pudg'y (pŭj'y), a. Short and fat or sturdy; dumpy; podgy; as, a short, pudgy little man; a pudgy little hand.

podgy; as, a short, pudgy little man; a pudgy little hand. Thackeray, Pu'dio (pū'dIk), a. [L. pudicus modest, fr. pudere to be ashamed: cf. F. pudique.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the external organs of generation.

Pu'dio-al (pū'dI-kal), a. (Anat.) Pudic.
Pu'dio-lity (pū-dis-lity), n. [Cf. F. pudicule, L. pudicule, yū-dis-lity, l. [Cf. F. pudicule, L. pudicule.] Modesty; chastity.

Pu'du (pōō'dōō), n. (Zōō'd.) A very small deer (Pudua humilia), native of the Chilian Andes. It has simple spikelike antiers, only two or three inches long.

Pue [pū], v. t. [imp. & p. p. Puen (pūd); p. pr. & vb. n. Putsa.] To make a low whistling sound; to chirp, as birds.

Pueb'lo (pwbb'lō; Sp. pōō-b'blō), n. [Sp., a village, L. populus people. See Peorle.] A communistic building erected by certain Indian tribes of Arizona and New Mexico. It is often of large size and several stories high, and is usually built either of stone or adobe. The term is also applied to any Indian village in the same region.

Pueble Indians (Ethmol.), any tribe or community of Indians living in pueblos. The principal Pueblo tribes are the Moqui, the Zūfi, the Keran, and the Tewan.

Pue'sellow (nū'fši/dō), n. A pewfellow. [Obt.]

the Moqui, the Zuni, the Keran, and the Tewan.

Pue'fel'low (pu'fel'ld), n. A pewellow. [Obs.]

Pu'er [pu'er), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] The dung of dogs, used as an alkaline steep in tanning. Simmonds.

#Pu-er'oo (pōō-tr'kb), n. [Ep.] A hog.

Puerco beds (Geol.), a name given to certain strata belonging to the earliest Eccene. They are developed in Northwestern New Mexico, along the Rio Puerco, and are characterized by their mammalian remains.

Pu'er-ile (pū'dr-ĭ1; 277), a. [L. puerilis, fr. puer a child, a boy: cf. F. puéril.] Boyish; childish; trifling;

Silly.

The French have been notorious through generations for their puerile affectation of Roman forms, models, and historic De Quincey

recedents.

Syn. — Youthful; boyish; juvenile; childish; triffing; reak. See Youthful.

Pu'er.ile-19, adv. In a puerlle manner; childishly.

Pu'er.ile-ness, n. The quality of being puerlle;

Pu'er-Ile-ness, n. The quality of being puerile; puerility.

Pu'er-Il'1-ty (-1|'1-ty), n.; pl. Pueriltries (-tl'z). [L. puerilitas: cf. F. puérilité.] 1. The quality of being puerile; childishness; puerileness. Sir T. Broune.

2. That which is puerile or childish; especially, an expression which is fiat, insipid, or ailly.

Pu-er'per-al (pt-ēr'pēr-al), a. [L. puerpera a lying-in woman; puer child + parere to bear: cf. F. puerpéral.] of or pertaining to childbirth; as, a puerperal fever.

Pu-er'per-ous (-ts.), a. Bearing children. [R.]

Pu'et (pt'et), n. [Akin to G. & Bw. puff a blow, Dan. puf, D. pof; of imitative origin. Cf. Buprer.] 1. A sudden and single emission of breath from the mouth; hence, any sudden or short blast of wind; a slight gust; a whiff. "To every puff of wind a slave." Flatmon.

2. Anything light and filled with air. Specifically: (a) A puffball. (b) A kind of light pastry. (c) A utensil of the tollet for dusting the skin or hair with powder.

3. An exaggerated or empty expression of praise, especially one in a public fournal.

Puff adder. (Foil.) (a) Any South African viper belong-part tolleth condensation.

pecially one in a public journal.

Fuff adder. (Zoöl.) (a) Any South African viper belonging to Utolho and allied genera. They are exceedingly venomous, and have the power of greatly distending their bodies when irritated. The common puff adder (Fipera, or Clotho, arietans) is the largest species, becoming over four feet long. The plumed puff adder (C. cornuta) has a plumelike appendage over each eye. (b) A North American harmless snake (Interedon platyrrhines) which has the power of puffing up its body. Called also hop-nose snake, Indhead, spreading adder, and blowing adder.—Puff bird (Zoöl.), any bird of the genus Bucco, or family Bucconids. They are small birds, usually with dull-colored and loose plumage, and have twelve tail feathers. Bee Barber (b).

Puff. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Puffer (phift): p. pr. & vb.

See Barret (b).

Puff. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Puffed (phit); p. pr. & vb.
n. Puffin to pop, juffer to blow, fav. puffer to pop, buffet, puff,
D. puffer to pop, juffer to blow, fav. puffe to push, to
cuff, Dan. puffe to pop, thump. See Puff, n.] 1. To
blow in puffs, or with short and sudden whiffs.
2. To blow, as an expression of scorn; — with at.
It is really to defy Heaven to puff at damnation. South.
3. To breathe quick and bard or with puffe as after

3. To breathe quick and hard, or with puffs, as after violent exertion

The ass comes back again, puffing and blowing, from the chase.

L'Estrange.

4. To swell with air; to be dilated or inflated. Boyle.
5. To breathe in a swelling, inflated, or pompous manner; hence, to assume importance.

Then came brave Glory puffing by. Puff, v. t. 1. To drive with a puff, or with puffs.

The clearing north will puff the clouds away. Dryden

2. To repel with words; to blow at contemptuously.

To repel with words; to blow at contemptuously.
 I puff the prostitute away.
 Drydon.

 To cause to swell or dilate; to inflate; to ruffie with puffs; — often with up; as, a bladder puffed with air.
 The sea puffed up with winds.
 Shak.
 To inflate with pride, flattery, self-esteem, or the like; — often with up.
 Puffed up with military success. Jovett (Thucyd.).

5. To praise with exaggeration; to flatter; to call public attention to by praises; to praise unduly. "Puffed with wonderful skill."

Macaulay.

Parts of Puffed up: vain. [R.] Fanshave.

with wonderful skill."

Puff, a. Puffed up; vain. [R.]

Fanshave.

Puff/pall' (-bgl'), n. (Bot.) A kind of ball-shaped fungus (Lycoperdon giganteum, and other species of the same genus) full of dustlike spores when ripe; — called also bullfat, bullface, puckfat, puff, and puffin.

Puff'er (-\vec{e}r), n. 1. One who puffs; one who praises with noisy or extravagant commendation.

2. One who is employed by the owner or seller of goods sold at auction to bid up the price; a by-bidder. Bouvier.

3. (Zoöi.) (a) Any plectognath fish which inflates its body, as the species of Tetrodon and Diodon; called also blowglobefish. (b)
The common, or
harbor, porpoise.
4. (Dyeing) A

Puffer (Tetrodon turgidus). (%)

Puff'er-y (puff'er-y), n. The act of puffing; bestow

Puffer-y (puffer-y), n. The act of puffing; bestowment of extravagant commendation.

Puffin (puffin), n. [Akin to puff.] 1. (Zoöl.) An arctic sea bird (Fraiercula arctica) allied to the auks, and having a short, thick, swollen beak, whence the name;—called

beak, whence the name; — called also bottle nose, cockandy, coulter-neb, marrot, mormon, pope, and sca parrot.

TF The name is also applied to other related species, as the horned puffin (F. corniculata), the tufted puffin (Lunda cirrhata), and the razorbill.

Manx puffin, the Manx shear-water. See under Manx.

(Bot.) The puffball.
 A sort of apple. [Obs.]
 Rider's Dict. (1640).

3. A sort of apple. [Obs.]

Rider's Dict. (1840).

Puff'i-ness (ptif'i-nès), n. The quality or state of being puffy.

Puffing, a. & n. from Puff, v. i. & t.

Puffing, a. & n. from Puff, v. i. & t.

Puffing adder. (Zoöl.) Same as Puff adder (b), under Puff. - Puffing ptig (Zoöl.), the common porpoles.

Puffing-ly, adv. In a puffing manner; with vehement breathing or shortness of breath; with exaggerated praise.

Puff-leg' (pti'lég'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of beautiful humning birds of the genus Eriocnemis having large tufts of downy feathers on the legs.

Puff' (-y), a. 1. Swelled with sir, or any soft matter; tunid with a soft substance; bloated; fleshy; as, a puffy tumor. "A very stout, puffy man." Thackeray.

2. Hence, inflated; bombastic; as, a puffy style.

Pug (ptig.), v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Puccen (ptigd); p. pr. & vb. n. Puccains.] (Cf. G. pucken to thump, beat.]

1. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc.

1. To mix and stir when wet, as clay for bricks, pottery, etc.
2. To fill or stop with clay by tamping; to fill in or spread with mortar, as a floor or partition, for the purpose of deadening sound. See Puggino, 2.
Pug, n. 1. Tempered clay; clay moistened and worked so as to be plastic.
2. A pug mill.





is placed.

Pug, n. [Corrupted fr. puck. See Pucx.] 1. An elf, or a hobgoblin; also same as Pucx. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

2. A name for a fox. [Prov. Eng.] C. Kingsiev.

3. A name for a fox. [Prov. Eng.] C. Kingsiev.

4. An intimate; a crony; a dear one. [Obs.] Lyly.

5. pl. Chaff; the refuse of grain. [Obs.] Holland.

6. A prostitute. [Obs.] Colgrave.

7. (Zoöl.) One of a small breed of pet dogs having a short nose and head; a pug dog.

8. (Zoöl.) Any geometrid moth of the genus Euplifhecta.

Pug'-isoed' (-fast'), a. Having a face like a monkey or a pug; monkey-faced.

ing a face like a monkey or a pug;
monkey-faced.

Pug'ger (-ger), v. t. To puckered. [Obs.]

Pug'gered (-gerd), a. Puckered. [Obs.]

Dr. H. More.

Pug'ging (-ging), n. [See Pva,
v. t.]

I. The act or process of
working and tempering clay to
make it plastic and of uniform consistency, as for bricks,

working and tempering clay to make it plastic and of uniform consistency, as for bricks, for pottery, etc.

2. (Arch.) Mortar or the like, laid between the joists under the boards of a floor, or within a partition, to deaden sound; —in the United States usually called deadening.

Png'ging a. Thieving. [Obs.] Shak.

Pngh (pōō), interj. Pahaw! pish!—a word used in contempt or disdain.

Pa'gil (pū'ji), n. [L. pugillus, pugillum, a handful, akin to pugnus the fist.] As much as is taken up between the thumb and two first fingers. [Obs.] Hacon.

Pa'gil-ism ('Iz'm), n. [L. pugil a pugilist, boxer, akin to pugnus the fist. Cf. Pugnacrous, Fist.] The practice of boxing, or fighting with the fist.

Pa'gil-ist, n. [L. pugil.] One who fights with his fist; esp., a professional prize fighter; a boxer.

Pugnacious (pig-nā'shūs), a. [L. pugnac, acis, fr. pugnac to fight; ('Is'tik), a. Of or pertaining to pugilism.

Pug-nac'dous (pig-nā'shūs), a. [L. pugnac, acis, fr. pugnactic) in climation or readiness to fight; quarrelsomeness. "A national pugnacity of character." Motley.

final, all; 5ve, 5vent, 5nd, f5rn, recent: fee,

Pug' nese' (püg' nöz'). A short, thick nose; a smubose. — **Pug'-nosed'** (-nözd'), a.

Pug-nose sal (Zöü.), a deep-water marine sel (Simenchelys parasiticus) which sometimes burrows into the fiesh of the halibut.

Puh (pū), inieri. The same as Pugh.
Puis (pū'ns), a. [See Puny.] 1. Later in age,
time, etc.; subsequent. [Obs.] "A puime date to
eternity."

Sir M. Hale.

eternity."

1. Puny; petty; unakilled. [Obs.]

3. (Law) Younger or inferior in rank; junior; associate; as, a chief justice and three puisne justices of the Court of Common Pleas; the puisne barons of the Court of Exchequer.

Puis'ne, n. One who is younger, or of inferior rank; a junior; esp., a judge of inferior rank.

It were not a work for puisnes and novices. Bp. Hall. Puis'ny (pū'ny), a. Puisne; younger; inferior; petty; unskilled. [R.]

A pulsny tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side. Shak. A pussey there, that spurs his norse out on one since. State.

Pu'is-sance (pu'is-sans or pu'i-is'; 277), n. [V., fr., puissant. See Puisaant, and cf. Potency, Potance, Potency, Texas, Potency, "Youths of puissance."

Tempson.

The power and puissance of the king. TF In Spenser, Shakespeare, and Milton, puissance and puissant are usually dissyllables.

Pu'ls-sant (-sant), a. [F., originally, a p. pr. formed fr. L. posse to be able: cf. L. potens powerful. See Potent:] Powerful; strong; mighty; forcible; as puissant prince or empire. "Puissant deeds." Millon.

Of puissant nations which the world possessed. Spenser.

And worldlings in it are less merciful,
And more puissant.

Mrs. Browning.

And more puissant.

Mrs. Browning.

Pu'is-sant-ly, adv. In a puissant manner; powerfully; with great strength.

Pu'is-sant-ness, n. The state or quality of being puissant; puissance; power.

Puit (pūt), n. [F. puits, from L. puteus well.] A well; a small stream; a fountain; a spring. [Obs.]

The puit flowing from the fountain of life. Jer. Taylor.

Puke (pūk), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Puked (pūkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Puking.] [Cf. d. spucken to spit, and E. spew.]
To eject the contents of the stomach; to vomit; to spew. The infant Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.

Puke, v. t. To eject from the stomach; to vomit up. Puke, n. A medicine that causes vomiting; armetic; a vomit.

Puke, a. [Etymol. uncertain.] Of a color supposed to be between black and russet.

Shak.

This color has by some been regarded as the same with puce; but Nares questions the identity.

with pilce; but Nares questions the identity.

Puk'er (pūk'ēr), n. 1. One who pukes, or vomits.

2. That which causes vomiting.

Pu'las (pū'lās), n. [Skr. palāya.] (Bot.) The East Indian leguminous tree Bulea frondosa. See Gum Butea, under Gum. [Written also pules and palasa.]

Pul'chri-tude (pū'lkri-tud), n. [L. pulchritudo, fr. pulcher beautiful.] 1. That quality of appearance which pleases the eye; beauty; comcliness; grace; loveliness.

Piercing our heartes with thy pulchritude. Court of Love.

2. Attractive moral excellence; moral beauty.

2. Attractive moral excellence; moral beauty.

By the pulchritude of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies. Ray.

the beauty of their bodies.

Pule (pul), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Puled** (puld); p. pr. & vb. n. Puling.] [F. piauler; cf. L. pipilare, pipire, to peep, pip, chirp, and E. peep to chirp.]

1. To cry like a chicken.

2. To whether the property of the property of the peep. 2. To whimper; to whine, as a complaining child.

It becometh not such a gallant to whine and pule. Barrow.

Puler (pul'6r), n. One who pules; one who whines or complains; a weak person.

|| Puler (pul'6k), n. [L., a flea.] (Zoöl.) A genus of parasitic insects including the fleas. See Flea.

Pul'1-cene (pu'l'1-sön), a. [From L. puler, pulicis, a flea.] Pertaining to, or abounding in fleas; pulicose.

Pu'l'1-cose' (-kōs'), a. [L. pulicosus, from pulez, a Pu'l'1-cose' (-kōs'), a. flea.] Abounding with fleas.

Pu'l'ing (pu'l'ing), n. A cry, as of a chicken; a whining or whimpering.

Leave this faint puling and lament as I do.

Leave this faint poling and lament as I do. Shak.
Puling, a. Whimpering; whining; childish.
Puling, y, adv. With whining or complaint.

Pulikha (pulk'ha), n. A Laplander's traveling sledge. See SLEDGE.
Pull (pul), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pulled (puld); p. pr. & vb. n. Pulling.] [AS. pullin; cf. Lú, pulen, and Gael. peall, piol, spiol.] 1. To draw; to draw, or attempt to draw, toward one; to draw forcibly.

Ne'er pull your hat upon your brows. Shak. He put forth his hand . . . and pulled her in. Gen. viii. 9. 2. To draw apart: to tear: to rend.

He hath turned aside my ways, and pulled me in pieces : he ath made me desolate.

Lam. iii. 11.

hath made me desolate.

3. To gather with the hand, or by drawing toward one; to pluck; as, to pull fruit; to pull flax; to pull a finch.

4. To move or operate by the motion of drawing towards one; as, to pull a bell; to pull an oar.

5. (Horse Racing) To hold back, and so prevent from winning; as, the favorite was pulled.

6. (Print.) To take or make, as a proof or impression;—hand presses being worked by pulling a lever.

7. (Cricket) To strike the ball in a particular manner.
See Pull, n., 8.

Never pull a straight fast ball to law. P. H. Lattalian.

Never pull a straight fast ball to leg. R. H. Lyttelton To pull and has!, to draw hither and thither. "Both are equally pulled and hauled to do that which they are unable to do." South. — To pull down, to demolish; to destroy; to degrade; as, to pull down a house. "In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is easier to pull down than build up." Howell. "To raise the wretched, and pull down the proud." Roscommon.— To pull a finea. See under Firch.— To pull off, to take or draw off.

Pull (pul), v. i. To exert one's self in an act or motion of drawing or hauling; to tug; as, to pull at a rope To pull spart, to become separated by pulling; as, a rope will pull apart.—To pull up, to draw the reins; to stop; to hait.—To pull through, to come successfully to the end of a difficult undertaking, a dangerous sickness, or the like. or the like.

Pull, n. 1. The act of pulling or drawing with force an effort to move something by drawing toward one.

I awakened with a violent pull upon the ring which was fas-tened at the top of my box. Swift.

2. A contest; a struggle; as, a wrestling pull.
3. A pluck; loss or violence suffered. [Poetic]

Two pulls at once : His lady banished, and a limb lopped off.

4. A knob, handle, or lever, etc., by which anything is pulled; as, a drawer pull; a bell pull.

5. The act of rowing; as, a pull on the river. [Colloq.]

6. The act of drinking; as, to take a pull at the beer, or the mug. [Silng]

7. Something in one's favor in a comparison or a con-

to the comparison of a comparison of a contest; an advantage; means of influencing; as, in weights the favorite had the pull. [Slang]

8. (Cricket) A kind of stroke by which a leg ball is sent to the off side, or an off ball to the on side.

The pull is not a legitimate stroke, but bad cricket.

Pul'lail (pul'lal; 48), n. [F. poulaille.] Poultry.
Rom. of R.

[Obs.] Rom. of R.

Pull'back' (pul'bak'), n. 1. That which holds back, or causes to recede; a drawback; a hindrance.

2. (Arch.) The iron hook fixed to a casement to pull it shut, or to hold it partly open at a fixed point.

Pulled (puld or pul'd), a. Plucked; pilled; moulting. "A pulled hen." Chaucer.

Pul'len (pul'bn), n. [Ct. L. pullinus belonging to young animals. See Puller. (pul'er), n. One who, or that which, pulls.

Proud setter up and puller down of kings. Shak.

Puller (pul'gr), n. [Obs.] puller. OF. polete. F. non-

Pull'en (pul'8r), n. [Cf. L. pullinus belonging to young animals. See Puller.] Poultry. [Obs.]

Pull'er (pul'8r), n. One who, or that which, pulls.

Proud setter up and puller down of kings. Shak.

Pul'1et (pul'8r), n. [OE. polete, OF. polete, F. poulette, dim. of poule a hen, fr. L. pullus a young animal, a young fowl. See Foal, and cf. Poultr, Poultry, Pool stake.] A young hen, or female of the domestic fowl.

Pullet sperm, the treadle of an egg. [Obs.] Shak.

Pul'ley (pul'1g), n.; pl. Pulleys (-IXz). [F. poulie, perhaps of Teutonic origin (cf. Pull. v. f.); but cf. OE. poletine, polive, pulley, LL. polanus, and F. poulain, properly, a colt, fr. L. pullus young animal, foal (cf. Puller, Foal). For the change of sense, cf. F. poul elemority and E. easel.] (Mach.) A wheel with a broad rim, or grooved rim, for transmitting power from, or imparting power to, the different parts of machinery, or for changing the direction of motion, by means of a belt, cord, rope, or chain.

25 The pulley, as one of the mechanical powers, consists, in its simplest form, of a grooved wheel, called a sheave, turning within a movable frame or block, by means of a cord or rope attached at one end to a fixed point. The force, acting on the free end of the rope may also pass over a sheave and using either one or two sheaves in the fixed block. Other sheaves may be added, and tackle, or a fall and tackle. See Block. A single fixed pulley gives no increase of power, but serves simply for changing the direction of motion.

Band pulley, or Belt pulley, a pulley with a broad face for transmitting power between revolving shafts by means of a belt, or for guiding a belt.—Cone pulley. See Cone pulley.

Bend pulley, a pulley loose on a shaft, to interrupt the transmission of motion in machinery. See Fast and loose pulleys, a pulley firmly attached upon a shaft, to interrupt the transmission of motion in machinery. See Fast and loose pulleys, a parting bulley.

Pul'1e, at (pril'1-kgt). A kind of cheeked cotton

which the saah sildes. — Split pulley, a parting pulley.

Pulley, v. t. To raise or lift by Parting Pulley.

Pull-act (ptill'l-kt), n. A kind of checked cotton or silk handkerchief.

Pulley of the pulley of the pulley.

or silk handkerchief.

Pull'man car' (pul'man kkr'). [Named after Mr.

Pullman, who introduced them.] A kind of sleeping
car; also, a palace car; — often shortened to Pullman.

Pul'malate (pul'd-list), v. d. [L. pulludus, p. p. of
pullulare to sprout, from pullulus a young animal, a

sprout, dim. of pullus. See PULLET.] To germinate; to bud; to multiply abundantly. Warburion. Pullula'tion (pill'16-18'shūn), n. [Cf. F. pullulation.] A germinating, or budding. Dr. H. More. "Pull'us (pill'16), n.; pl. PULLI (-11). [L.] (Zoöl.) A chick; a young bird in the downy stage. "Pulmo-bran'ohi-a'ta (pill'mō-brān'kl-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL.], Pul'mo-bran'ohi-a'tā (pill'mō-brān'kl-ā'tā), a. & n. (Zoöl.) Same as PULMONIBRANCHIATA, ATE. Pul'mo-ut-â'ne-ous (-kt-ā'nō-āb), a. [L. pulmo a lung + E. cutaneous.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the lungs and the skin; as, the pulmocutancous arteries of the frog.

lung + E. cutaneous.]
lungs and the skin; as, the pulmocutancous successive frog.

Pul/mo-gas/te-rop/o-da (-gás/te-rop/t-da), n. pl.
[NL., from L. pulmo a lung + NL. & E. Gasteropoda.]

[Zool.) Same as Pulmonata.

Pul/mo-grade (pul/mô-grad), a. [L. pulmo a lung + gradi to walk.] [Zool.) Swimming by the expansion and contraction, or lunglike movement, of the body, or of the disk, as do the meduse.

Pul-mom'e-ter (pil-môm't-ter), n. [L. pulmo a lung - pul-mom'e-ter]

disk, as do the medusae.

Pul.mom/e-ter (pfil-möm/e-tör), n. [L. pulmo a lung + meter.] (Physiol.) A spirometer.

Pul/mo-na'ri-an (pūl'mö-nā'rī-an), n. (Zoii.) Any arachnid that breathes by lunglike organs, as the spiders and scorpions. Also used adjectively.

Pul/mo-na-ry (pūl'mō-nā-rỳ), a. [L. pulmonarius, from pulmo, -onits, a lung; of uncertain origin, perh. named from its lightness, and akin to E. float: cf. F. pulmonaire. Cf. PNEUMONIA.] Of or pertaining to the lungs; affecting the lungs; pulmonic.

Pulmonary artery. See the Note under Artery.

Pul'mo-na'ts, n. [Ci. F. pulmonaire. See Pulmo-NARY, a.] (Bot.) Lungwort. Ainsworth. || Pul'mo-na'ta (pūl'mō-nā'tā), n. pl. [NL., from L.

|| Pul/mo-napulmo, -onis, a lung.] (Zoöl.)
An extensive division, or sub-class, of hermaphrodite gastropods, in which the mantle cavity is modified into air-breath



snails, Limax, imposoits: c Onchinella gramulosa.

or garden slugs, and many pond snails, as Limmaa and Planorbis.

Pul'mo-nate (pül'mō-nāt), a. (Zoöl.) (a) Having breathing organs that act as lungs. (b) Pertaining to the Pulmonata.

Pul'mo-na'ted (-nāvtēd), a. Same as Pulmonata.

Pul'mo-ni-bran'chi-a'ta (pūl'mō-ni-brān'khī-ā'tā), n. pl. [N. fr. L. pulmo, -onis, a lung + Gr. βράγχιου agill.] (Zoöl.) Same as Pulmonata. Pul'mo-ni-bran'chi-ate (-brăn'kY-āt), a. & n. (Zoöl.)

une as Pulmonate.

Pul-mon'ic (pŭl-mŏn'ik), a. [L. pulmo, -onis, a lung:

Pul-mon'10 (pūl-mōn'1k), a. [L. pulmo, -onis, a lung: cf. F. pulmonique.] Relating to, or affecting, the lungs; pulmonary.—n. A pulmonic medicine.

|| Pul'mo-nif'e-ra (pūl'mō-nif'ō-rā), n. pl. [NL. See Pulmonif'e-rous (-ō-rūs), a. [L. pulmo, -onis, a lung + -ferous.] (Zoōl.) Bawne as PulmonAta.

Pul'mo-nif'er-ous (-ō-rūs), a. [L. pulmo, -onis, a lung + -ferous.] (Zoōl.) Having lungs; pulmonate.

Pulp (pūlp), n. [L. pulpa fiesh, pith, pulp of fruit: cf. F. pulpe.] A moist, slightly cohering mass, consisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter.

Specifically: (a) (Aut.) A tissue or part resembling.

sisting of soft, undissolved animal or vegetable matter. Specifically: (a) (Anut.) A tissue or part resembling pulp; especially, the soft, highly vascular and sensitive tissue which fills the central cavity, called the pulp carity, of teeth. (b) (Bot.) The soft, succulent part of fruit; as, the pulp of a grape. (c) The exterior part of a coffee borry. B. Edwards. (d) The material of which paper is made when ground up and auspended in water. Pulp, v. t. [imp. & p. Pulper (pūlpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Pulpins.] 1. To reduce to pulp.

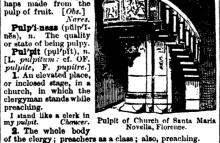
2. To deprive of the pulp, or integument.

The other mode is to pulp the coffee immediately as it comes from the tree. By a simple machine a man will pulp a bushel in a minute.

B. Edwards.

Pulpa. teen/(pūlyna.ten), n. [F. poulpton, pageton.

Pul'pa-toon' (pŭl'ph-tōon'), n. [F. poulpeton, poupe-ton, a sort of ragout.]
A kind of delicate confectionery or cake, perhaps made from the pulp of fruit. [Obs.]



rs as a class; also, preaching. clergy; preach

he clergy; preachers as a class; also, preaching.

I say the pulpit (in the sober use
Of its legitimate, peculiar powers)
Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
The most important and effectual guard,
Support, and ornamentor virtue's cause.

Cong

Support, and ornamentor virtue's cause.

Support, and ornamentor virtue's cause.

Pul'pit, a. Of or pertaining to the pulpit, or preaching; as, a pulpit orator; pulpit eloquence.

Pul'pit-ed (pul'pit-éd), a. Placed in a pulpit.

[R.]

Milton.

Pul-pit-eer' (pul-pit-er'), s. One who speaks in a pulpit; a preacher; — so called in contempt. Howell. Howell. he never can think it sinful that Burns should have heen humorous on such a pulpiteer. Prof. Wison.

We never can think it sinful that Burns should have been humorous on such a pulpiteer.

Pul'pit-or (pul'pit-dr), n. A preacher. [Obs.]

Pul-pit'io-al (pul-pit'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining to the pulpit is suited to the pulpit. [R.] — Pul-pit'lo-al-ly, adv. [R.]

Pul'pit-ish (pul'pit-Ish), a. Of or pertaining to the pulpit; like preaching.

Pul'pit-ry (-ry), n. The teaching of the pulpit; preaching. [R. & Obs.] "Mere pulpitry." Million Pulp'ous (pilly'tis), a. [L. pulposus: ct. F. pulpeus.

See Pulp. [Containing pulp; pulpy. "Pulpous fruit." J. Philips. — Pulp'ous-ness, n.

Pulp'y (-y), a. Like pulp; consisting of pulp; soft; feshy; succulent; as, the pulpy covering of a nut; the pulpy substance of a peach or a cherry.

Pul'gate (pul'ka), n. [Sp.] An intoxicating Mexican drink. See Adays.

Pul'sate (pilreat), v. t. [imp. & p. Pulsated (-asted); p. pr. & vb. n. Pulsatins.] [L. pulsatius, p. p. of pulsare to beat, strike, v. intens. fr. pellere to beat, strike, drive. See Pulsa a beating, and cf. Pulsa, v.] To throb, as a pulse; to beat, as the heart.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after it is taken from the body.

E. Darwin.

The heart of a viper or frog will continue to pulsate long after its taken from the body.

Pul'sa-tile (-s4-til), a. [Cf. It. pulsatile, Sp. pulsatil.] 1. Capable of being struck or beaten; played by beating or by percussion; as, a tambourine is a pulsatile musical instrument.

2. Pulsating; throbbing, as a tumor.

"Pul'sa-til'la (-ti'l'l'A), n. [NL.] (Bot.) A genus of seminative seminative seminative seminative seminative seminative seminative. This genus is now merged in Anemone. Some species, as Anemone Pulsatilla, Anemone pratensis, and Anemone patens, are used medicinally.

Pul-sa'tion (pil-sā'shin), n. [L. pulsatio a beating or striking: cf. F. pulsation.] 1. (I'hysiol.) A beating or throbbing, especially of the heart or of an artery, or in an inflamed part; a beat of the pulse.

2. A single beat or throb of a series.

3. A stroke or impulse by which some medium is affected, as in the propagation of sounds.

4. (Law) Any touching of another's body willfully or in anger. This constitutes buttery.

By the Cornelian law, pulsation as well as verberation is applications.

By the Cornelian law, pulsation as well as verberation is obibited.

Pul'sa-tive (pul'sa-tiv), a. [Cf. F. pulsatif.] Beat

Fulsa-ive (pursa-ive), a. [Ci. F. pulsaty.] Beating; throbbing.

Pul-sa'tor (pdil-sā'tār), n. [L.] 1. A beater; a striker.

2. (Mech.) That which beats or throbs in working.

Pulsa-to-ry (pdil-sā-tā-ry), a. [Cf. F. pulsatoire.]

Capable of pulsating; throbbing.

Sir H. Wotton.

Pulsa (pdis), n. [OE. puls, L. puls, pullis, a thick pap or pottage made of meal, pulse, etc. See Poultics, and cf. Pousse.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, pease, etc.

and cf. Pouse.] Leguminous plants, or their seeds, as beans, pease, etc.

If all the world

Should, in a pet of temperance, feed on pulse. Milton.

Pulse, n. (OE. pous, OF. pous, F. pouls, fr. L. pulms (sc. venarum), the beating of the pulse, the pulse, from pellere, pulsum, to beat, strike; cf. Gr. πάλλευ to swing, shake, πελεμίζευ to shake. Cf. APPEAL, COMPEL, IMPEL, POBL.]

1. (Physiol.) The beating or throbbing of the heart or blood vessels, especially of the arteries.

The In an artery the pulse is due to the expansion and contraction of the elastic walls of the artery by the action of the heart upon the column of blood in the arterial system. On the commonement of the diastole of the vontricle, the semilunar valves are closed, and the aorta recoils by its elasticity so as to force part of its contents into the vessels farther onwards. These, in turn, as they already contain a certain quantity of blood, expand, recover by an elastic recoil, and transmit the movement with diminished intensity. Thus a series of movements, gradually diminishing in intensity, pass along the arterial system (see the Note under Heart). For the sake of convenience, the radial artery at the wrist is generally chosen to detect the precise character of the pulse. The pulse rate varies with age, position, sex, stature, physical and psychical influences, etc.

2. Any measured or regular beat; any short, quick

2. Any measured or regular beat; any short, quick motion, regularly repeated, as of a medium in the transmission of light, sound, etc.; oscillation; vibration; pulsation; impulse; beat; movement.

The measured pulse of racing oars.

When the car receives any simple sound, it is struck by a single pulse of the air, which makes the eardrum and the other membranous parts vibrate according to the nature and species of the stroke.

Rocket

of the stroke. Pulse glass, an instrument consisting of a glass tube with terminal bulbs, and containing ether or alcohol, which the heat of the hand causes to boil;—so called from the pulsating motion of the liquid when thus warmed.—Pulse wave (Physiol.), the wave of increased pressure started by the ventricular systole, radiating from the semilunar valves over the arterial system, and gradually disappearing in the smaller branches.

The pulse wave travels over the arterial system at the rate of about 20.5 fect in a second.

To feel one's pulse. (d) To ascertain, by the sense of

about 29.5 feet in a second.

—To feel one's pulse. (a) To ascertain, by the sense of feeling, the condition of the arterial pulse. (b) Hence, to sound one's opinion; to try to discover one's mind.

to sound one's opinion; to try to discover one's mind.

Pulse, v. t. To beat, as the arteries; to move in pulses or beats; to pulsate; to throb.

Pulse, v. t. [See Pulsate, to throb.

Pulse, v. t. [See Pulsate, Pulse a beating.] To drive by a pulsation: to cause to pulsate. [R.]

Pulse'less, a. Having no pulsation; lifeless.

Pulse'less, ness, n. The state of being pulseless.

Pulse'ito (pulse'l'k), a. [Pulse + 1. facere to make.] Exciting the pulse; causing pulsation.

Pul-sim'e-ter (-s'in's-ter), n. [Pulse -| -meter.]

(Physiol.) A sphygmograph.

Pul'sion (pül'shūn), n. [L. pulsto, fr. pellere, pulsum,

Pul'ver-l'zz-ble (-l'zh-b'l), a. Admitting of being pulverable.

Burton.

Pul'ver-l-za'tlon (-l-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. pulvērisation.] The action of reducing to dust or powder.

Pul'ver-lze (pūl'vē-lz), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Pulvērizzen (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pulvērizus (-i'zlng).] [F. pulvērisare, f. pulvērizure, f. pulvērizure, f. pulvērizure, f. pulvērizure sa pulvērizure batāng, grinding, or the like; as, friable substances may be pulvērized by grinding or beating, but to pulvērize maleable bodies other methods must be pursued.

Pul'ver-l'ze, v. t. To become reduced to powder; to fall to dust; as, the stone pulvērizes easily.

Pul'ver-l'ze (-i'zēr), n. One who, or that which, pulvērizes.

Pul'ver-ous (-ŭs), a. [Cf. L. pulvereus, from pulvis, ulteris, dust, powder.] Consisting of dust or powder;

p powder.
ul-ver'u-lence (pul-ver'u-lens), n. The state of being

Pul-ver'u-lenoe (pūl-vēr'ū-lens), n. The state of being pulverulent; abundance of dust or powder; dustiness. Pul-ver'u-lent (-lent), a. [L. pulverulentus, fr. pulvis, pulveris, dust, powder: cf. F. pulverulent.] Consisting of, or reducible to, fine powder; covered with dust or powder; powdery; dusty.

Pul'vii (pūl'vii), n. [lt. polviglio, fr. L. pulvis, pulveris, dust, powder: cf. Sp. polvillo.] A sweet-scented powder; pulvillo. [Written also pulville.] [Obs.] Gay.

Pul-vii', v. t. To apply pulvil to. [Obs.] Congrec.

Pul-vii'lo (pūl-vii'lī-5), n. [See Pulvil.] A kind Pul-vii'lo (pūl-vii'lī-5), n. [See Pulvil.] A kind Pul-vii'lo (pūl-vii'lī-5), p. [Dertume in the form of a powder, formerly much used, — often in little bags.

Smells of incense, ambergris, and pulvillios. Addison.

| Pul-vii'los (pūl-vii'lī-ā), n.; pl. Pulvilli (-lī). [L., a little cushion.] (Zoūl.) One of the minute cushions on the foot of certain insects.

| Pul-vii'rar (pūl-vi'nār), n. [L., a cushion.] (Anat.)

#Pul-vi'nar (pil-vi'nār), n. [L., a cushion.] (Anat.) A prominence on the posterior part of the thalamus of the human brain.

the human brain.

Pul'vi-mate (pfil'vi-mat), a. [L. pulvinatus, fr. pul
Pul'vi-ma'ted (-ma'téd), rinus a cushion, an ele
vianted friezo.

Parande & C.

Brande & C.

pulvinated frieze.

2. (Zoöl.) Having the form of a cushlon.
Pul-vin'ic (phi-vin'ik), a. [From Vulpinic, by transposition of the letters.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained by the decomposition of vulpinic acid, as a white crystalline substance.

||Pul-vin'u-lus (-ū-lūs), n.; pl. Pulvinuli (-lī). [L., a little mound.] (Zoöl.) Same as Pulvillius.

Pu'ma (pū'mā), n. [Peruv. pnema.] (Zoöl.) A largo American carnivore (Felis concolor), found from Canada to Patagonia, especially among the mountains. Its color is tawny, or brownish yellow, without spots or stripes. Called also catamount, congar, American lion, mountain lion, and panther or painter. lion, and panther or painter.



Puma (Felis concolor).

Pume (pūm), n. (Zoöl.) A stint.

Pu'mi-cate (pū'mi-kāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pumi-cate) (pū'mi-kāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pumi-cate) (-kā'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pumicating.] [L. pumicatus, p. p. of pumicare to pumicate, fr. pumez. See Pumica.] To make smooth with pumice. [R.]

Pum'doe (pūm'is; 277), n. [L. pumez, pumicis, probakin to spuma foam: ct. AS. pumic-stān. Cf. Pounca a powder, Srukil.] (Min.) A very light porous volcanic acoria, usually of a gray color, the pores of which are capillary and parallel, giving it a fibrous structure. It is supposed to be produced by the disengagement of watery vapor within the liquid or plastic lava. It is much

used, esp. in the form of powder, for smoothing and polishing. Called also pumice stone.

Pum'ised (pim'ist), a. (Far.) Affected with a kind of chronic laminitis in which there is a growth of soft spongy horn between the coffin bone and the hoof wall. The disease is called pumiced foot, or pumice foot.

Pu-m'oseous (p6-mish'ds), a. [L. pumiceus.] Of or pertaining to pumice; resembling pumice.

Pum'ise stone (pfm'is ston'). Same as Pumice.

Pum'ise stone (pfm'is ston'). Rame as Pumice.

Pum'mace (pfm'nås), n. Same as Pomacs.

Pum'mace (pfm'nås), n. Same as Pomacs.

Pum'pump (pfump), n. [Probably so called as being worn for pomp or ornament. See Pomp.] A low shoe with a thin sole.

Pump, n. [Akin to D. pomp, G. pumpe, F. pompe;

thin sole.

Pump, n. [Akin to D. pomp, G. pumpe, F. pompe; of unknown origin.] An hydraulic machine, variously constructed, for raising or transferring fluids, consisting essentially of a moving piece or piston working in a hollow cylinder or other cavity, with valves properly placed for admitting or retaining the fluid as it is drawn or driven through them by the action of the piston.

For various kinds of pumps, see Air PUMP, CHAIN PUMP, and FORCE PUMP; also, under LIFTING, PLUNGER, ROTARY, etc.

under Livinne, Plunger, Rotany, etc.

Oirculating pump (Steum Engine), a Suction Pump, pump for driving the condensing water through the casing, or tubes, of a surface condenser. — Pump brake. See Pump handle, below. — Pump dale. See Pump handle, below. — Pump dale. See Pump handle, below. — Pump handle, the lever, worked by hand, by which motion is given to the bucket of a pump. — Pump nod. a semicylindrical appendage covering the upper wheel of a chain pump. — Pump rod. a pump. — Pump rod. a pump. — Pump rod. a pump. — Pump stock, surface of the stationary part, body, or barrel of a pump. — Pump stock, the stationary part, body, or barrel of a pump. — Pump well. (Naut.) See Well.

Pump. v. f. [mp. & p. Pumpzo (pumt: 215):

Pump, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Pumpp (pumt; 215); p. pr. & vb. n. Pumpins.] 1. To raise with a pump, as water or other liquid.
2. To draw water, or the like, from; to free from water by means of a pump; as, they pumped the well dry;

to pump a ship.

3. Figuratively, to draw out or obtain, as secrets or money, by persistent questioning or plying; to question or ply persistently in order to elicit something, as information, money, etc.

But pump not me for politics.

Pump, v, i. To work, or raise water with, a pump. **Pump'ing**, a. & n. from Pump.

Pumping engine, a steam engine and pump combined for using water. See Steam engine.

Pump'age (-fij: 48), n. That which is raised by pumps, or the work done by pumps. The pumpage last year amounted to . . . gallons. Sci. Amer.

Pump'er (er.), n. One who pumps; the instrument or machine used in pumping.

Pump'er-nick'el (-nik''), n. [G.] A sort of bread, made of unbolted rye, which forms the chief food of the Westphalian peasants. It is acid but nourishing.

Pum'est (pum'pst), n. A pompet.

Pumpet ball (Print.), a ball for inking types; a pompet. Pump'ion (pump'yun or pum'pY-un), n. (Bot.) See

Pump'kin.

Pump'kin (pūmp'kin), n. [For older pompion, pompon, OF. pompon, L. pepo, peponis, Gr. πέπων, properly, cooked by the sun, ripe, mellow; — so called because not eaten till ripe. Cf. Cook, n.] (Bot.) A well-known trailing plant (Cucurbita pepo) and its fruit, — used for cooking and for feeding stock; a pompion.

pg and for feeding stock, a pointion.

Pumpkin seed. (a) The flattish oval seed of the pumpin. (b) (Zoöl.) The common pondfish.

Pu'my (μυ'my), α. [Cf. Prov. E. pummer big, large, and E. pomey pommel.] Large and rounded. [Obs.]

A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play

Amongst the pumy stones.

Pun (pun), v. t. [See Pound to beat.] To pound. [Obs.] He would pun thee into shivers with his fist.

Pun, n. [Cf. Pun to pound, Pound to beat.] A play on words which have the same sound but different meanings; an expression in which two different applications of a word present an odd or ludicrous idea; a kind of quibble or equivocation.

Addison.

A better pun on this word was made on the Beggar's Opera which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay. Walpole

which, it was said, made Gay rich, and Rich gay.

Fun, v. i. [imp, & p. p. Punned (pund); p. pr. & b. n. Punned, in make puns, or a pun; to use a word in a double sense, especially when the contrast of ideas is indicrous; to play upon words; to quibble.

Fun, v. t. To persuade or affect by a pun. Addison.

Punch (punch), n. [Hind. pānch five, Skr. pafican.

So called because composed of five ingredients, viz., sugar, arrack, spice, water, and lemon juice. See Five.]

A beverage composed of wine or distilled liquor, water (or milk), sugar, and the juice of lemon, with spice or mint; — specifically named from the kind of spirit used; as rum punch, claret punch, champane punch, etc.

Milk pusch, a sort of punch made with spirit, milk su-

Milk punch, a sort of punch made with spirit, milk, sugar, spice, etc.—Punch bowl, a large bowl in which punch is made, or from which it is served.— Roman punch, a punch frozen and served as an ice.

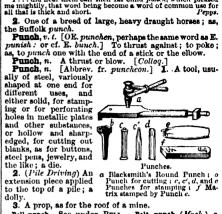
Punch, n. [Abbrev. fr. punchinello.] The buffoon or harlequin of a puppet show.

hunchbacked Punch, with a large nose, engages in altercation with his wife Judy.

Punch (pūnch), n. [Prov. E. Cf. Puncht.] 1. A short, fat fellow; anything short and thick.

I... did hear them call their fat child punch, which pleased me mightily, that word being become a word of common use for all that is thick and short.

Pepps.



3. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

3. A prop, as for the roof of a mine.

Bell punch. See under Bell. — Belt punch (Mach.), a punch, or punch pilers, for making holes for lacings in the ends of driving belts. — Punch press. See Punching machine, under Punch, v. t. — Funch plers, pliers having a tubular, sharp-edged steel punch attached to one of the jaws, for perforating leather, paper, and the like.

Punch, v. t. [imp. & p. p.
Punchen (pfincht); p. pr. & vh.
n. Punchino.] [From Punch, n.
to c. f. poinconner.] To perforate or stamp with an instrument by pressure, or a blow; as, to punch a hole; to punch a ticket.

Funching machine, or Funching press. a machine tool for

Punching machine, or Punching press, a machine tool for punching holes in metal or other material; — called also

punch press.

Punch'eon (punch'un), n. [F. poingon awl, bodkin, crown, king-post, fr. L. punctio a pricking, fr. pungere to prick. See Pungent, and cf. Punch a tool, Punction.]

1. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, outlars etc.

1. A figured stamp, die, or punch, used by goldsmiths, cutlers, etc.
2. (Carp.) A short, upright piece of timber in framing; a short post; an intermediate stud. Orf. Gloss.
3. A split log or heavy slab with the face smoothed; as, a floor made of puncheons. [U. S.] Bartlett.
4. [F. poinçon, perh. the same as poinçon an swl.] A cask containing, sometimes 84, sometimes 120, gallons. Punchir (For.). One who, or that which, punches. Punchir (pinchin), n. See Puncinos.
Punchin (pinchin), n. See Puncinos.
Punchin ell'do (pinchin-gilla), n. [It. pulcinella, probably originally a word of endearment, dim. of pulcina, pulcino, a chicken, from L. pullicenus, pullus. See Puncino, a chicken, from L. pullicenus, pullus. See Puncino, a character represented as fat, short, and humpbacked.
Punchy (pinch'f), a. [Perhaps for paunchy, from

show, a character represented as fat, short, and humpbacked.

Punch'y (phnch'y), a. [Perhaps for paunchy, from punch. See 3d Punch.] Short and thick, or fat.

Punctate (phnk'tāt), la. [From L. punctum point.

Punctate (phnk'tāt), la. [From L. punctum point.

Punctated (cha'tāt), la. [From L. punctum point.

Punctated (cha'tāt), la. [From L. punctum point.

2. (Nat. Hist.) Dotted with small spots of color, or with minute depressions or pits.

Punc'ta'for (phnk-tā'tār), n. One who marks with points. Specifically, one who writes Hebrew with points.

Punc'ta'for (phnk-tā'tār), a. Comprised in, or like, a point; exact. [Obs. & R.] Sir T. Browne.

Punc'tt-form (phnk'tt-form), a. [L. punctum point + form.] Having the form of a point.

Punc'tt-form (phnk'tt-form), a. [L. punctum point & Punc'tt') (phnk-tt'l'yā), n. pl. Puncrillos (-yōz).

[It. puntighto, or Sp. puntillo, dim. fr. L. punctum point.

See Point, n.] A nice point of exactness in conduct, ceremony, or proceeding; particularity or exactness in forms; as, the punctilios of a public ceremony.

They will not part with the least practitio in their opinions and practices.

and practices.

Punc-tillous (-yūs), a. [Cf. It. puntiglioso, §p. puntilloso.] Attentive to punctilic; very nice or exact in the forms of behavior, etiquette, or nutual intercourse; practise; exact in the smallest particulars. "A punctilious observance of divine laws." Rogers. "Very punctilious copies of any letters." The Nation.

Punctilious in the simple and intelligible instances of common life.

Punctilious I and Punctilious necessaries."

mon life. — Puno-til'ious-ly, adv. — Puno-til'ious-ness, n. Puno'tion (pūnk'ahūn), n. [L. punctio, fr. pungere, punctum, to prick: cf. f. ponction. Cf. Puncheon.] A puncturing, or pricking; a puncture. Puno'to (-tist), n. A punctator. E. Henderson. Puno'to (-tist), n. [See Punto.] 1. A nice point of form

or ceremony.

2. A term applied to the point in fencing. Farrow.

Puno'ta-al (phyk'th-al; 135), a. [F. ponctuel (cf. Sp. puntual, It. puntual), from L. punctum point. See Point] 1. Consisting in a point; limited to a point; une extended. [R.] "This punctual spot." Millon.

The theory of the punctual existence of the soul. Krauth.

2. Observant of nice points; punctilious; precise. Punctual to tediousness in all that he relates. Bp. Bu. So much on punctual niceties they stand. C.

or harlequin of a puppet show.

3. Appearing or done at, or adhering exactly to, a Punch and Judy, a puppet show in which a comical little regular or an appointed time; precise; prompt; as, a

punctual man; a punctual payment. "The race of the undeviating and punctual sun." Cowper.

These sharp strokes [of a pendulum], with their incorrebly steady intersections, so agree with our successive thoughts that they seem like the punctual stops counting off our very souls into the past.

J. Martineau.

into the past.

Puno'tu-al-ist (punk'tū-al-ist), n. One who is very exact in observing forms and ceremonies.

Millon.

Puno'tu-al'i-ty (-ŭl'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. ponctualiti, altherence to the exact time of an engagement; exactness.

Puno'tu-al-iy (punk'tū-al-iy), adv. in a punctual manner; promptly; exactly.

Punc'tu-al-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

Puno'tu-al-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

Puno'tu-al-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

Punc'tu-at-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

Puno'tu-at-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

Puno'tu-al-ness, n. Punctuality; exactness.

meaning.

Punc'tu-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. ponctuation.]
(Gram.) The act or art of punctuating or pointing a writing or discourse; the art or mode of dividing literary composition into sentences, and members of a sentence, by means of points, so as to clucidate the author's meaning

meaning.

***Princtuation**, as the term is usually understood, is chiefly performed with four points: the *period [.], the colon [.], the *senicolon [.], and the comma [.]. Other points used in writing and printing, partly rhetorical and partly grammatical, are the note of interrogation [?], the note of calculation [.], the parentheses [.], it was not until the leth century that an approach was made to the present system of punctuation by the Manutli of Venice. With Caxton, oblique strokes took the place of commas and periods.

*Puno'tu-a-tive (-4-tiv), a. Of or belonging to points of division; relating to punctuation.

The unctuative intonation of feeble cadence. **Rush.**

The punctuative intonation of feeble cadence. Rush

Puno'tu-a'tor (-ā'tēr), n. One who punctuates, as in riting; specifically, a punctator.

Puno'tu-ist, n. A punctator.

Puno'tu-ist (-ti-tŝt,) a. [L. punctulum, dim. of Puno'tu-iate (-ti-tŝt,) a. [L. punctulum, dim. of Puno'tu-ia'ted (-lā'tšti), punctum point.] Marked itth small spets with small spots.

The stude have their surface punctulated, as if set all over with ther stude infinitely lesser.

Woodward.

Punc'tum (pŭnk'tŭm), n. [L., a point.] A point. "Punctum casum. [L., blind point.] (Anat.) Same as Blind spot, under Blind. — "Functum proximum, near point. See under POINT. — "Functum reportum, far point. See under POINT. — "Punctum vegetationis [L., point of vegetation] (Bol.), the terminal cell of a stem, or of a leaf bud, from which new growth originates.

bud, from which new growth originates.

Punc'tu-ra'tlon (pūnk'tū-rā'shūn; 135), n. The act or process of puncturing. See Acupunctura.

Punc'ture (pūnk'tūr; 135), n. [L. punctura, fr. pungere, punctum, to prick. See Puncery.] 1. The act of puncturing; perforating with something pointed.

2. A small hole made by a point; a slight wound, bite, or sing; as, the puncture of a nail, needle, or pin.

A line may perish by the numerous of a nail, a name leading.

A lion may perish by the puncture of an asp. Punc'ture, v.t. [imp. & p. p. Punctured (ttrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Puncturing.] To pierce with a small, pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a

p. p. 200. n. Posterokus.] 10 pieces with a sinal, pointed instrument, or the like; to prick; to make a puncture in; as, to puncture the skin.

Punc'tured (-tird; 135), a. 1. Having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots.

2. (Med.) Produced by puncture; having the characteristics of a puncture; as, a punctured wound.

Pun'dit (pin'dit), n. [Hind. paydit, 8kr. paydita a learned man.] A learned man; a teacher; esp., a Brahman versed in the Sanskrit language, and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindoos; in Cashmere, any clerk or native official. [Written also pandit.] [India]

Pun'die (-d'1), n. [Cf. Bundle.] A short and fat woman; a squab. [Obs.]

Pu'nese (pū'nēz), n. [F. punnise, fr. punais stinking, fr. L. putere.] (Zooi.) A bedbug. [R. or Obs.]

Pung (pūng), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of plain sleigh drawn by one horse; originally, a rude oblong box on runners. [U. S.]

Bledges or manys, coarsely framed of split saplings, and sur-sounted with a large crockery crate.

They did not take out the pungs to-day. E. E. Hale.

Pun'gence (pun'jens), n. [See Punerr.] Pungency.
Pun'gen-oy (-jen-sy), n. The quality or state of being pungent or plercing; keenness; sharpness; piquancy; as, the pungency of ammonia. "The pungency of menaces."

menaces."

Hammond.

Pun'gent (pun'jent), a. [L. pungens, entis, p. pr. of pungers, punctum, to prick. Cf. Compunction, Expunger, punctum, to prick. Cf. Compunction, Expunger, punctum, Point, n., Puncheon, Punctulo, Punt, v. i.] 1. Causing a sharp sensation, as of the tasto, smell, or feelings; pricking; biting; acrid; as, a pungent spice.

Pungent radish biting infant's tongue. Shen The pungent grains of titillating dust. Pove.

2. Sharply painful; penetrating; poignant; severe; caustic; stinging.

With pungent pains on every side A sharp and pungent manner of speech. Dryden.

His pungent pen played its part in rousing the nation.

J. R. Green.

3. (Bot.) Prickly-pointed; hard and sharp

Syn. — Acrid; piercing; sharp; penetrating; acute; een; acrimonious; biting; stinging.

meen; acrimonious; biting; stinging.

Pun'gent-ly, adv. In a pungent manner; sharply.

Pun'gled (pun'g'ld), a. [Etymol. uncertain.] Shriveled or shrunken; — said especially of grain which has lost its julees from the ravages of insects, such as the wheat midge, or Thrips (Thrips ceredium).

Pung'y (pung'y), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A small sloop or shallop, or a large boat with sails.

Pu'nio (pū'nik), a. [L. Punicus pertaining to Carthage, or its inhabitants, fr. Poeni the Carthaginians.]

1. Of or pertaining to the ancient Carthaginians.

2. Characteristic of the ancient Carthaginians; faith-

less; treacherous; as, Punic faith.
Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own;
"T is Punic all, and to a proverb known. H. Bro

Tis Funic all, and to a proverb known. H. Brooke.

Pu'nioe (pū'nīs), n. (Zoöl.) See Purses. [Obs. or R.]

Pu'nioe, v. t. To punish. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Pu'ni'oeous (pū-nīsh'dīs), a. [L. puniceus, fr. PuniPuni'oial (pū-nīsh'dīs), a. [L. puniceus, fr. PuniPuni'oial (pū-nīsh'dīs), a. The quality or state of
being puny; littleness; pettiness; feebleness.

Pun'ish (pūn'īsh), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Punished
(-laht); p. pr. & v. h. Punishino.] [OE. punicen, F.
punir, from L. punire, punitum, akin to poena punishment, penalty. See Pain, and -ish.] I. To impose a
penalty upon; to afficit with pain, loss, or suffering for
a crime or fault, either with owithout a view to the offender's amendment; to cause to suffer in retribution;
to chasten; as, to punish traitors with death; a father
punishes his child for willful disobedience.

A greater power

A greater power Now ruled him, punished in the shape he sinned. Milton 2. To inflict a penalty for (an offense) upon the offender; to repay, as a fault, crime, etc., with pain or loss; as, to punish murder or treason with death.

3. To injure, as by beating; to pommel. [Low]

Syn. - To chastise; castigate; scourge; whip; lash; correct; discipline. See Chasten.

correct; discipline. See CHASTEN.

Pun'ish-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. [Cf. F. punissable.] Descring of, or liable to, punishment; capable of being punished by law or right;—said of persons or offenses.

That time was, when to be a Protestant, to be a Christian, was by law as punishable as to be a traitor.

Milton.

Pun'ish-a-ble-ness, n.
Pun'ish-er (-ër), n. One who inflicts punishment.
Pun'ish-ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of punishing.
2. Any pain, suffering, or loss inflicted on a person because of a crime or offense.

I nevergave them condign p The rewards and punishments of another life.

The rewards and punishments of another life. Locke.

3. (Law) A penalty inflicted by a court of justice on a convicted offender as a just retribution, and incidentally for the purposes of reformation and prevention.

Pu-nf(tion (pū-nishriūn), n. [L. punitic: cf. F. punition. See Punish.] Punishment. [K.] Mir. for Mag.

Pu'ni-tive (pū'n-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to punishment; involving, awarding, or inflicting punishment; as, punitive law or justice.

If death be punitive, so, likewise, is the necessity imposed upon man of toiling for his subsistence.

1. Taylor

We shall dread a blow from the punitive hand. Bagehot. Pu'ni-to-ry (-tō-ry), a. Punishing; tending to punishment; punitive.

ishment; punitive.

God ... may make moral evil, as well as natural, at the same time both prudential and punitorp.

Punik (punik), n. [Cf. Spunk.] 1. Wood so decayed as to be dry, crumbly, and useful for tinder; touchwood.

2. A fungus (Polyporus fomentarius, etc.) sometimes dried for tinder; agaric.

3. An artificial tinder. See Amadou, and Spunk.

4. A prostitute; a strumpet. [Obsoles.] Shak.

||Pun'ka (pun'ka), n. [Hind. pankhā a fan.] A machine for fanning a room, usually a movable fanilke frame covered with canvas, and supended from the cell-frame covered with canvas, and supended from the cell-frame to the control of the

frame covered with canvas, and suspended from the celling. It is kept in motion by pulling a cord. [Hindostan] [Written also punkul.] Malcom.

Punkin (punkul.) A pumpkin. [Colloq. U. S.]

Punking (punkulng), n. A pumpkin. [Colloq. U. S.]

Punking (punkulng), n. A pumpkin. [Colloq. U. S.]

Punking (punkulng), n. A pumpkin. [Eds.]

Punking (punkulng), n. A pumpkin. [Eds.]

Beau. & Fl.

Punking (punkulng), n. A pumpkin fruit or flowers.

Pun-nol'o-gy (pun-nol'o-jy), n. [Pun + -logy.] The art or practice of punning; paronomasia. [R.] Popc.

Pun'ster (pun'ster), n. One who pums, or is skilled in, or given to, punning; a quibbler; a low wit.

Punt (punt, v. t. [F. ponter, or It. puntare, fr. L. punctum point. See Ponn.] To play at basset, baccara, faro, or omber; to gamble.

She heard... of his punting at gaming tables. Thackeray.

Punt, n. Act of playing at basset, baccara, faro, etc.

Punt, n. Act of playing at basset, baccara, faro, etc. Punt, n. [AS.,

fr. L. ponto punt, pontoon. See Pontoon.] (Naut.) A flat-bottomed boat with square ends.
It is adapted for use in shallow wa-

Punt. v. f. 1. To

Punt. Punt. Punt.
propel, as a boat
in shallow water, by pushing with a pole against the bottom; to push or propel (anything) with exertion.

Livingstone.

3111

Livingstone

2. (Football) To kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, when let fall from the hands.

Punt, n. (Football) The act of punting the ball.

Punt'er (-ër), n. [Cf. F. ponte. See Punt, v. i.]

One who punts; specifically, one who plays against the banker or dealer, as in baccara and faro.

Punt'er, n. One who punts a football; also, one who propels a punt.

Pun'til (pun'til), Pun'tel (-tel), n. (Glass Making)

Pun'to (pun'tt; It. poon'tt), n. [It. punto, L. puncum point. See Point.] (Fencing) A point or hit.

||Punto diritto [It.], a direct stroke or hit. -- ||Punto reverso |
It. riverso reverse), a backhanded stroke. Halliwell.
Ah, the immortal passado! the munto reverso!" Shak.

Pun'ty (pūn'ty), n. (Glass Making) See Ponter.
Pu'ny (pū'ny), a. [Compar. Punter (-n1-3r); superl.
Punter.] [F. puiné younger, later born, OF. putené; puis afterwards (L. post; see Post-) + nê born, L. natus.
See Natal, and of Puisne.] Imperfectly developed in size or vigor; small and feeble; inferior; petty.

A puny subject strikes at thy great glory. Breezes laugh to scorn our puny speed. Keble.

Breezes laugh to scorn our puny speed.

Pu'ny (pū'ny), n. A youth; a novice. [R.] Fuller.

Puoy (poi), n. Same as Poy, n., 3.

Pup (pūp), n. [Seo Purry.] (Zoöl.) (a) A young dog; a puppy.

(b) A young scal.

Pup, v. i. [innp. & p. Purrsto (pūpt); p. pr. & vb. n.

Purrsto.] To bring forth whelps or young, as the female of the canine species.

Fu'pa (pū'pā), n. ; pl. L. Purrsto.

(pē), E. Purrst (-pāx). [L. puppa girl, doll, puppet, fem. of pupns.

Cf. Purrst.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any insect in that stage of its metamorphosis which usually immediately precedes the adult, or imago, stage.

L. Among insects belonging to

precodes the adult, or imago, stage.

If Among insects belonging to the higher orders, as the Hymenoptera, Diptora, Lepidoptera, the pupe is inactive and takes no food in the lower orders it is active and takes food, and differs little from the imago except in the rudimentary state of the sexual organs, and of the wings in those that have wings when adult. The term pupa is sometimes applied to other invertebrates in analogous stages of development.

2. (Zoil).) A genus of air-breathing land

2. (Zool.) A genus of air-breathing land snails having an elongated spiral shell.

Coarctate, or Obtected, pupa, a pupa which is incased in the dried-up skin of the larva, as in many Diptera. — Masked pupa, a pupa whose limbs are bound down and partly concealed by a chitinous covering, as in Lepidoptera.

Divided (Wilce) or (Zool.) Of concess.

Pu'pal (pu'pal), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to a pupa, or the condition of a

pupa. Pu'pate (pū'pāt), v. i. (Zoöl.) To be-

Pu'pate (pū'pāt), v. i. (Zoöl.) To become a pupa.

Pu-pa' tion (pū-pā'shūn), n. (Zoöl.)

The act of becoming a pupa.

Pupe (pūp), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) A pupa.

Pupe (pūp), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) A pupa.

Pu-pa'lo (pū-pā'lō), n. Cider brandy.

Elocal, U. S.]

Pu-pa'ger-ous (pū-pī'jēr-ūs), a. [Pupa + -gerous.]

(Zoöl.) Bearing or containing a pupa; — said of dipterous larva which do not molt when the pupa is formed within them.

Pu'pil (pū'pīl), n. [F. pupille, n. fem., L. pupilla the pupil of the eye, originally dim. of pupa a girl. See Purrer, and cf.

Purtl. a scholar.] (Anal.) The aperture in the iris; the sight, apple, or black of the eye. See the Note under Evr., and Ins.

Pin-hole pupil (Med.), the pupil of the eye

Pin-hole pupil (Med.), the pupil of the eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is in typhus, or opium poisoning) as to resemble a pin hole.

**Discrete Pin-hole pupil of the eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is in the eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is not pupil to eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is not pupil to eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is not pupil to eye when so contracted (as it sometimes is not pupil of the eye when so contracted (as it som Pupigerous Larva of Eristalis.

a pin hole. Immulison.

Pu'pil, n. [F. pupille, n. masc. & fem.,
L. pupillus, pupilla, dim. of pupus boy,
pupu girl. See Pupper, and cf. Pupil of the
eye-] 1. A youth or scholar of either sex
under the care of an instructor or tutor.

Too far in years to be a pupil now Tutors should behave reverently before their pupils.

L'Estrange.

2. A person under a guardian; a ward. Dryden.
3. (Civil Law) A boy or a girl under the age of puberty, that is, under fourteen if a male, and under twelve if a female.

Syn. - Learner: disciple; tyro. - See Scholar.

Pu'pil-age (-ti; 48), n. The state of being a pupil. As sons of kings, loving in pupilinge, Have turned to tyrants when they came to power. Tennyson.

Have turned to tyrants when they came to power. Transon.

Pu'pil·lar'i-ty (-lar'l-ty), n. [Cf. F. pupillarité. Seo

PUPILLARY.] (Scots Law) The period before puberty,
or from birth to fourteen in males, and twelve in females.

Pu'pil·la-ry (pū'pil·lā-ry), a. [L. pupillaris: cf. F.
pupillarie. See Pupil.] 1. Of or pertaining to a pupil
or ward.

2 (Angl.) Of or pertaining to the pupil of the green.

or ward.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the pupil of the eye.

Pupil-lom'e-ter (-lom'e-ter), n. [L. pupilla pupil of the eye. - (Physiol.) An instrument for measuring the size of the pupil of the eye.

|| Pu-pip'a-ra (pū-pip'a-ra), n. pl. [NL. See Pu-praraous.] (2001.) A division of Diptera in which the young are born in a stage like the pupa. It includes the sheep tick, horse tick, and other parasites. Called also Hangaloniera.

Homatoptera.

Pu-pip'a-rous (-rūs), a. [Pupa + L. parere to bring forth.] (Zööl.) (a) Bearing, or containing, a pupa;—said of the matured larve, or larval skins, of certain Diptera. (b) Of or pertaining to the Pupipara.

| Pu-piv'o-ra (pū-piv'ō-ra), n. pi. [RL. See Purivonous.] (Zööl.) A group of parasitic Hymenoptera, including the ichneumon flies, which destroy the larvae and puper of insects.

cluding the ichneumon nies, which destroy the have and pupe of insects.

Puply'o-rous (-ris), a. [Pupa + L. vorare to devour.] (Zoül.) Feeding on the pupe of insects.

Pup'li-oan (pup'li-kan), n. Publican. [Obs.]

Pup'pet (pup'pet), n. [Obs. popet, OF. poupetic; akin to F. poupée a doll, probably from L. puppa, pupa, a girl, doll, puppet. Cf. Pouperox, Pupa, Pupu, Pupu, a dil, doll, puppet.] 1. A small image in the human form; a doll.

2. A similar figure moved by the hand or by a wire in a mock drama; a marionette; a wooden actor in a play. As the pipes of some carved organ move, The gilded puppets dance.

3. One controlled in his action by the will of another; a tool;—so used in contempt. Sir W. Scott.

4. (Mach.) The upright support for the bearing of the

spindle in a lathe.

spindle in a fathe.

Puppet master. Same as Puppetman.—Puppet play, a puppet show.—Puppet player, one who manages the motions of puppets.—Puppet show, a mock drama performed by puppets moved by wires.—Puppet valve, a valve in the form of a circular disk, which covers a hole in its seat, and opens by moving bodily away from the seat while remaining parallel with it,—used in steam enjues, pumps, safety valves, etc. Its edge is often beveled, and fits in a conical recess in the seat when the valve is closed. See the valves shown in illusts of Plunger pump, and Sufety valve, under Plunger, and Safety valve, under Plunger, and Safety valve, and valve valve valve, and safety valve, and safety

pump, and Safety valve, under PLUNGER, and SAFET?

Pup'pet-ish (pup'p&t-ish), a. Resembling a puppet in appearance or action; of the nature of a puppet.

Pup'pet-man (-min), n. A master of a puppet show.

Pup'pet-ry (-ry), n. Action or appearance resembling that of a puppet, or puppet show; hence, mere form or show; affectation.

uppetry of the English laws of divorce. **Pup'py** (p\(\text{Up'py}\)), n.: pl. Pupples (-p\(\text{Iz}\)). [F. poupée doll, puppet. See Puppler, and cf. Pup, n.] 1. (Zool.) The young of a canine animal, esp. of the common dog; a whelp.

2. A name of contemptuous reproach for a conceited

I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward puppy with money bag under each arm.

Addison.

and impertinent person.

I found my place taken by an ill-bred, awkward puppy with a money bag under each arm.

Pup'py, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Puppier (-pid); p. pr. & vb. n. Puppier To bring forth whelps; to pup.

Pup'py-hood (-hōōd), n. The time or state of being a puppy; the time of being young and undisciplined.

Pup'py-ish, a. Like a puppy.

Pup'py-ish, a. Like a puppy.

Pup'py-ish (-iz'm), n. Extreme meanness, affectation, conceit, or impudence.

A. Chalmers.

Pur (pfir), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Pubred (pfird); p. pr. & vb. n. Pubrino.] [Of imitative origin; cf. Prov. G. purren.] To utter a low, murmuring, continued sound, as a cat does when pleased. [Written also purr.]

Pur, v. t. To signify or express by purring. Gray.

Pur, n. The low, murmuring sound made by a cat to express contentment or pleasure. [Written also purr.]

| Pur, an (pu-ris'ns), n. [Skr. purān, properly, old, ancient, fr. purā formerly.] One of a class of sacred Hindoo poetical works in the Sanskrit language which treat of the creation, destruction, and renovation of tworlds, the genealogy and achievements of gods and heroes, the reigns of the Manus, and the transactions of their descendants. The principal Puranas are eighteen in number, and there are the same number of supplementary books called Upa Puranas.

Puranic (pu-rha'nt), n. Pertaining to the Puranas.

Purbeck stone/ (stōw'). Revertaining to the Puranas.

Purbeck stone/ (stōw'). (Geol.) A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck in England. (Geol.) The strata of the Purbeck stone/ (stōw'). (Geol.) A limestone from the Isle of Purbeck in England.

Purbind' (-blind'), a. [For pure-blind, i. a., wholly blind. See Purs, and cf. Poreblind seeing obscurely; as, a purblind eye; a purblind mole.

Tenshind and sand-blind. (Purblind and sand-blind. (Purblind Apus, all eyes and no sight." (Purblind Apus,

— Pur'blind'1y, alv. — Pur'blind'ness, n.

Puroe'lane (pūrs'lān), n. (Bot.) Pursiane. [Obs.]

Pur'ohas-a-ble (pūr'ohās-à-b'l), a. Capable of being bought, purchased, or obtained for a consideration; hence, venal; corrupt.

Money being the counterbalance to all things purchasable by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it.

Locke.

you add to the price of things exchanged for it. 'Locke.

Pur'ohase (pur'chās; 48), r. t. [imp. & p. Pus.

CHASED (chāst): p. pr. X. vb. n. Puschasing.] [OE.

purchasen, porchacen, OF. porchacier, purchacier, to

pursue, to seek eagerly, F. pourchasser; OF. pour, pur,

pur, for (L. pro) + chacier to pursue, to chase. See

CHASE.] 1. To pursue and obtain; to acquire by seek
ing; to gain, obtain, or acquire.

Chaucer.

That loves the thing he can not purchase. Spenser Your accent is something fluer than you could purchase in so removed a dwelling.

Shak.

His faults . . . hereditary Rather than purchased.

2. To obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to buy for a price; as, to purchase land, or a house.

The field which Abraham purchased of the sons of Heth.

Gen. xxv. 10.

3. To obtain by any outlay, as of labor, danger, or sacrifice, etc.; as, to purchase favor with flattery.

rifice, etc.; as, to purchase favor with flattery.

Would purchase thee at the and thousand friends. Shak.

A world who would no Allon mash a bruise? Milton.

4. To explate by a fine no true, b. Obs.]

Nor tears nor prayer, d. Instruments. Shak.

5. (Law) (a) To acquire in; the sy for a price.

6. To apply to (anything) a fice for obtaining a mechanical advantage; to get a fulcher upon, or apply a purchase to; as, to purchase a cannof.

Purchase, v. i. 1. To put forth effort to obtain anything; to strive; to exert one's self. [Obs.]

Duke John of Bruhant purchased greatly that the Earl of

Duke John of Brabant purchased greatly that the Earl of Flanders should have his daughter in marriage. Ld. Berners.

2. To acquire wealth or property. [Obs.]

Would not purchase half so fast.

Bure our lawyers

Would not purchase half so fast.

J. Webster.

Pur'chase (pfir-châs; 48), n. [OE. purchas, F. pour-chas eager pursuit. See Purchase, v. l.] 1. The act of seeking, getting, or obtaining anything. [Obs.]

I'll . . . get meat to save thee, Or lose my life in the purchase. Beau. & Ft.

2. The act of seeking and acquiring property.
3. The acquisition of title to, or property in, anything for a price; buying for money or its equivalent.

It is foolish to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.

Franklin.

4. That which is obtained, got, or acquired, in any manner, honestly or dishonestly; property; possession; acquisition.

Chaucer. B. Jonson.

We met with little purchase upon this coast, except two small vessels of Golconda.

De Foe.

A beauty-waning and distressed widow . . . Made prize and purchase of his lustful eye.

Made prize and perchase of his justful eye. Shak.

5. That which is obtained for a price in money or its equivalent. "The scrip was complete evidence of his right in the purchase."

6. Any mechanical hold, or advantage with the purchase of the scrip was complete evidence of his right in the purchase."

Wheaten

right in the purchase." Wheaton.

6. Any mechanical hold, or advantage, applied to the raising or removing of heavy bodies, as by a lever, a tackle, capstan, and the like; also, the apparatus, tackle, or device by which the advantage is gained.

A politician, to do great things, looks for a power — what our workmen call a purchase.

Burke.

7. (Law) Acquisition of lands or tenements by other neans than descent or inheritance parally because means than descent or inheritance, namely, by one's own act or agreement.

Blackstone.

act or agreement. Blackstone. Purchase criminal, robbery. [Obs.] Spenser.—Purchase memory, the money paid, or contracted to be paid, for anything bought. Berkeley.—Worth, or At, iso many] years purchase, a phrase by which the value or cost of a thing is expressed in the length of time required for the income to amount to the purchasing price; as, he bought the estate at a twenty years' purchase. To say one's life is not worth a day's purchase is the same as saying one will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

will not live a day, or is in imminent peril.

Pur'ohas-er (-chās-ēr), n. 1. One who purchases; one who acquires property for a consideration, generally of money; a buyer; a vendee.

2. (Law) One who acquires an estate in lands by his own act or agreement, or who takes or obtains an estate by any means other than by descent or inheritance.

Pur'dah (-dâs), n. [Per. pard a curtain.] A curtain or acreen; also, a cotton fabric in blue and white stripes, ward for curtains.

used for curtains. McEirath.

Pure (pūr), a. [Compar. Purer (-ēr); superl. Purer.

Ber.] [OE. pur, F. pur, fr. L. purus; akin to putus pure, clear, putare to clean, trim, prune, set in order, settle, recken, consider, think, Skr. pt to clean, and perh. E. fire. Cf. Putative.] 1. Separate from all heterogeneous or extraneous matter; free from mixture or combination; clear; clear; mere; simple; numixed; as, pure water; pure clay; pure air; pure compassion.

The pure fetters on his shins great. A guinea is pure gold if it has in it no alloy. I. Watts.

2. Free from moral defilement or guilt; hence, innocent; guileless; chaste;—applied to persons. "Keep thyself pure." Now the end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience.

1 Tim. i. 5.

near, and of a good conscience.

3. Free from that which harms, vitiates, weakens, or pollutes; genuine; real; perfect; — applied to things and actions. "Pure religion and impartial laws." Tickell. "The pure, fine talk of Rome." Ascham.

Such was the origin of a friendship as warm and pure as any that ancient or modern history records.

Macaulay.

4. (Script.) Ritually clean; fitted for holy services. Thou shalt set them in two rows, six on a row, upon the pure table before the Lord.

Lev. xxiv. 6.

5. (Phonetics) Of a single, simple sound or tone;—said of some vowels and the unaspirated consonants.

said of some vowels and the unaspirated consonants. Pure-impure, completely or totally impure. "The inhalitants were pure-impure pagans." Fuller. Pure blue. (Chem.) Bee Methylene blue, under Methylene. Pure chemistry. Bee under Chemstry. Pure mathematics, that portion of mathematics which treats of the principles of the science, in contradistinction to applied minimum ties, which treats of the application of the principles to the investigation of other branches of knowledge, or to the practical wants of life. See Mathematics. Davies de Peck (Math. Dict.), — Pure villenage (Feudal Low), a tender of lands by uncertain services at the will of the lord. Blackstone.

Syn.— Unmixed: clear: simple: real: true; genu-"The in-

ure of lands by uncertain services at the wind varied and Blackstone.

Syn.—Unmixed; clear; simple; real; true; genuine: unadulterated; uncorrupted; unsullied; untarnished; unstained; stainless; clean; fair; unspotted; spotless; incorrupt; chaste; unpolluted; undefiled; immeculate; innocent; guiltless; guileless; holy.

Pured (pūrd or pūr'ed), a. Purified; refined. [Obs.]

Bread of pured wheat." "Pured gold." Chaucer.

|| Pu'réo' (pu'rā'), n. [F.] A dish made by boiling any article of rood to a pulp and rubbing it through a sieve; as, a purée of fish, or of potatoes; especially, a soup the thickening of which is so treated.

Pure'ly (pūr'ly), adv. 1. In a pure manner (in any sense of the adjective).

2. Nicely; prettily. [Archaic]

Pure'nass, n. The state of being pure (in any sense of the adjective).

the adjective).

Pur'file (pûr'fil), n. [See Purfle.] A sort of ancient trimming of timel and thread for women's gowns;

—called also bubbinuork. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Pur'fle (pûr'fl), n. t. [OF. pourfler; pour for +fle a thread, L. filum. See Profile, and cf. Purl a border.]

1. To decorate with a wrought or flowered border; to embroider; to ornament with metallic threads; as, to purfle with blue and white.

P. Plowman.

Accelly lady and in scalet red.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red, Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. Spenser.

2. (Her.) To ornament with a bordure of erasines, furs, and the like; also, with gold study or mountings.

Pur'fle (pûr'f'l), | n. 1. A hem, border, or trimming,

Pur'flew(-fid), | as of embroidered work.

2. (Her.) A border of any heraldic fur.

Pur'fled (pûr'f'ld), a. Ornamented; decorated; esp.,

embroidered on the edges.

Pur'fled work (Arch.) delicate tracery approach the

Fursied work (Arch.), delicate tracery, especially in Gothic architecture.

Gothic architecture.

Pur'fling (pur'fling), n. Ornamentation on the border of a thing; specifically, the inlaid border of a musical instrument, as a violin.

Pur'ga-ment (pūr'ga-ment), n. [L. purgamentum offseourings, washings, expiatory sacrifice. See Purga.]

1. That which is excreted; excretion. [Obs.]

2. (Med.) A cathartic; a purgative. [Obs.] Bacon.

Pur-ga-tion (pūr-ga'shūn), n. [L. purgatio: cf. F. purgation. See Purga.]

1. The act of purging; the act of clearing, cleansing, or purlfying, by separating and carrying off impurities, or whatever is superfluous; the execution of the bowels.

2. (Law) The clearing of one's self from a crime of which one was publicly suspected and accused. It was either canonical, which was prescribed by the canon law, the form whereof used in the spiritual court was, that the person suspected take his oath that he was clear of the matter objected against him, and bring his honest neighbors with him to make oath that they believed he swore truly; or vulgar, which was by fire or water ordeal, or by combat. See Ondral.

Let him put me to my purgation.

Purga-tive (pūr'ga-tiv), a. [L. purgativus: cf. F. vurgatill Haring the Nower or cuality of nucley in the purgativus of the succession of the control of the control.

Let nim put me to my purgation. Shak.

Pur'ga-tive (pûr'ga-tiv), a. [L. purgativus: cf. F. purgati/.] Having the power or quality of purging; cathartic. —n. (Med.) A purging medicine; a cathartic.

Pur'ga-to'ri-al (-tō'ri-al), a. Of or pertaining to Pur'ga-to'ri-an (-n), purgatory; expiatory.

Pur'ga-to'ri-an, n. One who holds to the doctrine of Reamall.

Pur'ga-to'ri-an, n. One who holds to the doctrine of Boswell.

Pur'ga-to-ry (pūr'gà-tō-rỳ), a. [L. purgatorius.]

Tending to cleams; cleansing; expiatory. Burke.

Pur'ga-to-ry, n. [Ci. F. purgatoriv.] A state or place of purification after death; according to the Roman catholic creed, a place, or a state believed to exist after death, in which the souls of persons are purified by expiating such offenses committed in this life as do not merit eternal dammation, or in which they fully satisfy the justice of God for sins that have been forgiven. After this purgation from the impurities of sin, the souls are believed to be received into heaven.

Purge (pūri), v. t. [rimp. & p. P. Purger, L. purgare; purus pure + agere to make, to do. See Puza, and Aczar.] 1. To cleanse, clear, or purify by separating and carrying off whatever is impure, heterogeneous, foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire purge all things new."

foreign, or superfluous. "Till fire purge all things new."

2. (Med.) To operate on as, or by means of, a cathartic medicine, or in a similar manner.

3. To clearly; to defecate, as liquors.

4. To clear of sediment, as a boile; lit. pulcinea steam pipe, by driving off or permitting ment, dim. of f. To clear from guilt, or from morizents, pullus, had defilement; as, to purge one of guilt or inally, in a when that he hat purged you fr short, and ancer.

Purge me with hyssop, and I shall hor p. Ps. li. 7.

6. (Law) To clear from accusation, or his charge of a crime or misdemeanor, as by oath or in o' seal.

7. To remove in cleansing; to deterge; to wash away; — often followed by away.

Purge way our sins, for thy name's sake. Ps. lxxix. 9.

We'll join our cares to purge away
Our country's crimes.

Purge, v. 4. 1. To become pure, as by clarification.

Purge, v. t. 1. To become pure, as by clarification.

2. To have or produce frequent evacuations from the intestines, as by means of a cathartic.

Purge, n. [Cf. F. purge. See Purge, v. t.]

1. The act of purging.

Purge, n. [Ct. F. purge. See Purge, v. t.] 1. The act of purging.

The preparative for the purge of paganism out of the kingdom of Northumberland.

Fuller.

of Northumberland.

2. That which purges; especially, a medicine that evacuates the intestines; a cathartic. Arbuthnot.

Pur'ger (pur'jer), n. One who, or that which, purges or cleanses; especially, a cathartic medicine.

Pur'ger-y (-y), n. The part of a sugarhouse where the molasses is drained off from the sugar.

Pur'ging (-jing), a. That purges; cleansing.

Purging fax (Bot.), an annual European plant of the genus Linum (L. catharticum); dwarf wild flax;—so called from its use as a cathartic medicine.

called from its use as a cathartic medicine.

Pur'ging, n. (Med.) The act of cleansing; excessive evacuations; especially, diarrhes.

Pur'l (pur'l), n. (Chem.) See Euxanthin.

Pur'l-in-ortion (pur'l-il-ke'shim), n. [F. purification, L. purificatio. See Puniff.] 1. The act of purifying; the act or operation of separating and removing from anything that which is impure or noxious, or heterogeneous or foreign to it; as, the purification of liquors, or of metals.

2. The act or operation of cleansing ceremonially, by removing any pollution or defilement.

When the days of her purification according to the law of

When the days of her purification according to the law of Moses were accomplished.

Luke ii. 22.

3. A cleansing from guilt or the pollution of sin; the extinction of sinful desires, appetites, and inclinations. Pu'ri-fi-ca-tive (pi'ri-fi-kā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. purifica-ti/]. Having power to purify; tending to cleanse. [R.] Fu'ri-fi-ca'(or (-kā'tēr), n. One who, or that which, purificate on purificate.

purifies; a purifier.
Pu-riff-oa-to-ry (pū-riff-kā-tē-ry), a. [L. purificatorius.] Serving or tending to purify; purificative.
Pu'ni-fifer (pū'ri-fifer), n. One who, or that which,
purifies or cleanses; a cleanser; a refiner.

Partitorm (puri-form), a. [L. pus, puris, pus + form: cf. F. puriforme.] (Med.) In the form of pus.
Partity (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Purifue (-fid); p. p. p. & vb. n. Purifue (-fil'ng).] [F. purifuer, L. purificare; purus pure + ficare (in comp.) to make. See Pure, and -r.] 1. To make pure or clear from material defilement, admixture, or imperfection; to free from extraneous or noxious matter; as, to purify liquors or metals; to purify the blood; to purify the air.
2. Hence, in figurative uses: (a) To free from guilt or moral defilement; as, to purify the heart.

And fit them so

And fit them so

(b) To free from ceremonial or legal defilement.

And Moses took the blood, and put it upon the horns of the altar, . . and purified the altar.

Purly both yourselves and your captives. Num. xxxi. 19.

Purily both yourselves and your captives. Num. xxxi. 19.

(c) To free from improprieties or barbarisms; as, to purify a language.

Purily, v. i. To grow or become pure or clear.

Purilm (purim), n. [Heb. pūr, pl. pūrim, a lot.]

A Jewish festival, called also the Feast of Lots, instituted to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews from the machinations of Haman.

Esther ix. 20.

Purium (pūrizim), n. [Cf. F. purisme.] Rigid purity; the quality of being affectedly pure or nice, especially in the choice of language; over-solicitude as to purity. "His political purism."

De Quincy:

The English language, however... had even already become

cially in the choice of argument, with so points, "His political purism."

The English language, however, ... had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of pursus to be admitted to the letter.

Purist, n. [Cf. F. puriste.] 1. One who aims at excessive purity or nicety, esp. in the choice of language. He (Fox] ... purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any purist.

Macculay.

2. One who maintains that the New Testament was written in pure Greek.

Pu-ris'tic (pū-ris'tik), } a. Of or pertaining to pur-Pu-ris'tic-al (-ti-kai), } ists or purism.

Pu'ri-tan (pū'ri-tan), n. [From Purity.] 1. (Eccl. Hist.) One who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth and the first two Stuarts, opposed traditional and formal usages, and advocated simpler forms of faith and worship than those established by law; — originally, a term of reproach. The Puritans formed the bulk of the early population of New England.

EFF The Puritans were afterward distinguished as

The Puritans were afterward distinguished as Political Puritans, Doctrinal Puritans, and Puritans in Discipline.

2. One who is scrupulous and strict in his religious life; — often used reproachfully or in contempt; one who has overstrict notions.

who has overstrict notions.

She would make a puritan of the devil. Shak.

Pu'ri-tan, a. Of or pertaining to the Puritans; resembling, or characteristic of, the Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan'io (-4in'lk'), {a. 1. Of or pertaining to Pu'ri-tan'io-4in'lk'), the Puritans, or to their doctrines and practice.

2. Precise in observance of legal or religious requirements: extent oversumplous right, soften used by

ments; strict; overscrupulous; rigid; — often used by way of reproach or contempt.

Paritanical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded.

Macaulan.

Justianical circles, from which plays and novels were strictly excluded.

Micaulagy, excluded.

He had all the puritanic traits, both good and evil. Hawthorne.

Pu'ri-tan'io-al-ly, adv. In a puritanical manner.

Pu'ri-tan-ism (pu'ri-tan-12'rin), n. The doctrines, notions, or practice of Puritans.

Pu'ri-tan-ize (-iz), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Puritanize (-izh); p. pr. & vb. n. Puritanizins (-izing).] To agree with, or teach, the doctrines or notions of Puritans; to conform to the practice of Puritans.

Pu'ri-ty (pū'ri-ty), n. [OE. purele, purte, OF. purte, F. purelé, from L. puritas, fr. purus pure. See l'ure.] The condition of being pure. Specifically: (a) Freedom from foreign admixture or deleterious matter; as, the purity of water, of wine, of drugs, of metals. (b) Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt. "The purity of a linen vesture." Holyday. (c) Freedom from guilt or the defilement of sin; innocence; chastity; as, purity of heart or of life. (d) Freedom from any sinister or improper motives or views. (e) Freedom from foreign idoms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, purity of style.

Pur'line's realls' (poorkan-viz sels'). [From J.

idioms, or from barbarous or improper words or phrases; as, purity of style.

Pur'kin-je's cells' (pōor'kēn-yāz sēlz'). [From J. E. Purknije, thier discoverer.] (Anat.) Large ganglion cells forming a layer near the surface of the cerebellum.

Purl (pdrl), v. t. [Contr. fr. purfle, purfle. See Purll.] To decorate with fringe or embroidery. "Ba. Jonson. Purl, n. L. An embroidered and puckered border; a hem or fringe, often of gold or silver twist; also, a pleat or fold, as of a band.

A triumphous chariet mede of agention valvet envished with

A triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enrich

2. An inversion of stitches in knitting, which gives to the work a ribbed or waved appearance.

the work a ribbed or waved appearance.

Purl stitch. Same as Purl, n., 2.

Purl, e. i. [imp. & p. p. Purler (pfirld); p. pr. & vb. n. Purline.] [Cf. Sw. porla, and E. pur to murmur as a cat.] 1. To run swiftly round, as a small stream flowing among stones or other obstructions; to eddy; also, to make a murmuring sound, as water does in running over or through obstructions.

Swift of the bulling melbid down the bills.

Swift o'er the rolling pobbles, down the hills,
Louder and louder part the falling rills.

2. [Perh. fr. F. perter to pearl, to bead. See Pzazz,
v. & n.] To rise in circles, ripples, or undulations; to curl; to mantle.

Thin winding breath which purled up to the sky. Shak Purl, n. [See 3d Puzz.] 1. A circle made by the motion of a fluid; an eddy; a ripple.

whose stream an easy breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in puries,
As though the waves had been of silver curls. Drayton

2. A gentle murmur, as that produced by the running of a liquid among obstructions; as, the purl of a brook.

3. [Perh. from F. perler, v. See Publ. to manule.]
Malt liquor, medicated or spiced; formerly, ale or beer in which wornwood or other bitter herbs had been infused, and which was regarded as tonic; at present, hot beer mixed with gin, sugar, and spices. "Drank a glass of purl to recover appetite." Addison. "Drinking hot purl, and smoking pipes." Dickens.

4. (Zoöl.) A tern. [Prov. Eng.]
Purlleu (pūrlū), n. [Corrupted (by influence of lieu place) fr. OF. puralee, poralee (equiv. to LL. perambulatio a survey of boundaries, originally, a going through); por (L. pro, confused, however, with L. per through) + alée a going, F. allée. See Peo. and Aller.]
[Written also pourlieu.] 1. Originally, the ground near a royal forest, which, having been unlawfully added to the forest, was afterwards severed from it, and disafforested so as to remit to the former owners their rights.

Then as a tiger, who by charge that spied

Then as a tiger, who by chance hath spied
I neeme purificult two gentle fawns at play.

Hence, the outer portion of any place; an adjacent district; environs; neighborhood. "The purlieus of St. James."

Brokers had been incessantly plying for custom in the purheu Mucaulan

Pur'lin (-l'in), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Arch.)
Pur'line In roof construction, a horizontal members supported on the principals and supporting the common rafters.

mon rafters.

Purl'ing (pūrl'Ing), n. [See 3d Purl.] The motion of a small stream running among obstructions; also, the murmur it makes in so doing.

Purloin' (pūrloin'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Purloined (-loind'); p. pr. & vb. n. Purloinkino.] [OF. purloingnier, porloignier, to retard, delay; pur, por, pour, for (L. pro) + loin far, far off (L. longe). See Prolong, and cf. Eloien.] To take or carry away for one's self; hence, to steal; to take by theft; to flich.

Had from his wakeful custody purloined
The guarded gold.

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes purloinf
Dryde Pur-loin', v. i. To practice theft; to steal. Titus ii. 10. Pur-loin', v. i. To practice theft; to steal. Titus ii. 10.
Pur-loin'er (-&r), n. One who purloins. Swift.
Pur'par'ty (pfir'piir'ty), n. [OF. pourpartie; pour for + partie a part; cf. OF. purpart a respective part.] (Awu) A share, part, or portion of an estate allotted to a coparcener. [Written also purpart, and pourparty.] I am forced to est all the game of your purparties, as well as my own thirds.

Malpole
Described Conference

my own thirds. Walpole.

Pur'ple (pflr'p'l), n.; pl. Purrles (-p'lz). [OE. purpre, pourpre, ci. popópoe (pr. pourpre) de purple dye; cf. πορφόρος dark (said of the sea), to be troubled; perh. akin to L. furere to rage, E. fury: cf. AS. purpure. Cf. Pourryax, Purpure.] 1. A color formed by, or resembling that formed by, a combination of the primary colors red and blue.

Arraying with reflected purple and gold The clouds that on his western throne attend.

The ancient words which are translated purple

The ancient words which are translated purple are supposed to have been used for the color we call crimson. In the gradations of color as defined in art, purple is a mixture of red and blue. When red predominates it is called violet, and when blue predominates, hyacinth.

2. Cloth dyed a purple color, or a garment of such color; especially, a purple robe, worn as an emblem of rank or authority; specifically, the purple robe or manteworn by Roman emperors as the emblem of imperial dig-

worn by komain emperors as the embels of imperior inty; as, to put on the imperial purple.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten curtains twined linen, and blue, and purple, and scarlet.

Ex.:

3. Hence: Imperial sovereignty; royal rank, dignity, or favor; loosely and colloquially, any exalted station; great wealth. "He was born in the purple." Gibbon.

5. (Zoöl.) Any species of large butterflies, usually marked with purple or blue, of the genus Basilarchia (formerly Limentits); as, the banded purple (B. arthemis). See Illust. under Ursula.

6. (Zoöl.) Any shell of the genus Purpura.

7. pl. (Med.) See Purpura.

8. pl. A disease of wheat. Same as Earcockle.

Purple is sometimes used in composition, esp with participles forming words of obvious signification; as, purple-colored, purple-inded, purple-tinged, purple-tinged, purple-tinged, purple-tinted, and the like.

tinged, purple-tinted, and the like.

French purple. (Chem.) Same as Cudbean. — Purple of Cassius. See Cassius. — Purple of mollusca (Zööl.), a coloring matter derived from certain mollusks, which dyes wool, etc., of a purple or crimson color, and is supposed to be the substance of the famous Tyrian dye. It is obtained from Ianthina, and from several species of Purpura, and Murex. — To be born in the purple, to be of princely birth; to be highborn.

Purple of Exhibiting of The Carlon of Carl

Purple, a. 1. Exhibiting or possessing the color called purple, much esteemed for its richness and beauty; of a deep red, or red and blue color; as, a purple robe.

2. Imperial; regal;— so called from the color having been an emblem of imperial authority.

Hide in the dust thy purple pride. Shelley.

3. Blood-red; bloody.

May such purple tears be alway shed. Shuk.

I view a field of blood,
I view a field of blood,
And Tiber rolling with a purple flood.

Purple bird (Zoöl.), the European purple gallinule. See under Gallinule. — Purple copper crs. (Min.) See Bornitz. — Purple grackie (Zoöl.), the crow blackbird. See under Caw. — Purple martin. Bee under Martin. — Purple shell. See Linthina.

Pur'ple (pûr'p'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Purpled (-p'ld);

p. pr. & vb. n. Puspline.] To make purple; to dye of a purple or deep red color; as, hands purpled with blood.

When morn

Purples the east.

Milton.

When mora

Purples the east.

Reclining soft in blissful bowers.

Perpled sweet with springing flowers.

Purple-heart' (pftr'p'l-härt'), n. (Bot.) A strong,

Qurable, and clastic wood of a purplish color, obtained
from several tropical American leguminous trees of the
genus Copaigera (C. pubifloru, bracteau, and officinatis).

Used for decorative veneering. See CoralBA.

Pur'ple-wood' (-wōod'), n. Same as Purplement.

Pur'plish (-pffsh), a. Somewhat purple. Boyle.

Pur'port (pftr'port), n. [OF, purport; pur, pour, for
(L. pro) + porter to bear, carry. See Pour demeanor.]

If Design or tendency; meaning; import; tenor.

The whole scope and purport of that dialogue.

Norm.

With a look so pietous in purport

With a look so pietous in purport

A With a look so pietous in purport

2. Disgulse; covering. [Obs.]

2. Disguise; covering. [Obs.]

For she her sex under that strange purport
Did use to hide.

Did use to hide.

**Pur'port, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Purrorren; p. pr. & vb. n. Purrorren;] [OF. purporter, portporter, & e. Purrorren; n.] To intend to show; to intend; to mean; to signify; to import; — often with an object clause or infinitive.

infinitive.

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded Matter which little purported.

Pur'port-less, a. Without purport or meaning.

Pur'pose (pur'pus), n. [OF. purpos, pourpos, propos, L. propositum. See Propositum. 1. That which a person sets before himself as an object to be reached or accomplished; the end or aim to which the view is directed in any plan, measure, or exertion; view; aim; design; intention; plan.

He will his first purpos modify.

As my eternal purpose hath decreed.

Chaucr.

Chaucr.

Chaucr.

Mitton.

As my eternal purpose hath decreed. The flighty purpose never is o'ertook Unless the deed go with it.

Unless the deed go with it.

2. Proposal to another; discourse. [Obs.] Spenser.

3. Instance; example. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

In purpose, of purpose, on purpose, with previous design; with the mind directed to that object; intentionally. On purpose is the form now generally used.

Syn.—Design; end; intention; aim. See DESIGN.

Purpose, v.t. [inp. & p. Purrose (-pūst); p. pr. & vb. n. Purrosine.] [Off. purposer, proposer. Bee Propose.] 1. To set forth; to bring forward. [Obs.]

2. To propose, as an aim, to one's self; to determine upon, as some end or object to be accomplished; to intend; to design; to resolve;—often followed by an infinitive or dependent clause.

Did nothing purpose against the state. Shak.

I purpose to write the history of England from the accession of the purpose to write the history of England from the accession.

I purpose to write the history of England from the accession of King James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living.

Macaulay.

Pur'pose, v. i. To have a purpose or intention; to discourse. [Obs.]

Pur'posed-ly (pûr'pûst-lÿ), adv. In a purposed manner; according to purpose or design; purposely.

A poem composed purposedly of the Trojan war. Holland.

Pur'pose-ful (-püs-ful), a. Important; material.

"Pur'pose-ful accounts." Tylor. — Pur'pose-ful-ly, adv.
Pur'pose-less, a. Having no purpose or result; objectless. Bp. Hall. — Pur'pose-less, n.
Pur'pose-ly, adv. With purpose or design; intentionally; with predetermination; designedly.

In composing this discourse, I purposely declined all offensive and displeasing truths.

Atterbury.

so much they seem the crowd, that if the throng By chance go right, they purposely go wrong. Pop. Pur'pos-er (-pis-er), n. 1. One who brings forward re proposes anything; a propose; [Obs.]
2. One who forms a purpose; one who intends. Pur'posive (-pis-siv), a. Having or indicating purpose or design. "Purposive characters." Bastian. Purposive modification of structure in a bone. One it is impossible that the frog should perform actions more purposive than these.

Pur'pos (-per). n. &. a. Purple. [Obs.] Chances.

It is impossible that the frog should perform actions more purposive than these.

Pur'pre (-pēr), n. &.a. Purple. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Pur-pres'ture (pūr-prēs'tūr; 135), n. [Probably corrupted (see Prest) fr. OF. pourprisure, fr. pourprendre: cf. LL. purpestura. Cf. Purrense.] (Law) Wrongful encroachment upon another's property; esp., any encroachment upon, or inclosure of, that which should be common or public, as highways, rivers, harbors, forts, etc. [Written also pourpresture.]

Pur'prise (pūr'priz), n. [OF. pourpris, fr. pourprendre to take away entirely; pour for + prendre to take.] A close or inclosure; the compass of a manor.

#Pur'pur-na (-pūr'priz), n. [L. purple, purple fish: cf. F. purpura. Bee Purle.] 1. (Med.) A disease characterized by livid spots on the skin from extravasated blood, with loss of muscular strength, pain in the limbs, and mental dejection; the purples.

Dunglison.

strength, pain in the limbs, and mental dejection; the purples. Dunglison.

2. (Zool.) A genus of marine gustropods, usually having a rough and thick Purpura (P. lashell. Sone species yield a purple dye. pillus), from life.

Purpurate (-pū-rāt), a. Of or pertaining to purpura acid.

Purpurate acid.

Purpurate (-pū-rāt), n. [L. purpura purpura cacid.

Purpurate (-pū-r), n. [L. purpura purpurate acid.

Purpurate (-pū-r) h. [L. purpura purpurate acid.

Purpurate (-pū-r) h. [L. purpurate purpurate acid.

Purpurate (-pū-r) h. [L. purpurate purpurate acid.

Purpurate (-pū-r) h. [A. purpurate purpurate acid.

A acombining form signifying

purple color; purple.
Pur-pu're-o- (-re-s-). A combining form signifying



of a purple or purple-red color. Specif. (Chem.), used in designating certain brilliant purple-red compounds of cobaltic coloride and ammonia, similar to the rosecobaltic compounds. See Cobaltic.

Purpurite (pdr-purt'k) a. [Cf. F. purpurique.]

1. (Med.) Of or pertaining to purpura. Dunglison.

2. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a nitrogenous acid contained in uric acid. It is not known in the pure state, but forms well-known purple-red compounds (as murexide), whence its name.

By Purpuric acid was formerly used to designate murexan. See Murkxan.

Pur'pu-rin (pdr-yd-rin), n. (Chem.) A dyestuff resembling alizarin, found in madder root, and extract as an orange or red crystalline substance.

Pur'pu-rip'a-rous (-rip'a-rds), n. [L. purpura purple + parere to produce.] (Biol.) Producing, or conscient with, a purple-colored secretion; as, the purpurpurous gland of certain gastropods.

Pur'pu-rog'e-nous (-röj'a-fas), a. [L. purpura purple + -genous.] (Biol.) Having the power to produce a purple color; as, the purpurogenous membrane, or chordal epithelium, of the eye. See Visual purple, under Visual.

Purr. (pûr), $v.\ i.\ \&\ t.$ To murmur as a cat. See Pur. Purr. n. The low murmuring sound made by a cat;

Putr (pdr), v. i. & f. To murmur as a cat. See Pur.
Putr, n. The low murmuring sound made by a cat;
pur. See Pur.
Putre (pdr), n. (Zoūl.) The dumlin. [Prov. Eng.]
Putre (pdr), n. (Zoūl.) The dumlin. [Prov. Eng.]
A yellow coloring matter. See Euxanthin.
Putrock (rūk), n. See Puddock, and Parrock.
Putre (pdrs), n. [OE. purs, pors, Of. burse, bourse, F. bourse, Lt. bursa, fr. Gr. Eupara hide, skin, leather. Cf. Bourse, Bursack, Bursack, Bursak, Bursak, Sursak, Sursak,

sum of 500 phasters. (b) In Persia, the sum of 50 tomans.
Light purse, or Empty purse, poverty or want of resources. Long purse, or Heavy purse, wealth; riches.—
Purse crab (Zool.), any land crab of the genus Brigars, allele to the hermit crabs. They sometimes weigh twenty pounds or more, and are very strong, being able to crack cocoanuts with the large claw. They chiefly inhabit the tropical islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, living in holes and feeding upon fruit. Called also palm crab.—Purse net, a fishing net, the mouth of which may be closed or drawn together like a purse. Mortimer.—Purse rat. (Zo'l.) See Pocket gopher, under Pocker.—Sword and purse, the military power and financial resources of a nation.

Purse, v. t. [imp, & p, p. Pursed (purst); p. pr. &

a nation.

Purse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pursed (purst); p. pr. & vb. n. Pursino.]

1. To put into a purse.

1 will go and purse the ducats straight.

Shak.

2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like

2. To draw up or contract into folds or wrinkles, like the mouth of a purse; to pucker; to knit.

Thon... disto contract and purse thy brow. Shak.

Purse, v. i. To steal purses; to rob. [Obs. & R.]

I'll purse; ... I'll bet at bowling alleys. Beau. & Fl.

Purse'Mul. (-ful), n.; pl. Purserus (-ful). All that is, or can be, contained in a purse; enough to fill a purse.

Purse'-proud' (-proud'), a. Affected with purse pride; putled up with the possession of riches.

Purs'er (purs'er), n. [See Purse, and cf. Bursar.]

1. (Naut.) A commissioned officer in the navy who had charge of the provisions, clothing, and public moneys on shipboard; — now called purymaster.

2. A clerk on steam passenger vessels whose duty it is to keep the accounts of the vessels, such as the receipt of freight, tickets, etc.

3. Colloquially, any paymaster or cashier.

of freight, tickets, etc.

3. Colloquially, any paymaster or cashier.

Purser's name (Naut.), a false name. [Slang]

Purs'er-ship, n. The office of purser. Totten.

Purs'et (-8t), n. A purse or purse not. B. Jonson.

Pur'si-ness (pūr'sI-nes), n. State of being pursy.

Pur'sive-ness, n. Pursiness. [Obs. & R.]

Purs'lain (pūrs'lān), n. Same as Purslans.

Purs'lain (pūrs'lān), n. Same as Purslans.

(cf. lt. porcellana), corrupted fr. L. porcilaca for portulaca.] (Bot.) An annual plant (Portulaca oleracea), with fleshy, succulent, obovate leaves, sometimes used as a pot herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling.

Flowering purslane, or Great flowered purslane, the Por-

as a pot herb and for salads, garnishing, and pickling. Flowering puralane, or Great flowered puralane, the Portulaca grandifiora. See Portulaca. Pririane tree, a Bouth African shrub (Portulacarin Afra) with many small opposite fleshy obovate leaves.—See puralane, see ashore plant (Arenaria pephoides) with crowded opposite fleshy leaves.—Water purslane, an aquatic plant (Ludwiga palustris) but slightly resembling purslane.

Pursu'a-ble (pir-sū'a-b'l), a. Capable of being, or fit to be, pursued, followed, or prosecuted.

Sherwood.

Pursu'anoe (-an), n. The act of pursuing; pursuit. [R.]

Pursu'anoe (-an), n. [See Pursulant] 1. The act of pursuing or prosecuting; a following out or after. Sermons are not like curious inquiries after new nothings, but pursuances of old truths.

2. The state of being pursuant; consequence.

In pursuance of, in accordance with; in prosecution or

In pursuance of, in accordance with; in prosecution or fulfillment of.

Pur-su'ant (pûr-sū'ant), a. [From Pursuz: cf. OF. poursuiant. Cf. Pursurvarr.] Acting in consequence or in prosecution (of anything); hence, agreeable; conformable; following; according; — with to or of.

The conclusion which I draw from these premises, pursuant to the query laid down, is, etc.

Waterland.

to the query laid down, is, etc. Waterland.

Pur-su'ant. | Adv. Agreeably; conformably.

Pur-sue' (pur-su'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pursuer.

(sūd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Pursuing.] [OE. pursuen, porsuen, OF. porsivre, poursuire, poursuire, F. poursuire,

fr. L. prosequi; pro forward + sequi to follow. See Sus,
and cf. Prosecute, Pursuivant.] 1. To follow with a
view to overtake; to follow eagerly, or with haste; to
chase; as, to pursue a hare.

We have been survey in the first parts.

We happiness pursue; we fly from pain. Prior.
The happiness of men lies in pursuing,
Not in possessing. Longfellow.

2. To seek; to use or adopt measures to obtain; as, to pursue a remedy at law.

The fame of ancient matrons you pursue. Dryden.

3. To proceed along, with a view to some end or object; to follow; to go in; as, Captain Cook pursued a new route; the administration pursued a wise course.

4. To prosecute; to be engaged in; to continue. "Insatiate to pursue vain war."

Millon.

5. To follow as an example; to imitate.

6. To follow with enmity; to persecute; to call to account

The servant is not greater than his lord. If they have pursued me, they shall pursue you also. Whetir (John xv. 20).

Syn. — To follow; chase; seek; persist. See Follow. Pur-sue', v. i. 1. To go in pursuit; to follow.

The wicked flee when no man pursueth. Prov. xxviii. 1.

The wicked fice when no man pursueth. Prov. xxviii. 1.

Men hotty pursued after the objects of their ambition. Earle.

2. To go on; to proceed, especially in argument or discourse; to continue. [A Gallicism]

I have, pursues Carneades, wondered chemists should not consider.

Route.

consider.

3. (Law) To follow a matter judicially, as a complaining party; to act as a prosecutor.

Pur-su'er (-su'er), n. 1. One who pursues or chases; one who follows in haste, with a view to overtake.

2. (Eccl. & Scots Law) A plaintiff; a prosecutor.

Pur-suit' (-su'u), n. [F. poursuite, fr. poursuivre. See Pussey, v. t.] 1. The act of following or going after; esp., a following with haste, either for sport or in hostility; chase; prosecution; as, the pursuit of game; the pursuit of an enemy.

Weak we are, and can not shun pursuit. Shak.

2. A following with a view to reach scornwish or

Weak we are, and can not shun pursuit. Shak.

2. A following with a view to reach, accomplish, or obtain; endeavor to attain to or gain; as the pursuit of knowledge; the pursuit of happiness or pleasure.

3. Course of business or occupation; continued employment with a view to some end; as, mercantile pursuits; a literary pursuit.

4. (Law) Prosecution. [Obs.]

That pusual for titles ought, and of ancient time did pertain to the spiritual court.

Curve of pursuit (Geom.), a curve described by a point which is at each instant moving towards a second point, which is itself moving according to some specified law.

which is itself moving according to some specified law.

Pur'sui-vant (pfir'swc-vant), n. [F. poursuivant, fr. poursuivere. See Pursue, and cf. Pursuant.] [Written also poursuivent.] 1. (Heralds' College) A functionary of lower rank than a herald, but discharging similar duties; — called also pursuivant at arms; an attendant on the heralds. Also used figuratively.

The herald Hope, forcrunning Fear, And Fear, the pursue ant of Hope. Longfellow.

2. The king's messenger; a state messenger.

One prosuivant who attempted to execute a warrant there was murdered.

Macanlant

Pur'sui-vant, v. t. To pursue. [Obs. & R.]

Their navy was pursuivanted after with a horrible tempest.

Pur'sy (pûr'sy), a. [OF. pourcif, poulsif, F. poussf, r. pousser to push, thrust, heave, OF. also poulser; cf. pousse the heaves, asthma. See Push.] Fat and hort-breathed; fat, short, and thick; swelled with pameric invalidation.

pering; as, pursy insolence.

Pursy and important he sat him down. Sir W. Scott.

Purty and important he sat him down. Sir W. Scott.

Purty-nance (pftr't8-nans), n. [Abbrev. fr. appurtenance.] That which pertains or belongs to something; esp., the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal. [Obs.]

"The purtenances of purgatory." Piers Plowman. Roast [it] with fire, his head with his legs, and with the purte.

ance [Rev. Ver., inwards] thereof.

Ex. xii. 9.

Roat (it) with fire, his head with his legs, and with the purtuance (live. Fer., inwards) thereof. Ex. xii. 9.

Pu'ru-lenoe (pū'ru-lens), n. [L. purulenta: cf. F. Pu'ru-lenoy (-len-sy), purulence.] (Med.) The quality or state of being purulent; the generation of pus; also, the pus itself.

Pu'ru-lent (.ent), a. [L. purulentus, fr. pus, puris, pus, matter: cf. F. purulent. See Pus.] (Med.) Consisting of pus, or matter; partsking of the nature of pus; attended with suppuration; as, purulent inflammation.

Pu'ru-lent-ly, adv. In a purulent manner.

Pu'ru-lent-ly, adv. In a purulent manner.

Purveyance. [Obs.]

Purveyance. [Obs.]

Purveyance. [Obs.]

Purveyance. [Obs.]

Purveyance. [Obs.]

Purveyi (pūr-vū'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pusveyen, porveire, OF. porveeir, porveoir, F. pourvoir, fr. L. providere. See Provide, and cf. Purview.] 1. To furnish or provide, as with a convenience, provisions, or the like.

Give no odds to your foes, but do purusy.

Give no odds to your foes, but do purvey
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. Sp

2. To procure; to get.

I mean to purvey me a wife after the fashion of the children of Bonjamin. Sir W. Scott. Pur-vey', v. i. 1. To purchase provisions; to pro-ride; to make provision. Chaucer. Millon,

2. To pander; — with to. "Their turpitude purveys to their malice." [R.] Burke.
Pur-vey'ance (pūr-vē'ans), n. [Cf. F. pourvoyance.]
1. The act or process of providing or procuring; providence; foresight; preparation; management. Chaucer. The ill nurveyance of his nage. Spenser.

2. That which is provided; provisions; food.
3. (Eng. Law) A providing necessaries for the sovereign by buying them at an appraised value in preference to all others, and even without the owner's consent. This was formerly a royal prerogative, but has long been abolished.

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This was formerly a royal prerogative, but has long been abolished.

Pur-vey'or (-3r), n. [OE. porveour, OF. pourveor. F. pourveyeur. See Purvex, and cf. Provesions.] 1. One who provides victuals, or whose business is to make provision for the table; a victualer; a caterer.

2. An officer who formerly provided, or exacted provision, for the king's household. [Eng.]

3. A procurer; a pimp; a bawd. Addison. Pur'view (pur'vi), n. [OF. purveu, pourveu, F. pourvu, provided, p. p. of OF. porveoir, F. pourvoir. See Purvey, View, and cf. Proviso.] 1. (a) (Law) The body of a statute, or that part which begins with "Be it enacted," as distinguished from the preamble. Cowell. (b) Hence: The limit or scope of a statute; the whole extent of its intention or provisions. Marshall.

Profanations within the purview of several statutes. Bacon.

Profanations within the purview of several statutes. Bacon.

2. Limit or sphere of authority; scope; extent.

In determining the extent of information required in the exercise of a particular authority, recourse must be had to the objects within the purriew of that authority.

Madison.

objects within the parries of that authority.

Pus (pus), n. [L., akin to Gr. πύος πύον and to E. foul: cf. F. pus. See Foul, a] (Med.) The yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration. It consists of innumerable white nucleated cells floating in a clear liquid.

Pu'sane (pu'san), n. (Anc. Armor) A piece of armor for the breast; often, an addition to, or reenforcement of, the breast; leten, an addition to, or reenforcement of, the breast; leten, an addition to, or reenforcement of, the breast; and the control of the principles of Dr. Pusey and others at Oxford, England, as exhibited in various publications, esp. in a series which appeared from 1833 to 1841, designated "Tracts for the Times;" tractarianism. See Tractaransms.

Pu'sey-is' (io (1e'ft)k), (a. Of or pertaining to Pu-Pu'sey-ite (-it), seyism.

Pu'sey-ite, n. One who holds the principles of Pusoyism; — often used opprobriously.

Pu/sey-ite, n. One who holds the principles of Puscyism; — often used opprobriously.

Push (push), n. [Probably F. poche. See Pouch.]

A pustule; a pinple. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Bacon.

Push, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Pushed (pusht); p. pr. & vb. n. Pushino.] [OE. possen, pussen, F. pousser, fr. L. pulsare, v. intens. fr. pellere, pulsum, to beat, knock, push. See Pulsa a beating, and cf. Pussr.] 1. To press against with force; to drive or impel by pressure; to endeavor to drive by steady pressure, without striking; — opposed to draw.

Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat. Milton.

2. To thrust the points of the horns against. to gone.

2. To thrust the points of the horns against; to gore.

If the ox shall push a manservant or maidservant, . . . the ox shall be stoned.

Ex. xxi. 32.

3. To press or urge forward; to drive; to push an objection too far. "To push his fortune." Dryden. Ambition pushes the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honor to the actor.

Speciator. We are pushed for an answer.

4. To bear hard upon; to perplex; to embarrass.
5. To importune; to press with solicitation; to tease.
To push down, to overthrow by pushing or impulse.

Push, v. i. 1. To make a thrust; to shove; as, to push with the horns or with a sword.

2. To make an advance, attack, or effort; to be energetic; as, a man must push in order to succeed.

At the time of the end shall the king of the south push at him; and the king of the north shall come against him. Jun. xi. 40.

War seemed asleep for nine long years; at length Both sides resolved to push, we tried our strength. Dryden. 3. To burst out, as a bud or shoot.

To push on, to drive or urge forward : to hasten.

The rider pushed on at a rapid pace. Sir W. Scott.

Push, n. 1. A thrust with a pointed instrument, or with the end of a thing.

2. Any thrust, pressure, impulse, or force applied; a shove; as, to give the ball the first push.

3. An assault or attack; an effort; an attempt; hence, the time or occasion for action.

Exact reformation is not perfected at the first push. Milton. When it comes to the push, 't is no more than talk. L'Estrange.

4. The faculty of overcoming obstacles; aggressive energy; as, he has push, or he has no push. [Colloq.] Syn.—See Thrust.

energy; as, he has prosent,

Syn. — See Thrust.

Push'er (-Sr), n. One who, or that which, pushes.

Push'ing, a. Pressing forward in business; enterprising; driving; energetic; also, forward; officious; intrusive. — Push'ng-ly, adv.

Push'pin' (-pin'), n. A child's game played with the prosent of the prosent transfer.

L'Estrange.

L'Estrange.

Very suillus very little.]

pins.

Pu'sii (pū'sii), a. [L. pusilius very little.] Very small; little; petty. [Obs.] Bacon.

Pu'sii-la-nim'i-ty (-là-nim'i-ty), n. [L. pusilianimita: cf. F. pusilianimiti.] The quality of being pusilianimous; weakness of spirit; cowardliness.

The badge of pusillanimity and cowardice. It is obvious to distinguish between an act of ... pusilla-imity and an act of great modesty or humility. South. Syn. - Cowardiness; cowardice; fear; timidity.

Prisil-lan'i-mous (-ikn'i-mus), a. [L. pusillanimis; pusillus very little (dim. of pusus a little boy; cf. puer a boy, E. puerile) + animus the mind: cf. F. pusillanime. Bec Animostry.] 1. Destitute of a manly or

courageous strength and firmness of mind; of weak spirit; mean-spirited; spiritless; cowardly; — said of persons; as, a pusillanimous prince.

2. Evincing, or characterized by, weakness of mind, and want of courage; feeble; as, pusillanimous counsels.

"A low and pusillanimous spirit."

Syn. — Cowardly; dastardly; mean-spirited; fainthearted; timid; weak; feeble.

Pu/sil-lan'i-mous-ly (pu/sil-lan'i-mis-ly), adv. With

usilianimity.

Pu'sil-lan'i-mous-ness, n. Pusilianimity.

Pus'ley (pus'iy), n. (Bot.) Pursiane. [Colloq. U. S.]

Puss (pus), n. [Cf. D. poes, Ir. & Gael. pus.] 1. A

tt; — a fondling appellation.

2. A hare; — so called by sportsmen.

Z. A mare; — so called by sportemen.

Pass in the corner, a game in which all the players but one occupy corners of a room, or certain goals in the open air, and exchange places, the one without a corner endeavoring to get a corner while it is vacant, leaving some other without one. — Pass moth (Zool.), any one of several species of stout bombyed moths belonging to Cerura, Hurppia, and allied genera, esp. Hurppia vinuit, of Europe. The larre are humpbacked, and have two caudal appendagos.

of Europe. The larve are humpbacked, and have two caudal appendages.

Puss' (-y), n. [Dim. of puss.] 1. A pet name for a cat; also, an endearing name for a girl.

2. A catkin of the pussy willow.

3. The game of tipcat; — also called pussy cat.

Pussy willow (Bot.), any kind of willow having large cylindrical catkins clothed with long glossy hairs, especially the American Salix discolor; — called also glaucous willow, and scamp willow.

Pus'sy (pus'sy), a. See Pursy. [Colloq. or Low]

Pus'tu-lant (pis'ti-lant; 135), a. [L. pustulans, p. pr. See Pursulant, p. v. l.] (Med.) Producing pustules.

— n. A medicine that produces pustules, as croton oil.

Pus'tu-late (-iat), v. l. [L. pustulates, p. p. of pustular prominences; pustular eruptions.

2. Covered with pustulelike prominences; pustulate.

Pus'tu-late (-iat), v. l. [L. pustulatus, p. p. of pustulare to blister, fr. pustula. See Pustula.] To form into pustules, or blisters.

Pus'tu-late (-iat), v. l. [L. pustulatio.] The act of producing pustules; the state of being pustules.

Pus'tu-lat'ted(-iat'std), prominences; pustular.

Pus'tu-lat'ted(-iat'std), j. (L. pustulatio.] The act of producing pustules; the state of being pusulated.

Pus'tu-late(-iat'std), j. (L. pustulatio.) The act of producing pustules; the state of being pusulated.

Pus'tu-le (pus'tul: 135), n. [L. pustula, and pusula: cf. F. pustule.] (Med.) A vesicle or an elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Malignant pustule. See under Malignant pustula

Malignant pustule. See under Malignant pustula

uticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.

Malignant pustule. See under Malignant.

Pus'tu-lous (-tfi-lūs), a. [L. pustulosus, fr. pustula pustule: cf. F. pustuleur.] Resembling, or covered vith, pustules; pustulate; pustular.

Put (put), n. [See Pir.] A pit. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Put, obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of Put, contracted from pustule.

Chaucer

putteth. Chaucer.
Put (pht), n. [Cf. W. pwt any short thing, pwt of ddyn a squab of a person, pwtog a short, thick woman.]
A rustic; a clown; an awkward or uncouth person.
Queer country puts extol Queen Beas's region. Bramston.
What droll puts the citizens seem in it all. F. Harrison.

Queer country puts extol Queen Beas's reign. ** *Iranston.** Put (put), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Put; p. pr. & vb. n. Potting.] [AS. polian to thrust; cf. Dan. putte to put, to put into, Fries. putje; perh. akin to W. putio to butt, poke, thrust; cf. also Gael. put to push, thrust, and E. potter, v. i.] 1. To move in any direction; to impel; to thrust; to push; — nearly obsolete, except with adverbs, as with by (to put by = to thrust aside; to divert); or with forth (to put forth = to thrust out).

Ills chief designs are . . . to put thee by from thy spiritual employment.

2. To bring to a position or place; to place; to layer to set; figuratively, to cause to be or exist in a specified relation, condition, or the like; to bring to a stated mental or moral condition; as, to put one in fear; to put a theory in practice; to put an enemy to flight.

In which that I have put you.

I will put enmity between thee and the woman. Gen. iii. 13. When God into the hands of their deliverer Puts invincible might.

When God into the hands of their deliverer Puts invincible might.

3. To attach or attribute; to assign; as, to put a wome acceptantion or an enter of expression.

3. To attach or attribute; to assign; as, to put a

wrong construction on an act or expression.

4. To lay down; to give up; to surrender. [Obs.]

No man hath more love than this, that a man met his life for his friends.

Wyclif (John xv. 13).

his friends.

5. To set before one for judgment, acceptance, or rejection; to bring to the attention; to offer; to state; to express; figuratively, to assume; to suppose;—formerly sometimes followed by that introducing a proposition; as, to put a question; to put a case.

Let us now put that ye have leave.

Put the perception and you put the mind. Berkeley.

These verses, originally Greek, were put in Latin. Millon.

All this is ingeniously and ably put.

6. To inoite: to entioe: to urse: to constrain:

An true is ingeniously and ably put.

Hare.

6. To incite; to entice; to urge; to constrain; to oblige.

These wretches put us upon all mischief. Put me not to use the carnal weapon in my own defense.

Sir W. Scott.

Thank him who puts me, loath, to this revenge. Thank him who puts me, loath, to this revenge. Milton.

7. To throw or cast with a pushing motion "over-hand," the hand being raised from the shoulder; a practice in athletics; as, to put the shot or weight.

8. (Mining) To convey coal in the mine, as from the working to the tramway.

Put case, formerly, an elliptical expression for, put or suppose the case to be.

The put about (Naul.), to turn, or change the course of, as a ship.—To put away. (a) To renounce; to discard; to expel. (b) To divorce.—To put back. (a) To push or thrust backwards; hence, to hinder; to delay. (b) To refuse; to deny.

Coming from thee, I could not put him back. Shak.

(c) To set, as the hands of a clock, to an earlier hour.

(d) To reastore to the original place; to replace.—To put by.

(a) To turn, set, or thrust, aside. "Bmilling put the question by." Tennyson. (b) To lay aside; to keep; to store up; as, to put by money.—To put down. (a) To lay down; it o deposit; to set down. (b) To lower; to diminish; as, to put down prices. (c) To deprive of position or power; to put a stop to; to suppress; to abolish; to confute; as, to put down rebellion or traitors.

Mark, now, how a plain tale shall put you down. Shak.

Sugar hath put down the use of honey. Ruccon.

(d) To subscribe; as, to put down one's name.—To put forth. (a) To thrust out; to extend, as the hand; to cause to come or push out; as, a tree puts forth leaves. (b) To make manifest; to develop; also, to bring into action; to exert: as, to put forth strength. (c) To propose, as a question, a riddle, and the like. (d) To publish, as a book.—To put forward. (a) To advance to a position of prominence or responsibility; to promote. (b) To cause to make progress; to aid. (e) To set, as the hands of a clock, to a later hour.—To put in. (a) To introduce among others; to insert; sometimes, to introduce with difficulty; as, to put of wards as a ship. (c) (Law) To place in due form before a court; to place among the records of a court. Burrill. (d) (Med.). To restore, as a dislocated part, to its place.—To put off. (a) To lay aside; to elude; to disappoint; to frustrate; to baffle.

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hoped to put me off with a harangue.

We might put him off with this answer. Bentley.

of with an harangue.

(c) To delay; to defer: to postpone; as, to put of repentance.

(d) To get rid of; to dispose of; especially, to pass fraudulently; as, to put off a counterfeit note, or an ingenious theory. (e) To push from land; as, to put off a boat.—To put on or upon. (d) To invest one's self with, as clothes; to assume. "Mercury... put on the shape of a man." L'Estrange. (b) To impute (something) to; to charge upon; as, to put blame on or upon another: (c) To advance; to promote. [Obs.] "This came handsomely to put on the peace." Hacon. (d) To impose; to inflict. "That which thou puttest on me, will I bear." 2 Kings xviii. 14. (e) To apply; as, to put on workmen; to put on steam. (f) To decedve; to trick. "The stork found he was put upon." L'Estrange. (g) To place upon, as a means or condition; as, he put him upon bread and water. "This caution will put them upon considering." Locke. (h) Lawo To rest upon; to submit to; as, a defendant puts himself on or upon the country. Burrill.

(b) To put out. (a) To eject; as, to put out an intruder. (b) To put out to allow, as, to put out an intruder. (b) To put out to the hand. (g) To publish; to make public; as, to put out the hand. (g) To publish; to make public; as, to put out the hand. (g) To publish; to make public; as, to put out a pamphlet. (h) To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as to put out publish; to make public; as, to put out a pamphlet. (h) To confuse; to disconcert; to interrupt; as to put one out in reading or speaking. (i) (Lawo To open; as, to put out flights, that is, to open or cut windows. Burrill. (f) Med.) To put over; (a) To place count of joint; to dislocate; as, to put out the rankie. (c) To cancer out of joint; to dislocate; as, to put out the rankie. (f) To confuse; to retain inning, as in base ball.—To put over; (a) To place (come one) in authority over; as, to put out from the condition of an army. (b) To refer.

**For the certain knowledge of that truit.

For the certain knowledge of that truth I put you o'er to heaven and to my mother.

For the certain knowledge of that truth

I put you o'er to heaven and to my mother.

Shak.

(c) To defer; to postpone; as, the court put over the cause to the next term. (d) To transfer a person or thing) across; as, to put one over the river.—To put the hand to or unto. (d) To take hold of, as of an instrument of labor; as, to put the hand to the plow; hence, to engage in (any task or affair); as, to put one's hand to the work.

(b) To take one eize, as in theft. "He hath not put his hand unto his neighbor's goods." Ex. xxii [11. —To put through to cause to go through all conditions or stages of a progress; hence, to push to completion; to accomplish; as, he put through a measure of legislation; he put through a railroad enterprise. [U. S.]—To put to. (a) To add; to expose; as, to put the safety of the state to hazard. "That dares not put it to the touch." Montrose. (c) To attach (something) to; to harness beasts to. Dickens.—To put to sat, to the touch." Montrose.

To put to a stand, to stop; to arrest by obstacles or difficulties.—To put to bed. (n) To undress and place in bed, as a child. (b) To deliver in, or to make ready for, childbirth.—To put to death, to kill.—To put together, to attach; to aggregate; to unite in one.—To put this and that (or two and two) together, to draw an inference; to form a correct conclusion.—To put to it, to distress; to press hard; to perplex; to give difficulty to. "O gential lady, do not put me to 't." Shak.—To put to trights, to arrange in proper order; to settle or compose rightly.—To put to trail, or on trial, to bring to a test; to try.—To put to trail, or on trial, to bring to a test; to try.—To put to tall." Buch national injuries are not to be put up up a prayer. (c) To send forth or upward; as, to put up a goods for sale. (d) To start from a cover, as game. (e) To lond. (f) To lay aside or preserve; to pack away; to store; to pickle; as, to put up indignities. [Obe,] "She has been frightened; she has been put up any of the rent." She man. (f) To lay aside or preserv

8. (Mining) To convey coal in the mine, as from the Raymond.
Raymond.

Fut case, formerly, an elliptical expression for, put or uppose the case to be.

Put case that the soul after departure from the body may the case the case to be case

care in a certain or proper place. To set or to lay may be used when there is special reference to the position of the object.

Put (put; often put in def. 3), v. i. 1. To go or nove; as, when the air first puts up. [Obs.]

2. To steer; to direct one's course; to go.

His fury thus appeased, he puts to land.

Dryden.

2. To steer; to direct one's course; to go.

His fury thus appeased, he puts to land. Dryden.

3. To play a card or a hand in the game called put.

To put about (Naut.), to change direction; to tack,—

To put back (Naut.), to change direction; to tack,—

To put back (Naut.), to turn back; to return. "The French... had put back to Toulon." Southey.—To put forth. (a) To shoot, bud, or germinate. "Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth." Bacon. (b) To leave a port or haven, as a ship. Shak.—To put in (Naut.), to enter a harbor; to sail into port.—To put in for. (a) To make a request or claim; as, to put in for a share of profits. (b) To go into covert;—said of a bird escaping from a hawk. (c) To offer one's self; to stand as a candidate for. Lock.—To put off, to go away; to depart; esp., to leave land, as a ship; to move from the shore.—To put oear (Naut.), to sail over or across.—To put be sa (Naut.), to set sail; to begin a voyage; to advance into the ocean.—To put up. (a) To take lodgings; to lodge. (b) To offer one's self as a candidate. L'Estrange.—To put up to, to advance to. [Ohs.] "With this he put up to my lord." Swift.—To put up with (a) To overlook, or suffer without recompense, punishment, or resentment, as, to put up with an injury or saffront. (b) To take without opposition or expressed dissatisfaction; to endure; as, to put up with bad fare.

Put (put; often put, esp. in def. 2), n. 1. The act of untiling an action; a presenter of the first put in the control of uniting an extensive and control of the put; esp. in def. 2), n. 1. The act of uniting an extensive and control of the put; esp. in def. 2), n.

satisfaction; to endure; as, to put up with bad fare.

Put (put; often put, esp. in def. 2), n. 1. The act of putting; an action; a movement; a thrust; a push; as, the put of a ball. "A forced putt."

2. A certain game at cards.

3. A privilege which one party buys of another to "put" (deliver) to him a certain amount of stock, grain, etc., at a certain price and date. [Brokers' Cant]

A put and a call may be combined in one instrument, the holder of which may either buy or sell as he chooses at the fixed price.

Put (Nut) n. [OF outs.] A proceitistic [Ohs.]

fixed price.

Put (put), n. [OF. pute.] A prostitute. [Obs.]
Pu'tage (pū'tā); 48), n. [OF. putage.] Prostitution or fornication on the part of a woman.

"Pu-ta/men (pū-tā/mēu), n. [L.] (Bot.) The shell of a nut; the stone of a drupe fruit. See Endocarp.
Pu'tan-ism (pū'tan-iz'm), n. [F. putanisme, fr. putain harlot.] Habitual lewdness or prostitution of a woman. harlot.]

or other matter.

The Putrefaction is a complex phenomenon involving a multiplicity of chemical reactions, always accompanied by, and without doubt caused by, bacteria and vibriones; hence, putrefaction is a form of fermentation, and is sometimes called putrefaction fermentative. Putrefaction is not possible under conditions that preclude the development of living organisms. Many of the products of putrefaction are powerful poisons, and are called calculations that the products of putrefaction are powerful poisons, and are called calculations.

daveric poisons, or plomaines.

2. The condition of being putrefied; also, that which is putrefied. "Putrefaction's breath." Shelley.

Pu'tre-fao'tive (-tiv), a. [Cf. F. putrefactif. See Putrefactive smell or process.

2. Causing, or tending to promote, putrefaction.

Pu'tre-fao'tive-mess, n.

Pu'tre-fa

Private suits do putrefy the public good.

They would but stink, and putrefy the air.

3. To make morbid, carious, or gangrenous; as, to putrefy an ulcer or wound.

Pu'trefy, v. i. To become putrid; to decay offensively; to rot.

Isa. i. 6.

Pu-tres'cence (pt-tres'sens), n. The state of being putrescent; putrescent matter.

Pu-tres'oent (pu-tres'sent), a. [L. putrescens, p. pr. of putrescere to grow rotten, v. incho. fr. putrere to be rotten. See Putric.] 1. Becoming putrid or rotten. Externally powerful, although putrescent at the core. Motley

2. Of or pertaining to the process of putrefaction; as, amell.

a putrescent smell.

Putres of bile (-sY-b'l), a. Capable of putrefaction; liable to become putrid; as, putrescible substances.

Putres of bile, n. A substance, usually nitrogenous, which is liable to undergo decomposition when in contact with air and moisture at ordinary temperatures.

Putres of a (-sin), n. (Physiol. Chem.) A nontoxic diamine, CH₁₂N₂, formed in the putrefaction of the field of mammals and some other animals.

Putrefact of putrofact of the substance of the

fiesh of mammals and some other animals.

Pu'fild (pu'tvid), a. [L. putridias, fr. putrere to be rotten, fr. puter, or putris, rotten, fr. putere to stink, to be rotten: of. F. putride. See Pus, Foun, a.] 1. Tending to decomposition or decay; decomposed; rotten;—said of animal or vegetable matter; as, putrid fiesh. See

PUTREFACTION.

2. Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of

2. Indicating or proceeding from a decayed state of animal or vegetable matter; as, a putrid smell.

Putrid fever (Med.), typhus fever;—so called from the decomposing and offensive state of the discharges and diseased textures of the body.—Putrid sore throat (Med.), a gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

a gangrenous inflammation of the fauces and pharynx.

Pu-trid'i-ty (pū-trid'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. putridité]. The quality of being putrid; putrefaction; rottenness.

Pu'trid-ness (pū'trid-ness), n. Putridity.

Floyer.

Pu'trid-ness (pū'tri-fāk'tēd), a. [See Putrafry.]

Putrofled. [Obs.]

What vernin bred of putrifected slime.

Marston.

What vernin bred of putrifacted slime. Marston.

Pu'tri-fi-ca'tion (-ff-kā'shūn), n. Putrefaction.

Pu'tri-fy (pu'tri-fi), v. t. & t. To putrefy.

Pu'tri-lage (pu'tri-lai), n. [F. putrilage, L. putrilage putrefaction.]

That which is undergoing putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

Pu'try (pu'try), a. Putrid. [Obs.] Marston.

Pu'try, n. Putage, [Obs.] Marston.

Pu'try, n. Putage, [Obs.] Putrefaction; the products of putrefaction.

Pu'try, n. Putage, [Pos.]

Put'try (put'tri, n. 1. One who puts or places.

2. Specifically, one who pushes the small wagons in a coal mine, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

Put'ter (put'ter), v. i. [imp. & p. p. PUTTERED (-tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. PUTTERENO.] [See POTTER.] To act inefficiently or idly; to trific; to potter.

Put'ti-or (put'ti-or), n. One who putties; a glazier.

Put'ting (put'ting), n. The throwing of a heavy stone, shot, etc., with the hand raised or extended from the shoulder; — originally, a Scottish game.

Putting stone, a heavy stone used in the game of putting.

the shoulder; — originally, a Scottish game.

Putting stone, a heavy stone used in the game of putting.

Puttook (phittisk), n. [Cl. Pour a young bird,

Pour.] (Zoöl.) (a) The European kite. (b) The buz
zard. (c) The marsh harrier. [Prov. Eng.]

Puttook, n. (Naul.) See Futrook. [Obs.]

Putty (phitty), n. [F. pole, fr. pot pot; what was

formerly called putty being a substance resembling what

is now called putty powder, and in part made of the

metal of old pots. See Por.] A kind of thick paste or

cement compounded of whiting, or soft carbonate of

lime, and linseed oil, when applied beaten or kneaded

to the consistence of dough, — used in fastening glass

in sashes, stopping crevices, and for similar purposes.

Putty powder, an oxide of tin, or of tin and lead in various proportions, much used in polishing glass, metal,

precious stones, etc.

ous proportions, mu precious stones, etc.

Put'ty, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Puttied (-tid); p. pr. & b. n. Putrino.] To cement, or stop, with putty.

Put'ty-isoed' (-fūst'), a. White-faced;—used con-

Put'ty-faced' (-fūst'), a. White-faced; — used contemptuously.

Put'ty-faced' (-fūst'), a. White-faced; — used contemptuously.

Put'ty-root' (pit'ty-rōot'), n. (Bot.) An American orchidaceous plant (-l) plectrum hyemale) which flowers in early summer. Its slender naked rootstock produces each year a solid corm, filled with exceedingly glutinous matter, which sends up later a single large oval evergreen plaited leaf. Called also Adam-and-Eve.

Put'-up (put'ūp'), a. Arranged; plotted; — in a bad sense; as, a put-up job. [Colloq.]

Puy' (pū'I), n. See Poy.

Pus'zel (pūz'zĕl), n. [Cf. F. pucelle a virgin.] A harlot; a drab; a hussy. [Obs.]

Pus'zel (pūz'zĕl), n. [For opposal, in the sense of problem. See Orrooss, Poss. v.] I. Something which perplexes or embarrasses; especially, a toy or a problem contrived for testing ingenuity; also, something exhibiting marvelous skill in making.

2. The state of being puzzled; perplexity; as, to be in a puzzle.

2. The state of being puzzled; perplexity; as, to be in a puzzle.

Puzzle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Puzzled (-z'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Puzzleg (-z'ld); 1. To perplex; to confuse; to embarrass; to put to a stand; to nonplus.

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in puzzling others.

Dr. H. More.

He is perpetually puzzled and perplexed amidst his own blunders.

Addison.

2. To make intricate; to entangle.

They disentangle from the puzzled skein.
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplexed with error. 3. To solve by ingenuity, as a puzzle; — followed by out; as, to puzzle out a mystery.

Syn. - To embarrass; perplex; confuse; bewilder confound. See Embarbass.

Puzzle, v. i. 1. To be bewildered, or perplexed.

A puzzling fool, that heeds nothing 2. To work, as at a puzzle; as, to puzzle over a prob-

lem.
Pus'sie-dom (-dūm), n. The domain of puzzles; puzzles, collectively.
Pus'sie-head'ed (-hĕd'ĕd), a. Having the head full of confused notions.
Pus'sie-ment (-ment), n. The state of being puzzled; perplexity.

Miss Mitford.

Puz'zler (pŭz'zler), n. One who, or that which, puz-

Hebrew, the general puzzler of old heads.

Hebrew, the general puzzler of old heads. Brome.
Puz'sling-ly (-zling-ly), adv. In a puzzling manner.
Puz'zo-lan (pin'zō-lan),
Puz'zo-la'na (-lin'ab),

Pyrenomycetes.
Pyo'nite (pik'nīt), n. [Gr. πυκνός thick.] (Min.) A

Pyo'nite (plk'nit), n. [Gr. πυκνός thick.] (Min.) A massive subcolumnar variety of topax.

Pyo'no-dont (plk'nō-dōnt), n. [Gr. πυκνός thick, crowded + ὁδούς, ὁδόντος, a tooth.] (Paleon.) Any fossil fish belonging to the Pyonodonitini. They have numerous round, fist teeth, adapted for crushing.

"Pyo'no-don'tin' (-dōn't1-ni), n. pl. [Ni.] (Zoül.) An extinct order of ganoid fishes. They had a compressed body, covered with dermal ribs (pleurolepida) and with enameled rhomboidal scales.

yo-nog'o-nid (pYk-nog'o-nid), n. (Zoöl.) One of Pycnogonida.

SWZ

the Pycnogonida.

|| Pyc'no-gon'l-da (pYk'nō-gŏn'l-da), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. πυκυός thick, crowded + γώνυ knee.] (Ζοϋλ.) A class of marine arthropods in which the body is small and thin, and the eight legs usually very long; - called also Pantopoda.

The abdomen is rudimentary, and the triangular mouth is at the end of a tubular proboscis. Many of them live at great depths in the sea, and the largest of them measure two foet across the extended legs.

gest of them measure two loot across the extended legs.

Py-nom's-ter (pik-nom's-ter), n. [Gr. πυκνός dense, One of the Pycnogonida compact + -meter.] (Physics) (Phorichildium maxil-A specific gravity bottle; a lare), female. x 2 standard flask for measuring and comparing the densities of liquids. [Also written pyknometer.]

Pyo'no-style (pik'nō-stil), a. [Gr. πυκνόστυλος with the pillars close together; πυκυός close + στύλος a column, pillar: cf. F. pycnostyle.] (Anc. Arch.) See under Intercolumniation. — n. A pycnostyle colonnade.

Pyo (pi), n. See 2d Pie (b).

Pyo'ndia (pib'ald'), α. See Piebald.

| Py'e-M'tis (pi'ō-li'tis), n. [Gr. πύκλος basin + -tis.] (Med.) Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Py-e-mi-a (pi-ā'mi-ā), n. (Med.) See Pyzmma.

Py'et (pi'ōt), n. A magpic; a piet. [Prov. Eng.]

Herc cometh the worthy prelate as pert as a pyet. Sir W. Scott.

Py'gal (pi'gal), a. [Gr. πνγή the rump.] (Anat.)

Py'gal (pi'gal), a. [Gr. myn the rump.] (Anat.) Situated in the region of the rump, or posterior end of the backbone;—applied especially to the posterior median plates in the carapace of chelonians.

uan places in the carapace of chelonians.

Pygarg (pi'garg),

"Py-gar'gus (pi-gar'gus),

white rump; πυγή the rump + ἀργός white: cf. F. pygargus, 11. (Zοὐλ.) A quadruped, probably the adday, an antelope having a white rump.

2. (Ζοὐλ.) (a) The female of the hen harrier. (b)

The see eagle.

The sea eagle.

|| Py-gid/1-um (pi-j/d/7-um), n.; pl. Pyoidia (-a).
|| NL., fr. Gr. πυγάιου, dim. of πυγή the rump.] (Zoid.).
|| The caudal plate of trilobites, crustaceans, and certain insects. See Illusts. of Limutus and Trinobites.

Pyg'my (pig'my), a. [L. pygmaeus. Sec Pyg-me'an (pig-me'an), Prosur.] Of or pertaining to a pygmy; resembling a pygmy or dwarf; dwarfish very small. "Like that Pygmean race." Milton.

Yeary siman. "Like that Fygmean race." Mill Pyrmy antalops (Zoöl.), the kleeneboc. — Pyrmy gr (Zoöl.), any species of very small geese of the get Nettuyna, native of Africa, India, and Australia. — Pyr owl (Zoöl.), the gnome. — Pyrmy parrot (Zoöl.), any of several species of very small green parrots (Nustlern native of New Guinea and adjacent islands. They not larger than sparrows.

Pyrmy, n.: D. Pyrmes (.m.Y.)

not larger than sparrows.

Pyg'my, n. ; pl. Pyomies (-m'z).

[L. pygmaeus, Gr. πυγμαίος, fr. πυγμή the fist, a measure of length, the distance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 134 inches. Cf. Pugnactous, tance from the elbow to the knuckles, about 131 inches. Cf. Pugaacious, Fist.] [Written also pigmy.] 1. (Class. Myth.) One of a fabulous race of dwarfs who waged war with the cranes, and were destroyed.

2. Hence, a short, insignificant per-

son : a dwarf.

son; a dwarf.

Psymics are pysmics still, though perched on
And pyramids are pyramids in vales. Young.

||Py'go-bran'chi'a (pi'gō-brāp'kī-ā),
n. pl. [NL. fr. Gr. πννή the rump +
βράγχου a gill.] (Zοὐι) A division of
opisthobranchiste molluaks having the
branchise in a wreath or group around
the anal opening, as in the genus Doris.

Py'go-ped (pi'gō-pōd), n. [Gr. πνγή
L (Zοὐι) One of the Pygopodes.

2. (Zoöl.) Any species of serpentiform lizards of the family Pygopodidæ, which have rudimentary hind legs near the anal cleft, but lack fore lags.

#Py-gop'o-des [p-gop'o-des], n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) A division of swimming birds which includes the grebes, divers, auks, etc., in which the legs are placed far back.

Py-gop'o-dous (-dus), n. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Pygopodes.

Py'go-style (pl'gô-stil), n. [Gr. πυγή the rump + στόλος a pillar.] (Anal.) The plate of bone which forms the posterior end of the vertebral column in most birds; the plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the

plowshare bone; the vomer. It is formed by the in of a number of the last caudal vertebrse, and sup-

union of a number of the last caudal vertebrse, and supports the uropigium.

Py'in (pi'in), n. [Gr. πύον pus.] (Physiol. Chem.)

An albuminoid constituent of pus, related to mucin, possibly a mixture of substances rather than a single body.

Py-i-R'ma (pi-ik'ms), n. [Hind. phe-jama, literally, leg clothing.] In India and Persia, thin loose trowsers or drawers; in Europe and America, drawers worn an inglit, or a kind of nightdress with legs. [Written also paijama.]

Pyk're (nik'ār), n. Anandert Fu-ik'i Ching.

paijama.] Pyk'ar (pik'êr), n. An ancient English fishing boat. $\| \mathbf{Py}\mathbf{k'ar} (\mathbf{pi'(a)}, n.; pl. L. Pyl.z. (-18), E. Pyl.zs (-18z). [NL., fr. Gr. <math>\pi i \lambda \eta$ an entrance.] (Anat.) The passage between the iter and optocode in the brain.

Pyl'a-gore (pil'a-gor), n. [Gr. πυλαγόρας; Πύλας Pylæ, or Thermopylæ, where the Amphictyonic council met + ἀγείρειν to assemble: cf. F. pylagore.] (Gr. Antiq.) A deputy of a State at the Amphictyonic council. ||Py-lan'gi-um (pi-lān'/ji-lin), n.; pl. PyLanoi. (Δ). [NL., from Gr. πύλη an entrance + ἀγγείον a vessel.] (Anat.) The first and undivided part of the aortic trunk in the amphibian heart. — Py-lan'gi-al (-al), a. ||Py'lon (pi'lön), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πυλών a gateway.] (a) A low tower, having a truncated pyramidal form, and fianking an ancient Egyptian gateway. R.G. Wilder.

Massive pylons adorned with obelisks in front. J. W. Draper.

Massive pylons adorned with obelisks in front. J. W. Draper.

(b) An Egyptian gateway to a large building (with or without flanking towers).

Py-lor'10 (pi-lör'lk), a. [Cf. F. pylorique.] (Anat.)

Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the pylorus; as, the pyloric end of the stomach.

|| Py-lor'10 (pi-lör'lk), n. : pl. PYLOM (-ri). [L., fr. Gr. whapper pylorus, gate keeper; winn a gate + objoe watcher, guardian.] (Anat.) (a) The opening from the stomach into the intestine. (b) A posterior division of the stomach in some invertebrates.

Pyne (pin or pön), n. & v. See Pins. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Py-noun'(pi-nōn'), n. A pennant. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Py-noun'(pi-nōn'), n. A pennant. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Py-o-oy's-nin (pi'c-si's-lnin), n. [Gr. πύον pus + κίσωνς dark blue.] (Physiol. Chem.) A blue coloring matter found in the pus from old sores, supposed to be formed through the agency of a species of bacterium (Bacillus pype-yanens).

iormed through the agency of a species of excerning (Bacillas pinocyaneus). Py'o-gen'io (-jēu''k), a. [Gr. π vov pus + root of γ /vordat to be born.] (Med.) Producing or generating pus. Py'oid (pi'oid), a. [Gr. π vov pus + oid.] (Med.) Of or pertaining to pus; of the nature of, or like, pus. Pyoid corpuscles (Med.), cells of a size larger than pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the latter.

Pyold corpuscles (Med.), cells of a size larger than pus corpuscles, containing two or more of the latter.

Py'op-neu'mo-tho'rax (pi'θρ-nū'mō-thθ̄'rkx), n.
[Gr. πύον pus + Ε. pneumothorax.] (Med.) Accumulation of air, or other gas, and of pus, in the pleural cavity.

Py'ot (pi'ti), n. (Zööl.) The magple. See Pier.

Py'o-xan'those (pi'ō-xān'thlōs), n. [Gr. πύον pus + ξaνθός yellow.] (Physiol. Chem.) A greenish yellow crystalline coloring matter found with pyocyanin in pus.

Pyr'a-canth (pir'a-kānth), n. [Gr. πύρ fire + ἀκανθα a thorn, a prickly plant.] (Bol.) The evergreen thorn (Crutegua r'lyracantha), a shrub native of Europe.

Py'ral (pi'ral), α. Of or pertaining to a pyre. [R.]

Pyr'a-lid (pi'ra'hild), n. [L. pyralis, idis, a kind of winged insect.]

(Zöbl.) Any moth of the family Pyralidæ. The species are numerous and mostly small, but some of them are very intriview as the

of them are very

X



moth, hop moth, and clover moth, and clo

Py-ram'i-dal (pi-ram'i-dal), a. [Ct. F. pyramidal.]

1. Of or pertaining to a pyramid; in the form of a a pyramid; pyramidical; as, pyramidal cleavage.

The mystic obelisks stand up Triangular, pyramidal. Mrs. Browning.

2. (Crystallog.) Same as TETRAGONAL.

2. (Crystallog.) Same as Tetragonal.

Fyranidal numbers (Math.), certain series of figurate members expressing the number of balls or points that may be arranged in the form of pyramids. Thus 1, 4, 10, 20, 25, etc., are square pyramidal numbers; and 1, 5, 14, 20, 25, etc., are square pyramidal numbers.

Fyranid-dal (pi-ram'i-dal), ... (Anat.) One of the carpal bomes. See Curringan, n., 2 (b).

Fyranid-dal (pi-ram'i-dal), ... (6 n. nupamismos.)

Fyr's-mid'is [pir'a-mid'is,] a. [Gr. nupamismos.]

Fyr's-mid'is [pir'a-mid'is,] a. [Gr. nupamismos.]

Fyr's-mid'is-al (-1-kal), ... (6 of n. pyramidal. "A syramid-dal (vi. Goldsmith. "Gold in pyramidate plenty piled." Shenstone. — Pyr'a-mid'is-al-ly.

"A pyramid-oal (-1-on), n.; pl. Pyramid'is-al-ly.

from L. pyramis. See Pyramid.] The small pyramid which crowns or completes an obelisk.

Fyramid-doid (pi-ram'i-doid), n. [Gr. nupamis, ... (6c, pyramid + -oid: ci. F. pyramidoide.] A solid resembling a pyramid; — called also pyramid.

Fyr's-mid (pir'a-mis), n.; pl. Pyraming (pi-ram'i-dal).

Fyr's-mid (pir'a-mis), n.; pl. Pyraming (pi-ram'i-dal).

Fyr's-mid (pir'a-mis), n.; pl. Pyramine (pi-ram'i-dal).

Fyrary-rite (pi-ram'i-nui), n. [Gr. nupamis fire See Fyram (pir'a-nui) in rhombohedral crystals or massive, and is of a dark red or black color with a metallic admantine luster.

Fyre (pir), n. [L. pyra, Gr. nupa, fr. nupa fire. See Fyra.]

Fyrena (pi-rams), n.; pl. Pyramiz (-n.). [NL., fr. Gr. nupa, nupamos, the stone of fruit.] (Bot.) A nutle resembling a seed, or the kernel of a drupe.

Fyrena (pi-ram), n. [Gr. nupa fire.] (Chem.) One of the less volatile hydrocarbons of coal tar, obtained as a white crystalline substance, C₁₆H₁₀.

Fyrenes, n. (Bot.) Same as Pyrena.

Fyrenes, n. (Bot.) Same as Pyrena.

Fyrenesa. (Pyrenes, n. Hyrene, and buried upon these mountains.) Of or pertaining to the Pyrenees, a range of mountains separating France and Spain. — n. The Pyrenees.

Pyreness.

Pyreness separating France and spars.

Shak.

Pyreness (pi-rē/noid), n. [Gr. πυρηνοειδής like a kernel. See Pyrenex, and -oid.] (Zoöl.) A transparent body found in the chromatophores of certain Infusoria.

Pyreth-rin (pir/ēth-rin), n. [NL. Pyrethrum, generic name of fevertew, Gr. πυρεφρου feverlew.] (Chem.) A substance resembling, and isomeric with, ordinary camphor, and extracted from the essential oil of feverfew; — called also Pyrethrum camphor.

Pyreth-rine (-rīn or -rēn), n. (Chem.) An alkaloid extracted from the root of the pellitory of Spain (Anaccuclus pyrethrum).

extracted from the root of the pentury or spend cyclus pyrethrum).

Py-ret'io (pf-ret'Ik), a. [Gr. πυρετός burning heat, fever, from πυρ fire: cf. F. pyrctique.] (Med.) Of or pertaining to fever; febrile.

Pyre-tol'o-gy (pf-ret-bib'c-jy), n. [Gr. πυρετός fever + logy: cf. F. pyrétologic.] (Med.) A discourse or treatise on fevers; the doctrine of fevers.

|Py-rex'l-a (pf-rek'l-a), p. p. Pyrexize (-ē). [RL., fr. Gr. πυρέσσευ to be feverish, akin to πυρετός fever.] (Med.) The febrile condition.

Py-rex'l-a (-al), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to fever; feverish.

(Med.) The fabrile condition.

Py-rex'l-al (-al), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to
Py-rex'l-al (-al), b. (ever; feverish.

Fyr'gom (për'gom), n. [Gr. πύργωμα a place furmished with towers, fr. πύργως a tower.] (Min.) A variety of pyroxene; — called also fassatite.

Py-hel-lom'e-ter (pi-hel'i-om'e-ter), n. [Gr. πύρfire + ηλιοτ sun + -meter.] (Physics) An instrument
for measuring the direct heating effect of the sun's rays.

Fy-rid'io (pi-rid'ic), a. (Physiol. Chem.) Related
to, or formed from, pyridin or its homologues; as, the
pyridio bases.

to, or formed from, pyridin or .dsn). n. [From Gr. wopfire.] (Physiol. Chem.) A nitrogenous base, C₅H₈N, obtained from the distillation of bone oil or coal tar, and by the decomposition of certain alkaloids, as a colorless liquid with a peculiar pungent odor. It is the nucleus of a large number of organic substances, among which several vegetable alkaloids, as nicotine and certain of the ptomaines, may be mentioned. See LUTIDINE.

Pyri-Ayl (-dil), n. [Pyridine + yk.] (Chem.) A hypothetical radical, C,H,N, regarded as the essential residue of pyridine, and analogous to phenyl.

Pyri-toum (piri-form), a. [L. pyrium, pirum, a pear + form: cf. F. pyriforme, piriforme.] Having the form of a pear; pear-ahaped.

Pyri-ta-cooms (piri-tak-hids), a. (Min.) Of or pertaining to pyrites. See Pyritic.

sining to pyrites. See Pyrites (its). [Cf. F. pyrite (pir/ti, n; pl. Pyrites (its). [Cf. F. pyrite. See Pyrites.] (Min.) A common mineral of pale reas-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster, crystallizing in the isometric system ; iron pyrites ; iron disul-

Hence sable coal his massy couch extends.

And stars of gold the sparkling partie blends. E. Darwin And stars of gold the sparking payrite blends. E. Darwin.

Pyriftes (pi-ri'tēs), n. [L., fr. Gr. πυρίτης, fr. πύρ
fre. See Pyra.] (Mfn.) A name given to a number of
metallic minerals, sulphides of fron, copper, cobalt,
nickel, and tin, of a white or yellowish color.

The term was originally applied to the mineral
pyrite, or iron pyrites, in allusion to its giving sparks
when struck with steel.

Areacial syrties, areanopyrite. — Auritarous pyrites. See under Auriranous.— Gepillary pyrites, millerite.— Commes pyrites, isometric fron disulphide; pyrite.— Exispyrites, millerite.— Exispyrites, pyrites, pyr

named in allusion to its form), spear pyrites, etc. — Yellow, or Copper, pyrites, the sulphide of copper and iron; chalcopyrite.

Py-rit'io (pt-ryt'lk), a. (Min.) Of or pertaining to Py-rit'io-al (-I-kal), pyrites; consisting of, or re-

mbling, pyrites, consisting of, or re-mbling, pyrites, pyrites ; consisting of, or re-pyritifferous (pyrittifferus), a. [Pyrites + for-us.] (Min.) Containing or production. us.] (Min.) Containing or producing pyrites.

Pyr'i-time (-tiz), v. t. [Cf. F. pyritiser.] To convert

Pyri-tise (-tis.) v. t. [Cf. F. pyritiser.] To convert into pyritee.

Pyri-to-he/dral (-tô-hē/dral), a. [See Pyrito-he/dral] (Crystallog.) Like pyrites in hemihedral form.

Pyri-to-he/dran (-drŏn), n. [Pyrite + Gr. εδρα base.] (Crystallog.) The pentagonal dodecahedron, a common form of pyrite.

Pyri-toid (piri-toid), n. [Pyrite + Gr. εδρα base.] (Crystallog.) Pyritohedron. [R.]

Pyri-toid (piri-toid), n. [Pyrite + oid.] (Crystallog.) Pyritohedron. [R.]

Pyri-tous (pir-tois), a. Pyritic.

Pyrio (pir-tois), a. (Photog.) Abbreviation of pyrogalic acid. [Collog.]

Pyr-s-cotto (pir-to-tois), a. (Photog.) Abbreviation of pyrogalic acid. [Collog.]

Pyr-s-cotto (pir-to-tois) (Chem.) Pertaining to, and designating, a substance (acetone) obtained by the distillation of the acetates. It is now called also pyroacetic ether, and formerly was called pyroacetic epirit.

Pyr-s-cotd (-is-fd), n. [Pyro- + acid.] (Chem.)

Pyr-s-cotd (-is-fd), n. [Pyro- + acid.] (Chem.)

Pyr-c-san'ti-mo'nate (-ān'ti-mō'nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyroantimonic acid.

of heat. Cf. Pyro-.

Pyr'o-an'ti-mo'nate (-an'tĭ-mō'nat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyroantimonic acid

Pyro-an'ti-mo'nate (-an'ti-mō'nat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyro-an'ti-mon'lo (-mōn'lk), a. [Pyro-+ antimonic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of antimony analogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyro-ar'se-nate (-ar'se-nat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyro-ar-sen'lo (-ar-sen'k), a. [Pyro-+ arsenic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of arsenic analogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyro-bo'rate (-bō'rat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyro-boric acid.

boric acid.

Pyr'o-bo'ric (-bō'rĭk), a. [Pyro- + boric.] (Chem.)

Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid,

H₂B₄O₇ (called also tetraboric acid), which is the acid
ingredient of ordinary borax, and is obtained by heating

ingredient of ordinary borax, and is obtained by heating borlo acid.

Pyro-cat's-ohin (.kät'\(\text{t}\)-kin or -chin), n. [Pyro-t-catechu.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance, CoH(OH), of the phenol series, found in various plants;—so called because first obtained by distillation of gum catechu. Called also catechul, oxyphenol, etc.

Pyro-chlore (piri\(\text{t}\)-ki\(\text{t}\)-in, n. [Pyro- + Gr. χλωρ\(\text{c}\)-pale green.] (Min.) A niobate of calcium, cerium, and other bases, occurring usually in octahedrons of a yellowish or brownish color and resinous luster;—so called from its becoming grass-green on being subjected to heat under the blowpipe.

Pyro-chiric (-sit'rik), a. [Pyro- + cttric: cf. F. pyroctrique.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, any one of three acids obtained by the distillation of citric acid, and called respectively citraconic, itaconic, and mesaconic acid.

citric acid, and called respectively citraconic, itaconic, and messaconic acid.

Pyr'o-coll (pir'ō-köl), n. [Pyro-+ Gr. κόλλα glue.]
(Chem.) A yellow crystalline substance allied to pyrrol, obtained by the distillation of gelatin.

Pyr'o-e-leo'tria (-5-lēk'trik), a. [Pyro-+ electric.]
(Physics) Pertaining to, or dependent on, pyroelectricity; receiving electric polarity when heated.

Pyr'o-e-leo'tria, n. (Physics) A substance which becomes electrically polar when heated, exhibiting opposite charges of statical electricity at two separate parts, especially the two extremities.

Pyr'o-e'leo-trio'-try (-2'lēk-tr's''-ty), n. (Physics)
Electricity developed by means of heat; the science which treats of electricity thus developed.

Pyro-gallate (-gall'lāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyrogallos acid; an ether of pyrogallol.

Pyro-gall'oli (-1'lk), a. [Pyro-+ gallic.] (Chem.)

Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid called pyrogallol. See Pyrogallol.

Pyro-gall'ol (-101), n. [Pyrogallic + -ol.] (Chem.)

progatiol. See Pregoaliot.

Pyr'o-gal'loi (-151), n. [Pyrogallic + -ol.] (Chem.)

phenol metameric with phloroglucin, obtained by the A phenol metameric with phloroglucin, obtained by the distillation of gallic acid as a poisonous white crystalline substance having acid properties, and hence called also pyrogallic acid. It is a strong reducer, and is used as a developer in photography and in the production of cer-

tain dyes.

Pyr'o-gen (pir'ô-jēn), n. [See Pyrogenous.] 1. Electricity. [R.]

2. (Physiol. Chem.) A poison separable from decomposed meat infusions, and supposed to be formed from albuminous matter through the agency of bacteria.

Pyr'o-gen'io (-jēn'ik), a. [Pyro- + -gen + -ic.] (Physiol.) Producing heat; - said of substances, as septic poisons, which elevate the temperature of the body and cause fever.

Pyrog'e-nous (pi-rōj'ē-nūs), a. [Gr. mūp fire + -genous: ci. F. pyrogène, Gr. mupoyenis.] Produced by the i igneous.

Mantel.

ouuced by Mantell.

genous: cf. F. pyrogène, Gr. πυρογενής.] Produced by fire; igneous.
Fyrog-nos'tio (pĭr'ōg-nōs'tik), a. [Pyro-+ Gr. γιγνώστευ το know.] (Min.) Of or pertaining to characters developed by the use of heat; pertaining to the characters of minerals when examined before the blowpipe; as, the pyrognostic characters of galena.
Fyrog-nose'tios (-tike), n. pl. (Min.) The characters of a mineral observed by the use of the blowpipe, as the degree of fusibility, flame coloration, etc.

Pyrog'ra-phy (pt-rig'ra-ty), n. [Pyro-+-graphy.]
A process of printing, ornamenting, or carving, by buraing with heated instruments.
Py-rol'a-ter (pt-rig'a-ter), n. [See Pyrola-ter) [Pyrol'a-ter (pt-rig'a-ter), n. [See Pyrola-ter (pt-rig'a-ter), n. [See Pyrola-ter (pt-rig'a-ter), n. [Pyro-+ Gr. Aurpeia worshiper. [R.]
Pyrola'e-try (-ty), n. [Pyro-+ Gr. Aurpeia worshiper. [Pyrola'prine-dus (ptr'd-lig'na'tes), a. [Pyro-+ I-Pyrola'prine-dus (ptr'd-lig'na'tes), a. [Pyro-+ I-Pyrola'prine dus (ptr'd-lig'na'tes), a. [Pyro-+ I-Pyrola'prine (ptr'd-lig'na'te), a. [Pyro-+ tichta'c) (Old Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, the acid liquid obtained in the distillation of wood, consisting essentially of impure acetic acid.
Pyrola'prous (-nis), a. Same as Pyrolaymous.
Pyrola'prous (-inth'te), a. [Pyro-+ tichtc.] (Old Chem.) Same as Pravourc, or Oranders.
Py-rol'o-gy (-iy), n. [1'yro-+ logy: cf. F. pyrologie.] That branch of physical science which treats of the properties, phenomena, or effects of heat; also, a treatise on heat.
Pyr'o-lu'site (ptr'd-lu'sit), n. [Pyro-+ Gr. Ausur to loose, or Augus a loosing.] (Min.) Manganese dioxide, a mineral of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, usually soft. Pyrolusite parts with its oxygen at a red heat, and is extensively used in discharging the brown and green tints of glass (whence its name).
Pyr'o-mag-net'lo (-māg'net'ls), a. [Pyro-+ mag-netic.] (Physics) Acting by the agency of heat and magnetiam; as, a pyromagnetic machine for producing electric currents.

electric currents.

Pyr'o-maliate (-mā/lāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyromalio acid. [Obs.]

Pyr'o-malio (-mā/lǐk), a. [Pyro- + malic.] (Old Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called valeic acid.

matest acid.

Pyr'o-man'oy (pYr'o-man'sy: 277), n. [Gr. wupomanreia; n'up fire + marreia divination: of. F. pyromancte.]

Divination by means of fire.

Pyr'o-man'i-a (-man'nI-a), n. [Pyro-+ mania.] An

lusane disposition to incendiarism.

Pyr'o-man'itic (-man'tik), a. Of or pertaining to

pyromaney.

pyromancy.

Pyr'o-man'tic, n. [Cf. Gr. πυρόμαντικ.] One who pretends to divine by fire.

Sir T. Herbert.

Py-rom'e-ter (pt-rom'ē-tēr), n. [Pyro- + -meter: cf. F. pyromètre.] 1. (Physics) An instrument used for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat.

2. (Physics) An instrument for measuring degrees of heat above those indicated by the mercurial thermometer.

T it is usually constructed so as to register the change which the heat to be measured produces in the length of some expansible substance, as a metallic rod, or in the intensity of a thermo-electric ourrent.

or in the intensity of a thermo-electric current.

Pyr'o-met'ric (p'r'd-met'rik), a. [Cf. F. pyroméPyr'o-met'ric-al (-1'-kal), irrique.] (Physical)

Pertaining to, or obtained by, the pyrometer; as, pyrometrical instruments; pyrometrical measurements.

Py-rom'c-try (p'r-tom's-try), n. The art of measuring degrees of heat, or the expansion of bodies by heat.

Pyr'o-met'phite (p'r'd-môr'fit), n. [G. pyromorphit,
from Gr. wip fire + \(\mu\)opin from! (Min.) Native lead
phosphate with lead chloride, occurring in bright green
and brown hexagonal crystals and also massive;—so
called because a fused globule crystallizes in cooling.

Pyr'o-mor'phous (-fits), a. [Pyro-+-morphous.]
(Min.) Having the property of crystallizing by the
agency of fire.

Pyr'o-mu'cate (-mu'kāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyromuoic acid.

Pyr'o-mu'cate (-mū'ktt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyromucle acid.

Pyr'o-mu'cio (-mū'a'k), a. [Pyro-+ mucic.] (Chem.)
Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid obtained as a white crystalline substance by the distillation of mucic acid, or by the oxidation of furfurol.
Pyr'o-mom'ios (-nön'lks), n. [Pyro-+ Gr. νόμος
law.] The science of heat.
Fyr'o-pe (pir'δp), n. [L. pyropus a kind of red
bronze, fr. Gr. πυρωπός: πῦρ fire + ωψ the eye, face:
cf. F. pyrope.] (Aim.) A variety of garnet, of a poppy
or blood-red color, frequently with a tinge of orange. It
is used as a gem. See the Note under Garnett.
Fyr'o-phane (-5-fān), n. [See Pyrophanous.] (Min.)
A mineral which is opaque in its natural state, but is acid
to change its color and become transparent by heat.
Fy-roph's-nous (pi-rōi'ā-nūs), a. [Pyro-+ Gr.
doi*vev to show, pass., to shine.] Rendered transparent
by heat.

by heat.

Pyr'o-phone (pYr'ō-fōn), n. [Pyro- + Gr. φωνέ
sound.] A musical instrument in which the tones are
produced by flames of hydrogen, or illuminating gas,
burning in tubes of different sizes and lengths.

Pyr'o-phor'is (pYr'ō-fōr'lk), | a. [Pyro- + Gr.

Py-roph'o-rous (pt-rōf'ō-rks), | φέρεω to bear.]

Light-producing; of or pertaining to pyrophorus.

Pyrophoric iron (Chem.), finely reduced iron, which ig-nites spontaneously on contact with air.

Fyrophoric irea (Chem.), many reduced iron, which agnites apontaneously on contact with air.

|| Fy-roph'o-rus (-ris), n. [NL. See Pyrophosous.]
(Old Chem.) Any one of several substances or mixtures which phosphoresee or ignite spontaneously on exposure to air, as a heated mixture of alum, potash, and charcoal, or a mixture of charcoal and finely divided lead.

Pyr'o-phos-phoric old.

Pyr'o-phos-phoric (-fös-för'ik), a. [Pyro-+ phosphoric.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid, Pyr'o-phosphoric botained as a white crystalline substance. Its saits are obtained by heating the phosphates.

Pyrophryl-lite (pi-röf'il-lit or pir'ō-f'il'lit), n. [Pyro-+ Gwiddor leaf.] (Mis.) A mineral, usually of a white or greenish color and pearly luster, consisting obless of the hydrous silicate of alumina.

Pyr'o-scope (pir'ō-akōp), n. [Pyro-+-scope: cf. F. pyroscope.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring

the intensity of heat radiating from a fire, or the cooling infinence of bodies. It is a differential thermometer, having one bulb coated with gold or silver leaf. [R.] I Py-ro'sis (pt-ro'sis), n. [NL, fr. Gr. wiperon a burning, an infiammation, fr. wiperon to burn, fr. wiperon and fire [Med.] See Water brash, under Brash.

Py-ros'ma-lite (pt-ros'ma-lit), n. [Pyro + Gr. boyn dor + -tite.] (Min.) A minoral, usually of a pale brown or of a gray or grayish green color, consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of iron and manganese; — so called from the odor given off before the blowpipe.

Pyro-same (ptr'o-sim), n. [Pyro-+-some body.] (Zobil.) Any compound ascidian of the genus Pyrosoma. The pyrosomes form large hollow cylinders, sometimes two or three feet long, which swim at the surface of the

es and are very phosphorescent.

Pyr'o-sul'phate (-sul'fat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyr-sulphuric acid.

osulphuric acid.

Pyr'o-sul-phuric (-sül-fü'rik), a. [Pyro- + -sul-phuric] (Câem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also disulphuric acid) obtained by distillation of certain sulphates, as a coloriess, thick, oily liquid, Habao, resembling sulphuric acid. It is used in the solution of indigo, in the manufacture of alizarin, and in debremely in the colories. dehydration.

assuperation.

Pyr'o-tar-tar'ie (-tar-tar'fk), a. [Pyro-+ tartario.]

Choss.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained is a white crystalline substance by the distillation of arterio acid.

Pyr'o-tar'trate (-tar'trat), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyro

Epro-tartrate (-tär'tråt), n. (Chem.) A salt of pyro-tartaria acid.

Pyro-tach'mi.an (-täk'nī'.an), n. A pyrotechnist.

Fyro-tach'mi.a (-täk'nī'.a), a. [Pyro-+ technic.

Fyro-tach'mi.a (-tāk'.a), b. technical: ci. F. pyro-tachnique. See Firm, Thomnost.] Of or pertaining to fireworks, or the art of forming them.

Pyro-tach-mi.diam (-täk-nītah'an), n. A pyrotechnist.

Pyro-tach-nicot. -täk'nītah, n. The art of making fireworks; the manufacture and use of fireworks; pyrotechnics.

Fyro-techny.

Fyro-techny: one who manufactures fireworks. Sieevens.

Fyrie-techny (pir'6-tēk'ny; 277), n. [Cf. F. pyro-technic.] I. The use and application of fire in science and the arts. [Obs.]

2. Same as Praotechnics.

Fyrothy-anide (pr-teh'd-nid or -nid), n. [Pyro-tgr. office of the combustion of textures of hemp, linen, or cotton in a copper vessel, -formerly used as a remedial agent.

Dunglison.

produced by the combustion of textures on nemp, mean, or ection in a copper vessel, —formerly used as a remedial agent.

Py-wello (p1-well), a. [Gr. wuperusés, fr. repoir to burn, fr. wip, wupés, fire: cf. E. pyrotque.] Caustic. See Cauwro. — n. (Med.) A caustic medicine.

Pyro-trienterie (p1r'é-tr'ikt-ter'fik), a. [Pyro-tr'itarterie (p1r'é-tr'ikt-ter'fik), a. [Pyro-tr'itarterie] (Chem.) Designating an acid which is more commonly called uric acid.

Pyro-trang'stic (-ting'stik), a. (Chem.) Polytungstic. See Meratureserno.

Pyro-trang'stic (p1r'é-t-0'rits), a. [Pyro-turic.] (Old Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid one called cyanuric acid. See Cranunc.

Pyro-transal'10 (-v4-mid'ik), a. [Pyro-turadic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of vandium, amalogous to pyrophosphoric acid.

Pyro-transal'10 (-v4-mid'ik), a. [Pyro-transal'c.] (Chem.) A yellow crystalline hydrocarbon extraored from crude wood spirit;—called also eblanin.

Pyro-transal'(chem.) A yellow crystalline hydrocarbon extraored from crude wood spirit;—osaled also eblanin.

Pyro-transal'(chem.) A yellow crystalline hydrocarbon extraored from crude wood spirit;—osaled also eblanin.

Pyro-transal'(chem.) A yellow crystalline hydrocarbon extraored from crude wood spirit;—osaled because it was supposed to be a stranger;—so called because it was supposed to be a stranger;—so called because it was supposed to be a stranger;—so called because it was supposed to be a stranger;—or of rare occurrence, in igneous rocks, is not massive forms which are often laminated. It varies in color from white to dark green and black, and includes many varieties differing in color and composition, as diopside, malacolite, salite, coccolite, augite, etc. They are all silicates of lime and magnesia with cometimes alumins and iron. Pyroxene is an essential constituent of many rocks, especially basic igneous rocks, as basalt, gabro, etc.

constituent of many rocks, especially basic igneous rocks, as basalt, gabbro, etc.

27 The pyroxene group contains pyroxene proper, also the related orthorhombic species, enstatite, bronsite, bypersthese, and various monochinic and triclinic species, as rhodonite, etc.

27 The pyroxen'in (pir'oks-5n'Ik), a. [Cf. F. pyroxentique.]

Containing pyroxene; composed chiefly of pyroxene.

27 Tore-mite (pt-705s-5n'It), n. (Min.) A rock consisting essentially of pyroxene.

Py-rox'yle (pt-röks'li), n. [Cf. F. pyroxyle. See Proxyle., -τι..] Same as Proxylin.

Pyrox-ylio (ptr'öks-li'lk), a. [Pyro- + Gr. ξύλον wood.] (Old Chem.) Derived from wood by distillation; — formerly used in designating crude wood spirit.

Py-rox'y-lin (pt-röks'l-lin), n. (Chem.) A substance resembling gum cotton in composition and properties, but distinct in that it is more highly nitrified and is soluble in alcohol, ether, etc.; — called also pyroxyle.

Pyr'hio (ptr'rik), a. [L. pyrrhichus, Gr. πυρρίχιος belonging to the πυρρίχη (sc. δρχησιε) a kind of war dance.] 1. Of or pertaining to an ancient Greek martial dance. "Ye have the pyrrhic dance as yet." Byron.

2. (Pros.) Of or pertaining to a pyrrhic, or to pyrrhice; containing pyrrhics; as, a pyrrhic verse.

Pyr'rhio, n. 1. [Gr. πυρρίχη: of F. pyrrhique, fem.] An ancient Greek martial dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick.

An ancient Greek martial dance, to the accompaniment of the flute, its time being very quick.

2. [L. pyrrhichius (sc. pss), Gr. wupo(xuos (sc. wuos)):

6. F. pyrrhichius (pir'ri-sist), A foot consisting of two short syllables.

Pyr'rhi-dist (pir'ri-sist), n. (Gr. Antiq.) One who danced the pyrrhic.

Pyr-rhome an (pir-rō'nō-an), a. [L. Pyrrhomeus: Pyr-rhomeus (pir-rō'nō-an), b. (f. F. pyrrhomeus: Pyr-rhomis (pir-rō'nō-rh)).

Pyrrhonist (pirror a),
of or pertaining to pyrrhonism.

Pyrrho-nism (pirro-nism), n. [From Pyrrho, the founder of a school of akeptics in Greece (about 300 a. c.); of F. pyrrhonism.] Skepticism; universal doubt.

Pyrrho-nist (-nist), n. A follower of Pyrrho; a

akeptic.

Pyr'tho-time (-t'n), \ n. [Gr. πυρρός flame-colored, Pyr'tho-tite(-t't), \ fr. πυρρός flame-colored mineral, of metallic luster. It is a sulphide of iron, and is remarkable for being attracted by the magnet. Called also magnetic pyrites.

Pyr'rel (-rōl), n. [Gr. πυρρός flame-colored (from πυρ fire) + L. oleum oil.] (Chem.) A nitrogenous base found in coal tar, bone oil, and other distillates of organic substances, and also produced synthetically as a colorless liquid, C₄H₀N, having an odor like that of chloroform. It is the nucleus and origin of a large number of derivatives. So called because it colors a splinter of wood moistened with hydrochloric acid a deep red.

Pyr'ro-line (-rō-l'in or -lōn), n. (Chem.) A nitrogenous base, C₄H₁N, obtained as a colorless liquid by the reduction of pyrrol.

reduction of pyrrol. i.), n. [NL., fr. L. pyrus a pear.] (Zoöl.) A genus of large marine gastropods, having a pear-shaped shell. It includes the

fig-shells. See Illust. in Appendix. Py-ru'rio (pi-ru'rik), a. as Pyrousic.

a Pracise (press (i.e., d. Same a Pracise).

Pyrus (pirus, n. [L. pyrus, or better pirus, pear tree.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs having pomes for fruit. It includes the apple, crab apple, pear, chokeberry, sorb, and mountain ash.

Py-ru'vio (pt-ru'vik), a. [Pyro-+ L. uwa a grape.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also pyroracomic acid) obtained, as a liquid having a pungent odor, by the distillation of racemic acid.

Pyrula (Pyrula papyracea) of Florida.

Pyrula (Pyrula papy-racea) of Florida.

Pyrula (Pyrula papy-racea) of Florida.

Complex nitrogenous compound obtained by heating together pyruvic acid and urea.

Pyth'a-go're-an (pith'à-go're-an or pi-thig'e-re'an),

a. [L. Pythagoras, Gr. Huðayópeios.] Of or pertaining to Pythagoras (a Greek philosopher, born about 582 s. c.),

or his philosophy.

The central thought of the Pythagorean philosophy is the idea of number, the recognition of the numerical and mathematical relations of things.

Encyc. Brit.

relations of things. Encyc. Brit.

Pythagorean proposition (Geom.), the theorem that the square described upon the hypothenuse of a plane right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares described upon the other two sides. — Pythagorean system (Astron.), the commonly received system of astronomy, first taught by Pythagorea, and afterward revived by Copernicus, whence it is also called the Copernican system. — Pythagorean latter. See Y.

- Fythagorean letter. See Y.

Fyth'a-go're-an (pith'a-go're-an or pi-thig'e-rē'an),

n. A follower of Pythagorea; one of the school of philosophers founded by Pythagorea.

Fyth'a-go're-an-ism (-lz'm), n. The doctrines of

Pythagoras or the Pythagoreans.

As a philosophic school Pythappreanism became extinct in Greece about the middle of the 4th century [n. c.]. Encyc. Brit.

Pyth'a-gor'io (p'th'a-gor'fk), } a. [L. Pythagorious, Pyth'a-gor'io-al (-gor'i-kal), } Gr. Huseyspucés: cf. Pythagorique.] See Pythagorique., Bee Pythagorique., Bee Pythagorique., In decorines taught by Pythagorique.

23 Pythagorias made numbers the basis of his philophical system, as well physical as metaphysical. The cotrine of the transmigration of souls (metempsychosia) associated closely with the name of Pythagoria.

Been characterism (-gill. v. 4. Finn., & v. p. Pythagoria.

Py-thag'o-rime (-ris), v. 6. [smp. & p. p. Pythago-rimed (-risd); p. pr. & vb. n. Pythagorime (-riving).] Gr. svbsyophew.] To speculate after the manner of

[Gr. averyoptsus.] 10 specimes and an experimental pythagoras.
Pythrlad (pYth/Ld), n. [See PYTHIAE.] (Gr. Antiq.) The period intervening between one celebration of the Pythian games and the next.
Pyth/lan (-an), a. [L. Pythius, Gr. Riviter belonging to Pytho, the older name of Delphi and its environs:
cf. E. pythien.] Of or pertaining to Delphi, to the temple of Apollo, or to the priestess of Apollo, who delivered oracles at Delphi.

**This assessed (Gr. Antiq.). one of the four great na-

Fythian games (Gr. Antiq.), one of the four great national festivals of ancient Greece, celebrated near Delphi, in honor of Apollo, the conqueror of the dragon Python, at first once in eight years, afterward once in four.

Pyth'o-gen'is (pith'ō-jēn'īk), α. [Gr. πίθειν 'to rot + γένο origin.] Producing decomposition, as diseases which are supposed to be accompanied or caused by de-

composition. Py'thon (pi'thon), n. [NL., fr. L. Python the serpent sian near Delphi by Apollo, Gr. Ili@wr.] 1. (Zodl.) Any species of very large snakes of the genus Python, and allied genera, of the family Pythonide. They are nearly allied to the boas. Called also rock snake.

The pythons have small pelvic bones, or anal spurs, two rows of subcaudal scales, and pitted labials. They are found in Africa, Asia, and the East Indies.

2. A diviner by spirits. "[Manasses] observed omens, and appointed pythons." 4 Kings xxi. 6 (Doway version). Pytho-ness (pith'o-nes), n. [L. pythonista: c. F. pythonista: See Pythinks.] 1. (Gr. Anito.) The priestess who gave oracular answers at Delphi in Greece.
2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch.

2. Any woman supposed to have a spirit of divination; a sort of witch.

Py-thom'lo (pi-thön'ik), a. [L. pythonicus, Gr. πυθωνικός. See Pythia.] Prophetic; oracular; pretending to foretell events.

Pyth'o-nism (pith'6-niz'm), n. The art of predicting events after the manner of the priestess of Apollo at Delphi; equivocal prophesying.

Pyth'o-nist (-nist), n. A conjuser; a diviner.

| Pyth'o-no-mon'pha (-5-nō-mōr'ià), n. pl. [NL. See Pytho-nia-mon'pha (-5-nō-mōr'ia), n. pl. [NL. See Pytho-nia

" Py-n'ri-a (pt-ū'rī-à), n. [NL., fr. Gr. πύον pus +
οδρον urine.] (Med.) A morbid condition in which pus
is discharged in the urine.

Pyx (piks), n. [L. pyzis a box, Gr. πυξίς a box, especially of boxwood, fr. πυξος the box
tree or boxwood. See Box a receptacle.]
[Written also piz.] 1. (R. C. Ch.) The
box, case, vase, or tabernacle, in which
the host is reserved.

the host is reserved.

2. A box used in the British mint as a place of deposit for certain sample coins taken for a trial of the weight and fineness of metal before it is sent from

the mint.

3. (Naut.) The box in which the compass is suspended; the binnacle. Wealc.

4. (Anat.) Same as PYXIS.

T. (Ana.) came as ryus. Pyx (1).

Pyx cloth (R. C. Ch.), a veil of silk or lace covering the pyx.—Trial of the pyx, the annual testing, in the English mint, of the standard of gold and silver coins.

Encyc. Bril. as the

Pyx (1).

Pyridium (a).

Encyc. Bril.

Fyz., v. t. To test as to weight and fineness, as the coins deposited in the pyx. [Eng.]

Mushet.

Fyz. date (pfks/l-dat), a. Having a pyxidium.

pyxidium.

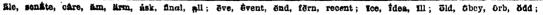
|| Pyx-id'l-um (piks-id'l-um), n.; pl.

PYXIDIA (-à). [NL., fr. Gr. nviidiov, dim.
of nviis a box. See Pxx.] (Bot.) (c) A

pod which divides circularly into an upper
and lower half, of which the former acts as
a kind of lid, as in the pimpernel and purslane. (b) The thece of mosses.

Pyxide (piks'i), n. (Bot.) Same as Pixx.

|| Pyxi's (piks'is), n. [L.] 1. A box; a pyx.
2. (Bot.) A pyxidium.
3. (Anat.) The soctabulum. See Acetabulum, 2.



(kil), the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet, has but one sound (that of \$), and is always followed by u, the two letters together being sounded like kw, except in some words in which the u is silent. See Guide to Pronunciation, § 249. Q is not found in Anglo-Baxon, ow being used instead of qu; as in cwic, quick; cwen, queen. The name (kil) is from the French ku, which is from the Latin name of the same letter; its form is from the Latin, which derived it, through a Greek alphabet, from the Phoenician, the ultimate origin being Egyptian.

Greek alphabet, from the Phoenician, the ultimate origin being Egyptian.

Etymologically, q or qu is most nearly related to c (ch, toh), p, g, and wh: as in cud, quid, L. equus, ecus, horse, Gr. 'irwor, whence E. equine, hippic; L. quod which, E. what; L. aquila, E. eagle; E. kitchen, OE. kitchen, AS. cycene, L. coquina.

Qua (kwā or kwā), conj. [L., abl. of qui who.] In so far as; in the capacity or character of; as.

It is with Shelley's biographers qua biographers that we have to deal.

Characteristics.

It is with Shelley's biographers qua biographers that we have to deal.

Quab (kwöb), n. [Cf. D. kwab eelpout, Dan. qvabbe, G. quabbe, quappe, LG. quabbe a fat lump of flesh, and L. aapido a kind of fish with a large head, fr. caput the head, also E. squab.] An unfledged bird; hence, something immature or unfinished.

Quab, v. i. See Quos, v. i.

Qua'-bird' (kwö'börd' or kwö-), n. (Zoil.) The American night heron. See under Night.

Qua'oba (kwö'chè), n. (Zoil.) The quagga.

Quaok (kwik), v. i. [imp. & p. quaokin (kwökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Quaokine.] [Of imitative origin; cf. D. kwaken, G. quacken, quaken, leel. kwake to twitter.]

1. To utter a sound like the cry of a duck.

2. To make vain and loud pretensions; to boast. "To quack or vain and loud pretensions; to boast. "To quack or universal cures."

3. To act the part of a quack, or pretender.

Quaok, n. 1. The cry of the duck, or a sound in imitation of it; a hoarse, quacking noise.

Chaucer.

2. [Of. Quaksalvraz.] A boastful pretender to medical skill; an empiric; an ignorant practitioner.

3. Hence, one who boastfully pretends to skill or knowledge of any kind not possessed; a charlatan.

Quacks political; quacks scientific, academical. Carlyle.

Quacks political; quacks scientific, academical. Carlyle. Quacks political; quacks scientific, academical. Carlyle. Quack, a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, boasting and pretension; used by quacks; pretending to cure diseases; as, a quack medicine; a quack doctor. Quack'er-y (-6r-y), n.; pl. QUACKERIES (-1z). The acts, arts, or boastful pretensions of a quack; false pretensions to any art; empiricism. Carlyle. Quack'grass' (gras'). (Bot.) See Quiton Grass. Quack'fish, a. Like a quack; boasting; characterized by quackery. Burke.

Quackery.

Quackery.

Quackery.

Quackery.

Quackery.

Quackery.

Quackery.

Carlyle.

Quackery.

Quackery

baffling; as, a quade wind. [Obs.]

Sooth play, quad play, as the Fleming saith. Chaucer.

Quad, n. (Print.) A quadrat.

Quad, n. (Arch.) A quadrangle; hence, a prison.

[Cast or Slang]

[Quadra (kwödrå), n.; pl. Quadra (-rē). [L., a aquare, the socie, a plathand, a fillet.] (Arch.) (a) The plinth, or lowest member, of any pedestal, podium, water table, or the like. (b) A fillet, or listel.

Quadra-ble (-rå-bl), a. [Bee Quadra-I.] (Math.) That may be squared, or reduced to an equivalent square; — said of a surface when the area limited by a curve can be exactly found, and expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

can be exactly found, and expressed in a finite number of algebraic terms.

Quadrage-marit-ous (-j8-n8'rY-us), a. [L. quadrage-mariss, fr. quadrageni forty each.] Consisting of forty; forty years old.

Quadrageni forty each, akin to quadraginia forty.; (R. C. Ch.) An indulgence of forty days, corresponding to the forty days of anoient canonical penance.

1 Quadragesima (-j8-Y-ms), n. [L., fr. quadragenimus the fortieth, fr. quadragenia forty; akin to quattur four. Bee Foun.] (Rool.) The forty days of fast preceding Easter; Lent.

Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, about

Quadragesima Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, about forty days before Easter.

Quadragement shary, the next bunday in Lett, about forty days before Easter.

Quadragesi-mail (-mail), a. [Ol. F. quadragesimal.]

Belonging to Lent; used in Lent; Lessen.

Quadragesi-mails (-mails), s. pl. Offerings formerly made to the mother church of a discose on Mid-Lent Sunday.

Quadragesis (kwödragesi), s. [F., fr.

L. quadrangesis (kwödragesi), s. [F., fr.

L. quadrangesis, g. quadranges a corner; Quadrangis.

1. (Geom.) A plane figure having four angles, and consequently four aldes; any figure having four angles.

2. A square or quadrangular space or inclosure; such a space or court surrounded by buildings, esp. such a court in a college or public school in England.

Quad-rangu-lar (kwöd-rangular-lag, a. [Ct. F. quadrangudaire.] Having four angles, and consequently four aldes; tetragonal. — Quadrangular-lag, adv.

| Quadrans (kwöd-rans, n.; pl. Quadrants (-ran-lag.) | Quadrants (-ran-lag.) | Quadrants (-ran-lag.) | Quadrants (-ran-lag.) | Quadrant (kwöd-rans), n. [L. quadrans, -natis, a fourth part, a fourth of a penny; a farthing. See Cue.

Quadrant (kwöd-rant), n. [L. quadrans, -natis, a fourth part, a fourth of a whole, fr. quattuor four: ct. F. quadrant, cadran. See Bous, and cf. Cadrans.] I. The fourth part; the quarter of a circle, or of the circumference of a circle, an arc of 90°, or one subtending a right angle at the center.

3. (And. Geom.) One of the four parts into which a plane is divided by the coordinate axes. The upper right-hand part is the first quadrant; the upper left hand part the fourth quadrant.

4. An instrument for measuring altitudes, variously constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vermonly of a gra

constructed and mounted for different specific uses in astronomy, surveying, gunnery, etc., consisting commonly of a graduated arc of 90°, with an index or vernier, and either plain or telescopic sights, and usually having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction.



having a plumb line or spirit level for fixing the vertical or horizontal direction.

Gennar's quadrant, an instrument consisting of a graduated limb, with a plumb line or spirit level, and an arm by which it is applied to a cannon or mortar in adjusting it to the clevation required for attaining the desired range.

Gunner's quadrant. Bee Gunner's quadrant. See Gunner's quadrant. He colevation required for attaining the desired range.

Gunner's quadrant bee Gunner's quadrant. See Gunner's quadrant. In the Vocabulary. — Eadley's quadrant, a hand instrument used chiefly at sea to measure the altitude of the sun or other celestial body in ascertaining the vessel's position. It comsists of a frame in the form of an octant, having a graduated scale upon its arc, and an index arm, or alidade, pivoted at its apex. Mirrors, called the index glass and the horizon glass, are fixed, one upon the index arm and the other upon one side of the frame, respectively. When the instrument is held upright, the index arm and the other upon one side of the form of an octant, and when the reflected image of the sun coincides, to the observer's eye, with the horizon as seen directly through an opening at the side of the horizon glass, the index allows the sun's altitude upon the scale; — more properly, but less commonly, called an octant. — Quadrant of one of the great circles of the globe, and graduated. It may be fitted to the meridian, and being movable round to all points of the horizon, serves as a scale in measuring altitudes, asimuths, etc.

Quadrantalite oontaining the fourth part of a measure.] (Geom.) Of or

Quad-ran'tal (kwöd-ran'tal), a. (L. quadrantalis containing the fourth part of a measure.] (Geom.) Of or pertaining to a quadrant; also, included in the fourth part of a circle; as, quadrantal space.

Quadrantal triangle, a spherical triangle having one side qual to a quadrant or are of 90°. — Quadrantal versor versor that expresses rotation through one right angle.

a versor that expresses rotation through one right angle.

Quad-ran'tal, n. [L.] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) A cubical vessel containing a Roman cubic foot, each side being a Roman square foot; — used as a measure.

2. A cube. [R.]

Quad'rat (kwöd'rat), n. [F. quadrat, cadrat. See Quadarat.] 1. (Print.) A block of type metal lower than the letters, — used in spacing and in blank lines. [Abbrev. quad.]

2. An old instrument used for taking altitudes;— called also peometrical square, and line of shadows. Quad'rats (-tit), a. [L. quadratus squared, p. p. of quadrats to make four-cornered, to make square, to square, to fit, suit, from quadrus square, quadiuor four. See Quadant, and c. Quadara, quadras an arrow. Square.]

1. Having four equal sides, the opposite sides parallel, and four right angles; square.

Figures, some round, some triangle, some quadrate. From.

Figures, some round, some triangle, some que

2. Produced by multiplying a number by itself; square.

"Quadrais and cubical numbers." Sir T. Browne.

3. Square; even; balanced; equal; exact. [Archaic]

"A quadrais, solid, wise man." Howell.

4. Equared; suited; correspondent. [Archaic] "A generical description quadrais to both."

Quadrate bone (Asart.), a bone between the base of the lower law and the skull in most vertebrates below the mammals. In reptiles and birds it articulates the lower law with the skull; in mammals it is represented by the malleus or mous.

Quadrate (kwodrat), n. [L. quadratum. See Quadrate, a.] 1. (Geom.) A plane surface with four equal aides and four right angles; a square; hence, figuratively, anything having the outline of a square.

At which command, the powers militant That stood for heaven, in mighty quadrate joined. Millon.

That stood for heaven, in mighty quadrate joined. Milton.

2. (Astrol.) An aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant from each other 90°, or the quarter of a circle; quartile. See the Note under Aspect, 6.

3. (Anat.) The quadrate bone.

Quadrate (-rāt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Quadrated (-rāted); p. pr. & vb. n. Quadratns...] [See Quadrats, a.] To square; to sgree; to suit; to correspond; — followed by with. [Archaic]

The objections of these speculatists of its forms do not quad-te with their theories.

Burke.

The objections of these specification of the storms of our madrate with their theories.

Quadrate, v. t. To adjust (a gun) on its carriage; also, to train (a gun) for horizontal firing.

Quadrate (kwöd-rāt/Tk), a. [Cf. F. quadratique.]

1. Of or pertaining to a square, or to squares; resembling a quadrate, or square; square.

2. (Crystallog.) Tetragonal.

3. (Alg.) Pertaining to terms of the second degree; as, a quadratic equation, in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.

Quad-ratica ('Ika), n. (Alg.) That branch of algebra which treats of quadratic equations.

Quad-ratica ('Ika), n. (Alg.)

Quad-ratica ('Ika), a. (Anat.) (a) Of or pertaining to the quadrate and jugal bones. (b) Of or pertaining to the quadratojugal bone.—n. The quadratojugal bone. ratojugal bone.

Quadratolugal bone (Anat.), a bone at the base of the lower jaw in many animals.

lower jaw in many animals.

Quad. ra'trik (kwöd-rā/triks), n.; pl.-triks (-triksgx), or -raixes (kwöd'rā-tri'eāz). [NL.] (Geom.) A
curve made use of in the quadrature of other curves; as,
the quadratriz of Dinostratus, or of Tsohimhausen.

Quad'ra-ture (kwöd'rā-tīr; 135), n. [L. quadratura:
cf. F. quadrature. See Quadratx, a.] l. (Math.) The
act of squaring; the finding of a square having the same
area as some given curvilinear figure; as, the quadrature of a circle; the operation of finding an expression
for the area of a figure bounded wholly or in part by a
curved line, as by a curve, two ordinates, and the axis of
abscissas. abscissas.

abscissas.

2. A quadrate; a square.

3. (Integral Calculus) The integral used in obtaining the area bounded by a curve; hence, the definite integral of the product of any function of one variable into the differential of that variable.

4. (Astron.) The position of one heavenly body in respect to another when distant from it 90°, or a quarter of a circle, as the moon when at an equal distance from the points of conjunction and opposition.

Quadrature of the moon (Astron.), the position of the moon when one half of the disk is illuminated.—Quadrature of an orbit (Astron.), a point in an orbit which is at either extremity of the latus rectum drawn through the empty focus of the orbit.

sither extremity of the latus rectum drawn through the empty focus of the orbit.

Quad'ral (-rsl), n. [It. quadrello, LL. quadrellus, fr. L. quadrus square. See Quadrata, and cf. Quadral an arrow.] I. A square piece of turf or peat. [Proc. Eng.]

2. A square prick, tile, or the like.
Quad-rem'ni-al (wod-reb'ni-al), a. [L. quadrienni-um a space of four years; qualtuor four + annus year; cf. L. quadriennic. See Quadrata, and Annual.] I. Comprising four years; as, quadrennial period.

2. Occurring once in four years, or at the end of every four years; as, quadrennial games.
Quad-ren'ni-ally, adv. Once in four years.
[Quad-ren'ni-all-ly, adv. Once in four years.
[Quad-ren'ni-all-ly, adv. Once in four years.
Quad'ti-km'di-lun (-dm), n. [NL. See Quadranental.]

Pour.] A combining form meaning four, four times, fourfold; as, quadricapsular, having four capsules.
Quad'ti-he'sic (-be'sik), a. [Quadrable. [R.]
Quad'ti-he'sic (-be'sik), a. [Quadrable. [R.]
Quad'ti-(erric), a. (Math.) Of or pertaining to the second degree.
Quad-ric, a. (a) (Ala.) A quantin of the second degree.

Quadric (.rik.). a. (Math.) Of or pertaining to the second degree.
Quadric, n. (a) (Aig.) A quantic of the second degree.
See QUARTIC. (b) (Geom.) A surface whose equation in three variables is of the second degree. Sheares, spheroids, sillpeokis, paraboloids, hyperboloids, also comes and cylinders with circular bases, are quadrics.
Quadri-cap'sular (.kip'si-ler), a. [Quadri-capsules.

| Quadri-cap'sular (.kip'si-ler), a. [Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-digi-tal (.eip'i-tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the quadriceps.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules.
| Quadri-capsules. (kip'i-tal), a. [Quadri-t. corns. novs.] (Zodl.) Any quadricornous animal.
| Quadri-capsules. (kip'i-tal), a. [Quadri-t. corns. nor hornis organs; as, a quadricornous bestle.
| Quadri-cap'i-tal. (kip'itt), a. [Quadri-t. cotats.] |
| Having four ribs.

Quad'ri-den'tate (kwöd'rī-dēn'tāt), a. [Quadri-+deniate.] Having four teeth; as, a quadridentate leaf. Quad'ri-n'ni-al. (-ān'nī-al), a. Same as Quadrenniat. Quad'ri-ia'ri-ous (-fē'rī-ūs), a. [L. quadrifarius fourfold, ft. quadtur four tef. F. quadrifarie. Cf. Multi-fancous.] Arranged in four rows or ranks; as, quadrifarius leaves.

James Fourier Square varies. Squadri-rancous leaves.

Quadri-fid (kwödri-fid), a. [L. quadrifdus; quattuor four + finders to cleave: cf. F. quadrifdus; quattuor four + finders to cleave: cf. F. quadrifdus; quattuor four + finders to cleave: cf. F. quadrifdus; quattuor four + finders to cleave: cf. F. quadrifdus; quadrifd perianth; a quadrifd leaf.

Quadri-foil (kwödri-foil), } a. [Quadri- + L. foliquadri-foiliate (-foil-it), } um leaf.] (Bot.) Consisting of four leaflets; four-leaved.

Quadri-fur-a-ted (-for-it-d-ted), a. [Quadri- + fur-cuted.] Having four forks, or branches.

Quadri-ga (kwöd-righ), n.; pl. Quadri-Remi-ga (kwöd-righ), n.; pl. Quadri-gami-rancous).

Quadri-gami-nai (kwödri-jemi-nai), a. [Quadri-quadri-gami-nai (kwödri-jemi-nai), b. L. gemini twins.] Fourfold; having four similar parts, or two pairs of similar parts.

The part of similar parts. Quadriseninal bedies (Anat.), two pairs of lobes, or ele-ations, on the dorsal side of the midbrain of most mam-lais; the optic lobes. The anterior pair are called the dies, and the posterior the testes. Quadri-ge-na'ri-ous (-jē-nā'rī-ūs), a. [L. quadri-eni, quadringeni, four hundred each.] Consisting of

our hundred

Quad-rij'u-gate (kwŏd-rlj'û-gắt or kwŏd'rl-jü'gắt), a.

Quad-rif'u-gate (kwöd-rif'ú-gát or kwöd'ri-jū'gát), a.
Same as Quadenuous.
Quad-rif'u-gous (egús), a. [L. quadrijugus of a team
of four; quadriuor four + jugum yoke.] (Bot.) Pinnate,
with four pairs of leaflet; as, a quadrijugus leaf.
Quad'ri-lat'er-al (kwöd'ri-lät'er-al), a. [L. quadrilaterus: ci. F. quadrilatère, quadrilatèral.
Bee Quadriand Lateral.] Having four sides, and
consequently four angles; quadrangular.
Quadri-lat'er-al, n. 1. (Geom.) A
plane figure having four sides, and consequently four angles; a quadrangular
figure; any figure formed by four lines.
2. An area defended by four fortresses
supporting each other; as, the Venetian quadrilateral,

a. An area userended by four fortresses supporting each other; as, the Venetian quadrilateral, comprising Mantus, Peschiera, Verona, and Lagnano.

Complete quadrilateral (Geom.), the figure made up of the air straight lines that can be drawn through four points, A, B, C, D, the lines being supposed to be produced indefinitely.

Quad'ri-lat'er-al-ness,

Quadrille' (kwå-drll' or kå-drll'; Complete Quadrilern, n. ff. quadrille, n. fem., fr. 8p.

Cundifile (kwå-dril' or kå-dril'; Complete Quadrilletti, n. [F. quadrille, n. fem., fr. 8p. lateral ouadrilla meeting of four or more persons, or It. quadriglia a band of soldiers, a sort of dance; dim. fr. L. quadra a square, fr. quativor four. See QuaDrata.] I. A dance having five figures, in common time, four couples of dancers being in each set.

2. The appropriate music for a quadrille.
Quadrille, n. [F. quadrille, n. masc., cf. It. quadrigito; or perhaps from the Spanish. See Quadrille a dance.] A game played by four persons with forty cards, being the remainder of an ordinary pack after the tens, nines, and eights are discarded.

Quadrillian (kwöd-rīl'yūn), n. [F., fr. L. quadrour times, akin to quadturo four, E. four:—formed like million. See Four, Million.] According to the French notation, which is followed also upon the Continent and in the United States, a unit with fitteen ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, the number produced by involving a million to the fourth power, or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. See the Note under Numeration.

Quadrillowate (kwöd'rīl'Obst), a. [Quadri-+lobe:

or the number represented by a unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. See the Note under Numberator.

Quad'ri-lobate (kw&d'ri-lobat), a. [Quadri-+lobe: Guad'ri-lobate (kw&d'ri-lobat), cf. F. quadrilobé.]

Having four lobe; as, a quadrilobate leaf.

Quad'ri-lobed (kw&d'ri-lobat), cf. F. quadrilobé.]

Having four lobe; as, a quadrilobate leaf.

Quad'ri-loc'u-lar (-lòb'n-lè-le), a. [Quadri + locular.ct. F. quadriloculaire.] Having four cells, or cavities, as, a quadriloculaire.] Having four cells, or cavities, as, a quadrilocular pericarp; a quadrilocular heart.

Quad'rin (kw&d'rin), n. [OF., fr. L. quadrini four each, fr. quattuor four.] A small plece of money, in value about a farching, or a half cent. [Obs.]

Quad'ri-nod'al (-ri-nōd'al), a. [Quadri- + nomial, Math.) Possessing four nodes; as, quadrinodal curves.

Quad'ri-nomial (-nō'mi-al), n. [Quadri- + - nomial, as in binomial: cf. F. quadrinôme.] (Alg.) A polynomial of four terms connected by the signs plus or minus.

Quad'ri-nomial, a. (Alg.) Consisting of four terms connected by the signs plus or minus.

Quad'ri-nomial. (-nōm'l-kal), a. Quadrinomial.

Quad'ri-nomi-nal (-nōm'l-kal), a. [Quadri- + nomi-nal.] (Alg.) Quadrinomial.

Sir W. R. Hamilton.

Quad'ri-nomi-nal (-nōm'l-kal), a. [Quadri- + nomi-nal.] (Alg.) Quadrinomial.

Sir W. R. Hamilton.

Quad-rip'ar-title (kw&d-rip'a-tit or kw&d'ri-pir'tit), a. [L. quadriparitite to divide into four parts.

Quad-rip'ar-tities (kw&d-rip'a-tith'in), n. [L. quadriparitit' or law'ri-pir'titon.] A division or distribution by four, or into four parts; also, a taking the fourth part of any quantity or number.

Quad'ri-part nation (kw&d-rif'ti-lit or kw&d'ri-fit'-lits), a. [Quadri- + pennate.]

(Soil.) Having four wing; — said of insects.

Quad-rip's'-loose (kw&d-rif'ti-lit or kw&d'ri-fit'-lits), a. [Quadri- each courth part of any quantity or number.

Quad-rip's nation (kw&d-rif'ti-lit or kw&d'ri-fit'-lits), a. [Quadri- each courth part of any quantity or number.

iss), a. [vauars + Gr. pulcos issi.] (501) flaving four leaves; quadricoliste.

Quadri-same (kwod/ri-ram), n. [L. quadrirems; quadrirems of remus an oar: cf. F. quadrirems.]

(Aniig.) A galley with four banks of oars or rowers.

Quad'ri-sec'tion (kwod'rY-sek'shun), n. [Quadri-+

section.] A subdivision into four parts.

Quadri-sul'oate (-sul'kit), a. [Quadri-+ sulcate.]

(Zool.) Having four hoofs; as, a quadrisulcate foot; a sulcate animal.

wadrisulcate animal.

Quadris-yl-lab'ic (-sil-libb'ik), } a. Having four sylquadris-yl-lab'ic-al (-l-kal), } lables; of or peraining to quadrisyllables; as, a quadrisyllable word.

Quadris-yl-lab-(-sil-lib-l), n. [Quadri-+ syllale: cf. F. quadrisyllabe.] A word consisting of four
yllables.

Quad-riv'a-lenne (kwdd-riv'a-lens), n. (Chem.) The
unity or state of being quadrisplatt, tetra-take.

quality or state of being quadrivalent; tetravalence.

Quad-riv'a-lant (-lent), a. [Quadri-+ L. valens, -entis, p. pr. See Valence.] (Chem.) Having a valence of four; capable of combining with, being replaced by, or compared with, four monad atoms; tetravalent; — said of certain atoms and radicals; thus, carbon and silli-con are curdivisted teamorts.

on are quadrivalent elements.

Quadri-valve (kwödri-välv), a. [Quadri- + valve: t. F. quadrivalve.] (Bot.) Dehiscent into four similar arts; four-valved; as, a quadrivalve pericarp.

Quadri-valved, a. (Arch.) A door, shutter, or the ke, having four folds.

Quadri-valval-val (kwödri-välvü-lör), a. Having our valves: anadrusle

Quad-ri-val-val-int (kwoot-ri-val-val-ier), a. Having Dur valves; quadrivalve.

Quad-riv'i-al (kwoot-ri-v'i-al), a. [L. quadrivium a lace where four ways meet; qualtuor four + via way.] laving four ways meeting in a point.

Quad-riv'i-al, n. One of the four "liberal arts" maken.

the quadrivium.

"Quad-rivi-um (-im), n. [L.] The four "liberal arts," arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy; — so called by the schoolmen. See Trivium.

Quad-room (twod-room), n. [F. quarteron, or Sp. cuarteron. See Quanters a fourth part, and of. Quanterson.] The offspring of a mulatto and a white person; a person quarter-looded. [Written also quarteron, and quateron.]

Quad-roride (-röks/1d or -id), n. [Quadri + oxide.]

(Chem.) A tetroxide. [R.]

[Quad-ror/ma-na (-ry/ma-na), n. pl. [NL. See Quantumana]

(Zool.) A division of the Primates comprising the apes and monkeys;—so called because mates comprising the apes and monkeys;—so called because the hind foot is usually prehensile, and the great toe opposable somewhat like a thumb. Formerly the Quadrumana and were considered an order distinct from the Bimana, which last included man alone.

Quadrumane (kwöd'ru-mān), n. [L. quattuor four + manus a hand: cf. F. quadrumane.] (Zoöl.) One of the Condringana.



the Quadrumana.
Quadrumana. (Zoöl.) Hav-

quantur ma-mous (kwod-ryma-nds), a. (Zool.) Hav-ing four hands; of or pertaining to the Quadrumana. Quad'ru-ped (kwod'ru-ped), a. [L. quadrupea, -pedis; quattuor four + pes, pedis, a foot: cf. F. quadrupede. See Quadratt, and Foor.] Having four feet. Quad'ru-ped, n. (Zool.) An animal having four feet, as most manimals and reptiles; — often restricted to the manimals.

mammals.

Quad-ra'pe-dal (kwöd-ra'ps-dal; 277), a. (Zoöl.)

Having four feet; of or pertaining to a quadruped.

Quad'ru-ple (kwöd'ru-p'1), a. [L. quadruplus, from quattuor four: cf. F. quadruple. See QUADRATE, and cf. Dourse.] Fourfold; as, to make quadruple restitution; a quadruple alliance.

Quadraple time (Mus.), that in which each measure is divided into four equal parts.

divided into four equal parts.

Quad'ru-ple, n. [Cf. F. quadruple, L. quadruplum.]

Four times the sum or number; a fourfold amount; as, to receive the quadruple of the amount in damages.

Quadrupler ple, v. i. [imp. & p. QUADRUPLIED (-pld); p. pr. & vb. n. QUADRUPLING (-pll'ng).] [L. quadruplare: cf. F. quadrupler.] To multiply by four; to increase fourfold; to double twice.

Quad'ru-ple, v. i. To be multiplied by four; to increase fourfold; to become four times as much.

Quad'ru-plez (-pleks), a. [L., from quattur four + plicare to fold.] Fourfold; folded or doubled twice.

Quadruplez gratem [Electric Telegraph). a system by

Quad'ru-plex (-plēks), a. [L., from quatture four phicare to fold.] Fourfold; folded or doubled twice. Quadruplex system (Electric Telegraph), a system by which four messages, two in each direction, may be sent simultaneously over the wire.

Quad-ru-pli-cate (kwöd-ru-pli-ket), v. t. [imp. & p. Quadruplicate (kwöd-ru-pli-ket), w. to. n. Quadruplicate, fr. quadruplex fourfold. See Quadruplicate, r. quadruplex fourfold. See Quadruplicate, p. p. Tomake fourfold; to double twice; to quadruplicate, p. T. Fourfold; doubled twice; four times repeated; as, a quadruplicate ratio, or a quadruplicate proportiom.

2. (Mail.) Raised to the fourth power. [R.]
Quadruplicate ratio, or a quadruplicate proportion.

2. (Mail.) Raised to the fourth power. [R.]
Quadruplicate ratio, or a quadruplicate proportion.

2. (Mail.) Raised to the fourth power. [R.]
Quadrupli-cat'tion (-kk'shūn), n. [L. quadruplicatio: ci. F. quadruplication.] The act of making fourfold; a taking four times the simple sum or amount.

Quadruply recompensed.

Quadruply recompensed.

Quadruply recompensed.

Quadruply recompensed.

Quadruply (kwöd'ry-ply), adv. To a fourfold quantity; so as to be, or cause to be, quadruple; as, to be quadruply recompensed.

Quadruply recompensed.

Quadruply (kwöd'ry-ply), adv. To a fourfold quantity of the total content of the property (kwöt'r), s. [L.] Same as Questor.

Quadruply (kwöd'ry-ply), and [L.] Same as Questor.

Quadruply (kwöd'ry-ply), and [L.] Fourfold (kwát), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quarran (kwát); p. pr. & vb. n. Quarran (kwát); p. pr. & vb. n. Quarran (kwát); p. pr. & vb. n. Quarran (kwát); f. L. ouccus a drinking cup; of to swallow in large draughts.

They sat, they drink, and in communion sweet Shak.

They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet Quaf immortality and joy. Milton. Quaff (kwaf), v. i. To drink largely or luxuriously,

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep.
And quap with blameless Ethiops in the deep. Dryden. And quag' with blammers beimops in the usery and the guard'er (-ër), n. One who quaffa, or drinks largely, quag (kwāg), n. A quagmire. [R.] "Crooked or straight, through quage or thorny della." Cowper. Quag'ga (kwāg'ga), n. [Hottentot.] (Zoöl.) A South African wild ass (Equus, or Hippotigris, quagga). The upper parts are readish

quagga). The upper parts are reddish brown, becoming paler behind and beneath dark stripes on the face, neck, and fore part of Quag'gy (-gy), a. [See Quag, Quag-MIRE. Of the nature of a quagmire; yielding or trembling under the foot, as soft, wet earth; apongy; boggy.

the watery strath, or quagry moss." Collins.
Quagrante (-mir'), n. [Quake + mire.] Soft, wet,
miry land, which shakes or yields under the feet. **
apot surrounded by quagmires, which rendered it diffi-Collins.

Syn. -- Morass; marsh; bog; swamp; fen; alough.

Ourhog | (kw/hög), n. [Abbrev. fr. Narragainett. Qua'haug | Indian poquauhock.] (Zoöl.) An American market clam (Yenus mercanaria). It is sold in large quantities, and is highly valued as food. Called also round clam, and hard clam.

The name is also applied to other allied species, as Venus Mortoni of the Gulf of Mexico.

Guifof Mexico.

Quaich | (kwäk), n.

Quaich | (Ga el.

Cuach. Cf. Quarr.] A Quahog (Venus mercenaria). / Foot small shallow cup or m Maintle Edge : sliphon : Incurdrinking vessel. [Sect.] tunie; h lipamient i Umbo.

[Written also quegh.]

Quail (kwäl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Qualled (kwäld); p. pr. & vb. n. Quallins.] [As weeden to die, perish; akin to wealu violent death, b. kwaal pain, G. qual torment, OHG. quelan to suffer torment, Lith. gelti to hurt, gela pain. Cf. Quela., Quall., 1. To die; to perish; hence, to wither; to fade. [Obs.] Spenser.

Z. To become quelled; to become cast down; to shik under trial or apprehension of danger; to lose the spirit and power of resistance; to lose heart; to give way; to shrink; to cower.

The atheist power shall quail, and confess his foot.

The atheist power shall quail, and confess his fears. I. Taylor The atheist power shall qualt, and convess his vents. It augusts

Stouter hearts than a woman's have qualted in this terrible
winter.

Longfellow.

Syn. - To cower; flinch; ahrink; quake; tremble; blench; succumb; yield.

Quail, v. t. [Cf. QUELL.] To cause to fail in spirit or power; to quell; to crush; to subdue. [Obs.] Spenser. Quail, v. t. [OF. conflicer, F. cailler, from L. coagulare, Ese Coagulate, as milk. [Obs.]

Holland.

die; to coagulate, as milk. [Obs.]

Dolland.

Ouail. n. [OF. quaille, F. caille, LL. quaquila, qualta, qualta, qualta, qualta, qualta, qualta, qualta, of Dutch or German origin; cf. D. kwakkei, kwartei, DHG. wahtala, G. waahtal.]

1. (Zoöl.) Any gallinaseous bird belonging to Coturniz and several allied genera of the Old World, especially the common European quail (C. communis), the rain quail (C. communis), will communistical of India, the stubble quail (C. qualtardis).

2. (Zoöl.) Any one of several American partridges belonging to Colinus, Callipepla, and allied genera, especially the bobwhite (called Virginia quail, and Maryland quail), and the California quail (Callipepla and allied genera, especially the obbwhite (called Virginia quail, and Maryland quail), and the California quail (Callipepla and allied genera). and the Cantornia quan (Cattifepia Californica). 3. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous spe-cies of Turnix and allied genera, native of the Old World, as the Aus-

or the Uni word, as the Australian painted quali (Turniz varius). See Turnix.

4. A prostitute;—so called because the quali was thought to be a very amorous bird.

[Obs.] Shak.

wille's n

[Obe.]

Sustant quali (Zool.), a small
Asiatic quali-like bird of the
genus Turnix, as T. tatgoor,
a black-breasted species, and
the hill bustard quali (T. ocellatus). See Turnix. — Buston
quali (Zool.), one of several small Asiatic species of Turnix,
as T. Sykerii, which is said to be the smallest gamebird of India. — Mountains quali. See under Mourraix.—
Quali call, a call or pipe for alluring qualis into a net or
within range. — Quali deve (Zool.), any one of several
American ground pigeous belonging to Georyages and allied genera.— Quali deve (Zool.), the Moure Zaaland sparrow hawk (Hieracides Nous-Hollandtes).— Quali pipe. See
quali (Labove.— Quali may (Zool.), the downtcher, or
red-breasted snipe: — called also robus suspe, and brown
mipe.— See quali (Zool.), the turnstone. [Local, U. S.]

Qually (kwll'), n. [Of. Quall the bird.] (Zoöl.)
The upland plover. [Canadian]
Quaint (kwllt), a. [OE. queint, queynte, coint, prudent, wise, cunning, pretty, odd, OF. cointe cultivated, amiable, agreeable, neat, fr. L. cognitus known, p. p. of soomoscore to know; con + noscore (for gnoscore) to acgnoscere to know; con + noscere (for gnoscere) to know. See Know, and of. Acquaint, Occanizon. 1. Prudent; wise; hence, crafty; artful; wily. [Obs.]
Clerks be full subtle and full quaint. Chaucer.

2. Characterized by ingenuity or art; finely fashioned; akilifully wrought; elegant; graceful; nice; neat. [Archaio] "The queynte ring." "His queynte spear." Chaucer. "A shepherd young and quaint." Chapman. Every look was coy and wondrous quaint.

To show how quaint an orator you are.

3. Curious and fanciful; affected; odd; whimsical; antique; archalo; singular; unusual; as, quaint architecture; a quaint expression.

Some stroke of quaint yet simple pleasantry. Macaulay

An old, long-faced, long-bodied servant in quaint livery.

W. Irving

Syn. — QUAINT, ODD, ANTIQUE. Antique is applied to that which has come down from the ancients, or which is made to imitate some ancient work of art. Odd implies disharmony, incongruity, or unevenness. An odd thing or person is an exception to general rules of calculation and procedure, or expectation and common experience. In the current use of quaint, the two ideas of odd and antique are combined, and the word is commonly applied to that which is pleasing by reason of both these qualities. Thus, we speak of the quaint architecture of many old buildings in London; or a quaint expression, uniting at once the antique and the fanciful.

Ornsin/thus (rush/the) in [OF cointies] 1 Create.

at once the antique and the tanoiful.

Quain'tise (kwān'tīs), n. [OF. cointise.] 1. Craft;
subtlety; cunning. [Obs.] Chaucer. R. of Glouces.

2. Elegance: beauty. [Obs.]
Chaucer. Shair'iness, n. The quality of being quaint. Pope.
Quaint'iness, n. The quality of being quaint. Pope.
Quair (kwān't), n. [See 3d QUIRE.] A quire; a book.
[Obs.] "The king's quhair." James I. (of Scotland).
Quake (kwāk), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quaken (kwākt);
p. pr. & vb. n. Quakene.] [AS. cwacian; cf. G. quackein. Cf. Quaomine.] 1. To be agitated with quick, short motions continually repeated; to shake with fear, cold, etc.; to shudder; to tremble. "Quaking for dread."

Chaucer.

She stood quaking like the partidge on which the hards.

She stood quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize.

Sir P. Sidner.

2. To shake, vibrate, or quiver, either from not being solid, as soft, wet land, or from violent convulsion of any kind; as, the earth quakes; the mountains quake. "Over quaking bogs." Macaulay, Quake, v. t. [Cf. AS. cweccan to move, alake. See Quake, v. t. [To cause to quake. [Ob.] Shak. Quake, n. A tremulous agitation; a quick vibratory movement." a shudder: a quick vibratory movement.

Unake, n. A tremulous agitation; a quick vibratory movement; a shudder; a quivering.

Onak'er (kwäk'er), n. 1. One who quakes.

2. One of a religious sect founded by George Fox, of Leicestershire, England, about 1650, — the members of which call themselves Friends.

They were called Quakers, originally, in derision. See FRIEND, 1., 4.

THE WAR

支

7., 2. Fox's teaching was primarily a preaching of repentance. . The trembling among the listening crowd caused or confirmed the name of Quaters given to the body; men and systengeling as if for lite. Encyc. Brit.

struggling as if for life. Encyc. Brid.
3. (Zoöl.) (a) The nankeen (Edipoda sulphura).

(c) Any grashopper or locust of the genus Œdipoda; so called from the quaking noise made during flight.

Quaker puttens. (Bot.) See Nux yosito. — Quaker gra, a dummy cannon made of wood or other material; — so called because the sect of Friends, or Quakers, hold to the doctrine of nomesistance. — Quaker ladies (Bot.) a low American blennial plant (Houstonia cerulea), with pretty four-lobed corollas which are pale blue with a yellowish center; — also called bluets, and little innocents.

Quak'er-ess, n. A woman who a member of the Society of riends. **Quak'er-ish**, a. Like or pertain-

Quaker Ladies.

Quaker-ish, a. Like or pertainag to a Quaker; Quakerliker; Quaker Ladica.
ag to a Quaker; Quakerish;
Quak'es; Quakerish;
Quak'es; Quakerish;
Quak'es; Quakerish;
Quak'es;
Quakerish;
Quakeri

Tagaki.

Quak'iness (-I-nes), n. The state of eing quaky; liability to quake.

Quak'ing, a. & n. from Quake, v.

Quakring, a. & n. from Quakr, v.

Quakring asp (Bot.), an American species
of poplar (Populus iremuloides), the leaves
of which tremble in the lightest breeze. It
much resembles the European sapen. See
Aspen. — Quaking beg, a bog of forming
Quaking Grass
peat so saturated with water that it shakes
when trodden upon. — Quaking grass. (Bot.)
(6) One of several grasses of the genus
Briso, having stender-stalked and pendulous ovate spikelets, which quakre and rattle in the wind. Briso maxima
is the large quaking grass; B. media and B. minor are
the smaller kinds. (b) Rattlesnake grass (Giyceria Ganadownets).

Quakring-ly (kwkk'ing-ly), adv. In a quaking manner; fearfully.

Ounk'y ('y), a. Shaky, or tremulous; quaking.
Qual'14's.hie (kwbirl-fi/a-b'l), a. Capabe of being
qualified; abatable; modifiable.

Qual'14'carion (-fi-kk'sbin), n. [Cf. F. qualification. See Qualified.]

2. That which qualifies; any natural endowment, or any acquirement, which fits a person for a place, office, or employment, or which enables him to sustain any character with success; an enabling quality or circumstance; requisite capacity or possession.

There is no qualification for government but virtue and wis-

ere is no *qualification* for government but virtue and wis setual or presumptive.

3. The act of limiting, or the state of being limited; that which qualifies by limiting; modification; restriction; hence, abatement; diminution; as, to use words

without any qualification.

Qual'i-fi-ca-tive (-ki-tiv), n. That which qualifies, modifies, or restricts; a qualifying term or statement.

How many qualificatives, correctives, and restrictives he inserteth in this his relation.

serteth in this his relation.

Quall-4-locator (-kā'tōr), n. [LL.] (R. C. Ch.) A officer whose business it is to examine and prepare causes for trial in the ecclesiastical courts.

Quall-fised (-fid), a. 1. Fitted by accomplishments

2. Modified; limited; as, a qualified statement.

2. Modified; limited; as, a qualified statement.

Qualified fee (Law), a base fee, or an estate which has a qualification annexed to it, the fee ceasing with the qualification, as a grant to A and his heirs, tenants of the manor of Dale.— Qualified indorsement (Law), an indorser that would result from the general principles of law, but does not affect the negotiability of the instrument. Story.—Qualified negative (Legislation), a limited veto power, by which the chief executive in a constitutional government may refuse assent to bills passed by the legislative body, which bills therefore fall to become laws unless upon a reconsideration the legislature again passes them by a certain majority specified in the constitution, when they become laws without the approval of the executive.—Qualified property (Law), that which depends on temporary possession, as that in wild animals reclaimed, or as in the case of a bailment.

Syn.—Qualified, Competent; fit; adapted.—QUALIFIED, COM-

Syn. — Competent; fit; adapted. — QUALIFIED, COM-PETENT. Competent is most commonly used with respect to native endowments and general ability suited to the performance of a task or duty; qualified with respect to specific acquirements and training.

specific acquirements and training.

Qual'-fied'1y, adv. In the way of qualification; with modification or qualification.

Qual'-fied'ness, n. The state of being qualified.
Qual'-fied'ness, n. One who, or that which, qualifies; that which modifies, reduces, tempers, or restrains.

Qual'-fy (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Qualifies (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Qualiffied (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Qualified (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Qualified (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Qualified (-fid); p. qualified (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Qualified (-fid); p. qualified (-fid); qualified (-fi

legal power or capacity.

He had qualified himself for municipal office by taking the oaths to the sovereigns in possession.

Macculay.

2. To give individual quality to; to modulate; to ary; to regulate.

It hath no larynx . . . to qualify the sound. Sir T. Browne.

3. To reduce from a general, undefined, or comprehensive form, to a particular or restricted form; to mod ify: to limit: to restrict: to restrain: as, to qualify a

4. Hence, to soften; to abate; to diminish; to assuage; to reduce the strength of, as liquors.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire, But qualify the fire's extreme rage.

5. To soothe; to cure; — said of persons. [Obs.]
In short space he has them qualified. Spec Syn.—To fit; equip; prepare; adapt; capacitate; nable; modify; soften; restrict; restrain; temper.

Qual'1-fy, v. i. 1. To be or become qualified; to be t, as for an office or employment. 2. To obtain legal power or capacity by taking ath, or complying with the forms required, on assu or capacity by taking the

an office.

Qual'tative (-ti-tiv), a. [Cf. LL. qualitativus,
F. qualitati(.] Relating to quality; having the character of quality.—Qual'ta-tive-ty, adv.

Qualitative analysis (chem.), analysis which merely determines the constituents of a substance without any regard to the quantitative analysis.

One IL-Market (INNIA ANA) a. Funcional side analysis.

with quantitative analysis.

Qual't-lied (kwöif-tid), a. Furnished with qualities; endowed. [Obs.] "He was well qualitied." Chapman.
Quality (-ti), n. ; pl. Qualities (-tis). [F. qualitie L. qualities, fr. qualities how constituted, as; akin to E. which. See Which.] 1. The condition of being of such and such a sort as distinguished from others; nature or character relatively considered, as of goods; character; sort; rank. We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city not of the meanest quality. Bacon.

the city not of the meanest quality.

2. Special or temporary character; profession; occupation; assumed or asserted rank, part, or position.

I made that inquiry in quality of an antiquary. Gray.

3. That which makes, or helps to make, anything such as it is; anything belonging to a subject, or predicable of it; distinguishing property, characteristic, or attribute; peculiar power, capacity, or virtue; distinctive trait; as, the tones of a finte differ from those of a violin in quality; the great quality of a statesman.

Qualities, in metaphysics, are primary or secondary. Primary are those essential to the existence, and

even the conception, of the thing, as of matter or spirit. Secondary are those not essential to such a conception.

4. An acquired trait; accomplishment; acquisition. lie had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing, and funcing which accompany a good breeding.

Clarendon.

5. Superior birth or station; high rank; elevated haracter. "Persons of quality." Bacen.

character. "Persons of quality." Bacen.
Quality binding, a kind of worsted tape used in Scotland
for binding carpets, and the like.—The quality, those of
high rank or station, as distinguished from the masses, or
common people; the nobility; the gentry.
I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers,
that the quality may see how pretty they will look in their traveling habits.

Addison.

eling habits.

Syn.- Property; attribute; nature; peculiarity; character; sort; rank; disposition; temper.

Qualm (kwäm; 277), n. [AB. cwealm death, alaughter, pettilence, akin to OS. & OHG. qualm. See Quan to cower.]

1. Sickness; disease; pestilence; death. [Obs.]

A thousand slain and not of qualm ystorve [dead]. Chaucer 2. A sudden attack of illness, faintness, or pain; an agony. "Qualms of heartsick agony." Millon.
3. Especially, a sudden sensation of nausea.

3. Especially, a sudden sensation of nausea.

For who, without a qualm, hath ever looked On holy garbage, though by Homer cooked? Roscommon.

4. A prick or scruple of conscience; uneasiness of conscience; compunction.

Qualm'ish, a. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea or sickly languor; inclined to vomit. Shak.—Qualm'sh-ly, adv.—Qualm'sh-ly, adv.—Qualm'sh-ly, adv.

Quam'son (kwöm'āsh), n. (Bot.) See Camass.

Quam'o-olit (kwām'āsh), n. (Bot.) See Camass.

Quam'son (kwām'āsh), n. (Bot.) Formerly, a genus of plants including the cypress vine (Quamociti vulgaris, now called Ipomæa Quamociti). The genus is now merged in Ipomæa.

now called Ipomaa Quamociu). The genus is now merged in Ipomaa, Quam'dang (kwän'däng), n. (Bot.) The edible drupaceous fruit of an Australian tree (Fuanus acuminatus) of the Sandalwood family.
Quan'da.ry (kwön'då-ry or kwön-dä'ry; 277), n.; pl.
QUANDARIES (-riz). [Prob. fr. OE. wandreth adversity, perplexity, leel vandræöt difficulty, trouble, fr. vandr difficult.] A state of difficulty or perplexity; doubt; uncertainty.

uncertainty.

Quan'da-ry, v. l. To bring into a state of uncertainty, perplexity, or difficulty. [Obs.] Otwoy.

Quan'dy (kwön'dÿ), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zoöl.) The old squaw. [Local, U. S.]

Quan'met (-nēt), n. A flat file having the handle at one side, so as to be used like a plane.

Quan't (kwänt or kwönt), n. A punting pole with a broad flange near the end to prevent it from sinking into the mud; a setting pole.

Quan'tic (kwön'tik), n. [L. quantus how much. See QUANTITY.] (Math.) A homogeneous algebraic function of two or more variables, in general containing only positive integral powers of the variables, and called quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, etc., according as it is of titive integral powers of the variables, and called quadric, cubic, quartic, quintic, etc., according as it is of the second, third, fourth, fifth, or a higher degree. These are further called binary, ternary, quaternary, etc., according as they contain two, three, four, or more variables; thus, the quantic $ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is a binary with a

is a binary cubic.

Quan'ti-fi-ca'tion (kwŏn'tI-fī-kā'shūn), n. [See
Quantirr.] Modification by a reference to quantity;
the introduction of the element of quantity

the introduction of the seminate belongs in part to Sir

The quantification of the predicate belongs in part to Sir William Hamilton; viz., in its extension to negative proposi-tions. De Quincey.

Ouan'ti-fy (kwon'ti-fi), v. t. [L. quantus how much + -fy.] To modify or quality with respect to quantity; to fix or express the quantity of; to rate.

Quan'ti-ta-tive (kwon'ti-ta-tiv), a. [Cf. F. quantita-tif.] Relating to quantity.—Quan'ti-ta-tive-ly, ade.

Quantitative analysis (Chem.), analysis which determines the amount or quantity of each ingredient of a substance, by weight or by volume;—contrasted with qualitative analysis.

Quanti-tive (-tiv), \(\alpha\). [See Quanti-tive (-tiv), \(\alpha\). So as to be measurable by quantity; quantitatively.

Quanti-tive (kwon'ti-tiv), \(n.; \) pl. Quantities (-tix).

[F. quantitie, L. quantities, fr. quantus how great, how much, akin to quan how, E. how, who. See Who.]

1. The attribute of being so much, and not more or leas; the property of being measurable, or capable of increase and decrease, multiplication and division; greatness; and more concretely, that which answers the question "How much?"; measure in regard to bulk or amount; determinate or comparative dimensions; measure; amount; bulk; extent; size. Hence, in specific amount; determinate or comparative dimensions; measure; amount; bulk; extent; size. Hence, in specific uses: (a) (Logic) The extent or extension of a general conception, that is, the number of species or individuals to which it may be applied; also, its content or comprehension, that is, the number of its constituent qualities, attributes, or relations. (b) (Gram.) The measure of a syllable; that which determines the time in which it is pronounced; as, the long or short quantity of a vowel or syllable. (c) (Mus.) The relative duration of a tone.

2. That which can be increased, diminished, or measured; especially (Math.), anything to which mathematical processes are applicable.

TO Quantity is discrete when it is applied to separate objects, as in number; continuous, when the parts are connected, either in succession, as in time, motion, etc., or in extension, as by the dimensions of space, viz., length, breadth, and thickness.

3. A determinate or estimated amount; a sum or bulk; a certain portion or part; sometimes, a consider-able amount; a large portion, bulk, or sum; as, a medi-cine taken in quantities, that is, in large quantities.

The quantity of extensive and curious information which he

and picked up during many months of desultory, but not un-

probleble, study.

Generally, description of the probleble study.

Generally, description of the probleble study.

Generally, description of the probleble study of the probleble study.

Generally, description of the probleble study.

values are sought.

Quantivi-lens), n. [L. quantus how much + E. valence.] (Chem.) Valence. [Archaic]
Quantivi-lens (-lent), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to quantivilence. [Archaic]
Quantivilence. [Archaic]
Quantivilence. [Archaic]
Quantivilence. [Archaic]
L. quantivilence. [Archaic]
1. Quantivilence. [Archaic]
1. Quantivilence. [Archaic]
2. (Math.) A definite portion of a manifoldness, limited by a mark or by a boundary. W. K. Clifford.

[Countivilence.] [Chem.] [Ch

ited by a mark or by a boundary. W. K. Clifford.

|| Quantum meruit (mör'ü-lt) [L., as much as he merited]
|| Low), a count in an action grounded on a promise that
the defendant would pay to the plaintiff for his service
as much as he should deserve. — || Quantum suffict (sif'cfisit), or Quantum suff. [L., as much as suffices] (Med.), a
sunficient quantity. — || Quantum valebaty(E-l8'Ott) [L., as
much as it was worth) (Low), a count in an action to reover of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they
were worth.

Blackstone.

over of the defendant, for goods sold, as much as they were worth.

Quap (kwop), v. 6. To quaver. [Obs.] See Quon. Qua/qua-ver'sal (kwa'kwà-ver'sal), a. [L. quaqua whersoever, whithersoever + versus, p. p. of vertere to turn.] 1. Turning or dipping in any or every direction.

2. (Geol.) Dipping toward all points of the compass round a center, as beds of lava round a crater.

Quar (kwar), n. A quarry. [Prov. Eng.] B. Jonson. Quarrantine (kwōr'an-tōn), n. [F. quarantaine, oF. quarante forty, L. quadraginta, akin to quattuor four, and E. four: cf. It. quarantaina, quarantene, fr. F. quarante forty, L. quadraginta, akin to quattuor four, and E. four: cf. It. quarantaina, quarantene. See Four, and cf. Quadragema.] 1. A space of forty days; — used of Lent.

2. Specifically, the term, originally of forty days, during which a ship arriving in port, and suspected of being infected with a malignant contagious disease, is obliged to forbear all intercourse with the shore; hence, such restraint or inhibition of intercourse; also, the place where infected or prohibited vessels are stationed.

where infected or promitted vessels are stationed.

The quarantine is now applied also to any forced stoppes of travel or communication on account of malignant contagious disease, on land as well as by sea.

S. (Eng. Law) The period of forty days during which the widow had the privilege of remaining in the mannion house of which her husband died seized.

nouse of which her husband died seized.

Quaranties flag, a yellow flag hoisted at the fore of a vessel or hung from a building, to give warning of an infectious disease; — called also the yellow jack, and yellow flag.

Quarantine* (*who'an-ten'), v. t. [smp. & p. p. Quarantine* (*who'an-ten'), v. t. [smp. & p. p. Quarantine* (*who'a); p. pr. & vb. n. Quarantine.

To compel to remain at a distance, or in a given place, without intercourse, when suspected of having contagious disease; to put under, or in, quarantine.

Quarantine* The jelled quartitatings

At once a thousand streaming stings. J. R. Drake.

Quarantel (kwortel), n. [OE. quarel, OF. quarrel, F. carreau, LL. quadrellus, from L. quadrus square. See Quarante, and cf. Quarentel, Quarantel, and cf. Quarentel, and cf. Quarantel (Dbs.]

To shoot with arrows and quarrel. Str. J. Mondeville.

To shoot with arrows and quarrel. Sir J. Me Two arblasts, . . . with windlaces and quarrels. Sir W. Scott. Two arbiasts, . . . with windlaces and quarrets. Sir W. Scott.

2. (Arch.) Any small square or quadrangular member; as: (a) A square of glass, esp. when set diagonally.

(b) A small opening in window tracery, of which the cusps, etc., make the form nearly square.

(c) A square or lorenge-shaped paving tile.

3. A glazier's diamond.

5. Simmonds.

4. A four-sided cutting tool or chisel having a diamond-shaped and.

4. A four-aided cutting tool or chisel having a diamond-shaped end.

Quar'rel, n. [OE. querele, OF. querele, F. querelle,
fr. L. quereld, querellu, a complaint, fr. queri to complain. See Quarquous.] 1. A breach of concord, amity,
or obligation; a falling out; a difference; a diagreement; an antagonism in opinion, feeling, or conduct; esp.,
an angry dispute, contest, or strife; a brawi; an alteroation; as, he had a quarrel with his father about expenses. I will bring a sword upon you that shall avenge the quarrel of my dovemant.

Lev. xxvi. 25

On open seas their quarrels they debate. Dryden 2. Ground of objection, dislike, difference, or hostility; cause of dispute or contest; occasion of altercation. Herodias had a quarrel against him, and would have killed him.

Mark vi. 19.

No man hath any quarrel to me.

He thought he had a good quarrel to attack him. Holin 3. Earnest desire or longing. [Obs.] To pick a quarrel. See under Pick, v. t. Holland.

To pick a quarral. See under Fick, v. I.

Syn., - Brawl; broil; squabble; afray; feud; tumult;
contest; dispute; altercation; contention; wrangle.

Quarrel, v. I. [imp. & p. p. Quarrella (-reid) or
QUARRELLED; p. pr. & wb. n. QUARRELING or QUARRELLED.

LIMS.] [Cf. OF, quereler, F. quereller. See 2d QUARREL.] [T. O violate concord or agreement; to have a
difference; to fall out; to be or become antagonistic.

Our people quarrel with obedience.

But some defect in her
Did quarrel with the noblest grace she owed.

2. To dispute angrily, or violently; to wrangle; to sold; to altereate; to contend; to fight. Beasts called sociable quarrel in hunger and last.

Sir W. Temple.

3. To find fault; to cavil; as, to quarrel with one's lot.

I will not quarrel with a slight mistake. "Rescommon

I will not quarret with a slight mistake. Resconson.
Quarret (kwbrtvi), v. t. I. To quarret with. [R.]
1 had quarreted my brother purposely." B. Jones.
3. To compel by a quarret; as, to quarret a man out
I his estate or rights.
Quarret (-8r), n. [Written also quarretler.] One
rho quarrets or wrangles; one who is quarret seems. Shake.
Quarretet (-8t), n. A little quarret. See 1st QuarEu. 2. [R.] "Quarretes of pearl [teeth]." Herrick.
Quarretling, a. Engaged in a quarret; apt or disosed to quarret; as, quarreting factions; a quarreting
nood.—Quarreting-ly, adv.
Quarret-ous (-1s), a. [OF. querelous, F. querelleux,
querulous and querulus, fr. quert to complain. See
d Quarret.] Quarretsome. [Obs.] [Written also
Shak.
Observationus (-dim) a. Art or disposed to

Quar'rel-some (-sim), a. Apt or disposed to quar-rel; given to brawls and contention; easily irritated or provoked to contest; irascible; cholaric.

Syn. — Pugnacious ; irritable ; irascible ; brawling choleric ; fiery ; petulant.

Quar'rel-some-ly, adv. — Quar'rel-some-ness, n. Quar'ried (kwör'rid), a. Provided with prey.

Now I am bravely quarried. Beau. & Fl.

Now I am bravely quarried. Beau. 4 Fl.

Quarri-er (-ri-er), n. A worker in a stone quarry.
Quarry (wob'ry), n. [OE. quarre, OF. quarre
square, F. carré, from L. quadratus square, quadrate,
quadratum a square. See QUADRATE, and of. QUARREL
an arrow.] Same as 1st QUADRATE, and of. QUARREL
Quarry, a. [OF. quarré.] Quadrate; square. [Obs.]
Quarry, n.; pl. QUARREL (ric.) [OE. quarre, OF.
curre, F. curre, fr. cutr hide, leather, fr. L. cortum;
the quarry given to the dogs being wrapped in the skin
of the beast. See CUIRASE.] L. (a) A part of the entrails
of the beast taken, given to the hounds. (b) A heap of
game killed. game killed.

2. The object of the chase; the animal hunted for; game; especially, the game hunted with hawks. "The stone-dead quarry."

Spensor.

ame; especially, one some dead quarry."

Spenser.

The willy quarry shunned the shock. Sir W. Scott.

Quarry, v. i. To secure prey; to prey, as a vulture

L'Estrange.

Quar'ry, v. i. To secure prey; to prey, as a vulture or harpy.

Quar'ry, v. [OE. quarrere, OF. quariere, F. carrière, LL. quadraria a quarry, whence squared (quadratistones are dug, fr. quadratus square. See Quadratistones are dug, fr. quadratus square. See Quadratistore land took or ledge, or dug from the earth, for building or other purposes; a stone pit. See 5th Mink (a).

Quar'ry v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quarrand (rid); p. pr. & vb. n. Quarring.] To dig or take from a quarry; as, to quarry marble.

Quar'ry-insed (-fast), a. (Stone Masonry) Having a face left as it comes from the quarry and not smoothed with the chisel or point; — said of stones.

Quar'ry-man (-mcn), n.; pl. Quarryman (-men). A man who is engaged in quarrying stones; a quarrier.

Quart (kwart), n. [F. quart, n. masc., fr. L. quartus the fourth, akin to quattuor four. See Four, and of. 2d Carre, Quarrol. The fourth part; a quarter; hence, a region of the earth. [Obs.]

Camber did possess the western quart. Spenser.

Quart, n. [F. quarte, n. fem., fr. quart fourth. See

Quart, n. [F. quarte, n. fem., fr. quart fourth. See Quart a quarter.] 1. A measure of capacity, both in dry and in liquid measure; the fourth part of a gallon; the eighth part of a peck; two pints.

TP In imperial measure, a quart is forty English fluid ounces; in wine measure, it is thirty-two American fluid ounces. The United States dry quart contains 67.20 cubic inches, the fluid quart 57.75. The English quart contains 68.32 cubic inches.

inches, the finied guart 57.75. The English quart contains 69.32 cubic inches.

2. A vessel or measure containing a quart.
Quart (kärt), n. [See Quart a quarter.] In cards, four successive cards of the same suit. Cf. Tunce, 4. Hoyle.
Quar'tan (kwar'tan), a. [F. quartain, in fièvre quartaine, L. quartanus, fr. quartus the fourth. See Quart. Of or pertaining to the fourth; occurring every fourth day, reckoning inclusively; as, a quartan ague, or fever.
Quar'tan, n. [L. (Med.) An intermittent fever which returns every fourth day, reckoning inclusively, that is, one in which the interval between paroxysms is two days.
2. A measure, the fourth part of some other measure.
Quar'tane (-tan), n. [L. quartus the fourth.] (Chem.)
Butane, each molecule of which has four carbon atoms.
Quar'ta'fion (kwar-tā'shin), n. [L. quartus the fourth: cf. F. quartations. So called because usually chough silver is added to make the amount of gold in the alloyed button about one fourth.] (Chem. & Assaying) The act, process, or result (in the process of parting) of alloying a button of nearly pure gold with enough silver to reduce the fineness so as to allow acids to attack and remove all metals except the gold;—called also inquartation. Compare Partine.
Quar'tene (kert), n. [F.] Bame as 2d Carte.
Quar'tene (kwar'tān), n. [Quartane + ethylene.]
(Chem.) Bertaining to, or designating, an acid of the acrylic acid series, metameric with crotonic acid, and obtained as a colorless liquid;—so called from having four carbon stoms in the molecule. Called also incortonic acid.
Quar'ten (kwar'tār), n. [F. quarter, L. quartarius s

crotonic acid.

Quar'ter (kwar'tër), n. [F. quartier, L. quartarius a fourth part, fr. quartus the fourth. See Quart.] I. One of four equal parts into which anything is divided, or is regarded as divided; a fourth part or portion; as, a quarter of a dollar, of a pound, of a yard, of an hour, etc. Hence, specifically: (a) The fourth of a hundred-weight, being 25 or 28 pounds, according as the hundred-weight is reckoned at 100 or 112 pounds. (b) The fourth of a ton in weight, or eight bushels of grain; as, a quarter of wheat; also, the fourth part of a chaldron

of coal. Hutton. (c) (Astron.) The fourth part of the moon's period, or monthly revolution; as, the first quaster atter the change or full. (d) One limb of a quadruped with the adjacent parts; one fourth part of the carcass of a slaughtered animal, including a leg; as, the fore quarters; the hind quarters. (e) That part of a boot or ahoe which forms the side, from the heel to the vamp. (f) (Far.) That part on either aide of a horse's hoof between the toe and heel, being the side of the coffin. (g) A term of study in a seminary, college, etc.; properly, a fourth part of the year, but often longer or shorter. (h) pl. (Hil.) The encampment on one of the principal passages round a place besieged, to prevent relief and intercept convoys. (i) (Now.i.) The after-part of a vessel's side, generally corresponding in extent with the quarter-deck; also, the part of the yardarm outside of the slings. (j) (Her.) One of the divisions of an escutcheon when it is divided into four portions by a horizontal and a perpendicular line meeting in the feas point.

When two coats of arms are united upon one escutcheon, as in case of marriage, the first and fourth quarters display one shield, the second and third the other. See Quartar, v. L., 5.

(k) One of the four parts into which the horizon is regarded as divided; a cardinal point; a direction; a principal division; a region; a territory.

Scouts each coast light-armed scour, Each quarter, to descry the distant foe. Milton. Each quarter, to descry the distant foe.

(I) A division of a town, city, or county; a particular district; a locality; as, the Latin quarter in Paris. (m) (Arch.) A small upright timber post, used in partitions; —in the United States more commonly called stud. (n) (Naul.) The fourth part of the distance from one point of the compass to another, being the fourth part of 11° 15′, that is, about 2° 49′; — called also quarter point.

2. Proper station; specific place; assigned position; special location.

special location.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The cumbrous elements.

Hence, specifically: (a) (Naut.) A station at which officers and men are posted in battle; — usually in the plural. (b) Place of lodging or temporary residence; shelter; entertainment; — usually in the plural.

The banter turned as to what quarters each would find.
W. Irving.

(c) pl. (Mil.) A station or encampment occupied by troops; a place of lodging for soldiers or officers; as, winter quarters. (d) Treatment shown by an enemy; mercy; especially, the act of sparing the life of a conquered enemy; a refraining from pushing one's advantage to extremes.

He magnified his own elemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them quarter for their lives. Clarendon.

to offer them quarter for their lives.

Cocks and lambs... at the mercy of cats and wolves...

must never expect better quarter.

3. Friendship; amity; concord. [Obs.] To keep quarter, to keep one's proper place, and so be on good terms with another. [Obs.]

In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom. Shak. I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place, ... and yet kept good quarter between themselves. Bacon.

with another. [Obs.]

In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom. Shak.
I knew two that were competitors for the secretary's place,
... and yet kept good quarter between themselves. Eacon.

False quarter, a cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot. —
Fifth quarter, the hide and fat; — a butcher's term. — On
the quarter was cleft in the quarter of a horse's foot. —
Fifth quarter, the hide and fat; — a butcher's term. — On
the quarter spect. (Astrol.) Same as Quarter term. — On
the quarter spect. (Astrol.) Same as Quarter. —
Quarter aspect. (Astrol.) Same as Quarter. —
Quarter badge (Nacul.), an ornament on the side of a vessel
near the sterm. — Acr. Dict. — Quarter bill (Nacul.) a list
specifying the different stations to be taken by the officers and crew in time of action, and the names of the men
assigned to each. — Quarter block (Nacul.), a block fitted
under the quarters of a vard on each side of the slings,
through which the clew lines and sheets are recved.

R. H. Dana, Jr. — Quarter boat (Nacul.), a boat hung at a
vessel's quarter. — Quarter boat (Nacul.), a boat hung at a
vessel's quarter. — Quarter boat (Nacul.), a boat hung at a
vessel's quarter. — Quarter days are the first days of January.
April, July, and October. In New York and many other
places, as between landlord and tenant, they are the first
days of May, August, November, and February. The
quarter days usually recognized in England are the 28th of
March (Lady Day), the 24th of June (Midsummer Day),
the 28th of September (Michaelmas Day), and the 28th of
December (Christmas Day). — Quarter as, in fine arts,
portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one
quarter is visible. — Quarter gallery (Nacul.), a belony
on the quarter of a ship. See Gallery, de, in fine arts,
portrait painting, etc., a face turned away so that but one
of the function of the stern to the gangmetings (Nacul.), hammoch nettings along the quarter
rails. — Quarter note (Mus.), a note equal in duration to
half a minim or a fourth of a semibrevs; a crechest. —

2. To divide; to separate into parts or regions.

Then sailors quartered heaven.

2. To furnish with shelter or entertainment; to supply with the means of living for a time; especially, to furnish shelter to; as, to quarter soldiers.

They mean this night in Sardis to be quartered.

Shak.

4. To furnish as a portion ; to allot. [R.]

This isle . . . He quarters to his blue-haired deities. Mütor

5. (Her.) To arrange (different coats of arms) upon one escutcheon, as when a man inherits from both father and mother the right to bear arms.

When only two coats of arms are so combined they are arranged in four compartments. See QUARTER, n., 1(j).

Quar'ter (kwar'ter), v. i. To lodge; to have a temporary resi-

Quar'ter, v. i. [F. cartayer.] To drive a carriage so as to prevent the wheels from going into the ruts, or so that a rut shall be between the wheels.

Every creature that met us would rely on us for quartering
De Chino

Quar'ter-age (-2j), n. A quarterly allowance. Quar'ter-deek' (-d&k'), n. (Naul.) That part of the uper thek abaft the mainmast, including the poop deck when there is one.

The quarter-deck is reserved as a promenade for ne officers and (in passenger vessels) for the cabin pas-

Ongree.

Quarter + foil: cf. F. quatre feuilles.] (Arch.) An ornamental foliation having four lobes of foils



Ouarter-hung' (-hung'), a. (Ordnance) Having trun-nions the axes of which lie below the line of the bore;—

cause or a cannon.

Ouartaring, a. 1. (Naut.) Coming from a point well abaft the beam, but not directly astern;—said of waves or any moving object.

2. (Mach.) At right angles, as the cranks of a locomotive, which are in planes forming a right angle with each other.

Quartering, n. 1. A station. [Obs.] Bp. Montagus.

3. Assignment of quarters for soldiers; quarters.

3. (Her.) (a) The division of a shield containing different coats of arms into four or more compartments.

(b) One of the different coats of arms arranged upon an esoutcheon, denoting the descent of the bearer.

4. (Arch.) A series of quarters, or small upright posts.

See QUARTER, n., 1 (m) (Arch.).

Considering block a block on which the body of a con-

Quartering block, a block on which the body of a con-demued criminal was quartered.

Macaulau.

Quartering block, a block on which the body of a condemmed criminal was quartered.

Quarterly, a. 1. Containing, or consisting of, a fourth part; as, quarterly seasons.

2. Recurring during, or at the end of, each quarter; as, quarterly payments of rent; a quarterly meeting.

Quarterly, n. : pl. QUARTERLIES (-IE). A periodical work published once a quarter, or four times in a year.

Quarterly, adv. 1. By quarters; once in a quarter of a year; as, the returns are made quarterly.

2. (Her.) in quarters, or quarterings; as, to bear arms quarterly; in four or more parts;—said of a shield thus divided by lines drawn through it at right angles.

Quarter-master (-más*tér), n. [Quarter + master: cf. F. quarter-matter.] 1. (Mil.) An officer whose duty is to provide quarters, provisions, storage, clothing, fuel, stationery, and transportation for a regiment or other body of troops, and superintend the supplies.

2. (Naut.) A petty officer who attends to the helm, cinnacle, signals, and the like, under the direction of the master.

the mester

Confermater general (Mil.), in the United States, a staff officer, who has the rank of brigadier general and is the chief officer in the quartermaster's department; in England, an officer of high rank stationed at the War Office having similar duties; also, a staff officer, usually a general officer, accompanying each complete army in the field.—Quartermaster sergeant. See SERGRANT.

Held.—Quartermaster sergeant. See SERGRANT.
Quarterm (kwar'tern), n. [OK. quarteroun, quartero, F. quarteron, the fourth part of a pound, or of a hundred; cf. L. quarters, as fourth part, quarter of any measure, quartern, gill. See Quarter, and cf. Quarter.
com, Quadracon.] 1. A quarter. Specifically: (a) The fourth part of a pint; a gill. (b) The fourth part of a peck, or of a stone (14 lbs.).
2. A load of bread weighing about four pounds;—called also quartern loaf.

Quarter.com (kwar'têr-ōn), n. [F. See Quartern.]
A quarter; csp., a quarter of a pound, or a quarter of a hundred.

Quarter on (-ōn), Ouar'ter-oon (-ōn), n. A quad-

Quar'ter-on (-on), Quar'ter-oon (-oon), n. A quad-

Quarter-page (-pas'), n. (Arch.) A platform of a staircase where the stair turns at a right angle only. See HALFPACE

HALFFACE.

Quarter round' (-round'). (Arch.) An ovolo.

Quarter-staff' (-staf'), n.; pl. Quarterstaves (-stav')
or -stavy'). A long and stout staff formerly used as a
weapon of defense and offense; —so called because in
holding it one hand was placed in the middle, and the
other between the middle and the end.

Quartest' (kwartst'), s. [It. quartette, dim. of
Quartest' quarte the fourth, a fourth part, fr.
L. quartest the fourth. See Quart.] L. (Mus.) (a)
composition in four parts, each performed by a single
volce or instrument. (b) The set of four persons who
perform a piece of music in four parts.

2. (Post.) A stansa of four lines.

Quar'tic (kwar'tYk), a. [L. quartus fourth.] (Maih.) of the fourth degree.

Of the fourth degree. Quartic (kwartik), n. (a) (Alg.) A quantic of the fourth degree. See Quantic. (b) (Geom.) A curve or surface whose equation is of the fourth degree in the variables

variables.

Quartile (-til), n. [F. quartile aspect, fr. L. quartus
the fourth. See QUART.] (Astrol.) Same as QUADRATE.
Quartine (-til or -tim), n. [F., fr. L. quartus the
fourth.] (Bot.) A supposed fourth integument of an
ovule, counting from the outside.
Quarto (kwartth), a. [L. in quarto in fourth, from
quartus the fourth: cf. F. (in) quarto. See QUART.]
Having four leaves to the sheet; of the form or size of
a quarto.

Having four leaves to the sheet; of the form or size of a quarto.

Quarto, n.; pl. Quartos (-tōz). Originally, a book of the size of the fourth of a sheet of printing paper; a size made by twice folding a sheet, which then makes four leaves; in present usage, a book of a square or nearly square form, and usually of large size.

Quarttridge (-tri), n. Quarterage. [Obs.]

Quartts (kwarts), n. [G. quars.] (Min.) A form of silics, or silicon dioxide (SiO₂), occurring in hexagonal crystals, which are commonly colorless and transparent, but sometimes also yellow, brown, purple, green, and or other colors; also in cryptocrystalline massive forms varying in color and degree of transparency, being sometimes opaque. times opaque.

times opaque.

The crystalline varieties include: amethyst, violet: citrine and false topaz, pale yellow; rock crystal, transparent and colorless or nearly so; rose quarts, rose-colored; amoky quarts, amoky brown. The ohlef cryptocrystalline varieties are: aquie, a chalcedony in layers or clouded with different colors, including the onyz and sardonyz; carnelian and sard, red or flesh-colored chalcedony; chalcedony, nearly white, and waxy in luster; chrysoprase, an apple-green chalcedony; fini, hornstone, basantle, or touchstone, brown to black in color and compact in texture; heliotrope, green dotted with red; farper, opaque, red, yellow, or brown, colored by iron or ferruginous clay; prase, translucent and dull leek green. Quarts is an essential constituent of granite, and abounds in rooks of all ages. It forms the rocks quartsite (quarts rock) and sandstone, and makes most of the sand of the seashore.

Quartsifer-ous (-lifer-lis), a. [Quartz + ferous.]

of the seashore.

Quartz-if'er-ous (-if'er-iis), a. [Quartz + -ferous.]

(Min.) Consisting chiefly of quartz; containing quartz.

Quartz'ite (kwarte'it), n. [Cf. F. quartzite.] (Min.)

Massive quarts occurring as a rock; a metamorphosed
sandstone: — called also quarts rock.

Quartz'old (-old), n. [Quartz + -oid.]

(Crystallog.) A form of crystal common
with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base.

with quartz, consisting of two six-sided pyramids, base to base.

Quartz/cse/ (-5s'), a. [Cf. F. quartzeux,
G. quartz[q.] (Min.) Containing, or resembling, quartz; partaking of the nature or qualities of quartz.

Quartz/Ous (kwarte/us), a. (Min.) Quartzose.
Quartz/y (-y), a. (Min.) Quartzose.
Quas (was), n. A kind of beer. Same as Quass.
Quas/chi (-chi), Quas/je (-je), n. (Zoöl.) The brown latt. See Coatt.

cati. See COATI.

Quash (kwösh), n. Same as SQUASH.
Quash, v. t. [mp, & p. p. QUASHED (kwösht); p. pr.
& vb. n. QUASHENG.] [OF. quasser, F. casser, fr. L. cassare to annul, fr. cassus empty, vain, of uncertain origin. The word has been confused with L. quassare to ahake, F. casser to break, which is probably of different origin. Cf. Cashen, v. t.] (Law) To abate, annul, overthrow, or make void; as, to quash an indictionent.

ment. Blackstone. Quash, v. t. [OF. quasser, F. casser, fr. L. quassers to shake, shatter, shiver, v. intens. fr. quatere, quassum, to shake, shatter. Cf. Concusson, Discuss, Rescus, and also Quast to annul.] 1. To beat down, or beat in pieces; to dash forcibly; to crush.

The whales
Against sharp rocks, like recling vessels, quashed,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dashed. Waller 2. To crush; to subdue; to suppress or extinguish unumarily and completely; as, to quash a rebellion.

Contrition is apt to quash or allay all worldly grief. Barrow

Contrition is apt to quash or allay all worldly grief. Barrow.

Quash, v. i. To be shaken, or dashed about, with noise.

Quash (twash). L.] As if; as though; as it were; in a manner; in a certain sense or degree; having some resemblance to; qualified;—used as an adjective, or a prefix with a noum or an adjective; as, a quasi contract, an implied contract, an obligation which has arisen from some act, as if from a contract; a quasi corporation, a body that has some, but not all, of the peculiar attributes of a corporation; a quasi argument; that which resembles, or is used as, an argument; quast historical, apparently historical, seeming to be historical.

Quasi-moddo (kwis-modds), n. [So called from the first words of the Latin introit, quasi modo geniti injuntes as newborn babes, 1 Pet. ii. 2.] (R. C. Ch.) The first Sunday after Easter; Low Sunday.

Quass (kwis), n. [Russ. kvas.] A thin, sour beer, made by pouring warm water on rye or barley meal and letting it ferment,—much used by the Russians. [Written also quas.]

Quasation (kwis-salabin), n. [L. quasatio from

extracted as a white crystalline substance; — form called quasatie. [Written also quasatin, and quasatin quasatin, m. [Etymol, uncertain.] (s) A pus

Quart (awot), n. Latymou uncertain; (a) A pances. Obs.; (b) An annoying, worthless person. Shek. Quart, v. t. To satiate; to satisfy. [Prov. Eng.] Quarta (kw&tia), n. (Zoöl.) The coaits. Quarten-countin (k&tér-kūz''n), n. [F. quatre four counts, E. cousin.] A cousin within the first four decrease of kindred. of kindred

rees of kindred.

Quater/na-ry (kwa-ter/na-ry), a. [L. quaternerius consisting of four each, containing four, fr. quaterns four each, fr. quaterns four each, fr. quaterns four each, fr. quaterns four each, fr. quaterns four to the four.

1. Consisting of four; by fours, or in sets of four.

2. (Geol.) Later than, or subsequent to, the Tertiary; Post-tertiary; as, the Quaternary age, or Age of man. Quaternary; as, the Quaternary age, or Age of man. Quaternaries.]

1. The number four.

2. (Geol.) The Quaternary age, era, or formation. See the Chart of Geology.

22. (Geol.) The Quaternary age, era, or formation. See he Chart of Geology.

Qua-ter'nate (-nit), a. Composed of, or arranged in, ets of four; quaternary; as, quaternate leaves.

Qua-ter'ni-on (kwà-tôr'ni-in), n. [L. quaternio, fr. nuaterni four each. See Quaternary.]

1. The number

quatern four each. See QUATERNAY.] I. The number four. [Poetic]
2. A set of four parts, things, or persons; four things taken collectively; a group of four words, phrases, oircumstances, facts, or the like.

Delivered him to four quaternions of soldiers. Acts xii. 4.
Ye elements, the eldest birth
Of Nature's womb, that in quaternion run.
The triads and quaternions with which he loaded his sentences.
Sir W. Scott.

Sir W. Scott.

3. A word of four syllables; a quadrisyllable.

4. (Math.) The quotient of two vectors, or of two directed right lines in space, considered as depending on four geometrical elements, and as expressible by an algebraic symbol of quadrinomial form.

The science or calculus of quaternions is a new mathematical method, in which the conception of a quaternion is unfolded and symbolically expressed, and is applied to various classes of algebraical geometrical, and physical questions, so as to discover theorems, and to arrive at the solution of problems. Sir W. R. Hamilton.

Qua-ter'ni-on, v. t. To divide into quaternions, files,

Qua-ter'mi-on, v. t. To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

Qua-ter'mi-on, v. t. To divide into quaternions, files, or companies.

Qua-ter'mi-v(-ty), n. [LL. quaternitas, fr. L. quaterni (our each: cf. F. quaternita). The number four. [Obs.]

2. The union of four in one, as of four persons;—analogous to the theological term trinity.

Qua-ter-on (kwa-tōr-on), n. See 2d QUARTERON.
Qua-ter-on (kwa-tōr-on), n. [See QUARTERON.
Qua-ter-on (kwa-tōr-on), n. [F. quaternon coes, kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in the game of piquet;—so called because quatorze counts as fourteen points.

Qua-train (kwōt-fa), n. [F., fr. quatre four, L. quatuor, quatuor, gastors, p. [Pros.) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Qua-train (kwōt-fa), n. [F., fr. quatre four, L. quatuor, quatuor, see Four.] (Pros.) A stanza of four lines rhyming alternately.

Qua-tra-foullie (-fgy), n. [F.] A card, die, or domino, having four spots, or pips.

Qua-tra-foullie (-fgy), n. [F.] A card, die, or domino, having four spots, or pips.

Qua-tra-foullie (-fgy), n. [F., fr. L. quatter-spoil.

Qua-tra-foullie (-fgy), n. [F., fr. L. quatter-spoil.

Qua-tra-foullie (-fgy), n. See Qua-tra-foullies.]

Qua-tra-foullies. [Obs.]

Qua-t

Sir I. Newtons.

2. Especially, to shake the voice; to utter or form sound with rapid or tremulous vibrations, as in singing; also, to trill on a musical instrument.

Quaver, v. t. To utter with quavers.

We shall hear her quavering them . . . to some sprightly sim

the opers.

Quayver, n. I. A shake, or rapid and tremulous viration, of the voice, or of an instrument of music.

2. (Mus.) An eighth note. See Exerce.

Quayver-er (-ër), n. One who quavers; a warbler.

Quay (8), n. [F. quai. See KER quay.] A mole,
ank, or wharf, formed toward the see, or at the side of

bank, or wharf, formed toward the sea, or at the side of a harbor, river, or other navigable water, for convenience in loading and unloading vessels. [Written slao key.]

Onay (k5), v. f. To furnish with quays.

Onay (as), n. [F.] Wharfage. [Also keyage.]

Onay (kw5d), p. p. of Quait. [Obs.] Spenser.

One (k5), n. [Of. 3d Cus.] A half farthing. [Obs.]

Chapman. (kw5ch), n. [Cf. Quick.] A thick, bushy plot; a thicket. [Obs.]

Chapman.

Quesch, v. i. [Of. E. quich, v. i., quick, v. i.; or AS.

Cuseccan to shake.] To stir; to move. See Quick, v. i.

[Obs.]

[Obs.]
Quesch'y (-y), a. 1. Yielding or trembling under the feet, as moist or boggy ground; shaking; moving. "The quenchy fens." "Godwin's quenchy sands." Drayton.
2. Like a quesch; thick; bushy. [Obs.] Cockeran.
Quesn. (kwěn), n. [Originally, a woman, AS. cwene; akin to OS. quena, OHG. quena, loel. kona, Goth. qino, and AS. cwén, also to Gr. yurvi woman, wife Skr. gnā goddess. Cf. Quesn.] 1. A woman; a young or unmarried woman; a gril. [Obs. or Scot.] Chauser.
2. A low woman; a wench; a slut. "The dread of every soolding queen." ten also quas.]

Quas-sa'tion (kwäs-sā'shūn), n. [L. quassatio, from quassart to shake. See Quasn to crush.] The act of shaking or the state of being shaken.

Quas'si-a (kwösh'I-a; 277), n. [NL. From the name of a negro, Quassy, who prescribed this articles as a specific.] The wood of several tropical American trees of the order Simarubes, as Quastic agmara, Piers na excelsa, and Simarubes, as Quastic agmara, Piers na excelsa, and Simaruba amara. It is intensely bitter, and is used in medicine and sometimes as a substitute for hops in making beer.

Quas'sin (kwös'sin or kwäs'-), n. [Of. F. quassine.]

Quass'sin ness, n. The state of being queasy names.

Quass'sin ness, n. The state of being queasy ; names; Shak.

General (kwl'ay), a. [Loel kweisa pain; cf. Korw. kweis sickness after a debauch.] 1. Sick at the stomach; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; qualmish.
2. Fastidious; squeemish; delicate; easily disturbed; unsettled; ticklish. "A queasy question." Shak.

nsettled; ticklish. "A queasy question." Shak Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms. Comper

unsettled; ticklish. "A queasy question." Shak. Some seek, when queasy conscience has its qualms. Comper. Que-beo' group' (kw8-b6k' group'). (Geol.) The middle of the three groups into which the rocks of the Chandian period have been divided in the American Lower Sillurian system. See the Chart of Geology.

1 Que-brn'obe (kt-brk'oh), n. [8p.] (Bol.) A Chilian apocynaceous tree (Aspidosperma Quebracho); also, its bark, which is used as a febrifuge, and for dyspnces of the lung, or bronchial diseases;—called also white quebracho, to distinguish it from the red quebracho, a Marican ansoardiaceous tree (Lozopterygium Lorentzii) whose bark is said to have similar properties.

J. Smith (Diol. Econ. Plants).
Quebrith (kw8b/r1th), n. [OF. quebrit, quibrith, At. kibrit.] (Alokemy) Sulphur. [Obs.]
Queon (kw8b), v. i. [Of. Quica, Queach.] A word Queon's Essays, and probably meaning, to stir, to move. Queon wife, queen, woman; akin to OS. quan wife, woman, Icel. kran wife, queen, Goth gēns. V221. See Quean.] 1. The wife of a king.

2. A woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; a female monarch; as Elisabeth, queen of England; Mary, queen of Scots.

In faith, and by the heaven's queen. Chaucer.

In faith, and by the heaven's quene

In faith, and by the heaven's quene. Chaucer.

3. A woman eminent in power or attractions; the highest of her kind; as, a queen in society; — also used figuratively of cities, countries, etc. "This queen of cities." "Albion, queen of iales."

4. The fertile, or fully developed, female of social bees, ants, and termites.

5. (Chess) The most powerful, and except the king the most important, plece in a set of chessmen.

6. A playing eard bearing the picture of a queen; as, the cueen of a nucles.

the most important, plece in a set of chessmen.

6. A playing card bearing the picture of a queen; as, the queen of apades.

Queen appla. [Of. OE. quyne aple quince apple.] A kind of apple; a queening. "Queen apples and rad cherries." Spenser.—Queen bes [Zool.], a female bee, especially the female of the honey bee. Bee Honey man.—Queen conch (Zool.), a very large West Indian cameo couch (Casis cameo). It is much used for making cameou. It is much used for making cameou. Queen concort, the widow of a king.—Queen god, formerly a revenue of the queen consort, the widow of a king.—Queen downger who is a lso mother of the reigning king or queen.—Queen of the mother of the reigning king or queen.—Queen of the mother of the reigning king or queen.—Queen of the machow (Bol.), a European herbaceous plant (Spirza Queen Conch (Casis cameo). lobada) with ample clusters of pale pink flowers.—Queen is adjacent islands. They are mostly pale blue, or ash-blue, marked with white, and have alarge occipital creat of spatulate feathers. Called also crowned pipeon, gowra, and Wictoria pipeon.—Queen's Beach. See King's counsel, King's evidence, under King.—Queen's counsel, king's evidence, under King.—Queen's delight (Bot.), an American plant (Sidlingia spluatica) of the Samuel—Austing an harman har.

Comesa's systemes. See King's consisted, King's evidence, under Kirks.—Queen's delight (Bot.), an American plant (Bot.), an American plant (Bot.), an American plant (Bittingia sylvatica) of the Spurge family, having an herbaceous stem and a perennial woody root.—Queen's metal (Metal.), an alloy somewhat resembling pewter or britania, and consisting essentially of tim with a slight admixture of antimony, bismuth, and lead or copper.—Queen's pageon. (Zool.) Same as Queen pigeon, above.—Queen's ware, glazed English earthen varse of a cream color.—Queen's yallow (Old Chem.), a heavy yellow powder censisting of a basic mercuric sulphate.—formerly called turpetum minerale, or Turbuth's mineral.

Queen, v. i. To act the part of a queen. Shak. Queen, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Queenen (kwönd); p. pr. & vo. s. Queenen (crosses) To make a queen (or other piece, at the player's discretion) of by moving it to the eighth row; as, to queen a pawn.
Queen oraft' (-krát'), s. Oraft or skill in policy on

part of a que

Bizabeth showed much queencraft in procuring the votes of nobility.

Fuller.

Queen'dom (-dum), s. The dominion, condition, or character of a queen.

Queen/fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoöl.) A California sciencid food fish (Seriphus politus). The back is bluish, and the sides and bally bright alivery. Called also kinglish.

Queen/heed (-hodd), n. The state, personality, or character of a queen; queenliness.

Tennyson. Queen'ing (kwān'ing), n. [See Queen arrae.] (Bot.) Any one of several kinds of apples, as summer queening, scarlet queening, and early queening. An apple called the queening was cultivated in England two hundred years

go. Queen'li-ness (-l'-nes), n. The quality of being ueenly; the characteristics of a queen; stateliness; emience among women in attractions or power. Queen'ly, a. [AS. cuēnlic feminine.] Like, becoming or suitable to, a queen. The quality of being queen; stateliness; emi-

ing, or suitable to, a queen. Queen'-post' (-pōst'), n. (Arch.) One of two suspending posts in a roof truss, or other framed truss of simi-lar form. See

A COURT See Queen-post Roof. AB Ticheam: DG EF
Queen-Ahip, Queen-Posts: DE Straining Piece: AL
BE Principal Rafters: AC BC Rufters.

rank, or dignity of a queen.

Queens'land nut' (kw

n. The state, BE Frincipal Ratters; AC BC Ratters. rank, or dignity of a queen.

Queens'land nut' (kw&nz'länd nüt'). (Bot.) The nut of an Australian tree (Mucadamia ternifolia). It is about an inch in diameter, and contains a single round edible seed, or sometimes two hemispherical seeds. So called from Queensland in Australia.

Queen' truss (kw&n' trüs'). (Arch.) A truss framed with queen-posts; a queen-post truss.

Queen' (kw&r), a. [Compar. Queener (-\varepsilon'); superl.

Queener (kw&r), a. [Compar. Queener (-\varepsilon'); superl.

Queener.] [G. quer cross, oblique, athwart (of, querpopf a queer fellow), OHG. twer, twerh, duerah; akin to D. dvars, AS. pweorh thwart, bent, twisted, Ioel.

puerr thwart, transverse, Goth. pwasrhs angry, and perh. to L. torquere to twist, and E. through. Cf. Torruer, Through, Thwart, c.] 1. At variance with what is usual or normal; differing in some odd way from what is ordinary; odd; singular; strange; whimsical; as, a queer story or act. "A queer look." W. Tring.

2. Mysterious; suspicious; questionable; as, a queer transaction. [Colloq.]

Queen's n. Counterfeit money. [Slang]

To show the queer, to put counterfeit money in circulation. [Slang]

lation. [Stang]

Queer'ish, a. Rather queer; somewhat singular.
Queer'ish, a. In a queer or odd manner.
Queer'ness, n. The quality or state of being queer.
Queest (kwöst), n. [Cf. Icel. kvisa a kind of bird,
kvistr a branch of a tree, and E. cushat.] (Zoöl.) The
European ringdove (Columba palumbus); the cushat.
[Written also quist, gueeze, quice, queece.] See RINGDOVS.
Quegh (kwän), n. A drinking vessel. See QUAICH.
Queint (kwän), a. See QUAINTIES. [Obs.]
Queint (kwil), v. [See QUAINTIES. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Queint'isse (-12), n. See QUAINTIES. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Queint'isse (-12), n. See QUAINTIES. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Queint'isse (-12), n. See QUAINTIES. [Obs.] Touch (bwil), v. [stap. & p. p. QUELLID (kwild);
p. pr. & vb. n. QUELLING.] [See QUAIL to cower.]

1. To die. [Obs.]
Yet he did quake and quiver, like to queil. Spenser.

Yet he did quake and quiver, like to quell. 2. To be subdued or abated; to yield; to abate. [R.]
Winter's wrath begins to quell. Spenser.

Quell, v. t. [OE. quellen to kill, AS. cwellan, causative of cwelan to die; akin to OHG. quellen to torment, Ical. kveliga. See QUAIL to cower.]

1. To take the life of; to kill. [Obs.]

Spenser.

The ducks cried as [if] men would them quelle. Chaucer 2. To overpower; to subdue; to put down.

The nation obeyed the call, rallied round the sovereign, and enabled him to quell the disaffected minority. Macaulay. Northward marching to quell the sudden revolt. Longfellow 3. To quiet; to allay; to pacify; to cause to yield or cease; as, to quell grief; to quell the turnult of the soul.

Much did his words the gentle lady quell. Spenser Syn. - To subdue; crush; overpower; reduce; put down; repress; suppress; quiet; allay; calm; pacify.

Syn.—To subdue; crush; overpower; reduce; put down; repress; suppress; culet; allay; calm; pacify.

Quell, n. Murder. [Obs.] Shak.
Quell'er (-\$\vec{c}r\$), n. 1. A killer; as, Jack the Giant Queller. [Obs.] Wycit/ (Mark vi. 27).

2. One who quells; one who overpowers or subdues.
Quelli-o (kw8f!1-\$), n. [Sp. cuello, L. collum neck.]
A ruff for the neck. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

|| Quelque/ohose/ (k8lk/ahōz/), n. [F. quelque chose something.] A triffs; a kiokahaw. Donne.
Queme (kw8m), v. t. & t. [AS. cw8man, akin to cuman to come. \sqrt{2S}.] To please. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Queme/ful (-tul), a. Kindly; merciful. [Obs.] Wycitf.
Quemok (kw8mch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quenchen,
AS. cwncan in ācwencan, to extinguish utterly, causative of cwincan, ācwlnan, to waste or dwindle away.] 1. To extinguish; to overwhelm; to make an end of;— said of flame and fire, of things burning, and figuratively of sensations and emotions; as, to quench flame; to quench a candle; to quench thirst, love, late, etc.

The supposition of the lady's death Will owench the wonder of her intamy. Shak.

The supposition of the lady's death Will quench the wonder of her infamy.

2. To cool suddenly, as heated steel, in tempering. Syn. — To extinguish; still; stifle; allay; cool; check. Quench, v. t. To become extinguished; to go out; to become calm or cool. [R.]

Dost thou think in time She will not quench!

Quench's-ble (-à-b'l), a. Capable of being quenched. Quench'er (-èr), n. One who, or that which, Hammond quenches.

Quench'less, a. Incapable of being quenched; inextingulahable; as, quenchless fire or fury.

"Once kindled, quenchless evermore."

Byron.

Syn. - Inextinguishable; unquenchable.

- Quench'less-ly, adv. - Quench'less-ness, n.

One-melle' (ke-nël'), n. [F.] (Cookery) A kind of delicate forcement, commonly peached and used as a dish

dentate forcement, commonly possess and used as a cam by itself or for garnishing. Que-noutille' train'ing (ke-nōō'y' trăn'îng). [F. que-noutille distaff.] (Hort.) A method of training trees or abrubs in the shape of

training trees or shrubs in the shape of a cone or distaff by tying down the branches and pruning.

Quas d-tan'alo (kwēr's -tān'n'k),

a. [L. quercus an oak + E. tannic.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a tannic acid found in oak bark and

(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a tannic acid found in cask bark and extracted as a yellowish brown amorphous substance.

Quercitic (sait), n. (Chem.) A white crystalline substance, Coll. (OH), found in acorns, the fruit of the oak (Quercus). It has a sweet taste, and is regarded as a pentacid alcohol.

Quercit. (s.it.lin), n. (Chem.) A yellow crystalline substance, occurring quite widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, as in apple-tree Quenouille Trainbark, horse-chestnut leaves, etc., but originally obtained by the decomposition of quercitrin. Called also meletin.

Quercit. in (s.it.rin), n. [Cf. F. quercitrin. See Quercitron.] (Chem.) A glucoside extracted from the bark of the oak (Quercus) as a bitter citron-yellow crystalline substance, used as a pigment and called quercitron. Quercitron (sit.rin; 277), n. [F. quercitron, the name of the tree; L. quercus an oak + citrus the citron tree.]

1. The yellow inner bark of the Quercus tinctorio, the American black oak, yellow oak, dyer's oak, or quercitron oak, a large forest tree growing from Maine to eastern Texas.

2. Ouercitrin, used as a pigment. See Quercitrin. eastern Texas.

Quercitrin, used as a pigment. See QUERCITRIN 2. Querotrin, used as a pigment. See QUEROTRAIN.

Querous (kwêr/ka, n. [L., an oak.] (Bot) A

nus of trees constituted by the oak. See OAE.

Querole (kwěr/ši), n. [See 2d QUARREL.] (O. Eng.

aw) A complaint to a court. See AUDITA QUERELA.

Constitution of the control of the c Chaucer. They made him at the querne grind.

They made him at the querne grind. Chaucer.
Quer'po (kwër'pō), n. The inner or body garments
taken together. See Curre.
Dryden.
Quer'que-dule (kw\$-dūl), n. [L. querquedula.] (Zool.) (a) A teal. (b) The pintail duck.
Quer'u-len'tial (-t-lēn'shal), a. Querulous. [R.]
Quer'u-len'tial (-t-lēn'shal), a. [L. querulus and querulosus, fr. queri to complain. Cf. Car, v., Quarrel. a
brawl, Quarrellous.] 1. Given to quarrelling; quarrelsome. [Obs.]

Apt to find fault; habitually complaining; disposed
to murmur; as, a querulous man or people.
Emmitte can hardly be more annoving than querulous isolous.

Enmity can hardly be more annoying than querulous, jealous, exacting fondness.

3. Expressing complaint; fretful; whining; as, a neerulous tone of voice.

Syn. — Complaining; bewailing; lamenting; whining; mourning; murmuring; discontented; dissatisfied.

- Quar'u-lous-ly, adv. — Quer'u-lous-ness, n.

Quer'u-lous-ly, adv. — Quer'u-lous-ness, n.

Query (ww8'ry), n.; pl. Querns (-riz). [L. quaere,
imperative sing. of quaerere, quaerium, to seek or search
for, to sak, inquire. Of. Acquire, Conquer, Exquirer,
Query, Require.] 1. A question; an inquiry to be answered or solved.

I shall conclude with proposing only some queries, in order to ... search to be made by others. Sir I. Newton.

2. A question in the mind; a doubt; as, I have a query bout his sincerity.
3. An interrogation point [?] as the sign of a question

or a doubt. Que'ry, v. i. 1. To ask questions : to make inquiry. Each prompt to query, answer, and debate.

Each prompt to query, answer, and debate. Pope.

2. To have a doubt; as, I query if he is right.
Que'ry, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUERIEN (-rid); p. pr. &
vb. n. QUERYINO.] I. To put questions about; to alicit
by questioning; to inquire into; as, to query the items
or the amount; to query the motive or the fact.

2. To address questions to; to examine by questions.

3. To doubt of; to regard with increduity.

4. To write "query" (qu., qy., or ?) against, as a
doubtful spelling, or sense, in a proof. See Quere.
Que-sal' (kt-sil' or kwi-sil), n. (Zoil.) The longtailed, or resplendent, trogon (Pharomachus mocimae,

formarly Trogon resplendency, native of Southern Mexico and Central America. Called also quetzal, and golden trogon.

The male is remarkable for he orilliant metallic green and gold clors of his plumage, and for his xtremely long plumes, which often xceed three feet in length.

exceed three feet in length.

Quese (kw8z), v. t. To make a
quest for. [Obs.]

Quest (kw8zt), n. [OF. queste,
F. quide, fr. L. quaerere, quaesium,
to seek for, to ask. Cf. Query,
Queryon, 1. The act of seeking,
or looking after anything; attempt
to find or obtain; search; pursuit;
as, to rove in quest of game, of a
lost child, of property, etc.

Upon an hard adventure yet in quest.

Spenser.

Casse your quest of love. Shak.

Cease your quest of love. Shak. There ended was his quest, there ceased Milton.

2. Request ; desire ; solicitation. Gad not abroad at every quest and call Of an untrained hope or passion.

3. Those who make search or inquiry, taken collectively. The senate hath sent about three several quests to search you out. Shak:

4. Inquest; jury of inquest.

What lawful quest have given their verdict?

Quest, v. t. [Cf. OF. quester, F. quêter. See Quest, v. t. a search for; to examine. [R.] Sir T. Herbert. Quest, v. i. To go on a quest; to make a search; to go in pursuit; to beg. [R.]

If his questing had been unsuccessful, he appeased the rage of hunger with some scrape of broken meat. Mucaulay.

Quesal.

of hunger with some scrape of broken meat. Macaulay.

Quest'ant (-ant), n. [OF. questant, F. quêtant, p. pr.]

One who undertakes a quest; a seeker. [Obs.] Shak.

Quest'er (-êt.), n. One who seeks; a seeker. [Obs.]

Quest'on (kwās'chūn), n. [F., fr. L. quaestio, f. quaetere, quaestium, to seek for, sak, inquire. See Quest, n.] 1. The act of asking; interrogation; inquiry; as, to examine by question and answer.

2. Discussion: debate; hence, objection; dispute; doubt; as, the story is true beyond question; he obeyed without question.

There arose a question between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.

John iii. 25. It is to be put to meetion, whether it be lawful for Christian rinces to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of

3. Examination with reference to a decisive result investigation; aspecifically, a judicial or official investigation; also, examination under torture.

Blackstone

The Scottish privy council had power to put state prisoners to the question.

4. That which is asked; inquiry; interrogatory; query.
But this question asked
Puts me in doubt. Lives there who loves his pain? Milton.

5. Hence, a subject of investigation, examination, or debate; theme of inquiry; matter to be inquired into; as, a delicate or doubtful question.

6. Talk; conversation; speech. [Obs.] Shak.

as, a delicate or doubtful question.

6. Talk; conversation; speech. [Obs.] Shak.

In question, in debate; in the course of examination or discussion; as, the matter or point in question.—Leading question. See under LEADING.—Out of question.—Leading question. See under Out.—Past question, beyond question. See under Out.—Past question, beyond question; out of question; certainly; undoubtedly; unquestionably.—Frevious question, a question put to a parliamentary assembly upon the raction of a member, in order to ascertain whether it is the will of the body to vote at once, without further debate, on the subject under consideration. The form of the question is:

Shall the main question be now put? "If the vote is in the affirmative, the matter before the body must be voted upon as it then stands, without further general debate or the submission of new amendments. In the House of Representatives of the United States, and generally in America, a negative decision operates to keep the business before the body as if the motion had not been made; the motion is to hasten action, and it is made by a friend of the measure. In English Paralice, the object of the motion is to hasten action, and it is made by a friend of the subject for the time being, and the motion is made with a purpose of voting against it. Cushing.—To beg the question. See under Bro.—To the question, to the point in dispute; to the real matter under debate.

Sym.—Point; topic; subject.

Syn. - Point; topic; subject.

Question, v. f. [imp. & p. p. Questioned (-ohind);
o. pr. & v. h. Questionno.] [Cf. F. questionner. See
pustion, n.] 1. To ask questions; to inquire. OUESTION, n.]

He that questioneth much shall learn much. 2. To argue; to converse; to dispute. [Obs.]

I pray you, think you question with the Jew Question, v. i. 1. To inquire of by asking questions; examine by interrogatories; as, to question a witness.

2. To doubt of; to be uncertain of; to query.

And most we question what we most desire. Prior.

3. To raise a question about; to call in question; to make objection to, "But have power and right to question those thy bold entrance on this place."

4. To talk to; to converse with.

With many holiday and lady terms he questioned me. Shak Syn. — To sak; intefrogate; catechise; doubt; controver; dispute. — Quastrow, Inquira, Invarcacata. To describe is meraly to ask for information, and implies no authority in the one who saks. To interrogate is to put

repeated questions in a formal or systematic fashion to elioit some particular fact or facts. To question has a wider sense than to interrogate, and often implies an atti-tude of distrust or opposition on the part of the questioner.

Ques'tion-a-bil'1-ty (kwis'chin-a-bil'1-ty), n. The state or condition of being questionable.

Statio.

Ques'tion-a-bie (-a-b'l), a. 1. Admitting of being questioned; inviting, or seeming to invite, inquiry.

[R.]

Thou com'st in such a questionable shape That I will speak to thee.

2. Liable to question; subject to be doubted or called in question; problematical; doubtful; suspicious. It is questionable whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body. T. Baker.

Syn.—Disputable; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; roblematical; suspicious.

ryn.—Disputable; debatable; uncertain; doubtful; problematical; suspicious.

Questtona-hle-ness, n. The quality or state of being questionable, doubtful, or suspicious.

Questtona-bly, adv. In a questionable manner.

Questtona-ry (-z-ry), a. Inquiring; asking questions: testing. "Questionary epistles." Pope.

Questtona-ry, n. One who makes it his business to seek after relies and carry them about for sale.

Questton-re (-z), n. One who asks questions; an inquirer. "Little time for idle questioners." Tennyson.

Questton-ist, n. 1. A questioner; an inquirer. [Obs.]

2. (Eng. Univ.) A candidate for honors or degrees who is near the time of his examination.

Questton-less, a. Unquestioning; incurious. [R.]

Questton-less, adv. Beyond a question or doubt, doubtless; certainly. [R.]

What it was in the spostles' time, that, questionless, it must be still.

Quest'man (kwĕst'man). n. : nl. Ourserses (mess)

Quest'man (kwëst'man), n. ; pl. Questman (-men).
One legally empowered to make quest of certain matters,
esp. of abuses of weights and measures. Specifically: (a)
A churchwarden's assistant; a sideaman. Blount. [Obs.]

A churchwarden's assistant; a aideaman. Blount. [Obs.] (b) A collector of parish rents. Blount. [Obs.] Quest'mon'ger (-mūn'ger), n. One who lays informations, and encourages petty lawsuits. [Obs.] Bacon. Questror (kwĕs'ctr), n. [L. quaestor, contr. fr. quaestor, fr. quaerere, quaestium, to seek for, ask: cf. F. questeur.] (Rom. Antiq.) An officer who had the management of the public treasure; a receiver of taxes, tribute, etc.; treasure of state. [Written also questor.] At an early period there were also public accusers styled questors, but the office was soon abolished.

Ques'tor-ship, n. The office, or the term of office, of

a questor.

Quest'rist (kwest'rist), n. [See Quest.] A seeker;
a pursuer. [Obs.] "Hot questrists after him." Shak.
Quest'tu-a-ry (kwest'tū-a-ry; 135), a. [L. quaestu-a-rius, from quaestus gain, profit. [R.] Sir T. Brouen.
Quest'tu-a-ry, n. One employed to collect profit.
[R.] "The pope's questuaries." Jer. Taylor.
Quet (kwet), n. (Zoöl.) The common guillemot.
[Prov. Eng.]

Quet (kwšt), n. (Zoöl.) The common guillemot. [Prov. Eng.]
Queue (kū), n. [F. See Cuz.] (a) A tail-like appendage of hair; a pigtail. (b) A line of persons waiting anywhere.
Queue, v. t. To fasten, as hair, in a queue.
Quey (kwā), n. [Cf. Dan. qvie.] A heifer. [Scot.]
Quib (kwlb), n. [Cf. Quir.] A quip; a gibe.
Quib ble (kwlb'b'l), n. [Probably fr. quib, quip, but influenced by quillet, or quiddity.] 1. A shift or trunfrom the point in question; a trifling or evasive distinction; an evasion; a cavil.

Quibbles have no place in the search after truth. I. Watts

2. A pun; a low conceit.

Quib'ble, v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Quible (-b'ld); p. pr. & bb. n. Quible los (-bl'ng).]

1. To evade the point in question by artifice, play upon words, caviling, or by raising any insignificant or impertinent question or point; to trifie in argument or discourse; to equivocate.

2. To pun; to practice pumping.

Cudworth.

2. To pun; to practice punning.

Syn. — To cavil; shuffle; equivocate; trifle.

Onib'bler (-bler), n. One who quibbles; a caviler;

Quito nier (-oler), 7. One wao quisoles; a caviler; also, a punster.
Quito hling-ly (-blYng-ly), adv. Trifingly; exacter; (Tailon (18 ks), 7. [From the native Brazilian name.]
(Zoöl.) A small South American opossum (Didelphys quica), native of Guiana and Brazil. It feeds upon insects, small birds, and fruit.
Quico (kwis), 7. (Zoöl.) See Queex.
Quich (kwich), v. i. [Cf. Quinch.] To stir. [Obs.]

He could not move nor quich at all. Spens

Quick (kwik). a. [Compar. Quicken (-&r); superl. Quicken (-&r); supe to dead or inanimate.

Not fully quyke, ne fully dead they were. Che The Lord Jesus Christ, who shall judge the quick and the dead at his appearing and his kingdom. 2 Tim. iv. 1.

Man is no star, but a quick coal Of mortal fire.

In this sense the word is nearly obsolete, except a some compounds, or in particular phrases.

2. Characterized by life or liveliness; animated; prightly; agile; brisk; ready. "A quick wit." Shak.
3. Speedy; hasty; swift; not slow; as, be quick. Oft he to her his charge of quick return Repeated.

4. Impatient; passionate; hasty; eager; sharp; un-ceremonious; as, a quick temper.

The bishop was somewhat quick with them, and signified that he was much offended.

Latimer.

5. Fresh; bracing; sharp; keen.

The air is quick there, And it pierces and sharpens the stomach. Shak 6. Sensitive; perceptive in a high degree; ready; as, a quick ear. "To have an open ear, a quick eye." Shak.

They say that women are so quick. Tennyson.

Pregnant; with child.

c. rregnant; with child.

Quick grass. (Bot.) See Quitch Grass.—Quick match.
See under Maton.—Quick vein (Mining), a vein of ore
which is productive, not barren.—Quick vinegar, vinegar
made by allowing a weak solution of alcohol to trickle
slowly over ahavings or other porous material.—Quick
water, quicksliver water.—Quick with child, pregnant
with a living child.

with a living child.

Syn. — Speedy; expeditious; swift; rapid; hasty; prompt; ready; active; brisk; nimble; fleet; alert; aglie; lively; sprightly.

Quick (kwYk), adv. In a quick manner; quickly; promptly; rapidly; with haste; speedily; without delay; as, run quick; get back quick.

If we consider how very quick the actions of the mind are performed.

Lock.

Quick, n. 1. That which is quick, or alive; a living animal or plant; especially, the hawthorn, or other plants used in making a living hedge.

The works . . are curiously hedged with quick. Evelym.

The works . . . are curiously hedged with quack. Evelym.

2. The life; the mortal point; a vital part; a part susceptible of serious injury or keen feeling; the sensitive living flesh; the part of a finger or toe to which the nail is attached; the tender emotions; as, to cut a finger nail to the quick; to thrust a sword to the quick; to taunt one to the quick; — used figuratively.

This test nippeth, . . . this toucheth the quick. Latimer. w feebly and unlike themselves they reason when they to the quick of the difference!

come to the quick of the difference!

3. (Bot.) Quitch grass.

Quick, v. t. & t. [See Quicken.] To revive; to quicken; to be or become alive. [Ohs.] Chaucer.

Quick Pheam' (-bem'), n. [A. S. cwiebeam.] See

Quicken Tree.

QUICKEN TREE.

Quick on (kwik"n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUICKENED
('Ind); p. pr. & vb. n. QUICKENING.] [AS. cwician. See
QUICK, a.] 1. To make alive; to vivify; to revive or
resuscitate, as from death or an inanimate state; hence,

to excite; to stimulate; to incite.

The mistress which I serve quickens what 's dead. Shak.

Like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that quickens the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize.

South.

appense to enjoy so tempting a prise.

2. To make lively, active, or aprightly; to impart additional energy to; to stimulate; to make quick or rapid; to hasten; to accelerate; as, to quicken one's steps or thoughts; to quicken one's departure or speed.

3. (Shipbuilding) To shorten the radius of (a curve); to make (a curve) sharper; as, to quicken the sheer, that is, to make its curve more pronounced.

Syn. — To revive; resuscitate; animate; reinvigorate; vivify; refresh; stimulate; sharpen; incite; hasten; accelerate; expedite; dispatch; speed.

Quick'en, v. i. 1. To come to life; to become alive; to become vivified or enlivened; hence, to exhibit signs of life; to move, as the fetus in the womb.

The heart is the first part that quickens, and the last that dies.

Ray.

And keener lightnings quicken in her eye.

When the pale and bloodless east began
To quicken to the sun.

To quicken it the sun.

2. To move with rapidity or activity; to become accelerated; as, his pulse quickened.

Quick'en-ing, n. One who, or that which, quickens.
Quick'en-ing, n.

1. The act or process of making or becoming quick.
2. (Physiol.) The first motion of the fetus in the womb felt by the mother, occurring usually about the middle of the term of pregnancy. It has been popularly supposed to be due to the fetus becoming possessed of independent life. ependent life.

Oulck'ens (-ënz), n. (Bot.) Quitoh grass.
Quick'en tree' (-'n trë'). [Probably from quick, and
first applied to the aspen or some tree with quivering
leaves; of. G. quickenbaum, quitzenbaum, quitschenbaum. Of. Quirch grass.] (Bot.) The European rowan
tree;—called also quickbeam, and quickenbaam. See

when wet it develops great heat. See 4th LIME, 2. Quickly, adv. Speedily; with haste or celerity; soon; without delay; quick. Quickmess, n. 1. The condition or quality of being quick or living; life. [Obs.]

Touch it with thy celestial quickmess. Herbert.

2. Activity; briskness; promptness; especially, rapidity of motion; speed; celerity; as, quickness of wit.

This deed . . . must send thee hence With flery quickness.

His mind had, indeed, great quickness and vigor.

Shak.

3. Acuteness of perception; keen sensibility.

Would not quickness of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still?

Locke.

4. Sharpness; pungency of taste.

4. Sharpness; pungency of taste. Mortimer.

Syn. — Velocity; celerity; rapidity; speed; haste; expedition; promptness; dispatch; swiftness; nimbleness; fleetness; agility; briskness; liveliness; readiness; sagacity; shrewdness; sharpness; keenness.

Quick'sand' (-sind'), n. Sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; especially, a deep mass of loose or moving sand mixed with water, sometimes found at the mouth of a river or along some coasts, and very dangerous, from the difficulty of extricating a person who begins sinking into it.

Life hath quicksands,—Life hath snares! Longfelloss.

Onick'-scent'ed (kwlk'sšnt'ed), a. Acute of smell. Onick'set' (-s&t'), a. A living plant set to grow, esp. when set for a hedge; specifically, the hawthorn. Onick'set', a. Made of quickset.
Dates and pomegrantes on the quickset hedges. Walpole. Onick'set', v. t. Te plant with living shrubs or trees or a hedge; as, to quicket a ditch. Mortimer. Quick'-sight'ed (-sit'ed), a. Having quick sight or oute discernment; quick to see or to discern. Locke. Quick'-sight'ed (-sit'ed), a. Having quick sight or oute discernment; quick to see or to discern. Locke. Quick'sift'ver (-sit'ver), n. [Quick living + sitver; - o called from its fluidty; cf. G. quecksiber, L. argenim vivum. See Quick, a.] (Chem.) The metal merury; - so called from its resemblance to liquid silver. Quicksibve horizon, a mercurial artificial horizon. See tum vivum. See QUICK, a.j. (Arm.), a.g. (Cury; — so called from its resemblance to liquid silver. Quicksilver horizon, a mercurial artificial horizon. See under Horizon. — Quicksilver water, a solution of mercury nitrate used in artificial silvering; quick water. Quick water. Quick water and right of quicksilver and tinfoil. Quicksilvering (-vēr-Ing), n. The mercury and foil on the back of a looking-glass. Quick'step' (-stěp'), n. (Mus.) A lively, spirited march; also, a lively style of dancing. Quick'—wit'ted.ness, n. Readiness of wit. "Celtic quick-wittedness." M. Arnold. M. Arnold.

quick-wittedness."
Quink'work' (-wirk'), n. (Naut.) A term somewhat loosely used to denote: (a) All the submerged section of a vessel's planking. (b) The planking between the spirketing and the clamps. (c) The short planks be-

pirketing and the champs. (c) he shows personal ween the portholes.

Quid (kwid), n. [See Cud.] A portion suitable to be hewed; a cud; as, a quid of tobacco.

Quid, v. (Man.) To drop from the mouth, as food then partially ohewed;—said of horses.

[Quidam (kwi'dām), n. [L.] Somebody; one un-spenser.

|| Qui/dam (kwi/dām), n. [L.] Somebody; one unknown.

Quid'da-ny (kwi/dā-ny), n. [L. cydoneum quince juice, quince wine. See Quince.] A confection of quinces, in consistency between a sirup and marmalade.

Quid'da-tive (-dā-tīv), a. [See Quindiri.] Constituting, or containing, the essence of a thing; quidditative.

Quid'dit (-dīt), n. [Cf. Quindiri., quidditative.

By some strange quiddit or some wrested clause. Drayton.

Quid'dit-ta-tive (-dī-tā-tīv), a. Quiddative.

Quid'dit-ta-tive (-dī-tā-tīv), a. Quiddative.

Quid'dit-ty (-dī-tā), n.; pl. Quiddutive.

Quid'dit-ty (-dī-tā), n.; pl. Quiddutive.

Quid'dit-ty (-dī-tā), n.; pl. Quiddutive.

The quiddity of a thing; that which answers the question. Quid est? or, What is it? "The degree of nulty and quiddity."

The quiddity or characteristic difference of poetry as distinguished from prose.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quibble.

2. A trifling nicety; a cavil; a quibble. R. A triting nicety; a cavil; a quinoie.

We langh at the quiddities of those writers now. Coleridge.

Quid'die (kw'd'd'l), v. 4. [imp. & p. p. QUIDLED (-d'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. QUIDLED (-d'ld); p. quid'dler (-d'ld'), n. [L., what now?]

Quid'dle (kw'd'd'l), n. One who wastes his energy Quid'dler (-did'), n. [L., what now?] One who is curious to know everything that passes; one who knows, or pretends to know, all that is going on. "The idle Molley.

Qui-seco (kwt-\$d', v. i. [imp. & p. quies-cere, akin to quies rest, quiet. See Quier, a. & n.] To estient, as a letter; to have no sound.

M. Stuart.

Qui-secondo (-de'sens), n. [L. quiescontia, fr. quies-cero. See Quiesco.] The state or quality of being quiescent. "Quiesconce, bodily and mental." H. Spencer.

Deed will be done: — while he boasts his quiescennen.

Qui-secont (-sent), a. [L. quiescens, -entit, p. pr. of We laugh at the middities of those writers now. Coleridae

Qui-es'cent (-sent), a. [L. quiescens, -entis, p. pr. of quiescers: of. F. quiescent. See Quiescent.] 1. Being in a state of repose; at rest; still; not moving; as, a quistate of repose; at rest; still; not moving; as, a qui-seem body or fluid.

2. Not ruffled with passion; unagitated; not in action;

not excited ; quiet ; dormant ; resting.

In times of national security, the realing or particularities of quiescent that it seems hardly to exist. Prof. Wilson.

2. (Grom.) Not sounded; allent; as, y is quiescent in "day" and "say."

Quiescent, n. (Gram.) A silent letter. M. Stuart.

Quiescent, n. (Gram.) On a quiescent manner.

Quiescent, n. (English of Quiescent to rest, keep quiet; akin to quies rest, and prob. to E. while, n. See well as to guiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, and of. Ooy, a., Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, and of. Ooy, a., Quiescent, Quiescent, Quiescent, Raquiescent, and for descent and problems of silent time of the properties o

when is ear, we shall still him.

2. Free from noise or disturbance; hushed; still.

3. Not excited or anxious; calm; peaceful; placid; settled; as, a quiet life; a quiet conscience. So quiet and so sweet a style."

That son, who on the quiet state of man Such trouble brought.

Wilton 4. Not giving offense; not exciting disorder or trouble; not turbulent; gentle; mild; meek; contented.

The ornament of a meek and quiet spirit. 1 Pet. iii. 4
I will sit as quiet as a lamb. Shak

5. Not showy; not such as to attract attention; un-amonstrative; as, a quiet dress; quiet colors; a quiet

Syn.—Still; tranquil; calm; unruffled; smooth; un-moissted; undisturbed; placid; peaceful; mild; peace-able; meek; contented.

Qui/et (kwi/it), n. [L. quies, -etis. See Quier, a.] I. The quality or state of being quiet, or in repose; as, 1. The quality or state of being quiet, or in repose; as, in hour or a time of quiet.
2. Freedom from disturbance, noise, or alarm; still-

2. Freedom from disturbance, noise, or alarm; stilless; tranquillity; peace; security.

And join with thee, calm Feace and Quiet.

At quiet, still; peaceful.—In quiet, quietly. "I will
epart in quiet." Shak.—Out of quiet, disturbed; restess. [Obe.] "She is much out of quiet."

Shak.

less. (Des.) "She is much out of quiet." Shak.
Quifet, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quistins; p. pr. & vb. n.
Quiret, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quistins; p. pr. & vb. n.
Quiret, v. t. stop motion in; to still; to reduce to
a state of rest, or of silence.

2. To calm; to appease; to pacify; to lull; to allay;
to tranquillize; as, to quiet the passions; to quiet clamors or disorders; to quiet pain or grief.
Quiet yourselves, I pray, and be at peace.
Quiet, v. t. To become still, silent, or calm; — often
with down; as, he soon quieted down.
Quiet-age (*i), n. Quietness. [Obs.] Spenser.
Quiet-age (*i), n. One who, or that which, quiets.
Quiet-ism ('is'm), n. [Of. F. quiettisme.] 1. Peace
or tranquillity of mind; calmness; indifference; apathy;
dispassion; indisturbance; inaction.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) The system of the Quietlets, who
maintained that religion consists in the withdrawal of

maintained that religion consists in the withdrawal of the mind from worldly interests and anxieties and its constant employment in the passive contemplation of God and his attributes.

God and his attributes.

Qui'et.ist, n. [Cf. F. quiétiste.] (Eccl. Hist.) One
of a sect of mystics originated in the seventeenth century by Molinos, a Spanish priest living in Rome. See

Oui/et-is/tic (kwi/št-Ys/tYk), a. Of or pertaining to

Quiet-is/tio (kwi-st-Ys/t)k), a. Of or personal particles, or to Quietism.
Quiet-is/tio (kwi-st-Ys/t)k), a. Of or personal particles, or to Quietism.
Quiet-iy, adv. 1. In a quiet state or manner; with unt motion; in a state of rest; as, to lie or sit quietly.
2. Without tumult, alarm, dispute, or disturbance; escessby; as, to live quietly; to sleep quietly.
3. Calmly, without agitation or violent emotion; paiently; as, to submit quietly to unavoidable evils.
4. Noiselessly; allently; without remark or violent novement; in a manner to attract little or no observance.

tion; as, he quietly left the room. Quiet ness, n. The quality or state of being quiet; freedom from noise, agitation, disturbance, or excitement; stillness; tranquility; calmness.

I would have peace and quietness.

Shak.

Qui'et-some (-sim), a. Calm; still. [Obs.] Spenser. Qui'e-tude (kw'8-tild), n. [L. quietudo: cf. F. quietudo: cf. Cutr., a. quietudo: cf. cf. cf. quietudo: cf. quietudo: cf. cf. quietudo: cf. cf. quietudo: cf. quiet

When he himself might his quietus make With a bare bodkin.

With a bare bodkin.

Quill (kwil), n. [Perhaps fr. F. quille ninepin (see KATLES); but cf. also G. kiel a quill, MHG. kil, and Ir. cuille a quill.]

1. One of the large feathers of a bird's wing, or one of the rectrices of the tail; also, the stock ch a feather.

of such a feather.

2. A pen for writing made by aharpening and aplitting the point or nib of the stock of a feather; sa, history is the proper subject of his quill.

3. (203l.) (a) A spine of the hedgehog or porcupine.

(b) The pen of a squid. See Paw.

4. (Mus.) (a) The plectrum with which musicians strike the strings of certain instruments. (b) The tube of a musical instrument.

He touched the tender stops of various quills 5. Something having the form of a quill; as: (a) The hid or plait of a ruff. (b) (Weaving) A spindle, or loool, as of reed or wood, upon which the thread for se woof is wound in a shuttle. (c) (Mach.) A hollow spool, as spindle

spindle.

Quill bit, a bit for boring resembling the half of a reed split lengthways and having its end sharpened like a gouge. — Quill driver, one who works with a pen; a writer; a clerk. [Jocose] — Quill nib, a small quill pen made to be used with a holder. Simmonds.

made to be used with a holder. Simmonds.

Quill, v. t. [tmp, & p. p. Quillen (kwild); p. pr. & vb. n. Quillen. I. To plate in small cylindrical ridges, called quillings; as, to quill a ruffle.

His cravat seemed quilled into a ruff. Goldsmith.

2. To wind on a quill, as thread or yarn. Judd.

Quill-lafle bark' (kwill-laya bkrk'). (Bot.) The bark of Chili.

The bark is finely laminated, and very heavy with alkaline substances, and is used commonly by the Chillans instead of soap. Also called soap bark.

Quill'back' (kwil'blk'), n. (Zoöl.) An American freak-water fish (Ictiobus, or Carpiodes, cyprisus);—called also carp sucker, satisfah, spearfish, and skimback.

Quilled (kwild), a. Furnished with quills; also, shaped like quills. "A sharp-quilled porcupine." Shak.

Quilled satare (Surg.), a variety of stitch in which the

Quilled sware (Surg.), a variety of stitch in which the threads after being passed deeply through the edges of a wound are secured about two quills or bodies of similar abape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

shape, in order to produce a suitable degree of pressure.

Quil/let (kw11/8t), n. [L. quiditiet what you please.
Cft. Qumpur, and Quinsile.] Subtility; nicety; quibble.

"Nice, sharp quillets of the law."

Quill'ing (kw11/1ng), n. (a) A band of linen, mualin, or the like, fluted, folded, or plaited so as somewhat to resemble a row of quills. (b) One of the rounded plaits or flutings of such a band.

Quill'west' (-wilt'), n. (Bot.) Any plant or species of the genus Loctes, cryptogamous plants with a cluster of elongated four-tubed rushilitie leaves, rising from a corm, and containing spores in their enlarged and excavated bases. There are about asventeen American species, usually growing in the mud under still, shallow cles, usually growing in the mud under still, shallow water. So called from the shape of the leaves.

Quilt (kwiit), s. [OE. quilte, OF. cuilte, L. cuilcut a bed, quahion, mattress. Cf. 2d Courrementer, Courses.] Anything that is quilted; sep., a quilted bed over, or askirt worn by women; any cover or garment made by putting wool, cotton, etc., between two cloths and stitching them together; also, any outer bed cover.

The beds were covered with magnificent quilts. Arbuthnot.

The beds were covered with magnificent quilts. Arbuthnot. Quilt, v. t. [smp. & p. p. Quiltin; p. pr. & vb. n. Quiltins.] 1. To stitch or sew together at frequent intervals, in order to confine in place the several layers of cloth and wadding of which a garment, comforter, etc., may be made; as, to quilt a cost. Dryden.

2. To wad, as a garment, with warm, soft material.

3. To stitch or sew in lines or patterns.
Quilt'er (-\$\frac{1}{2}\triangle n\). The act of stitching or running in patterns, as in making a quilt.

2. A quilting bee. See Ber. 2.

3. The material used for making quilts.

4. (Naut.) A coating of strands of rope for a water vessel.

vessel.

Quin (kwin), n. (Zoöl.) A European scallop (Pecten opercularts), used as food. [Prov. Eng.]

Quin-al'dine (kwin-Bl'din or -den), n. [Quinoline + aldehyde + anline.] (Chem.) A colorless liquid of a slightly pungent odor, CoHo, N.CH, first obtained as a condensation product of aldehyde and aniline, and regarded as a derivative of quinoline; — called also methyl quinoline. [Written also chinaldine.]

Quinary (kwin-hry), a. [L. quinarius, from quini five each, akin to quinque five: cf. F. quinaire. See Five.] Consisting of five; arranged by fives. Boyle.

Quinary system (Zoöl.), a fanciful classification based on

Quinary system (Zoöl.), a fanciful classification based on he hypothesis that each group contains five types. [Obs.]

Quinary system (Zoil.), a fanciful classification based on the hypothesis that each group contains five types. [Obs.] Quil'nate (.nāt), a. [L. quini five each.] (Bot.) Growing in sets of five; — said especially of leaves composed of five leafets set at the end of a common petiole. Quinter (kwints or kwin'tt), n. (Chem.) A salt of quinic acid. [Written also kinate.] Quin'a-sol (kwin's-köl), n. [Quinoline + asote.] (Chem.) A complex nitrogenous base related to cinnoline. [Written also chinazol.]
Quinoe (kwins), n. [Prob. apl. from OE. quyne, coin, OF. coin, cooin, F. coing, from L. Cydonius a quince tree, as adj., Cydonian - Z. kwōświcz Gydonian - Z. kwōświcz had in the fruit of a shrub (Cydonia vulgaris) belonging to the same tribe as the apple. It somewhat resembles an apple, but differs in having many seeds in each carpel. It has a hard fiesh of high flavor, but very sold, and is largely used for marmalade, felly, and preserves.



carpel. It has a hard flesh of high flavor, but very acid, and is largely used for marmalade, jelly, and preserves.

2. (Bot.) A quince tree or shrub.

2. (20t.) A quance tree or surue.

Japan quince (Bot.), an Eastern Asiatic shrub (Cydonia, formerly Pyrus, Japonia) and its very fragrant but incidible fruit. The shrub has very showy flowers, usually red, but sometimes pink or white, and is much grown for ornament. — Quince surenite (20ol.), a small gray and yellow ourculio (Conotrachelus crategi) whose larva lives in quinces.—Quince tree (Bot.), the small tree (Cydonia wingaria) which produces the quince.

Opinackwart (.unit) [10]

garte) which produces the quince.

Quince wort' (-wûrt'), n. (Bot.) The squinancy.
Called also quinspuort.
Quinch (kwinch), v. i. [Cf. OD. quincken to quiver, shake, Fries. quink hovering. Cf. Quinc.] To stir; to wince. [Obs.]

Quin-cun'dial (kwin-kün'shal), a. [L. quinouncialis, from quincunz. Be Quincunx.]

1. Having the form of a quincunx.

2. (Bot.) Having the leaves of a pentamerous calyx or corolla so impricated that two are exterior, two

are interior, and the other has one edge exterior and one interior; as, quincunotal estivation.

Quincuncial phyllotaxy (Bot.), an arrangement of five leaves in a spiral, Open Flower of Troleach leaf two fifths of a circle from lius or Globeflower,

the next.

Quin-cun'cial-ly, adv. In the manner or order of a quincunx.

Quin'cunz (kwin'ktinka), n. [L., fr. quinque five + uncia an ounce. The quinc unx was marked by five small spots or balls. See Fivs, and Ounca the weight.] I. An arrangement of things by fives in a square or a rectangle, one being placed at each corner and one in the middle; especially, such an arrangement of trees especially, such an arrangement of trees quincunx. repeated indefinitely, so as to form a regular group with rows running in various directions.

2. (Astrol.) The position of planets when distant from

2. (Astrol.) The position of planets when distant from each other five signs, or 150°.

3. (Bot.) A quincuncial arrangement, as of the parts of a flower in sativation. See QUINCUNCIAL, 2.

Quin-deo'a-gen (kwin-dēk'a-gön), n. [L. quindeoim fitteen + Gr. yewia angle.] (Geom.) A plane figure with fitteen angles, and consequently fitteen sides.

|| Quin'deo-cent'vir (kwin'dē-sēm'vēr.), n.; pl. E. Quin-deoim fitteen + vir a man.] (Bom. Ani(q.) One of a sacerdotal college of fitteen men whose chief duty was to take care of the Sibylline books.

Quin'deo-cent'vi-rate (-vi-rate), n. [L. quindeoimetra-tim.] The body or office of the quindeosmvir.]

Quin'deo'cone (kwin-dēk'ān), n. [L. quindeoim fitteen.] (Chem.) An unsaturated hydrocarbon, C₁₉E₂₀₀, of

the valylene series, produced artificially as an oily liquid.

[Written also quindskons.]

the valylene series, produced artificially as an oily liquid. [Written also quindskone.]

Quin'de-cyl'lo (kwin'de-all'Ik), a. [L. quindecim fifteen +yl.] (Ohem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid of the fatty acid series, containing fifteen atoms of carbon;—called also gentadecylic acid.

Quin'dem (kwin'dem), n. A fifteenth part. [Obs.]

Quin'dem (kwin'dem), n. A fifteenth part. [Obs.]

Quin'dism (cdiz'm), n. A fifteenth. [Obs.] Prynne.

Quin'm's (kwin-lid'on), n. [Quinone + hydroquinone, or as an intermediate product in the oxidation of hydroquinone or the reduction of quinone. [Written also chinhydrone.]

[Quin'l-a (kwin'l-a), n. [NL.] (Chem.) Quinine.

Quin'l-a (kwin'l'a), n. [NL.] (Chem.) Quinine.

Quin'l-a (kwin'l'a), n. [NL.] (Chem.) Quinine.

Quin'de (kwin'l'a) a part sung with such intervals. [Obs.] "He sang... a loud quynyble." Chauser.

Quin'de (kwin'l'k or kwin'lk), a. [See Quinins, and cf. Kinic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or connected with, quinine and related compounds; specifically, designating a nonnitrogenous acid obtained from cinchona bark, coffee, beans, etc., as a white crystalline substance. [Written also chinic, kinic.]

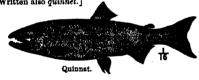
Quin'l-dine (kwin'l-ain or -sēn), n. (Chem.) An uncrystallizable alkaloid obtained by the action of heat from quinine, with which it is isomeric.

Quin'l-dine (kwin'l-ain or -sēn), n. (Chem.) An alkaloid isomeric with, and resembling, quinine, found in certain species of cinchona, from which it is extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance; conchinine. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge. [Written also chinidine.]

Qui'nine (kwi'nin or kwi-nin' or kwi-nin' c you quinquina, Pervuin bark, fr. Perux kina, quina, bark. Cf. Kino.]

Quin'l-aine (kwi'nin-li'm), fr. Sp. quina, or quinquina, as a bitter white crystalline substance; conchinine. It is used somewhat as a febrifuge. [Written also chinine.]

Quin'l-aine (kwi'nin-li'm), fr. [Rydroquinone + aligarin.] (Chem.) Any plow crystalline substance produced artificially. It is isomeric with alignan, as a bit



B Qui-no's (kwi-nō's), n. The seeds of a kind of goosewort (Chenopodium Quinoa), used in Chili and Paru for making portidge or cakes; also, food thus made.
Quin'o-gen (kwinō-jōn), n. [Quinine + -qen.]
(Chem.) A hypothetical radical of quinine and related

alkaloids.

Qui-noid'ine (kwi-noid'in or -5n), n. [Quinine +
-oid.] (Med. Chem.) A brownish resinous substance obtained as a by-product in the treatment of einchons
bark. It consists of a mixture of several alkaloids. Written also chinoidine.

[Written also chinoidine.]
Quin'o-line (kwin'ò-lin or ·lōn), n. [Quinine + L.
oleum oil + -ine.] (Chem.) A nitrogenous base, C.H.N,
obtained as a pungent colorless liquid by the distillation
of alkaloids, bones, coal tar, etc. It is the nucleus of
many organic bodies, especially of certain alkaloids and
related substances; hence, by extension, any one of the
series of alkaloidal bases of which quinoline proper is the
type. [Written also chinoiline]

. [Written also chinoline.] al-nel'e-gist (kwi-nöl'ö-jist), n. One who is versed

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

quinelogy.

ence which treats of the cultivation of the cinchons, and of its use in medicine.

Oni-mone (kwVnōn or kwYn'ōn), n. [Quinine + ketone.] (Chem.) A crystalline substance, C₆H₄O₂ (called also bensoletone), first obtained by the exidation of quinic stid and regarded as a double ketone; also, by extension, my one of the series of which quinone proper is the type. [Written also chisone, kinone.]

Qui.asy'be (kw'-niv'tk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a crystalline acid obtained from some varieties of cinchona bark. [Written also chinovic, and kinovic.]

Amorio.]
Qui-ne-vin (-vin), n. [ML quina nova the tree Cosmibuens magnifolda, whose bark yields quinovin.] (Chem.)
An amorphous bitter gluoside derived from cinchona
and other barks. Called also quénova bitter, and quinova.
[Written also chinovin, and kinovin.]
Quin-axy-a-line (awin-lin's-lin or -lin), n. [Quinculine-g-gyozal.] (Chem.) Any one of a series of complex nitrogenous bases obtained by the union of certain
astiline derivatives with glyoxal or with certain ketenes.
[Written also chinozaline.]
Quin-exy's (kwis-Dry'll), n. [Quinone + oxygen +
yil.] (Chem.) The kypothetical redical of certain quimone derivatives related to rhodisonic acid.

Oui/now] (kwi/noil or kwi/n/h]), n. [Quincase + yl.] (Chem.) A radical of which quinone is the hydride, analogous to phenyl. [Written also kinoyl.] Quin/qua-gesi/ma (kwi/n/kwi/si/-na), a. [L., fr. quinquagesimus the fiftieth, akin to quinquagenta fifty, quinquafesimus Sunday, the Sunday which is the fiftieth day before Easter, both days being included in the reckoning; — called also Shrove Sunday.

day before Easter, both days being included in the reckoning;—called also Shrove Sunday.

Quin-quan'gu-lar (kwin-kwan'gū-lēr), a. [L. quin-quangulus; quinque five + angulus an angle: cf. F. quinquangulus; quinque five + angulus an angle: cf. F. quinquanguluire.] Having five angles or corners.

Quin'quar-tho'u-lar (kwin-kwār-th'tū-lēr), a. [Quin-que-+ article.] (Theol.) Relating to the five articles or points; as, the quinquarticular controversy between Arminians and Caivinists. [Obs.]

By. Sanderson.
Quin'que-(kwin'kwā-). [L. quinque five. See Frvz.]
A combining form meaning five, five times, fivefold; as, quinquefid, five-cleft; quinquedentate, five-toothed.
Quin'que-an'gled (-ān'g'ld), a. [Quinque-+ angle.]
Having five angles; quinquangular.
Quin'que-den'tate (-den'tât), late, -iated: cf. F. quinquedentat. Five-toothed; as, a, quinquedentate lated.
Quin'que-fa'ti-ous (-fā'rī-tis), a. [From L. quinque five: cf. F. quinque'farife. Cf. Birantous.] Bot. Arranged in two vertical rows; pentastichous.
Gray.
Quin'que-fa'ti-ous (-fā'rī-tis), a. [Quinque-+ the root of L. finders to cleave: cf. F. quinquéfide.] Bot. Arranged in two vertical rows; pentastichous.
Gray.
Quin'que-fo'ti-a'ted (-b'tēd), a. [Quinque-+ foliquinque-fo'ti-a'ted (-b'tēd), a. [Quinque-+ foliquinque-fo'ti-a'ted (-b'tēd), a. [quinque-+ foliquinque-fo'ti-a'ted (-b'tēd), a. [quinque-fo'ti-a'ted (-b'tēd), a. [quinque-fo

Unin'que-lobed' (kwin'kwē-lōbd'), a. [Quinque-lobe.] Same as QUINQUELOBATE. Quin'que-loc'u-lar (-lōk'ū-lēr), a. [Quinque-+ locu-lar: cf. F. quinqueloculairc.] Having five cells or loc-uli; five-celled; as, a quinquelocular pericarp. Quin'que-nerved' (-nērvd'), a. [Quinque-+ nerve.] (Bot.) Having five nerves;—said of a leaf with five nearly equal nerves or ribs rising from the end of the petiole.

nearly equal nerves or ribs rising from the end of the petiole.

|| Quin'quen-na'li-a (kw\n'kw\n'-n\n'\lambda^-a), n. pl. [L., fr. quinquennalis. See QUIRQUENNIAL] (Rom. Anliq.)

Public games celebrated every five years.

Quin-quen'ni-al (kw\n'-kw\n'\n'-al), a. [L. quinquennalis and quinquennis; quinque five + annus year. See Fivs, and cf. Biennial.] Occurring once in five years, or at the end of every five years; also, lasting five years.

— n. A quinquennial event.

|| Quin-quen'ni-um (-\text{im}), n. [L.] Space of five years.

Quin-quen'ni-um (-\text{im}), n. [L.] Space of five years.

Quin-quen'ni-um (-\text{im}), n. [L.] Space of five years.

Quin-quen'ni-um (-\text{im}), n. [L. quinquentite.]

1. Consisting of five parts.

2. (Bot.) Divided into five parts almost to the base.

Quin'que-reme (kw\n'\kw\n'-\text{em}), n. [L. quinqueremis; quinque five + remus an oar: cf. F. quinqueremis; quinque five + remus an oar: cf. F. quinqueremis, and thenian quinquereme.

A gately naving new befines or banks of case; as, an Athenian quinquereme.

Quin'que-sylla-bie (-aĭl/la-b'l), n. [Quinque-+ syllable.] A word of five syllables.

Quin'que-valve (kwĭn'kwŝ-vălv), la. [Quinque-+
Quin'que-valval-lar (-văl'vd'-lâr),) wulve, valvular: d. F. quinquévalve.] (Bot.) Having five valves, as

diningue-val'vu-lar (-văl'vū-lēr), valve, valvu-lar: cd. E. quinquévalve.] (Bot.) Having five valves, as a pericarp.

| Quin'que-vir (kwin'kwē-vēr), n.; pl. E. Quinque-viag (-vērz), L. Quinqueviar (kwin-kwēv'i-ri). [L., fr. quinque five + vir man.] (Rom. Antiq.) One of five commissioners appointed for some special object.

| Quin-qui'ma (kwin-kwi'nà), n. [NL. & F. See Quinma.] Peruvian bark.

Quin-qui'ma (kwin-kwi'nà), n. [NL. & F. See Quin'sy (alm'sy (alm'sy), n. pr. See Valence.] (Chem.) Same as Penravalant.

Quin'sy (kwin'sy), n. [Contr. fr. squinancy, F. equinancy, c. entis, p. pr. See Valence.] (Chem.) Seme as Penravalant.

Quin'sy (kwin'sy), n. [Contr. fr. squinancy, F. equinancy, c. cuin'sy, or et throat, do, quinsy, fr. xóww dog +āyxew to choke; cf. also L. synanche sore throat, Gr. xuwáyxn. Cf. Round, Anger, and Cynanche.] (Med.) An inflammation of the throat, or parts adjacent, especially of the fauces or tonsils, attended by considerable swelling, painful and impeded degluittion, and accompanied by inflammatory fever. It sometimes creates danger of suifocation: — called also equinancy, and squinzey.

Quint (kwin'ta), n. [F. quinte, fr. L. quinta, quinta, the fifth, quinque five. See Five.] 1. A set or sequence of five, as in piquet.

2. (Mus.) The interval of a fifth.

Quintian (kwin'tān : 48), n. [F. quintaine, LL. quintans : cf. W. chwintan a kind of hymensal game.] An object to be tilted at; — called also quintel. [Written also quintin.]

also quintin.] also quinten.]

2.3 A common form in the Middle Ages was an upright post, on the top of which turned a crosspiece, having on one end a broad board, and on the other a sand bag. The endeavor was to strike the board with the issnes while rhing under, and get away without being hit by the sand bag. "But a quinten, a mere liteless block." Shak. Quin'tal (-tal), n. [F., fr. Sp. quintal, fr. Ar. qintar a weight of 100 lbs., prob. fr. L. centenarius consisting

of a hundred, fr. centent a hundred each, fr. centum a hundred. See HUNDARD, and of KRHYLE.] 1. A hundredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used. Of CHYLL. [Sometimes written and pro-

dredweight, either 112 or 100 pounds, according to the scale used. Cf. Cural. [Sometimes written and pronounced kentle.]

2. A metric measure of weight, being 100,000 grams, or 100 kilograms, equal to 220.40 pounds avoirdupois.

Quin'tan (kw'n'tun), a. [L. quintanue, fr. quintus fitth, quinque five. See Fivra.] Occurring as the fifth, atter four others; also, occurring every fifth day, reckoning inclusively; as, quintus fever.— n. (Med.) Anniermittent fever which returns every fifth day, reckoning inclusively, or in which the intermission lasts three days.

Quin'tes'sence (kwin-tès'sens), n. [F., fr. L. quinta essentia fifth essence. See Quinty, and Essence.] I. The fifth or last and highest essence or power in a natural body. See Ferman't offs, under Fernamy. [Obs.]

ET The ancient Greeks recognized four elements, fire, air, water, and earth. The Pythagoreans added a fifth and called it ether, the fifth essence, which they said fiew upward at creation and out of it the stars were made. The alchemists sometimes considered alcohol, or the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

2. Hence: An extract from anything, containing its

All the ferment oils, as the fifth essence.

2. Hence: An extract from anything, containing its rarest virtue, or most subtle and essential constituent in a small quantity; pure or concentrated essence.

Let there be light, said God; and forthwith light Ethereal, first of things, quintessence pure,

Byrung from the deep,

Quin-tess'sence, v. f. To distil or extract as a quintessence; to reduce to a quintessence. [R.] Stirting,

"Truth quintessenced and raised to the highest power."

J. A. Symonds.

Quin'tessen'tial (kwin'tes-sen'shal), a. Of the nature of a quintessence; purest. "Quintessential extract of medicerity,"

G. Eliot.

Quin-test' } (kwin-tet'), n. [It. quintetto, dim. of

win 'tes-sen' hall (awin'tes-sen' shall, a. Of the nature of a quintessence; purest. "Quintessential extract of mediocrity."

Quin-tet' ((kwin-t8t'), n. [It. quintetto, dim. of Quin-tette') (quinto the fifth, a fifth part, from L. quintus the fifth: cf. F. quintette. See Quint.] (Mus.) A composition for five voices or instruments; also, the set of five persons who sing or play five-part music.

Quin'tio (kwin'tik), a. [L. quintus fith, fr. quinque five.] (Aig.) Of the fifth degree or order.—n. (Aig.) A quantic of the fifth degree. See Quartic.

Quin'tille (-til), n. [F. quintil aspect, fr. L. quintus the fifth.] (Astron.) The aspect of planets when separated the fifth part of the sodiac, or 72°. Hutton.

Quin-till'lion (kwin-til'ylin), n. [Formed fr. L. quintus the fifth, after the analogy of million: cf. F. quintillion. See Quint.] According to the French notation, which is used on the Continent and in America, the cube of a million, or a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed; according to the English notation, a number produced by involving a million to the fifth power, or a unit with thirty ciphers annexed. See the Note under Kumeraton.

Ouintin (kwin'tin) n. See Quintly.

TION.
Quin'tin (kwin'tin), n. See Quintain.
Quin'tine (tin), n. [L. quintus the fifth : cf. F. quintine.] (Bot.) The embryonic sac of an ovule, sometime regarded as an innermost fifth integument. Cf. Quar-

regarded as an innermost fith integument. Cr. Quarkes, and Traciffs.

Quin'tole (-töl), n. [It. quinto fifth.] (Mus.) A roup of five notes to be played or sung in the time of our of the same species.

Quin'tu-pls (kwin'tt-p'l), a. [L. quintus fifth : cf. F. uintupis, L. quintupis. I. quintupis. Cf. Quarrurs.] Multiplied y five; increased to five times the amount; fivefold.

Centerple time (Mus.) a time having five heats in a Quintuple time (Mus.), a time having five bests in a leasure. It is seldom used.

quantups unit (Nut.), a time having hve bests m a measure. It is seldom used.

Quin'tu-pls, v. t. [imp. & p. p. QUINTUFLED (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. QUINTUFLING (-plling).] [Cf. E. quintu-pler.] To make fivefold, or five times as much or many. Quin'tu-ple-nibed ('cfbd'), a a Quinquenesses.

Quin'tu-ple-nibed ('cfbd'), a sequequenesses.

Quin'asime (kwin'sān), n. [F., from quinse fiteen, L. quindocim. See Fittens.] The fifteenth day after a feast day, including both in the reckoning. [Written also quincatin.]

Quinnes (kwin; F. kkin), n. [F.] A game at cards in which the object is to make fifteen points.

Quip (kwip), n. [Cf. W. chuip a quick filt or turn, chuipto to whip, to move briskly, and E. whip. Cf. Quin, Quinnes.] A smart, sarcastic turn or jest; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe.

Quips, and oranks, and wanton wiles.

Milton.

Quip, QUIBRIAL A SMRIF, sarcastic turn or jest; a taunt; a severe retort; a gibe.

Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles.

He was full of joke and jest.

Quip, v. t. [imp, & p. p. QUIPRED (kWpt); p. pr. & vb. n. QUIPRED (phig).] To taunt; to treat with quips.

The more he laughs, and does her closely quip. Spenser.

Quip, v. t. To scoff; to use taunts. Sir H. Sidney.

Quip (ke'pō), n. Same as QUIPC.

Quipu (ke'pōō), n., pl. Quipus (pōōs). [Peruv. quipus a knot.] A contrivance employed by the ancient Peruvians, Mexicans, etc., as a substitute for writing and figures, consisting of a main cord, from which hung at certain distances smaller cords of various colors, each having a special meaning, as silver, gold, corn, soldiers, etc. Single, double, and triple knots were tied in the smaller cords, representing definite numbers. It was chiefly used for arithmetical purposes, and to register important facts and events. [Written also quipo.] Tylor.

The mysterious science of the cuipus. The mysterious science of the quipus . . . supplied the Peruvians with the means of communicating their ideas to one another, and of transmitting them to future generations. Prescott.

oner, and or transmitting them to ruture generations. Precott.

Quir'hoil-ly' (kwir'hoil-ly'), n. [OF. cuir bouilli.]

Leather softened by boiling so as to take any required shape. Upon drying, it becomes exceedingly hard, and hence was formerly used for armor. [Obs.] "His jambeux were of quyrboilly."

Quire (kwir), n. See Chone. [Obs.] Spenser.

Spenser. A quire of such enticing birds.

Ouire, v. i. To sing in concert. [R.]

Onire (kwir), n. [OE. quaer, quair, OF. quayer, caper, color, F. calier, a book of loose sheets, a quarter of a quire, LL. quaternus, quaternum, sheets of paper packed together, properly, four together, fr. L. quaterni four cach, by fours, quattuor four. See Form, and of. Carisa.] A collection of twenty-four sheets of paper of the same size and quality, unfolded or having a single fold; one twentieth of a ream.

Quir'is-ter (kwir'fa-tär), n. [See Quira, Chorister.]

A chorister. See Choristers. [R.] Thomson. Quir'is-ter (kwir'f-tā'shiin), n. [L. quiritatio, fr. quir'ite to raise a plaintive cry, v. freq. fr. quer'i to complain.] A crying for help. [Obs.] Bp. Hall. Quir'ite (kwi'rit), n. One of the Quirites.

[Quirites (kwi-ri'ots), n. pl. [L., fr. Cures, a Sabine town.] (Rom. Aniq.) Roman citisens.

type her the Sabines and Romans had united themselves into one community, under Romains had united themselves into one community, under Romains, the Romans calling themselves in a civil capacity Quirities, while in a political and military capacity they retained the name of Romani.

Quirk (kw8rk), s. [Written also querk.] [Cf. W. chwiori to turn briskly, or E. queer.] 1. A sudden turn; a starting from the point or line; hence, an artful evasion or subtrituge; a shift; a quibble; as, the quirks of a pettifogger. "Some quirk or . . . evasion." Spenser. We ground the justification of our nonconformity on dark gurrow.

2. A fit or turn; a short paroxysm; a caprice. [Obs.] Quirks of joy and grief." Shak.
3. A smart retort; a quibble; a shallow conceit.

Shak.

S. A smart retort; a quibble; a shallow conceit.

Some odd quirks and remnants of wit.

Shak.

An irregular air; as, light quirks of music. Pope.

(Building) A piece of ground taken out of any regular ground plot or floor, so as to make a court, yard, etc.; — sometimes written quink.

(Auth.) A small channel, deeply recessed in proportion to its width, used to insulate and give relief to a convex rounded molding.

Quirk molding, a bead between two quirks.

Outrees (1-2-2-1)

quirks.
Quirked (kwerkt), a. Having, or formed with, a quirk or quirks.
Quirkrish (kwerkrish), a. Consisting of quirks; resembling a Quirk Molding.

Barrow.

Quirky (-y), a. Full of quirks; tricky; as, a quirky

Quirky (-y), a. Full of quanta.

Quirl (kwerl), n. & v. See Querl.
Quirl (kwerl), n. & v. See Querl.
Quirl (kwerl), n. Tamil ktripptilai.] (Zoöl.)
The Indian ferret.
Quirk (kwerl), n. A rawhide whip plaited with two
thougs of buffalo hide. [U.S.] T. Roossvelt.
Quirk (kweln), n. See Cuerl.
Quirk (kwit), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species
of small passerine birds native of tropical America. See
Bonga quit, under Barana, and Gutrautt.
Quirk (kwit), a. [O.E. quite, O.F. quite, F. quitte. See
Qurr, v., Querl.] Released from obligation, charge, penalty, etc.; free; clear; absolved; soquitted. Chaucer.

The owner of the ox shall be quit. Ex. xxi. 28.

The owner of the or shall be quit. Ex. xxi. 28.

This word is sometimes used in the form quits, colloquially; as, to be quits with one, that is, to have made mutual satisfaction of demands with him; to be even with him; hence, as an exclamation: Quits / we are even, or on equal terms. "To cry quits with the commons in their complaints."

mons in their complaints."

Quit, v. t. [mp. & p. p. Quir or Quirren; p. pr. & p. n. Quirrens.] [DR. quiten, OF. quiter, quitier, cuttier, F. quitter, to acquit, quit, LL. quietare, fr. L. quietare to calm, to quiet, fr. quietus quiet. See Quirr, a., Quirr, Acquirr, Requirs.] 1. To set at rest; to free, as from anything harmful or oppressive; to relieve; to clear; to liberate. [R.]

To quit you of this fear, you have already looked Death in the ace; what have you found so terrible in it? Wake.

2. To release from obligation, accusation, penalty, or the like; to absolve; to acquit.

There may no gold them quite. Chaucer
God will relent, and quit thee all his debt. Milton

To discharge, as an obligation or duty; to meet and satisfy, as a claim or debt; to make payment for or of; to requite; to repay.

The blisaful martyr quyte you your meed.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature
To quit this horrid act.

Before that judge that quits each soul his hire. Fairfax 4. To meet the claims upon, or expectations entertained of; to conduct; to acquit; — used reflexively.

Be strong, and quit yourselves like men. 1 Sam. iv. 9
Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson. Milton

5. To carry through; to go through to the end. [Obs.]

Never worthy prince a day did quit
With greater hazard and with more renown. Doniel. 6. To have done with; to cease from; to stop; hence, to depart from; to leave; to forsake; as, to quit work; to quit the place; to quit jesting.

Such a superficial way of examining is to quit truth for ap-Locks.

To quit cost, to pay; to reimburse. — To quit secrea, to make even; to clear mutually from demands. Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements in the mobile fruits that issue from it?

South.

Sym. — To leave; relinquish; resign; abandon; for sake; surrender; discharge; requite. — Qurr, Lave.
Leave is a general term, signifying merely an act of departure; qut implies a going without intention of resurn, a final and absolute abandonment.

Quit, v. 4. To go away; to depart; to stop doing a thing; to cease.

Omitoh (kwich), n. 1. (Bot.) Same as Quirce Grass.

2. Figuratively: A vice; a taint; an evil.

To pick the visions quitch

Of blood and custom wholly out of him. Tennyson.

To pisk the visious exists.

Of blood and custom wholly out of him. Tenayeon.

Quitab' grass' (kwYoh' gras'). [Properly quick grass, being probably so called from its vigorous growth, or from its tenacity of life. See Quica, and cf. Couca calass.]

(Bot.) A perennial grass (Agropyrum repons) having long running rootstalks, by which it spreads rapidly and pertinaciously, and so becomes a troublesome weed. Also called couch grass, quack grass, quick grass, twitch grass. See Illustration in Appendix.

Quit'claim' (kwYtkikm'), n. [Qutt, a. + claim.]

(Low) A release or relinquishment of a claim; a deed of release; an instrument by which some right, titled interest, or claim, which one person has, or is supposed to have, in or to an estate held by himself or another, is released or relinquished, the grantor generally covenanting only against persons who claim under himself.

Quit'claim', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quitclaimed'); p. pr. & vb. n. Quitclaiming. [Law] To release or relinquish a claim to; to release a claim to by deed, without covenants of warranty against adverse and paramount titles.

mount titles.

Quite (kwit), v. t. & i. Bee Quir. [Obs.] Chaucer
Ouite (kwit), adv. [F. quitte discharged, free, clear;
of. OF. quitement freely, frankly, entirely. Bee Quir. a.]

1. Completely; wholly; entirely; totally; perfectly;
as, the work is not quite done; the object is quite accomplished; to be quite mistaken.

Man shall not quite habet have the complete of the complete habet habet had a second to the complete had a second to the complete habet had a second to the complete had a second t

Man shall not quite be lost, but saved who will. Milton The same actions may be simed at different ends, and arise om quite contrary principles.

Spectator.

2. To a great extent or degree; very; very much considerably. "Quite amusing." Macuulay. He really looks quite concerned.

The island stretches along the land and is guite close to it.

Jowett (Thucyd.).

Quit'ly (kwit'ly), adv. Quite. [Obs.] Chaucer, Quit'rent' (kwit'rent'), n. [Quit, a. + rent.] (Law) real reserved in grants of land, by the payment of which the tenant is quit from other service. Blackstone. In some of the United States a fee-farm rent is so

termed. Burrill.

Quits (kwits), interf. See the Note under Quit, a.
Quit'as-ble (kwit'tā-b'l), a. Capable of being quitted.
Quit'tal(-tal), n. Return; requital; quittance. [Obs.]
Quit'tance. (-tans), n. [OE. quitance, OF. quitance,
F. quittance. See Qurr, v. t.] 1. Discharge from a debt
or an obligation; acquittance.

Shak.

Omittance is no quittance.

Shak.

2. Recomponse; return; repayment. [Obs.] Shak. Quit'tance, v. t. To repay; to requite. [Obs.] Shak. Quit'tar(-ter), n. 1. One who quits.
2. A deliverer. [Obs.] Ainsworth. Quit'tar (-ter), n. [Perhaps for quitture.] (Far.) A chronic abscess, or fixtule of the coronet, in a horse's four resulting from inflammation of the tissues investing the coffunction.

Quil'ture (-tûr ; 135), n. A discharge ; an issue. [Obs.] To cleanse the quitture from thy wound. Co

To cleane the quiture from the wound. Chapman.

Quiv'er (kwiv'er), a. [Akin to AS. ewiferlice anxiously; cf. OD. kuiven, kwiveren. Cf. Quaver.] Nimble; active. [Obs.] "A little quiver fellow." Shak.

Quiv'er, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Quiv'ered (-8rd); p. pr. & vb. n. Quiverig.] [Cf. Quaver.] To shake or move with slight and tremulous motion; to tremble; to quake; to shudder; to shiver.

The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind. Shak. And left the limbs still quivering on the ground. Addison.

48)

Quiver, n. The act or state of quivering: a tremor.
Quiv'er, n. [OF. cutvre, cuevre, coivre, LL. cucurum
fr. OHG. chohhārī quiver, receptacle, G. köcher
quiver; akin to AS. cocor, cocur, cocer, D. koker. Cf. COCKER a high shoe.] A case or
aheath for arrows to be carried on the person. OLKO

Beside him hung his bow
And quiver, with three-bolted thunder stored.
Milton.

Quivered (-3rd), a. 1. Furnished with or carrying, a quiver. "Like a quivered nymph with arrows keen." Millon.

rith arrows keen."

2. Sheathed, as in a quiver. "Whose quills tand quivered at his ear."

Pope.
Quiv'ering-ly (-ër-Ing-ly), adv. With quiv-

ering motion. Quiver of Quiver of Quiver of Quiver of Quiver of Vive, pres. subj. of vivre to live.] The ican Indian. challenge of a French sentinel, or patrol; — used like the English challenge: "Who comes there?"

To be on the out when the comes there?"

To be on the qui vive, to be on guard; to be watchful and alert, like a sentinel.

and alert, like a sentinel.

Quin-ot'le (kwiks-bt'lk), a. Like Don Quinote; romantic to er'ravagance; absurdly chivalric; apt to be deluded.

"f'ests of guizotic gallantry." Prescott.

Quin-ot'lo-al-ly (-'kol-ly), adv. In a quinotic way.

Quin'ot-ism (kwiks-bt-ls'm), n. That form of delusion which leads to extravagant and absurd undertakings or ascrifices in obedience to a morbidly romantic ideal of duty or honor, as illustrated by the exploits of Don Ouixote in knight-errantry.

or duty or hour, as interraced by the expanse of Don Quincts in hight-errantry.

Quincts in kinght-errantry.

Quincts in kinght-errantry.

Quincts in visionary schemes.

Quincts in visionary schemes.

Quincts in visionary schemes.

Quincts in visionary schemes.

Quincts in kinght-errantry.

Quincts in kinght-errantry.

Quincts in kinght-errantry.

Quincts in kinght-errantry. meaning should be the common talk and pussle of the city in twenty-four hours. In consequence of this the letters q u 4 s were chalked by him on all the walls of Dublin, with an effect that won the wager. Perhaps, however, originally a variant of whis, and formerly the name of a popular game.] I. A riddle or obscure ques-tion; an enigma; a ridiculous hoax. 2. One who quisses others; as, he is a great quis.

S. An odd or absurd fellow. Smart. Thackerny.

4. An exercise, or a course of exercises, conducted as a coaching or as an examination. [Cant. U. S.]

Quis (kwiz), v. L. [imp. & p. b. Quizzan (kwizd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Quizzan (-zing).]

1. To puzzle; to banter; to chaft or mock with pretended seriousness of discourse; to make sport of, as by obscure questions.

He quizzed unmeratuly all the men in the room. Thackway.

2. To peer at; to eye suspicionally or mockingly.
3. To instruct in or by a quiz. See Quiz, n., 4. [U. S.]
Quizzing glass, a small eyeglass.

3. To instruct in or by a quiz. See QUIZ, n., a. [U.S.] quissing glass, a small eyeglass.

Quis, v. 4. To conduct a quiz. See QUIZ, n., 4. [U.S.]

Quis year (-zêr), n. One who quizzes; a quiz.

Quiz year (-zêr), n. One who quizzes; a quiz.

Quiz year (-zêr), n. One who quizzes; a given to quizzing; given to quizzing; of the nature of a quiz; farcical; aportive.

Quiz year (-zêr), n. The act or habit of quizzing.

Quob (kwbb), v. i. [Cl. Quavez.] [Written also quop and quab.] To throb; to quiver. [Local & Vulgar]

Quod (kwbd), n. [For quad, abbrev. of quadrangle.] A quadrangle or court, as of a prison; hence, a prison.

[Slang] "Flogged or whipped in quod." T. Hughes.

Quod, v. Quoth; said. See Quorn. [Obs.]

"Let be," quod he, "it shall not be." Chaucer.

Quod'dies (kwbd'dis), n. pl. Herring taken and cured or smoked near Quoddy Head, Maine, or near the entrance of Passamaquoddy Bay.

"Quod'libed (-li-bēt), n. [L., what you please.]

1. A nice point; a subtilty; a debatable point.

These are your quodibets, but no learning. P. Fletcher.

2. (Mus.) A medley improvised by several performers.

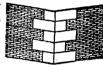
Quod'libe-ta'ri-an (-lib-ŝt'k'ri-an), n. One who discusses any subject at pleasure.

Ound'libe-ta'ri-an (-lib-ŝt'k'ri-an), n. One who discusses any subject at pleasure.

Quod'lib-eta'ri-am (-lib-8-ta'ri-am), n. One who discusses any subject at pleasure.
Quod'lib-bet'io-al (-lit-bet'r-kal), a. Not restricted to a particular subject; discussed for curiosity or entertainment. — Quod'li-bet'io-al-ly, adv.
Quod' (kwoif or koit), n. & v. t. See Coif. Shak.
Quod'fure (kwoif'fur or koit'-), n. See Coiffur.
Quodi (kwoil or koil), n. See Coif. [Obs.]
Quodi (kwoil or koin; 277), n. [See Coif, and of.
Coigne.] 1. (Arch.) Originally, a solid exterior angle, as of a building; now, commonly, one of the selected pieces of material by which

the corner is marked.

The stone, the quoins consist of blocks larger than those used in the rest of the building, and out to dimension. In brickwork, quoins consist of groups or masses of brick laid together, and in a certain imitation of quoins of stone.



Stone Quoins set in Brick-work.

in a certain imitation of guoins of stone.

2. A wedgelike piece of stone, work.

2. A wedgelike piece of stone, work.

3. A wedgelike piece of stone, work, work, metal, or other material, used for various purposes; as: (a) (Masonry) To support and steady a stone. (b) (Gun.) To support the breech of a cannon. (c) (Print.) To wedge or lock up a form within a chase. (d) (Naul.) To prevent casks from rolling.

Mellow quoin. See under Hottow.— Quedn post (Canals), the post of a lock gate which abuts against the wall.

Quoit (kwoit or koit), n. [OE. coite of. OF. coiter os spur, press, (assumed) LL. coctare, fr. L. coquere, coctum, to cook, burn, vex, harass, E. cook, also W. coelen a quoit.] 1. (a) A flattened ring-shaped piece of iron, to be pitched at a fixed object in play; hence, any heavy fat misalle used for the same purpose, as a stone, piece of iron, etc. (b) pl. A game played with quoits. Shak.

2. The discus of the sancients. See Discos.

3. A cromlech. [Prov. Eng.]

Quoit, to run, and steeds and charlots drive. Druden.

Quoit, v. L. To throw; to pitch. [Obs. or R.] Shak.

To quoit, to run, and steeds and charlots drive. Dryden.
Quoit, v. f. To throw; to pitch. [Obs. or R.] Shak.
Quoiks (kwōk), obs. (mp. of QuAKE.
Quoil (kwōl), n. (Zoōi.) A marsupial of Australia
Dayyrus macrurus), about the size of a cat.
Quon'dam (kwōn'dim), a. [L., formerly.] Having
een formerly; former; sometime. "This is the quonmaking."

been formerly; former; sometime. "This is the quondam king." Shak.
Quandam, n. A person dismissed or ejected from a position. [R.] "Make them quondams; ... cast them out of their office."

Quandam, n. A person dismissed or ejected from a position. [R.] "Make them quondams; ... cast them out of their office."

Latimer.

Quandam (kwock), imp. of Quandam. [Obs.] Spenser.
Quorum (kworlim), n. [L., of whom, gen. pl. of qui who, akin to E. who. Bee the Note below.] Such a number of the officers or members of any body as is competent by law or constitution to transact business; as, a quorum of the House of Representatives; a constitutional quorum was not present.

ETF The term arose from the Latin words, Quorum

tutional guorum was not present.

137 The term arose from the Latin words, Quorum aliquem vestrum... unum esse volumus (of whom we wish some one of you to be one, which were used in the commission formerly issued to justices of the peace in England, by which commission it was directed that no business of certain kinds should be done without the presence of one or more of certain justices specially designated. Justice of the peace and af the quorum designated. Justice of the peace and af the quorum designates a class of justices of the peace in some of the United States.

United States. Taken of the peace in some of the quotie (kw0'ta), n. [LL., fr. L. quota (ac. pars), fr. quotie which or what in number, of what number, how many, fr. quot how many, akin to quit, qui, who: cf. It. quota a share. See Wro.] A proportional part or share; the share or proportion assigned to each in a division. "Quota of troops and money."

"Quota -hil (*kv0'ta)"), a. Capable or worthy of being quoted; as, a quotable writer; a quotable sentence.

"Quota -hil -ty (-bil'1-ty), n. Pos.

"Quota -hil -ty (-bil'1-ty), n. Pos.

"Quota -hil -ty (-bil'1-ty), n. From Quota.] I. The act of quoting or citing.

3. That which is quoted or cited; a part of a book or writing named, repeated, or adduced as evidence or illustration.

Looks.

5. To set down, as in writing. [Obs.] "He's quoted for a most perfidious slave." Shak.

Syn.—To cite; name; adduce; repeat.—Quote, Cite.
To cite was originally to call into court as a witness, etc.,
and hence denotes bringing forward any thing or person as evidence. Quote usually signifies to reproduce another's words; it is also used to indicate an appeal to some one as an authority, without adducing his exact words.

8. (Com.) The naming or publishing of the current rice of stocks, bonds, or any commodity; also, the

price named.
Quota; share. [Obs.]
(Print.) A piece of hollow type metal, lower than type, and measuring two or more piece ems in length and breadth, used in the blank spaces at the beginning and end of chapters, etc.

Quotation marks (Print.), two inverted commas placed at the beginning, and two apostrophes at the end, of a passage quoted from an author in his own words.

Quotation-ist (two-tar-sinin-ist), n. One who makes, or is given to making, quotations.

The narrow intellectuals of quotationists.

Millon.

The narrow intellectuals of quotationists. Mitton.

Quote (kwöt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Quoted; p. pr. & vb. n. Quoted; p. pr. Quoted; p. pr. & vb. n. Quoted; p. quoter, F. coter to letter, number, to quote, LL. quotare to divide into chapters and verses, fr. L. quotas. See Quota.] [Formerly written also cote.] 1. To cite, as a passage from some author; to name, repeat, or adduce, as a passage from an author or speaker, by way of authority or illustration; as, to quote a passage from Homer.

2. To cite a passage from; to name as the authority or a statement or an onlying. as, to quote Shakampare.

for a statement or an opinion; as, to quote Shakespeare.

3. (Com.) To name the current price of.

4. To notice; to observe; to examine. [Obs.] Shak.

Quote (kwot), n. A note upon an author. [Obs.] Cotgre Quot'er (-år), n. One who quotes the words of another.
Quot'er (-år), n. One who quotes the words of another.
Quoth (kwöth or kwith), v. t. [A8. coeðan, imp.
coesō, pl. cwēdon; akin to O8. queðan, OHG. quethan,
quedan, icel. kweða, Goth, qipan. v22. Cf. Brounarn.;
Baid; spoke; uttered;—used only in the first and third
persons in the past tenses, and always followed by its
nominative, the word or words said being the object; as,
quoth I, quoth he. "Let me not live, quoth he," Shak.
Quoth'a (-à), interj. [For quoth 'a said he, 'a being
corrupted from he.] Indeed; forsooth.
To afront the blessed hillside drabs and thieves
With mended morals, quotha,— fine new lives!

Mrs. Browning.
One-Mathan (kwh.tid'l-an), a. [OE. cotidian, L.

Quo-tid'i-an (kw6-tid'i-an), a. [OE. cotidian, L. quotidianus, ir. quotidie daily; quotus how many + dies day: cf. OF. cotidien, F. quotidien. See Quora, Derry.] Occurring or returning daily; as, a quotidian fever.

Quo-thd'i-an (kw6-tld'i-an), n. Anything returning daily; especially (Med.), an intermittent fever or ague which returns every day.

Millon.

gaily; especially (Med.), an intermittent fever or ague which returns every day.

Quo'tient (kwo'sheut), n. [F., fr. L. quoties how often, how many times, fr. quot how many. See Quota.]

1. (Arith.) The number resulting from the division of one number by another, and showing how often a less number is contained in a greater; thus, the quotient of twelve divided by four is three.

2. (Higher Ala.) The result of any process inware.

white is consistent in a greater, and, that years to twelve divided by four is three.

2. (Higher Alg.) The result of any process inverse to multiplication. See the Note under MULTIPLICATION.

Quo-ti'e-ty (kwô-ti'ŝ-ty), n. [L. quotus of what number, quot how many.] (Scholastic Philos.) The relation of an object to number. Krauth-Fleming.

Quo'tum (kwô'tūm), n. [NL., fr. L. quotus of what number. See Quora.] Part or proportion; quota. [R.]

"A very small quotum."

"A very small quotum."

"Quo' war-ran'to (kwō' wōr-ran'to). [So called from the Law L. words quo varranto (by what authority), in the original Latin form of the writ. See Wincz, and Warrant.] (Law) A writ brought before a proper tribunal, to inquire by what warrant a person or a corporation acts, or exercises certain powers. Blackstone.

An information in the nature of a quo warranto is low common as a substitute for the writ. Wharton.

Ou-ran' (ku-ran'), n. See Koran,

R (3r). R, the eighteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a vocal consonant. It is sometimes called a semitowet, and a liquid. See Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 178, 179, and 250-254. "R is the dog's letter and hurreth in the sound."

In words derived from the Greek language the letter his generally written after r to represent the aspirated sound of the Greek p, but does not affect the pronunciation of the English word, as rhapsody, rhetoric.

The English letter derives its form from the Greek through the Latin, the Greek letter being derived from the Phenician, which, it is believed, is ultimately of Egyptian origin. Etymologically, R is most closely related to l, s, and n; as in bandore, mandole; purple, L. purpura; E. chapter, F. chapter, L. captulum; E. was, were; hare, G. hase; E. order, F. ordre, L. ordo, ordinis; E. coffer, coffin.

The three Rs. a income expression for reading (mainly).

The three Rs, a jocose expression for reading, (w)riting, and (a)rithmetic, — the fundamentals of an education.

Ra (rä), n. A roe; a deer. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Ra. A prefix, from the Latin re and ad combined. coming to us through the French and Italian. See RE-

and AD.

Rasah (räsh), n. [Cf. Ar. ra'ash trembling, tremor.]

(Zoöl.) The electric catfish. [Written also raasch.]

Rab (räb), n. A rod or stick used by masons in mixing hair with mortar.

Rab'st (räb'āt), n. [See Rabor.] A polishing material made of potter's clay that has failed in baking.

Rabate (rāb'āt'), v. t. [F. rabattre to beat down; pref. re- + abattre. See Abate, and cf. Rebate, r.]

(Falconry) To recover to the fist, as a hawk. [Ob.]

Rab'a-tine (rāb'āt'at'in), n. [See Rabato.] A collar or cape. [Obs.]

Rabya-tine (rābyā-tǐn), n. [See Rabato.] A collar or cape. [Obs.]

Ra-ba'to (rā-bā'tō), n. [F. rabat, fr. rabattre. See Rabate.] A kind of ruff for the neck; a turned-down collar; a rebatto. [Obs.]

Rab-bate' (rāb-bāt'), v. t. [See Rabate.] To abate or diminish. [Obs.]—n. Abatement. [Obs.]

Rab'bat (rāb'bāt'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Rabbetter; p. pr. & vb. n. Rabbetting.] [F. rabbter to plane, plane down, rabot a plane; pref. re- + OF. abouter, aboter. See Abut, and cf. Rabut.]

1. To cut a rabbet in; to furnish with a rabbet.

point.

Rab'bet, n. [See Rabber, v., and cf. Rebatz, n.]

1. (Carp.) A longitudinal channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; especially, one intended to receive another member, so as to break or cover the joint, or more easily to hold the members in place; thus, the groove cut for a panel, for a pane of glass, or for a door, is a rabbet, or rebate.

2. Same as Rabbet joint, below.

Rabbet joins (Carp.), a joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers :— called also rabbet.—Rabbet plane, a joiner's plane for cutting a rabbet.

Mozon.

Rab'm (rab'b) or -b); 277), n.; pl. Rabbis (-bis or -b); b) or Rabbiss. [L., fr. Gr. ραβέι, Heb. rabi my master, from rab master, lord, teacher, akin to Ar. rabb.] Master; lord; teacher; — a Jewish title of respect or honor for a teacher or doctor of the law. "The gravest rabbies."

Millon.

Be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your Master, even Christ and all ye are brethren.

Matt. xxiii. 8.

Rabbin' (rkboln), n. [F.] Same as Rassi.
Rabbin'io (rkboln'/tk), a. [C.f. F. rabbining.] Of
Rabbin'io al ('-kal), or pertaining to the rabbine or rabbis, or pertaining to the opinions, learning, or
language of the rabbins. "Comments staler than rabbino."

We will not buy your rabbinical fumes.

Rab'bin-ite (-it), n. Same as Rabbinist.

Rab'bit (rab'bit), n. [OE. rabet, akin to OD. robbe, robbeken.] (Zoöl.) Any of the smaller species of the genus Lepus, and the common European especially the common European specially the common European species (*Lepus cuniculus*), which is often kept as a pet, and has been introduced into many countries. It is remarkably prolific, and has become a pest in some parts of Australia and New Zealand.

New Zealand.

The common American rabbit (L. sylvatica) is similar but smaller. See but smaller and see that the larger species of Lopus are commonly called hares. See HARE.

Angers — Larger species of Lopus are commonly called hares. See

English Rabbit (Lepus cumiculus).

Angora rabbit (Zoöl.), a value interest see cultus).

Angora rabbit (Zoöl.), a value interest see cultus of the domestic rabbit having long, soft fur.—Rabbit burrow, a hole in the earth made by rabbits for shelter and habitation.—Rabbit sink. (Zoöl.) (a) The northern chimzers (Chimzera monstrosa). (b) Any one of several species of plectognath fishes, as the bur fishes, and puffer. The term is also locally applied to other fishes.—Rabbit warren, a piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of rabbits. Wright.—Roek the breeding and preservation of rabbits. Wright.—Roek add to at the constituents are toasted bread and toasted cheese, prepared in various ways. The name is probably a corruption of Welsh rare bil, but perhaps merely a humorous designation.

Rabbit-ing. n.—The hunting of values.

mereiy a humorous designation.

Rab'bit-ing, n. The hunting of rabbits. T. Hughes.

Rab'bit-ry(-ry), n. A place where rabbits are kept; especially, a collection of hutches for tame rabbits.

Rab'ble (rab'b'l), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Iron Manuf). An iron ben, with the end bent, used in stirring or skimming molten iron in the process of puddling.

Rab'ble, v. t. To stir or skim with a rabble, as molten iron.

Rab'ble, v. t. To sur or same when a survival iron.

Rab'ble, v. t. [Akin to D. rabbelen, Prov. G. rabbeln, to prattle, to chatter: of. L. rabuda a brawling advocate, a petitiogger, fr. rabere to rave. Of. Rasz.] To speak in a confused manner. [Prov. Eng. & Soot.]

Rab'ble, n. [Probably named from the noise made by it (see RABELE, v. i.); of. D. rapalje rabble, OF. & Prov. F. rapatile.] 1. A tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob; a confused, disorderly throng.

I saw. I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of

I saw, I say, come out of London, even unto the presence of the prince, a great rabble of mean and light persons. Ascham. Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rab-ble of Reentious deities.

Ho. Warberton.

2. A confused, incoherent discourse; a medley of

The rabble, the lowest class of people, without reference to an assembly; the dregs of the people. "The rabble call him." lord.""

Shak.

Rabble, a. Of or pertaining to a rabble; like, or nited to, a rabble; disorderly; vulgar. [R.] Dryden.
Rabble, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Rabble (-b'ld); p. pr.

Rab-bin'io (răb-b'n'Ik), n. The language or dialect of the rabbins; the later Hebrew.

Rab-bin'io-al-ly, adv. In a rabbinical manner; after the manner of the rabbins.

Rab-bin-ism (răb-b'n-Iz'm), n. [Ct. F. rabbinisme.]

1. A rabbinic expression or phraseology; a peculiarity of the language of the rabbins.

2. The teachings and traditions of the rabbins.

Rab-bin-ist, n. [Cf. F. rabbiniste.] One among the Jews who adhered to the Talmud and the traditions of the rabbins, in opposition to the Karaites, who rejected the traditions.

Rabbler (-blör), n. [See 2d Rabble.] (Mech.) A raping tool for smoothing metal.

Rabble-rout (-b'l-rout), n. A tumultuous crowd;

Rab'ble—rout' (-b'l-rout'), n. A tumultuous crowd; a rabbe; a noisy throng.

Rab-dol'al (rib-doid'al), σ. [Gr. ράβδος a rod + -οid + -al.] (dnat.) See Sagrral. [Written also rhab-doidal.]

Rab-dol'o-gy (-dδl'b-jy), n. [Gr. ράβδος rod, stick + logy: cf. F. rabdologic.] The method or art of performing arithmetical operations by means of Napier's bones. See Naries's somes. [Written also rhabdology.]

Rab'do-man'σy (rib'dd-mān'sy), n. [Gr. ράβδος rod + -mancy.] Divination by means of rods or wands. [Written also rhabdomancy.]

Rab'd (rib'ld), σ. [L. rabidus, from rabere to rave. See Rage, n.] 1. Furious; raging; extremely violent.

The ralud flight

Of winds that ruin ships.

2. Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion; ex-

Extreme, unreasonable, or fanatical in opinion; excessively realous; as, a rabid socialist.
 Affected with the distemper called rabies; mad;

a rabid dog or fox.

(Med.) Of or pertaining to rables, or hydrophobia;

4. (Med.) Of or pertaining to rables, or hydrophobia; as, rabid virus.

Ra-bid/1-ty (ra-bid/1-ty), n. Rabidness; furiousness.

Rabid-1-ty (ra-bid/1-ty), adv. In a rabid manner; with extreme violence.

Rabid-ness, n. The quality or state of being rabid.

Ra'bi-es (ra'bi-sz), n. [L. See Rage, n.] Same as Hydrophoma (b); canine madness.

Rabi-net (rabi-net), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Md.)

A kind of small ordnance formerly in use. [Written also rabanet.]

Ra'bi-ous (ra'bi-ūs), a. Fierce. [Obs.] Daniel.

Ra'bi-ous (ra'bi-ūs), a. Fierce. [Obs.] Daniel.

Ra'bi-ous (ra'bi-ūs), a. [F.] A rubber of hard wood used in smoothing marble to be polished.

Ra'bi-ous (ra'bi-ūs), a. [Gr. pacá, from Chaldee rêch.]

A term of reproach used by the Jews of our Savior's time, meaning "worthless."

Whosever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger

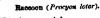
Whoseever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger the council.

Matt. v. 22.

of the souncil.

|| Ra'(os'hout' (rā'kā'55'), n. [F. racahout, probably
fr. Ar. rāgaut.] A preparation from acorns used by the
Arabs as a substitute for chocolate, and also as a beverage for invalids.

Rac-ocom' (rāk-kō5n'),
n. [F. raton, prop., a little rat, fr. rat rat, perhaps
of German origin. See
RAT.] (Zoöl.) A North
American nocturnal carnivore (Procyon lotor) allied to the bears, but
much smaller, and having lied to the bears, but much smaller, and having a long, full tail, banded with black and gray. Its body is gray, varied with black and white. Called also coon, and mapach.



Raccoon (Procycustes Raccoon (Procycustes Raccoon (Procycustes Raccoon fox (Zool.), the cacomixle. Race (ras), v. t. To rase. [Obs.]

Race (ras), n. [OF. rais, L. radiz, -tots. See Ra-DEL.] A root. "A race or two of ginger." Shak.

Zace ginger, ginger in the root, or not pulverised.

Eace, n. [F. race; cf. Pr. & Sp. rasa, It. rassa; all from OHG. reisa line, akin to E. write. See Watts.]

1. The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people, or nation, believed or presumed to belong to the same stock; a lineage; a breed.

The whole were of mankind

ence the long race of Alban fathers on Whence the long race of Alban fathers come. Dryden.

The Naturalists and ethnographers divide mankind into several distinct varieties, or races. Curier refers them all to three, Pritchard enumerates seven, Agassis them all to three, Pritchard enumerates seven, Agassis eight, Plokering describes eleven. One of the common classifications is that of Blumenbach, who makes five races: the Caucarian, or white race, to which belong the greater part of the European nations and those of Westraces; the Mongolian, or yellow race, cocupying Tartary, Ohina, Japan, etc.; the Ethiopian, or negro race, comprising the findians of North and South Americas, and the Malayan, or brown race, which cocupies the islands of the Indians archipelago, etc. Many recent writers classify the Malay and American races as branches of the Mongolian. See Russivation in Appendix.

2. Company; herd; breed.

2. Company: herd: breed.

For do but note a wild and wanton herd, Or race of youthful and unhandled colts, Fetching mad bounds.

Shak

Shak.

3. (Bot.) A variety of such fixed character that it may be propagated by seed.

4. Peculiar flavor, taste, or strength, as of wine; that quality, or assemblage of qualities, which indicates origin or kind, as in wine; hence, characteristic flavor; smack.

"A race of heaven."

Shak.

Is it [the wine] of the right race? 5. Hence, characteristic quality or disposition. [Obs.

And now I give my sensual race the rein. Shak Some . . . great race of fancy or judgment. Sir W. Temple. Syn. - Lineage; line; family; house; breed; off spring; progeny; issue.

spring; progeny; issue.

Race, n. [OE. raz, res, res, AS. rEs a rush, running; akin to Icel. rds course, race. √118.] 1. A progress; a course; a movement or progression.

2. Esp., swift progress; rapid course; a running.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the race of any beasts.

Bacon.

3. Hence: The act or process of running in competi-tion; a contest of speed in any way, as in running, rid-ing, driving, skating, rowing, sailing; in the plural, usu-ally, a meeting for contests in the running of horses; as, he attended the races.

I wield the gauntlet, and I run the race. 4. Competitive action of any kind, especially when prolonged; hence, career; course of life.

My race of glory run, and race of shame

5. A strong or rapid current of water, or the channel or passage for such a current; a powerful current or heavy sea, sometimes produced by the meeting of two tides; as, the Portland Race; the Race of Alderney.

6. The current of water that turns a water wheel, or the channel in which it flows; a mill race.

The part of the channel above the wheel is some les called the headrace, the part below, the tailrace.

7. (Mach.) A channel or guide along which a shuttle is driven back and forth, as in a loom, sewing machine, etc.

driven back and forth, as in a loom, sawing machine, etc.

Base cloth, a cloth worn by horses in racing, having pockets to hold the weights prescribed. — Race course. (a)
The path, generally circular or elliptical, over which a race is run. (b) Same as Race way, below. — Base strate as a cup given as a prise to the victor in a race. — Base giass, a cup given as a prise to the victor in a race. — Base giass, a kind of field glass. — Race horse, (a) A horse that runs in competition; specifically, a horse bred or kept for running races. (b) A breed of horses remarkable for swiftness in running. (c) (Zoöl.) The steamer duck. (d) Zoöl.) A mantis. — Base insis, a cutting tool with a blade that is hooked at the point, for marking outlines, on boards or metals, as by a pattern, — used in shipbuilding. — Base saddle, a light saddle used in racing. — face track. Same as Race course (a), above. — Base way, the canal for the current that drives a water wheel.

current that drives a water wheel.

Race, v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Raced (rEst); p. pr. & vb.
n. Races (rE'sing).] 1. To run swiftly; to contend in
a race; as, the animals raced over the ground; the ships
raced from port to port.
2. (Steam Mach.) To run too fast at times, as a marine engine or screw, when the screw is lifted out of
water by the action of a heavy sea.

Race, v. f. 1. To cause to contend in a race; to drive
at high speed; as, to race horses.
2. To run a race with
Races mate (races math), n. (Chem.) A salt of racemic soid.

Reo's-ma'tion (räs's-mä'shün), n. [L. racem

Ray e-martion (ris/2-mi/ahin), n. [L. rucematio gleaning, fr. rucemari to glean, rucemus a cluster of grapes. Bee Ragues.] 1. A cluster or bunch, as of grapes. Sir T. Browne.

2. Cultivation or gathering of clusters of grapes. [R.]

Racemus (racema, 277), n. [L. rucemus a bunch of barries, a cluster of grapes. See RABER.] (Bot.) A flower cluster with an elongated axis and many one-flowered lateral pedicels, as in the currant and chokecherry.

Compound racema, one having the lower pedicals developed into secondary racemes.

Racemas (racema) (Bot.) A flower (Bot.) Arranced

Ra-cemed' (ra-sămd'), a. (Bot.) Arranged

RE-CENTER (RE-SERVI), a. (BOL.) ATTEMPOR RE-CO'MIC (rA-SO'MIK), a. (Df. F. race-que. See Racens.) (Chem.) Pertaining Raceme. or designating, an acid found in many

kinds of grapes. It is also obtained from tartaric acid, with which it is isomeric, and from sugar, gum, etc., by oxidation. It is a sour white crystalline substance, consisting of a combination of dextrorotatory and isvorotatory tartaria acids.

sisting of a combination of dextrorotatory and levorota-tory tartario acida. Gragory.

Riso's-miffer-ous (ris's-miffer-is), a. [L. racemifer bearing clusters; racemus cluster + ferre to bear: cf. F. racemiffers.] (Bol.) Bearing racemes, as the current.

Ra-cemifform (ris-cem'l-form), a. Having the form

of a raceme.

Gray.

Rac'e-moss' (rās'ē-mōs'), a. [L. racemosus full of clusters.] Resembling a raceme; growing in the form of a raceme; as, (Bot.) racemose berries or flowers; (Anat.) the racemose glands, in which the cells are arranged in clusters around a central duct.

Rac'e-mous (rās'ē-mūs or rā-sē'-; 277), a. [Ct. F. racémeux.] See Racemose.

Rac'e-mule (rās'ē-mūl), n. (Bot.) A little raceme.

Rac-e-mule (rās'ē-mūl), n. (Bot.) Growing in very small racemes.

very small racemes.

Ra'cor (ra'ser), n. 1. One who, or that which, races or contends in a race; esp., a race horse. And hade the nimblest racer seize the prize.

And bade the nimblest racer seize the prize. Pope.

2. (Zoöl.) The common American black snake.

3. (Mt.) One of the circular iron or steel rails on which the chassis of a heavy gun is turned.

Rach, Rachs (rách), n. [AS. ræcc; akin to Icel. rakkt.] (Zoöl.) A dog that pursued his prey by scent, as distinguished from the greyhound. [Obs.]

| Rachi-largia_gracktallift_1, n. [NL. fr. Gr. paxes backbone + alogs pain.] (Med.) A painful affection of the spine; especially, Pott's disease; also, formerly, lead colic.

Ra'chi-o-dont (ra'ki-o-dont), n. (Zool.) Same as

Ra'ohi-o-dont (rE'ki-ō-dont), n. (2001.) DERING SOR REAGEDDSORT.

REAGEDDSORT.

| Ra'ohide (rE'kis), n. : pl. E. Rachises (-Ez), L. Rachides (rEk'i-dez). [NL., fr. Gr. ράχις, -toς.] [Written also rhachts.] 1. (Anal.) The spine; the vertebral column.

2. (Bot. & Zool.) Bame as Reagens.

Ra-ohit'io (ra-kit'ik), a. [Cf. F. rachttique. See Rachitis; if (Askl.) Of or pertaining to rachttis; affected by rachitis; rickety.

|| Ra-ohit'is (ra-kit'ik), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ράχισις (sc. νέσσις), fr. ράχισι, τος, the spine.] [Written also rhachttis.] 1. (Med.) Literally, inflammation of the spine, but commonly applied to the rickets. See Rickets.

2. (Bot.) A disease which produces abortion in the fruit or seeds.

2. (160:) A disease which produces abortion in the fruit or seeds. Henslov. Ra'ohl-tome (rā'kl-tōm), n. [F., fr. Gr. þágus, ocs. the spine + ríµseu to cut.] A dissecting instrument for opening the spinal canal. [Written also rachtolome.] Ra'cial (rā'shi), a. Of or pertaining to a race or family of men; as, the racial complexion. Ra'ci-ly (rā'sl-ly), adv. In a racy manner. Ra'ci-less (rā'sl-hē), n. The quality of being racy; peculiar and piquant flavor.

The general characteristics of his [Cobbett's] style were per doubty, unequaled and inimitable; . . . a purity always sime, and raciness often elegant.

London Times

ple, and raciness often elegant.

Racing (ricing), a. & n. from Race, v. t. & t.

Racing (ricing), a. & n. from Race, v. t. & t.

Racing (ricing), a. c. a.

Racing (ricing), a. c. a.

Racing (ricing), a. c. a.

Racing, n. [AB. hracca neck, hinder part of the head; cf. AS. hraca throat, G. rachen throat, E. retch.] The neck and spine of a fore quarter of veal or mutton.

Rack, n. [See Werger.] A wreck; destruction.

[Obs., except in a few phrases.]

Rack and rain, destruction; utter ruin. [Colloq.]—To goe to rack, to periab; to be destroyed. [Colloq.] wall goes to rack." Pepps.

Rack, p. Prob. F. Loci est duit rection and continued to the continued of the contin

Rack, n. [Prob. fr. Icel. rek drift, motion, and akin to reka to drive, and E. wrack, wreck. \v282.] Thin, flying, broken clouds, or any portion of floating vapor in the aky.

Shak.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the rack, . . . pass without noise. Bacon.

And the night rack came rolling up. C. Kingeley.

And the night rack came rolling up. C. Anguley.

Rack, v. 4. To fly, as vapor or broken clouds.

Rack, v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Racken (rikt); p. pr. & v. p. Racken (rikt); p. pr. & v. Rack, v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Rack that which stretches, or Rock, v.] To amble fast, causing a rocking or swaying motion of the body; to pace; — said of a horse. Fuller.

Rack, v. 4. [Ol. OF. vin raqué wine squeezed from the dregs of the grapes.] To draw off from the lees or sediment, as wine.

It is in common practice to draw wine or beer from the lees (which we call racking), whereby it will clarify much the

oner.

Eack vintage, w'ne cleansed and drawn from the lees.

Cowell.

Rack, n. [Probably fr. D. rek, rekbank, a rack, recken to stretch; akin to G. reck, reckbank, a rack, recken to stretch; Dan. rekke, Sw. räcka, Icel. rekfa to spread out, Goth. rafrakfan to stretch out; cf. L. porrigers, Gr. opriyers. v115. Cf. Ruserr, a., Ravos.] 1. An instrument or frame used for stretching, extending, retaining, or displaying, something. Specifically: (a) An engine of torture, consisting of a large frame, upon which the body was gradually stretched until, sometimes, the joints were dislocated;—formerly used judicially for extering confessions from criminals or suspected persons.

Thering the troubles of the fifteenth century, a rack was in-

During the troubles of the fifteenth century, a rack was in-reduced into the Tower, and was occasionally used under the cles of political necessity.

(b) An instrument for bending a bow. (c) A grate on which bacon is laid. (d) A frame or device of various construction for holding, and preventing the waste of,

hay, grain, etc., supplied to beasts. (c) A frame on which articles are deposited for keeping or arranged for display; as, a clothes rack; a bottle rack, etc. (f) [Nauk.] A plece or frame of wood, having several sheaves, through which the running rigging passes;—called also rack block. Also, a frame to hold shot. (g) [Mintely] A frame or table on which ores are separated or washed. (h) A frame fitted to a wagon for carrying hay, straw, or grain on the stalk, or other bulky loads. (f) A distaff.

2. (Mech.) A bar with teeth on its face, or edge, to work with those of a wheel, pinion, or worm, which is to drive it or be driven by it.

3. That which is extorted; exaction. [Obs.]

Sir E. Sandys.

Mangle rack. (Mach.) See

Rack and Pinion.

Mangle rack. (Mach.) See under Mascla, n.—Back block. (Naul.) See def. 1 (f), above. — Back lashing, a lashing or binding where the rope is tightened, and held tight by the use of a small stick of wood twisted around.—Back rail (Railroads), a toothed rack, laid as a rail, to afford a hold for teeth on the driving wheel of a locomotive for climbing seep gradients, as in ascending a mountain. — Back saw, a saw having wide teeth. — Back sak, as when the stick used in a rack lashing. —To be on the rack, to suffer torture, physical or mental. —To live at rack and manger, to live on the best at another's expense. [Collog.] — To put to the rack, to subject to torture; to torment.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the rack, and makes him miscrable as it does the meanest subject. | Sir W. Teng

Rack (rik), v. f. 1. To extend by the application of force; to stretch or strain; specifically, to stretch on the rack or wheel; to torture by an engine which strains the limbs and pulls the joints.

He was racked and miserably tormented. 2. To torment: to torture: to affect with extreme

Vaunting aloud but racked with deep despair. Milton. 3. To stretch or strain, in a figurative sense; hence, harass, or oppress by extortion.

The landlords here shamefully rack their tenants. Spenser.
They [landlords] rack their rents an ace too high. Gascoigns.
Grant that I may never rack a Scripture simile beyond the
Fuller.

nt thereor.

Try what my credit can in Venice do;
That shall be racked even to the uttermost.

. (Mining) To wash on a rack, as metals or ore. . (Naut.) To bind together, as two ropes, with cross turns of varn, marline, etc.

To rack one's brains or wits, to exert them to the ut-nost for the purpose of accomplishing something.

Syn .- To torture : torment : rend : tear.

Syn.—To torture: torment: rend; tear.

Rack'a-bonse' (rik'4-bönz'), n. A very lean animal, esp. a horse. [Coilog. U. S.]

Rack'er (rik'&r), n. 1. One who racks.

2. A horse that has a racking gait.

Rack'et (rik'&t), n. [F. raquette; cf. Sp. raqueta, It. racchetta, which is perhaps for retichetta, and fr. L. rete a not (cf. Raricural); or penh from the Arable; cf. Ar. rāha the palm of the hand (used at first to strike the ball), and OF. rachette, rasquette, carpus, tarsus.]

[Written also racquet.] 1. A thin strip of wood, having the ends brought together, forming a somewhat elliptical hoop, across which a network of catgut or cord is stretched. It is furnished with a handle, and is used for catching or striking a ball in tennis and similar games.

Each one fof the Indiansi has a bat curved like a crosier, and

Each one [of the Indians] has a bat curved like a crosier, and ding in a racket.

Bancroft.

2. A variety of the game of tennis played with peculiar long-handled rackets; — chiefly in the plural. Chaucer.
3. A snowshoe formed of cords stretched across a long and narrow frame of light wood. [Canada]
4. A broad wooden shoe or patten for a man or horse, to enable him to step on marshy or soft ground.

Backet court, a court for playing the game of rackets. Rack'et, v. f. To strike with, or as with, a racket. or man [is] racketed from one temptation to another. Howyt

cor man [is] racketed from one temptation to another. Hewyt.

Rack/et, n. [Gael. racaid a noise, disturbance.]

1. Confused, clattering noise; din; noisy talk or sport.

2. A carouse; any reckless dissipation. [Slang]

Rackret, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rackreten; p. pr. & vb.

3. Rackreting.]

1. To make a confused noise or racket.

2. To engage in noisy sport; to frolic.

3. To carouse or engage in dissipation. [Slang]

Rackret.er (-3r), n. One who makes, or engages in, a solvet.

Rack/ett (-5t), n. [Etymol. un-certain.] (Mus.) An old wind in-strument of the double bassoon

strument of the double bassoon kind, having ventages but not keys.

Rack'et-tail' (-tāi'), n. (Zoōl.)
Any one of several species of humming birds of the genus Steganura, having two of the tail feathers very long and racket-shaped.

Rack'et-tail'd'. ('tāid'), a. (Zoōl.)
Having long and spatulate, or racket-shaped, tail feathers.

Rack'et-y (-y), a. Making a tumultuous noise.



nura Underwoodil)-

Resident (rik'til), n. (Horot.) An arm attached point, or fixed pole, about which it is conceived to repair months of the striking volve.

Eastrani (Taktar), n. (17076.) An arm armount to a swinging notohed are or rack, to let off the striking machanism of a repeating clock.

Resir work (-würk'), n. Any mechanism having a rack, as a rack and pinion.

Refole (th'k'l), a. See RAKEL. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Refole-ness, n. See RAKELNESS. [Obs.] Chaucer.

| Refoon teur' (ra/kon'tār'), n. [F.] A relater; a

| Ra-occu'da (ra-kōōn'da), n. [From a native name.]

| Ra-cocwide (ra-kō/vi-an), n. [From a native name.]
(Zobi.) The coppu.

Ra-co-vi-an (ra-kō/vi-an), n. [From Racow.] (Eccl.
Hist.) One of a sect of Socinians or Unitarians in Poland.
Racoust (rab/kō/), n. Sec Racest.
Racoy (ra/s), a. [Compar. Ractes (-si-ār); such Racos at the, family.] 1. Having a strong flavor indicating origin; of distinct characteristic taste; tasting of the soil; hence, fresh; rich.

The raco wine.

The racy wine, Late from the mellowing cask restored to light. 2. Hence: Exciting to the mental taste by a strong distinctive character of thought or language; pecul and piquant; fresh and lively.

Our raciest, most idiomatic popular words. M. Arnold Burns's English, though not so racy as his Scotch, is generally

H. Coleridge

The rich and racy humor of a natural converser fresh from the plow.

Prof. Wilson

have and ray namor of a natural converser fresh from pow.

Sym.— Spicy; spirited; lively; smart; piquant.—
Ract, Strox. Racy refers primarily to that peculiar flavor which certain wines are supposed to derive from the soil in which the grapes were grown; and hence we call a style or production racy when it "smacks of the soil," or has an uncommon degree of natural freshness and distinctiveness of thought and language. Spicy, when applied to style, has reference to a spirit and pungency added by art, seasoning the matter like a condiment. It does not, like racy, suggest native peculiarity. A spicy article in a magazine; a spicy retort. Racy in conversation; a racy remark.

Rich, racy verses, in which we

Rich, racy verses, in which we The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and see. Cowley The soil from which they come, taste, smell, and sec. Cowley.

Rad (rad), obs. imp. & p. p. of Read, Rede. Spenser.

Rad'de (rad'de), obs. imp. of Read, Rede. Spenser.

Rad'die (rad'd'l), n. [Of. G. räder, rädel, sieve, or perhaps E. redd.] 1. A long, flexible stick, rod, or branch,
which is interwoven with others, between upright posts
or stakes, in making a kind of hedge or fence.

2. A hedge or fence made with raddles; — called also
raddle hedge.

Todd.

3. An instrument consisting of a wooden bar, with row of upright pegs set in it, used by domestic weavers to keep the warp of a proper width, and prevent tangling when it is wound upon the beam of the loom.

Rad'dle, v. l. To interweave or twist together.

Rad'dle, v. t. To interweave or twist together.

Radd'dle, n. [Of. RUDDLE.] A red pigment used in marking sheep, and in some mechanical processes; ruddle. "A raddle of rouge."

Rad'dle, v. t. To mark or paint with, or as with, raddle. "Whitened and raddled old women." Thackeray.

Rad'cle, v. t. To mark or paint with, or as with, raddle. "Whitened and raddled old women." Thackeray.

Rad'cook (-dik), n. Zooil, The ruddook. [Prov. Eng.]

Rade (rEd), n. A raid. [Scot.]

|| Ra'deau' (ra'dd'y), n. [F.] A float; a raft.

Three vessels under sail, and one at anchor, above Split Rook, and behind it the radeau Thunderer.

Rad'dle, [ra'dd-n], a. [Of. F. radia']. See Rabus'

Rook, and beamd it the radeau Thunderer. W. Irving. Ra'di-al (ra'dI-al), a. [Of. F. radial. See Radius.] (Nad. Hist.) Of or pertaining to a radius or ray; consisting of, or like, radii or rays; as, (Bot.) radial projections; (Zobi.) radial vessels or canals; (Anat.) the radial artery. iectio

Radial symmetry. (Biol.) See under Symmetry.

** Radiale (18'd1-21's), n.; pl. Radialia (-17-å)
[NL. See Radial] 1. (Anai.) The bone or cartilage of
the carpus which articulates with the radius and corre-

the carpus which articulates with the radius and corresponds to the scaphold bone in man.

2. pl. (Zoöl.) Radial plates in the calyx of a crinoid.
Ra'di-al-ly (ra'di-al-ly), adv. In a radial manner.
Ra'di-an-(-an), R. From Radius, or the angle measured by such an arc.
Ra'di-anoe (-ans), n. The quality of being radi-Ra'di-anoe (-ans), ant; brilliancy; effulgence; vivid brightness; as, the radiance of the sun.

What radiancy of glory.

What radiance and solve.

What radiancy of glory, What light beyond compare !

Syn. - Luster; brilliancy; splendor; glare; glitter. Sym. - Luser; brimany; spientor; giare; gitter.

Radi-art (-ant), a. [L. radians, -antis, p. pr. of radiars to emit rays or beams, fr. radiar ray; of. F. radiat.

See Radius, Rar a divergent line.] 1. Emitting r proceeding as from a center; resembling rays; radiadiare to emit rays ant. or proc

or processing as from a center; resembning rays; rate-ting; radiate.

2. Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat; issuing in beams or rays; beaming with brightness; emit-ting a vivid light or splendor; as, the radiant sun.

coive.
3. (Astron.) The point in the heavens at which the apparent paths of shooting stars meet, when traced backward, or whence they appear to radiate.
Radiant-ly (radi-ont-ly), adv. In a radiant man-

RA'di-ant-ly (rE'di-ant-ly), adv. In a radiant manner; with glittering splendor.

Ra'di-a-ry (-2-ry), n. [cf. F. radiaire.] (Zoöl.) A radiate. [Obs.]

| RA'di-a-ta (-3'tà), n. pl. [NL., fr. radiatus, p. p. See RADIATE.] (Zoöl.) An extensive artificial group of invertebrates, having all the parts arranged radially around the vertical axis of the body, and the various organs repeated symmetrically in each ray or spheromere.



A Actinia; b Coral; c Gorgonia; d Starfish.

It includes the collenterates and the echinoderms.
Formerly, the group was supposed to be a natural one, and was considered one of the grand divisions of the animal kingdom.

mal kingdom.

Ra'di-ate (rā'di-āt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Radiated
[-ā'tšd): p. pr. & vb. n. Radiating.] [L. radiatus, p. p.
of radiare to furnish with spokes or rays, to radiate, fr.
radius ray. See Radius, Ray a divergent line.] 1. To
emit rays; to be radiant; to shine.

Virtues shine more clear
In them [kings], and radiate like the sun at noon. Howell.
2. To proceed in direct lines from a point or surface.

2. To proceed in direct lines from a point or surface; to issue in rays, as light or heat.

Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. Locke.

to issue in rays, as light or heat.
Light radiates from luminous bodies directly to our eyes. Locke.
Ra'(dl-ate, v. l. 1. To emit or send out in direct lines from a point or points; as, to radiate heat.
2. To emilgiten; to illuminate; to shed light or brightness on; to irradiate. [R.]
Ra'dl-ate (-\hat{2}t), a. [L. radiatus, p. p.] 1. Having rays or parts diverging from a center; radiated; as, a radiate crystal.
2. (Bol.) Having in a capitulum large ray florets which are unlike the disk florets, as in the aster, daisy, etc.
3. (Zoöl.) Belonging to the Radiata.
Ra'dl-a'ted (-\hat{2}ted), a. 1. Emitted, or sent forth, in rays or direct lines; as, radiated heat.
2. Formed of, or arranged like, rays or radii; having parts or markings diverging, like radii, from a common center or axis; as, a radiated structure; a radiated group of crystals.
3. (Zoöl.) Belonging to the Radiata.
Ra'dl-ate-ly (-\hat{2}t-ly), adv. In a radiate manner; with radiation or divergence from a center.
Ra'dl-ate-veined' (-\valpha'), a.
(Bot.) Having the principal veins radiating, or diverging, from the apex of the petiole; — said of such leaves as those of the grapevine, most maples, and the castor-oil plant.
Ra'dl-ate-veined' (-\valpha'), a.
(Bot.) Having the marginal florets enlarged and radiating but not ligulate, as in the capitula or heads of Radiate-veined Leaf. Gray.
Ra'dl-a'tion (-\valpha') in L. radiatio: cf. F. radia-

Rediation (-5/shun), n. [L. radiatio: cf. F. radia-tion.] 1. The act of radiating, or the state of being ra-diated; emission and diffusion of rays of light; beamy

2. The shooting forth of anything from a point or surface, like the diverging rays of light; as, the radiation

of heat.

Ra'di.a-tive (rā'di'-ā-tiv), a. Capable of radiating; acting by radiation.

Ra'di.a-tor (Evtăr), n. That which radiates or emits rays, whether of light or heat; especially, that part of a heating apparatus from which the heat is radiated or diffused; as, a steam radiator.

Rad'i-adi (rād'-kal), a. [F., fr. L. radicalis having roots, fr. radiz, -inis, a root. See Radix.] 1. Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root.

2. Hence: Of or pertaining to the root or origin; reaching to the center, to the foundation, to the utilizate sources, to the principles, or the like; original; fundamental; thorough-going; unsparing; extreme; as, radical evils; radical reform; a radical party.

The most determined exertions of that authority, against them, only showed their radical independence.

S. (Bot.) (a) Belonging to, or proceeding from, the

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting rays in heat large marginal flowers.

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting rays in heat large marginal flowers.

Especially, emitting or darting rays of light or heat;

Especially, emitting rays of light or heat;

Especially, especially, especially, especially espe

syllable or sound. — Radical vessels (Anat.), minute vessels which originate in the substance of the tissues.

sels which originate in the substance of the tissues.

Syn. — Primitive; original; natural; underived; fundamental; entire. — Radiolal, Entires. These words are frequently employed as interchangeable in describing some marked alteration in the condition of things. These is, however, an obvious difference between them. A radical ourse, reform, etc., is one which goes to the root of the thing in question; and it is entire, in the sense that, by affecting the root, it affects in an appropriate degree the entire body nourished by the root; but it may not be entire in the sense of making a change complete into acture, as well as in its extent. Hence, we speak of a radical change; a radical improvement; radical differences of opinion; while an entire change, an entire improvement, an entire difference of opinion, might indicate more than was actually intended. A certain change may be both radical and entire, in every sense.

Radi-oal (radickal), n. 1. (Philot.) (a) A primitive

Rad'l-cal (råd'-kal), n. 1. (Philol.) (a) A primitive word; a radix, root, or simple, underived, uncompounded word; an etymon. (b) A primitive letter; a letter that belongs to the radix.

Ocionings to the realix.

The words we at present make use of, and understand only by common agreement, assume a new air and life in the understanding, when you trace them to their radicals, where you find every word strongly stamped with nature; full of energy, meaning, character, painting, and poetry.

Claima.

meaning, character, painting, and poerry.

2. (Politics) One who advocates radical changes in government or social institutions, especially such changes as are intended to level class inequalities; — opposed to conservative.

In politics they [the Independents] were, to use the their own time, "Root and Branch men," or, to use the phrase of our own, Radicals.

hrase of our own, Radicals.

3. (Chem.) (a) A characteristic, essential, and fundamental constituent of any compound; hence, sometimes, an atom.

As a general rule, the metallic atoms are basic radicals, while the nonmetallic atoms are said radicals.

J. P. Cooks.

the nonmetalic atoms are acta radicals.

(b) Specifically, a group of two or more atoms, not completely saturated, which are so linked that their union implies certain properties, and are conveniently regarded as playing the part of a single atom; a residue; — called also a compound radical. Cf. RESIDUE.

4. (Alg.) A radical quantity. See under RADICAL, a.

An indicated root of a perfect power of the degree indicated is not a radical but a rational quantity under a radical form.

Davies & Peck (Nath. Dict.).

5. (Anat.) A radical vessel. See under RADICAL, a. Rad'i-cal-ism (-iz'm), n. [Cf. F. radicalisme.] The quality or state of being radical; specifically, the doctrines or principles of radicals in politics or social reform. Radicalism means root work; the uprooting of all falsehoods and abuses.

Rad'i-cal'i-ty (-kä'/ī-ty), n. 1. Germinal principle; purce; origination. [Obs.] Sir T. Browns.

2. Radicalness; relation to a root in essential nature

2. Radicalness; relation to a local manner; at, or from, the origin or root; fundamentally; as, a scheme or system radically wrong or defective.

2. Without derivation; primitively; essentially. [R.]

These great orb thus radically bright. Prior.

Quality or state of being radical.

These great orbs thus radically bright. Prior.

Rad'i-cal-ness, n. Quality or state of being radical.

Rad'i-cant (-kunt), a. [L. radicans, p. pr.: of. F. radicans. See Radicans, a.] (Bot.) Taking root on, or above, the ground; rooting from the stem, as the trumpet creeper and the ivy.

Rad'i-cate (-kt), a. [L. radicatus, p. p. of radicars to take root, fr. radic. See Radix.] Radicated.

Rad'i-cate (-kt), v. i. To take root; to become rooted.

Evelvn.

roted.

**Rad'1-cate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Radicaten (-kā/těd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Radicatina.] To cause to take root; to clant deeply and firmly; to root.

Time should . . . rather confirm and radicate in us the re-nembrance of God's goodness.

Barrow.

membrance of God's goodness.

Rad'i-ca'ted (-kā'tēd), a. Rooted; specifically: (a) (Bot.) Having roots, or possessing a well-developed root. (b) (Zoöl.) Having rootle organs for attachment.

Rad'i-ca'tion (-kā'shīn), n. [Cf. F. radication.]

I. The process of taking root deeply; as, the radication of habits.

2. (Bot.) The disposition of the roots of a plant.

Rad'i-ca' (rād'i-ca'), n. [Dim. of radix.] (Bot.) A small branch of a root; a rootlet.

Radio-lel (rād'i-ca'), n. [ch. rootlet.] (Bot.) Rhisanthous.

Radio-lel roots (rād'i-fōrm), a. (Bot.) Having the nature or appearance of a radix or root.

Radi-lel (rād'i-k'i), n. [L. radicula, dim. of radix, icts, root : cf. F. radicule. See Radix.] (Bot.) (a) The radicular, stem of a plant which sup-

rudimentary stem of a plant which sup-ports the cotyledons in the seed, and from which the root is developed down-

ward; the stem of the embryo; the cau-licie. (b) A rootlet; a radicel. Ra-dio'u-lar (ra-dix'd-lar), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to roots, or the root of a plant.
Rad'i-cule (rad'i-kul), n. (Bot.) A

Ra-dic'u-lose' (rå-dYk-ti-15e'), a. (Bot.) Producing numerous radicles, or

rootlets.

Ra'di-('R'di-1), n., pl. of Radius.

Ra'di-('R'di-1), n., pl. of Radius.

Ra'di-0 ('R'di-5-). A combining of Larkspur. a Radicele for the combining of Larkspur. a radius or ray; specifically lets.

(Anal.), with the radius of the forearm; as, radio-carpal, radio-ulnar, radio-muscular.

| Ra'di-0-day'el-la'ta ('fil'di-15'ta), n. pl. [NL. See Radiata, and Flagsillata, | (Zoli.) A group of Protozoa having both fisgells and pseudopodis.

| Ra'di-0-la'ta ('la'ri-1), n. pl. [NL. See Radiata].

| Zoli.) An order of rhizopods, usually having a silicoous

a

skeleton, or shell, and sometimes radiating spicules. The pseudopodia project from the body like rays. It includes the poly-cystines. See l'oL-

Ra/di-o-la/ri-an (rā/dI-ō-lā/rI-a a. (Zoöl.) Of pertaining to the Radiolaria. - n. One of the Radio

laria.

|| Ra-di'o-li (ra-di'o-li), n. pl.;
sing. Radiolus
(-lus). [NL., dim.

Radiolaria. a Acanthrometra M with its Pseudopodia expanded: b eton of Podocyrtis Schomburgki, much enlarged.

radius radius : cf. L. radiolus a feeble sunbeam.]

of L. radius radius ct. L. radiolus a feeble sunbeam.]

[Zoöl.) The barbs of the radii of a feather; barbules.

Ra'di-o-lite (ra'd1-5-lit), n. [L. radius ray + -lite:
cf. F. radiolithe.] (Paleon.) A hippurite.

Ra'di-om'e-ter (bon't-ter), n. [L. radius radius +
meter: cf. F. radiomètre.] 1. (Naut.) A forestaff.

2. (Physics) An instrument designed for measuring
the mechanical effect of radiant energy.

[TF] It consists of a number of light disks, blackened
on one side, placed on the rim of a light wheel or at the
ends of extended arms, the whole being supported on a
pivot in an exhausted glass vessel. When exposed to
rays of light or heat, the wheel rotates.

[Radio-micromy-ext. (Laut. kryingta. 187)] - [Radio-micromy-ext. (Laut. kryingta. 187)]

Ra'dio-mi-crom'e-ter (-ō-mt-krŏm'ē-tēr), n. [Ra-dio-+micrometer.] (Physics) A very sensitive modification or application of the thermopile, used for indica-

ting minute changes of radiant heat, or temperature.

Ra'di-o-phone (rā'dī-ō-fōn), n. [Radio-+ Gr. фωνή
sound.] (l'https:/) An apparatus for the production of
sound by the action of luminous or thermal rays. It is

sound by the action of luminous or thermal rays. It is essentially the same as the photophone.

Ra'di-oph'o-ny (57th-ny), n. (Physics) The art or practice of using the radiophone.

Ra'di-ous (ra'dI-us), a. [L. radiosus.]

1. Consisting of rays, as light. [R.]

2. Radiating; radiant. [Obs.]

Rad'sh (rad'sh), n. [F. radis; cf. It. radice, Pr. radius; all fr. L. radis, -icis, a root, an edible root, especially a radish, akin to F. wort. See Wort, and cf. Fradicate, Race a root, Rable.] [Bot.] The pungent fleshy root of a well-known cruciferous plant (Raphanus sativus); also, the whole plant.

Radish fix (Zoil) a small two-winged fly (Anthomyia

Radish iy (Zoll), a small two-winged fly (Anthomy raphani) whose larve burrow in radishes. It resemble the onion fly. Rat-talled radish (Bot.), an herb (Raphans candatus) having a very long, slender pod, which sometimes eaten.—Wild radish (Bot.), the jointed chalock. See under Charlock.

Ra'(1-us) (rā'(1-us), n.; pl. L. RADI (-i); E. RADI-USES (-us-Cz), [L., a staff, rod, spoke of a wheel, radius, ray. See RAY a divergent line.] I. (Geom.) A right line drawn or extending from the conter of a circle to the periphery; the semidiameter of a circle cle or sphere.

cle or sphere.

2. (Anat.) The preaxial bone of the fore- a Radius (1). arm, or brachium, corresponding to the tibia of the hind limb. See Illust. of ARTIODACTYLA.

The radius is on the same side of the limb as the thumb, or pollex, and in man it is so articulated that its lower end is capable of partial rotation about the ulna.

3. (Bol.) A ray, or outer floret, of the capitulum of such plants as the sunflower and the daisy. See RAY, 2.

4. pl. (Zoül.) (a) The barbs of a perfect feather. (b) Radiating organs, or color-markings, of the radiates.

5. The movable limb of a sextant or other angular instrument. Knight. Radius (3).

other angular instrument. Knight. Radius (3).

Radius bar (Mach.), a bar pivoted at one Head of Mariend, about which it swings, and having its gold, showing other end attached to a piece which it Disk and elevanses to move in a circular arc. - Radius of curvature. See under Curvature.

rily made the fundamental number of any system; a base. Thus, 10 is the radix, or base, of the common system of logarithms, and also of the decimal system of numeration. (b) (Alg.) A finite expression, from which a series is derived. [R.] Hutton.

3. (Bot.) The root of a plant. Radula of Whelk (Buccinum undatum). RADULE (-18). [L., a scraper, fr. Aret of a Radula and indexed. Quelle also lingual ribbon, and tongue. See Odonto-Probab.

THE STATE

Ra-du'li-form (rà-du'li-fôrm), a. [L. radula ssersper + -form.] Rasplike; as, raduliform teeth.

Raff (râf), v. l. [mp. & p. p. RAFFED (râft); p. pr. & vb. n. RAFFED (râft); [p. pr. & vb. n. RAFFED, cf. G. raffen; akin to E. rap to snatch. See Rap, and cf. RIFFRAFF, Rip to tear.] To sweep, snatch, draw, or huddle together; to take by a promiscuous sweep. [Obs.]

Causes and effects which I thus raff up together. Carret.

Causes and effects which I thus raff up together. Carre.

Raff, n. 1. A promiscuous heap; a jumble; a large
quantity; lumber; refuse. "A raff of errors." Barrow.

2. The sweepings of society; the rabble; the mob;
-chiefly used in the compound or duplicate, riffraff.

3. A low fellow; a churl.

Raff merchant, a dealer in lumber and odd refuse.

Raff merchant, a dealer in lumber and odd refuse. [Prov. Eng.]

Ralta-el-esque* (raltit-el-esk'), a. Raphaelesque.
Raiti-el-esque* (raltit-el-esk'), a. Raphaelesque.
Raiti-el-esque* (raltit-el-esk'), a. Raphaelesque of tying plants, said to come from the leaves of a palm tree of the genus Raphia.

J. Smith (Dict. Econ. Plants).
Raiti-nose* (raltit-nose*), n. [F. raffiner to refine] (Chem.) A colorless crystalline slightly sweet substance obtained from the molasses of the sugar beet.
Raitish (raitish), a. Resembling, or having the character of, raff, or a raif; worthless; low.
A sad, ratish, disreputable character. Thackeray.
Raitish (raitish), a. [F. raffe; faire rafle to sweep stakes, fr. rafler to carry or sweep away, rafler tout to sweep stakes; of German origin; cf. G. raffeln to snatch up, to rake. See Raff, v.] 1. A kind of lottery, in which several persons pay, in shares, the value of something put up as a stake, and then determine by chance (as by casting dice) which noe of them shall become the sole possessor. A game of dice in which he who threw three alike

sole possossor.

2. A game of dice in which he who threw three alike won all the stakes. [Obs.] Cotgrave.

Raf'lle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RAFFLED (-f'ld); p. pr. & v. b. n. RAFFLED (-f'ld); p. pr. & v. b. n. RAFFLED (-f'ld); p. pr. & v. b. n. RAFFLED (-f'ld); p. pr. & v. t. To dispose of by means of a raffle; — often followed by off; as, to raffle off a horse.

Raf'ller (raffler), n. One who raffles.

Raf'ller (raffler), n. One who raffles.

Raf'lles (a (raf-lef-2hl-4), n. [NL. Named from its discoverer, Sir S. Raffles.] (Bot.) A genus of stem-less, leafless plants, living parastically upon the roots and stems of grapevines in Malaysia. The flowers have a carrionlike odor, and are very large, in one species (Raf-flessa Arnoldi) having a diameter of two or three feet.

Raft (raft), obs. imp. & p. p. of REANE. Spenser.

Raft. [Originally, a rafter, spar, and fr. Icel. raptra rafter; akin to Dan. raft, Prov. G. raff a rafter, spar; cf. OHG. rafo, ravo, a beam, rafter, led. raff roof. Cl. RAFTEE, n.] 1. A collection of logs, boards, pieces of timber, or the like, fastened together, either for their own collective conveyance on the water, or to serve as a support in conveying other things; a float.

2. A collection of logs float.

own collective conveyance on the water, or to serve as a support in conveying other things; a float.

2. A collection of logs, fallen trees, etc. (such as is formed in some Western rivers of the United States), which obstructs navigation. [U. S.]

3. [Perhaps akin to raff a heap.] A large collection of people or things taken indiscriminately. [Slang, U. S.]

"A whole raft of folks."

W. D. Howells.

Per bridge (a) A bridge whose points of support are

"A whole raft of folks." W. D. Howells.
Raft bridge. (a) A bridge whose points of support are
rafts. (b) A bridge that consists of floating timbers fastened togother.—Raft duck. [The name alludes to its
swimming in dense flocks.] (2001.) (a) The bluebill, or
greater scaup duck:—called also flock duck. See Scaup.
(b) The redhead.—Raft port (Naut.), a large, square port
in a vessel's side for loading or unloading timber or other
bulky articles; a timber or lumber port.

bulky articles; a timber or lumber port.

Raft, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Rafter; p. pr. & vb. n.

Raftino.] To transport on a raft, or in the form of a
rait; to make into a raft; as, to raft timber.

Rafte (ráfte), obs. imp. of Reave.

Rafter, ráfter), n. A raitsman.

Rafter, n. [AS. ræfter; akin to E. raft, n. See
Raft.] (Arch.) Originally, any rough and somewhat
heavy piece of timber. Now, commonly, one of the timbers of a roof which are put on sloping, according to the
inclination of the roof. See Illust. of Queen-rost.

[Courtesy] of the sooner found in lowly sheds,

[Courtesy] oft is sooner found in lowly sheds, With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls. Milton

Rafts/man (rāfts/mm), n. ; pl. Raftsmen (-men). A man engaged in rafting.
Raf'ty (rāf'ty), a. [Perhaps akin to G. reif hoarfrost.] Damp; musty. [Prov. Eng.]
Rag (rāg), v. t. [Cf. Icel. rwgā to calumniate, OHG. ruogen to accuse, G. rūgen to censure, AS. wrēgan, Goth. wrōhjan to accuse.] To seed or rail at; to rate; to tease; to torment; to banter. [Prov. Eng.] Pegge.
Rag, n. [OE. ragge, probably of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. rögg a tu't, shagginess, Sw. ragg rough hair. Cf. kug, n.] 1. A piece of cloth torn off; a tattered piece of cloth; a shred; a tatter; a fragment.
Cowle, hoods, and halits, with their weares, tossed.

it in place. — Rag carpet, a carpet of which the west consists of narrow strips of cloth sewed together, and to end. — Rag dust, fine particles of ground-up rags, used in making papier-maché and wall papers. — Rag wheel. (a) A chain wheel; a sprocket wheel. (b) A polishing wheel made of disks of cloth clamped together on a mandrel. — Rag wool, wool obtained by tearing woolen rags into fine bits; shoddy.

Rag wool, wool obtained by tearing woolen rage into fine bits; shoddy.

Rag (räg), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Raggen (rägd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ragging (-ging).] To become tattered. [Obs.]

Rag, v. t. 1. To break (ore) into lumps for sorting.

2. To cut or dress roughly, as a grindstone.

Rag's-brash' (-brāsh'), h. An idle, ragged person.

Rag's-brash' (-brāsh'), h. An idle, ragged person.

Rag's-brash' (-brāsh'), h. [Cif. Ragganofin, the name of a demon in some of the old mysteries.] 1. A paltry or disreputable fellow; a mean wretch. Dryden.

2. A person who wears ragged clothing. [Colleg.]

3. (Zoöl.) The long-tailed titmouse. [Prov. Eng.]

Rage (räj), n. [F., fr. L. rabies, fr. rabere to rave; cf. Skr. rabh to seize, rabhas violence. Cf. Rabin, Rahees, Rays.] 1. Volent excitement; cager passion; extreme vehemence of desire, emotion, or suffering, mastering the will. "In great rage of pain." Bacon. He appeased the rage of hunger with some scraps of broken meat.

Macaulan

Convulsed with a rage of grief. Hawthorne 2. Especially, anger accompanied with raving; over-mastering wrath; violent anger; fury.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious rage. Milton.

3. A violent or raging wind. [Obs.]
4. The subject of eager desire; that which is sought after, or prosecuted, with unreasonable or excessive passion; as, to be all the rage.

Syn. — Anger; vehemence; excitement; passion; iry. See Anger.

Rage, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Raged (rājd); p. pr. & vb.
Raging (rāj'ling).] [OF. ragier. See Rage, n.]
1. To be furious with anger; to be exaperated to
rry; to be violently agitated with passion. "Whereat

when one so great begins to rage, he 's hunted Even to falling.

2. To be violent and tumultuous; to be violently driven or agitated; to act or move furiously; as, the raging sea or winds.

Why do the heathen rage?

The madding wheels Of brazen chariots raged; dire was the noise.

3. To ravage; to prevail without restraint, or with destruction or fatal effect; as, the plague raged in Cairo.

4. To toy or act wantonly; to sport. [Obs.] Chaucer. Syn. - To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

4. To toy or act wantonly; to spont. [1995.] Chames.

Syn. - To storm; fret; chafe; fume.

Rage, v. t. To enrage. [1985.]

Rageful (†11), a. Ful of rage; expressing rage.
[1985.] "Rageful eyes."

Rag'gery (rāfgrē,), n. Wantonness. [1985.] Chawer.

Rag'ged (rāg'gēd), a. [From Raa, n.] I. Rent or
worn into tatters, or till the texture is broken; as, a
ragged coat; a ragged suil.

2. Broken with rough edges; having jags; uneven;
rough; jagged; as, ragged rocks.

3. Hence, harsh and disagreeable to the ear; dissonant. [R.] "A ragged noise of mirth." Herbert.

4. Wearing tattered clothes; as, a ragged fellow.

6. Rough; shaggy; rugged.

What shepherd owns those ragged sheep? Dryden.

Ragged lady [101.), the fennel flower (Nigella Damascent). — Ragged robin (hat), a plant of the genus Lychnis (L. Flos-cuculi), cultivated for its handsome flowers,
which have the petals cut into narrow lobes. — Ragged
allor (Bot.), prince's feather (Palygonum orientale).—

Ragged school, a free school for poor children, where
they are taught and in part led; — a name given at first
because they came in their common clothing. [Eng.]

— Ragged-ly, adv. — Ragged-ness, n.

ecause they came in their common clothing. [Eng.]

Rag'ged-ly, adv. — Rag'ged-ness, n.

Rag'gio (rag'gi), or Rag'gy, a.

Ragged: rough.

Obs.] "A stony and raggie hill."

| Ragh'u-van'sa (rüg'u-vūn'sa), n. [Skr. Raguvam-n.]
| A celebrated Sanskrit poem having for its subject ice Raghu dynasty.

Rag'ring (Faffing) a. K. n. from Poem in the Raghu dynasty.

Ra'ging (ra'jing), a. & n. from RAGE, v. i. - Ra'-

inclination of the roof. See **Illust.* of QUEEN-FOST.* (Courtesy) of its somere found in lowly sheleds, With smoky rufters, than in tapeatry halls. **Milton.**

Raft'er, v. t. 1. To make into rafters, as timber.**

2. To furnish with rafters, as a house.

3. (Agric.) To plow so as to turn the grass side of each furrow upon an unplowed ridge; to ridge. [Eng.] Raft'ing, n. The business of making or managing rafts. Raft'sman (rafts/man), n.; pl. Raftsmen (.men). **Man engaged in rafting.**

Raft'y (raft'ty), a. [Perhaps akin to G. reif hoarfroat.] Damp; musty. [Prov. Eng.] Rag(rag.), v. t. [Cf. Icel. ruggia to calumniate, OHG. rungen to accuse, G. rugen to censure, AS urēgam, Goth. Rag'man, n. [See Ragman's Roll.] A document having many names or numerous seals, as a papal bull. [Obs.] Rag man, n. [See Ragman's roll' (.manz rōl'). [For ragman roll a lease; to torment; to banter. [Prov. Eng.] Pregge. Rag. n. [OE. ragge, probably of Scand. origin; et. Icel. ragge, n. [OE. ragge, probably of Scand. origin; et. Icel. ragge at the composition. **Spenser.**

An diffutered into rags.

Not having otherwise any rag of legality to cover the slame of their crucity.

2. pl. Hence, mean or tattered attire; worn-out dress. And virtue, though in rags, will keep me warm. **Dryden.**

3. A shabby, beggarly fellow; a ragamuffin. **Spenser.**

4. (Geol.) A coarse kind of rock, somewhat cellular in texture.

5. (Metal Working) A ragged edge.

6. A sail, or any piece of canvas. [Nautical Slang] Our ship was a clipper with every rag set. **Lowell.**

Rag pold' (rag-pild'), a. [Cf. F. ragiclet (rag-pild'), a. [Cf. F. rags-guild' (rag-)], guer to chafe, rect to taste, quatue taste. See Guer relish.] A dish made of pieces of mest, stowed, and highly seasoned; sa, a ragoud of mutton.

Rag pold' (rag-pild'), a. [Cf. F. rag-store one's appetite, fr. L. pref. re- re- 4 dot + gustare to taste, quatue taste. See Guer relish.] A dish made of pieces of mest, stowed, and highly seasoned; sa, a ragoud of mutton.

Rag pold' (rag-), guer to c

Rag'weed' (răg'wēd'), n. (Bot.) A common American composite weed ($\Delta mbrosia$ artemisiæfoliu) with finely divided leaves; hogweed.

Great ragweed, a coarse American herb (Ambrosia trift-da), with rough three-lobed opposite leaves.

Rag'work' (-wûrk'), n. (Masonry) A kind of rubble-ork. In the United States, any rubblework of thin and

work. In the United States, any runonework of this amainst above.

Rag'wort' (-wûrt'), n. (Bot.) A name given to several species of the composite genus Senecio.

Senecio aureus is the golden ragwort of the United States; S. elegans is the purple ragwort of South Africa.

Senecio aureus is the golden ragwort of the United States; 8. elegans is the purple ragwort of South Africa.

|| Ra'la (rā'yā), n. [L., a ray. Cf. Rax the flah.] (Zoōl.) A genus of rays which includes the satues. See Skatz.
|| Ra'la (rā'yā), n. pl. [NL. See Raia.] (Zoōl.) The order of elasmobranch flahes which includes the sawfishes, skates, and rays;—called also Raige, and Rajii.

Raid (rād), n. [Cel. reið a riding, raid; akin to E. road. See Road a way.] 1. A hostile or predatory incursion; an inroad or incursion of mounted men; a sudden and rapid invasion by a cavalry force; a foray.

Marauding chief! his sole delight the monning fight.

The moonlight raid, the morning fight.

There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and



There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional raids.

H. Spencer.

TA Scottish word which came into common use in the United States during the Civil War, and was soon extended in its application.

2. An attack or invasion for the purpose of making

2. An attack or invasion for the purpose of making arrests, seizing property, or plundering; as, a raid of the police upon a gambling house; a raid of contractors on the public treasury. [Collog. U. S.]

Raid, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raided; p. pr. & vb. n.

Raidno.] To make a raid upon or into; as, two regiments raided the border counties.

Raid(rai), n. One who engages in a raid. [U. S.]

Rail (rai), n. [OE reil, rezel, AS. hrægel, hrægl, a garment; akin to OHG. hregil, OFries. hreil.] An outer cloak or covering; a neckerchief for women. Fairholt.

Rail, v. i. [Etymol. uncertain.] To flow forth; to roll out; to course. [Obs.]

Streams of tears from her fair eyes forth railing. Spenser.

Streams of tears from her fair eyes forth railing. Rail, n. [Akin to LG. & Sw. regel bar, bolt, G. riegel a rail, bar, or bolt, OHG. rigil, rigel, bar, bolt, and pessibly to E. row a line.] 1. A bar of timber or metal, usually horizontal or nearly so, extending from one post or support to another, as in fences, balustrades, stair-

cases, etc.

2. (Arch.) A horizontal piece in a frame or paneling.

See Illust. of Still.

3. (Railroad) A bar of steel or iron, forming part of the track on which the wheels roll. It is usually shaped with reference to vertical strength, and is held in place by chairs, splices, etc.

4. (Naut.) (a) The stout, narrow plank that forms the top of the bulwarks. (b) The light, fencelike structures of wood or metal at the break of the deck, and elsewhere where such protection is needed.

Paul Genea. Rea under Fence.—Rail guard. (a) A device

where such protection is needed.

Rall fence. See under FENCE. — Rail guard. (a) A device attached to the front of a locomotive on each side for clearing the rail of obstructions. (b) A guard rail. See under GUARD. — Rail joint (Railboard), a splice connecting the adjacent ends of rails, in distinction from a chair, which is merely a seat. The two devices are sometimes united. Among several hundred varieties, the fish joint is standard. See Fish joint, under Fish. — Rail train (Iron & Steel Manuf.), a train of rolls in a rolling mill, for making rails for railroads from blooms or billets.

Rail, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Railled (fald); p. pr. & vb.

n. Railling.]

1. To inclose with rails or a railing.

It ought to be fenced in and railed.

Ayliffe.

2. To range in a line. [Obs.] They were brought to London all railed in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart.

Racon.

Rail, n. [F. râle, fr. râler to have a rattling in the throat; of German origin, and akin to E.

ratile. See RATTLE, v.] (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of limicoline birds of the family Rallide, especially those of the genus Kallus, and of closely allied genera They are prized as game birds.



game birds.

17 The common
European water rail
(Rallus aquaticus) is Water Rail (Rallus aquaticus). (%)
called also bilcock,
skitty cool, and brook runner. The best known American
species are the clapper rail, or salt-marsh hen (Rallus longirostris, var. erepidans);
the king, or red-breasted,
rail (R. elegans) (called
also fresh-icater marshhen): the lesser clapper,
or Virginia, rail (R. Virgintanus); and the Carolina, or sora, rail (Porzana
Carolina). Bee Sona.
Land rail (Zoül), the

Land rail (Zoöl.), the cornerake.

Rail, v. i. [F. railler; cf. Sp. railar to grate, scrape, molest; perhaps
fr. (assumed) LL. radiculare, fr. L. radere to scrape, grate. Cf. Rally to banter, Rase.] To use insolent and

coachful language; to utter reproaches; to scoff;— owed by at or against, formerly by on. Shak. followed by at or against, formerly by on. And rail at arts he did not understand Dryden.

Lesbia forever on me rails Swift Rail (ral), v. t. 1. To rail at. [Ob 2. To move or influence by railing. Obs. Feltham Rail the seal from off my bond. Shak

Rail'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who rails; one who scoffs, in-ults, censures, or reproaches with opprobrious language. **Rail'ing**, a. Expressing reproach; insulting. Angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not rail-ng accusation against them.

Rail'ing, n. 1. A barrier made of a rail or of rails.

2. Rail in general; also, material for making rails.

Rail'ing.ly, adv. With scoffing or insulting language.

Rail'ler-y (rā'l'ēr-y or rā'l-; 277), n. [F. naillerie, fr. railler. See Rail to scoff.] Pleasantry or slight satire; bantor; jesting language; satirical merriment.

Let raillery be without malice or heat. Studies employed on low objects; the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into raillery.

Addison.

sufficient to furn them into raddery.

#Rail/leur' (ra/lyĕr' or ra/yĕr'), n. [F.] A banterer; a jester; a mocker. [R.] Wycherley.

Rail/vaa' (rail/rōd'), | n. 1. A road or way consistRail/way' (-wā'), jing of one or more parallel series of iron or steel rails, patterned and adjusted to be tracks for the wheels of vehicles, and suitably supported on a bed or substructure.

The modern railroad is a development and adaptation of the older tramway.

2. The road, track, etc., with all the lands, buildings, rolling stock, franchises, etc., pertaining to them and constituting one property; as, a certain railroad has been put into the hands of a receiver.

Railway is the commoner word in England; rail-road the commoner word in the United States.

In the following and similar phrases railroad and railway are used interchangeably:—

TF' In the following and similar phrases railroad and railway are used interchangeably:

Atmospheric railway, Elevated railway, etc. See under Atmospheric railway, Elevated railway, etc. See under Atmospheric railway, Elevated railway, See Cable railway, See Cable road, under Cable. Ferry railway, a submerged track on which an elevated platform runs, for carrying a train of cars across a water course. Gravity railway, a railway, in a hilly country, on which the cars run by gravity down gentle slopes for long distances after having been hauled up steep inclines to an elevated point by stationary engines. — Railway brake, a brake used in stopping railway cars or locomotives. — Railway car, a large, heavy vehicle with flanged wheels fitted for running on a railway. [U. S.] — Railway carriage, a railway passenger car. [Eng.] — Railway scale, a platform scale bearing a track which forms part of the line of a railway, for weighing loaded cars. — Railway siphe (Med.), an abnormal condition due to severe concussion of the spinal cord, such as occurs in railroad accidents. It is characterized by ataxia and other disturbances of muscular function, sensory disorders, pain in the back, impairment of general health, and cerebral disturbance, — the symptoms often not developing till some months after the injury. — Underground railroad or railway. (D. A railroad or railway running through a tunnel, as beneath the streets of a city. (b) Formerly, a system of coperation among certain active antislavery people in the United States, by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense railroad, and not railway, and railroad rin fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense railroad, and not railway, and railroad rin fugitive slaves wore secretly helped to reach Canada. [In the latter sense railroad, and not railway, and railroad rin fugitive slaves of manging or overating a railroad it fugitive slaves wore secretly engage and content of a railroad." W. D. Howells.

Railr

Rail'road'ing, n. The construction of a railroad; the ness of managing or operating a railroad. [Colloq.

Raiment (ra/ment), n. [Abbrev. fr. arraiment. See Array.] 1. Clothing in general; vosture; garments;—usually singular in form, with a collective sense.

Living, both food and raiment she supplies. Drysten.

2. An article of dress. [R. or Obs.] Sir P. Sidney.

Rain (rān), n. & v. Reign. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Rain (rān), n. [OE. rein, AS. regen; akin to OFries.

rein, D. & G. regen, OS. & OHG. regar, Icel., Dan, &

Sw. regn, Goth. rign, and prob. to L. rigare to water, to

tet; cf. Gr. βρέχει to wet, to rain.] Water falling in

drops from the clouds; the descent of water from the

clouds in drops clouds in drops.

Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till, encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops.

Ray.

Fair days have oft contracted wind and rain. Fair days have oft contracted wind and rain. Matter, Fr. Rain is distinctly visible. When water falls in drops or particles, it is called mist; and fog is composed of particles so fine as to be not only individually indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air. See Fog, and Mist.

nally indistinguishable, but to float or be suspended in the air. See Foo, and Mist.

Rain band (Meteorol.), a dark band in the yellow portion of the solar spectrum near the sodium line, caused by the presence of watery vapor in the atmosphere, and hence sometimes used in weather predictions.— Rain bird (Zool.), the yaffle, or green woodpecker. Prop. The name is also applied to various other birds, as to Saurothera vetula of the West Indies.— Rain fow! (Zool.), the channel-bill cuckoo (Seythrops Nowe - Hollandin) of Australia.— Rain gasge, an instrument of various forms for measuring the quantity of rain that falls at any given place in segiven time; a pluviometer; an ombrometer.— Rain goose (Zool.), the red-throated diver, or loon. [Prov. Eng.]— Rain prints (Gieol.), markings on the surfaces of stratified rocks, presenting an appearance similar to those made by rain on mud and sand, and believed to have been so produced.— Rain quali. (Zool.)

See Quali, n., 1.— Rain water, water that has fallen from the clouds in rain.

Rain, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rained (rānd); p. pr. &



Rain, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RAINED (rand); p. pr. &

vb. n. RAINING.] [AS. regnian, akin to G. regnen, Goth. rignjan. See RAIN, n.] 1. To fall in drops from the clouds, as water;—used mostly with it for a nominative; as, it rains.

The rain it raineth every day.

2. To fall or drop like water from the clouds; as, tears rained from their eyes.

Rain (rāu), r. t.

1. To pour or shower down from above, like rain from the clouds.

Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you.

Ex. xvi. 4.

2. To bestow in a profuse or abundant manner; as, to

2. To bostow in a profuse or abundant manner; as, to rain favors upon a person.
Rain bow (-b5'), n. [AS, regenboga, akin to G, regenbogen.
See Rain, and How anything bent.] A how or arch exhibiting, in concentric bands, the several colors of the spectrum, and formed in the part of the hemisphere opposite to the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

sun's rays in drops of falling rain.

For Besides the ordinary how, called also primary rainbow, which is formed by two refractions and one reflection, there is also another often seen exterior to it, called the secondary rainbow, concentric with the first, and separated from it by a small interval. It is formed by two refractions and two reflections, is much fainter than the primary bow, and has its colors arranged in the reverse order from those of the latter.



introduced into the Eastern Rainbow Trout.

Rainbow Trout.

Rainbow Trout.

Rainbow wrass. (Zoil.) See under Wrasse. - Supernumerary rainbow, a smaller bow, usually of red and green colors only, sometimes sometimes sometimes and in contact with them.

and in contact with them.

Rain'bowed' (-bōd'), a. Formed with or like a rainbow.

Rain'deer' (-dōr'), n. (Zool.) See Reindrer. [Obs.]

Rain'drop' (-dōr'), n. A drop of rain.

Rain'fall' (rān'fal'), n. A fall or descent of rain; the water, or amount of water, that falls in rain; as, the average annual rainfall of a region.

Supplied by the rainfall of the outer ranges of Sinchul and Singaleleh.

Rain'i-ness (-I-nës), n. The state of being rainy.
Rain'i-ness, a. Destitute of rain; as, a rainless region.
Rain'-tight' (-tit'), a. So tight as to exclude rain;

Rain'-tight' (-tit'), a. So tight as to exclude rain; as, a rain-tight roof.

Rain'(-t), a. [AB. regenig.] *Abounding with rain; wet; showery; as, rainy weather; a rainy day or season.

Rain (rūp), n. [Cf. leel. reip rope. Cf. Rope.] A rope; also, a measure equal to a rod. [Scot.]

Rais (ris), n. Same as 2d Reis.

Raise (rāz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raisen (rāzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Raism.] [OE. reisen, leel. reisa, causative of risa to rise. Bee Rise, and cf. Rean to raise.]

1. To cause to rise; to bring from a lower to a higher place; to lift upward; to elevate; to heave; as, to raise a stone or weight. Hence, figuratively:—

(a) To bring to a higher condition or situation; to elevate in rank, dignity, and the like; to increase the value or estimation of; to promote; to exalt; to advance; to enhance; as, to raise from a low estate; to raise to office; to raise the price, and the like.

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. Clarendon.

office; to raise the price, and the late.

This gentleman came to be raised to great titles. Clarendon.

The plate pieces of eight were raised three pence in the piece.

Sir W. Temple.

(b) To increase the strength, vigor, or vehemence of: to excite; to intensity; to invigorate; to heighten; as, to raise the pulse; to raise the voice; to raise the spirits or the courage; to raise the leat of a furnace.

(c) To elevate in degree according to some scale; as, praise the pitch of the voice; to raise the temperature of a room.

2. To cause to rise up, or assume an erect position or

posture; to set up; to make upright; as, to raise a mast or flagstaff. Hence:— (a) To cause to spring up from a recumbent position, from a state of quiet, or the like; to awaken; to arouse.

They shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep.

(b) To rouse to action; to stir up; to incite to tumult, struggle, or war; to excite.

Beruggie, or war; to excite.

He commandeth, and raiseth the stormy wind. Ps. evii. 25.

Æneas . . employs his pains,
In parts remote, to raise the Tuscan swains.

Or Do bring up from the lower world; to call up, as a
spirit from the world of spirits; to recall from death;
to give life to.

Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you, that God should raise the dead?

Acts xxvi. 8.

3. To cause the dead?

3. To cause to arise, grow up, or come into being or to appear; to give rise to; to originate, produce, cause, effect, or the like. Hence, specifically:—

(a) To form by the accumulation of materials or constituent parts; to build up; to erect; as, to raise a lofty structure, a wall, a heap of stones.

I will raise forts against thee.

(b) To bring together; to collect; to levy; to get together or obtain for use or service; as, to raise money, troops, and the like. "To raise up a rent." Chancer.
(c) To cause to grow; to procure to be produced,

bred, or propagated; to grow; as, to raise corn, barley, hops, etc.; to raise cattle. "He raised sheep." "He raised wheat where none grow before." Johnson's Dict.

The some parts of the United States, notably in the Bouthern States, raise is also commonly applied to the rearing or bringing up of children. I was raised, as they say in Virginia, among the mountains of the North.

(d) To bring into being; to produce; to cause to arise, come forth, or appear; — often with up.

I will raise them up a prophet from among their brethren, like unto thee.

God vouchanies to raise another world From him [Noah], and all his anger to forget. Milton (e) To give rise to; to set agoing; to occasion; to start; to originate; as, to raise a smile or a blush.

Er. writi. 1. Thou shalt not raise a false report. (f) To give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up. (f) for give vent or utterance to; to utter; to strike up.

Soon as the prince appears, they raise a cry. Dryden.

(g) To bring to notice; to submit for consideration; as, to raise a point of order; to raise an objection.

4. To cause to rise, as by the effect of leaven; to make light and spongy, as bread.

Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and raise paste. Spectator 5. (Naut.) (a) To cause (the land or any other object) to seem higher by drawing nearer to it; as, to raise Sandy Hook light. (b) To let go; as in the command, Raise tacks and sheets, i. e., Let go tacks and sheets.

6. (Law) To create or constitute; as, to raise a use,

that is, to create it.

that is, to create it.

Burrill.

To raise a blockade (Mil.), to remove or break up a blockade, either by withdrawing the ships or forces employed in enforcing it, or by driving them away or dispersing them.—To raise a check, note, bill of exchange, etc., to increase fraudulently its nominal value by changing the writing, figures, or printing in which the sum payable is specified.—To raise a siege, to relinquish an attempt to take a place by besieging it, or to cause the attempt to be relinquished.—To raise steam, to produce steam of a required pressure.—To raise the wind, to procure ready money by some temporary expedient. [Colloq.]—To raise of the cause a great disturbance; to make great trouble. [Stang]

Syn.—To lift: expat: elevate: creet: originate:

Syn. — To lift; exalt; elevate; erect; originate; cause; produce; grow; heighten; aggravate; excite.

Raised (rāzd), a. 1. Lifted up; showing above the surroundings; us, raised or embossed metal work.

2. Leavened; made with leaven, or yeast; —used of bread, cake, etc., as distinguished from that made with cream of tartar, soda, etc. See RAISE, v. t., 4.

Raised beach See under BEACH, n.

Raised beach. See under BEACH, n.

Rais'er (rāz'ēr), n. One who, or that which, raises (in various senses of the verb).

Rai'sin (τā'z'n), n. [F. raisin grape, raisin, L. racemus cluster of grapes or berries; cf. Gr. ράξ, ράγός, berry, grape. Cf. RACEME.] 1. A grape, or a bunch of grapes. [Obs.] 2. A grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

Raisin tree (Bot.), the common red currant bush, whose fruit resembles the small raisins of Corinth called currants. [Eng.]

Dr. Prior.

rants. [Eng.] Dr. Prior.

Rais'ing (rāz'Ing), n. 1. The act of lifting, setting up, elevating, exalting, producing, or restoring to life.

2. Specifically, the operation or work of setting up the frame of a building; as, to help at a raising. [U.S.]

3. The operation of embossing sheet metal, or of forming it into cup-shaped or hollow articles, by hammering, stamping, or spinning.

Raising bee, a bee for raising the frame of a building. See BEE, n_r , 2. [U.S.] W. Irving.—Raising hammer, a hammer with a rounded face, used in raising sheet metal.—Raising plate (Carp.), the plate, or longitudinal timber, on which a roof is raised and rests.

on which a root is raised and rests.

||Ral'son'n6' (r\$'/zb'n\$'), a. [F. raisonné, p. p. of raisonne to reason.] Arranged systematically, or according to classes or subjects; as, a catalogue raisonné. See under CATALOGUE.

Cording to classes or subjects, as, a case of cording to classes or subjects, as, a case of the cordinal sequence of the field of the cordinal sequence of the cordinal se

central India.

Rake (rāk), n. [AS. race; akin to OD. rake, D. reck, OHG. rehho, G. rechen, Icel. reka a shovel, and to Goth. rikan to heap up, collect, and perhaps to Gr. öpéyeiv to stretch out, and E. rack to stretch. Cf. Rackon.] 1. An implement consisting of a headpiece having teeth, and a long handle at right angles to it, — used for collecting hay, or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking and smoothing the earth.

2. A toothed machine drawn by a horse, — used for collecting hay or grain; a horserake.

collecting hay or grain; a horserake.

3. [Porhaps a different word.] (Mining) A fissure or mineral vein traversing the strata vertically, or nearly so; — called also rake-vein.

Gill rakes. (Anat.) See under 1st GILL.

Gill Takes. (Anat.) See under 1st GILL.

Rake, v. t. [inp. & p. p. Raked (räkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Raking.] [AS. racian. See 1st Rake.] 1. To collect with a rake; as, to rake hay; — often with up; as, he raked up the fallen leaves.

2. Hence: To collect or draw together with laborious industry; to gather from a wide space; to scrape together; as, to rake together wealth; to rake together alanderous tales; to rake together the rabble of a town.

3. To pass a rake over; to scrape or scratch with a rake for the purpose of collecting and clearing off some-

thing, or for atirring up the soil; as, to rake a lawn; to rake a flower bed.

4. To search through; to scour; to ransack.

The statesman rakes the town to find a plot.

5. To scrape or scratch across; to pass over quickly and lightly, as a rake does.

Like clouds that rake the mountain summits. Wordsworth 6. (Mil.) To enfilade; to fire in a direction with the length of; in naval engagements, to cannonade, as a ship, on the stern or head so that the balls range the whole

To rake up. (a) To collect together, as the fire (live coals), and cover with ashes. (b) To bring up; to search out and bring to notice again; as, to rake up old scandals.

Rake (rāk), v. i. 1. To use a rake, as for searching or for collecting; to scrape; to search minutely.

One is for raking in Chaucer for antiquated words. Dryden.

2. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scrape along.

2. To pass with violence or rapidity; to scrape along.

Pas could not stay, but over him did rake. Sir P. Sidney.

Rake, n. [Cf. dial. Sw. raka to reach, and E. reach.]

The inclination of anything from a perpendicular direction; as, the rake of a roof, a staircase, etc.; especially (Naut.), the inclination of a mast or funnel, or, in general, of any part of a vessel not perpendicular to the keel.

Rake, v. i. To incline from a perpendicular direction; as, a mast rakes aft.

Raking course (Bricklaying), a course of bricks laid digonally between the face courses in a thick wall, to trengthen it.

Rake, n. [OE. rakel rash; cf. Icel. reikall wandering, unsettled, reika to wander.] A loose, disorderly, vicious man; a person addicted to lewduess and other scandalous vices; a debauchee; a roue.

An illiterate and frivolous old rake. Rake, v. i. 1. [Icel. reika. Cf. Rake a debauchee.]
To walk about; to gad or ramble idly. [Prov. Eng.]
2. [See Rake a debauchee.] To act the rake; to lead
a dissolute, debauched life. Shenstone.

a dissolute, debauched life.

To rake out (Falconry), to fly too far and wide from its mater while hovering above waiting till the game is sprung; — said of the hawk.

Rake/hell/ (räk/hel/), n. [See Rakel...] A lewd, dissolute follow; a debauchee; a rake.

It seldom doth happen, in any way of life, that a sluggard and a rakehell on ot go together.

Rake/hell/

and a rakehell do not go together.

Rake'hell', {a. Dissolute; wild; lewd; rak.

Rake'hell'y (-y), ish. [Obs.] Spenser. B. Jonson.

Ra'kel (ra'kĕl), a. [OE. See Rake a debauchee.]

Husty; reckless; rash. [Obs.] Chaucer. — Ra'kel
Chaucer.

Rak'er (rāk'er), n. [See 1st Rake.] 1. One who, or

Rak'er (rāk'er), n. [See 1st Karr.] 1. One who, or that which, rakes, as: (a) A person who uses a rake.
(b) A machine for raking grain or hay by horse or other power. (c) A gun so placed as to rake an enemy's ship.
2. (Zoid.) See Gill rakers, under 1st Gill.
Rak'er-y (-y), n. Debauchery; lowdness.

ie rakery and intrigues of the lewd town. Rake'shame' (rāk'shām'), n. [Cf. Rakehell, Radabash.] A vile, dissolute wretch. [Obs.] Milton. Rake'stale' (-stāl'), n. [Rake the instrument + stale handle.] The handle of a rake.

That tale is not worth a rakestele. Rake'-vein' (-vān'), n. See Rake, a mineral vein.
Rak'ing (rāk'nŋg), n. 1. The act or process of using rake; the going over a space with a rake.
2. A space gone over with a rake; also, the work done,

or the quantity of hay, grain, etc., collected, by going once over a space with a rake.

Rak'ish, a. Dissolute; lewd; debauched.

The arduous task of converting a rakish lover. Macaulay. The arduous task of converting a rows nover. Zaccanage Rak'ish, a. (Naut.) Having a saucy appearance indicative of speed and dash. Ham. Nav. Encyc. Rak'ish-ly, adv. In a rakish manner. Rak'ish-ness, n. The quality or state of being rakish. || Ra'ku ware' (rā'kōō wār'). A kind of earthenware made in Japan, resembling Satsuma ware, but having a pales calor.

|| Râle (räl), n. [F. râle. Cf. RAIL the bird.] (Med.) An adventitious sound, usually of morbid origin, accompanying the normal respiratory sounds. See RHONCHUS.

Various kinds are distinguished by pathologists; differing in intensity, as loud and small; in quality, as moist, dry, clicking, whistling, and sonorous; and in origin, as tracheal, pulmonary, and pleural.

IIt.7 (Mus.) || Ral/len-tan/do (räl/len-tän/do), a.

| | Ral'len-tan'do (räl'len-tän'dō), a. [It.] (Mus.)
| Slackening; — a direction to perform a passage with a
| gradual decrease in time and force; ritardando.
| Ral'li-anoe (răl'li-ans), n. [Cf. OF. raliance. See
| Ral'li-anoe (răl'li-ans), n. [Cf. OF. raliance. See
| Ral'li-er (-Gr.), n. One who rallies.
| Ral'line (-lin), a. (Zoōl.) Pertaining to the rails.
| Ral'line (-lin), a. (Zoōl.) Pertaining to the rails.
| Ral'line (-lin), a. (Zoōl.) Pertaining to the rails.
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| Ral'line (-lin), a. (Zoōl.) Pertaining to the rails.
| Ral'line (-lin), a. (Zoōl.) Pert

The Grecians rally, and their powers unite. Dryden. Innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to rally to-ether, and to form themselves into this new world. *Tillotson*.

gether, and to form themselves into his new world. Tillotton.

2. To collect one's vital powers or forces; to regain health or consciousness; to recuperate.

3. To recover strength after a decline in prices;—said of the market, stocks, etc.

Rally, n.; pl. Rallies (-l/z). 1. The act or process of rallying (in any of the senses of that word).

2. A political mass meeting. [Colloq, U.S]

Rally, v. t. [F. railler. See Rail to scoff.] To

attack with raillery, either in good humor and pleasantry, or with slight contempt or satire.

Honeycomb . . . rallies me upon a country life. Addison Strephon had long confessed his amorous pain, Which gay Corinna rallied with disdain.

Syn. - To banter : ridicule : satirize : deride : mock Ral'ly (răl'ly), v. i. To use pleasantry, or satirical

Rally (rally), v. t. 10 use pleasantry, or satirical merriment.

Rally, n. Good-humored ralllery.

Ralph (rall), n. A name sometimes given to the raven.

Ralston-ite (rallstin-it), n. [So named after J. G.

Ralston of Norristown, Penn.] (Min.) A fluoride of alumin and soda occurring with the Greenland cryolite in octahedral crystals.

Ram (rain), n. [AS. ramm, ram; akin to OHG. & D. ram, Prov. G. ramm, and perh. to Icel. rams strong.]

1. The male of the sheep and allied animals. In some parts of England a ram is called a tup.

2. (Astron.) (a) Aries, the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about the 21st of March. (b) The constellation

Aries, which does not now, as

Aries, which does not now, as formerly, occupy the sign of the same name.

3. An engine of war used

3. An engine of war used for butting or battering. Specifically: (a) In ancient warfare, a long beam suspended by slings in a framework, and used for battering the walls of cities; a batteringram. (b) A heavy steel or iron beak attached to the prow of a steam war vessel for piercing or cutting down the vessel of an enemy; also, a vessel carrying such a beak.

4. A hydraulic ram. See under Hydraulic.

5. The weight which strikes the blow, in a pile driver, steam hammer, stamp mill, or the like.

eam hammer, stamp mill, or the like.

6. The plunger of a hydraulic press.

Ram's horn. (a) (Fort.) A low semicircular work situated in and commanding a ditch. [Written also ramshorn.] Farrow. (b) (Paleon.) An ammonite.

horn.] Farrow. (b) (Palcon.) An animonite.

Ram, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rammen (rimd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ramming.] 1. To butt or strike against; to drive a ram against or through; to thrust or drive with violence; to force in; to drive together; to cram; as, to ram an enemy's vessel; to ram piles, cartridges, etc. [They] rammed me in with foul shirts, and smocks, socks, foul stockings, greasy uapkins.

2. To fill or compact by pounding or driving.

A ditch . . . was filled with some sound materials, and rammed make the foundation solid.

Arbuthnot.

to make the foundation solut.

|| Ram'a-dan' (răm'à-dăn'), n. [Ar. ramaḍān, or ramazān, properly, the hot month.] [Written also Ramadhan, Ramadzan, and Rhamadan.] 1. The ninth Mohammedan month

Mohammedan month.

2. The great annual fast of the Mohammedans, kept during daylight through the ninth month.

Ram'age (răm'āj; 48), n. [F., fr. L. ramus a branch.]

1. Boughs or branches. [Obs.] Crabb.

2. Warbling of birds in trees. [Obs.] Drummond.

Ra-mage' (rā-māj'), a. Wild; untamed. [Obs.]

Ra-mag'gl-ous (-mā'j'-tīs), a. Wild; not tame. [Obs.]

Now is he tame that was so ramagious. Ramedy of Lore.

Now is he tame that was so ramagious. Remedy of Love.

Ra'mal (rā'mal), a. [L. ramus branch.] Of or pertaining to a ramus, or branch; rameal.

Ra-ma'ya-na (rā-ni'yā-nà), n. [Skr. Rāmāyana.]

The more ancient of the two great epic poems in Sanskrit. The hero and heroine are Rama and his wife Sita.

Ram'berge (rām'bēr), n. [F., fr. rame oar + barge barge.] Formerly, a kind of large war galley.

Ram'ble (rām'b'l), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rameled (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Rameline (-bilng).] Into walk, ride, or sail, from place to place, without any determinate object in view; to roam carelessly or irregularly; to rove; to wander; as, to ramble about the city; to ramble over the world.

He that is at liberly to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his

World, He that is at liberty to ramble in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind?

Locke.

To talk or write in a discursive, aimless way.
 To extend or grow at random.

Syn. - To rove; roam; wander; range; stroll.

Ram'ble, n. 1. A going or moving from place to place without any determinate business or object; an excursion or stroll merely for recreation. Coming home, after a short Christmas ramble.

2. [Cf. RAMMEL.] (Coal Mining) A bed of shale over Ram'bler (-bler), n. One who rambles; a rover;

Ram'bler (-bler), n. One who rambles; a rover; a wanderer.

Ram'bling (-blyng), a. Roving; wandering; discursive; as, a rambling fellow, talk, or building.

Ram'bling-ly, adv. In a rambling manner.

Ram'booze (-bōōz), n. A beverage made of wine, ale (or milk), sugar, etc. [Obs.]

Ram-bu'tan (rām-bōō'tān), n. [Malay rambūtan, fr. rambūt hair of the head.] (Hot.) A Malayan fruit produced by the tree Nephelium lappaceum, and closed produced by the tree Nephelium lappaceum, and contains a pleasant acid pulp. Called also ramboostan.

Ram-eal (rām-al), a. Same as Ramal. Gray.

Ra'm-eal (rām-al), a. Having the frames, stem, and sterupost adjusted; — said of a ship on the stocks.

Ram'eckin (rām-b-kin), n. See Rame.

Ram'eckin (rām-b-kin), n. [L. ramenta, pl.] 1. A scraping; a shaving. [Obs.]

Ram'ent (rām-ch.), n. [L. ramenta, pl.] 1. A scraping; a shaving. [Obs.]

Rame'ta (rām-ch.), n. [L. ramenta]. [Bot.]

lidea. Ill: āid. ābev. Orb. ādd:

Thin brownish chaffy scales upon the leaves or young shoots of some plants, especially upon the petioles and leaves of ferns.

Gray.

Ram'en-ta'ceous (răm'en-tă'ehtis), a. (Bot.) Covered

RAM'en-ta'coous (rain-en-ta'snus), a. (200.) Coron-with rainents.

Ra'me-ous (ra'mê-ŭs), a. [L. rumeus, from ramus branch, bough.] (Bot.) Ramal.

Ram'e-quin (ram'ê-kin), n. [F.] (Cookery) A mixture of cheese, eggs, etc., formed in a mold, or served on bread. [Written also ramekin.]

Ram'ie (ram'ê), n. [From Malay.] (Bot.) The grass-cloth plant (Bahmeria nivea); also, its fiber, which is very fine and exceedingly strong; — called also China grass, and rhea. See Grass-cloth plant, under Grass.

Ram'i-i-ca'tion (rain'-i-i-ka'shin), n. [Cf. Framification. See Ramify.] 1. The process of branching, or the development of branches or offshoots from a stem; also, the mode of their arrangement.

2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the ramifications of an artery, vein, or nerve.

2. A small branch or offshoot proceeding from a main stock or channel; as, the ramifications of an artery, vein, or nerve.

3. A division into principal and subordinate classes, heads, or departments; also, one of the subordinate parts; as, the ramifications of a subject or scheme.

4. The production of branchlike figures. Crabb.

Rami-florous (-florius), a. [L. ramus branch + flos, floris, flower.] (Bot.) Flowering on the branches.

Rami-florous (rimi-floriu), a. [L. ramus branch + florm.] (Bot.) Having the form of a branch.

Rami-florous (rimi-floriu), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ramified (fid.); p. r. & vb. n. Ramifino (-filing.) [F. rami-fler, LL. ramileare, fr. L. ramus a branch + fleare (in comp.) to make. See -ry.] To divide into branches or subdivisions, as the stem of a plant.

When they [asparagus plants]... begin to ramify. Arbuthnot.

2. To be divided or subdivided, as a main subject.

Ramig'er-ous (ra-mij'er-is), a. [L. ramus + parere to bear.] (Bot.) Bearing branches; branched.

Ramig'er-ous (ra-mij'er-is), a. [L. ramus + parere to bear.] (Bot.) Producing branches; ramigerous.

Ra'mist (ra'mist), n. A follower of Pierre Ramé, better known as Ramus, a celebrated French scholar, who was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Paris in the reign of Henry II., and opposed the Aristotelians.

Ram'line (ram'nist), n. A file used to get a straight middle line, as on a spar, or from stem to stern in building a vessel.

ing a vessel.

Ram'mel (răm'měl), n. Refuse matter. [Obs.]

Filled with any rubbish, rammel and broken stones. Holland.

Ram'mel (răm'měl), n. Refuse matter. [Obs.]
Filled with any rubbish, rammel and broken stones. Holland.
Ram'mer (-mēr), n. One who, or that which, rams or drives. Specifically: (a) An instrument for driving anything with force; as, a rammer for driving stones or piles, or for beating the earth to more solidity. (b) A rod for forcing down the charge of a gun; a ramrod. (c) (Founding) An implement for pounding the sand of a mold to render it compact.

Ram'mish (-unish), a. Like a ram; hence, rank; lascivious. "Their savor is so rammish." Chaucer.

Ram'mish.—ness, n. The quality of being rammish.

Ram'ny (-un), a. Like a ram; rammish. Burton.

Ram'ol-les'conco (rām'ōl-lés'sens), n. [F. ramoltir to make soft, to soften; pref. re- re- i amoltir to soften; a (L. ad) + moltir to soften, L. mollire, fr. moltir soft.]

A softening or mollifying. [R.]

Ra-moon' (rā-mōor'), n. (Bot.) A small West Indian tree (Trophis Americana) of the Mulberry family, whose leaves and twigs are used as fodder for cattle.

Ra-mose' (rā-mōs'), a. [L. ramosus, from ramus a branch.] Branched, as the stem or root of a plant; having lateral divisions; consisting of, or having, branches; full of branches; ramifying; branching; branches;
Ra'mous (rā'mūs), a. Ramrose.

Ramp (rāmp), v. i. [mp. & p. p. Ramped (rāmt; 15); p. pr. & vb. n. Ramrose.] [F. ramper to creep, OF, to climb; of German origin; cf. G. raffen to snatch, LG. & D. rapen. See Raf to smatch, and cf. Rome.]

I. To spring; to leap; to bound; to rear; to prance; to become rampant; hence, to frolic; to romp.

Z. To move by leaps, or as by leaps; hence, to move swittly or with violence.

Their bridles they would champ,

And trampling the fine element would flercely ramp. Spenser.

Wittly or with violence.

Their bridles they would champ,

And trampling the fine element would fiercely range. Spenses

3. To climb, as a plant; to creep up.

With chapers and tendrils, they [plants] catch hold, ... and a ramping upon trees, they mount up to a great height. Ray.

Ramp, n. 1. A leap; a spring; a hostile advance.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion ramp.

Mille

Fied from his ion ramp.

2. A highwayman; a robber. [Prov. Eng.]

3. A romping woman; a prostitute. [Obs.]

4. [F. rampe.] (Arch.) (a) Any sloping member, other than a purely constructional one, such as a continuous parapet to a staircase. (b) A short bend, slope, or curve, where a hand rail or cap changes its direction.

5. [F. rampe.] (Fort.) An inclined plane serving as a communication between different interior levels.

Ram-pa'cious (ram-pa'shus), a. High-spirited; ram-Ramp-pa-ulous (ramp-pa-shuo), ... Dickens.
Ramp-age (ramp-aj; 48), n. [See Ramp, v.] Violent or riotous behavior; a state of excitement, passion, or debauchery; as, to be on the rampage. [Prov. or Dickens.]

Ramp'age, v. i. To leap or prance about, as an animal; to be violent; to rage. [Prov. or Low]
Ram-pa'goous (ram-pa'jia), a. Characterized by violence and passion; unruly; rampant. [Prov. or Low]
In the primitive ages of a rampaneous antiquity. Gatt.

Rampelian (philyan), n. [Cf. ramp a prostitute, or rabble.] A mean wretch. [Obs.] Shak. Ramp'an-oy (ramp'an-sy), n. The quality or state of being rampant; excessive action or development;

exuberance; extravagance. "They are come to this height and rampancy of vice." South.

Ramp'ant (rămp'ant), a. [F., p. pr. of ramper to creep. See Ramp, v.] I. Ramping; leaping; springing; rearing upon the hind legs; hence, raging; furious.

The flerce lion in his kind Which goeth rampant after his prey.

[Thel lion . . . rampant shakes his brinded mane. Milton.

[The] lion . . . rampant shakes his brinded mane. Milton 2. Ascending; climbing; rank in growth; exuberant.

growth; exuberant.
The rampant stalk is of unusual altitude.
I. Taylor.

3. (Her.) Rising with fore paws in the air as if attacking; — said of a beast of prey, especially a lion — The right fore leg and right hind leg should be raised higher than the left.

be raised higher than the left.

Rampant arch. (a) An arch which has one abutment higher than the other. (b) Same as Rampant would, below.— Rampant gardant (Her.), rampant, but with the face turned to the front.—Rampant regardant, rampant, but looking backward.—Rampant vault, corradle vault, whose two abutments are located on an inclined plane, such as the vault supporting a stairway, or forming the ceiling of a stairway.

of a stairway.

Ramp'antly, adv. In a rampant manner.

Ram'part (ram'part), n. [F. rempart, OF. rempar, fr. remparer to fortify, so remparer to fence or intrench one's self; pref. re- re- + prof. or. (L. in) + purer to defend, parry, prepare, L. parare to prepare. See Parr.]

1. That which fortifies and defends from assault; that which secures safety; a defense or bulwark.

2. (Fort.) A broad ombankment of earth round a place, upon which the parapet is raised. It forms the substratum of every permanent fortification. Mahon.

Syn.—Bulwark: fence: security: gnard.—Ram.—Syn.—Bulwark: fence: security: gnard.—Ram.

substratum of every permanent fortification. Mahan.

Syn.—Bulwark; fence; security; guard.—Ramarr, Bulwark. These words were formerly interchanged; but in modern usage a distinction has spring up between them. The rampart of a fortified place is the enceinte or entire main embankment or wall which surrounds it. The term bulwark is now applied to peculiarly strong outworks which project for the defense of the rampart, or main work. A single bastion is a bulwark. In using these words figuratively, rampart is properly applied to that which protects by walling out; bulwark to that which stands in the forefront of danger, to meet and repel it. Hence, we speak of a distinguished individual as the bulwark, not the rampart, of the state. This distinction, however, is often disregarded.

Ram'part, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ramparted; p. pr. &

Ram'part, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ramparted; p. pr. & vb. n. Ramparting.] To surround or protect with, or as with, a rampart or ramparts.

Those grassy hills, those glittering dells, Proudly ramparted with rocks. Coleridge.

Proudly ramparted with rocks.

Rampart gun (Fort.), a cannon or large gun for use on a rampart and not as a fieldpiece.

Rampe (rämp), n. [In allusion to its supposed aphrodisiac qualities. See Ramp.] (Bot.) The eucknopint.

Rampler (rämpēr), n. See Rampart. [Obs.]

Ramplon (rämpēr), n. See Rampart. [Obs.]

Ramplon (rämpēr)-ūn), n. [Gi. F. raiponee, Sp. rniponee, veponehe, It. raperonzo, NL. rapantium, fr. L. rapun, rapu, a turnip, rape. Gi. Raft a plant.] (Bot.)

A plant (Campanula Rapanculus) of the Belliower family, with a tuberous esculent root;—also called ramps.

**The name is sometimes given to plants of the genus *Phyteuma*, herbs of the Bellifower family, and to the American evoning primores (*Emothera biennis), which has run wild in some parts of Europe.

Ram'pire (-pir), n. A rampart. [Archaic]

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast. Dryden The Trojans round the place a rampire cast. Dryden.

Ram'pire, v. t. To fortify with a rampire; to form into a rampire. [Archaic] Chapman. "Rampired walls of gold." R. Browning.

Ram'pler (răm'plēr), n. A rambler.

Ram'pler, a. Roving; rambling. [Scot.]

Ram'rôd' (-rôd'), n. The rod used in ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm.

Ram'shac-kle (-shāk-k'l), a. [Etymol. uncertain.]

Loose; disjointed; falling to pieces; out of repair.

There care and long the gradual in his rampiachle.

There came . . . my lord the cardinal, in his ramshackle meh. Thackeray.

Ram'shac-kle, v. t. To search or ransack; to rum-

Ram'snac-kie, v. t. 10 scarch or ransack; to rummage. [Prov. Ling.]
Ram'son (-z'n), n. [AS. hramsan, pl., akin to G.
rams, Sw. rams, ramsich; cf. Gr. κρόμνον onion.]
(but.) A brond-leaved species of garlic (Altium ursinum),
common in European gardens;—called also buckram.
Ram'sted (-stěd), n. (bot.) A yellow-flowered weed;
— so named from a Mr. Ramsted who introduced it into
Pannaulwsia. Sec. Toud für. under Tout. Called also

— so named from a Mr. Ramsted who introduced it into Pennsylvania. See Toad flax, under Toad. Called also Ramsted weed.

Ram'u-lose' (-ū-lōs'), a. [L. ramulosus, fr. ramulus, dim. of ramus a branch.] (Nat. Hist.) Having many small branches, or ramuli.

Ram'u-lous (-lībs), a. (Nat. Hist.) Ramulose.

|| Ram'u-lus (-lībs), a. (Nat. Hist.) (Zoöl.) A small branch, or branchlet, of corals, hydroids, and similar organisms.

|| Ra'mus (ra'mus), n.; pl. Rami (-mi). (Nat. Hist.)
A branch; a projecting part or prominent process; a ramification

amification.

Ra.mus'cule (râ-mūs'kūl), n. [L. ramusculus.]

Nat. Hist.) A small ramus, or branch.

Ran (rān), imp. of Rux.

Ran, n. [AS. rān.] Open robbery. [Obs.] Lambarde.

Ran, n. (Naut.) Yarns coiled on a spun-yarn winch.

|| Ra'na (rā'nà), n. [L., a frog.] (Zoöl.) A genus of anurous batrachians, including the common frogs.
Ra'nal (rā'nal), a. (Bol.) Having a general affinity to ranunculaceous plants.

Ranal alliance (Bot.), a name proposed by Lindley for a group of natural orders, including Ranunculacese, Magnoliacese, Papaveracese, and others related to them.

group of natural orders, including Ranunculacese, Magnoliacese, Papaveracese, and others related to them.

Rance (ráms), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] 1. A prop or shore. [Scot.]

2. A round between the legs of a chair.

Rancescere, v. incho. from rancere to be rancid.] Becoming rancid or sour.

Ranch (rámch), r. t. [Written also raunch.] [Ct. Wienel.] To wrench; to tear; to sprain; to injure by violent straining or contortion. [R.] Dryden. "Hasting to raunch the arrow out." Spenser.

Ranch, n. [See Rancho.] A tract of land used for grazing and the rearing of horses, cattle, or sheep. See Rancho. 2. [Western U. S.]

|| Ranche'ro (rám-chā'rō), n.; pl. Rancheros (-rōz.) [Sp.] [Mexico & Western U. K.] 1. A herdsman; a peasant employed on a ranch or rancho.

2. The owner and occupant of a ranch or ranch.

Ranch'man (ránch'man), n.; pl. Ranchen (-men). An owner or occupant of, or laborer on, a ranch; a herdsman. [Western U. S.]

|| Ran'cho (rám'chō), n.; pl. Ranches (-rōz.) [Sp., properly, a mess, mess room. Cf. 2d Ranch.] 1. A rude hut, as of posts, covered with branches or thatch, where herdsman or farm laborers may live or lodge at night.

2. A large grazing farm where horses and cattle are raised; — distinguished from hacienda, a cultivated farm or plantation. [Mexico & California] Burtlett.

Ran'old (rám'sid), a. [L. rancidus, fr. rancere to be rancid or rank.] Having a rank smell or taste, from chemical change or decomposition; musty; as, rancid oil or butter.

Ran-old'ty (rám-sid'1-ty), n. [Cf. F. rancidit.]

Ran-cid'i-ty (răn-sid'I-ty), n. [Cf. F. rancidié.]
The quality or state of being rancid; a rancid scent or flavor, as of old oil.

Ure.

flavor, as of old oil.

Ran'old-ly ('kn'sl'd-ly), adv. In a rancid manner.

Ran'old-ness, n. The quality of being rancid.

Ran'old-ness, n. [Written also rancour.] [OK.

rancour, OF. rancor, rancur, F. rancone, fr. L. rancor

rancidity, rankness; tropically, an old grudge, rancor,

fr. rancere to be rank or rancid.] The deepest malignity

or spite; deep-seated enmity or malice; inveterate ha
tred. "To stint rancour and dissencioun." Chaucer.

It would not be seen to cause the

tred. "To stint rancour and dissencioun." Chaucer.

It would not be easy to conceive the passion, rancor, and
malice of their tongues and hearts.

Syn. — Enmity; hatred; ill will; malice; spite;
grudge; animosity; malignity. — Rancor, Enmity. Enmity and rancor both describe hostile feelings; but enmity may be generous and open, while rancor implies
personal malice of the worst and most enduring nature,
and is the strongest word in our language to express
hostile feelings.

Rancor will out; proud prelate, in thy face I see thy fury. Rancor is that degree of malice which preys upon the pos-Cogan.

Ran'oor-ous (-ŭs), a. [OF. rancuros.] Full of rancor; evincing, or caused by, rancor; deeply malignant; implacably spiteful or malicious; intensely virulent.

So flamed his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. Spenser.

So famed his eyes with rage and rancorous ire. Spenser.

Ran'oor-ous-ly, adv. In a rancorous manner.

Rand (rānd), n. [AS. rand, rond; akin to D., Dan.,

Sw., & G. rand, Icel. rönd, and probably to E. rind.]

1. A border; edge; margin. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. A long, fleshy piece, as of beef, cut from the flank

or leg; a sort of steak. [Obs.]

3. A thin inner sole for a shoe; also, leveling slip

of leather applied to the sole before attaching the heel.

Rand, v. v. [See Rant.] To rant; to storm. [Obs.]

Level. and ravel and gaveld and railed. J. Webter.

I wept, . . . and raved, and randed, and railed. J. Webster.

I wept, . . . and raved, and randed, and railed. J. Webster.

Ran'dall grass' (rän'dal gräs'). (Bot.) The meadow foacue (Festuca elatior). See under Grass.

Ran'dan (-dän), n. The product of a second sifting of meal; the finest part of the bran. [Prov. Eng.]

Ran'dan, n. A boat propelled by three rowers with four oars, the middle rower pulling two.

Rand'ing (ränd'ing), n. I. (Shoemaking) The act or process of making and applying rands for shoes.

2. (Mil.) A kind of basket work used in gabions.

Ran'dom (rän'düm), n. [OE. random, OF. random, force, violence, rapidity, å random, de random, violently, suddenly, rapidly, prob. of German origin; cf. G. rand edge, border, OHG. rant shield, edge of a shield, akin to E. rand, n. See Rand, n.] I. Force; violence. [vibs.]

For courageously the two kings newly fought with great random and force.

2. A roving motion; course without definite direction;

2. A roving motion; course without definite direction; want of direction, rule, or method; hazard; chance;—commonly used in the phrase at random, that is, without a settled point of direction; at hazard.

Counsels, when they fly

At random, sometimes hit most happily. Herrick. O, many a shaft, at random sent, Finds mark the archer little meant! Sir W. Scott.

S. Distance to which a missile is east; range; reach; as, the random of a rifle ball.

4. (Mining) The direction of a rake-vein. Raymond.
Random, a. Going at random or by chance; done or made at hazard, or without settled direction, aim, or ourpose; hazarded without previous calculation; left to chance; haphazard; as, a random guess.

Some random truths he can impart. Wordsworth. So sharp a spur to the lazy, and so strong a bridle to the ran-H. Spencer.

Random courses (Masonry), courses of stone of unequal thickness.—Random shot, a shot not directed or aimed toward any particular object, or a shot with the muzzle

of the gun much elevated.—Random work (Masonry), stonework consisting of stones of unequal sizes fitted together, but not in courses nor always with flat beds.

stonework consisting of stones of unequal sizes inted together, but not in courses nor always with flat beds.

Ran'dom-ly (rān'dām-ly), adv. In a random manner.

Ran'dom-ly (rān'dām-ly), adv. In a random manner.

Ran'dom, v. i. To go or stray at random. [Obs.]

Rane'doer' (rān'dēr'), n. See Reinder. [Obs.]

Rane'doer' (rān'dēr'), n. Sente as Rani.

Ran'doroe' (rān'dōrs'), n. [Cf. F. renforcer.] See Reinforce. [Obs.]

Rang (răng), imp. of Ring, v. t. & i.

Range (rāng), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ranged (rānjd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ranging (rāng'ing).] [OE. rengen, OF. renger, F. ranger, OF. rene row, rank, F. rang; of German origin. See Rank, n.] I. To set in a row, or in rows; to place in a regular line or lines, or in ranks; to dispose in the proper order; to rank; as, to range soldiers in line. diers in line.

Maccabeus ranged his army by bands. 2 Macc. xii. 20.

2. To place (as a single individual) among others in a line, row, or order, as in the ranks of an army; — usually, reflexively and figuratively, (in the sense) to espouse a cause, to join a party, etc.

It would be absurd in me to rangs myself on the side of the Duke of Bedford and the corresponding society.

Burke.

Dake of Bedford and the corresponding society.

3. To separate into parts; to sift. [Obs.] Holland.

4. To dispose in a classified or in systematic order; to rrange regularly; as, to range plants and animals in senera and species.

5. To rove over or through; as, to range the fields.

Teach him to range the ditch, and force the brake. Gay

6. To sail or pass in a direction parallel to or near; as, to range the coast.

TP Compare the last two senses (5 and 6) with the French ranger une côte.

7. (Biol.) To be native to, or to live in; to frequent.
Range, v. i. 1. To rove at large; to wander without restraint or direction; to roam.

Like a ranging spaniel that barks at every bird he sees. Be 2. To have range; to change or differ within limits; to be capable of projecting, or to admit of being projected, especially as to horizontal distance; as, the temperature ranged through seventy degrees Fahrenheit; the gun ranges three miles; the shot ranged four miles.

3. To be placed in order; to be ranked; to admit of arrangement or classification; to rank.

And range with humble livers in content.

4. To have a certain direction; to correspond in direction; to be or keep in a corresponding line; to trend or run; — often followed by with; as, the front of a house ranges with the street; to range along the coast.

Which way the forests range.

Dryden.

5. (Biol.) To be native to, or live in, a certain district or region; as, the peba ranges from Texas to Paraguay.

Syn. - To rove; roam; ramble; wander; stroll Range, n. [From Range, v. cf. F. rangée.] 1. A sories of things in a line; a row; a rank; as, a range of buildings; a range of mountains.

2. An aggregate of individuals in one rank or degree;

an order : a class.

The next range of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences. Six $M.\ Hade.$

3. The step of a ladder; a rung.
4. A kitchen grate. [Obs.] Clarendon.

He was bid at his first coming to take off the range, and let down the cinders.

L'Estrange. 5. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in

5. An extended cooking apparatus of cast iron, set in brickwork, and affording conveniences for various ways of cooking; also, a kind of cooking stove.
6. A bolting sieve to sift meal. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]
7. A wandering or roving; a going to and fro; an excursion; a ramble; an expedition.

He may take a range all the world over.

8. That which may be ranged over; place or room for excursion; especially, a region of country in which cattle or sheep may wander and pasture.

9. Extent or space taken in by anything excursive; compass or extent of excursion; reach; scope; discursive power; as, the range of one's voice, or authority.

Far as creation's ample range extends. The range and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.

By, Fell.

A man has not enough range of thought. Addison. 10. (Biol.) The region within which a plant or animal

naturally lives.

11. (Gun.) (a) The horizontal distance to which a shot or other projectile is carried. (b) Sometimes, less properly, the trajectory of a shot or projectile. (c) A place where shooting, as with cannons or rifles, is practiced.

12. In the public land system of the United States, a row or line of townships lying between two successive meridian lines six miles apart. naturally lives.

The meridians included in each great survey are The meridians included in each great survey are numbered in order east and west from the "principal meridian" of that survey, and the townships in the range are numbered north and south from the "base line," which runs east and west; as, township No. 6, N., range 7, W., from the fifth principal meridian.

13. (Naut.) See Range of cable, below.

13. (Natt.) See Range of cable, below.

Range of accommodation (Optics), the distance between the near point and the far point of distinct vision,—usually measured and designated by the strength of the lens which if added to the refracting media of the eye would cause the rays from the near point to appear as if they came from the far point.—Range finder (Innervy), an instrument, or apparatus, variously constructed, for ascertaining the distance of an inaccessible object.—used to determine what elevation must be given to a gun in order to lit the object; a position finder.—Range of cable (Naut.), a certain length of slack cable ranged along the deck preparatory to letting go the anchor.—Range

work (Masonry), masonry of squared stones laid in courses each of which is of even height throughout the length of the wall;—distinguished from broken range work, which consists of squared stones laid in courses not continuously of even height.—To get the range of (an object) (Grun.), to find the angle at which the piece must be raised to reach (the object) without carrying beyond.

Range'ment (rānj'ment), n. [Cf. F. rangement.] Arrangement. [Obs.] Waterland. Ran'ger (rān'jār), n. 1. One who ranges; a rover; ometimes, one who ranges for plunder; a roving rob-

ber.

2. That which separates or arranges; specifically, a sieve. [Obs.] "The tamis ranger." Holland.

3. A dog that beats the ground in search of game.

4. One of a body of mounted troops, formerly armed with short muskets, who range over the country, and

orten nght on foot.

5. The keeper of a public park or forest; formerly, a sworn officer of a forest, appointed by the king's letters patent, whose business was to walk through the forest, recover beasts that had strayed beyond its limits, watch the deer, present trespasses to the next court held for the forest, etc. [Eng.] often fight on foot.

the forest, etc. [Eng.] **Ran'ger-ship**, n. The office of the keeper of a forest

Ran'gor-ship, n. The office of the keeper of a forest or park. [Eng.]

Ran'gle (ran'g'!), v. i. To range about in an irregular manner. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Ran'li (ran'g!), n. [Hind. rānī, Skr. rājnī. See Ra-Ah.] A queen or princess; the wife of a rajah. [Written also ranec.] [India Ra'ninc (rānī), a. [L. rana a frog.] 1. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the frogs and toads.

2. (Anat.) Pertaining to, or designating, a swelling under the tongue; also, pertaining to the region where the swelling occurs;—applied especially to branches of the lingual artery and lingual vein.

Rank (rānk), a. [Compar. Ranken (-8r); superl. Rankers.] [AS. ranc strong, proud; cf. D. rank slender, Dan. rank upright, creet, Prov. G. rank slender, Leel. rakkr slender, bold. The meaning seems to have been influenced by L. rancidus, E. rancid.] 1. Luxuriant in growth; of vigorous growth; exuberant; grown to immoderate height; as, rank grass; rank weeds.

And, behold, seven cars of corn came up upon one stalk, rank and good.

2. Raised to a high decree: violent; extrem; gross.

and good.

2. Raised to a high degree; violent; extreme; gross; utter; as, rank herosy. "Rank nonsense." Hare. "1 do forgive thy rankest fault." Shak.

3. Causing vigorous growth; producing luxuriantly; very rich and fertile; as, rank land.

4. Strong-seented; rancid; musty; as, oil of a rank smell; rank-smelling rue.

5. Strong to the taste. "Divers sea fowls taste rank the fish on which they steed."

Linde

5. Strong to the taste. "Divers sea fowls to f the fish on which they feed."
6. Inflamed with venereal appetite. [Obs.]

Rank modus (Law), an excessive and unreasonable modus. See Modus, 3.—To set (the iron of a plane, etc.) rank, to set so as to take off a thick shaving. Mozon.

Rank, adv. Rankly; stoutly; violently. [Obs.]

That rides so rank and bends his lance so fell. Fautar That rides so rank and bends his lance so lett. Fairfur.

Rank, n. [OE. renk, reng, OF. renc, F. rang, fr.
OHG. hring a circle, a circular row, G. ring. See Ring, and cf. Range, n. & v.] 1. A row or line; a range; an order; a tier; as, a rank of osiers.

Many a mountain nigh Rising in lofty ranks, and loftier still. 2. (Mil.) A line of soldiers ranged side by side; — opposed to file. See 1st Fire, 1 (a).

Fierce, flery warriors fought upon the clouds, In ranks and squadrons and right form of war. Shak.

3. Grade of official standing, as in the army, navy, or nobility; as, the runk of general; the runk of admiral.

4. An aggregate of individuals classed together; a permanent social class; an order; a division; as, ranks and orders of men; the highest and the lowest ranks of men,

orders of men; the highest and the lowest ranks of men, or of other intelligent beings.

5. Degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; position in civil or social life; station; degree; grade; as, a writer of the first rank; a lawyer of high rank.

These all are virtues of a meaner rank.

Addison.

6. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social

6. Elevated grade or standing; high degree; high social position; distinction; eminence; as, a man of rank.

Rank and file. (a) (Mil.) The whole body of common soldiers, including also corporals. In a more extended sense, it includes sergeants also, excepting the noncommissioned staff. (b) See under lat Filk.—The ranks, the order or grade of common soldiers; as, to reduce a noncommissioned officer to the runks.—To fill the ranks, to supply the whole number, or a competent number.—To take rank of, to have precedence over, or to have the right of taking a higher place than.

Rank at higher place than.

Rank v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ranked (ränkt); p. pr. & b. n. Rankino.] 1. To place abreast, or in a line.

2. To range in a particular class, order, or division; to

class; also, to dispose methodically; to place in suitable classes or order; to classify.

Ranking all things under general and special heads. I. Watts. Poets were ranked in the class of philosophers. Broome. Heresy is ranked with idolatry and witchcraft. Dr. H. More.

3. To take rank of; to outrank. [U, S,] **Rank**, v, i. **1.** To be ranged; to be set or disposed, s in a particular degree, class, order, or division.

Let that one article rank with the rest. 2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in

2. To have a certain grade or degree of elevation in the orders of civil or military life; to have a certain degree of esteem or consideration; as, he ranks with the first class of poets; he ranks high in public estimation.

Rank'er (-ër), n. One who ranks, or disposes in ranks; one who arranges.

Rank'kle (răn'kk'!), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rankled (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Rankino (-kling).] [From Rank, a.] 1. To become, or bc, rank; to grow rank

or strong; to be inflamed; to fester; — used literally and figuratively.

A malady that burns and rankles inward. A maindy that burns and remained in the hearts of the Burke.

people.

2. To produce a festering or inflamed effect; to cause a sore; — used literally and figuratively; as, a splinter rankles in the flesh; the words rankled in his bosom.

Rankles (rajk'l), v. t. To cause to fester; to make sore; to inflame. [R.] Beau. & Fl.

Rankly (rajk'l); adv. With rank or vigorous growth; luxuriantly; hence, coarsely; grossly; as, weeds wrow rankly.

Rank'ness, n. [AS. rancness pride.] The condition or quality of being rank.

Ran'nel (ran'nel), n. A prostitute. [Obs.]

Ran'ny (ny), n. [L. araneus mus, a kind of small mouse.] (Zoin) The erd shrew. [Sect.]

Ran'nsack (-sak), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ransacked (-sak), p. pr. & vb. n. Ransacking.] [OE. ransaker, Icel. rannsaka to explore, examine; rann a house (akin to Goth. raen house, AS. rasn plank, beam) + the root of sakja to seek, akin to E. seek. See Seek, and cf. Restrepose.] 1. To search thoroughly; to search every place or part of; as, to ransack a house.

To ransack every corner of their . . . hearts. South.

2. To plunder; to pillage completely.

2. To plunder; to pillage completely. Shal

Their vow is made
To ransack Troy.

3. To violate; to ravish; to deflour. [Obs.]

Rich spoil of ransacked chastity.

Ran'sack, v. i. To make a thorough search.

To ransack in the tas [heap] of bodies dead.

Chaucer.

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \textbf{Ran'sack}, n. & \text{The act of ransacking, or state of being} \\ \text{ransacked} \; ; \; \text{pillage.} & [R.] \\ \text{Even your father's house} \\ \text{Shall not be free from } ransack. & J. Webster. \\ \end{array}$

Shall not be free from ransack.

J. Webster.
Ran'som (ran'sūm), n. [OE. rannson, ransaom, OF.
rançon, ranençon, ranacon, F. rançon, fr. L. redemptio,
fr. redimere to redeem. See Rederm, and cf. Redemption.] 1. The release of a captive, or of captured property, by payment of a consideration; redemption; as,
prisoners hopeless of ransom.

2. The money or price paid for the redemption of a
prisoner, or for goods captured by an enemy; payment
for freedom from restraint, penalty, or forfeit.

Thy ransom paid, which man from death redeems. Milton.

Thy ransom paid, which man from death redeems. His captivity in Austria, and the heavy ransom he paid for his berty.

Sir J. Davies.

(O. Eng. Law) A sum paid for the pardon of some great offense and the discharge of the offender; also, a Reactioners and the disease of the olicitation, and, a fine paid in lieu of corporal punishment. Blackstone.

Ransom bill (Law), a war contract, valid by the law of nations, for the ransom of property captured at sea and its safe conduct into port.

Kent.

its safe conduct into port.

Ran'som. v. I. [imp. & p. p. Ransomed (saimd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Ransomno.] [Cf. F. rangomer. See
Ransom, n.] 1. To redeem from captivity, servitude,
punishment, or forfeit, by paying a price; to buy out of prisoners from an enemy.

2. To exact a ransom for, or a payment on. [R.]

Such lands as he had rule of he ransomed them so grievously and would tax the men two or three times in a year. Berner

Ran'som-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Such as can be ransomed.
Ran'som-er (-er), n. One who ransoms or redeems.
Ran'som-loss, a. Incapable of being ransomed.

without ransom.

Rant (rant), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Ranted; p. pr. & vb. n. Ranted; p. pr. & vb. n. Ranted; p. pr. & counten, randen, to dote, to be curuged.] To rave in violent, high-sounding, or extravagant language, without dignity of thought; to be noisy boisterous, and bombastic in talk or declamation; as, a conference. ranting preacher.

Look where my ranting host of the Garter comes! Shak. Rant, n. High-sounding language, without importance or dignity of thought; boisterous, empty declamation; bombast; as, the rant of fanatics.

This is a stoical rant, without any foundation in the nature of nan or reason of things.

Atterbury.

man or reason of things.

Rant'er (-\tilde{c}r), n. 1. A noisy talker; a raving declaimer.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) (a) One of a religious sect which sprung up in 1645; — called also Seckers. See Seeker.

(b) One of the Primitive Methodists, who seceded from the Wesleyan Methodists on the ground of their deficiency in fervor and zeal; — so called in contempt.

Rant'er-ism (-\text{iz}l), n. (Eccl. Hist.) The practice or tenets of the Rantors.

Rant'i-g-i-gm (-12'm), n. (Eccl. Hist.) The practice or enets of the Rantors.

Rant'ing-ly, adv. In a ranting manner.

Rant'i-pole (-1-pol), n. [Ranty + pole, poll, head.]

wild, rouping young person. [Low] Marryat.

Rant'i-pole, a. Wild; roving; rakish. [Low]

Rant'i-pole, v. i. To act like a rantipole. [Low]

Rant's-pole, a. win; roving; rakish. [2007]

Baut'spole, v. i. To act like a rantipole. [Love]

She used to rantipole about the house. Arbathaot.

Rant'sm. (Yz'm), n. (Eccl. Hist.) Ranterism.

Rant'y (-ŷ), a. Wild; noisy; hoisterous.

Rant'u-la (răn'ū-là), n. [L., a little frog, a little swelling on the tongue of cattle, dim. of rana a frog.]
(Med.) A cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of the duct of the submaxillary gland.

Ra-nun'cu-la'oeous (rā-nūn'kū-lā'shūs), a. [See Ra-nun'cu-la'oeous (rā-nūn'kū-lā'shūs), a. [See Ra-nun'cu-la'oeous (rā-nūn'kū-lā'shūs), a. [See Ra-nun'cu-lus (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luses (-āc), L. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luses (-āc), L. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luses (-āc), L. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luses (-āc). L. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luses (-āc). L. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luse (rā-nūn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. E. Ranuncu-luses (-āc). A genus of herbs, mostly will-yellow flowers, including crowfoot, buttercups, and the cultivated ranuncul (R. Asiaticus, R. aconitifolius, etc.) in which the flowers are double and of various colors.

|| Ranz' des' vaches' (räns' dā' vāsh'). [F., the ranks or rows of cows, the name being given from the fact that the cattle, when answering the musical call of their keeper, move towards him in a row, preceded by those wearing bells.] The name for numerous simple, but very irregular, melodies of the Swiss mountaineers, on a long tube called the Alpine horn, and some

blown on a long tube called the Alpine horn, and sometimes sung.

Rap (rap), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A lay or skein containing 120 yards of yarn.

Rap, v. i. imp, & p. p. Rapped (rapt); p. pr. & v. v. n. Rappen.] [Akin to Sw. rappa to strike, rapp stroke, Dan. rap, perhaps of imitative origin.] To strike with a quick, sharp blow; to knock; as, to rap on the door.

Rap, v. t. 1. To strike with a quick blow; to knock on.

With one great neal they wen the door.

With one great peal they rap the door.

With one great peal they may the door. Prior.

2. (Founding) To free (a pattern) in a mold by light blows on the pattern, so as to facilitate its removal.

Rap, n. A quick, smart blow; a knock.

Rap, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rappen (rapt), usually written Rapt; p. pr. & vb. n. Rappen [OE. rappen; akin to LG. & D. rappen to snatch, 6. rappen, 8w. rappa; cf. Dan. rappe sig to make haste, and Icel. hrapa to fall, to rush, hurry. The word has been confused with L. rapper to seize. Cf. Rape robbery, Rappung, Rapp, v., Ramp, v.]

1. To snatch away; to soize and hurry off. And through the Greeks and Hians they rapt

And through the Greeks and Ilians they rapt
The whirring chariot.

Chapman

From Oxford I was rapt by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon to Redgrove.

Sir II. Wotton

2. To hasten. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.
3. To seize and bear away, as the mind or thoughts; to transport out of one's self; to affect with ecstasy or rapture; as, rapt into admiration.

I 'm rapt with joy to see my Marcia's tears. Addison. Rant into future times, the bard begun.

4. To exchange; to truck. [Obs. & Low]

To rap and ren, To rap and rend. [Perhaps fr. Icel. hrapa to hurry and renu plunder, fr. ran plunder, E. ran.] To seize and plunder; to snatch by violence. hryden. "Ye] waste all that ye may rape and renue." Chaucer.

All they could rap and rend and pilfer. Hudbras.

- To rap out, to utter with sudden violence, as an oath.

A judge who rapped out a great oath. Addisson.

Rap, n. [Perhaps contr. fr. raparee.] A popular
name for any of the tokens that passed current for a
half-penny in Ireland in the early part of the eighteenth century; any coin of trifling value.

Many counterfeits passed about under the name of raps. Swift.

Tie it [her money] up so tight that you can't touch a rap, save with her consent.

Mrs. Alexander.

Not to care a rap, to care nothing. —Not worth a rap, worth nothing.

|| Ra-pa'ces (rá-pā'sēz), n. pl. [NL. See RAPACIOUS.]

mals soized by violence; as, a tiger is a rapacious animal; a rapacious bird.

3. Avaricious; grasping; extortionate; also, greedy; ravenous; voracious; as, rapacious usurers; a rapacious appetite.

[Thy Lord] redeem thee quite from Death's rapacious claim

Syn. - Greedy; grasping; ravenous; voracious.

Syn. — Greedy; grasping; ravenous; voracious.

— Ra-pa'olous-ly, adv. — Ra-pa'clous-ness, n.

Ra-pao'i-ty (ra-pās'i-ty), n. [L. rapacitas: cf. F. rapacits. See Rapacious.]

1. The quality of being rapacious; rapacious; rapacious; ravenousness; as, the rapacity of pirates; the rapacity of wolves.

2. The act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppressive injustice; exorbitant greediness of gain. "The rapacity of some ages."

Rap'a-ree' (rāp'a-rē'), n. See Rapparee.

Rape (rāp), n. [F. rāpe a grape stalk.]

1. Fruit, as grapes, plucked from the cluster.

2. The rofuse atems and skins of grapes or raisins from which the must has been expressed in wine making.

3. A filter containing the above refuse, used in clarifying and perfecting malt, vinegar, etc.

Rape wine, a poor, thin wine made from the last dregs pressed grapes. ing and perfecting malt, vinegar, etc.

of pressed grapus.

Rapo, n. [Akin to rap to snatch, but confused with
L. rapere. See Rar to snatch.] 1. The act of seizing
and carrying away by force; violent seizure; robbery.

And ruined orphans of thy rapes complain. Sandys.

2. (Law) Sexual connection with a woman without her
consent. See Age of consent, under Consent, n.

3. That which is snatched away. [Obs.]

Where now are all my hopes? O, never more
Shall they revive! no death her raper restore. Sandys.

4. Movement, as in snatching: haste; hurry. [Obs.]

Movement, as in snatching; haste; hurry. [Obs.] aps, v.t. To commit rape upon; to ravish.

To rape and ren. See under Rar, v.t., to snatch.
Rape, v.t. To rob; to pillage. [Ohs.] Heywood.
Rape, n. [Icel. hreppr village, district; cf. Icel.
hreppa to catch, obtain, AS. hreptam, hreppam, to
touch.] One of six divisions of the county of Sussex,
England, intermediate between a hundred and a shire.
Rape, n. [L. rapa, rapum, akin to Gr. ράπυς, ράρυς,
G. rübe.] (Bot.) A name given to a variety or to varieties of a plant of the turnip kind, grown for seeds
and herbage. The seeds are used for the production of
rape oil, and to a limited extent for the food of cage
birds.

These plants, with the edible turnip, have been variously named, but are all now believed to be derived from the Brassica campestris of Europe, which by some

is not considered distinct from the wild stock (B. oleracea) of the cabbage. See Cole.

Broom rape. (Bot.) See Broom rape, in the Vocabulary.—Rape cake, the refuse remaining after the oil has been expressed from the rape seed.—Rape root. Same as Rape.—Summer rape. (Bot.) See Colea.

Rape'tal (rap'ful), a. 1. Violent. [Obs.]

2. Given to the commission of rape.

Rap'tal-Vy (rap'ful)), adv. Violently. [Obs.]

Raph'a-el-seque' (rap'A-sl-sk'), a. Like Raphael's works; in Raphael's manner of painting.

Raph'a-el-ism (rap'a-sl-zen), n. The principles of painting introduced by Raphael, the Italian painter.

Raph'a-el-ite (-it), n. One who advocates or adopts the principles of Raphaelism.

Raph'a-y (rap'a-y), n. [Cf. F. raphanie.] (Med.)

A convulsive disease, attended with ravenous hunger, not uncommon in Sweden and Germany. It was so called because supposed to be caused by eating corn with called because supposed to be caused by eating corn with which seeds of jointed charlock (Raphanus raphanistrum) had been mixed, but the condition is now known

ram) had been mixed, but the condition is now known to be a form of ergotism.

Ra'phe (π̄π'te), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ρ̄aφ̄γ a seam or suture, fr. ρ̄aπτευ to sew or stitch together.] 1. (Anat.)

A line, ridge, furrow, or band of fibers, especially in the median line; as, the raphe of the tongue.

2. (Bat.) Same as RHAPHS.

|| Raph'i-des (raf'i-dez), n. pl. [F. raphide.] (Bot.) Rap'id (rap'id), a. [L. rapidus, fr. rapere to seize

Rapid (rapid), a. [L. rapidus, ir. rapere to seize and carry off, to snatch or hurry away; perhaps akin to Gr. aρπάζειν: cf. F. rapide. Cf. Harry, Ravish.]
1. Very swift or quick; moving with celerity; fast; as, a rapid stream; a rapid flight; a rapid motion.
Ascend my charlot; guide the rapid wheels. Miton.
2. Advancing with haste or speed; speedy in progression; in which recommended a rapid gravity. rapid.

2. Advancing with maste or speed; speedy in progression; in quick sequence; as, rapid growth; rapid improvement; rapid recurrence; rapid succession.

3. Quick in execution; as, a rapid pennan.

Rapid, n. [Cf. F. rapide. See RAPID, a.] The part of a river where the current moves with great swiftness, but without actual waterfall or cascade;—usually in the plural; as, the Lachine rapids in the St. Lawrence.

Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast, The rapids are near, and the daylight's past. Ra-pid'1-ty (ra-pid'1-ty), n. [L. rapiditus: cf. F. rapidité.] The quality or state of being rapid; swiftness; celerity; velocity; as, the rapidity of a current; rapidity of speech; rapidity of growth or improvement. Syn.—Rapidness; haste; speed; celerity; velocity; swiftness; fleetness; quickness; agility.

switness; flectness; quickness; agnity.

Rap'id-ly (rap'id-ly), adv. In a rapid manner.

Rap'id-ness, n. Quality of being rapid; rapidity.

Ra'pl-er (ra'p'-er), n. [F. rapière, perhaps for raspière, and ultimatoly of German origin, akin to E. rasp, v.]

A straight sword, with a narrow and finely pointed de, used only for thrusting.

blade, used only for thrusting.

Rapier fish (Zoil.), the swordfish. [Obs.]

Ra'pl-ored (-Grd), a. Wearing a rapier. "Scarlet-coated, rapiered figures."

"Ra-pll'11 (ra-pll'16), n. pl. [It.] (Min.) Lapilli.

Rap'ine (rap'l'1), n. [F. rapine; cf. Pr. & It. rapina; all fr. L. rapina, ir. rapere to seizo and carry off by force. See Rapio, and cf. Raven rapine.]

1. The act of plundering; the seizing and carrying away of things by force; spoliation; pillage; plunder.

Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of rapine as by the desire of glory.

2. Ravishment; rape. [Obs.]

Rap'ine, v. t. To plunder.

Sir G. Buck.

Men who were impelled to war quite as much by the desire of glory.

2. Ravishment; rape. [Obs.] Shak.

Rap'lne, v. t. To plunder.

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Rap'lneus (r\(\tip\)\rapper{1}\)-n\(\tilde{\ti

that which, raps or knocks; specifically, the knocker of a door.

2. A forcible oath or lie. [Slang] Bp. Parker.

Rap-port' ('np-port'; F. rk'pôr'), n. [F., fr. rap-porter to bring again or back, to refer; pref. re- re- + apporter to bring, L. apportare. Cf. Report.] Relation; proportion; conformity; correspondence; accord.

Tis obvious what rapport there is between the conceptions and languages in every country.

En' rapport' (FI, in accord, harmony, or sympathy; having a mutual, especially a private, understanding; in mesmerism, in that relation of sympathy which permits influence or communication.

which permits influence or communication.

Rap-scallion (rap-skallytin), n. [See Rascallion]
A ruscal; a good-for-nothing fellow. [Colloq.] Howitt.

Rapt (rapt), imp. & p. p. of Rap, to snatch away.

Rapt, a. 1. Snatched away; hurried away or along.

Waters rapt with whirling sway. Spenser.

2. Transported with love, admiration, delight, etc.; enraptured. "The rapt musician." Longfellow.

3. Wholly absorbed or engrossed, as in work or meditation. "Rapt in secret studies." Shok.

Rapt, n. [From F. rapt abduction, rape, L. raptus, fr. rapere to seize and carry off, to transport; or fr. Erapt, a. See Rapt, a., and Rapt.] 1. An cestasy; a trance. [Obs.] Bp. Morton.

2. Rapidity. [Obs.] Sir T. Browen.

Rapt, v. t. 1. To transport or ravish. [Obs.] Drayton.

2. To carry away by force. [Obs.]

Rap'ter (rap'ter), n. A raptor. [Obs.]
Rap'tor (rap'ter), n. [L. raptor, from raper
lab. Bee RAPID.] A ravisher; a plunderer.
[|| Rap-to'res (rap-tō'rēz), n. pl. [NL. See I
(Zoil.) Same as Accurress. Called
also Raptatores. Drauten. [NL. See RAPTOR.]

Rap-to'ri-al (-ri-al), a. (Zoöl.)

(a) Rapacious; living upon prey;
— said especially of certain birds,
(b) Adapted for seizing prey;—
said of the legs, claws, etc., of
insects, birds, and other animals.
(c) Of or pertaining to the Raptores.
See Illust. (f) of Aves.
Rap-to'ri-ous (-ŭs), a. [L. rapto'ri-s.] (Zoöl.) Raptorial.

Rap'ture (rap'tūr; 125), n. | L.
rapere, raptum, to carry off by
force. See Rard.] 1. A seizing
by violence; a hurrying along; rapldity with violence. [Obs.]

That 'gainst a rock, or flat, her keel did dash
With headlong rapture.

2. The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away Rap-to'ri-al (-rY-al), a. (Zoöl.)

2. The state or condition of being rapt, or carried away from one's self by agreeable excitement; violence of a pleasing passion; extreme joy or pleasure; ecstasy. Music, when thus applied, raises in the mind of the hearer great conceptions; it strengthens devotion, and advances praise into rapture.

You grow correct that once with rapture writ. Pope.

3. A spasm; a fit; a syncope; delirium. [Obs.] Shak. Bliss; ecstasy; transport; delight; exultation.

Syn. - Bliss; eestasy; transport; delight; exultation. Rap'ture, v.l. [imp. & p. p. RAPTURED (-ttrd; 135); p. pr. & vb. n. RAPTURENO. To transport with excitement; to enrapture. [Poetic] Thomson. Rap'tur-ist, n. An enthusiast. [Obs.] J. Spencer. Rap'tur-ist (-iz), v. l. & i. To put, or be put, in a state of rapture [R.] Rap'tur-ous (-is), a. Ecstatic; transporting; ravishing; feeling, expressing, or manifesting rapture; as, rapturous joy, pleasure, or delight; rapturous applause. Rap'tur-ous-ly, adv. In a rapturous manner. Rare (rar), a. [Cf. Rather, Rath.] Early. [Obs.]

Rude mechanicals that vare and late Work in the market place.

Race, a. [Compar. Raker (rath'er); superl. Rakest.

Work in the market place.

Rare, a. [Compar. Raren (rarver); superl. Rarest.

[Cf. As. hrer, or E. rare early. \sqrt{18}] Nearly raw; partially cooked; not thoroughly cooked; underdone; as, rare beef or mutton.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
Turned by a gentle fire, and rousted rare. Dryden.

This word is in common use in the United States, in England its synonym underdone is preferred.

Rare, a. [Compar. Raren (rarer); superl. Rarent]
[F., fr. L. rarus thin, rare.] 1. Not frequent; seldom met with or occurring; unusual; as, a rare event.
2. Of an uncommon nature; unusually excellent; valuable to a degree seldom found.

Rare work, all filled with terror and delight. Cowley.

Above the rest I judge one beauty rare. Dryden. 3. Thinly scattered; dispersed.

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks.

4. Characterized by wide separation of parts; of loose texture; not thick or dense; thin; as, a rare atmosphere at high elevations.

phere at high elevations.
Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold.
Syn. — Bearce; infrequent; unusual; uncommon; singular; extraordinary; incomparable. — RARE, SCARCE.
We call a thing rare when but few examples, specimens, or instances of it are ever to be met with; as, a rare plant. We speak of a thing as scarce, which, though usually abundant, is for the time being to be had only in diminished quantities; as, a bad harvest makes corn scarce.
A perfect union of wit and judgment is one of the rarest things in the world.
When any narticular piece of money grew very scarce, it was

When any particular piece of money grew very scarce, it was often recoined by a succeeding emperor. Addison.

often recoined by a succeeding emperor.

Rare/bit (rar/bit), n. A dainty morsel; a Welsh rabbit. See Welsh rabbit. Mee Welsh rabbit. A show carried about in a box; a peep show. Pope. Rar'e-faction (rar'e-fak'shin), n. [Cf. F. raréfaction. See Rarey.] The act or process of rarefying; the state of being rarefied;—opposed to condensation; as, the rarefaction of air.

Rar'e-fi'a-ble (rar'e-fi'a-bl), a. [Cf. F. raréfable.] Capable of being rarefied.

Rar'e-l'a-ble (rar'e-li'a-b'l), a. [Cl. F. raréfiable.]
Capable of being rarefied.
Rar'e-l'y (rar'e-l'i; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rarefiel
[-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Rarefying (-fi'Ing).] [F. raréfier; L. rarefacre (in comp.) to make; ct.
L. rarefacere. See -fr.] To make rare, thin, porous, or less dense; to expand or enlarge without adding any new portion of matter to; — opposed to condense.
Rar'e-ly, v. i. To become less dense; to become thin and porous. "Farth rarefies to dev." Dryden.
Rarely (raf'if), adv. 1. In a rare manner or degree; seldom; not often; as, things rarely seen.
2. Finely; excellently; with rare skill. See 3d Rare, 2.
The person who played so rarely on the flaggedet. Sir W. Scott.

The person who played so rarely on the flageolet. Sir W. Scott.

The rest of the apartments are rarely gilded. Evelyn.

And rest of the spartments are rarely gilded. Evelyn.

Rare'ness, n. The state or quality of being rare.

And let the rareness the small gift commend. Dryden.

Rare'ripe' (-rip'), a. [Rare early + ripe. Cf. RATH-RIPE.] Early ripe; ripe before others, or before the usual season.

Rare'ripe', n. An early ripening fruit, especially a

RART-TIPE. n. An early ripering fruit, especially it kind of freestone peach.

Rar'l-fi-ca'tion (rar'l-fi-kā'shūn), n. See Rarefaction. [R.]

Am. Chem. Journal.

Rar'l-ty (rar'l-ty; 277), n.; pl. Rarities (-ti2). [L. raritas: cf. F. rarefé. See Rare.] 1. The quality or state of being rare; rareness; thinness; as, the rarity (contrasted with the density) of gases.

2. That which is rare; an uncommon thing; a thing valued for its scarcity.

I saw three rarities of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows in the place.

Addison.

Ras (ris), n. See 2d Itsis.

|| Ra/sante' (rizisht'), a. [F., p. pr. of raser to graze.]

(Fort.) Sweeping; grazing;—applied to a style of fortification in which the command of the works over each

control in which the command of the works over each other, and over the country, is kept very low, in order that the shot may more effectually sweep or graze the ground before them.

**Ras'cal (ras'ska'), n. [OE. rascaille rabble, probably from an OF. rascaille, F. racaille the rabble, probably probably akin to F. racler to scrape, (assumed) LL. rasiculare, rasicare, fr. L. rader, rasim. See Rass. rasiculare, rasicare, fr. L. rader, rasim. See Rass. rasiculare, and the rabble; a low, common sort of person or creature; collectively, the rabble; the common herd; also, a lean, ill-conditioned beast, esp. a deer. [Obs.]

He smote of the people seventy men, and fifty thousand of the rascal.

**Poor men alone? No, no; the noblest deer hath them [horns] a linge as the rascal.

**2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishouest person;

a nige as the raseal.

2. A mean, trickish fellow; a base, dishonest person; rogue; a scoundrel; a trickster.

For I have sense to serve my turn in store, And he 's a russeal who pretends to more.

Dryglen.

Ras'cal, a. Of or pertaining to the common herd or ommon people; low; mean; base. "The rascal many." penser. "The rascal people." Shak. Spenser.

While she called me rascal fiddler. While she called me rascal noder.

Ras'cal-dom (-dlm), n. State of being a rascal; rascality; domain of rascals; rascals, collectively. Emerson.

Ras'cal-ess, n. A female rascal. [Humorous]

Ras-cal'ty (ras-kal'l-ty), n.; pl. Rascaltries (-tiz).

1. The quality or state of being rascally, or a rascal; mean trickishness or dishonesty; base fraud.

2. The poorer and lower classes of people. [Obs.]

2. The poorer and lower class with their several rascalities.

T. Jackson

Ras-cal'lion (răs-kăl'yūn), n. [From Rascal.] A low, mean wretch. [Written also rascalion.] Ras/cal-ly (răs/kal-ly), a. Like a rascal; trickish or dishonest; base; worthless;—often in humorous disparagement, without implication of dishonesty. Our rascally porter is fullen fast asleep.

Our rascally potter is fallen fast asleep. Swift.

Rase (rāz), v. t. [imp. & p. P. Rased (rāzd); p. pr.
& vb. n. Rasing.] [F. raser, LL. rasare to scrape often,
v. freq. fr. L. radere, rasinn, to scrape, shave; cf. Skr.
rad to scratch, gnaw, L. rodere to gnaw. Cf. Razer,
Razor, Radors.] 1. To rub along the surface
of; to graze. [Obsoles.]
Was he not in the... neighborhood to death? and might not
the bullet which rased his check have gone into his head?
South.

Sometimes his feet rased the surface of the water, and at others the skylight almost flattened his nose.

Beckford.

2. To rub or scratch out; to erase. [Obsoles.] Except we ruse the faculty of memory, root and branch, of our mind.

3. To level with the ground; to overthrow; to destroy; to raze. [In this sense raze is generally used.]

They would not turn home. (Chapman.

They would not turn home.

This word, race, may be considered as nearly obsolete; graze, erase, and raze, having superseded it.

Rasing iron, a tool for removing old oakum and pitch from the seams of a vessel.

Syn. To erase; efface; obliterate; expunge; cancel: level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; demolish; ruin.

molish; ruin.

Rase, v. i. To be leveled with the ground; to fall;
to suffer overthrow. [Obs.]

Rase, n. 1. A scratching out, or erasure. [Obs.]

2. A slight wound; a scratch. [Obs.] Hooker.

3. (O. Eng. Law) A way of measuring in which the commodity measured was made even with the top of the measuring vessel by rasing, or striking off, all that was above it.

Burrd.

Rash (rish), r. t. [For arace.] 1. To pull off or luck violently. [Obs.]

2. To slash; to back; to cut; to slice. [Obs.]

Rashing off helms and riving plates asunder. Rashing on helms and riving plates saunder. Spenser. Rash, n. [OF rasche an eruption, scurf, F. rache; fr. (assumed) LL. rasicare to scratch, fr. L. radere, rann, to scrape, scratch, shave. See Rase, and cf. Rascal.] (Med.) A fine eruption or efforescence on the body, with little or no elevation.

Canker rash. See in the Vocabulary. — Nettle rash. See URTICARIA. — Rose rash. See ROSEOLA. — Tooth rash.

Canker rash. See in the Vocadulary.— Neuse rash. See URITCARIA.—Rose rash. See Roseola.—Tooth rash. See RED-GUM.

Rash, n. [Cf. F. ras short-nap cloth, It. & Sp. raso atin (cf. Rase); or cf. It. rascia serge, G. rasch, probably fr. Arras in France (cf. Arras). An inferior kind of silk, or mixture of silk and worsted. [Obs.] Donne.

Rash, a. [Compar. Rasher (cr); superl. Rasher.]
[Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. rask quick, prisk, rash, Icel. riskr vigorous, brave, akin to D. & G. rasch quick, of uncertain origin.] 1. Sudden in action; gulck; hasty. [Obs.] "Strong as aconitum or rash gunpowder."

powder." Shak.

2. Requiring sudden action; pressing; urgent. [Obs.] I scarce have leisure to salute you, My matter is so rash.

3. Esp., overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; 3. Esp., overhasty in counsel or action; precipitate; resolving or entering on a project or measure without due deliberation and caution; opposed to prudent; said of persons; as, a rash statesman or commander.

4. Uttered or undertaken with too much haste or too little reflection; as, rash words; rash measures.

5. So dry as to fall out of the ear with handling, as corn. [Prov. Eng.]

Syn. Proposition: headless to be described.

Syn. - Precipitate; headlong; headstrong; foolbardy; hasty; indiscreet; heedless; thoughtless; incautious;

careless: inconsiderate; unwary.—RASH, ADVENTUBOUS, FOOLHARDY. A man is adventurous who incurs risk or hazard from a love of the arduous and the bold. A man is vash who does it from the mere impulse of his feelings, without counting the cost. A man is foolhardy who throws himself into danger in disregard or defiance of the consequences.

Was never known a more adventurous knight. Dryden.

Was never known a more adventurous knight. Dryden.
Her ranh hand in evil hour
Forth reaching to the fruit, she plucked, she cat. Milton.
If any yet be so foothardy
To expose themselves to vain jeopardy;
If they come wounded off, and lame,
No honor's got by such a main. Mudibras.

No honor's got by such a maim. Haddwrs.

Rash (rásh), r. t. To prepare with haste. [Obs.] Fore.

Rash'er (-èr), n. [In sense 1, probably fr. rash, a.,
as being hastily cooked.] 1. A thin slice of bacon.

2. (Zoöl.) A California rockfish (Sebastichthys minia-

Rash'ful (-ful), a. Rash; hasty; precipitate.

Rash'ling (-ling), n. A rash person. [Obs.]
Rash'ly, adv. In a rash manner; with precipitation.
He that doth anything rashly, must do it willingly: for the as free to deliberate or not.

Rash'ness, n. The quality or state of being rash. We offend . . by rashness, which is an affirming or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves. South

Syn. — Temerity; foolhardiness; precipitancy; precipitation; hastiness; indiscretion; heedlessness; inconsideration; carelessness. See Temerity.

#Ras-kol'nik (răs-köl'nik), n. [Russ. raskolenik' schismatic, heretic.] (Eccl.) One of the separatists or dissenters from the established or Greek church in Russia. [Written also rascolnik.] #Raso'res (rā-zō'rēz), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. radere, raum, to scratch. See Rase, v. t.] (Zoöt.) An order of hirder the Gullium

of birds; the Galling.

Formerly, the word Rasores was used in a wider sense, so as to include other birds now widely separated in classification.

Ra-so'ri-al (-rY-al; 277), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Rasores, or gallina-ceous birds, as the peacock, domestic fowl, partridge, quail, and the like. n. /

omestic lowi, partriage, quail, and the like.

Raysour (ris'soor), n. Razor. [Obs.] Chuucer.

Rasp (rasp), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raspen (rasp), p. pr. & vb. n. Rasping.]

[OF. rasper, F. râper, to scrape, grate, rasp, fr. OHG. ruspon to scrape together, to collect, probably akin to E. rap. CI. Rapto sintch.]

1. To rub or file with a rasp; to rub or grate with a rough file; as, to rasp wood to make it smooth; to rasp homes to powder.

wood to make it smooth;
to rasp bones to powder.

2. Hence, figuratively:
To grate harshly upon; to Head and Foot: a a of Golden offend by coarse or rough bankre; bb of Common Pheastreatment or language; as, ant; cc of Wild Turkey; dd some sounds rasp the ear; of Parmigan. his insults rasped my temper.

Rasp, n. [OE. raspe, OF. raspe, F. râpe. See Rasp, v.]

1. A coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch, instead of lines raised by a chisel, as on the true file.

2. The raspberry. [Obs.] "Set sorrel amongst rasps and the rasps will be the smaller." Bacon

Raup palm (lot.), a Brazilian palm tree (Iriartea cro-rhize) which has strong sivial roots like a screw pine. The roots have a hard, rough surface, and are used by the natives for graters and rasps, whence the common name.

|| Ras/pa-to/ri-um (ras/pa-to/rY-um), n. [LL.] See

RASPATORY.

RASP/A-to-ry (rásp'á-tō-rý), n. [LL. raspatorium: cf. F. raspatoriv. See RASP, v.] A surgeon's rasp. Wiseman.

Rasp'ber-ry (ráz'bĕr-rÿ; 277), n. [From E. rasp. in allusion to the apparent roughness of the fruit.] (Bot.) (a) The thimble-shaped fruit of the Rubus Idæus and other sim-

ilar brambles; as, the black, the red, and the white raspberry.

(b) The shrub bearing this fruit.

The hird bearing this ritht-tiff Technically, raspherries are those brambles in which the fruit separates readily from the core or receptacle, in this differ-ing from the blackberries, in which the fruit is firmly at-tached to the receptacle.

which the fruit is firmly attached to the receptacle.

Rasp'er (rasp'er), n. One who, or that which, rasps; a scraper.

Rasp'gic (rasp's), n. The rasps; (rasp's), n. Like a rasp, or the sound made by a rasp; grating. R. D. Blackmore.

Rasp (rasp's), a. Like a rasp, crasp (rasp's), a. Like a rasp; grating. R. D. Blackmore.

Rasp (rasp's), a. Like a rasp, crasp (rasp's), a. Like a rasp; grating. R. D. Blackmore.

Rasse (ras), n. [Cf. Malay rāsa taste, sensation.]

(Zooil.) A carnivore (Viverricula Malaccensis) allied to the civet but smaller, native of China and the East Indies. It furnishes a perfume resembling that of the civet, which is highly prized by the Javanese. Called also Malacca necasel, and leaser civet.

Rassure (rā'zhūr; 135), n. [L. rasura, fr. radere, rasum, to scrape, to shave. See Rass, c.] 1. The activity of the civet of rasing, scraping, or erasing; erasure; obliteration.

2. A mark by which a letter, word, or any part of a writing or print, is erased, effsced, or obliterated, an erasure.

Aylife.

working a orm. v. and one end a drill holder which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth. Rat one end a drill holder which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.

Raspert; (clik, Pavl, or collier which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.

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Raspert; (clik, Pavl, or collier which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever ba

Rat (rkt), n. [AS. ret; akin to D. ret, OHG. reto, retta, G. rette, retze, OLG. retta, LG. & Dan. rotte, Sw. ritta, F. ret, Ir. & Gael. retaen, Armor. rez, of unknown origin. Cf. Raccoon.] L. (Zoöl.) One of several species of small rodents of the genus Mus and allied genera, larger than mice, that infest houses, stores, and ships, especially the Norway, or brown, rat (M. decumanus), the black rat (M. rettus), and the roof rat (M. Alexandrius). These were introduced into America from the Old World.

These were introduced into America from the Old World.

2. A round and tapering mass of hair, or similar material, used by women to support the puffs and rolls of their natural hair. [Local, U.S.]

3. One who deserts his party or associates; hence, in the trades, one who works for lower wages than those prescribed by a trades union. [Cant]

prescribed by a trades union. [Cant]

"It so chanced that, not long after the accession of the house of Hanover, some of the brown, that is, the German or Norway, rats, were first brought over to this country (in some timber as is said); and being much stronger than the black, or, till then, the common, rats, they in many places quite extripated the latter. The word (both the noun and the verb to rat) was first, as we have seen, leveled at the converts to the government of George the First, but has by degrees obtained a wider meaning, and come to be applied to any sudden and mercenary change in politics."

Ramboo rat (Zoōl), any Indian rodent of the genus

meaning, and come to be applied to any sudden and mercenary change in politics."

Lord Mahon.

Bamboo rat (Zoöl.), any Indian rodent of the genus Rhizomps.—Beaver rat, Cosat rat. (Zoöl.) See under Beaver, and Cosat.—Beaver rat. (Zoöl.), the mole rat.—Cotten rat (Zoöl.), a long-laired rat (Zoöl.), the mole rat.—Cotten rat (Zoöl.), a long-laired rat (Xigmoulon hispidus), nutive of the Southern United States and Mexico. It makes its nest of cotton and is often injurious to the crop.—Ground rat. See fround Pig. under Ground.—Hedgelog rat. See under Hedgelog.—Kangaroo rat (Zoöl.), the poloroo.—Norway rat (Zoöl.), the common brown rat. See Rat.—Pouched rat. (Zoöl.) (a) See Pocket Gopher, under Pocket. (D) Any African rodent of the genus Criectomis.—Rat Indians (Elmol.), a tribe of Indians dwelling near Fort Ukon, Alaska. They belong to the Athabascan stock.—Rat male. (Zoöl.) See Mole rut, under Mole.—Rat pit, an inclosed space into which rats are put to be killed by a dog for sport.—Rat snake (Zoöl.), a large columns (Pytys unicossus) very common in India and Ceylon. It enters dwellings, and destroys rats, chickens, etc.—Spiry rat (Zoöl.), any South American rodent of the genus Echnomys.—To smell a rat. See under Smell.—Wood rat (Zoöl.) any American rat of the genus Notoma, especially N. Floridama, common in the Southern United States. Its feet and belly are white.

Rat. v. i. [imp. & p. p. RATTER: p. pr. & vb. n. p. corner.]

United States. Its feet and belly are white.

Rat, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RATTED: p. pr. & vb. n.
RATTING.] 1. In English politics, to desert one's party
from interested motives; to forsake one's associates for
one's own advantage; in the trades, to work for less
wages, or on other conditions, than those established by
a trades union.

Coleridge... incurred the reproach of having ratted, solely
by his inability to follow the triends of his early days.

The Quincey.

2. To catch or kill rats.

Ra'ta (rā'tā), n. [Maori.] (Bot.) A New Zealand forest tree (Metroxiderus robustu), also, its hard dark red wood, used by the Maoris for paddles and war clubs.

Rat'a-bil'i-ty (rāt'ā-bil'i-ty), n. The quality or state of hoing ratable.

Rat'a-ble (rāt'à-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being rated, or set at a certain value.

Twenty or were ratable to [at] two marks of silver. Camden.

2. Liable to, or subjected by law to, taxation; as, rat-

2. Limble to, of adoption of the state.

3. Made at a proportionate rate; as, ratable payments.

— Rat'a-ble-ness, n.— Rat'a-bly, adv.

Rat'a-l'a (rāt'a-lāt'a), n. [F., fr. Malay arak arrack + tāfia a spirit distilled from molasses.] A spirituous liquor flavored with the kernels of cherries, apricots, and the facility mixed and sweetned with sugar;

liquor flavored with the kernels of cherries, apricots, peaches, or other fruit, spiced, and sweetened with sugar; — a term applied to the liqueurs called noyau, curuçoa, etc. [Written also ratifla and ratafee.]

Ra-tan' (râ-tâ-ta'), n. Bee RATAN.

Ra'ta-ny (rât'â-ny), n. (Biot.) Same as RHATANY.

|| Ra-ta'plan' (râ-tâ-l), n. [F.] The iterative sound of beating a drum, or of a galloping horse.

Ratch (râch), n. (Zoil.) Same as ROTCHE.

Ratch (râch), n. (See RAck the instrument, RATCHET.]

A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl or click works.

Ratch'el (Æl), n. Gravelly stone. [Prov. Ena.]

Ratch (rach), n. [see Rack the martunent, RATCHET.]
A ratchet wheel, or notched bar, with which a pawl of click works.

Ratch'et (-&t), n. [Properly a diminutive from the same word as ruck: cf. F. rochet. See 2d RATCH, RACK the instrument.]

1. A pawl, click, or detent, for holding or propelling a ratchet wheel, or ratch, etc.

2. A mechanism composed of a ratchet wheel, or ratch, and pawl. See Ratchet wheel, below, and 2d RATCH.

Ratchet brace (Mech.), a borning brace, having a ratchet wheel and pawl for rotating the tool by back and forth movements of the brace in landle.—Ratchet drill, a portable machine for working a drill by hand, consisting of a hand lever carrying at one end a drill holder which is revolved by means of a ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel and pawl, by swinging the lever back and forth.—Ratchet wheel in one direction, but in gbackward motion.

7 In the cut, the moving pawl of the cut, the moving pawl c slides over the teeth in one direction, but in returning, draws the wheel with t, while the pawl d

Rate (rat), v. t. & i. [Perh. fr. E. rate, v. t., to value at a certain rate, to estimate, but more prob. fr. Sw. rata to find fault, to blame, to despise, to hold cheap; cf. Icel. hrat refuse, hrati rubbish.] To chide with vehemence; to scold; to censure violently.

Spenser.

Go, rate thy minions, proud, insulting boy! Shak.
Conscience is a check to beginners in sin, reclaiming them from it, and rating them for it.

Barrow.

Rate, n. [OF., fr. L. rata (sc. pars), fr. ratus reckoned, fixed by calculation, p. p. of reri to reckon, to calculate. Cf. Reason.] I. Established portion or measure; fixed allowance.

measure; fixed allowance.

The one right feeble through the evil rate Of food which in her duress she had found. Spenser.

That which is established as a measure or criterion; degree; standard; rank; proportion; ratio; as, a slow rate of movement; rate of interest is the ratio of the

rate of movement; rate of interest is the rate of interest to the principal, per annum.

Heretofore the rate and standard of wit was different from what it is nowadays.

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the rate and pitch of other men's, in that he was so . . . merciful Calamy.

Many of the horse could not march at that rate, nor come up soon enough.

Clarendon.

3. Valuation; price fixed with relation to a standard; cost; charge; as, high or low rates of transportation They come at dear rates from Japan.

4. A tax or sum assessed by authority on property for public use, according to its income or value; esp., in England, a local tax; as, parish rates; town rates.

5. Order; arrangement. [Obs.]

Thus sat they all around in seemly rate. Spenser.

6. Ratification; approval. [R.] Chapman.
7. (Horol.) The daily gain or loss in seconds of a clock or watch that gains or loses time regularly.
8. (Nout.) (a) The order or class to which a war vessel belongs, determined according to its size, armament, etc.; as, first rate, second rate, etc. (b) The class of a merchant vessel for marine insurance, determined by its robation enforcement of the new first set.

relative safety as a risk, as A1, A2, etc.
Rate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rate: p. pr. & vb. n.
RATING.] 1. To set a certain estimate on; to value at
a certain price or degree.

To rate a man by the nature of his companions is a rule fre quent indeed, but not infallible.

South

You seem not high enough your joys to rate. Dryden

2. To assess for the payment of a rate or tax.
3. To settle the relative scale, rank, position, amount, value, or quality of; as, to rate a ship; to rate a seaman; to rate a pension

4. To ratify, [Obs.] "To rate the truce." Chapman. To rate a chronometer, to ascertain the exact rate of its gain or loss as compared with true time, so as to make an allowance or computation dependent thereon.

Syn. - To value: appraise: estimate: reckon.

Rate, v. i. 1. To be set or considered in a class; to have rank; as, the ship rates as a ship of the line.

2. To make an estimate.

Ratea-ble (-a-bt), a. See RATABLE.
Ratel (ratta), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) Any carnivore of the genus Mellivora, allied to

the weasels and the skunks; — called also honey badger.

ey baager.

TF Several
apacies are
known in Africa and India.
The Cape rate! African or Cape Rate! (Mellivora Capensis).
(M. Capensis).
and the Indian rate! (M. Indica) are the best known. The
back is cray: the lower parts, face, and tail are black. back is gray; the lower parts, face, and tail are blac They are fond of honey, and rob the nests of wild bees

Rate 'pay'er $(-p\bar{n}'\bar{e}r)$, n. One who pays rates or twin bees. Rate'r $(r\bar{a}t'\bar{e}r)$, n. One who rates or estimates. Rat'er, n. One who rates or scolds. Rat'er, n. One who rates or scolds. Rat'fish' (rāt'fish'), n. ($Z\bar{o}\bar{o}t$). Same as RAT-TAIL. Rath (rāth), n. [Ir. rath.] 1. A hill or mound. [Ir. rath.]

A kind of ancient fortification found in Ireland. Rath | (rath), a. [AS. hræð, hræð, quick, akin to Rathe | OHG. hrad, leel. hraðr.] Coming before others, or before the usual time; early. [Obs. or Poetic] Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies.

Rath, adv. Early; soon; betimes. [Obs. or Po-Rathe, etic]

etic]
Why rise ye up so rathe? Why rise ye up so rathe! Chaucer.

Too rathe cut off by practice criminal. Spenser.

Rath'er (rkth'êr), a. [Compar. of RATH, a.] Prior;
earlier; former. [Obs.]

Now no man dwelleth at the rather town. Sir J. Mandeville.

Rath'er (Kth'er; 277), adv. [AS. hrador, compar. hrade, hræde, quickly, immediately. See RATH, a.]

1. Earlier; sooner; before. [Obs.]

Thou shalt, quod he, be rather false than I. Chaucer
A good mean to come the rather to grace. Foxe

a good mean to come the rather to grace. Foxc.

2. More readily or willingly; preferably.

My soul chooseth . . . death rather than my life. Job vii. 15.

3. On the other hand; to the contrary of what was aid or suggested; instead.

Was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse. Mark v. 26.

4. Of two alternatives conceived of, this by preference to, or as more likely than, the other; somewhat.

He sought throughout the world, but sought in vain, And nowhere finding, rather feared her slain. Dryden

5. More properly; more correctly speaking.

This is an art
Which does mend nature, change it rather, but
The art itself is nature.

6. In some degree; somewhat; as, the day is rather warm; the house is rather damp.

The rather, the more so; especially; for better reason; or particular cause.

You are come to me in happy time, The rather for I have some sport in hand. — Had rather, or Would rather, prefer to; prefers to; as, he had, or would, rather go than stay. "I had rather speak five words with my understanding than ten thousand words in an unknown tongue." I Cor. xiv.19. See Had rather, under HAD.

Rath'ripe' (rath'rip'), a. Rareripe, or early ripe. - rareripe. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Such who delight in rathripe fruits.

Such who delight in rathripe fruits. Fuller.

Rat'l-fi-ca'tion (rat'l-fi-ka'shlu), n. [Cf. F. ratification.] The act of ratifying; the state of being ratified; confirmation; sanction; as, the ratification of a treaty.

Rat'l-fifer (rat'l-fi'or), n. One who, or that which, ratifies; a confirmer.

Rat'l-fy (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rattfied (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Rattfying (-fi'fig).] [F. ratifier, fr. L. ratus fixed by calculation, firm, valid + -ficure (in comp.) to make. See Rate, n., and -ry.] To approve and sanction; to make valid; to confirm; to establish; to settle; especially, to give sanction to, as something and sanction; to make vaind; to commin; to establish; to settle; especially, to give sanction to, as something done by an agent or servant; as, to ratify an agreement, treaty, or contract; to ratify a nomination.

It is impossible for the divine power to set a seal to a lie by ratifying an imposture with such a miracle.

South.

ratifying an imposture with such a miracle.

Rat'l-ha-bi'tion (-ha-bish'tin), n. [L. ratihabitio; ratus fixed, valid + habere to hold.] Confirmation or approbation, as of an act or contract. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Ra'tio (ra'shi-do rra'sha'b), n. [L., fr. reri, ratus, to reckon, believe, think, judge. See Reason.] 1. (Math.)

The relation which one quantity or magnitude has to another of the same kind. It is expressed by the quotient of the division of the first by the second; thus, the ratio of 3 to 6 is expressed by $\frac{1}{6}$ or 1; of a to b by $\frac{a}{b}$; or (less commonly) the second term is made the dividend; as, $a:b=\frac{b}{a}$

The Some writers consider ratio as the quotient itself, making ratio equivalent to a number.

The term ratio is also sometimes applied to the difference of two quantities as well as to their quotient, in which case the former is called arithmetical ratio, the latter, geometrical ratio. The name ratio is sometimes given to the rate of three in arithmetic. See under Rule.

2. Hence, fixed relation of number, quantity, or de-ree; rate; proportion; as, the ratio of representation in Congress.

Compound ratio, Duplicate ratio, Inverse ratio, etc. See under Compound, Duplicate, etc. — Ratio of a geometrical progression, the constant quantity by which each term is multiplied to produce the succeeding one.

nultiplied to produce the succeeding one.

Ra'ti-oo'.nate (räsh't-ōs't-nāt), r. i. [L. ratiocinatus, p. p. of rutiocinari, ft. ratio reason. See Ratio.] To reason, esp. deductively; to offer reason or argument.

Ra'ti-oo'.na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. [L. ratiocinatio: cf. F. ratiocination.] The process of reasoning, or deducing conclusions from premises; deductive reasoning.

Ra'ti-oo'.na-tive (-ɔ̃s't-nā-tiv), a. [L. ratiocination; cus.] Characterized by, or addicted to, ratiocination; consisting in the comparison of propositions or facts, and the deduction of inferences from the comparison; argumentative: as. a ratiocinative process. mentative; as, a ratiocinative process

The ratiocinative meditativeness of his character. Coleridge Ra'(1-0').na-(to-y), a. Raticoinative, for instance of the relation (rā'shūn or rāsh'ūn), a. [F., fr L. ratio a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, LL. ratio a reckoning, calculation, relation, reference, LL. ratio a reckoning sassigned to a soldier in the army, or a sallor in the neutron of the relations. the navy, for his subsistence

Officers have several rations, the number varying according to their rank or the number of their attendants.

2. Hence, a certain portion or fixed amount dealt out; an allowance; an allotment.

Ra'tion, v. t. To supply with rations, as a regiment.

Ra'tion-al (rāsh'ūn-al), a. [L. rationalis: cf. F. rational. See Ratio, Reason, and cf. Rational. 1. Relating to the reason; not physical; mental.

Moral philosophy was his chiefest end: for the rational, the natural, and mathematics . . . were but simple pastimes in comparison of the other.

Sir T. North.

companison of the other.

2. Having reason, or the faculty of reasoning; endowed with reason or understanding; reasoning.

It is our glory and happiness to have a rational nature. Law.

3. Agreeable to reason; not absurd, preposterous, extravagant, foolish, fanciful, or the like; wise; judicious; as, rational conduct; a rational man.

4. (Chem.) Expressing the type, structure, relations, and reactions of a compound; graphic; — said of formulæ. See under FORMULA.

Rational horizon. (Astron.) See Horizon, 2(b).—Ration quantity (Alg.), one that can be expressed without thuse of a radical sign, or in exact parts of unity:—op posed to irrational or radical quantity.—Rational symptom (Mcd.), one elicited by the statements of the patient himself and not as the result of a physical examination.

himself and not as the result of a physical examination.

Syn.—Sane; sound; intelligent; reasonable; sensible; wise; discreet; judicious.— RATIONAL, REASONABLE. Rational has reference to reason as a faculty of the mind, and is opposed to irrational; as, a rational being, a rational state of mind, rational views, etc. In these cases the speculative reason is more particularly referred to. Reasonable has reference to the exercise of this faculty for practical purposes, and means, governed or directed by reason; as, reasonable desires or plans; a reusonable charge; a reasonable propect of success.

What higher in her society thou find'st Attractive, human, rational, love still. A law may be reasonable in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers. Swift. Ra'tion-al, n. A rational being. Young. Ra'tion-a'le (rash'tin-a'lè), n. [L. rationalis, neut.

rationale. See Rational, a.] An explanation or expositional of the principles of some opinion, action, hypothesis, phenomenon, or the like; also, the principles themselves. Rational.sm (ršsh'lin-dl-lz'm), n. [Cf. F. rationalisme.] I. (Theol.) The doctrine or system of those who deduce their religious opinions from reason or the understanding, as distinct from, or opposed to, revelation.

2. (Philos.) The system that makes rational power the ultimate test of truth;—opposed to sensualism, or sensationalism, and empiricism. Fleming.

Rationalist, n. [Cf. F. rationaliste.] One who accepts rationalism as a theory or system; also, disparagingly, a false reasoner. See Citation under Reasonist.

Rationalistio (-Istitk), a. Belonging to, or in Rationalistio al (-tk-kal), accordance with, the principles of rationalism.—Rational-istical-ly, altr.

Rationalide, or L. rationalism. The quality or state of being rational; agreement with reason; possession of reason; due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

When God has made rationality the common portion of mandalid, how came it to be thy inclosure?

When God has made rationality the common portion of man-kind, how came it to be thy inclosure? Gov. of Tongue. Well-directed intentions, whose rationalities will never bear a rigid examination.

Sir T. Browne. Ra/tion-al-i-za/tion (rash/un-al-Y-za/shun), n.

Ra'tion-al-l-za'tion (rksh'din-al-l-za'shdin), n. The act or process of rationalizing.

Ra'tion-al-lze (rksh'din-al-lz), v. t. 1. To make rational; also, be convert to rationalism.

2. To interpret in the manner of a rationalist.

3. To form a rational conception of.

4. (Alg.) To render rational; to free from radical signs or quantities.

Ra'tion-al-lze v. t. To use and velven reason in

signs or quantities.

Ra'tion-al-ize, v. i. To use, and rely on, reason in forming a theory, belief, etc., especially in matters religion: to accord with the principles of rationalism.

Theodore . . . is justly considered the chief rationalizing doc-r of antiquity. J. H. Newman.

Ra'tion-al-ly, adv. In a rational manner. Ra'tion-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being ra-

Ra'110n-al-ness, n. The quanty, tional; rationality.

|| Ra-th'ts (ra-th'tc), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. ratis a rait; cf. L. ratins marked with the figure of a rait] (Zool.)

An order of birds in which the wings are small, rudimentary, or absent, and the breastbone is destitute of a keel. The ostrich, emu, moa, and apteryx are examples.

Rai'-tate (rat'l-tat), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ratifice.

the Ratita.

Rat'ite (rat'it), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ratita.

Rat'ite (rat'it), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Ratita.

Rat'lines (rat'l'Inz), n. pl. [Of uncertain origin.]

Rat'lines (A'out.) The small ransverse ropes attached to the shrouds and forming the steps of a rope ladder. [Written also ratlings, and rattlings.] Totten.

Rat'on (rat'on), n. [Cf. Raccoon.] A small rat. [Obs.]

Piers Plowman.

Ra-toon' (rat-toon'), n. 1. Same as Rattoon, n.

2. A rattan cane. [Obs.] Pepys. Ra-toon', v. i. Same as RAT-

pon, v. i.

Rats'bane' (răts'bān'), n. [Rat
- bane.] Rat poison; white arShrouds and Ratlines.

Rats'haned' (-bānd'), a. Poisoned by ratsbane.
Rat'-tail' (rāt'tāl'), a. Like a rat's tail in form;
a rat-tail file, which is round, slender, and tapering. I
Illust. of File.

Rat'-tail', n. 1. (Far.) pl. An excrescence growing from the pastern to the middle of the shank of a horse.

2. (Zoūl.) (a) The California chimera. See CHMERA. (b) Any fish of the genus Macrams. See GRENADIER. 2. Rat'-tailed' (-taild'), a. (Zoūl.) Having a long, tapering tail like that of a rat.

Rat-tailed larva ($Zo\"{o}l.$), the larva of a fly of the genus ristalls. See Eristalis. — Rat-tailed serpent ($Zo\~{o}l.$), the red-clance. — Rat-tailed shrew ($Zo\~{o}l.$), the musk shrew.

Eristalis. See Eristalis.—Rat-tailed serpent (Zool.), the Gre-de-lance.—Rat-tailed abrew (Zool.), the musk shrew.

Rat-tan' (rät-tän'), n. [Malay rötan.] [Written also ratan.] (Bot.) One of the long stender liexible stems of several species of palms of the genus Calamus, mostly East Indian, though some are African and Australian. They are exceedingly tough, and are used for walking sticks, wickerwork, chairs and seats of chairs, cords and cordage, and many other purposes.

Rat-teem' (-tān', n. [F. ratinc.] A thick woolen staff quilled or twilled.

Rat'ten (rāt't'n), r. t. [Prov. E. ratten a rat, hence the verb literally means, to do mischief like a rat.] To deprive feloniously of the tools used in one's employment (as by breaking or stealing them), for the purpose of annoying; as, to ratten a mechanic who works during a strike. [Trates-union ('ant] J. McCarthy.

Rat'ter (-tār), n. 1. One who, or that which, rats, as one who deserts his party.

2. Anything which catches rats; esp., a dog trained to catch rats; a rat terrier. See Terrier.

atch rats; a rat terrier. See Terrier.

Rat'ti-net' (-ti-net'), n. A woolen stuff thinner than

RATT-BEY (-t1-net), n. 1. The conduct or practices of one who rate. See Rat, r. i., 1. Sydney Smith.

2. The low sport of setting a dog upon rats confined in a pit to see how many he will kill in a given time.

RATTLE (-t'1), v. i. [imp. & p. p. RATTLED (-t'1d); p. pr. & vb. n. RATTLED (-t'1ng).] [Akin to D. ratelen, G. rasseln, AS. hnætele a rattle, in hrætelwytt rattlewort; cf. Gr. κραδάνεω to swing, wave. Cf. RAIL a bird.] 1. To make a quick succession of sharp, inharmonious noises, as by the collision of hard and not very sonorous bodies shaken together; to clatter.

And the rude hall in ratificate terms of the collision of hard and not very sonorous bodies shaken together; to clatter.

And the rude hall in rattling tempest forms. Addison.

"T was but the wind.

Or the car rattling o'er the stony street.

Byron.

2. To drive or ride briskly, so as to make a clattering; as, we ratited along for a couple of miles. [Collog.]
3. To make a clatter with the voice; to talk rapidly and idly; to chatter; — with on or away; as, she ratifed on for an hour. [Collog.]
Rat'ils (rat't'), v. t. 1. To cause to make a rattling or clattering sound; as, to ratife a chain.
2. To assail, annoy, or stun with a rattling noise.
Sound but another [drum], and another shall As loud as thine ratife the welkin's ear.
3. Hence, to disconcert: to confuse: as, to ratife anals.

3. Hence, to disconcert; to confuse; as, to rattle one's judgment; to rattle a player in a game. [Colloq.]
4. To scold; to rail at.

4. To soold; to rail at.

To rattle off. (a) To tell glibly or noisily; as, to rattle off a story. (b) To rail at; to scold. She would sometimes rattle off her servants sharply." Arbuthnot.

Rat'lle, n. 1. A rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds; as, the rattle of a drum.

Prior.

2. Noisy, rapid talk.

All this sdo shout the golden age is but an empty rattle and frivolous conceit.

3. An instrument with which a rattling sound is made;

especially, a child's toy that rattles when shaken.

The rattles of I sis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other.

Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.

Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a seraw.

4. A noisy, senseless talker; a jabberer.

It may seem strange that a man who wrote with so much respicitly, vivacity, and grace, should have been, whenever e picous a part in conversation, an empty, noisy, blundering Macculay.

5. A scolding; a sharp rebuke. [Obs.] Het 6. (Zoöl.) Any organ of an animal having a struc adapted to produce a rattling sound.

The radic of a rationake is composed of the hardened terminal scales, loosened in succession, but not east off, and so modified in form as to make a series of loose, hollow joints.

100se, honow joints.

7. The noise in the throat produced by the air in passing through muous which the lungs are unable to expel;—chiefly observable at the approach of death, when it is called the death rattle. See RALE.

To spring a rattle, to cause it to sound. — Yellow rattle Bot.), a yellow-flowered horb (Rhinanthus Crista-galli), he ripe seeds of which rattle in the inflated calyx.

(1801.), a yenow-nowere and (them.).

Rat'tle-box' (-böks'), n. 1. A toy that makes a rattling sound; a rattle.

2. (Bot.) (a) An American herb (Crotalaria sagittalis), the seeds of which, when ripe, rattle in the inflated od. (b) Any species of Crotalaria, a genus of yellow-flowered herbs, with inflated, many-seeded pods.

Rat'tle-hrained' (-břád'), n. An empty, noisy talker.

Rat'tle-head'c (-břád'), n. An empty, noisy talker.

Rat'tle-head'c (-břád'), n. A bat. [Obs.] Puttenham.

Rat'tle-pat'ed, a. Noisy; giddy; unsteady.

Rat'tle-pat'ed, a. Rattle-headed. C. Kingsley.

Rat'tle-pat'ed, a. Rattle-headed. "A noisy, rattle-pat'ed, a. Rattle-headed."

Rat'tle-pat'ed, a. Rattle-headed. "V. Irving.

Rat'tle-filer (-lör), n. One who, or that which, rattle-

Rat'tles (-tier), n. One who, or that which, rattles.
Rat'tle-anake' (rat't'l-anak'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of

several species of venomous American snakes belonging to the genera Crotalus and Caudisona, or Sistrurus. They have a sories of horny interlocking joints at the end of the tall which make a sories of the tall which make a supplemental which make a supplemental training the supplemental training to the general supplemental suppleme tail which make a sharp ratting sound when shaken. The common rattlesmake of the Northern United Btates (Crotalus horridus), and the diamond rattlesmake of the South (C. adamanteus), are the best known. See Titut of Favor



are the best known. See **Illust.* of Fang. **Ground rathlemake (Zool.), a small rathemake (Zool.), a small rathemake (Caudisona.) or States, having a small rathe. It has nine large scales on its head. — Rathemake farm (Bol.), a common American (Horrychium Yurpinianum) having a triangular decompound frond and a long-stalked panice of spore cases (Bol.), a handsome American grass (Glyceria Canadensis) with an ample panicle of rather large ovate spikelets, each one composed of imbricated parts and slightly resembling the rathe of the rathemake. Sometimes called quairing grass. — Rathemake so the composite genus Prenantles (P. aba and P. serpenjaria), formerly asserted to cure the bite of the rathlemake. Called also Ron's foot, gall of the earth, and while lettuce. — Bathemake (Agave Viryinica) growing in the Southern United States. (b) An umbelliferous plant (Fryngium yuccepiolium) with large bristly fringed linear leaves. (c) A composite plant, the blazing star (Latris squarrosa). — Rattlemake weed (Bot.), a plant of the composite genus Hieracium (H. venousm); — probably so named from its spotted leaves (Bot.), a plant of the composite genus Hieracium (H. venousm); — probably so named from its spotted leaves. Rat*learake manument of the composite genus Hieracium (H. venousm); — probably so named from its spotted leaves.

See also SMAKEROOT.

Raftile-trapy (-trapy), n. Any machine or vehicle that does not run smoothly. [Colloq.] A. Trollope.

Raftile-weed' (-wëd'), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Astragalus. See MILK VETOR.

Raftile-wings' (-wîrt'), n. (Zool.) The golden-eye.

Raftile-wings' (-wîrt'), n. [AS. hræstelvyst.] (Bot.)

Same as RATTLESOX.

Rat'lings (rit'tlYngz), n. pl. (Naut.) Ratlines.
Rat-toon' (rit-toon'), n. [Sp. retono.] One of the
stems or shoots of sugar cane of the second year's growth
from the root, or later. See PLANT-CAME.
Rat-toon', v. i. [imp. & p. p. RATTOONED (-tōond');
p. pr. & vb. n. RATTOONING.] [Of. Sp. retonar.] To
sprout or spring up from the root, as sugar cane from
the root of the previous year's planting.
Rau'old (ry'sld), a. [L. raucus hoarse; cf. LL. raucidus.] Hoarse; raucous. [R.]
Lamb.
Rau'ol-ty (rs'sl-ty), n. [L. raucitas, from raucus
hoarse: cf. F. raucité.] Harshness of sound; rough utterance; hoarseness; as, the raucity of a trumpet, or of
the human voice.

terance; hoarseness; is, the raucity of a trumpet, or of the human voice.

Rau'cous (rp/kis), a. [L. raucus.] Hoarse; harsh; rough; as, a raucous, thick tone. "His voice alightly raucous." Ayloun.—Rau'cous-ly, adv.

Raught (rat), ob. imp. & p. p. of Reach. Shak.

Raught, obs. imp. & p. p. of Reach. Spenser.

Raunca (ranch), v. t. See RANCH. Spenser.

Rauncacum' (ran-sōōn'), n. Ransom. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rauncacum' (ran-sōōn'), n. Ransom. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rauncacum', ran-sōōn'), n. Ransom (pos.] Chaucer.

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Rauncacum', ran-sōōn'), n. Ransom (pos.] Chaucer.

Rauncacum', ran-sōōn'), n. Ransom (pos.) Chaucer.

Rauncacum', ran-sōōn', n. Ransom (pos.) Chaucer.

Rauncacum', as, the ravage of a lion; the ravages of fire or t; the ravages of an army, or of time.

Would one think 't were possible for love To make such ravage in a noble soul?

To make such ratage in a noble soul? Addison.

Syn.— Despoilment; devastation; desolation; pillage; plunder; spoil; waste; ruin.

Ray'age, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rayaged (-\$\frac{1}{2}\)d); p. pr. & vb. n. Rayagne (-\$\frac{1}{2}\)ing). [F. ratager. See Rayage, n.] To lay waste by force; to desolate by violence; to commit havor or devastation upon; to spoil; to plunder; to consume.

Already Cæsar Has ravaged more than half the globe. Has ravaged more than the cattle driven away.

Mis lands were daily ravaged, his cattle driven away.

Mucaulay.

Syn.—To despoil; pillage; plunder; sack; spoil; devastate; desolate; destroy; waste; ruin.

Rav's-ger (£-jēr), n. One who, or that which, ravages or lnys waste; spoiler.

Rave, n. [Prov. E. raues, or rathes, a frame laid on a wagon, for carrying hay, etc.] One of the upper side pieces of the frame of a wagon body or a sleigh.

Rave (rāv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raven (rāvd); p. pr. & vb. n. Raving.] [F. rêver to rave, to be delirious, to dream; perhaps fr. L. rabre to rave, rage, be mad or intellect; to be delirious; to talk or act irrationally; to be wild, furious, or raging, as a madman.

In our madness evermore we rare. Chaucer.

In our madness evermore we rare. Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast? Addison.

The mingled torrent of redcoats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killierankie.

Accoulary.

To rush wildly or furiously.

To talk with unreasonable enthusiasm or excessive

passion or excitement; — followed by about, of, or on; as, he raved about her beauty.

The hallowed scene Which others rave of, though they know it not. Byron.

Which others rave of, though they know it not. Byron.

Rave, v. t. To utter in madness or frenzy; to say wildly; as, to rave nonsense.

Young.

Rave'hook (rāv'liōōk), n. (Shipbuilding) A tool, hooked at the end, for enlarging or clearing seams for the reception of oakum.

Raw'el (rāv'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raveled ('ld) or Ravelled; p. pr. & vb. n. Raveling or Ravelling.]

[OD. ravelen, D. rafelen, akin to LG. rebeln, retbeln, refeln.]

1. To separate or undo the texture of; to take apart; to untwist; to unweave or unknit; — often followed by out; as, to ravel a twist; to ravel out a stocking.

Sleep, that knits up the raveled sleave of care.

To undo the intricacies of; to disentangle.
 To pull apart, as the threads of a texture, and let them fall into a tangled mass; hence, to entangle; to make intricate; to involve.

What glory 's due to him that could divide
Such raveled interests? has the knot untied? Waller.
The faith of very many men seems a duty so weak and indifforent, is so often untwisted by violence, or raveled and entangled in weak discourses!

Jer. Taylor.

Rav'el, v. i. 1. To become untwisted or unwoven;
b be disentangled; to be relieved of intricacy.
2. To fall into perplexity and confusion. [Obs.]

Till, by their own perplexities involved, They ravel more, still less resolved.

3. To make investigation or search, as by picking out the threads of a woven pattern.

The humor of raveling into all these mystical or entangled matters.

Sir W. Temple.

Raw'el-er (-6r),

R. [Also raveller.]

One who ravels.

Rawe'iin (rāv'-lin; 277), n. [F.;

cf. Sp. rebellin, It.

revellino, rive'-lino; perhaps fr.

L. re-again + val
lum wall.] (Fort.)

A detached work

with two embank
ments which make



A A Bastions; bb Curtain; cc Tensilles; dd Caponiere; e Ravelin; F Redoub; in the Bavelin; gc Coverd Way; AA Reëntering Places of Arms; if Re-doubts in same; kk Ditch; dl Ditch of Ravelin; munum Glacis; ss Exterior Side; is Capital.

ments which make a salient angle. It is raised before the curtain on the

counterscarp of the place. Formerly called demiliane,

nd half-moon.

Ravel-ing (rkv'l-ing), n. [Also ravelling.]

1. The tot of untwisting or of disentangling.

2. That which is raveled out; esp., a thread detached

2. That white a satisfactory of the first property of the first pr similar to the crow numilar to the crow, but larger. It is na-tive of the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and Amer-ica, and is noted for its sagacity. Sea raven (Zo-Ra'ven, a.
Of the color
of the raven; jet
black; as,

raven dark Raven (Corvus corax). ness

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Ray'en (rkv'n), n. [OF. ravine impetuosity, violence, F. ravine ravine. See Ravins, Rapine.] [Written also ravin, and ravine.] 1. Rapine; rapacity. Ray.
2. Prey; plunder; food obtained by violence.
Ray'en. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ravened (-'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Havening.] [Written also ravin, and ravine.]
1. To obtain or selze by violence.
2. To devour with great eagerness.

Like rats that ravin down their proper bane. Rav'en, v. i. To prey with rapacity; to be greedy; to show rapacity. [Written also ravin, and ravine.] Benjamin shall raven as a wolf. Gen. xlix. 27.

|| Rav'e-na'la (răv'ē-nā'là), n. [Malagasy.] (Bot.) A genus of plants related to the banana.

The Ravenala Madaquasariensis, the principal species, is an unbranched tree with immense carlike leaves growing alternately from two sides of the stem. The sheathing bases of the leafstalks collect and retain rain water, which flows freely when they are pierced with a knife, whence the plant is called traveler's tree.

hence the plant is called traveter stree.

Rav'en-er (rāv'n-ār), n. 1. One who, or that which, avens or plunders.

2. A bird of prey, as the owl or vulture. [Obs.] Holland.

Rav'en-ing, n. Eagerness for plunder: rapacity; xtortion.

Luke xi. 39.

extortion.

Ray'en-ing, a. Greedily devouring; rapacious; as, ravening wolves. Ray'en-ing-ly, adv.

Ray'en-ous (rav'n-dis), a. [From 2d Rayen.] 1. Devouring with rapacious engerness; furiously voracious; hungry even to rage; as, a ravenous wolf or vulture.

2. Eager for prey or gratification; as, a ravenous appetite or desire.

Ray'en-me-ly cdv. — Pay'en-me-ly cdv.

petite or desire.

— Rav'en-ous-ly, adv. — Rav'en-ous-ness, n.
Ra'ven's-duck' (rā'v'nz-dūk'), n. [Ci. G. ravenstuch.] A fine quality of sailcloth. Ham. Nav. Encyc.
Rav'er (rāv'ār), n. One who raves.
Rav'in (rāv'n), a. Ravenous. [Obs.] Shak.
Rav'in (rāv'n), n. [See 2d Raven.] Food obRav'ine t tained by violence; plunder; prey; raven.
"Fowls of ravyne." Chaucer.

"Fowls of ravyne."

Though Nature, red in tooth and claw
Win, Rav'ine, v. t. & t. See Ravers, v. t. & t.
Ra-vine' (râ-vēn'), n. [F., a place excavated by a torrent, a ravine, fr. ravir to anatch or tear away, L. rapere;
cf. L. rapina rapine. See Ravers, and cf. Rapine, Raven prey.] L. A torrent of water. [Obe.] Cotyrave.
2. A deep and narrow hollow, usually worn by a
stream or torrent of water; a gorge; a mountain cleft.
Raw'ing (rāv'ing), a. Talking irrationally and wildly; as, a raving lunatic.— Raw'ing-ly, adv.
Raw'iah (rāv'iah), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raviers
(-Tsht); p. pr. & vb. n. Ravierin.] [Ok. ravisen, F.
ravir, fr. L. rapere to snatch or tear away, to ravish.
See Rapacious, Ravin, and ish.] 1. To seize and carry
away by violence; to anatch by force.

These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin

These hairs which thou dost ravish from my chin
Will quicken, and accuse thee.

Shak.

This hand shall ravish thy pretended right. Dryden.

2. To transport with joy or delight; to delight to stasy. "Ravished . . . for the joy." Chaucer.

Thou hast ravished my heart. Cant. iv. 9.

3. To have carnal knowledge of (a woman) by force, and against her consent; to rape. Shak.

Syn. — To transport; entrance; enrapeure; delight; violate; deflour; force.

violate; deflour; force.

Rav'ish-er (-ër), n. One who ravishes (in any sense).

Rav'ish-ing, a. Rapturous; transporting.

Rav'ish-ing-iy, adv. In a ravishing manner.

Rav'ish-ment (-ment), n. [F. ravissement. See

RAVISH.] 1. The act of carrying away by force or
against consent; abduction; as, the ravishment of chidren from their parents, of a ward from hs guardian, or
of a wife from her husband.

Blacktone. 2. The state of being ravished; rapture; transport of alight; ecstary.

Spenser.

delight; ecstasy. In whose sight all things joy, with ravishment Attracted by thy beauty still to gase.

8. The act of ravishing a woman; rape. Rav'is-cant (rav'is-cant), a. [F.] (Her.) In a half-raised position, as if about to spring on prey.

Raw (ra), a. [Compar. Rawer (-ër); superl. Rawer.] [AS. hreáw; akin to D. raauw, LG. rau, G. roh, OHG. rā, Icel. hrār, Dan. raa, Sw. rā, L. crudus, Gr. spéas flesh, Skr. kravis raw flesh. v18. Cf. Chude. Grumm.] 1. Not altered from its natural state; not prepared by the action of heat; as, raw slenna; specifically, not cooked; not changed by heat to a state suitable for eating; not done; as, raw meat.

2. Hence: Unprepared for use or enjoyment; immature: unbride; unbrasched; impracticed;

ture; unripe; unseasoned; inexperienced; unpracticed; untried; as, raw soldiers; a raw recruit.

tried; as, raw soldiers; a raw recruis.

Approved himself to the raw judgment of the multitude.

De Quincey

De Quincey.

3. Not worked in due form; in the natural state; untouched by art; unwrought. Specifically: (a) Not distilled; as, raw water. [Obs.] Bacon. (b) Not spun or twisted; as, raw spirits. (d) Not tried; not melted and strained; as, raw tallow. (e) Not tanned; as, raw hides. (f) Not trimmed, covered, or folded under; as, the raw edge of a piece of metal or of cloth.

4. Not covered; bare. Specifically: (a) Bald. [Obs.] "With akull all raw." Spenser. (b) Deprived of skin; galled; as, a raw sore. (c) Sore, as if by being galled. And all his sinews waren weak and raw.

And all his sinews waxen weak and raw Through long imprisonment. 5. Disagreeably damp or cold; chilly; bleak; as, a www. wind. "A raw and gusty day." Shak.

Raw material, material that has not been subjected to a (specified) process of manufacture; as, ore is the raw material used in smelting; leather is the raw material of the shoe industry.—Raw pig, cast iron as it comes from the smelting furnace.

Raw, n. A raw, sore, or galled place; a sensitive spot; as, to touch one on the raw.

Like savage hackney coachmen, they know where there is s

Raw'bone' (ra'bōn'), a. Rawboned. [Obs.] Spenser.
Raw'boned' (-bōnd'), a. Having little flesh on the

Raw'boned' (-bōnd'), a. Having little flesh on the bones; gaunt.

Raw'head' (ra'hōd'), n. A specter mentioned to frighten children; as, rawhead and bloodybones.

Raw'hide' (ra'hōd'), n. A cowhide, or coarse riding whip, made of untanned (or raw) hide twisted.

Raw'ish, a. Somewhat raw. [R.] Marston.

Raw'ly, adv. 1. In a raw manner; unskillfully; without experience.

2. Without proper preparation or provision. Shak.

Raw'ness, n. The quality or state of being raw.

Raw (rā), v.t. [An aphetic form of array; cf. Ban.] 1. To array. [Obs.]

Sir T. More.

2. To mark, stain, or soil; to streak; to defile. [Obs.]

"The filth that did it ray."

Ray, n. Array; order; arrangement; dress. [Obs.]

Ray, n. Array; order; arrangement; dress. [Obs.]

And spolling all her gears and goodly ray. Spenser.

Ray, n. [OF. rat, F. rats, fr. L. radius a beam or ray, staff, rod, spoke of a wheel. Cf. RADIUS.] 1. One of a number of lines or parts diverging from a common point or center, like the radii of a circle; as, a star of

point or center, like the radii of a circle; as, a star of aix rays.

2. (Bot.) A radiating part of a flower or plant; the marginal florets of a compound flower, as an aster or a sunflower; one of the pedicels of an umbel or other circular flower cluster; radius. See RADIUS.

3. (Zoid.) (a) One of the radiating spines, or cartilages, supporting the fins of fishes. (b) One of the spheromeres of a radiate, especially one of the arms of a starfish or an ophiuran.

4. (Physics) (a) A line of light or heat proceeding from a radiant or reflecting point; a single element of light or heat propagated continuously; as, a solar ray; a polarized ray. (b) One of the component elements of the total radiation from a body; any definite or limited portion of the spectrum; as, the red ray; the violet ray. See Illust. under Light.

5. Sight; perception; vision; — from an old theory of vision, that sight was something which proceeded from the eye to the object seen.

The sit.

Nowhere see elements of a flower partnership in true legal.

The air, Nowhere so clear, sharpened his visual ray To objects distant far.

All eyes direct their rays
On him, and crowds turn coxcombs as they gaze.

On him, and crowds ture occorooms as they gaze. Pope.

6. (Geom.) One of a system of diverging lines passing through a point, and regarded as extending indefinitely in both directions. See Half-Bar.

Bundle of rays. (Geom.) See Pencil of rays, below.—
Extraordinary ray (Opt.), that one of the two parts of ary divided by double refraction which does not follow the ordinary law of refraction.—Ordinary ray (Opt.), that one of the two parts of a ray divided by double refraction which follows the usual or ordinary law of refraction.—Pencil of rays (Geom.), a definite system of rays.—Ray Sower, or Ray Sores (Bot.), one of the marginal flowers of the capitulum in such composite plants as the aster, goldenrold, sirro-shaped corolla, while the corollas of the disk flowers are tubular and five-lobed.—Ray point (Geom.), the common point of a pencil of rays.

Ray, v. t. [tmp. & p. p. RAYED (Tad);

the common point of a pencil of rays.

Ray, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rayed (rād);
p. pr. & vb. n. Rayed [Of. OF. Ray Flower.
raier, raiier, rayer, L. radiare to irradiate. See Ray, n., and cf. Radiare. 1. To mark with long lines; to streak. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. [From Ray, n.] To send forth or shoot out; to cause to shine out; as, to ray smiles. [R.] Thomson.
Ray, v. t. To shine, as with rays. Mrs. Browning.
Ray, n. [F. raie, L. raia. Of. Roace.] (Zoll.) (a)
Any one of numerous elasmobranch fishes of the order Raien, including the skates, torpedoes, sawfishes, etc. (b) In a restricted sense, any of the broad, flat, narrowtailed species, as the skates and sting rays. See Skatzs.

Sisher ray, a veillow-spotted, long-tailed eagle ray Rishop ray, a yellow-spotted, long-tailed eagle ray

(Stoasodon narinari) of the Southern United States and the West Indies.—Butterfy ray, a short-tailed American sting ray (Pteroplatea Madura), having very broad peotoral fins.—Devil ray. See Sac Devil.—Eagle ray, any large ray of the family Myliobatian, or Elobatian. The common European species (Myliobatia aquila) is called also whip ray, and miller.—Electric ray, or Gramp ray, a torpedo.—Starry ray, a common European skate (Rina radiata).—Bing ray, any one of numerous species of rays of the family Tryyonida.

having one or more large, sharp, bar bed dorsal spines on the whipike tail. Called also stingaree.

| Ra'vah, try'va or ris'.

tall. Called also stingarce.

|| Ra'yah (rā'yà or rā'yà), n. [Ar. ra'iyah a herd, a subject, fr. ra'a to pasture, guard.] A person not a Mohammedan, who pays the capitation tax. [Turkey]

Ray' grass' (rā'grās'). [Etymol. of ray is uncertain.] (Bot.) A perennial European grass
(Lolium perenne); — called also rye grass, and red darnel. See Darnel, and Grass.

Italian ray, or rve, grass. See DARNEL, and GRASS.

Malian ray, or rye, grass. See Dannel, and Grass.

Rayless (rākās), a. Destitute of rays, hence, dark;
not illuminated; blind; as, a rayless sky; rayless eyes.

Ray'on (rā'ōn), n. [F.] Ray; beam. [Obs.] Spenser.

Ray'on.nant (rā'ōn-nānt), a. [F.] (Her.) Darting
forth rays, as the sun when it shines out.

Raze (rāz), n. [See Race.] A Shakespearean word
(used once) supposed to mean the same as race, a root.

Raze, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Razen (rāzd); p. pr. &
vb. n. Razing.] [F. raser. See Rase, v. t.] [Written
also rase.] 1. To erase; to efface; to obliterate.

Razing the characters of your renown. Shak.

Razing the characters of your renown. 2. To subvert from the foundation; to lay level with the ground: to overthrow: to destroy: to demolish.

The royal hand that razed unhappy Troy. Dryden. Syn. - To demolish; level; prostrate; overthrow; subvert; destroy; ruin. See Demolish.

Razed (rāzd), a. Slashed or striped in patterns.

[Obs.] "Two Provincial roses on my razed shoes." Shak.

Ra-zed (rāzz), n. [F. vaisseau rasé, fr. razer to
raze, to cut down ships. See Raze, v. t., Raze, v. t.]

(Naut.) An armed ship having her upper deck cut away,
and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, as a seventyfour cut down to a frigate.

Totten.

and thus reduced to the next inferior rate, four cut down to a frigate.

**Ra-zee', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Razzel (r4-zed'); p. pr. & vb. n. Razzeing.] To cut down to a less number of decks, and thus to an inferior rate or class, as a ship; hence, to prune or abridge by cutting off or retrenching parts; as, to razze a book, or an article. or an article

or an article.

Ra'20r (R'22r), n. [OE. rasour, OF. rasur, LL. rasor: cf. F. rasoir, LL. rasorium. See R.ze. v. t., Rase, v. t.] 1. A keen-edged knife of peculiar shape, used in shaving the hair from the face or the head.

"Take thee a barber's razor." Ezzk. v. 1.

2. (Zoöt.) A tusk of a wild boar.

2. (Zoöl.) A tusk of a wild boar.

Rasor fab. (Zoöl.) (a) A small Mediterranean fab. (Coryphana nowacula), prized for the table. (b) The rasor shell.—Rasor grass (Bol.), a West Indian plant (Scleria scindens), the triangular stem and the leaves of which are edged with minute sharp teeth.—Rasor grinder (Zoöl.), the European goatsucker.—Rasor shell (Zoöl.), any marine bivalve shell belonging to Solen and allied genera, especially Solen, or Ensatella, ensis, and Americana, which have a long, narrow, somewhat curved shell, resembling a rasor handle in shape. Called also rasor clam, razor fish, knife handle.—Rasor step, or Rasor strop, a strap or strop used in sharpening razors.

Raygora-his (-à-b'i), a, Ready for the

Ra'zor-a-ble (-â-b'l), a. Ready for the Razor Shell agor; fit to be shaved. [R.] Shak. (Solen ensis). Ra'zor-back' (-bāk'), n. (Zoöl.) The

Ra'zor-backed' (-bakt'), a. (Zoöl.) Having a sharp, lean, or thin back; as, a razor-backed hog, perch, etc.

Ra'sor-bill' (-bil'), n. (Zöül.) (a) A species of auk
(Alca torda) common in the aretic seas. See Aux. (b) See Cur-

tic seas. Bee Aua. (7)
WATER, 3.
Ra'zure (rE'zhūr; 135), n. [See
Rasure.]
1. The act of erasing
or effacing, or the state of being
effaced; obliteration.
See RaShak. Shak.

2. An erasure; a change made

There were many ranures in the book of the treasury. Bp. Burnet.

book of the treasury. Rp. Burnet.

|| Raz'zi-a (rü'zō-ā), n. [F., fr. Ar. ghāsia (pron. razia in Algeria). A plundering and destructive incursion; a foray; a raid.

|| Re-(rō-). [L. re-, older form (retained before vowels) red-: of. F. re-, rō-.] A prefix signifying back, against, again, aneu; as, reciline, to lean back; recall, to call back; recoede; remove; reclaim, to call out against; repugn, to fight against; recognition, a knowing again; rejoin, to join again; reterate; reasure. Combinations containing the prefix re- are readily formed, and are for the most part of obvious signification.

| Re-(rō-). [It.] (Mus.) A syllable applied in solmization

to the second tone of the diatonic scale of C; in the Amer-

ican system, to the second tone of any distonic scale.

Re'ab-sorb' (rë'āb-sôrb'), v. t. To absorb again; to draw in, or imbibe, again what has been effused, extravasted, or thrown off; to swallow up again; as, to reabsorb chyle, lymph, etc.; — used esp. of fluids.

Re'ab-sorp'tion (-sôrp'shūn), n. The act or process of reabsorbing.

Re'ac-cess' (rē'āk-sēs' or rē-āk'sēs), n. A second ac-

Re'ao-oess' (Të'Kk-sës' or rë-kk'sës), n. A second access or approach; a return.

Re'ao-ouss' (Të'Kk-kūz'), v. t. To accuse again.

Reach (Tšch), v. t. To retch.

Reach, n. An effort to vomit. [R.]

Reach, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reached (Tšcht) (Ravent, the old preterit, is obsolete); p. pr. & vb. n. Reachina.]

[OE. rechen, AS. r\u00e9can, ro\u00e9cen, to extend, stretch out; akin to D. retken, G. reichen, and possibly to AS. rice powerful, rich, \u00e9c. rich. \u00bcl 115.]

1. To extend; to stretch; to thrust out; to put forth, as a limb, a member, something held, or the like.

Her tresses yellow, and long straughten. Unto her heeles down they raughten. Rom. of R. Reach hither thy hand and thrust it into my side. John xx. 27.

Fruit trees, over woody, reached too lar
Their pampered boughs.

2. Hence, to deliver by stretching out a member, capecially the hand; to give with the hand; to pass to another; to hand over; as, to reach one a book.

He reached me a full cup. 2 Ead. xiv. 39. 3. To attain or obtain by stretching forth the hand; to extend some part of the body, or something held by one, so as to touch, strike, grasp, or the like; as, to reach an object with the hand, or with a spear.

O patron power, . . . thy present aid afford, That I may reach the beast. Dryden.

4. To strike, hit, or touch with a missile; as, to reach an object with an arrow, a bullet, or a shell.
5. Hence, to extend an action, effort, or influence to; to penetrate to; to pierce, or cut, as far as.

If these examples of grown men reach not the case of children, let them examine.

Locke.

6. To extend to; to stretch out as far as; to touch by virtue of extent; as, his land reaches the river.

Thy desire . . . leads to no excess
That reaches blame. Milton

7. To arrive at; to come to; to get as far as.

Before this letter reaches your hands. Pone. 8. To arrive at by effort of any kind; to attain to; to gain; to be advanced to.

best account of the appearances of nature which human ation can reach, comes short of its reality.

Cheyns.

9. To understand; to comprehend. [Obs.] Do what, sir? I reach you not.

10. To overreach; to deceive. [Obs.] Reach, v. i. 1. To stretch out the hand. South.

Goddess humane, reach, then, and freely taste! Millon 2. To strain after something; to make efforts.

Reaching above our nature does no good Druden

Reaching above our nature does no good. Dryden.

3. To extend in dimension, time, amount, action, influence, etc., so as to touch, attain to, or be equal to, something.

And behold, a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven.

Gen. xxviii. 12. The new world reaches quite across the torrid zone. Boyle

4. (Naut.) To sail on the wind, as from one point of cking to another, or with the wind nearly abeam.

To reach after or at, to make efforts to attain to or obtain. He would be in the posture of the mind reaching after a positive idea of infinity.

Locke.

positive idea of infinity.

Reach, n. 1. The act of stretching or extending; extension; power of reaching or touching with the person, or a limb, or something held or thrown; as, the fruit is beyond my reach; to be within reach of cannon shot.

2. The power of stretching out or extending action, influence, or the like; power of attainment or management; extent of force or capacity.

Drawn by others who had deeper reaches than themselves to matters which they least intended.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know. Pope.

3. Extent: stretch: expanse: hence, amplication; in-

3. Extent; stretch; expanse; hence, application; influence ; result ; scope.

And on the left hand, hell, With long reach, interposed. Milton.

I am to pray you not to strain my speech To grosser issues, nor to larger reach Than to suspicion.

4. An extended portion of land or water; a stretch; a straight portion of a stream or river, as from one turn to another; a level stretch, as between locks in a canal; an arm of the sea extending up into the land. "The an arm of the sea extending up into the land. Tennyso

The coast . . . is very full of creeks and reaches. Holland. 5. An artifice to obtain an advantage.

The Duke of Parma had particular reaches and ends of his ru underhand to cross the design.

Bacon.

Manusernana to cross the design.

6. The pole or rod which connects the hind axle with the forward bolster of a wagon.

Reach's-le (-4-b'l), a. Being within reach.

Reach'er (-6r), n. 1. One who reaches.

2. An exaggeration. [Obs.]

Reach'less, a. Being beyond reach; lofty.

Bn. Hall. Unto a reachless pitch of praises hight.

Unto a reachless pitch of praises hight. Bp. Hall.

Re-act' (r\$\frac{1}{2}\text{kt'}\), v. t. To act or perform a second time; to do over again; as, to react a play; the same scenes were reacted at Rome.

Re-act' (r\$\frac{2}{3}\text{kt'}\), v. i. 1. To return an impulse or impression; to resist the action of another body by an opposite force; as, every body reacts on the body that impels it from its natural state.

2. To act upon each other; to exercise a reciprocal or reverse effect, as two or more chemical agents; to act

a reverse effect, as two or more chemical agents; to act in opposition.

Re-action (re-ak/ahún), n. [Cf. F. réaction.] 1. Any action in resisting other action or force; counter tendency; movement in a contrary direction; reverse action.

2. (Chem.) The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other, or the action upon such chemical agents of some form of energy, as heat, light, or electricity, resulting in a chemical change in one or more of these agents, with the production of new compounds or the manifestation of distinctive characters. See Biouppipe reaction, Flame reaction, under Biowpips, and Flame.

3. (Med.) An action induced by vital resistance to some other action; depression or exhaustion of vital force consequent on overexertion or overstimulation; heightened activity and overaction succeeding depres or shock

4. (Mech.) The force which a body subjected to the action of a force from another body exerts upon the latter body in the opposite direction.

Reaction is always equal and opposite to action, that is to say, the actions of two bodies upon each other are always equal and in opposite directions.

Sir I. Newton (3d Law of Motion). 5. (Politics) Backward tendency or movement after revolution, reform, or great progress in any direction.

The new king had, at the very moment at which his fame and fortune reached the highest point, predicted the coming reaction.

Macculay.

Reaction time (Physiol.), in nerve physiology, the interrange between the application of a stimulus to an end organ
of sense and the reaction or resulting movement;— called
also physiological time.— Reaction wheel (Mech.), a water
wheel driven by the reaction of water, usually one in
which the water, entering it centrally, escapes at its periphery in a direction opposed to that of its motion by
orifices at right angles, or inclined, to its radii.

Resaction=ary (A-ry), a. Being, causing, or favoring
reaction; as, reactionary movements.

Resaction=ary, n.; pl. REACTIONARIES (-riz). One
who favors reaction, or seeks to undo political progress
or revolution.

or revolution

or revolution.

Re-action-ist, n. A reactionary.

Re-active (rā-kkVīv), a. [Cf. F. réactif.] Having power to react; tending to reaction; of the nature of reaction.—Re-active-ly, adv.—Re-active-less, n. Read (rād), n. Rennet. See 3d Reed. [Prov. Eng.]

Read (rād), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raad (rād); p. pr. & b. n. Readne.] [OE. reden, ræden, AS. ræden to read, advise, counsel, fr. ræd advice, counsel, ræden to advise, counsel, raden, ræden to l. raden to advise, at raden, raden, to l. rāden to l. raden to advise, at raden, ræden to succeed. \$116.

Cf. Kiddle. 1. To advise; to counsel. [Obs.] See Rede.

Therefore, I read thee, get thee to God's word, and thereby try all doctrine.

2. To interpret: to explain: sa. to read a riddle.

2. To interpret; to explain; as, to read a riddle.

3. To tell; to declare; to recite. [Obs.]

To tell; to declare; to recite. [Obs.] But read how art thou named, and of what kin. Spenser

But read how art thou named, and of what kin. Spenser.

4. To go over, as characters or words, and utter aloud, or recite to one's self insudibly; to take in the sense of, as of language, by interpreting the characters with which it is expressed; to peruse; as, to read a discourse; to read the letters of an alphabet; to read figures; to read the notes of music, or to read music; to read a book.

Redeth [read ye] the great poet of Itailic. Chaucer.

Well could be rede a lesson or a story.

Express to know fully: to comprehend.

5. Hence, to know fully; to comprehend.

Who is 't can read a woman? Shak.

6. To discover or understand by characters, marks, features, etc.; to learn by observation.

An armed corse did lie,
In whose dead face he read great magnanimity. Spenser
Those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honor. Shak

From her shall read the perfect ways of honor. Shak.

7. To make a special study of, as by perusing textbooks; sa, to read theology or law.

Te read one's sait in, to read aloud the Thirty-nine
Articles and the Declaration of Assent, - required of a
clergyman of the Church of England when he first officiates in a new benefice.

Read, v. i. 1. To give advice or counsel. [Obs.]

2. To tell; to declare. [Obs.]

3. To perform the act of reading; to peruse, or to go over and utter aloud, the words of a book or other like

So they read in the book of the law of God distinctly, and gave the sense.

Neh. viii. 8.

gave me sense.

Neh. viii. 8.

4. To study by reading; as, he read for the bar.

5. To learn by reading.

I have read of an Eastern king who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence.

6. To appear in writing or print; to be expressed by, or consist of, certain words or characters; as, the passage

reads thus in the early manuscripts.
7. To produce a certain effect when read; as, that sentence reads queerly.

Sentence reads queerly. To read between the lines, to infer something different from what is plainly indicated; to detect the real meaning as distinguished from the apparent meaning.

Read. n. [AS. $r\bar{e}d$ counsel, fr. $r\bar{e}\bar{e}d$ to counsel.

See Radd, v. i.] 1. Saying; sentence; maxim; hence, word; advice; counsel. See REDE. [Obs.]

2. [Readd, v.] Reading. [Colloq.] Hume.

ne newswoman here lets magazines for a penny a read.

Flurnivall.

Read (red), imp. & p. p. of Read, v. t. & i.
Read (red), a. Instructed or knowing by reading;
aread in books; learned.

A poet . . . well read in Longinus. Read'a-ble (red'a-b'l), a. Such as can be read; legible; fit or suitable to be read; worth reading; interesting. — Read'a-ble-ness, n. — Read'a-bly, adv. Razd'a-bil'i-ty (rēd'a-bil'i-ty), n. The state of being readable; readableness.

Re'zd-dress' (rē'zd-drēs'), v. t. To address a second time; — often used refiexively.

He readdressed himself to her.

He readdressed himself to her. Boyle.

Re's dept' (-\(\delta\) dept'), v. t. [Pref. re. + L. adeptus, p. p. of adipties to obtain.] To regain; to recover. [Obs.]

Re's dept'(ton (-\(\delta\) bein, n. A regaining; recovery of something lost. [Obs.]

Read'er (red'er), n. [AS. redere.] 1. One who reads. Specifically: (a) One whose distinctive office is to read prayers in a church. (b) (University of Orford, Eng.) One who reads lectures on scientific subjects. Lyell. (c) A proof reader. (d) One who reads manuscripts offered for publication and advises regarding their merit.

2. One who reads much; one who is studious.

3. A book containing a selection of extracts for exercises in reading; an elementary book for practice in a language; a reading book.

Road'er-ship, n. The office of reader. Lyell.

Read'1-1y (red'1-1y), adv. 1. In a ready manner; Chaucer; Chaucer; Chaucer; Chaucer; Willingly; cheerfully.

Live readily we wish time spent revoked! Cowper.

Read'1-ness, n. The state or quality of being ready;

Read's.ness, n. The state or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; aptitude; willingness.

They received the word with all readiness of mind.

Acts xvii. 11.

Syn. — Facility; quickness; expedition; promptitude; romptness; aptitude; aptness; knack; skill; expertess; dexterity; ease; cheerfulness. See Facility.

Read'ing (red'Ing), n. 1. The act of one who reads; erusal; also, printed or written matter to be read.

2. Study of books; literary scholarship; as, a man of

extensive reading.

3. A lecture or prelection; public recital.

The Jews had their weekly readings of the law. Hooker 4. The way in which anything reads; force of a word or passage presented by a documentary authority; lection; version.

5. Manner of reciting, or acting a part, on the stage; way of rendering. [Cant]

6. An observation read from the scale of a graduated

instrument; as, the reading of a barometer.

Reading of a bill (Legislation), its formal recital, by the proper officer, before the House which is to consider it. Reading, a. 1. Of or pertaining to the act of reading; used in reading.

2. Addicted to reading; as, a reading community.

2. Addicted to reading; as, a reading community.

Beading book, a book for teaching reading; a reader.—

Reading deak, a deak to support a book while reading; esp., a deak used while reading the service in a church.

Beading glass, a large lens with more or leas magnifying power, attached to a handle, and used in reading, etc.—

Beading man, one who reads much; hence, in the English universities, a close, industrious student.— Beading room, a room appropriated to reading; a room provided with papers, periodicals, and the like, to which persons resort.

Re'ad-journ' (re'ad-jûrn'), v. t. To adjourn a second

Read-journ (read-jurn), v. v. To adjourn a second time; to adjourn acq. in.

Read-journ/ment (-ment), n. The act of readjourning; a second or repeated adjournment.

Read-just' (-just'), v. v. To adjust or settle again; to put in a different order or relation; to rearrange.

Read-just's (-sty, n. One who, or that which, readjusts; in some of the States of the United States, one who advocates a refunding, and sometimes a partial pudiation, of the State debt without the consent of State's creditors.

Re'ad-just'ment (-ment), n. A second adjustment; new or different adjustment.

Re'ad-mis'sion (-mish'din), n. The act of admitting again, or the state of being readmitted; as, the readmission of fresh air into an exhausted receiver; the read-

mission of a student into a seminary.

Re'ad-mit' (-mit'), v. t. To admit again; to give entrance or access to again.

Whose ear is ever open, and his eye Gracious to readmit the suppliant. Re'ad-mit'tance (-tans), n. Allowance to enter again ;

a second admission.

Re's_dopt' (*Få-dopt'), v. t. To adopt again. Young.

Re's_dopt' (*Få-dopt'), v. t. To adopt again or anew.

Re's_dopt' (*Få-dopt'), v. t. To adopt again or anew.

Re's_d-vance' (*Få-dopt'), v. t. To advance again.

Re's_d-vance' (*Få-dopt'), v. t. To advance again.

Re's_d-vance' (*Få-dopt'), v. t. To advance again.

Res_d'y (*Få-d'y), a. [Compar. Readber (-1-5); supert.

Readl'y (*Få-d'y), a. [Compar. Readper (-1-5); supert.

Readl'y (*Få-d'y), a. [Compar. Readly (*Tå-d'y), a. [Radio. D. Readly (*Tå-d'y), a. [Radio. D

My oxen and my fatlings are killed, and all things are ready:
ome unto the marriage.

Matt. xxii. 4.

3. Prepared in mind or disposition; not reluctant; willing; free; inclined; disposed.

I am ready not to be bound only, but also to die at Jerusalem, for the name of the Lord Jesus.

Acts xxi. 13.

If need be, I am ready to forego And quit.

4. Not slow or hesitating; quick in action or perception of any kind; dexterous; prompt; easy; expert; as, a ready apprehension; ready wit; a ready writer or workman. "Ready in devising expedienta." Macaulay. Gurth, whose temper was ready, though surly. Sir W. Scott, 5. Offering itself at once; at hand; opportune; com-enient; near; easy. "The readiest way." Millon. A sapling pine he wrenched from out the ground.

The readiest weapon that his fury found.

Drydes.

6. On the point; about; on the brink; near; — with a following infinitive.

My heart is ready to crack, Shak.
7. (Mil.) A word of com-7. (Mil.) A word of command, or a position, in the manual of arms, at which the piece is cocked and held in position to execute promptly the next command, which is,

atm.

All ready, ready in every particular; wholly equipped or prepared. "II am all redy at your hest." Chaucer.—

Ready money, means of immediate payment; cash. "T is all the ready money fate can give." Couley.—Ready reckener, a book of tables for facilitating computations, as of interest, prices, etc.—To make ready, to make preparation; to get in readiness.

Syn.—Prompt: expedition

Syn. - Prompt; expeditious; speedy; unhesitating dexterous; apt; skillful; handy; expert; facile; easy opportune; fitted; prepared; disposed; willing; free cheerful. See Prompt.

Ready.

Read'y (red'y), adv. In a state of preparation for immediate action; so as to need no delay.

We ourselves will go ready armed. Num. xxxii. 17. In a state of preparation for

Read'y, n. Ready money; cash; — commonly with the; as, he was well supplied with the ready. [Slang] Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or to lear old debts.

Arbuthnot.

the; as, he was well supplied with the ready. [Stang]
Lord Strut was not flush in ready, either to go to law, or to clear old debts.

Read'y, v. t. To dispose in order. [Obs.] Heywood.

Read'y-made' (-mād'), a. Made already, or beforehand, in anticipation of need; not made to order; as, ready-made clothing; ready-made jokes.

Read'y-wit'ted (-wif'ted), a. Having ready wit.

Re'al-firm' (re'kf-fērm'), v. t. To affirm again.

Re'al-firm' anoc (re'kf-fērm'), v. t. To affirm again.

Re'al-firm' anoc (re'kf-fērm'), v. t. To convert again into a forest, as a region of country.

Re'al-for'es-te'fion (Ss-tā'shim), n. The act or process of converting again into a forest.

Re-a'gent (rē-kf-ion (Ss-tā'shim), n. The act or process of converting again into a forest.

Re-a'gent (rē-kf-ion (Ss-tā'shim), n. (R. C. Ch.)

The last monitory, published after three admonitions and before the last excommunication.

Re'a-gree' (rē's-grē'), v. i. To agree again.

Reak (rēk), n. [v115. Cf. Wack seaweed.] A ruah. [Obs.] "Feeds on reaks and redes." Drant.

Reak, n. [Cf. Icel. hrekkr, or E. wreak vengeance.] A prank. [Obs.] "They play such reaks." Beans & F.

Reoal, and cf. Ree a coln.] A small Spanish silver coin; also, a denomination of money of account, formerly the unit of the Spanish mometary system.

FF A real of plate (coin) varied in value according to the time of its coinage, from 124 down to 10 cents, or from 64 to 5 pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five cents, or 2½ pence sterling. The real relon, or money of account, was nearly equal to five

that of the Latin Union, of which the franc is the unit.

Re-al' (rā-al'), a. Royal; regal; kingly. [Obs.] "The blood real of Thebes."

Chancer.

Re'al (rā'al), a. [LL. realis, fr. L. res, rei, a thing: cf. F. réel. Cf. Reeus.]

1. Actually being or existing; not fictitious or imaginary; as, a description of real life.

Whereat I waked, and found

Before mine eyes all real, as the dream

Had lively shadowed.

Milton.

2. True; genuine; not artificial, counterfeit, or factitious; often opposed to ostensible; as, the real reason; real Madeira wine; real ginger. Whose perfection far excelled Hers in all real dignity.

3. Relating to things, not to persons. [Obs.]
Many are perfect in men's humors that are not greatly capable of the real part of business.

Bacon.

4. (Alg.) Having an assignable arithmetical or numer-

2. (Aty.) Daving an assignable artenueura or numerical value or meaning; not imaginary.

5. (Law) Pertaining to things fixed, permanent, or immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, real property, in distinction from personal or movable property.

immovable, as to lands and tenements; as, real property, in distinction from personal or movable property.

Chattels real (Law), such chattels as are annexed to, or savor of, the realty, as terms for years of land. See CHATTEL.— Real action (Law), an action for the recovery of real property.— Real assist (Law), lands or real sets to the hands of the helr, chargeable with the debts of the ancestor.— Real composition (Eccl. Law), an agreement made between the owner of lands and the parson or vicar, with consent of the ordinary, that such lands shall be discharged from payment of tithes, in consequence of other land or recompense given to the parson in lieu and satisfaction thereof. Hackstone.— Real sets or property, lands, tenements, and hereditaments; freehold interests in landed property; property in house and land. Kent. Burrill.— Real presence (R. C. Ch.), the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ; in the cucharist, or the conversion of the substance of the bread and wine into the real body and blood of Christ; transubstantiation. In other churches there is a belief in a form of real presence, not however in the sense of frances (Civil Law), a burden imposed upon one estate in favor of another estate of another proprietor. Ersting. Bourier.

Syn.—Actual; true; genuine; anthentic.— Ragas,

Syn. — Actual; true; genuine; anthentic. — REAL, ACTUAL. Real represents a thing to be a substantive existence; as, a real, not imaginary, occurrence. Actual

rafers to it as acted or performed; and, hence, when we wish to prove a thing real, we often say, "It actually exists," It has actually been done." Thus its reality shown by its actuality, been done." Thus its reality is shown by its actuality. Actual, from this reference to being acted, has recently received a new signification, namely, present; as, the actual posture of affairs; since what is now in action, or going on, has, of course, a present existence. An actual taot; a real sentiment.

For he that but conceives a crime in thought,
Contracts the danger of an actual fault.

Our simple ideas are all real; all agree to the reality of things.

Locke.

Our simple ideas are all real; all agree to the reality of things. Locke.

Re*al (re*al), n. A realist. [Obs.] Burton.

Re*al (gar (re*al'gar), n. [F. réaligar, Sp. rejalgar, Ar. raiji al ghār powder of the mine.] (Min.) Arsenic sulphide, a mineral of a brilliant red color; red orpiment. It is also an artificial product.

Re*al-ism (ra*al'x2'm), n. [Ct. F. réalisme.] 1. (Phios.) (a) As opposed to nominalism, the doctrine that genera and species are real things or entities, existing independently of our conceptions. According to realism the Universal exists and rem (Plato), or in re (Aristotle).

(b) As opposed to idealism, the doctrine that in sense perception there is an immediate cognition of the external object, and our knowledge of it is not mediate and representative.

2. (Art & Lit.) Fidelity to nature or to real life; representation without idealization, and making no appeal to the imagination; adherence to the actual fact.

Re*al-ist, n. [Ct. F. réaliste.] 1. (Philos.) One who believes in realism; esp., one who maintains that generals, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere mames, as maintained by the nominalists.

rais, or the terms used to denote the genera and species of things, represent real existences, and are not mere names, as maintained by the nominalists.

2. (Art. & Lit.) An artist or writer who aims at realism in his work. See REALISM, 2.

Ré'al-is'tic (-is'tik), a. Of or pertaining to the realists; in the manner of the realists; characterized by

realism rather than by imagination.

Re'al-is'tio-al-ly, adv. In a realistic manner.

Re-al'i-ty (re-al'i-ty), m; pl. REALITIES (-tiz). [Cf. F. réalité, LL. realitas. See 3d REAL, and cf. 2d REAL-TY.]

1. The state or quality of being real; actual being or existence of anything, in distinction from mere approximate for

A man fancies that he understands a critic, when in reality he does not comprehend his meaning.

Addison.

2. That which is real; an actual existence; that which is not imagination, fiction, or pretense; that which has objective existence, and is not merely an idea.

And to realities vield all her shows. My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a reality to me.

Heattic

3. [See 1st REALTY, 2.] Loyalty; devotion. [Obs.] To express our reality to the emperor.

l. (Law) See 2d REALTY, 2. Re'al-l'za-ble (rë'al-l'za-b'l), a. Capable of being

realized.

Re'al-i-za'tion (-I-zā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. réalisation.]
The act of realizing, or the state of being realized.

Re'al-ize (rē'al-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Realized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Realizen (-izing).] [Cf. F. réaliser.]

1. To make real; to convert from the imaginary or fictitious into the actual; to bring into concrete existence; to effectuate; to accomplish; as, to realize a scheme or project. scheme or project.

We realize what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth. Glanvill

2. To cause to seem real; to impress upon the mind as actual; to feel vividly or strongly; to make one's own in apprehension or experience.

Many coincidences . . . soon begin to appear in them [Greek ascriptions] which realize ancient history to us. Jowett

We can not realize it in thought, that the object . . . had really no being at any past moment. Sir W. Hamilton.

3. To convert into real property; to make real estate of a as, to realize his fortune.

4. To acquire as an actual possession; to obtain as the result of plans and efforts; to gain; to get; as, to realize large profits from a speculation.

Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift realize a good estate.

Knighthood was not beyond the reach of any man who could by diligent thrift realize a good estate.

5. To convert into actual money; as, to realize assets. Re'al-ize, v. t. To convert any kind of property into money, especially property representing investments, as shares in stock companies, bonds, etc.

Way men took the alarm, and began to realize, a word now first brought into use to express the conversion of ideal property into something real.

Re'al-i'ser (-i'ze'n), n. One who realizes. Coleridge, Re'al-i'sing (-x'ing), a. Berving to make real, or to impress on the mind as a reality; as, a realizing view of the danger incurred. — Re'al-i'sing-iy, adv.

Re'al-ige' (-il-ig'), v. t. To allege again. Cotgrave. Re'al-ige' (-il-igh'), v. t. Pref. re- + ally, v. t.] To bring together again; to compose or form anew. Spenser. Re'al-iy' (rif'il-igh'), adv. Royally. [Obs.] Chaucer. Re'al-iy' (rif'il-igh'), adv. In a real manner; with or in reality, actually; in truth.

Whose anger is really but short fit of madness. Swift.

**To Really is often used familiarly as a slight corroboration of an oring on a declaration.

Really is often used familiarly as a slight corrobo-ration of an opinion or a declaration.

Why, really, sixty-five is somewhat old.

Young.

Realm (ršim), n. [OE. realme, renn, reaume, OF. resalme, rotalme, F. royaume, fr. (assumed) LL. regalines, from L. regalis royal. Bee Real.] L. A royal purisdiction or domain; a region which is under the dominion of a king; a kingdom.

The absolute master of realms on which the sun perpetually shone.

2. Hence, in general, province; region; country; consin; department; division; as, the realm of fancy.

Realm?less, a. Destitute of a realm.

Keata

regalis. See REGAL.] 1. ROYALTY. 2. Loyalty; faithfulness. [R.] 1. Reality. Reval-ty, n. [Contr. from 1st REALITY.] 1. Reality. Dr. H. More.

Re'al-ty, n. [Contr. from 1st Reality.] 1. Reality.
[Obs.] 2. (Law) (a) Immobility, or the fixed, permanent nature of real property; as, chattels which savor of the reality; —so written in legal language for reality. (b) Real estate; a piece of real property. Hackstone.

Ream (röm), n. [AS. reim, akin to 6. rahm.] Cream; also, the cream or froth on ale. [Scot.]

Ream, v. i. To cream; to mauthe. [Scot.]
A huge pewter measuring pot which, in the language of the hostess, reemed with excellent claret. Sir II. Scatt.

Ream, v. t. [Cf. Reim.] To stretch out; to draw out into thongs, threads, or filaments.

Ream, n. [OE. reme, OF. rayme, F. rame (cf. Sp. resma), fr. Ar. rizma a bundle, especially of paper.]
A bundle, package, or quantity of paper, usually consisting of twenty quires or 480 sheets.

Printer's ream, twenty-one and a half quires. [Eng.]

Printer's ream, twenty-one and a half quires. [Eng. A common practice is now to count five hundred sheet to the ream.

Knight

A common practice is now to come are innered sinetics to the ream.

Ream, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reamed (rēmd); p. pr. & vb. n. Reaming.] [Cf. G. rāumen to remove, to clear away, fr. raum room. See Room.] To bevel out, as the mouth of a hole in wood or metal; in modern usage, to enlarge or dress out, as a hole, with a resamer.

Ream'er (-ēr), n. One who, or that which, reams; specifically, an instrument with cutting or scraping edges, used, with a twisting motion, for enlarging a round nole, as the bore of a cannon, etc.

Ream'pu-ta'tion (rē-ām'pū-tā'shūn), n. (Surg.) The second of two amputations performed upon the same member.



Re-an'i-mate (rê-ān'i-māt), v. t. To animate anew; to restore to animation or life; to infuse new life, vigor, spirit, or courago into; to revive; to reinvigorate; as, to reminate a drowned person; to reminate disheartened troops; to reminate languid spirits. Glanvill. Re-an'i-ma'iton (-mā'shūn), n. The act or operation of reanimating, or the state of being reanimated; reinvigoration; revival.

Re'an-nex' (rê'ān-nēks'), v. t. To annex again or anew; to reunite. "To reannex that duchy." Bucon. Re-an'swer (rê'ān-nēks'), v. t. & t. To answer in return; to repay; to compensate; to make amends for. Which in weight to reanswer, his pettiness would bow under.

Shat. Re-an'i-mate (re-an'i-mat), v. t. To animate anew;

Reap (rēp), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reapen (rēpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Reaping.] [OE. repen, AS. rīpan to seize, reap; cf. D. rapen to glean, reap, G. raufen to pluck, coth. raupian, or E. ripe.] 1. To cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine, as grain; to gather, as a harvest, by cutting.

When ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field.

2. To gather; to obtain; to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the fruit of labor or of works;—in a good or a bad sense; as, to reap a henefit from exertions.

Why do I humble thus myself, and, suing
For peace, reap nothing but repulse and hate? Miton.

3. To clear of a crop by reaping; as, to reap a field.

4. To deprive of the beard; to shave. [R.] Shak.

Reaping hook, an implement having a hook-shaped blade.

a. 10 deprive of the beard; to shave. [R.] Shuk. Resping hook, an implement having a hook-shaped blade, used in reaping; a sickle;—in a specific sense, distinguished from a sickle by a blade keen instead of serrated. Resp. v. i. To perform the act or operation of reaping; to gather a harvest.

g; to gather a harvest.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Ps. exxvi. 5.

Reap, n. [Cf. AS. rip harvest. See Reap, v.] A bunle of grain; a handful of grain laid down by the reaper
sit is cut. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Wright.

Reap'er (rep'er), n. 1. One who reaps.

The sun-burned reapers wiping their foreheads. Macaulay.

The sun-burned reapers wiping their foreheads. Macaulay.

2. A reaping machine.

Re'ap-par'el (rē'āp-pār'ēl), v. t. To clothe again.

Re'ap-par'el (rē'āp-pār'ēl), v. t. To appear again.

Re'ap-pear'(rō'āp-pār'), v. t. A second or new appearance; the act or state of appearing again.

Re-ap pil-oa'tion (rē-āp-pil-kā-sāhūn), n. The act of eapplying, or the state of being reapplied.

Re'ap-point'(apoint', v. t. & t. To apply again.

Re'ap-point'(apoint', v. t. To appoint again.

Re'ap-por'tion (-pōr'shūn), v. t. To apportion again.

Re'ap-por'tion (-pōr'shūn), v. t. To apportion apain.

Re'ap-por'tion (-pōr'shūn), v. t. To apportion apain.

apportionment.
Re'ap-proach' (re'Ap-proch'), v. i. & t. To approach

again or anew.

Rear (rer), adv. Early; soon. [Prov. Eng.]

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so rear? Gau.

Rear, n. [OF. riere behind, backward, fr. L. retro.
Cf. Anexae.] I. The back or hindmost part; that which is behind, or last in order; — opposed to front. Nipped with the lagging rear of winter's frost.

2. Specifically, the part of an army or fleet which comes last, or is stationed behind the rest.

When the fierce foe hung on our broken rear. Milton. Rear, a. Being behind, or in the hindmost part; hind-most; as, the rear rank of a company.

Rear admiral, an officer in the navy, next in rank below a vice admiral and above a commodore. See Admiral. Rear frest (Mil.), the rear rank of a body of troops when faced about and standing in that position.—Rear guard

Re'al-ness (r8'al-ness), n. The quality or condition if being real; reality.

Re'al-ty (-ty), n. [OF. réalié, LL. regalitas, fr. L. gegalits. See Regal.] 1. Royalty. [Obs.] Chaucer. Millon.

2. Loyalty; faithfulness. [R.] Millon.

Re'al-ty, n. [Contr. from 1st Reality.] 1. Reality.

last or behind.

Rear (rēr), v. t. To place in the rear; to secure the rear of. [R.]

Rear, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reared (rērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Rearing.] [AS. rēran to raise, rear, elevate, for rēsan, causative of risan to rise. See Rise, and cf. Raise.] 1. To raise; to lift up; to cause to rise, become erect, etc.; to elevate; as, to rear a monolith.

In adoration at his feet I fell

Submiss, he reared me.

It rearch our hearts from vain thoughts.

Mine [shall be] the first hand to rear her banner. Ld. Lytton.

2. To erect by building; to set up; to construct; as, to rear defenses or houses; to rear one government on the ruins of another.

One wared a font of stone.

3. To lift and take up. [Obs. or R.]

And having her from Trompart lightly reared,
Upon his courser set the lovely load.

Spenser.

4. To bring up to maturity, as young; to educate; to instruct; to foster; as, to rear offspring.

He wants a father to protect his youth, And rear him up to virtue.

5. To breed and raise; as, to rear cattle.
6. To rouse; to stir up. [Obs.]

And seeks the tusky boar to rear.

Syn.—To lift; elevate; erect; raise; build; estabsis. See the Note under Raise, 3(c).

Rear, v. i. To rise up on the hind legs, as a horse; to become erect.

Rearing hit, a bit designed to prevent a horse from lifting his head when rearing.

Rear'dorse (-dôrs), Rear'doss (-dôs), n. A reredos.

Rear'gre (rêr'êr), n. One who, or that which, rears.

Rear'gue (rêh'gū), v. t. To argue anew or again.

Rear'gue-ment (-gū'ment), n. An arguing over again,

s of a motion made in court.

as of a motion made in court.

Rear'-horse' (rēr'hōrs'), n. [So called because it rears up when disturbed.] (Zoöl.) A mantls.

Rear'ly, adv. Early. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.
Rear'mouse', ensety, a. Farthest in the rear; last.

Rear'mouse', Rere'mouse' (-mous'), n. [AS. hrēre-mūs; probably fr. hrēvum to agitate, stir (akh to G. rilhren, leel. hræva) + mūs mouse.] (Zoöl.) The leather-winged bat (Vespertilio murinus). [Written also reer-mouse.]

monte.]

Re'ar-range' (rē'ār-rānj'), v. t. To arrange again; to arrange in a different way.

Re'ar-range@ment (-ment), n. The act of rearranging, or the state of being rearranged.

Rear'ward' (rēr'ward'), n. [Rear + ward.] The last troop; the rear of an army; a rear guard. Also used figuratively.

Rear'ward (-wērd), a. & adv. At or toward the rear.

Re'as-cend' (rē'ās-sēnd'), v. i. To rise, mount, or climb again.

imb again.

Re'as-cend', v. t. To ascend or mount again; to reach by ascending again.

He mounts aloft, and reascends the skies. Addison Re'as-cen'sion (-sen'shun), n. The act of reascendng; a remounting.

Re'as-cent' (-sent'), n. A returning ascent or ascen-

Re'as-cent' (-sent'), n. A returning ascent or ascension; acclivity.

Rea'son (18'z'n), n. [OR. resoun, F. raison, fr. L. ratio (akin to Goth. rap'jō number, account, garap'jon to count, G. rede speech, reden to speak), fr. reri, ratus, to reckon, believe, think. Cf. Arraion, Ratz, Ratzo, Ration.]

1. A thought or a consideration offered in support of a determination or an opinion; a just ground for a conclusion or an action; that which is offered or accepted as an explanation; the efficient cause of an occurrence or a phenomenon; a motive for an action or a determination; proof, more or less decisive, for an opinion or a conclusion; principle; efficient cause; final cause; ground of argument.

1 "Il give him resons for it. Shak.

I'll give him reasons for it. The reason of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch is y the motion of the next wheel.

Shi J. Hale. This reason did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called "catholic."

By. Pearson.

Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things; but there is a natural and eternal reason for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness.

vice and wickedness.

2. The faculty or capacity of the human mind by which it is distinguished from the intelligence of the inferior animals; the higher as distinguished from the lower cognitive faculties, sense, imagination, and memory, and in contrast to the feelings and desires. Reason comprises conception, judgment, reasoning, and the intuitional faculty. Specifically, it is the intuitional faculty, or the faculty of first truths, as distinguished from the understanding, which is called the discursive or ratiocinative faculty.

We have no other faculties of perceiving or knowing any-thing divine or human, but by our five senses and our reason.

In common and popular discourse, reason denotes that power by which we distinguish truth from falsehood, and right from wrong, and by which we are enabled to combine means for the attalment of puriticular ends.

Stewart.

attainment of particular ends.

Renson is used sometimes to express the whole of the
ers which elevate man above the brutes, and constitute
tional nature, more especially, perhaps, his intellectual p
sometimes to express the power of deduction or argumes.

By the pure reason I mean the power by which we become possessed of principles.

The sense perceives; the understanding, in its own peculiar operation, conceives; the reason, or rationalized understanding, comprehends.

8. Due exercise of the reasoning faculty; accordance with, or that which is accordant with and ratified by, the mind rightly exercised; right intellectual judgment; clear and fair deductions from true principles; that which is dictated or supported by the common sense of mankind; right conduct; right; propriety; justice.

I was promised, on a time.

To have reason for my rhyme.

To have reason for my rhyme.

To have reason for my rhymo. Spenser.

But law in a free nation hath been ever public reason; the enacted reason of a parliament, which he denying to enact, denies to govern us by that which ought to be our law; interposing his own private reason, which to us in no law. Milton.

The most probable way of bringing France to reason would be by the making an attempt on the Spanish West Indies.

Althiaos.

4. (Math.) Ratio; proportion. [Obs.] Barrow 4. (Math.) Ratio; proportion. [Obs.] Barrow.
By reason of, by means of; on account of; because of.
Spain is thin sown of people, partly by reason of the
sterility of the soil." Bacon.—In reason, In all reason, in
justice; with rational ground; in a right view.
When anything is proved by as good arguments as a thing of
that kind is capable of, we ought not, in reason, to doubt of its
rintence.

that kind is depaile of, we count not, in reason, to contact the existence.

—It is reason, it is reasonable; it is right. [Obs.]

Yet it were great reason, that those that have children should have greatest care of future times.

Byn. — Motive; argument; ground; consideration; principle; sake; account; object; purpose; design. See Motive, Bense.

Reason (re*z'n), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Reasoned (-z'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Reasonino.] [Cf. F. ratsonner. See Reason, n.] 1. To exercise the rational faculty; to deduce inferences from premises; to perform the process of deduction or of induction; to ratiocinate; to reach conclusions by a systematic comparison of facts.

on deduction of a mancion; to renormate; to reach conclusions by a systematic comparison of facts.

2. Hence: To carry on a process of deduction or of induction, in order to convince or to contuct; to formulate and set forth propositions and the inferences from

them; to argue.

Stand still, that I may reason with you, before the Lord, of all the righteous acts of the Lord.

1 Sam. xii. 7.

an the righteous acts of the Lord. 1 Sam. xii. 7.
3. To converse; to compare opinions. Shak.
Reg*son, v. t. 1. To arrange and present the reasons for or against; to examine or discuss by arguments; to debate or discuss; as, I reasoned the matter with my friend.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well rea-ned in every part, there is beauty in such a theory. T. Burnet. To support with reasons, as a request. [R.] Shak.
 To persuade by reasoning or argument; as, to reason one into a belief; to reason one out of his plan.

son one into a belief; to reason one out of his plan.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses. L'Estrange.

4. To overcome or conquer by adducing reasons;—
with down; as, to reason down a passion.

5. To find by logical processes; to explain or justify by reason or argument;— usually with out; as, to reason out the causes of the librations of the moon.

Rea'son-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. [OE. resonable, F. raisonnable, fr. L. rationabitis. See Reason, n.] 1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason; rational; as, a reasonable being.

2. Governed by reason; being under the influence of reason; thinking, speaking, or acting rationally, or acording to the dictates of reason; agreeable to reason; just; rational; as, the measure must satisfy all reasonable men.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth not admit of any reasonable cause of doubting.

Men have no right to what is not reasonable.

Burke.

Men have no right to what is not reasonable. Burke.

3. Not excessive or immoderate; within due limits; proper; as, a reasonable demand, amount, price.

Let . . . all things be thought upon That may, with reasonable swiftness, add More feathers to our wings.

Shak.

Brun. Reational: lust; howest countries to the said.

n.—Rational; just; honest; equitable; fair; suit; moderate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

nev; mouerate; tolerable. See RATIONAL.

Rea/son-a-ble, adv. Reasonably; tolerably. [Obs.]

I have a reasonable good ear in music. Shak.

Rea/son-a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being reasonable.

Rea/son-a-bly, adv. 1. In a reasonable manner.

2. Moderately; tolerably. "Reasonably perfect in the anguage." Holder

Rea son-er (- \tilde{e} r), n. One who reasons or argues; as,

language."

Rea'son-er (-er), n. One who reasons or argues; as, a fair reasoner; a close reasoner; a logical reasoner.

Rea'son-ing, n. 1. The act or process of adducing a reason or reasons; manner of presenting one's reasons.

2. That which is offered in argument; proofs or reasons when arranged and developed; course of argument. His reasoning was sufficiently profound. Macaulay.

Byn.—Argumentation; argument.—Reasoning, Argumentation. Few words are more interchanged than these; and yet, technically, there is a difference between them. Reasoning is the broader term, including both deduction and induction. Argumentation denotes simply the former, and descends from the whole to some included part; while reasoning embraces also the latter, and ascends from the parts to a whole. See Inductions. Reasoning is occupied with ideas and their relations; argumentation has to do with the forms of logic. A thesis is set down; you attack, I defend it; you insist, I reply; you deny, I prove; you distinguish, I destroy your distinctions; in y replies balance or overturn your objections. Such is argumentation. It supposes that there are two sides, and that both agree to the same rules. Reasoning, on the other hand, is often a natural process, by which we form, from the general analogy of nature, or special presumptions in the case, conclusions which have greater or less degrees of force, and which may be strengthened or weakened by subsequent experience.

Rea'son-less, a. 1. Destitute of reason; as, a reasonless man or mind.

Reafson-less, a. 1. Destitute of reason; as, a reasonties man or mind.

Shak.

Void of reason; not warranted or supported by rea-

son; unreasonable.

This proffer is absurd and reasonless.

Re/as-sem/blage (rē/as-sēm/blāj), n. Assemblage a

second time or again.

Re'as-sem'ble (-b'l), v. t. & t. To assemble again.

Re'as-sert' (-sert'), v. t. To assert again or anew; to maintain after an omission to do so.

Let us hope . . . we may have a body of authors who will re-

Re'as-ser'tion (-sêr'shûn), n. A second or renewed sertion of the same thing.

Re'as-sess'ment (-sês'ment), n. A renewed or sec-

ond assessment.

Re'as-sign'(-sin'), v. t. To assign back or again; to transfer back what has been assigned.

Re'as-sign'ment (-ment), n. The act of reassigning.

Re'as-sim'l-late (-sim'l-lat), v. t. & t. To assimilate again. — Re'as-sim'l-la'tion (-la'shin), n.

Re'as-so'ol-ate (-sō'shi-lat), v. t. & t. To associate again; to bring again into close relations.

Re'as-sume' (-sūm'), v. t. To assume again or anew; to resume. — Re'as-sump'tion (-sūmp'shūn), n.

Re'as-sur'ance (rē'd-ship'mas), n. 1. Assurance or confirmation renewed or repeated.

2. (Law) Same as Reinsurance.

Re'as-sure' (rē'd-ship'n), v. t. 1. To assure anew; to

Re'as-sure' (rê'a-shur'), v. t. 1. To assure anew; to restore confidence to; to free from fear or terror.

They rose with fear, . . . Till dauntless Pallas reassured the rest.

They rose with rear.

Til daunties Fallas reassured the rest. Dryden.

2. To reinsure.

Reas-sur'ar (-er), n. One who reassures.

Reas'ty (res'ty), a. [Etymol. uncertain.] Rusty and rancid;— applied to sait meat. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Tusser.— Reas'tl-ness (+Y-nès), n. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Re-a'ta (ri.*ith), n. [Sp.] A lariat.

Re'at-tach' (re'kt.tbch'), v. t. To attach again.

Re'at-tach' (re'kt.tbch'), n. The act of reattaching; a second attachment (-ment), n. The act of reattaching.

Re'at-tain'ment (-ment), n. The act of reattaining.

Re'at-tain'ment (-ment), n. The act of reattaining.

Re'at-tain'ment (-ment), n. Of or pertaining to Rename (re'am), n. Realm. [Obs.] Chaucen.

Re'au'mur' (rê'o'mur'), a. Of or pertaining to Rename Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur; conformed to the scale adopted by Reaumur in graduating the thermometer he invented.— n. A Réaumur thermometer is so graduated that

invented.—n. A Réaumur thermometer or scale.

The Réaumur thermometer is so graduated that of marks the freezing point and 80° the boiling point of water. Frequently indicated by R. Cf. Centigeade, and Fahrenheit. Bee Riust. of Thermometrer.

Reave (rēv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reaved (rēvd), Reft (rôtt), or Reft (râtt) (obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. Reaven.] [As. reájun, from reif spoil, plunder, clothing, reójun to break (cf. bireójan to deprive of); akin to Grauben to rob, Icel. raufa to rob, rjūfa to break, violate, Goth. biráubbn to despoil, L. rumpere to break; cf. Skr. lup to break. v114. Cf. Bereave, Ros. v. t., Roes, Rove, v. i., Ruptius.] To take away by violence or by stealth; to snatch away; to rob; to despoil; to bereave. [Archaic]

"To reave his life."

Spenser.

He golden apples raft of the dragon. Chaucer.

He golden apples raft of the dragon.

If the wooers reare
By privy stratagem my life at home.
To reave the orphan of his patrimony.

Shak. Tennyson The heathen caught and reft him of his tong

The heathen caught and reft him of his tongue. Tempyon.

Reav'er (rēv'ēr), n. One who reaves. [Archaic]

Re'a-wake' (rē'd-wāk'), v. i. To awake again.

Re-bap'tism' (rē-bāu'fsh), v. t. To banish again.

Re-bap'tism' (rē-bāu'fsh), v. t. A second baptism.

Re-bap'tism' (rē-bāy'biz'm), n. A second baptism.

Re-bap'tism' (rē-bāy-tiz'), v. t. [Pref. re- + baptisation.] A second baptism. [Obs.]

Re'bap-tize' (rē-bāy-tiz'), v. t. [Pref. re- + baptisacf. F. rebaptiser, L. rebaptizare.] To baptize again or a
second time.

Re'bap-tiz'er (-tīz'ēr), n. One who rebaptizes.

Re-bar'ha-rīze (rē-bār'bā-rīz), v. t. To reduce again
to barbarism. — Re-bar'ba-rīz-z'ston (r-1-zz'shūn), n.

Germany . . . rebarbarized by polemical theology and religious wars.

Re-bate' (rē-bāt'), v. t. [F. rebattre to beat again;

Re-Bate' (rē-bāt'), r. t. [F. rebattre to beat again; pref. re-re-+battre to beat, L. battrer to beat, strike. Se Abatz.] 1. To beat to obtuseness; to deprive of keenness; to blunt; to turn back the point of, as a lance used for exercise.

But doth rebate and blunt his natural edge. 2. To deduct from; to make a discount from, as interest due, or customs duties.

Blount.

Rebated cross, a cross which has the extremities of the arms bent back at right angles, as in the fylfot.

Re-bate', v. i. To abate; to withdraw. [Obs.] Foxe. Re-bate', v. i. To abate; to withdraw. [Obs.] Foxe. Re-bate', n. 1. Diminution. 2. (Com.) Deduction; abatement; as, a rebate of inverset for immediate payment; a rebate of importation

2. (Com.) Deduction; abstement; as, a recoate of interest for immediate payment; a rebate of importation duties.

Rouvier.

Re-bate', n. [See Rabber.] 1. (Arch.) A rectangular longitudinal recess or groove, cut in the corner or edge of any be. by; a rabbet. See Rabber.

2. A piece of wood hafted into a long stick, and serving to beat out mortar.

3. An iron tool sharpened something like a chisel, and used for dressing and polishing wood.

4. [Perhaps a different word.] A kind of hard freestone used in making payements. [R.] Elmes.

Re-bate', v. t. To cut a robate in. See Rabber, v.

Re-bate'ment (-ment), n. [Cl. OF. rabatement, fr. rabate to diminish, F. rabattre.] Bame as 3d Rebatz.

Re-bat'(rê-bk'tt), n. Bame as Rabato. Burton.

Re'bee (rē-bk'tt), n. [F., fr. It. ribeca, ribeba, fr. Ar. rabād a musical instrument of a round form.] 1. (Mus.)

An instrument formerly used which somewhat resembled the violin, having three strings, and being played with a bow. [Written also rebeck.]

He turn'd his rebec to a mournful note. Drayton.

2. A contemptuous term applied to an old woman.

2. A contemptuous term applied to an old woman.

Chaucer.

Reb'el (reb'el), a. [F. rebelle, fr. L. rebellis. See REBEL, v. i.] Pertaining to rebels or rebellion; soting in revolt; rebellious; as, rebel troops.

Whose be rebel to my judgment.
Convict by flight, and rebel to all law.
Reb'el, n. [F. rebelle.] One who rebels.

Reb'el, n. [F. rebetle.] One who rebels.

Syn.—Revolter; insurgent.—Rebel, Insurgent. Marks an early, and rebel a more advanced, stage of opposition to government. The former rises up against his rulers, the latter makes war upon them.

Re-bel' ('cè-bél'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Redeller (běld'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rebellins.] [F. rebeller, fr. L. rebellers to make war again; pref. re- again + bellure to make war, fr. bellum war. See Bellicos, and cf. Revel to carouse.] 1. To renounce, and resist by force, the authority of the ruler or government to which one owes obedience. See Rebellion.

The murmur and the churls rebelling. Chaucer.

Ye have builded you an altar, that ve might rebel this day

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might rebel this day against the Lord.

Josh. xxii. 16.

Ye have builded you an altar, that ye might rebel this day against the Lord.

2. To be disobedient to authority; to assume a hostile or insubordinate attitude; to revolt.

How could up hand rebel against my heart?

How could your heart rebel against your reason? Dryden.

Reb'el-dom (reb'el-dum), n. A region infested by rebels; rebels, considered collectively; also, conduct or quality characteristic of rebels.

Re-bel'lion (reb'el-dum), n. One who rebels; a rebel.

Re-bel'lion (reb'el-dup), n. [F. rébellion, L. rebellio. See Rebel., v. t. Among the Romans rebellion was originally a revolt or open resistance to their government by nations that had been subdued in war. It was a renewed war.]

1. The act of rebelling; open and avowed renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war, or by alding others to do so; an organized uprising of subjects for the purpose of coercing or overthrowing their lawful ruler or government by force; revolt; insurrection.

No sooner is the standard of rebellion displayed than men of desperate principles resort to it.

Ames.

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, lawful authority.

2. Open resistance to, or defiance of, lawful authority. Commission of rebellion (Eng. Law), a process of contempt issued on the nonappearance of a defendant,—now abolished.

Wharton. Burrill.

now abolished. Wharton. Burrill.

Syn. — Insurrection; sedition; revolt; mutiny; resistance; contumacy. See Insurrection.

Re-bellious (rĉ-bčl'yŭs), a. Engaged in rebellion; disposed to rebel; of the nature of rebels or of rebellion; resisting government or lawful authority by force.

"Thy rebellious crew." "Proud rebellious arms." Mil-

ton.— Re-bel'lious-ly, adv.— Re-bel'lious-ness, n.
Re-bel'low (re-bel'de), v. i. To bellow again; to r
peat or echo a bellow.

The cave rebellowed, and the temple shook.

The cave rebelioused, and the temple shook. Dryden.

Re-bit'ing (rē-bit'ng), n. (Etching) The act or

process of deepening worn lines in an etched plate by
submitting it again to the action of acid. Fairholt.

Re-bloom' (rē-bibōm'), v. i. To bloom again. Crabbe.

Re-blos'som (rē-bibōs'stun), v. i. To blossom again.

Re-bo'ant (rē-bō'ant), a. [L. reboans, p. pr. of reboars; pref. re- re- + boars to cry aloud.] Rebellowing;
resounding loudly. [R.] Mrs. Browning.

Re'bo-a'tion (rē'bō-ā'shūn), n. Repetition of a bellow. [R.]

Re-boil (16-boil*), v. t. & t. [Pref. re- + boil: cf. F. ebouillir.] 1. To boil, or to cause to boil, again.
2. Fig.: To make or to become hot. [Obs.]
Some of his companions thereat reboyleth. Sir T. Elyst.

Re-bound' (re-bound'), p. p. Born again.

Re-bound' (re-bound'), p. p. Born again.

Re-bound' (re-bound'), v. t. [Pref. re- + bound: cf.

F. rebondir.] 1. To spring back; to start back; to be
sent back or reverberated by elastic force on collision
with another body; as, a rebounding echo.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of
elasticity, will not rebound from one another.

Sir I. Newton.

 To give back an echo. [R.] T
 To bound again or repeatedly, as a horse. T. Warton

Rebounding lock (Firearms), one in which the hammer rebounds to half cock after striking the cap or primer. Re-bound', v. l. To send back; to reverberate.
Silenus sung; the vales his voice rebound. Dryd
Re-bound', n. The act of rebounding; resilience.

Re-bound', n. The act of rebounding; resilience.
Flew . . . back, as from a rock, with swift rebound. Dryden.
Re-brace' (re-brea'), v. t. To brace again. Gray.
Re-breathe' (re-breth'), v. t. To breathe again.
Re-bu'cous (re-bu'kis), a. Rebuking. [Obs.]
She gave unto him many rebucous words. Fayan.
Re-buff' (re-buf'), n. [It. ribuffo, akin to ribuffare to repulse; pref. ri-(L. re-) + buffo puff. Cf. Burr to strike, Burrer a blow.] 1. Repercussion, or beating back; a quick and sudden resistance.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud. Millos.
2. Sudden chack: unexpected repulse: defeat: re-

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud. Millon.

2. Sudden check; unexpected repulse; defeat; refusal; repellence; rejection of solicitation.

Re-buff!, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resurvan (r\u00e4-b\u00faft'); p.
pr. & vb. n. Resurvan.] To beat back; to offer sudden resistance to; to check; to repel or repulse violently, harshly, or uncourteously.

Re-build' (r\u00e4-b\u00e4ld'), v. t. To build again, as something which has been demoliahed; to construct anew; as, to rebuild' a house, a wall, a wharf, or a city.

Re-build'er (-\u00e4r'), n. One who rebuilds. Bp. Bull.

Re-buk's-ble (r\u00e4-b\u00e4ld'), a. Worthy of rebuke or reprehension; reprehensible.

Re-buk'a-ble (rs-būk'a-b'l), a. Worthy of rebuke or reprehension: reprehensible.

Shak.

Re-buke' (rs-būk'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rebuzed (-būkt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rebuzen (-būkt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rebuzen (-būkt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rebuzen [OF rebouquer to dull, blunt, F. reboucher; perhaps fr. pref. re-re-bouche mouth, OF also bouque, L. bucca cheek; if so, the original sense was, to stop the mouth of; hence, to stop, obstruct.] To cheek, silence, or put down, with reproof; to restrain by expression of disapprobation; to

reprehend sharply and summarily; to chide; to reprove;

The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to reduce the rich offender feared.

Byn. — To reprove; chide; check; chasten; restrain;
silence. See Rernove.

Re-buke' (r*-buk'), n. 1. A direct and pointed re-proof; a reprimand; also, chastisement; punishment. For thy sake I have suffered rebuke. Jer. xv. 15. Why bear you these rebukes and answer not? Shak. 2. Check; rebuff. [Obs.]

2. Check; rebuff. [Obs.] L'Estrange.
To be without rebuke, to live without giving cause of reproof or censure; to be blameless.

Re-buke'ful (-ful), a. Containing rebuke; of the nature of rebuke. [Obs.] — Re-buke'ful-ly, adv. [Obs.]
Re-buk'ing-ly, adv. By way of rebuke.
Re-buk'ing-ly, adv. By way

form of riddle made up of such representations.

For A gallant, in love with a woman named Rose Hill, had, embroidered on his gown, a rose, a hill, an eye, a loat, and a well, signifying, Rose Hill I love well.

C. (Her.) A pictorial suggestion on a coat of arms of the name of the person to whom it belongs. See Canting

arms, under CANTING.

Re'bus, v. t. To mark or indicate by a rebus.

He [John Morton] had a fair library rebused with More in fuller, To mark or indicate by a rebus

Fuller.

Re-but' (rē-būt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rebutteb p. pr. & vb. n. Rebutting.] [OF. rebouter to repulse. drive back; pref. re-+bouter to push, thrust. See lst Butt, Boutade.] 1. To drive or beat back; to repulse. Who him, rencount'ring flerce, as hawk in flight, Perforce rebutted back.

2. (Law) To contradict, meet, or oppose by argument, lea, or countervalling proof.

Re-but', v. i. 1. To retire; to recoil. [Obs.] Spenser.

2. (Law) To make, or put in, an answer, as to a plain-fill surrecipiled.

2. (Law) To make, or put in, an answer, as to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder: on which the defendant may rebut.

Re-but'ta-ble (-t4-b'l), a. Capable of being rebutted.

Re-but'tal (-but'tal), n. (Law) The giving of evidence on the part of a plaintiff to destroy the effect of evidence introduced by the defendant in the same suit.

Re-but'ter (-têr), n. (Law) The answer of a defendant in matter of fact to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

Re-ca'den-cy (rê-kâ'den-sy), n. A falling back or descending a second time; a relapse.

W. Montagu.

Re-ca'dot-trant (rê-kâ's-trant), a. [L. recalcitruns, p. pr. of recalcitrur to kick back; pref, re-re- + calci-

p. pr. of recalcitrare to kick back; pref. re-re-+ calci-frare to kick, fr. calz heel. Cf. INCULCATE.] Kicking back; recalcitrating; hence, showing repugnance or op-

position; refractory.

Re-cal'ci-trate (-trāt), v. t. To kick against; to show repugnance to; to rebuff.

The more heartily did one disdain his disdain, and recalcitrate his tricks.

Re-cal'cl-trate, v. i. To kick back; to kick against anything; hence, to express repugnance or opposition. Re-cal'cl-tra'tion (-trā'shūn), n. A kicking back

again; opposition; repugnance; refractoriness.

Re-call' (ré-kal'), v. t. 1. To call back; to summon to return; as, to recall troops; to recall an ambassador. If Henry were recalled to life again.

2. To revoke; to annul by a subsequent act; to take back; to withdraw; as, to recall words, or a decree. Passed sentence may not be recall'd.

3. To call back to mind; to revive in memory; to scollect; to remember; as, to recall bygone days.

Re-call', n. 1. A calling back; n revocation.

'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 't is past recall. 2. (Mil.) A call on the trumpet, bugle, or drum, by which soldiers are recalled from duty, labor, etc.

Wilhelm Re-call'a-ble (-â-b'l), a. Capable of being recalled.

Re-call'ment (-ment), n. Recall. [R.] R. Browning.

Re-cant' (rê-kknt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recanted;
p. pr. & vb. n. Recanting.] [L. recantere, recantatum,
to recall, recant; pref. re-re--cantare to sing, to sound.
See 3d Cant, Chant.] To withdraw or repudiate formally and publicly (opinions formerly expressed); to contradict, as a former declaration; to take back openly; to
retract; to recall.

How soon ... ** **Assa Would record**

How soon . . . ease would recant Vows made in pain, as violent and void! Syn. - To retract; recall; revoke; abjure; disown savow. See Renounce.

disavow. See Kenouncz.

Re-cant', v. i. To revoke a declaration or proposition; to unsay what has been said; to retract; as, convince me that I am wrong, and I will recant. Dryden.

Re-can-ta'tion (rē'kān-tā'shūn), n. The act of recanting; a declaration that contradicts a former one; that which is thus asserted in contradiction; retraction.

The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a public recontation.

Bp. Stillingfeet.

to make a public recontation.

Re-cant'er (rē-kānt'ēr), n. One who recants.

Re-cant'er (rē-kānt'ēr), n. One who recants.

Re-ca-pāc'i-tāte (rē'kā-pāe'i-tāt), v. t. To qualify again; to confer capacity on again.

Re-ca-pāt'u-late (-pī'tū-lāt), v. t. [L. recapitulare, recapitulatum; pref. re-re-i-capitulum a small head, chapter, section. See Capitulate.] To repeat, as the principal points in a discourse, argument, or essay; to give a summary of the principal facts, points, or arguments of; to relate in brief; to summarize.

Re'ca-pit'u-late (rë'ki-pit'û-lāt), v. i. To sum up, or enumerate by heads or topics, what has been previously said; to repeat briefly the substance.

Re'ca-pit'u-lation (-lā'shīnh), n. [LL. recapitulatio: cf. F. récapitulation.] The act of recapitulating; a summary, or concise statement or enumeration of the principal points, facts, or statements, in a preceding discourse argument or essential points. nt. or essay

Re'ca-pit'u-la'tor (-pit'u-la'ter), n. One who reca

pitulates.

Re'ca-pit'u-la-to-ry (-lâ-tô-ry), a. Of the nature of a recapitulation; containing recapitulation.

Re-cap'per (râ-kāp'pār), n. (Firearms) A tool used for applying a fresh percussion cap or primer to a cartridge shell in reloading it.

Re-cap'pion (râ-kāp'pān), n. (Law) The act of retaking, as of one who has escaped after arrest; reprisal; the retaking of one's own goods, chattels, wife, or children, without force or violence, from one who has taken them and who wrongfully detains them.

Blackstone.

Write of reasonton (Law), a write to recover damages for

Writ of recaption (Law), a writ to recover damages for him whose goods, being distrained for rent or service, are distrained again for the same cause. Wharton.

Re-cap'tor (-ter), n. One who recaptures; one who kes a prize which had been previously taken.

takes a prize which had been previously taken.

Re-cap'ture (-tūr; 135), n. 1. The act of retaking or recovering by capture; especially, the retaking of a prize or goods from a captor.

2. That which is captured back; a prize retaken.

Re-cap'ture, v. t. To capture again; to retake.

Re-car'pon-ize (re-kkir'dön-iz), v. t. (Metal.) To restore carbon to; as, to recarbonize iron in converting it into steel. [R.]

Re-car'mi-fy (-ni-fi), v. t. To convert again thesh. [Obs.]

flesh. [Obs.] Howell.

Re-caryinge (rē-kār/rǐj), n. Act of carrying back.

Re-caryingy (rÿ, v. t. To carry back. Willon.

Re-cast' (rē-kāst'), v. t. 1. To throw again. Florio.

2. To mold anew; to cast anew; to throw into a metorm or shape; to reconstruct; as, to recast cannon; to

form or shape; to reconstruct; as, to recast cannon; to recast an argument or a play.

3. To compute, or cast up, a second time.

Rec'che (rek'ke), v. i. To reck. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rec'che-les (18b), a. Reckless. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-code' (resed'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Recded; p. pr. & vb. n. Reckding.] [L. recedere, recessum; pref. re-re-tedere to go, to go along: cf. F. recéder. See CEDE.]

1. To move back; to retreat; to withdraw.

Like the hollow roar
Of tides receding from the insulted shore. All bodies moved circularly endeavor to recede from the

2. To withdraw a claim or pretension; to desist; to relinquish what had been proposed or asserted; as, to recede from a demand or proposition.

Syn. - To retire; retreat; return; retrograde; with-

draw; desist.

Re-cede' (rē-sēd'), v. t. [Pref. re- + cede. Cf. Re-cede, v. i.] To cede back; to grant or yield again to a former possessor; as, to recede conquered territory.

Re-ceipt' (rē-sēv'), n. [OE. receite, OF. recete, re-cepte, F. recette, fr. L. recipere, receptum, to receive. See Recerve.] 1. The act of receiving; reception.

Shak.

2. Reception, as an act of hospitality. [Obs.]
Thy kind receipt of me.

3. Capability of receiving; capacity. [Obs.]

It has become a place of great receipt. Evelyn.

4. Place of receiving. [Obs.]
He saw a man, named Matthew, sitting at the receipt of cuMatt. ix. 9.

tom.

5. Hence, a recess; a retired place. [Obs.] "In a retired receipt together lay." Chapman.

6. A formulary according to the directions of which things are to be taken or combined; a recipe; as, a receipt for making sponge cake.

She had a receipt to make white hair black. Sir T. Browne

7. A writing acknowledging the taking or receiving of goods delivered; an acknowledgment of money paid.

8. That which is received; that which comes in, in distinction from what is expended, paid out, sent away, and the like; — usually in the plural; as, the receipts amounted to a thousand dollars.

Gross receipts. See under GROSS, a.

Receipt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Receipt p. p. r. & vb. n. Receipt no.] 1. To give a receipt for; as, to receipt goods delivered by a sheriff.
2. To put a receipt on, as by writing or stamping; as, to receipt a bill.

o receipt a bill.

Re-ceipt, v. i. To give a receipt, as for money paid.

Re-ceipt/ment (-ment), v. (O. Eng. Law) The receiving or harboring a felon knowingly, after the commission

of a felony. Receipt or (-er), n. One who receipts; specifically Law), one who receipts for property which has been aken by the sheriff.

Re-ceit' $(r\hat{e}-\hat{e}t')$, n. Receipt. [Obs.] Chance

ken by the sheriff.

Re-ceit' (rē-sēt'), n. Receipt. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty (rē-sēv'á-bil'i-ty), n. The quality

of being receivable; receivableness.

Re-ceiv'a-ble (re-sev'a-b'!), a. [Cf. F. recevable.] Capable of being received.— Re-ceiv'a-ble-ness, n.

Bills receivable. See under 6th Bill.

Ribia receivable. See under 6th Bill.

Re-oelve' (re-sev'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Received (-sevd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Receiving.] [OF. receveir, recevoir, F. receveir, fr. L. recipere; pref. re- re- + crepere to take, seize. See Carabia, Heavil, and cf. Receipt, Reception, Recipe.] 1. To take, as something that is offered, given, committed, sent, paid, or the like; to accept; as, to receive money offered in payment of a debt; to receive a gift, a message, or a letter.

Receyven all in gree that God us sent. 2. Hence: To gain the knowledge of; to take into the

Many other things there be which they have received to hold, as the washing of cups, and pots.

Mark vii. 4

4. To give admittance to; to permit to enter, as into one's house, presence, company, and the like; as, to receive a lodger, visitor, ambassador, messenger, etc.

They kindled a fire, and received us every one. Acts xxviii. 2.

5. To admit; to take in; to hold; to contain; to have capacity for; to be able to take in

The brazen altar that was before the Lord was too little to receive the burnt offerings.

1 Kings viil. 64. 6. To be affected by something; to suffer; to be subjected to; as, to receive pleasure or pain; to receive a wound or a blow; to receive damage.

Against his will he can receive no harm. 7. To take from a thief, as goods known to be stolen.
8. (Lawn Tennis) To bat back (the ball) when served.

Beceiving ship, one on board of which newly recruited sailors are received, and kept till drafted for service. saliors are received, and kept till drafted for service.

Syn.—To socopt; take; allow; hold; retain; admit.—Receive, Accept. To receive describes simply the act of taking. To accept denotes the taking with approval, or for the purposes for which a thing is offered. Thus, we receive a letter when it comes to hand; we receive news when it reaches us; we accept a present when it offered; we accept an invitation to dine with a friend.

What we receive, would either not accept Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down. Life offered, or soon beg to lay it down.

Re-Ocive' (**.85v'), v. t. 1. To receive visitors; to be at home to receive calls; as, she receives on Tuesdays.

2. (**Lauen Tennis**) To return, or bat back, the ball when served; as, it is your turn to receive.

Re-Ociv'ed.ness, n. The state or quality of being received, accepted, or current; as, the receivedness of an oninion.

Boyle.

Re-ceiv'er (-ër), n. [Cf. F. receveur.] 1. One who takes or receives in any manner.

takes or receives in any manner.

2. (Law) A person appointed, ordinarily by a court, to receive, and hold in trust, money or other property which is the subject of litigation, pending the suit; a person appointed to take charge of the estate and effects of a corporation, and to do other acts necessary to winding up its affairs, in certain cases.

3. One who takes or buys stolen goods from a thier, knowing them to be stolen.

Blackstone.

4. ((Liver) (a) A recease compared with a property of the stolen.

s. Une who takes or buys stolen goods from a thief, knowing them to be stolen.

Blackstone.

Chem.) (a) A vessel connected with an alembic, a retort, or the like, for receiving and condensing the product of distillation. (b) A vessel for receiving and containing gases.

5. (Pneumatics) The glass vessel in which the vacuum is produced, and the objects of experiment are put, in experiments with an air pump. Cf. Bell. Jak, and see Illust. of Air Fump.

**6. (Steam Engine) (a) A vessel for receiving the exhaust steam from the high-pressure cylinder before it enters the low-pressure cylinder, in a compound engine.

*(b) A capacious vessel for receiving steam from a distant boller, and supplying it dry to an engine.

**7. That portion of a telephonic apparatus, or similar system, at which the message is received and made audible; — opposed to transmitter.

**Exhausted receiver (Physics), a receiver, as that used with the content of the product of

Exhausted receiver (Physics), a receiver, as that used with the air pump, from which the air has been withdrawn; a vessel the interior of which is a more or less complete vacuum.

complete vacuum.

Re-ceiv'er-ship. n. The state or office of a receiver.
Re-ceiv'er-ship. n. The state or office of a receiver.
Re-ceiv-brate (rē-shift-brāt), v. l. To celebrate again, or anew. — Re-ceiv-bration (-brātship), n.
Re'cen-cy (rē'scn-sh), n. [L. recenta, fr. L. recenta.
See Recent.] The state or quality of being recent; newness; new state; late origin; lateness in time; freshness; as the recency of a transaction, of a wound, etc.
Re-cense' (rē-sōins'), v. l. [L. recensere; pref. regain + censere to value, estimate: cf. F. recenser.]
To review; to reviee. [R.]
Re-cen'sion (rē-sōin'shim), n. [L. recensio: cf. F. recension.] 1. The act of reviewing or revising; review; examination; enumeration.
2. Specifically, the review of a text (as of an ancient

view; examination; enumeration. Barrow.

2. Specifically, the review of a text (as of an ancient author) by an editor; critical revisal and establishment.

3. The result of such a work; a text established by critical revision; an edited version.

Re-oen/son-ist, n. One who makes reconsions; specifically, a critical editor.

Re/oen (re/sent), a. [L. recens, -entis: cf. F. ré-cent.] I. Of late origin, existence, or occurrence; lately come; not of remote date, antiquated style, or the like; not already known, familiar, worn out, trite, etc.; fresh; novel; new; modern; as, recent news. novel : new : modern : as, recent news.

The ancients were of opinion, that a considerable portion of that country [Egypt] was recent, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighboring sea by the Nile. Woodward.

discharged into the neighboring sea by the Nile. Moodward.

2. (Geol.) Of or pertaining to the present or existing epoch; as, recent shells.

Re-center (rē-šūn'tār), v. t. [Pref. re-+center.]
To center again; to restore to the center. Colerninge.

Re'cent-ly (rē'sent-ly), adv. Newly; lately; freshly; not long since; as, advices recently received.

Re'cent-ness, n. Quality or state of being recent.

Re-cepta-cle (rē-sēp'tā-k'l), n. [F. réceptacle, L. receptaculum, fr. receptare, v. intens. fr. recipere to receive. See Recurval.] 1. That which serves, or is used, for receiving and containing something, as a basket, a vase, a bag, a reservoir; a repository.

O sacred receptacle of my joys!

Shak.

O sacred receptacle of my joys! 2. (Bot.) (a) The apex of the flower stalk, from which the organs of the flower grow, or into which they are inserted. See Illust. of FLOWER, and OVARY. (b) The

dilated apex of a pedicel which serves as a common support to a head of flowers. (c) An intercellular cavity containing oil or reain or other matters. (d) A special branch which bears the fructification in



The state of being received. The state of being received.
 The act or manner of receiving, esp. of receiving visitors; entertainment; hence, an occasion or ceremony of receiving guests; as, a hearty reception; an elaborate

What reception a poem may find. 4. Acceptance, as of an opinion or doctrine.

Philosophers who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common reception countenanced.

Locke.

mon reception countenanced.

5. A retaking; a recovery.

[Obs.]

Bacon.

Re-ceptive (rc-septiv), a. [Cf. F. réceptif. See Receive.]

Having the quality of receiving; able or inclined to take in, short, hold, or contain; receiving or containing; as, a receptive mind.

Imaginary space is receptive of all bodies. Glanvill.

Receptive-ness, n. The quality of being receptive.

Receptiviti-ty (r8×5p-tiv-1/4) or r5×5p), n. [Cf. F.

réceptivité.] 1. The state or quality of being receptive.

2. (Kansan Philos.) The power or capacity of receiving impressions, as those of the external senses.

Receptio-ry (r8×5p/t5-ry; 277), n. [Cf. L. receptorium a place of shelter.] Receptacle. [Obs.] Holland.

Recess' (r8×5s), n. [L. recessus, fr. recedere, recessum. Bee Recepts.] 1. A withdrawing or rotiring; a moving back; retreat; as, the recess of the tides.

Every degree of ignorance being so far a recess and degradation from rationality.

My recess hath given them confidence that I may be goud. Imaginary space is receptive of all bodies. Glanvill.

My recess hath given them confidence that I may be con-quered. Eikon Basilike.

2. The state of being withdrawn; seclusion; privacy.

In the recess of the jury they are to consider the evidence.

Sir M. Hule.

Good verse recess and solitude requires. Dryden. 3. Remission or suspension of business or procedure; intermission, as of a legislative body, court, or school.

The recess of . . . Parliament lasted six weeks. Macaulay.

4. Part of a room formed by the receding of the wall,

A bed which stood in a deep recess. 5. A place of retirement, retreat, secrecy, or seclusion.

Departure from this happy place, our sweet

Recess, and only consolation left.

Milton.

6. Secret or abstruse part; as, the difficulties and re-

CERRES of science.

7. (Bot. & Zoöl.) A sinus.

Re-CESS', v. t. (imp. & p. p. Recessep; p. pr. & vb.
n. Recessing.] To make a recess in; as, to recess a wall.

Re-CESS', n. [G.] A decree of the imperial diet of
the old German empire.

Brande & C.
Re-CESSed' (re-Sest'), a. 1. Having a recess or re-

cesses; as, a recessed arch or wall.

2. Withdrawn; secluded. [R.] "Comfortably cessed from curious impertinents." Miss Edgewood

Recessed arch (Arch.), one of a series of arches constructed one within another so as to correspond with splayed jambs of a doorway, or the like.

Re-ces'aion (rê-săsh'un), n. [L. recessio, fr. recedere, recessum. See RECEDE.] The act of receding or withdrawing, as from a place, a claim, or a demand. South. Mercy may rejoice upon the recessions of justice. Jer. Taylor

Re-certain, n. [Pref. re-cession.] The act of ceding back; restoration; repeated cession; as, the recession of conquered territory to its former sovereign.

Re-certain-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to recession or withdrawal.

Recessional hymn, a hymn sung in a procession returning from the choir to the robing room.

Re-observe (re-defendence robing room.

Re-observe (re-defendence robing room.

Re'ohab-ite (re'kkb-it), n. (Jewish Hist.) One of the descendants of Jonadab, the son of Rechab, all of whom by his injunction abstained from the use of intoxicating drinks and even from planting the vine. Jer. xxxv. 2-13. Also, in modern times, a member of a certain society of abstainers from alcoholic liquors.

Re-change' (re-chanj'), v. t. & t. To change again, or change back.

Recharge' (re-charj'), v. 1. & 1. [Pref. re- + charge: 1. F. recharger.] 1. To charge or accuse in return.
2. To attack again; to attack anew. Dryden.
Re-char'ter (re-char'ter), n. A second charter; a re-ewal of a charter.
Re-char'ter, v. 1. To charter again or anew; to grant second or such the relationship.

Re-charter, v. f. To charter again or anew; to grame a second or another charter to.

Re-chase' (rē-chāe'), v. f. [Pref. re- + chase: cf. F. rechaser.] To chase again; to chase or drive back.

Re-cheat' (rē-chēt'), n. [F. requêté, fr. requêter to hunt anew. See Request.] (Sporting) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost

Re-chait' (rê-chēt'), n. [F. requêlé, fr. requêler to tount anew. See REQUEST.] (Sporting) A strain given on the horn to call back the hounds when they have lost track of the game.

Re-chei', v. i. To blow the recheat.

Re-chei', v. i. To choese again.

Re-choose' (rê-chōōz'), v. f. To choese again.

Re-cid': vate (rê-sid'i-vāt), v. i. [LL. recidivare.
See RECHYOUS.] To backsliding. [Obs.]

Re-cid': vate (rê-sid'i-vāt), v. i. [LL. recidivario.] A falling back; a backsliding. [Obs.]

Re-cid': vate (rê-sid'i-vāt), a. [L. recidivas, fr. recidere to fall back; pref. re-re-+cadere to fall.] Liable to backslide. [Obs.]

Recid': vous (rê-sid'i-vāt), a. [L. recidivus, fr. recidere to fall back; pref. re-re-+cadere to fall.] Liable to backslide. [Obs.]

Recid': vous (rê-sid'i-vāt), n. [L. recidivus.] La receipt; especially, a prescription for medicine.

Recip: an'gle (rê-sip'i-sn'g'!), n. [L. recipere to take hangulus angle.] An instrument with two arms that are pivoted together at one ond, and a graduated arc, —used by military engineers for measuring and laying off angles of fortifications.

Recip': ence (rê-sip'i-ens), n. The quality or state Recip': ence (rê-sip'i-ens), of being recipient; a receiving; reception; receptive.

Re-cip'-ent (rê-sid'), n. [L. recipens, -entis, receiving, p. pr. of recipere to receive: cf. F. récipient. See Reciving: reception; receptive.

Re-cip'-ent, a. Receiving; receptive.

Re-cip'-ent, a. Receiving in vicissitude; alternate.

2. Done by each to the other; interchanging or interchanged; given and received; due from each to each; mutual; as, reciprocal love; reciprocal duties.

mutual; as, reciprocal love; reciprocal duties. Let our reciprocal your be remembered.

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition reciprocal with the thing defined.

I. Watts.

4. (Gram.) Reflexive;—applied to pronouns and verbs, but sometimes limited to such pronouns as express mutual action.

5. (Math.) Used to denote different kinds of mutual relation; often with reference to the substitution of reciprocals for given quantities. See the Phrases below.

ciprocals for given quantities. See the Phrases below.

Reciprocal squation (Math.), one which remains unhanged in form when the reciprocal of the unknown quantity is substituted for that quantity.—Reciprocal figures (Geom.), two figures of the same kind (as triangles, parallelograms, prisms, etc.), so related that two sides of the one form the extremes of a proportion of which the means are the two corresponding sides of the ther; in general, two figures so related that the first corresponds in some special way to the second, and the second corresponds in the same way to the first.—Reciprocal proportion (Math.), a proportion such that, of four terms taken in order, the first has to the second the same ratio which the fourth has to the third, or the first has to the second the same ratio which the reciprocal of the fourth. Thus, 2:5::20:6 form a reciprocal proportion, because 2:5::1:1. Beciprocal quantities (Math.), any two quantities which produce unity when multiplied together.—Reciprocal ratio (Math.), the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities (Math.), the ratio between the reciprocals of two quantities as, the reciprocal ratio of 4 to 9 is that of \(\frac{1}{2}\to 0.\).

Reciprocal terms (Logio), those terms which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible, - Reciprocal terms (Logio), those terms which have the same signification, and, consequently, are convertible, and may be used for each other.

and may be used for each other.

Syn. — Mutual; alternate. — Reciprocat. MUTUAL.
The distinctive idea of mutual is, that the parties unite
by interchange in the same act; as, a mutual covenant;
mutual affection, etc. The distinctive idea of reciprocal
is, that one party acts by way of return or response to
something previously done by the other party; as, arciprocal kindness; reciprocal reproaches, etc. Love is
eciprocal kindness; reciprocal reproaches, etc. Love is
drawn forth the attachment of the other. To make it
mutual in the strictest sense, the two parties should have
fallen in love at the same time; but as the result is the
same, the two words are here used interchanges by. The
the bing and flowing of the tide is a case where the action
is reciprocal, but not mutual.

Re-dipTo-pal, n. 1. That which is reciprocal to an

Re-cip'ro-cal, n. 1. That which is reciprocal to an

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation. 2. (Arith. & Alg.) The quotient arising from dividing nity by any quantity; thus, \(\frac{1}{4}\) is the reciprocal of 4; $\frac{1}{a+b}$ is the reciprocal of a+b. The reciprocal of a fraction is the ction is the fraction inverted, or the denominator

divided by the numerator.

Re-dip'ro-cal'1-ty (-kkil'1-ty), n. The quality or condition of being reciprocal; reciprocaless. [R.]Re-dip'ro-cal-ly (rē-sip'rō-knl-ly), adv. 1. In a reciprocal manner; so that each affects the other, and is equally affected by it; interchangeably; mutually.

These two particles do reciprocally affect each other with me force.

2. (Math.) In the manner of reciprocals.

Reciprocally proportional (Arith. & Alg.), proportional, as two variable quantities, so that the one shall have a constant ratio to the reciprocal of the other.

Re-cip're-cal-ness (re-sip're-kal-nes), n. The quality r condition of being reciprocal; mutual return; alter-

nateness.

Re-cip'ro-cate (-kEt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recipro-cated (-kEtdd); p. pr. & vb. n. Reciprocating.] [L. reciprocatus, p. p. of reciprocate. See Reciprocat.] To move forward and backward alternately; to recur in vicinsitude; to act interchangeably; to alternate.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows blies,
And draws and blows reciprocating air. Dryden. One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies, And draws and blows reciprocating air. Dryden. Reciprocating engine, a steam, air, or gas engine, etc., in which the piston moves back and forth:—In distinction from a rotary engine, in which the piston travels continuously in one direction in a circular path.—Reciprocating motion (Mech.), motion alternately backward and forward, or up and down, as of a piston rod.

Re-cip/ro-cate, v. t. To give and return mutually; to make return for; to give in return; to interchange; to alternate; as, to reciprocate avors.

Couper.

Re-cip/ro-cation (-kk'shim), n. [L. reciprocating; interchange of acts; a mutual giving and returning; as, the reciprocation of kindnesses.

2. Alternate recurrence or action; as, the reciprocation of the sea in the flow and ebb of tides. Sir T. Browne.

Reci-procity (res'-pros'+ty), n. [Cl. F. réciprocité. See Reciprocat.] 1. Mutual action and reaction.

2. Reciprocal advantages, obligations, or rights; reciprocation.

Reciprocity treaty, or Treaty of reciprocity, a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges as regards customs or charges on imports, or in other respects.

other respects.

Syn. — Reciprocation; interchange; mutuality.

Re-ciprocus returning, reciprocal + cornu horn.] (Zoöl.)

Having horns turning backward and then forward, like
those of a ram. [R.]

Re-ciprocaus (rē-sīprīc-kūs), a. Reciprocal. [Obs.]

Reciproca (rēs'1-prūk.), a. [F. réciproque, L. reciprocus.]

Reciprocal. [Obs.]

Reciprocal. [B. Jonson.

Reciprocal. [B. Jonson.]

Reciprocal.
Recitfal (restral), n. [From Reciprocal.
Recitfal (restrance of a document; reciprocal.
Recitfal (restrance of a document; not a series of a document; narration.
Recitfal (restrance of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration.
Recitfal (Rus.)
Recitfal (restrance of a series of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration.
Recitfal (restrance of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration.
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Recitfal (restrance of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration.
Recitfal (restrance of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration.
Recitfal (restrance of a law, an adventure, or a series of events; narration.
Recitfal (restrance of a law, an adventure, or a series of a law, an adventure, or a law, and a law, an adventure, or a law, and a law, and a law, and a

positive allegation.

Syn. — Account; rehearsal; recitation; narration; lescription; explanation; enumeration; detail; narrative. See Account.

tive. See Account.

Reo'-ta'fion (res'-tā'shīm), n. [L. recitatio: cf. F. recitation. See Recite.]

1. The act of reciting; rehearsal; repetition of words or sentences. Hammond.

2. The delivery before an audience of something committed to memory, especially as an elocutionary exhibition; also, that which is so delivered.

3. (Colleges and Schools) The rehearsal of a lesson by public before their instructor.

pupils before their instructor.

Rec'i-ta-tive' (res'i-ta-tev'), n. [It. recitativo, or F. récitatif. See Racirea.] (Mus.) A species of musical recitation in which the words are delivered in a manner resembling that of ordinary declamation; also, a piece of music intended for such recitation;—opposed to me-

of music intended for such rectation; — opposed to intended.

Reo'l-ta-tive', a. Of or pertaining to recitation; intended for musical recitation or declamation; in the style or manner of recitative. — Reo'l-ta-tive'ly, adv. || Reo'l-ta-tive'(45'v6), n. [It.] (Mus.) Recitative. Reo'live' (re-siv), v. [imp. & p. p. Rectren; p. pr. & vb. n. Rectrug.] [F. réciter, fr. L. recitare, recitatium; pref. re-re-+ citare to call or name, to cite. See Cire.] 1. To repeat, as something already prepared, written down, committed to memory, or the like; to deliver from a written or printed document, or from recollection; to rehearse; as, to recite the words of an author, or of a deed or covenant.

2. To tell over; to go over in particulars; to relate;

recollection; to renearse; as, we reconstruct author, or of a deed or covenant.

2. To tell over; to go over in particulars; to relate; to narrate; as, to recite past events; to recite the particulars of a voyage.

3. To rehearse, as a lesson to an instructor.

4. (Law) To state in or as a recital. See RECITAL, 5.

Syn. — To rehearse; narrate; relate; recount; de-cribe; recapitulate; detail; number; count.

scribe; recapitulate; detail; number; count.

Re-cite, v. t. To repeat, pronounce, or rehearse, as before an audience, something prepared or committed to memory; to rehearse a lesson learned.

Re-cite'n. A recital. [Obs.] Sir W. Temple.

Re-cit'er (-sit'er), n. One who recites; also, a book of extracts for recitation.

Reok (rik), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recked (rikt) (obs. imp. ROUGHTE); p. pr. & vb. n. RECKING.] [AS. reccan, recan, to care for; akin to OS. röklan, OHG. ruccham, G. geruhen, Icel. rekja, also to E. recken, rake an implement. See RAKE, and cf. RECKON.] 1. To make account of; to care for; to head; to regard. [Archato]

This son of mine not recking danger. Sir P. Sidney.

This son of mine not reaching danger. Sir P. Sidney.
And may you better reach the rede
Than ever did the adviser.

Burns.

2. To concern; — used impersonally. [Postic]
What recks it them? Milton.

Reck (rik), v. i. To make account; to take heed; to save; to mind; — often followed by of. [Archate]

Than reck I not, when I have lost my life. Chaucer.
I reck not though I end my life to day.
Of me she recks not, nor my vain desire. M. Arnold. Reck less, a. [AB. recceicés, réceicés.] 1. Inattentive to duty; careless; neglectful; indifferent. Chaucer.
2. Rashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless.

2. Hashly negligent; utterly careless or heedless. It made the king as reckless as them diligent. Sir P. Sidney. Syn.— Heedless; careless; mindless; thoughtless; negligent; indifferent; regardless; unconcerned; instentive; remiss; rash.

— Reck/less-ly, adv. — Reck/less-ness, n.

Reck/less-ly, adv. — Reck/less-ness, n.

Reck/ling (-ling), a. Needing care; weak; feeble; se, a reckling child. H. Taylor. — n. A weak child or animal.

animal Tennyson.

Reck'on (rěk')n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECKONED
(-'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. RECKONED.] [OE. rekenen, AS.
gerecenian to explain; akin to D. rekenen to reckon, As.
rechnen, OHG. rehhenön (cf. Goth. rahnjan), and to E.
reck, rake an implement; the original sense probably
being, to bring together, count together. See RECK, v. t.]

1. To count; to enumerate; to number; also, to compute; to calculate.

The priest shall reckon to him the money according to the years that remain.

Lev. xxvii. 18. ears that remain.

I reckoned above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the
Addison.

2. To count as in a number, rank, or series; to estimate by rank or quality; to place by estimation; to account; to esteem; to repute.

He was reckoned among the transgressors. Luke xxii. 37. For him I reckon not in high estate.

3. To charge, attribute, or adjudge to one, as having a certain quality or value. certain quality or value.

Faith was reckoned to Abraham for righteousness. Rom. iv. 9.

Without her eccentricities being reckoned to her for a crime.

Hawthorne.

4. To conclude, as by an enumeration and balancing of chances; hence, to think; to suppose; — followed by an objective clause; as, I reckon he won't try that again. an objective clause; as, I reckon he [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.]

Syn. — To number; enumerate; compute; calculate; eatimate; value; esteem; account; repute. See CALCU-LATE. GURSS.

Reck'on, v. i. 1. To make an enumeration or com

Reck'on, v. 4. 1. To make an enumeration or computation; to engage in numbering or computing. Shak.

2. To come to an accounting; to make up accounts; to settle; to examine and strike the balance of debt and credit; to adjust relations of desert or penalty.

"Parfay," sayst thou, "sometime he reckon shall." Chaucer.

To reckon for, to answer for; to pay the account for.

"If they fail in their bounden duty, they shall reckon for it one day." Bp. Sanderson.—To reckon or upon, to count or depend on.—To reckon with, to settle accounts or claims with; — used literally or figuratively.

After a long time the lord of those servants cometh, and reckoneth with them.

To reckon without one's host, to ignore in a calculation

recomen with them. Matt. XXV. 18.—To reckon without one's host, to ignore in a calculation or arrangement the person whose assent is essential; hence, to reckon erroneously.

Reck'on-er (-ër), n. One who reckons or computes also, a book of calculations, tables, etc., to assist in reck

Reckons winds their nosmins reckons we can account, and a sum of the act of one who reckons, counts, or computes; the result of reckoning or counting; calculation. Specifically: (a) An account of time. Sandys. (b) Adjustment of claims and accounts; settlement of obligations, liabilities, etc.

Even reckening makes lasting friends, and the way to make eckenings even is to make them often.

South.

He quitted London, never to return till the day of a terrible and memorable reckoning had arrived.

Macaulay.

2. The charge or account made by a host at an inn.

A coin would have a nobler use than to pay a recker

3. Esteem : account : estimation.

You make no further reckoning of it [beauty] than of an outward fading benefit nature bestowed. Sir P. Sidney

ward fading benefit nature bestowed.

Sir P. Sidney,

(Nowigation) (a) The calculation of a ship's position, either from astronomical observations, or from the
record of the courses steered and distances salled as
shown by compass and log,—in the latter case called
dead reckoning (see under DEAD);—also used for dead
reckoning in contradistinction to observation. (b) The
position of a ship as determined by calculation.

To be out of her reckoning, to be at a distance from the place indicated by the reckoning;—said of a ship.

Re-claim' (re-klam'), v. t. To claim back; to demand the return of as a right; to attempt to recover posses-

A tract of land [Holland] snatched from an element perpetually reclaiming its prior occurrency

Re-claim' (re-klām'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reclaimed (-klāmd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reclaimed, [F. réclamer, L. reclamare, reclamatum, to ory out against; pref. re-re-+clamare to call or ory aloud. See Claim.] 1. To call back, as a hawk to the wrist in falcoury, by a certain customary call.

Chaucer

Chaucer**

customary call.

2. To call back from flight or disorderly action; to call to, for the purpose of subduing or quieting.

The headstrong horses hurried Octavius . . . along, and were deaf to his reclaiming them.

Dryden deat to his rectaining them.

3. To reduce from a wild to a tamed state; to bring under discipline;—said especially of birds trained for the chase, but also of other animals. "An eagle well reductated,"

Dryden.

claimed." Dryden.
4. Hence: To reduce to a desired state by discipline, labor, cultivation, or the like; to rescue from being wild, desert, waste, submerged, or the like; as, to rectain wild land, overflowed land, etc.
5. To call back to rectitude from moral wandering or

transgression; to draw back to correct deportment or course of life; to reform,

ourse of life; to reform.

It is the intention of Providence, in all the various expressions of his goodness, to reclaim mankind.

Rogers

Koger 6. To correct; to reform; — said of things. [Obs.]
Your error, in time reclaimed, will be venial. Sie E. Hob 7. To exclaim against; to gainsay. [Obs.]

Syn. - To reform; recover; restore; amend; correct.

Re-claim (ré-klām'), v. i. 1. To cry out in opposition or contradiction; to exclaim against anything; to contradict; to take exceptions.

Scripture reclaims, and the whole Catholic church reclaims, and Christian ears would not hear it. Waterland At a later period Grote reclaimed strongly against Mill's set-ng Whately above Hamilton.

ing Whately above Hamilton.

2. To bring anyone back from evil courses; to reform. They, hardened more by what might most rectaim. Grieving to see his glory, ... took envy.

3. To draw back; to give way. [R. & Obs.] Spenser. Re-claim?, n. The act of reclaiming, or the state of eing reclaimed; reclamation; recovery. [Obs.] .

Re-claim?-able (-\$\delta\$-\$\delta\$)1], a. That may be reclaimed. Re-claim'ant (-ant), n. [Cf. F. réclamant, p. pr.] he who reclaims; one who cries out against or considired. radiate

radicts. Waterland.
Re-claim/er (-ër), n. One who reclaims.
Re-claim/loss, a. That can not be reclaimed.
Rec'la-ma'tion (rëk'là-mk'shūn), n. [F. réclamaon, L. reclamatio. See RECLAM.] I. The act or procon.

ess of reclaiming.

2. Representation made in opposition; remonstrance.

I would now, on the reclamation both of generosity and of justice, try clemency.

Landor.

I would now, on the reclamation poin of generous; now wing tote, try clemency.

Re-clasp' (rē-klāsp'), v. i. To clasp or unite again.

Re-clin'ant (rē-klin'ant), a. [L. reclinans, p. pr. See

RECLINE.] Bending or leaning backward.

Rec'li-nate (rēk'lǐ-nāt), a. [L. reclinatus, p. p.]

(Bol.) Reclined, as a leaf; bent downward, so that the point, as of a stem or leaf, is lower than the base.

Rec'li-na'tion (rēk'lǐ-nā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. rēclinatuson.] I. The act of leaning or reclining, or the state of being reclined.

2. (Dialing) The angle which the plane of the dial makes with a vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line.

Brande & C. 33. (Surg.) The act or process of removing a catar applying the needle to its anterior surface, and

by applying the needle to its anterior surface, and de-pressing it into the vitreous humor in such a way that the front surface of the cataract becomes the upper one and its back surface the lower one. Dunglison. Re-Gline' (rē-klin'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RECLINED (-klind'); p. pr. & vb. n. RECLINING.] [L. reclinure; pref. re- re- + clinure to lean, incline. See INCLINE, LEAN to incline.] To cause or permit to lean, incline, rest, etc.; to place in a recumbent position; as, to recline the head on the hand.

The mother Reclined her dying head upon his breast. Re-Oline', v. i. 1. To lean or incline; as, to recline against a wall.

2. To assume, or to be in, a recumbent position; as, to

recline on a couch.

Re-oline', a. [L. reclinis. See Recline, v. t.] Having a reclining posture; leaning; reclining. [R.]

They sat, recline
On the soft downy bank, damasked with flowers. Milton

Re-clined' (rē-klind'), a. (Bot.) Falling or turned ownward; reclinate.

Re-clin'er (rē-klin'ĕr), n. One who, or that which,

reclines.

Re-olin'ing, a. (Bot.) (a) Bending or curving gradually back from the perpendicular. (b) Recumbent.

Beelining dial, a dial whose plane is inclined to the vertical line through its center. Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).

Re-olothe' (rē-klōt'), v. t. To close again. Pope.

Re-olothe' (rē-klōt'), v. t. To clothe again.

Re-olothe' (rē-klōt'), v. t. [L. recludere to unclose, open; pref. re- again, back, un- + claudere to shut.]

To open; to unclose. [R.]

Re-oluse' (rē-klūts), a. [F. reclus, L. reclusus, from recludere, reclusum, to unclose, open, in LL., to shut up. sequestered; retired from the world or from public notice; solitary; living apart; as, a recluse monk or hermit; a recluse life.

In meditation deep, recluse

From human converse.

Re-cluse', n. [F. reclus, LL reclusus. See Recluse, a.] 1. A person who lives in seclusion from intercourse with the world, as a hermit or monk; specifically, one of a class of secluded devotees who live in single cells, usually attached to monsteries.

2. The place where a recluse dwalls.

ally attached to monasteries.

2. The place where a recluse dwells. [Obs.] Foxe.
Re-cluse', v. t. To shut up; to seclude. [Obs.]
Re-cluse'ly, adv. In a recluse or solitary manner.
Re-cluse'ness. a. Quality or state of being recluse.
Re-clu'sion (-kit'shin), n. [LL. reclusio: of. F. reclusion.] A state of retirement from the world; seclusion.
Re-clu'sive (-siv), a. Affording retirement from society. "Bome reclusive and religious life." Shak.
Re-clu'sory (-sō-ry), n. [LL. reclusorium.] The habitation of a recluse; a hermitage.
Re-coct' ('skökt'), v. t. [L. recoctus, p. p. of recoquers to cook or boil over again. See Rs., and 4th COOK.] To boil or cook again; hence, to make over; to vamp up; to reconstruct. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.
Re-coct'ion ('skok'shin), n. A second coction or preparation; a vamping up.

preparation; a vamping up.

Reo'og.nl'tion (rek'og.nl'sh'dn), n. [L. recognitio: cf. F. recognition. See RECOGNIEANCE.] The act of recogniting or the state of being recognized; acknowledgment; formal avowal; knowledge confessed or edgment; form

Re-cog'ni-ter (re-kög'ni-ter), n. [LL.] (Law) One of

Re-cog'ni-tor (rê-kög'nǐ-tēr), n. [LL.] (Law) One of a jury impaneled on an assise.

Re-cog'ni-to-ry (-tō-ry), a. Pertaining to, or connected with recognition.

Reo'og-ni'sa-bii'-ty (rêk'ōg-ni'za-bii'n'-ty), n. The quality or condition of being recognizable.

Reo'og-ni'sa-bie (rêk'ōg-ni'za-bii'n'-ty), n. The quality or condition of being recognizable.

Reo'og-ni'sa-bie (rêk'ōg-ni'za-bii'n'-ty), n. [The condition of recognizable of being recognizable.

Re-cog'ni'sa-bie (rê-kōg'ni-zans or rê-kōu'i-), n. [F. reconnaissunce, UF. recognizance, r. recognoissont, p. pr. of recognizare to recognize, F. reconnaire, fr. Le recognizance in the recognizance of recognizance. [Written also recognizance] 1. (Law) (a) an obligation of record entered into before some court of record or magistrate duly authorized, with condition to do some particular act, as to appear at the same or some other court, to keep the peace, or pay a debt. A recognizance differs from a bond, being witnessed by the record only, and not by the party's seal. (b) The verdict of a jury impaneled upon assise.

Cowell.

EF Among lawyers the sin this and the related words

Cowett.

Among lawyers the g in this and the related words (except recognize) is usually silent.

2. A token; a symbol; a pledge; a badge.

That recognizance and pledge of love Which I first gave her.

Which I first gave her.

3. Acknowledgment of a person or thing; avowal; profession; recognition.

Re-oog'ni-ze'tion (-zi'shin), n. Recognition. [R.]

Rec'og-mize (rêk'gg-niz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recognized (-nizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Recognizing (-nizing).]

[From Recognizance; see Cognition, and of Reconsition of Recognizance; lateral previously known; to recover or recall knowledge of.

Speak, vasal, recognize the sovereign queen. Harte.

Speak, vasal, recognize the sovereign queen.

. Havte Speak, vassal ; recognize thy sovereign queen. 2. To avow knowledge of; to allow that one knows; to consent to admit, hold, or the like; to admit with a to consent to admit, note, or the like; to admit with a formal acknowledgment; as, to recognize an obligation; to recognize a consul.

3. To acknowledge acquaintance with, as by salutation, bowing, or the like.

4. To show appreciation of; as, to recognize services by a testimonial.

5. To review; to reëxamine. [Obs.]
6. To reconnoiter. [Obs.] Syn. — To acknowledge; avow; confess; own; allow; oncede. See Acknowledge.

Reo'og-nize, v. i. (Law) To enter an obligation of

record before a proper tribunal; as, A B recognized in the sum of twenty dollars. [Written also recognise.]

In legal usage in the United States the second syllable is often accented.

syllable is often accented.

Re-oog'ni-see' (rê-kög'ni-zē') or rê-kön'i-zē'), n.
(Law) The person in whose favor a recognizance is
made. [Written also recognisee.] Blackstone.
Reo'cg-ni'ser (rêk'ög-ni'zêr), n. One who recognizes; a recognizor. [Written also recogniser.]

Re-oog'ni-sor' (rê-kög'ni-zêr' or rê-kön'i-zêr'), n.
(Law) One who enters into a recognizance. [Written
Blackstone. Blackstone.

also recognisor.]

Refog. nosco (ršk'ōg-nōs), v. t. [L. recognoscere, See Recognizance.] To recognize. [R. & Obs.] Boyle.

Re-coil' (rš-koil'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recolled (koild'); p. pr. & v. b. n. Recolled (Loide'); p. p. Recolled (Loide'); p. pr. & v. b. n. Recolled (Loide'); p. pr. & v.

Evil on itself shall back recoil. The solemnity of her demeanor made it impossible . . . that we should recoil into our ordinary spirits.

De Quincey.

ve should recoil into our ordinary spirits.

De Quincey.

2. To draw back, as from anything repugnant, discressing, alarming, or the like; to shrink.

Shak.

To turn or go back; to withdraw one's self; to recirce. [Obs.] "To your bowers recoil." Spenser.

Re-coil', v. t. To draw or go back. [Obs.] Spenser.

Re-coil', n. 1. A starting or falling back; a rebound; shrinking; as, the recoil of nature, or of the blood.

The state or condition of having recoiled.

The recoil from formalism is skepticism. F. W. Robertson.

Specifically, the reaction or rebounding of a firearm

3. Specifically, the reaction or rebounding of a firearm when discharged.

Recoil dynamometer (Gunnery), an instrument for mea uring the force of the recoil of a firearm.— Recoil escap ment. See the Note under Escapement.

ment. See the Note under ESCAPEMENT.

Re-ooil'er (-3r), n. One who, or that which, recoils.

Re-ooil'ing-ly, adv. In the manner of a recoil.

Re-ooil'(rē-koin'), v. t. To coin anew or again.

Re-ooin'(rē-koin'), v. t. To coin anew or again.

Re-ooil'ege (-1), n. 1. The act of coining anew.

2. That which is coined anew.

Re'-col-leot' (rē-kōl-lēkt'), v. t. [Pref. re- + col-lect.] To collect again; to gather what has been scattered; as, to re-collect routed troops.

God will one day rise the deal re-collecting our scattered.

God will one day raise the dead, re-collecting our scattered

Rec'ol-lect' (rek'ol-lekt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recol-LECTED; p. pr. & vb. n. Recollecting.] [Pref. re-collect: cf. L. recolligere, recollectin, to collect. Cf. RECOLLECTING.] 1. To recover or recall the knowledge of; to bring back to the mind or memory; to remember. 2. Reflexively, to compose one's self; to recover self-command; as, to recollect one's self after a burst of anger; — sometimes, formerly, in the perfect participle.

The Tyrian queen . . . Admired his fortunes, more admired the man; Then recollected stood. eugment; formal avowal; Enowledge confessed or avowad; notice.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God.

Hooker.

Hooker.

The lives of such saints had, at the time of their yearly memorials, solemn recognition in the church of God.

Hooker.

Written also Recollet.] Rec'ci-lec'tion (rëk'öl-lëk'shūn), n. [Cf. F. récollection.] I. The act of recollecting, or recalling to the memory; the operation by which objects are recalled to the memory, or ideas revived in the mind; reminiscence; remembrance.

remembrance.

2. The power of recalling ideas to the mind, or the period within which things can be recollected; remembrance; memory; as, an event within my recollection.

3. That which is recollected; something called to mind; reminiscence. "One of his earliest recollections."

Macaulay.

4. The act or practice of collecting or concentrating the mind; concentration; self-control. [Archaic]
From such an education Charles contracted habits of gravity and recollection.

Syn. - Reminiscence; remembrance. See MEMORY.

Reo'ol-lect'ive (-lek'tiv), a. Having the power of Rec'ol-lect'ive (-lčk'tiv), a. Having the power of recollecting.

Rec'ol-let (rčk'öl-lčt; F. rk'kb'lž'), n. [F. récollet, fr. L. recollectus, p. p. of recolligere to gather again, to gather up; NL, to collect one's self, esp. for religious contemplation.] (Eccl.) Same as Recollect, n.

Re-col'o-ni-sa'tion (rč-kb'l'ć-ni-zš'shin), n. A second or renewed colonization.

Re-com'o-ni-se (rš-kb'l'ć-niz, v. t. To colonize again.

Re-com'o-ni-se (rš-kb'l'ć-niz, v. t. To combination a second or additional time.

Re-com'o-ni-se' (rš-kb'n-bin'), v. t. To combine again.

Re-com'o-ni-se' (rš-kb'n-bin'), v. t. Pref: re-t-comfort:

cf. F. réconforter.] To comfort again; to console anew; to give new atrength to.

Gan her recomfort from so sad affright.

Spenser.

Gan her recomfort from so sad affright.

Re-com'fort-less, a. Without comfort. [Obs.]
Re-com'fort-ure (-för-tür; 135), n. The act of re-comforting; restoration of comfort. [Obs.]
Shak.
Re'com-mence' (rö'kŏm-měns'), v. i. 1. To com-

nence or begin again.

Howel

To begin anew to be; to act again as. [Archaic] He seems desirous enough of recommencing courtier. John Re'com-mence', v. t. [Pref. re- + commence: cf. F. ecommencer.] To commence again or anew.

Re'com-mence'ment (-ment), n. A commencement

made anew.

Recommend' (rëk'om-mënd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p.

RECOMMENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMMENDED.] [Pref.

re- + commend: cf. F. recommander.] 1. To commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to
another's care, confidence, or acceptance, with favoring
representations; to put in a favorable light before any
one; to bestow commendation on; as, he recommended
resting the mind and exercising the body.

**Macanas recommended Virull and Horace to Augustus, whose

Mæcenas recommended Virgil and Horace to Augustus, whose alses . . . have made him precious to posterity. Drydes.

2. To make acceptable; to attract favor to.

A decent boldness ever meets with friends, Succeeds, and c'en a stranger recommends.

3. To commit; to give in charge; to commend. Paul chose Silas and departed, being recommended by the rethren unto the grace of God.

Acts xv. 40.

brethren unto the grace of God.

Reso'om-mend'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. recommandable.] Suitable to be recommended; worthy of praise; commendable. Glanvill.— Rec'om-mend'a-ble-ness, n.— Rec'om-mend'a-bly, adv.

S. That which recommends, or commends to favor; anything procuring, or tending to procure, a favorable reception, or to secure acceptance and adoption; as, he brought excellent recommendations.

3. The state of being recommended; esteem. [R.]

The burying of the dead. ... heth slavay seen had in an ex-

The burying of the dead . . . hath always been had in an ex-mordinary recommendation amongst the ancient. Sir T. North

reordinary recommendation amongst the ancient. Sir T. North.

Reorom-neand's-tive (-m&nd's-tiv), n. That which

ecommends; a recommendation. [Obs.]

Reorom-neand's-to-ry (-4-tō-ry), a. Berving to recmmend; recommending; commendatory. Swift.

Reorom-mend'er (-ūr), n. One who recommends.

Reorom-mis'sion (rā'kbūn-mlsvlin), v. t. To commis
ion again; to give a new commission to.

Officers whose time of service had expired were to be recomMarshall.

Re'com-mit' (-m't'), v. t. To commit again; to give back into keeping; specifically, to refer again to a committee; as, to recommit a bill to the same committee.

mittee: as, to recommit a bill to the same committee.

Re'com-mit'ment (-ment), n. A second or renewed

Re'com-mit'al (-tal), commitment; a renewed reference to a committee.

Re'com-pact' (-päkt'), r. t. To compact or join anew.

Recompact my scattered body."

Donne.

Re-com'pen-as'tion (re-köm'pën-as'shūn), n. [Cf.
LL. recompensatio.] 1. Recompense. [Obs.]

2. (Scots Law) Used to denote a case where a set-off

... (ccos Law) Used to denote a case where a set-off pleaded by the defendant is met by a set-off pleaded by the plaintiff.

the plaintiff.

Rec'om-pense (rëk'om-pëns), v. t. [imp. & p. p.
RECOMPENSED (-pënst); p. pr. & vb. n. RECOMPENSING
(-pën'slug).] [F. récompenser, LL. recompenser, fr.
L. pref. re- re- + compenser to compensate. See Compenser.]
1. To render an equivalent to, for service, loss, etc.; to requite; to remunerate; to compensate.

He can not recompense me better. Shak. 2. To return an equivalent for; to give compensation for; to atone for; to pay for.

God recompenseth the gift. Robynson (More's Utopia).

To recompense My rash, but more unfortunate, misdeed. 3. To give in return; to pay back; to pay, as something earned or deserved. [R.]

Recompense to no man evil for evil. Rom. vii. 17 To repay; requite; compensate; reward; reRecompense (rek'om-pens), v. 6. To give recompense; to make amends or requital. [Obs.]
Rec'om-pense, n. [Cf. F. récompense.] An equivalent returned for anything done, suffered, or given; compensation; requital; suitable return.

To me belongeth vengeance, and recommense. Deut. wwxii, 35

every transgression and disobedience received a just ense of reward. Heb. ii. 2-

Syn. — Repayment; compensation; remuneration; unends; satisfaction; reward; requital.

Rec'om-pense'ment (-pëns'ment), n. Recompense;
Fabyan.

Rec'om-pen'ser (-pën'sër), n. One who recompenses. A thankful recompenser of the benefits received. Foxe.

Rec'om-pen'sive (.siv), a. Of the nature of recomense; serving to recompense. Str T. Browne.
Re-com'pi-la'tion (re-kom'pi-la'tion), n. A new comense : ser

Re'com-pile' (rë'kŏm-pil'), v. t. To compile anew.
Re'com-pile' ment (-ment), n. The act of recompiling; new compilation or digest; as, a recompilement of the laws.

Bacon.

the laws. Re'com-pose' $(-p\bar{c}z')$, v.t. [imp. & p. p. Recourso $(-p\bar{c}sd')$; p. pr. & vb. n. Recoursons.] [Pref. recompose: c.f. F. recompose:] 1. To compose again; form anew; to put together again or repeatedly.

The far greater number of the objects presented to our observation can only be decomposed, but not actually recomposed.

Sir W. Hamilton

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. To restore to composure; to quiet anew; to tranquilize; as, to recompose the mind. Jer. Taylor.

Re'com-pos'er (-pōz'ēr), n. One who recomposes.

Re-composition.] The sact of recomposing.

Rec'on-cl'la-ble (rēk'ōn-si'la-b'l), a. [Cf. F. réconcitable.] Capable of being reconciled; as, reconcilate adversaries; an act reconcilable with previous acts.

The different accounts of the numbers of ships are recom-

ble. Arouthol.

—Rec'on-di'la-ble-ness, n. — Rec'on-di'la-bly, adv.

Rec'on-dile' (-sil'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Reconcilier, [F. réconcilier, L. reconciliare; pref. re- re- + conciliare to bring to gether, to unite. See Conciliarte.] 1. To cause to be friendly again; to conciliate anew; to restore to friendship; to bring back to harmony; to cause to be no longer at variance; as, to reconcile persons who have quarreled.

Propitious now and reconciled by prayer. Dryden.

The church [if defield] is interdicted till it be reconciled [i. e., restored to sanctity] by the bishop.

We pray you . . . be ye reconciled to God. 2 Cor. v. 20.

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet submis-

2. To bring to acquiescence, content, or quiet aubmission; as, to reconcile one's solf to afflictions.

3. To make consistent or congruous; to bring to agreement or suitableness;—followed by with or to.

The great men among the ancients understood how to reconle manual labor with affairs of state.

Locke.

Some figures monstrous and misshaped appear, Considered singly, or beheld too near; Which, but proportioned to their light or place, Due distance reconciles to form and grace.

4. To adjust; to settle; as, to reconcile difference Syn. - To reunite; conciliate; placate; propitiate; pacify; appease.

pacify; appease.

Rec'on-cile', v. i. To become reconciled. [Obs.] .

Rec'on-cile'ment (-ment), n. Reconciliation. Millon.

Rec'on-cile' (-si'le'), n. One who reconciles.

Rec'on-cil'1-a'tion (-sil'1-3'shūn), n. [F. réconciliation, L. reconciliatio.] 1. The act of reconciling, or the state of being reconciled; reconcilement; restoration to harmony; renewal of friendship.

Reconciliation and friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment.

Reconciliation and Friendship with God really form the basis of all rational and true enjoyment.

Reduction to congruence or consistency; removal of inconsistency; harmony.

A clear and easy reconciliation of those seeming inconsistencies of Scripture.

D. Rogers. Syn.—Reconcilement; reunion; pacification; appeasement; propitiation; atonement; explation.

nent; propitiation; atonement; capracon.

Rec'on.oil'1-a-to-ry (-sil'1-a-to-ry), a. Serving or tendby. Hull.

Bacon/Aen-us/Hon (re-kön/den-si/shun), n. The act

Re-condensing.

Re-condensing.

Re-condensing.

Re-condense ('fe'kōn-dēns'), v. t. To condense again.

Re-condite ('fe'kōn-dēn s'), v. t. To condense again.

Re-condite ('fe'kōn-dēn s' - *kōn'dīt; 277), a. [L. reconditus, p. p. of recondere to put up again, to lay up, to conceal; pref. re- re- + condere to bring or lay to gether. See Asscown.] 1. Hidden from the mental or intellectual view; secret; abstruse; as, recondite causes of things.

intellectual view; secret; abstruse; as, recondite causes of things.

2. Dealing in things abstruse; profound; searching; as, recondite studies. "Recondite learning." Bp. Horsley.

Re-con'dit-to-ry (rt-kön'di-th-ry), n. [LL. reconditrorium.] A repository; a storehouse. [Obs.] Ash.

Re'con-duct' (%kön-dükt'), v. t. To conduct back or again. "A guide to reconduct thy steps." Pryden.

Re'con-firm' (-fērm'), v. t. [Pref. re- + confirm: ct.

F. reconfirmer.] To confirm anew. Clarendon.

Re'con-fart' (-fört), v. t. [F. réconforter.] To reconfort; to comfort. [Obs.]

Re'con-join' (rē'kŏn-join'), v. t. To join or conjoin anew.

Boyle.

anew.

Re-con'nois-sance | (rc-kön'n'is-siins), n. [F. See Re-con'nois-sance | Rcocontzance.] The sot of reconnoitering; preliminary examination or survey. Specifically: (a) (Geol.) An examination or survey of a region in reference to its general geological character. (b) (Engin.) An examination of a region as to its general natural features, preparatory to a more particular survey for the purposes of triangulation, or of determining the location of a public work. (c) (Mil.) An examination of a territory, or of an enemy's position, for the

purpose of obtaining information necessary for directing military operations; a preparatory expedition.

Beconcissance in force (Mil.), a demonstration or attack by a large force of troops for the purpose of discovering the position and strength of an enemy.

Reconnected through the summary.

Resolution and strength of an enemy.

Resolution and strength of an enemy.

Resolution indire; if reke is ormer spelling of reconnected the summary is reconnected to make a preliminary examination or survey of; esp., to survey with a view to military or engineering operations.

2. To recognize. [Obs.] Sir H. Waipole.

Reconjutar (7-konjuta), v. t. [Pref. re- + conquer. of. F. reconquer's revolted province.

Reconjutar (7-kwěst), n. A second conquest.

Re-conjutar (-kwěst), n. A second conquest.

Re-conjutar (-kwěst), n. A second conquest.

Re-conjutar (-kwěst), n. A second conquest.

Re-con'se-crate (-Ron'se-Erat), v. 1. To consecrate anew or again.

Re-con'se-crat'tion, n. Renewed consecration.

Re'con-sid'er (rē'kŏn-sid'ēr), v. t. 1. To consider again; as, to reconsider a subject.

2. (Parliamentary Practice) To take up for renewed consideration, as a motion or a vote which has been previously acted upon.

Re'con-sid'er-a'tion (-E'shūn), n. The act of reconsidering, or the state of being reconsidered; as, the reconsideration of a vote in a legislative body.

Re-con'so-late (rē'kŏn-sōl'1-dāt), v. t. To console or comfort again. [Obs.]

Re'con-sol'1-date (rē'kŏn-sōl'1-dāt), v. t. To consolidate anew or again.

idate anew or again.

Re'con-sol'i-da'tion (-da'shūn), n. The act or process of reconsolidating; the state of being reconsolidated.

Re'con-struct' (-strūkt'), v. To construct again; to rebuild; to remodel; to form again or anew.

Regiments had been dissolved and reconstructed. Macaulay.

Regiments had been dissolved and reconstructed. Macaulay. Re'con-struc'tion (-strik/shtin), n. 1. The act of constructing again; the state of being reconstructed.

2. (U. S. Politics) The act or process of reorganizing the governments of the States which had passed ordinances of secession, and of reëstablishing their constitutional relations to the national government, after the close of the Civil War.

Re'con-struct'ive (-strik/tiv), a. Reconstructing; tending to reconstruct; as, a reconstructive policy.

Re'con-tin'u-ance (-tin'ū-ans), n. The act or state of recontinuing.

Re'con-un'u-auce (-ii), v. t. & t. To continue anew.

Re'con-tin'ue (-ii), v. t. & t. To continue anew.

Re'con-vene' (rē'kôn-vēn'), v. t. & t. To convene or

assemble again; to call or come together again.

Re'con-ven'tion (-vēn'ahūn), n. (Civil Law) A cross

demand; an action brought by the defendant against the

plaintifi before the same judge. Burrill. Bouvier.

Re'con-ver'son (-vēr'alūn), n. A second conversion.

Re'con-vert' (-vēr'alūn), n. A person who has been

reconvert (rē-kōn'vērt), n. t. Gladstone.

Gladstone.

(Elem.)

reconverted.

Re'con-vert'1-ble (rē'kŏn-vērt'1-b'1), a. (Chem.)
Capable of being reconverted; convertible again to the
original form or condition.

Re'con-vey' (-vā'), v. t. 1. To convey back or to the
former place; as, to reconvey goods.

2. To transfer back to a former owner; as, to recon-

2. To transfer back to a former owner, ...
vey an estate.

Re'con-vey'ance (-vā'ans), n. Act of reconveying.

Re-cop'y (rā-kōp'y), v. t. To copy again.

Re-cop'((rā-kōp'd), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reconded;
p. pr. & vb. n. Reconding.] [OE. recorden to repeat,
remind, F. recorder, fr. L. recordart to remember; pref.
re-re- + cor, cordis, the heart or mind. See Complat,
Heart.] 1. To recall to mind; to recollect; to remember; to meditate. [Obs.] "I it you record." Chaucer.

2. To repeat; to recite; to sing or play. [Obs.]

They longed to see the day, to hear the lark

They longed to see the day, to hear the lark Record her hymns, and chant her carols blest. Fairfax. 3. To preserve the memory of, by committing to writing, to printing, to inscription, or the like; to make note of; to write or enter in a book or on parchment, for the purpose of preserving authentic evidence of; to register; to enroll; as, to record the proceedings of a court; to record historical events.

record historical events.

Those things that are recorded of him . . . are written in the chronicles of the kings.

To record a deed, mortgage, lease, etc., to have a copy of the same entered in the records of the office designated by law, for the information of the public.

Re-cord, v. t. 1. To reflect; to ponder. [Obs.]

Praying all the way, and recording upon the words which he before had read.

2. To sing or repeat a tune. [Obs.]

Whether the birds or she recorded best. W. Browne.

Whether the birds or she recorded best. IV. Browne.

Reo'ord (rĕk'ĕrd), n. [OF. recort, record, remembrance, attestation, record. See Racoan, v. l.] 1. A writing by which some act or event, or a number of acts of the Hebrew kings; a record of the variations of temperature during a certain time; a family record.

2. Especially: (a) An official contemporaneous writing by which the acts of some public body, or public officer, are recorded; as, a record of city ordinances; the records of the receiver of taxes. (b) An authentic official copy of a document which has been entered in a book, or deposited in the keeping of some officer designated by law. (c) An official contemporaneous memorandum attaing the proceedings of a court of justice; a judicial record. (d) The various legal papers used in a case, together with memoranda of the proceedings of the court; as, it is not permissible to allege facts not in the record.

3. Testimony; witness; attestation.

John bare record, asying.

John: 32.

4. That which serves to perpetuate a knowledge of acts or events; a monument; a memorial.

5. That which has been, or might be, recorded; the known facts in the course, progress, or duration of

anything, as in the life of a public man; as, a politician

anything, as in the life of a public man; as, a politician with a good or a bad record.

6. That which has been publicly achieved in any kind of competitive sport as recorded in some authoritative manner, as the time made by a winning horse in a race.

Court of record (pron. re-kôrd' in Eng.), a court whose acts and judicial proceedings are written on parchment or in books for a perpetual memorial.—Debt of record, a debt which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record, as upon a judgment or a cognizance.—Trial by record, a trial which is had when a matter of record is pleaded, and the opposite party pleads that there is no such record. In this case the trial is by inspection of the record itself, no other evidence being admissible. Blackstone.—To beat, or break, the record (Sporting), to surpass any performance of like kind as authoritatively recorded; as, to break the record in a walking match.

Re-cord'anne (rê-kôrd'ans), n. Remembrance. [Obs.]

Rec'or-da'tion. See Reconn, v. 6.] Remembrance; recollection; also, a record. [Obs.]

Shak.

Re-cord'en (rê-kôrd'en), n. 1. One who records; specifically, a person whose official duty it is to make a record of writhings or transactions.

2. The title of the chief judicial officer of some cities and boroughs; also, of the chief justice of an East Indian settlement. The Recorder of London is judge of the Lord Mayor's Court, and one of the commissioners of the Central Criminal Court.

3. (Mus.) A kind of wind instrument resembling the fageolet. [Obs.] "Fittes and soft recorders." Milton.

Re-cord'er-ship, n. The office of a recorder.

Re-cord'ing, a. Keeping a record or a register; as, a recording secretary;—applied to numerous instruments with an automatic appliance which makes a record of their action; as a recording gauge or telegraph.

Record-or of virthings or recorder of the delivery of the commissioners of the control of a register; as, a feed-order of control of the control of

with an automatic appliance which makes a record of their action; as, a recording gauge or telegraph.

Re'cor-por'i-fi-ca'tion (re'kor-por'i-fi-ka'shin), n.

The act of investing again with a body; the state of being furnished anew with a body. [R.] Boyle.

Re-cound' (re-kouch'), v. t. [Pref. re-+ conch: c. F. recoucher.] To retire again to a couch; to lie down again. [Obs.]

Re-count' (re-kount'), v. t. [Pref. re-+ count.] To count or reckon again.

Re-count' (re-kount'), v. t. [F. raconter to relate, to recount; pref. re- again + à (L. ad') + conter to relate.

See Count', v.] To tell over; to relate in detail; to recite; to tell or narrate the particulars of; to rehearse; to enumerate; as, to recount one's blessings. Dryden.

To all his angels, who, with true applause,

To all his angels, who, with true applause, Recount his praises. Milton

Recount (ment), n. Recital. [Obs.] Shak.
Re-coup' (-kūōp'), v. t. [F. recouper; pref. re-reRe-coups' + couper to cut.] 1. (Law) To keep
back rightfully (a part), as if by cutting off, so as to diminish a sum due; to take off (a part) from damages; to
deduct; as, where a landlord recouped the reut of premises from damages awarded to the plaintiff for eviction.

2. To get an equivalent or compensation for; as, to
recoup money lost at the gaming table; to recoup one's
losses in the share market.

3. To reimburse; to indemnify;—often used reflex-

3. To reimburse; to indemnify; — often used reflex-

ively and in the passive.

ively and in the passive.

Elizabeth had lost her venture; but if she was bold, she might recoup herself at Philip's cost.

Industry is sometimes recouped for a small price by extended the state of Argult.

Re-coup'er (rt- $k\overline{oo}p'\widetilde{er}$), n. One who recoups. Story. **Re-coup'ment** (-ment), n. The act of recouping.

F Recomment applies to equities growing out of the very affair from which the principal demand arises, set-off to cross-demands which may be independent in origin.

Abbott.

origin.

Recourse (rê-kōrs'), n. [F. recours, L. recursus a running back, return, fr. recurrere, recursum, to run back. See Recur.] 1. A coursing back, or coursing again, along the line of a previous coursing; renewed course; return; retreat; recurrence. [Obs.] "Swift recourse of flushing blood,"

Unto my first I will have my recourse. (Vaucer.

Preventive physic . . . preventeth sickness in the healthy, or is recourse thereof in the valetudinary. Sir T. Browne.

2. Recurrence in difficulty, perplexity, need, or the like; access or application for aid; resort.

Thus died this great peer, in a time of great recourse unto him and dependence upon him.

Sir II. Wotton.

Our last recourse is therefore to our art.

Dryden.

3. Access; admittance. [Obs.]

Give me recourse to him. Shak.

Without recourse (Commerce), words sometimes added to the indorsement of a negotiable instrument to protect the indorsee from liability to the indorsee and subsequent holders. It is a restricted indorsement.

Re-course', v. i. 1. To return; to recur. [Obs.]

The flame departing and recoursing.

The flame departing and recoursing.

2. To have recourse; to resort. [Obs.] Bp. Hacket.

Re-course/ful (-ful), a. Having recurring flow and
bb; moving alternately. [Obs.] Prestreet: c.

Re-cov'er (rc.ktiv'er), v. t. [Prest. re-t-cover: cs.

F. recouver. To cover again.

Re-cov'er (rc.ktiv'er), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recoveren,
cf-drd); p. pr. & v. b. n. Recovernsio.] [Os. recoveren,
OF, recover, F. recouver, from L. recuperare; prestre-re-+ a word of unknown origin. Cs. Recuperare;
1. To get or obtain again; to get renewed possession
of; to win back; to regain.

David recovered all that the Amalekites had carried away.

1 Sam. xxx. 18.

2. To make good by reparation; to make up for; to retrieve; to repair the loss or injury of; as, to recover lost time. "Loss of catel may recovered be." Chaucer. Even good men have many failings and lapses to lament and recover.

3. To restore from sickness, faintness, or the like; to bring back to life or health; to cure; to heal.

The wine in my bottle will recover him.

Shak.

4. To overcome; to get the better of, - as a state of mind or body.

I do hope to recover my late hurt. Cowley.
When I had recovered a little my first surprise. De Foe.

5. To rescue; to deliver. That they may recover themselves out of the snare of the devil, who are taken captive by him.

2 Tim. ii. 26.

6. To gain by motion or effort; to obtain; to reach; to come to. [Archaic]

The forest is not three leagues off;
If we recover that, we're sure enough.

Except he could recover one of the Cities of Refuge he was to die.

Hillos.

Hillos.

die.

7. (Law) To gain as a compensation; to obtain in return for injury or debt; as, to recover damages in trespass; to recover debt and costs in a suit at law; to obtain title to by judgment in a court of law; as, to recover lands in ejectment or common recovery; to gain by legal process; as, to recover judgment against a defendant.

Recover arma (Mi. Drill), a command whereby the piece is brought from the position of "aim" to that of "ready."

Syn. - To regain; repossess; resume; retrieve; recruit; heal; cure.

cruit; heal; cure.

Re-cov'er (rê-kūv'ēr), v. i. 1. To regain health after sickness; to grow well; to be restored or cured; hence, to regain a former state or condition after misfortune, alarm, etc.;—often followed by of or from; as, to recover from a state of poverty; to recover from fright.

Go, inquire of Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron, whether I shall cover of this disease. 2 Kings i. 2.

2. To make one's way; to come; to arrive. [Obs.] With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch. Fuller

With much ado the Christians recovered to Antioch. Fuller.

3. (Law) To obtain a judgment; to succeed in a lawsuit; as, the plaintiff has recovered in his suit.

Re-cov'er. n. Recovery. [Obs.] Sir T. Malory.

Re-cov'er.a-ble (-a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. recoverable.]

Capable of being recovered or regained; capable of being brought back to a former condition, as from sickness, misfortune, etc.; obtainable from a debtor or possessor; as, the debt is recoverable; goods lost or sunk in the ocean are not recoverable; in the ocean are not recoverable.

A prodigal course
Is like the sun's; but not, like his, recoverable. If I am recoverable, why am I thus?

If I am recoverable, why am I thus? Cowper.

Re-cov'er-a-ble-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-a-ble-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-a-ble-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-a-ble-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-ble-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-gle-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-ance le-ness, n.
Re-cov'er-gle-ness, n.
Re

of fright, etc.

of fright, etc.

3. (Law) The obtaining in a suit at law of a right to something by a verdict and judgment of court.

4. The getting, or gaining, of something not previously had. [Obs.] "Help be past recovery." Tusser.

5. In rowing, the act of regaining the proper position for making a new stroke.

Common recovery (Law), a species of common assurance or mode of conveying lands by matter of record, through the forms of an action at law, formerly in frequent use but now abolished or obsolete, both in England and America.

Burrill. Warren.

Rec're-ance (rĕk'rē-ans), n. Recreancy. Rec're-an-cy (-an-sỳ), n. The quality or state of

being recreant.

Reo're-ant (-ant), a. [OF., cowardly, fr. recroire, recreire, to forsake, leave, tire, discourage, regard as conquered, LL. recredere se to declare one's self conquered in combat; hence, those are called recredit or recreant who are considered infamous; L. pref. re-again, back + credere to believe, to be of opinion; hence, originally, to disavow one's opinion. See Cheed.] 1. Crying for mercy, as a combatant in the trial by battle; yielding; cowardly; mean-spirited; craven. "This recreant knight."

2. Apostate; false; unfaithful.

Spenser.

Who, for so many benefits received, Turned recreant to God, ingrate and false.

Rec're-ant, n. One who yields in combat, and begs for mercy; a mean-spirited, cowardly wretch.

You are all recreants and dastards!

Shak.

Re'-ore-ate' (rē'krē-āt'), v. t. [Pref. re- + create.]
To create or form anew.

On opening the campaign of 1776, instead of reënforcing, it ras necessary to re-create, the army.

Marshall.

was necessary to re-create, the army.

Reofre-ate (reky-fait), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recreated (-ky-fait), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Recreated (-ky-fait), p. pr. & vb. n. Recreating.] [L. recreatus, p. p. of recreare to create anew, to refresh; pref. re-re-re-to-create to create. See Create.] To give fresh lite to; to reanimate; to revive; especially, to refresh after wearying toil or anxiety; to relieve; to cheer; to divert; to anuse; to gratify.

Faintees when they reals a solid.

Painters, when they work on white grounds, place before them colors mixed with blue and green, to recreate their eyes, white wearying . . . the sight more than any. Drydes. St. John, who recreated himself with sporting with a tame partridge.

Jer. Taulor. These ripe fruits recreate the nostrils with their aromatic

Rec're-ate, v. i. To take recreation. L. Addison.
Rec're-a'tion (-3'shūn), n. [F. récréation, L. recreatio.] The act of recreating, or the state of being recreated; refreshment of the strength and spirits after
toll; amusement; diversion; sport; pastime.

Re'-cre-a'tion (rē'krē-ā'shǐn), n. [See RE-CREATE.] forming anew; a new creation or formation.
Re'-cre-a'tive (-ā'tīv), a. Creating anew; as, re-cre-

we power. Rec're-a'tive (rěk'rê-ā'tĭv), a. [Cf. F. récréatif. See

RECREATE.] Tending to recreate or refresh; recreating; giving new vigor or animation; reinvigorating; giving relief after labor or pain; amusing; diverting.

Let the music of them be recreative. lacon.

Let the music of them be recreative. Bacon.

— Reo're-a'tive-ly, adv. — Reo're-a'tive-ness, n.

Reo're-ment (rëk'rê-ment), n. [L. recrementum; prof. re-re-+ cernerc, cretum, to separated from that which is useful; dross; scoria; as, the recrement of ore.

2. (Med.) (a) Excrement. [Obs.] (b) A substance secreted from the blood and again absorbed by it.

Reo're-men'tal (-mën'tal), a. Recrementitious.

Reo're-men'ti'lial (-mën-tish'al), a. [Cf. F. récrémentitiel] (Med.) Of the nature of a recrement. See Recrementitious (-tish'ūs), a. Of or pertaining to recrement; consisting of recrement or dross. Boyle.

Reo're-men-ti'tious (-tish'ūs), a. Of or pertaining to recrement; consisting of recrement or dross. Boyle.

Reorim'a-nate (rê-kr'm'i-nāt), v. i. [Pref. re-triminate: cf. F. récréminer, I.L. recriminare.] To return one charge or accusation with another; to charge back fault or crime upon an accuser.

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping aufficiently to

It is not my business to recriminate, hoping sufficiently to clear myself in this matter.

Bp. Stillingheet.

clear myself in this matter.

Re-orim'i-nate, v. t. To accuse in return. South.

Re-orim'i-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. [F. récrimination,

LL. recriminatio.] The act of recriminating; an accusation brought by the accused against the accuser; a country accused in the accuser.

ter accusation.

Accusations and recriminations passed backward and forward between the contending parties.

Re-orim'i-na-tive (-nâ-tīv), a. Recriminatory.

Re-orim'i-na-tor (-nā-tīv), n. One who recriminates.

Re-orim'i-na-tor (-nā-tōv), n. [Cf. F. récriminatoire.]

Having the quality of recrimination; retorting accusation; recriminating.

Re-oross' (rē-krōs'; 115), v. t. To cross a second time.

Re-oru'den-oy (rē-krōs'; 146-n-sy), n. Recrudescence.

Re'oru-des'cenco (rē-krŋ-dês'esens), p. [Cf. F. re-Re'oru-des'cenco (-dē-s'sen-sy), crudescence.]

1. The state or condition of being recrudescent.

A recrudescence of patparism may condemn filland to chronic

A recrudescence of barbarism may condemn it [land] to chronic verty and waste.

Duke of Acquil.

weetly and waste.

2. (Med.) Increased severity of a disease after tem-Dunglison. porary remission.

2. (Mcd.) Increased severity of a disease after temporary remission.

Reforu-des/cent (-sent), a. [L. recrudescens, -entis, p. r. of recrudescere to become raw again; pref. re-re-rudescere to become hard or raw: cf. F. recrudescent.]

2. Breaking out again after temporary abatement or suppression; as, a recrudescent epidemic.

Re-crult' (re-kript'), e. t. [mp. & p. p. Recruited; p. pr. & vb. n. Recruiting,] [F. recruder, corrupted (under influence of recrue recruiting, recruit, from recroitre, p. p. recrût, to grow again) from an older recluter, properly, to patch, to mend (a garment); pref. re-for. clut piece, piece of cloth; cf. Icel. klutr kerchief, E. clout.]

1. To repair by fresh supplies, as anything wasted; to remedy lack or deficiency in; as, food recruits the fiesh; fresh air and exercise recruit the spirits.

Her checks glow the brighter, recruiting their color. Gamill.

2. Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to remew in

Her checks glow the brighter, reconting their color. Glamill.

2. Hence, to restore the wasted vigor of; to renew in strength or health; to reinvigorate.

3. To supply with new men, as an army; to fill up or make up by enlistment; as, he recruited two regiments; the army was recruited for a campaign; also, to muster; to enlist; as, he recruited fifty men.

M. Arnold Re-cruit', v. i. 1. To gain new supplies of anything wasted; to gain health, flesh, spirits, or the like; to recuperate; as, lean cattle recruit in fresh pastures.

2. To gain new supplies of men for military or other ervice; to raise or enlist new soldlers; to enlist troops.

Re-cruit', n. 1. A supply of anything wasted or exhausted; a reinforcement.

The state is to have recruits to its strength, and remedies to

The state is to have recruits to its strength, and remedies to its distempers.

Burke.

and the table is to have recruits to its arregion, and remember to its distempers.

2. Specifically, a man enlisted for service in the army; a newly enlisted soldier.

Re-ornit'er, n. One who, or that which, recruits.

Re-ornit'ment (-ment), n. The act or process of recruiting; especially, the enlistment of men for an army.

Re-orys'tal-li-sa'tion (rë-kris'tal-li-z), v. i. & t. (Chem. & Min.) The process of recrystallizing.

Re-orys'tal-lise (rë-kris'tal-liz), v. i. & t. (Chem. & Min.) To crystallize again.

Reo'tal (rëk'tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the rectum; in the region of the rectum.

Reo'tan'gle (rëk'tān'g'l), n. [F., fr. L. rectus right + angulus angle.

Bee Riohr, and Anale.] (Geom.) A four-sided figure having only right angles; a right-angled parallelogram.

Ter As the area of a rectangle is expressed by the

As the area of a rectangle is expressed by the product of its two dimensions, the term rectangle is sometimes used for product; as, the rectangle of a and b, that is, ab.

Rec'tan'gle, a. Rectangular. [R.] Reo'tan'gied (.g'dl), a. Rectangular. [A.] Hutton. Reo'tan'gied (.g'dl), a. Rectangular. Reo-tan'gu-lar (rek-tan'gū-lêr), a. [Cf. F. rectangulare.] Right-angled; having one or more angles of ninety degrees.—Reo-tan'gu-lar-ly (rek-tăṇ'gū-lêr-ly),

gmare.] Right-anguet, intend on interty degrees. Reo-tan'gu-lar-ly (rek-tan'gu-ler-ly), adr. Reo-tan'gu-lar-ly (rek-tan'gu-ler-ly), n. The quality or condition of being rectangular, or right-angled.

Reo-tal (rek't'). [L. rectus straight.] A combining form signifying straight; as, rectilineal, having straight

lines : rectinerved. nes; recimerved. **Reo'ti-fi'a-ble** (ršk/tI-fi'à-b'l), a.

1. Capable of being settified; as, a rectifiable mistake. 2. (Math.) Admitting, as a curve, of the construction of a straight line equal in length to any definite portion

of the curve.

Rec'ti-fica'tion (rek'tY-fi'-kB'shun), n. [Cf. F. rectification.]

1. The act or operation of rectifying; as, the rectification of an error; the rectification of spirits.

After the rectification of his views, he was incapable of compromise with profounder shapes of error.

De Quincey. (Geom) The determination of a straight line whose

length is equal to a portion of a curve. Rectification of a globe (Astron.), its adjustment preparatory to the solution of a proposed problem.

Rec'ti-fi-cartor (rek'ti-fi-ka'ter), n. (Chem.) That which rectifies or refines; esp., a part of a distilling apparatus in which the more volatile portions are separated from the less volatile by the process of evaporation and condensation; a rectifier

ondensation; a rectifier.

Rec'ti-fi'er (rek'ti-fi'er), n. 1. One who, or that

which rectifies.

2. Specifically: (a) (Naut.) An instrument used for determining and rectifying the variations of the compass on board ship. (b) (Chem.) A rectificator.

Rec'ti-fy (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. Rectified (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Rectiffing (-fif); p. pr. & vb. n. Rectiffing (-fif), b. rectiffare; c. t. neak or set right; to correct from a wrong, erroneous, or false state; to amend; as, to rectify errors, mistakes, or abuses; to rectify the will, the judgment, opinions; to rectify disorders.

I meant to rectify my conscience. Shak.

This was an error of opinion which a conflicting opinion would have rectified.

2. (Chem.) To refine or putify by repeated distilla-

Burke.

2. (Chem.) To refine or purify by repeated distillation or sublimation, by which the fine parts of a substance are separated from the grosser; as, to rectify spirit of wine.

3. (Com.) To produce (as factitious gin or brandy) by redistilling low wines or ardent anirita (which with the second sec redistilling low wines or ardent spirits (whisky, rum, etc.), flavoring substances, etc., being added.

To rectify a globe, to adjust it in order to prepare for the solution of a proposed problem.

the solution of a proposed problem.

Syn.—To amend; emend; correct; better; mend; reform; redoras; adjust; regulate; improve. See AMEND.

Reo'ti-lin'e-al (-l'In'ê-al), } a. [Recti- + lineal, lin-Reo'ti-lin'e-ar (-l'In'ê-ar), } ear.] Straight; consisting of a straight line or lines; bounded by straight lines; as, a rectilineal angle; a rectilinear figure or course.—

Reo'ti-lin'e-ar'i-ty (-ar'i-ty), n. The quality or state of being rectilinear.

of being rectilinear. Coleridge.

Reo'ti-lin'e-ous (-is), a. Rectilinear. [Obs.] Ray.

Reo'ti-herved' (rēk'tī-nērvd'), a. [Recti-+ nerve.]

(Bot.) Having the veins or nerves straight;— said of

(Mol.) Having the veins or nerves straight; — said of leaves.

Rec'tion (rěk'ahūn), n. [L. rectio, fr. regere to rule or govern.] (Gram.) See Government, n., 7. Gibbs.

Rec'ti-ros'trai (rěk'ti-rōs'trai), a. [Recti-+ rostrai.]
(Zoòi.) Having a straight beak.

Reo'ti-res'tiai. (sēk'ti-ai), a. [Recti-+ seriai.] (Bot.)
Arranged in exactly vertical ranks, as the leaves on stems of many kinds; — opposed to curviseriai.

| Reo-tl'tis (rēk-ti'tis), n. [Nl. See Rectum, and tris.] (Med.) Proctitis.

Reo'ti-tude (rēk'ti-tuid), n. [L. rectitude, fr. rectus right, straight: cf. F. rectitude. See Right.] 1. Straightness. [R.]

2. Rightness of principle or practice; exact conformity to truth, or to the rules prescribed for moral conduct, either by divine or human laws; uprightness of mind; uprightness; integrity; honesty; justice.

3. Right judgment. [R.] Sir G. C. Lewis.

Syn.—See Justice.

e Justice.

Syn.—See Justice.

Reo'to- (rēk'tā-). A combining form indicating connection with, or relation to, the rectum; as, recto-vesical.

Reo'to, n. [Abbrev. fr. LL. breve de recto. See
Right:] (Law) A writ of right.

Reo'to, n. [Cf. F. recto.] (Print.) The right-hand
page:—opposed to verno.

Reo'tor (rēk'tēr), n. [L., fr. regere, rectum, to lead
straight, to rule: cf. F. rectum. See Regment, Right.]

1. A ruler or governor. [R.]

God is the supreme rector of the world. Sir M. Hale.

2. (a) (Ch. of Eng.) A clergyman who has the charge

God is the supreme rector of the world. Sir M. Hale.

2. (a) (Ch. of Eng.) A clergyman who has the charge and cure of a parish, and has the tithes, etc.; the clergyman of a parish where the tithes are not impropriate. See the Note under Vicas. Blackstone. (b) (Prot. Epis. Ch.) A clergyman in charge of a parish.

3. The head master of a public school. [Scal.]

4. The chief elective officer of some universities, as in France and Scotland; sometimes, the head of a college; as the Rector of Exeter College, or of Lincoln College, at Oxford.

5. (R. C. Ch.) The superior officer or chief of a con-

5. (R. C. Ch.) The superior officer or chief of a convent or religious house; and among the Jesuits the superior of a house that is a seminary or college.

Rector-al (-al), a. [Cf. F. rectoral.] Pertaining to a rector or governor.

Reoftor-al (-al.), a. [LL. rectoratus: cf. F. rectorat.]
Reoftor-ate (-\$t), n. [LL. rectoratus: cf. F. rectorat.]
he office, rank, or station of a rector; rectorahlp.
Reoftor-eas, n. 1. A governess; a rectrix. Drayton.
2. The wife of a rector.
Reo-tor-lal (rēk-tVri-al), a. Pertaining to a rectors.

Shipley.

Rec-1971-21 (res-tor) 1-21), a. Pertaining to a rector or a rectory; rectoral. Shipley.

Rec-107-ship (res-tor), n. 1. Government; guidance. [Obs.] "The rectorship of judgment." Shak.

2. The office or rank of a rector; rectorate.

Rec-10-ry (tō-ry), n.; pl. Rec-10-rus (rfz). [Cf. OF. rectoric or rectoreric, LL. rectoria.] 1. The province of a rector; a parish church, parsonage, or spiritual living, with all ite rights, tithes, and glebes.

2. A rector's manion: a parsonage house.

3. A rector's mansion; a parasonage house.

Rec'te-u'ter-ine (-u'ter-in or-in), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the uterus.

Reo'te-wag'i-nal (ršk'tš-všj'i-nal), a. (Anat.) Of pertaining to both the rectum and the vagina.

Reo'to-wes'i-cal (-všs'i-kal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the bladder.

Reo'to-ves'l-cal (-vēs'l-kal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to both the rectum and the bladder.

Reo'trizes (rēk'trēs), n. A rectoress. B. Jonson.

Reo'triz (-triks), n. ; pl. Rectrices (-tri/sēz). [L., fem. of rector.] 1. A governess; a rectoress.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the quill feathers of the tail of a bird.

Rectum (-tdm), n. [NL. (sc. inlestinum), fr. L. rec-tus straight. See Right.] (Anat.) The terminal part of the large intestine;—so named because supposed by the old annomists to be straight. See Illust. under

Broesty M. (-tus), n; pl. Recti (-ti). [NL., fr. L. regere to keep straight.] (Anal.) A straight muscle; as, the recti of the eye.

When any word has been used to signify an idea, the old idea will recur in the mind when the word is heard.

I. Watts. To occur at a stated interval, or according to some alar rule; as, the fever will recur to-night.

regular rule; as, the fever will recur to-mgm.

3. To resort; to have recourse; to go for help.

3. To resort; to have recourse; to go for help. If, to avoid succession in eternal existence, they recur to the "punctum stans" of the schools, they will thereby very little help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration. Locke.

Recurring decimal (Math.), a circulating decimal. See under Derimal. See series in which the coefficients of the several terms can be expressed by means of certain preceding coefficients and constants in one uniform manner.

Recurring (Table Value) of [CR Recovers 1 1] To arrive

Re-cure' (rê-kūr'), v. t. [Cf. Recover.]

t; to reach; to attain. [Obs.]

Lydgate.

To recover; to regain; to repossess. [Obs.]

When their powers, impaired through labor long, With due repast, they had recured well. Spen 3. To restore, as from weariness, sickness, or the

In western waves his weary wagon did rec

4. To be a cure for; to remedy. [Obs.]
No medicine
Might avail his sickness to recure. Ludaate Re-cure', n. Cure; remedy; recovery. [Obs.]

But whom he hits, without recure he dies. For

Re-curreless, a. Incapable of cure. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.
Re-currence (re-kirrens), l. [Cf. f. recurrence.]
Re-currency (-ren-sy), The act of recurring, or state of being recurrent; return; resort; recourse. I shall insensibly go on from a rare to a frequent recurrence to the dangerous preparations.

ne dangerous preparations.

Re-our-rent (-rent), a. [L. recurrens, -entis, p. pr. of ecurrere: cf. F. récurrent. See RECUR.] 1. Returning

from time to time; recurring; as, recurrent pains.

2. (Anat.) Running back toward its origin; as, a reurrent nerve or artery.

Recurrent nerve or artery.

Recurrent fever. (Med.) See Relapsing fever, under RELAFSING.—Recurrent pulse (Physiol.), the pulse beat which appears (when the radial artery is compressive the wrist on the distal side of the point of pressure through the a. teries of the palm of the hand.—Recurrent sensibility (Physiol.), the sensibility manifested by the anterior, or motor, roots of the spinal cord (their atimulation causing pain) owing to the presence of sensory fibers from the corresponding sensory or posterior roots.

Recur'sant (re-kûr'sant), a. [L. recursans, -antis, p. pr. of recursare to run back, v. freq. of recurrere. See Racua.] (Her.) Displayed with the back toward the spectator; — said especially of an eagle.

Re-cur'sion (-shūn), n. [L. recursion (-shūn),

Bot.) Recurved.

Recurvate (-vat), v. t. To bend or curve back; to

Pennant.

Refour-va'tion (rë'kur-va'ahun), n. The act of recurving, or the state of being recurved; a bending or fiexure backward.

Re-ourve'(rë-kûrv'), v. t. To curve in an opposite or unusual direction; to bend back or down.

Re-ourved'(rë-kûrvd'), a. Curved in an opposite or uncommon direction; bent back; as, a bird with a recurved bill; flowers with recurved petals.

Re-ourviron'ter (rë-kûrvi-rös'tër), n. [L. recurvus bent back + rostrum beak: of. F. récurvirostre.] (Zool.) A bird whose beak bends upward, as the avocet.

Re-ourvi-ros'trai (-trai), a. [See Recurvirostre.] (Zool.) Having the beak bent upwards.

Re-ourvi-try (rë-kûr'an-sy or rek'û-), n. The state of being recusant; nonconformity.

Re-our'sant (-zant; 277), a. [L. recursus, antis, p. pr. of recusare to refuse, to object to; pref. re-re-cusad a cause, pretext: cf. F. récusant. See Caus, and cf. Ruse.] Obstinate in refusal; specifically, in English history, refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in the church, or to conform to the established rites of the church; as, a recusant lord.

It stated him to have placed his son in the household of the Countess of Derby, a recusant papist.

Re-ou'sant, n. 1. One who is obstinate in refusal; one standing out stubornly against general practice or

Re-cu'sant, n. 1. One who is obstinate in refusal; ne standing out stubbornly against general practice or

The last rebellious recusants among the European family of nations.

2. (Eng. Hist.) A person who refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the king in matters of religion; as, a Roman Catholic recusant, who acknowledges the suprem-

acy of the pope.

3. One who refuses communion with the Church of England; a nonconformist.

All that are recusants of holy rites. Holyday.

lenging that he shall not try the cause, supposed partiality.

Re-cu'sa-tive (rē-kū'zâ-tīv), a. Refusing; denying; negative. [R.]

Re-cuse' (rē-kūz'), v. t. [F. récuser, or L. recusere.

Re-RECUSANI.] (Law) To refuse or reject, as a judge; to challenge that the judge shall not try the cause.

Sir K. Digby.

to challenge that the fudge shall not try the cause.

(Ohs.)

Re-ous-sion (rê-kush'un), n. [L. recutire, recussum, to beat back; pref. re-re- + quatere to shake.] The act of beating or striking back.

Red (rêd), obs. imp. & p. of Read.

Red, v. t. To put in order; to make tidy; also, to free from entanglement or embarrassment; — generally with wp; as, to red up a house. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Red, a. [Compar. Redder (-der); superl. Redder, redd, redd., r

Your color. I warrant you, is as red as any rose. Shak.

Your coior, I warrant you, is as red as any rose. Shake.

Red is a general term, including many different shades or hues, as scarlet, crimson, vermilion, orange red, and the like.

Bred is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, red-breasted, red-checked, red-faced, red-hacide, red-skinned, red-tailed, red-topped, red-whiskered, red-coated.



compounds; as, red-breasted, red-checked, red-haired, red-haired, red-haded, red-akinned, red-tailed, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-haired, red-whikered, red-coated.

Red admiral (Zoil.), a beautiful butterfly (Vancssa Alalana) common in both Europe and America. The front wings are crossed by a broad orange red band. The larva feeds on nettles. Called also Adlantal butterfly, and nettles butterfly, nettles of Europe and America. It is one of the slave-making species. Red atmony (Min.), kermesite. See Kermes mineral (b), under Kermes.—Red ash (Bot.), an American tree (Frazims pubsecens), smaller than the white ash, and less valuable for timber. Gray,—Red bass. (Zoil.) See Redpiss fly, as the open of the state. Red linds for timber. Gray.—Red bind, as a compact, light-colored wood. Gray.—Red blindness. (Med.) See Daltonism.—Red book, a book containing the names of all the persons in the service of the state. [Eng.]—Red book of the Exchequer, an ancient record in which are registered the names of all that held lands per baraniam in the time of Henry II. Brande & C.—Red brass, an alloy containing eight parts of copper and three of zinc.—Red bras (Zoil.), (a) A very small mite which is bites. (b) A red hemipterous insect of the genus Pyrrhocoris, especially the European species (P. apterus), which is bright scarlet and lives in clusters on tree trunks. (c) See Cotton stainer, under Corrow.—Red eader. (Bot.) (a) An evergreen North American tree (Jumplerus Virgolanaa) having a fragrant red-colored beatwood. (b) A tree of India and Australia (Cedrela Toona)

having fragrant reddish wood;—called also toon and toon free in India.—Bed chalk. See under Chalk.—Bed coper (Min.), red oxide of copper; cuprite.—Bed ceral (Zool.), the precious coral (Coraltum rubrum). See Illust. of Coral and Gorgoniach.—Bed cross. (a) The cross of St. George, the national emblem of the English. (b) The Geneva cross. See Geneva convention, and deneva cross, under Geneva cross. See Geneva convention, and deneva cross, under Geneva cross. See Geneva convention, and deneva cross, under Geneva cross. See Geneva convention, and deneva cross, under Geneva cross. See Geneva convention, and deneva cross, under Geneva cross, under Geneva cross. See Geneva convention, and deneva cross, under Geneva cross, u

RED

Red (red), n. 1. The color of blood, or of that part of the spectrum farthest from violet, or a tint resembling base. "Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue." Millon.

3. (European Politics) An abbreviation for Red Reublican. See under RED, a. [Canl]
Dunglison.

4. pl. (Med.) The menses. English red, a pigment prepared by the Dutch, similar lindian red. — Eypericum red, a red resinous dyestuff tracted from Hypericum.—Indian red. See under Indian, and Almaega.

DIAN, and Almagra.

Re-dact' (rê-dākt'), v. t. [L. redactus, p. p. of redigere; pref. red., re., again, back + agere to put in motion, to drive.] To reduce to form, as literary matter; to digest and put in shape (matter for publication); to edit.

| Ré-dac'ten' (rê-dāk'shūn), n. [F.] See Redactor.

Re-dac'ten (rê-dāk'shūn), n. [F. rédaction.] The act of redacting; redigest.

Re-dac'ter (-tě-n).

Cariyle.

Assar (red. dan') a [F. for OF, redent a double

paros matter for publication; an editor. Carlyle.

Re-dan' (re-dan'), n. [F., for OF. redent a double

notohing or jag-ging, as in the teeth of a saw, fr. teeth of a saw, ir.

L. pref. re- re- + a / c dens, denis, a tooth. Cf. Rs- a b Redans; c Double Redan:

DENTED.] [Written sometimes redent and redens.] 1. (Fort.) A work having two parapets whose faces unite so as to form a

ten sometimes reacht and reacht. It (rort.) A work having two parapets whose faces unite so as to form a salient angle toward the enemy.

2. A step or vertical offset in a wall on uneven ground, to keep the parts level.

Red-argue (red-argu), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Redargued (-gud); p. pr. & v. n. Redargung.] [L. redarguere, pref. red., re., re. + arguere to accuse, charge with: cf. F. rédarguer.] To disprove; to refute; to confute; to reprove; to convict. [Archaic]

confute; to reprove; to convict. [Archaic]
How shall I... suffer that God should redarque me at doomsday, and the angels reproach my lukewarmness? Jer. Taylor.
Now this objection to the immediate cognition of external objects has, as far as I know, been redarqued in three different
ways.

Sir W. Hamilton.

rects mas, as far as 1 know, been redargued in three different ways.

Red'ar-gu'tion (réd'är-gū'shūn), n. [L. redargutio.]
The act of redarguting; refutation. [Obs. or R.] Bacon.

Red'ar-gu'to-ry (-tô-ry), a. Pertaining to, or containing, redargution or redutation; refutatory. [R.]

Red'back' (réd'bak'), n. (Zoöl.) The dunlin. [U.S.]

Red'back' (réd'bak'), n. (Zoöl.) The char.

Red'bird' (-börd'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The cardinal bird.

(b) The summer redbird (Piranga rubra). (c) The scarlet tanager. See Tanages.

Red'breast' (-brést'), n. 1. (Zoöl.) (a) The European robin. (b) The American robin. See Robin. (c) The knot, or red-breasted snipe; — called also robin breast, and robin snipe. See Knot.

2. (Zoöl.) The long-eared pondfish. See Pondfish.

Red'bud' (-būd'), n. (Bot.) A small ornamental leguminous tree of the American species of the genus Cervis.

See Justa tree, under Judas.

minous tree of the American species of the genus Cercis. See Judas tree, under Judas.

Red'cap', n. 1. (Zoòl.) The European goldfinch.

2. A specter having long teeth, popularly supposed to haunt old castles in Scotland. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Red'coat' (-kōl'), n. One who wears a red coat; specifically, a red-coated British soldier.

Red'de (-de), obs. imp. of Read, or Rede. Chaucer.

Red'den (rēd'd'u), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Reddene.

(-d'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Reddene.

To make red or somewhat red; to give a red color to.

Red'den, v. 4. To grow or become red; to blush.

Applus reddens at cach word you speak. Pooc.

Appius reddens at each word you speak. He no sooner saw that her eye glistened and her cheek red-ered than his obstinacy was at once subdued. Sir W. Scott.

Red-den'dum (réd-dén'dum), n. [Neut. of L. red-dendus that must be given back or yielded, gerundive of reddere. See REDDITION.] (I aw) A clause in a deed by which some new thing is reserved out of what had been granted before; the clause by which rent is reserved in a lease.

Cruise.

lease. Cruise.

Red'dish (rëd'dish), a. Somewhat red; moderately
bed.—Red'dish-ness, n.

Red-di'tion (rëd-dish'din), n. [L. redditio, fr. reddre
o give back, to return: cf. F. reddition. See RENDER.]

1. Restoration; restitution; surrender.

2. Explanation; representation. [R.]

The reddition or application of the comparison.

The reddition or application of the comparison. Chapman.

Rod'di-tiwe (risd'd-tiv), n. [L. redditive.x.] (Gram.)

Answering to an interrogative or inquiry; conveying a reply; as, redditive words.

Rod'dle (risd'd'l), n. [From Red; cf. G. rithel. Cf. Ruddle, (risd'd'l), n. [From Red; cf. G. rithel. Cf. Ruddle (risd'd's), n. [F. raideur, fr. raide stiff.]

Rigor; violence. [Obs.]

Rede (fiel), v. t. [See Read, v. t.] 1. To advise or counsel. [Obs. or Scot.]

I rede that our host here shall begin. Chaucer.

2. To interpret: to explain. [Obs.]

2. To interpret; to explain. [Obs.]

My sweven [dream] rede aright.

Rede, n. [See READ, n.] 1. Advice; counsel; sug-estion. [Obs. or Scot.] Burns.

There was none other remedy ne reed. Chaucer.

There was none other remedy ne reed. Chaucer.

2. A word or phrase; a motto; a proverb; a wise saw.
[Obs.] "This rede is rife."

Redeem' (rê-dēm'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Redeemed.
[dēmd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Redeemno.] [F. rédimer,
L. redimer; pref. red., re., re. + emere, emptum, to
buy, originally, to take, cf. Olt. em (in comp.), Lith.
imti. Cf. Assume, Consume, Exempt, Premum, Frompt,
Ranson.l. 1. To purchase back: to regain pussession of

imit. Cf. Assume, Consume, Exempt, Premium, Prompt, Ranson.] 1. To purchase back; to regain possession of payment of a stipulated price; to require possession of payment of a stipulated price; to require possession of payment of a stipulated price; to require possession of payment of a stipulated price; to require possession of the more payment of the payment of t

and the like

Redeem Israel, O God, out of all his troubles. Ps. xxv. 22. The Almighty from the grave

4. (Theol.) Hence, to rescue and deliver from the bondage of ain and the penalties of God's violated law. Christ hath redeemed us from the curse of the law, being ade a curse for us. Gal. iii, 13.

5. To make good by performing fully; to fulfill; as, to redoem one's promises.

I will redeem all this on Percy's head. Shak.

6. To pay the penalty of; to make amends for; to serve as an equivalent or offset for; to atone for; to compensate; as, to redeem an error.

Which of ye will be mortal, to redeem Man's mortal crime? It is a chance which does redeem all sorrows. To redeem the time, to make the heat use of it.

Re-deem/a-bil'1-ty (- \dot{a} -b'l'/-ty), n. Redeemableness. Re-deem/a-bile (- \dot{a} -b'l), a. 1. Capable of being resemed; subject to repurchase; held under conditions

permitting redemption; as, a pledge securing the payment of money is redeemable.

2. Subject to an obligation of redemption; conditioned upon a promise of redemption; payable; due; as, bonds, promissory notes, etc., redeemable in gold, or in current money, or four months after date.

Re-deem's-lie-ness (ré-dëm'd-b'l-n's), n. The quality or state of being redeemable; redeemablity.

Re-deem'er (ré-dëm'd-), n. 1. One who redeems.

2. Specifically, the Savior of the world, Jeans Christ.

Re-de-liby'er-ter (rê-de-lib'er-zi), r. t. & i. To deliberate again; to reconsider.

Re-de-liby'er-ter (rê-de-liby'er), v. t. 1. To deliver or give back; to return.

Aylife.

Réde-liv'er (fé'dō-liv'er), v. t. 1. To deliver or give back; to return.

2. To deliver or liberate a second time or again.

3. To report; to deliver the answer of. [R.] "Shall I redeliver you e'en so?" Shak.

Réde-liv'er-ance (-ans), n. A second deliverance.

Réde-liv'er-ance (-ans), n. A second deliverance.

Réde-mand (-ans), n. L. Act of delivering back.

2. A second or new delivery or liberation.

Réde-mand (-ans), v. t. [Prof. re-back, again + demand : cf. F. redemander.] To demand back;

gain + demand: cf. F. redemander.] To demand water, demand again.

Re'de-mand', n. A demanding back; a second or

renewed demand.

Re'de-mise' (-niz'), v. t. To demise back; to convey or transfer back, as an estate.

Re'de-mise', n. (Law) The transfer of an estate back to the person who demised it; reconveyance; as, the demise and redemise of an estate. See under DEMISE.

Re-demion-strate (re-demi-strate or re'de-mon'strate, v. t. To demonstrate again, or anew.

demise and redemise of an estate. See under DEMISE.

Re-dem'on-strate (rē-dēm'ōn-strāt or rē'dē-mōn'strāt), v. t. To demonstrate again, or anew.

Every truth of morals must be redemonstrated in the experience of the individual man before he is capable of utilizing it
as a constituent of character or a guide in action.

Re-demp'ti-ble (rê-dēmp'ti-bl), a. Redeemable.

Re-demp'ti-on (-shūn), n. [F. rédemption, L. redemptio. See Redeem, and cf. RANSOM.] The act of
redeeming, or the state of being redeemed; repurchase;
ransom; release; roscue; deliverance; as, the redemption of prisoners taken in war; the redemption of a ship
and cargo. Specifically: (a) (Law) The liberation of an
estate from a nortgage, or the taking back of property
mortgaged, upon performance of the terms or conditions
on which it was conveyed; also, the right of redeeming
and recintering upon an estate mortgaged. See Equity
of redemption, under Equity. (b) (Com.) Performance
of the obligation stated in a note, bill, bond, or other evidence of debt, by making payment to the holder. (c)
(Theol.) The procuring of God's favor by the sufferings
and death of Christ; the ransom or deliverance of sinners from the bondage of sin and the penalties of God's
violated law.

In whom we have redemption through his blood. Eph. 1. 7.

Re-demp'tion-a-ry (-â-ry), n. One who is, or may
he radamand. [E.]

In whom we have redemption through his blood. Eph. 1.7.

Re-demption-ary (-\$\delta - ry\$), n. One who is, or may be, redeemed. [R.] Hakluyt.

Re-demption-er (-\$\delta r\$), n. 1. One who redeems himself, as from debt or servitude.

2. Formerly, one who, wishing to emigrate from Europe to America, sold his services for a stipulated time to pay the expenses of his passage.

Re-demption-ist, n. (R. C. Ch.) A monk of an order founded in 1197; — so called because the order was especially devoted to the redemption of Christians held in captivity by the Mohammedans. Called also Trinta-

captivity by the Mohammedans. Called also Trinita-

Re-demptive (-tiv), a. Serving or tending to re-Re-demp'tive (-tiv), a. Serving or tending to redeem; redeeming as, the redeemptire work of Christ.

Re-demp'tor-ist (-ter-lat), n. [F. rédemptoriste, fr.
L. redemptor redeemer, from redimere. See KEDEEM.]

R. C. Ch. One of the Congregation of the Most Holy
Redeemer, founded in Naples in 1732 by St. Alphonsus
Maria de Liguori. It was introduced into the United
States in 1832 at Detroit. The Fathers of the Congre-

States in 1832 at Detroit. The Fathers of the Congregation devote themselves to preaching to the neglected, esp. in missions and retreats, and are forbidden by their rule to engage in the instruction of youth.

Re-demp'to-ry (-tô-rŷ), a. Paid for ransom; serving to redeem. "Hector's redemptory price." Chapman.

Re-demp'ture (-tûr; 135), n. Redemption. [Obs.]

Re-demp'ture (-tûr; 135), n. Redemption. [Obs.]

Re-demp'ture (-tûr; 135), n. Redemption. [Obs.]

Re-demp'ture (-tûr; 150), n. Redemption. [Obs.]

Re-de-pos'ît (rê'dê-pôz'ît), v. t. To deposit again.

Re'de-pos'ît (rê'dê-pôz'ît), v. t. To deposit again.

Re'de-ye' (rêd'i), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The rudd. (b) Same as Redpish (d). (c) The goggle-eye, or fresh-water rock bass. [Local, U. S.]

Red'in' (-fîn'), n. (Zoöl.) A small North American dace (Minni-

dace (Minnilus cornutus, or Notropis megalops). Market Market The male, in the breeding season, has bright red fins. Called . 1 also red dace, shines

Redfin (Notropis megalops).

and shiner.

Applied also to Notropis ardens, of the Mississippi valley.

Red'finch' (-finch'), n. (Zoöl.) The European linnet.

Red'fish' (red'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The blueback
allumen of the North Pacific;—called also nerka. See

BLUEBACK (b). (b) The rosefish. (c) A large California
labroid food fish (Trochacopus pulcher);—called also
fathead. (d) The red bass, red drum, or drumfish. See
the Note under DRUMFISH.

Red'Learmy (spilm'), n. [OE. reed gounde: AS. read

the Note under DRUMPISH.

Red'-gum' (-gum'), n. [OE. reed gounde; AS. reid
red + gund matter, pus.] 1. (Med.) An eruption of
red pimples upon the face, neck, and arms, in early
infancy; tooth reah; strophulus.

3. A name of rust on grain. See Rust.

Red'-hand' (rĕd'hknd'), } a. or adv. Having hands Red'-hand'ed (-hknd'ĕd), } red with blood; in the very act, as if with red or bloody hands; — said of a person taken in the act of homicide; hence, fresh from the commission of crime; as, he was taken red-hand or red-handed. Red'head' (-h&d'), n. 1. A person having red hair. 2. (Zoöl.) (a) An American duck (Aythya Americana) highly etseemed as a game bird. It is closely allied to the canvasback, but is smaller and its head is brighter red. (Called also red-headed duck American nachard.

the canvasback, but is smaller and its head is brighter red. Called also red-headed duck, American poschard, grayback, and fall duck. See Illust. under Poachard. (b) The red-headed woodpecker. See Woodpecker. S. (Bot.) A kind of milkweed (Asclepias Curassavica) with red flowers. It is used in medicine.

Red'hi-blyton (réd'hi-blyt'hu), n. [L. redhibitio a taking back.] (Civil Law) The annulling of a sale, and the return by the buyer of the article sold, on account of some defect.

of some defect.

Red-hib'l-to-ry (red-h'b''l-te-ry), a. [L. redhibitorius.] (Civil Law) Of or pertaining to redhibition; as, a redhibitory action or fault.

Red'hoopy (red'hop'), n. (Zoöl.) The male of the European bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

Red'horn' (-horn'), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of a tribe of bitterflies (Fugacia) including the common yellow species and the cabbage butterflies. The antennæ are usually red.

usually red.

Red'-hot' (-hōt'), a. Red with heat; heated to redness; as, red-hot irm; red-hot balls. Hence, figuratively, excited; violent; as, a red-hot radius. Shak.

Red'dia (rë'd'i-h), n; pl. L. Redlæ (-5), E. Redla (-4z). [NL:; of uncertain origin.] (Zool.) A kind of larva, or nurse, which is produced within the sporocyst of certain trematodes by asexual generation. It in turn produces, in the sense way sither nurther generation of or certain trematones by ascittain generation. It in turn produces, in the same way, either another generation of redin, or else cercarie within its own body. Called also proscolez, and nurse. See l'Ilustration in Appendix. Re'di-ent (rë'di-ent), a. [L. rediens, p. pr. of redire to return; pref. red. + ire to go.] Returning. [R.]. Re'di-gest' (rë'di-jest'), v. t. To digest, or reduce to come a second title.

scond time.

Redimin'sh (-min'ish), v. t. To diminish again.
Red'in-gote (red'in-got), v. [F., corrupted from E.
ding coat.] A long plain double-breasted outside coat

Re-din'te-grate (re-dIn'te-grat), a. [L. redintegratus, p. p. of redintegrare to restore; pref. red., re., re-+ integrare to make whole, to renew, fr. integer whole. See INTEGRE.] Restored to wholeness or a perfect state;

Re-din'te-grate (-grāt), v. f. To make whole again prenew; to restore to integrity or soundness.

The English nation seems obliterated. What could redinte-

Re-din'te-gra'tion (-gra'shun), n. [L. redintegra-o.] 1. Restoration to a whole or sound state; renew-

a. 1. Restoration to a whole or sound state: renewal; renovation.

2. (Chem.) Restoration of a mixed body or matter to its former nature and state. [Archaic]

3. (Psychology) The law that objects which have been previously combined as parts of a single mental state tend to recall or suggest one another;—adopted by many philosophers to explain the phenomena of the association of ideas.

Refined (Angle Parts)

tion of ideas.

Re'di-reot' (rē'di-rēkt'), a. (Law) Applied to the examination of a witness, by the party calling him, after

Re'dis-burse' (rē'd's-bûrs'), v. t. To disburse anew

Re'dis-burse' (rē'dis-būrs'), v. t. To discover again.
Re'dis-pose' (-pōz'), v. t. To discover again.
Re'dis-pose' (-pōz'), v. t. To discover again.
Re'dis-pose' (-pōz'), v. t. To dispose anew or again;
A. Buxter.
Re'dis-seize' (-sōz'), v. t. (Law) To disseize anew, or a second time. [Written also redisseize].
Re'dis-seiz' (-sōz'), v. (Law) A disseize by one who once before was adjudged to have disseized the same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which lay in such a case. same person of the same lands, etc.; also, a writ which lay in such a case.

Rédis-sel'zor (-zör), n. (Law) One who redisselzes.

Rédis-sel'zor (-zör), n. (Law) One who redisselzes.

Rédis-sel'zor (-zör), n. (Law) One who redisselzes.

Rédis-sel'zer (-zör), n. (Law) One who de deselzes.

Rédis-tribu' (-zör), n. (Law) One who distrains again.

Rédis-tribu'te (-trib't), v. t. To distribute again.

Rédis-tribu'te (-trib't), v. t. To distribute again.

Rédis-tribu'te (-trib't), v. t. To divide into new districts.

Redis'tribu'ton (-zör) (-zör), n. [L. reditio, fr. redire. See

Redis-tribu'ton (-zör), n. (Low). [Obs.] Chapman.

Rédis-tribu'ton (-zör), n. (Zöz). (a) The redshank.

Réd'legr' (-zör'zör'), j. (Zöz). (a) The redshank.

Red'legr' (-zör'zör'), j. (zör).

Red'letter (-zör'zor').

Bed-letter day, a day that is fortunate or auspicious;—so called in allusion to the custom of marking holy days, or saints' days, in the old calendars with red letters.

Red17, adv. In a red manner; with redness.
Red2mouth' (-mouth'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of marine food fishes of the genus Diabasis, or Hemulon, of the Southern United States, having the inside of the mouth bright red. Called also fiannel-

mouth, and grunt Red'ness, n. [AS. reúdness. Sec RED.] The quality r state of being red; red color.

Red'ness, n. [AS. reidness. Sec Red.] The quality or state of being red: red color.

Red'o-lence (réd'o-lens), n. The quality of being Red'o-lence (réd'o-lens), n. The quality of being Red'o-lence (red'o-lence), redolent; sweetness of scent: pleasant door; fragrance.

Red'o-lent (-lent), a. [L. redolens, -entis, p. pr. of redolers to emit a seent, diffuse an odor; pref. red., re., re. + olers to emit a smell. See Opon.] Diffusing odor or fragrance; spreading sweet scent; scented; odorous; smelling; — usually followed by of. "Honey redolent of spring." Dryden.— Red'o-lent-ly, adv.

Gales... redolent of toy and youth. Gray.

Gales . . . redolent of joy and youth.

Re-dou'ble (re-dub''l), v. t. [Pref. re- + double: cf. F. redoubler. Cf. REDUPLICATE.] To double again or repeatedly; to increase by continued or repeated additions; to augment greatly; to multiply.

So they Doubly redoubled strokes upon the foe. Re-double, v. i. To become greatly or repeatedly in-reased; to be multiplied; to be greatly augmented; as, he noise redoubles.

the noise redoubles.

Re-doubt' ('rè-dout'), n. [F. redoute, fem., It. ridot-to, LL. reductus, literally, a retreat, from L. reductus drawn back, retired, p. p. of reducere to lead or draw back; cf. F. réduit, also fr. LL. reductus. See REDUCS, and cf. REDUCT, REDUTT, RIDOTTO.]

(Fort.) (a) A small, and usually a roughly constructed, fort or outwork of varying shape, commonly erected for a temporary purpose.

temporary purpose, and without flankand without flank-ing defenses,—used esp. in fortifying tops of hills and passes, and posi-tions in hostile territory. (b) In per-

Redoubt (in the foreground).

manent works, an another outwork. See F and in outwork placed within another outwork. See F and in Illust. of RAYBLIN. [Written also redout.]

Re-doubt', v. i. [F. redouter, formerly also spelt redoubter, ir. L. pret. re-re- + dubtare to doubt, in LL., to fear. See Doubt.] To stand in dread of; to regard with fear; to dread. [L.]

Re-doubt's-ble (-à-b'l), a. [F. redoutable, formerly also spelt redoubtable.] Formidable; dread; terrible to foce; as, a redoubtable hero; hence, valiant; —often in contempt or burlesque. [Written also redoutable.]

Re-doubt'ed, a. Formidable; dread. "Some redoubted knight."

Re-doubt'ed, a. doubted knight." Spenser. Lord regent, and redoubted Burgunds

Re-doubt'ing, n. Reverence; honor, [Obs.]

doutung of Mars and of his glory. Re-dound' (re-douding of Mars and of his glory. Chaucer.

Re-dound' (re-dound'), v. i. [imp. & p. Redounded; p. pr. & vb. n. Redounding.] If redonder, L. re-dundare; pref. red., re-, re- + undare to rise in waves or surges, fr. unda a wave. See Undulare, and cf. Redundant. L. To roll back, as a wave or flood; to be sent or driven back; to flow back, as a consequence or effect; to conduce; to contribute; to result.

The evil, soon
Driven back, redounded as a flood on those
From whom it sprung.

The honor done to our religion ultimately redounds to God, e author of it.

Rogers. ne author of it.

As both . . . will devour great quantities of paper, there we small use redound from them to that manufacture. Addison

2. To be in excess; to remain over and above; to be edundant; to overflow. For every dram of honey therein found, A pound of gall doth over it redound.

Re-dound', n. 1. The coming back, as of consequence reflect; result; return; requital.

We give you welcome: not without redound Of use and glory to yourselves ye come.

Redound: reverberation. [R.] Codrington.

Redound: reverberation. [F., fr. Bohemlan.] A Bohemian dance of two kinds, one in triple time, like a waltz, the other in two-four time, like a polka. The former is most in use. former is most in use

waltz, the other in two-four time, like a polka. The former is most in use.

Red'pole' (rĕd'pōl'), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Redpoll.

Red'pole' (rĕd'pōl'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of several species of small northern finches of the genus Acauthis (formerly Ægiothus), native of Europe and America. The adults have the crown red or rosy. The male of the most common species (A. linarius) has also the breast and rump rosy. Called also redpoll tinnet. See Illust. under Linner. (b) The common European linnet. (c) The American redpoll warbler (Dendroica palmarum). Re-draft', n. 1. A second draft or copy.

Re-draft', n. 1. A second draft or copy.

Re-draft', n. 1. A second draft or copy.

Re-draft', n. 1. A power of the protested bill with costs and charges.

Re-draw' (rĕ-draft'), r. t. [imp. Redraw (-dry'); p. p. Redrawn (-draft'); p. pr. & rb. n. Redrawn.] To draw again; to make a second draft or copy of; to redraft. Re-draw', v. t. (Com.) To draw a new bill of exchange, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

Re-dress' (rē-drēs'), v. t. [Pref. re- + dress.] To

dress again.

Redress' (re-dress), v. t. [F. redresser to straighten; pref. re-re-+d esser to raise, arrange. See Dress.]

1. To put in order again; to set right; to emend; to revise. [R.]

The common profit could she redress. In yonder apring of roses intermixed
With myrtle, find what to redress till noon. Milton.
Your wish that I should redress a certain paper which you
d prepared.

A. Hamilton.

To set right, as a wrong; to repair, as an injury; to make amends for; to remedy; to relieve from.

Those wrongs, those bitter injuries, . . . I doubt not but with honor to redress. 3. To make amends or compensation to; to relieve of anything unjust or oppressive; to bestow relief upon. "Tis thine, O king! the afflicted to redress." Dryden. Will Gaul or Muscovite redress ye? Byron.

Re-dress', n. 1. The act of redressing; a making right; reformation; correction; amendment. [R]

Reformation of evil laws is commendable, but for us the more necessary is a speedy redress of ourselves.

Hooker.

2. A setting right, as of wrong, injury, or oppression; as, the redress of grievances; hence, relief; remedy; reparation; indemnification.

Shak.

A few may complain without reason; but there is occasion or redress when the cry is universal.

3. One who, or that which, gives relief; a redresser.

Fair majesty, the refuge and redress Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. Dryden.

Of those whom fate pursues and wants oppress. Dryden.

Re-dress/al (re-dr8s/al), n. Redress.
Re-dress/s (-8r), n. One who redresses.
Re-dress/i-ble (-1-b'll), a. Such as may be redressed.
Re-dress/i-ble (-1-b'll), a. Such as may be redressed.
Re-dress/i-ble (-1-b'll), a. Tending to redress. Thomson.
Re-dress/i-bles, a. Not having redress; such as can not be redressed; irremediable.
Re-dress/mant (-ment), n. [Ct. F. redressement.]
The act of redressing; redress.
Red'-rib'and (réd'rib'and), n. (Zoöl.) The European red band fish, or fireflame. See BAND FIBH.
Red'root' (réd'rōōt'), n. (Bot.) A name of several plants having red roots, as the New Jersey tea (see under Tra.), the gromwell, the bloodroot, and the Lachnanthes timeloria, an endogenous plant found in sandy swamps

tinctoria, an endogenous plant found in sandy swamps from Rhode Island to Florida.

Red'sear' (red'ser'), v. i. To be brittle when red-hot;

Red'sear' (rēd'sēr'), v. i. To be brittle when red-hot; to be red-short. Mozon.
Red'shank' (rēd'shānk'), n. 1. (Zoöl.) (a) A common Old World limicoline bird (Totanus calidris), having the legs and feet pale red. The spotted redshank (T. fuscus) is larger, and has orange-red legs. Called also redshanks, redleg, and clee. (b) The fieldfare.
2. A bare-legged person; —a contemptuous appellation formerly given to the Scotch Highlanders, in allusion to their bare legs. Spenser.
Red'-short' (-shôrt'), a. (Metal.) Hot-short; brittle when red-hot; — said of certain kinds of iron.—Red'-shortmas. n.

when redealer, — and of the amount of the amount of the amount of the amount of the color of the color of the color of Cooper. Rod'start' (-stärt'), n. [Red + start tail.] (Zool.)

Red/start' (-ttirt'), n. [Red + start tail.] (Zōōl.)

(a) A small, handsome
European singing bird
(Ruticilla phenicurus),
allied to the nightingale;
-called also reducil, brantail, freefirst, firetail. The
black redstart is P. tithys.
The name is also applied
to several other species of
Ruticilla and allied genera, native of India. (b) An American fiv-catching warbler ican fly-catching warbler (Setophaga ruticilla). The male is black, with large



Red-tailed hawk (Zool.), a large North American hawk (Buleo borealis). When adult its tail is chestnut red. Called also hen hawk, and red-tailed buzzard.

Called also hen hawk, and red-tailed buzztrd.

Red'-tape (tāp'), a. Pertaining to, or characterized by, official formality. See Red tape, under Red. a.

Red'-tap'ism (rēd'tāp'Iz'm), n. Strict adherence to official formalities.

Red'-tap'ism, n. One who is tenacious of a strict adherence to official formalities.

Ld. Lylton.

Red'throat' (rēd'thrōt'), n. (Zoid.) A small Australian singing bird (Phyrrholæmus brunneus). The upper parts are brown, the center of the throat red.

Red'top' (tāp'), n. (Bot.) A kind of grass (Agrostis rudgaris) highly valued in the United States for pasturage and hay for cattle: — called also English grass, and in some localities herd's grass. See Illustration in Appendix. The tall redtop is Iriodia seslerioides.

Redub' (rē-dūb'), v. I. [F. radouber to reft or repair.]

To reft; to repair, or make reparation for; hence, to repay or requite. [Obs.]

I shall be good that you redub that negligence. Wyatt.

It shall be good that you redub that negligence. Wyatt.

God shall give power to redub it with some like requital to the
Grafton.

French.

Re-duce' (rê-dus'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reduce. (-dust'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reducino (-dust'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reducino (-dusting).] [L. reducere, reductum; pref. red., re., re. + ducere to lead back to any former place or condition. [Obs.]

And to his brother's house reduced his wife. Chapman. The sheep must of necessity be scattered, unless the great Shepherd of souls oppose, or some of his delegates reduce and direct us.

Evelys.

2. To bring to any inferior state, with respect to rank, size, quantity, quality, value, etc.; to diminish; to lower; to degrade; to impair; as, to reduce a sergeant to the ranks; to reduce a drawing; to reduce expenses; to reduce the intensity of heat. "An ancient but reduced family."

Nothing so excellent but a man may fasten upon something elonging to it, to reduce it. ______ Tillotson.

Their foe to misery beneath their fears.

Heater Prynne was shocked at the condition to which a found the clergyman reduced.

Idauthor

3. To bring to terms; to humble; to conquer; to subdue; to capture; as, to reduce a province or a fort.

4. To bring to a certain state or condition by grinding,

pounding, kneading, rubbing, etc.; as, to reduce a substance to powder, or to a pasty mass; to reduce fruit, wood, or paper rags, to pulp.

It were but right And equal to reduce me to my dust.

And equal to reduce me to my dust. Millon.

5. To bring into a certain order, arrangement, classification, etc.; to bring under rules or within certain limits of description, or to conditions and terms adapted to use in computation; as, to reduce animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to reduce animals or vegetables to a class or classes; to reduce a series of observations in astronomy; to reduce language to rules.

6. (Arith.) (a) To change, as numbers, from one denomination into another without altering their value, or from one denomination into others of the same value; or from each of the same value; or from each of the same value; or to reduce pounds, shillings, and pence to pence, or to reduce pence to pounds; to reduce days and hours to minutes, or minutes to days and hours. (b) To change the form of a quantity or expression without altering its value; as, to reduce fractions to their lowest terms, to a common denominator, etc. common denominator, etc.

common denominator, etc.

7. (Chem.) To bring to the metallic state by separating from impurities; hence, in general, to remove oxygen from; to deoxidize; to combine with, or to subject to the action of, hydrogen; as, ferric iron is reduced to ferrous iron; or metals are reduced from their ores;—opposed to oxidize.

8. (Med.) To restore to its proper place or condition, as a displaced organ or part; as, to reduce a dislocation, a fracture, or a hernia.

a fracture, or a hernia.

a fracture, or a hernia. Raduced from (Chem.), metallic iron obtained through deoxidation of an oxide of iron by exposure to a current of hydrogen or other reducing agent. When hydrogen is used the product is called also iron by hydrogen.—To reduce an equation (Ag.), to bring the unknown quantity by itself on one side, and all the known quantities on the other side, without destroying the equation. —To reduce an expression (Ag.), to obtain an equivalent expression of simpler form. — To reduce a square (Mil.), to reform the line or column from the square.

Syn. — To diminish; lessen; decrease; abate; short-n; curtail; impair; lower; subject; subdue; subjugate; onquer.

conquer.

Reduce'ment (rê-dūs'ment), n. Reduction. Millon.

Redu'cent (rê-dū'sent), a. [L. reducens, p. pr. of reducere.] Tending to reduce. — n. A reducent agent.

Redu'cer (-sêr), n. One who, or that which, reduces.

Redu'ci-ble (-sê-b'!), a. Capable of being reduced.

Redu'ci-ble-ness, n. Quality of being reducible.

Redu'cing (rê-dū's'ng), a. & n. from Reduce.

Padacing turness (Metal.), a furnage for reducing ores.

R6-du'oing (r8-du'sing), a. & n. from REDUCE.

Baducing furnace (Metal.), a furnace for reducing ores.

Beducing pips atting, a pipe fitting, as a coupling an elbow, a tee, etc., for connecting a large pipe with a smaller one. — Reducing valve, a device for automatically maintaining a dimnished pressure of steam, air, gas, etc., in a pipe, or other receiver, which is fed from a boller or pipe in which the pressure is higher than is desired in the receiver.

boller or pipe in which the pressure is higher than is desired in the receiver.

Reduct' (rê-dikt'), v. t. [L. reductus, p. p. of reducere. See REDUCE.] To reduce. [Obs.] W. Warde.

Reduc't-mil'-ty (rê-dikt'l-bil'-ty), n. The quality of being reducible; reducibleness.

Reduc'tion (rê-dik'shûn), n. [F. réduction, L. reductio. See REDUCE.] 1. The act of reducing, or state of being reduced; conversion to a given state or condition; diminution; conquest; as, the reduction of a body to powder; the reduction of things to order; the reduction of the expenses of government; the reduction of a rebellious province.

2. (Arth. & Alg.) The act or process of reducing. See REDUCE, v. t., 6, and To reduce an equation, To reduce an expression, under REDUCE, v. t.

3. (Astron.) (a) The correction of observations for known errors of instruments, etc. (b) The preparation of the facts and measurements of observations in order to deduce a general result.

4. The process of making a copy of something, as a figure, design, or draught, on a smaller scale, preserving

he proper proportions. Faithful.

5. (Logic) The bringing of a syllogism in one of the o-called imperfect modes into a mode in the first figure.

6. (Chem. & Metal.) The act, process, or result of re-Chem. a mean.) In sac, process, or result of reducing; as, the reduction of iron from its ores; the reduction of sldehyde from slcohol.
 Med.) The operation of restoring a dislocated or fractured part to its former place.

Reduction ascending (Arith.), the operation of changing numbers of a lower into others of a higher denomination, as cents to dollars.—Reduction descending (Arith.), the operation of changing numbers of a higher into others of a lower denomination, as dollars to cents.

Syn. — Diminution; decrease; abatement; curtailment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.

ment; subjugation; conquest; subjection.

Reducitive (-tiv), a. [Cf. F. réducif.] Tending to reduce; having the power or effect of reducing. — n. A reductive agent.

Reducitive ly, adv. By reduction; by consequence.

Reducition of (rê-dûn'dans), ln. [L. redundanta: Reducition of lateral ly, ln. [L. redundanta: Reducition of lateral ly, ln. [L. redundanta: Reducition of lateral lateral ly, superflucitive supershundance; excess.

2. That which is redundant or in excess; anything superfluous or supershundant.

Labor... throws of redundancies. Addison.

Labor . . . throws off redundancies. 3. (Law) Surplusage inserted in a pleading which may be rejected by the court without impairing the validity of what remains.

Re-dun/dant (-dant), a. [L. redundans, -antis, p. pr. of redundane: of. F. redondant. See REDOUND.] 1. Ex-

ceeding what is natural or necessary; superabundant; exuberant; as, a redundant quantity of bile or food.

Notwithstanding the redundant oil in fishes, they do not in-rease fat so much as fiesh.

Arbuthnot.

plicate: cf. L. reduplicatus. Cf. REDOUBLE.] 1. Double; doubled; reduplicative; repeated.
2. (Bot.) Valvate with the margins curved outwardly;
—said of the sativation of certain flowers.
Redu'pli-cate (.kāt), v. t. [Cf. LL. reduplicare.]
1. To redouble; to multiply; to repeat.
2. (Gram.) To repeat the first letter or letters of (a word). See REDUPLICATION, 3.
Redu'pli-ca'tion (.kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. réduplication, L. reduplicatio repetition.] 1. The act of doubling, or the state of being doubled.
2. (Pros.) A figure in which the first word of a verse

or the state of being doubled.

2. (Pros.) A figure in which the first word of a verse is the same as the last word of the preceding verse.

3. (Philol.) The doubling of a stem or syllable (more or less modified), with the effect of changing the time expressed, intensifying the meaning, or making the word more imitative; also, the syllable thus added; as, L. (table appear)

Re-du'pli-ca-tive (-ka-tīv), a. [Cf. F. réduplicatif.]
ouble; formed by reduplication; reduplicate. I. Watts.
Redu-vid (red'u-vid),

Red'u-vid (rēd'ū-vid),

n. [L. reduvia a hangnail.] (Zoōt.) Any hemipterous insect of the
genus Reduviat, or family Reduvids. They live
by sucking the blood of
other insects, and some
species also attack man.
Red'weed' (rēd'wēd'),

n. (Bot.) The red poppy
(Papaver Rhaas),

Dr. Prior.
Red'wing' (-wing'),

thrush (Tardus

Coōt.) (a) A European



American Redwing (Agelaius phæniceus). (1)

on each wing. American Redwing (Agelaius on each wing phaniceus). (34)
Called also redwinged blackbird, red-winged troupial, marsh blackbird, swamp blackbird

Red'withe (red'with), n. (Bot.) A West Indian climbing shrub (Combretum Jacquini) with slender reddish branchlets

dish branchiets.

Red'wood' (-wood'), n. (Bot.) (a) A gigantic coniferous tree (Sequoia semperwirens) of California, and its light and durable reddish timber. See Sequoia. (b) An East Indian dyewood, obtained from Pterocarpus santa-

linus, Casalpinia Sappan, and several other trees.

The redwood of Andaman is Pterocarpus dalbergioides; that of some parts of tropical America, several species of Erythoxylum; that of Brazil, the species of

Ree (re), n. [Pg. real, pl. reis. See REAL the money.]

See Rei.

Ree, v. t. [Cf. Prov. G. rüden, ruden, raiten. Cf.
Rroble a sieve.] To riddle; to sift; to separate or
throw off. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Mortimer.
Ree'bok' (rē'bōk'), n. [D., literally, roebuck.] (Zoöl.)
The peele. [Written also rehboc and rheeboc.]
Re-Sch'o (rē-8k'ō), v. t. To echo back; to reverberate again; as, the hills reëcho the roar of cannon.
Re-Sch'o, v. 4. To give echoes; to return back, or be
reverberated, as an echo; to resound; to be resonant.

And a loud groan reechoes from the main. Re-Sch'o, n. The echo of an echo; a repeated or

second echo.

Resch'y (rëch'y), a. [See Reeky.] Smoky; reeky; ence, begrimed with dirt. [Obs.]

Reed (rēd), a. Red. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Reed, v. n. Same as Rede. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Reed, n. The fourth stomach of a ruminant; rennet.

Reed, n. The fourth stomach of a ruminant; rennet. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.]

Reed, n. [AS. hreed; akin to D. riet, G. riet, ried, OHG. hriot, riot.] 1. (Bot.) A name given to many tall and coarse grasses for grasslike plants, and their slender, often jointed, stems, such as the various kinds of bamboo, and especially the common reed of Europe and North America (Phragmites communis).

2. A musical instrument made of the hollow joint of compalant, a wards or masteral plane.

ome plant; a rustic or pastoral pipe.

Aroadian pipe, the pastoral reed Of Hermes.

Of Hermes.

3. An arrow, as made of a reed.

4. Straw prepared forthatching a roof. [Prov. Eng.]

5. (Mus.) (a) A small piece of cane or wood attached to the mouthpiece of certain instruments, and set in vibration by the breath. In the clarinet it is a single flat reed; in the oboe and bassoon it is double, forming a compressed tube. (b) One of the thin pieces of metal,

2. Using more words or images than are necessary or useful; pleonastic.

Where an author is redundant, mark those paragraphs to be fetrenched.

Syn.—Superfluous; superabundant: excessive; exuberant; overflowing; plentiful; copious.

Re-dun'dant-ly (rê-dun'dant-ly), adv. In a redundant manner.

Re-dup'll-cate (rê-du'plY-kât), a. [Pref. re- + duplicate: of, L. reduplicatus. Cf. Renoures.] 1. Doubled: radullicative, represent

or igniting the charge in blasting.

8. (Arch.) Same as REEDING.

Egyptian reed (Bot.), the papyrus.—Free reed (Mus.), a reed whose edges do not overlap the wind passage,—used in the harmonium, concertina, etc. It is distinguished from the beating or striking reed of the organ and clarient.—Meadow reed grass (Bot.), the Glyceria aquatica, a tail grass found in wet places.—Reed babbler. See REEDIND.—Reed bunting (Zoid.), (a) A European sparrow (Emberriza schariccus) which frequents marshy places;—called also reed sparoue, ring banting. (b) Reedling.—Reed canary grass (Bot.), a tail wild grass (Phalaris armediacea).—Reed grass. (Bot.) (a) The common reed. See under Bur.—Reed crass. (Bot.) (a) The common reed. See under Bur.—Reed crass. (b) (a), a) in organ in which the wind acts on a set of free reeds, as the harmonium, nelodeon, concertina, etc.—Reed spipe (Mus.), a pipe of an organ furnished with a reed.—Reed sparrow (Zoid.) See Reed banting, above.—Reed stop (Mus.), a set of pipes in an organ furnished with reeds.—Reed warbler (Zoid.) (a) A small European warbler (Acroephalus streperus;—called also reed weren. (b) Anyone of several species of Indian and Australian warblers of the genera Aerocephalus, Calamoherpe, and Arundimur. They are excellent singers.—Bea-sand reed (Bot.), a kind of coarse grass (Amophila arundimacea), common in moist woods.

Reed'bird' (rēd'bērd'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The bobolink.
(b) One of several small Asiatic singing birds of the genera Schwnicola and Eurycercus; — called also reed

aboter.

Reed'buck' ('būk'), n. (Zoöl.) See Rietboc.

Reed'ed, a. 1. Covered with reeds; reedy. Tust
2. Formed with channels and ridges like reeds.

Reed'en (rēd'n), a. Consisting of a reed or reeds. Tusser.

Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood. Dryden.

Through reeden pipes convey the golden flood. Drysten.

Re-8d/1-fl-ox/tion (r8-8d/1-fl-k8/shim), n. [Cf. F. réédification. See Ræbury.] The act of reüdifying; the
state of being reüdified.

Re-8d/1-fy (r8-8d/1-fl), v. t. [Pref. re- + edify: cf. F.
rédifier. L. reaedificare.] To edify anew; to build
again after destruction. [R.]

Reed'ing (r8d/1mg), n. [From 4th Ræbd.] 1. (Arch.)
A small convex molding; a reed
(see Illust. (t) of Modding); one
of several set close together to decorate a surface; also, decoration
by means of reedings; — the reverse of fluting.

verse of fluting.

verse of fluting.

IP Several reedings are often placed together, parallel to each other, either projecting from, or inserted into, the adjoining surface. The decoration so produced is then called, in general, reeding.

2. The nurling on the edge of a oin; — commonly called milling.

Reedless, a. Destitute of reeds; Reeding (1, Note).

as, recalless banks.

Reed'ling (-ling), n. (Zoöl.) The European bearded titmouse (Panurus biarmicus); — called also reed bunting, bearded pinnock, and lesser butcher bird.

TF It is orange brown, marked with black, white, and yellow on the wings. The male has a tuit of black feathers on each side of the face.

ers on each side of the face.

Reed'-mace' (.mās'), n. (Bol.) The cat-tail.

Reed'work' (.wfik'), n. (Mus.) A collective name
for the reed stops of an organ.

Reed'y (.y), a. 1. Abounding with reeds; covered
with reeds. "A reedy pool."

Thomson.

2. Having the quality of a reed in tone, that is, harsh
and thin, as some voices.

Reef (ref), n. [Akin to D. rif, G. riff, Icel. rif, Dan.
rev; cf. Icel. rifa rift, rent, fissure, rīfa to rive, tear.
Cf. Riff, Rivz.] 1. A chain or range of rocks lying at
or near the surface of the water. See Coral reefs, under
CORAL.

CORAL.

2. (Mining) A large vein of auriferous quartz; — so called in Australia. Hence, any body of rock yielding

valuable ore. Reef builder (Zoöl.), any stony coral which contributes material to the formation of coral reefs. — Reef heron (Zoöl.), any heron of the genus Demicgretta; as, the blue reef heron (D. jugularis) of Australia.

Recf. n. [Akin to D. recf, G. ref., Sw. ref; cf. Icel. rif recf, rifa to fasten together. Cf. Reeve, v. t., River.] (Naul.) That part of a sail which is taken in or let out by means of the reef points, in order to adapt the size of the sail to the force of the wind.

From the head to the first reef-band, in square sails, is termed the first reef; from this to the next is the second reef; and so on. In fore-and-aft sails, which reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part.

Totten.

reef on the foot, the first reef is the lowest part. Tolten. Close reef, the last reef that can be put in. — Reef band. Bee REEF-BAND in the Vocabulary. — Reef knot, the knot which is used in tying reef points. See Illust, under KNOT.— Reef line, a small rope formerly used to reef the courses by being passed spirally round the yard and through the holes of the reef. Tolten. — Reef points, pieces of small rope passing through the eyelet holes of a reef-band, and used in reefing the sail. — Reef tackle, a tackle by which the reef cringles, or rings, of a sail are hauled up to the yard for reefing. Tolten. — To take a reef in, to reduce the size of (a sail) by folding or rolling up a reef, and lashing it to the spar.

Reci, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reffed (reit); p. pr. & vb. n. Reffing.] (Naut.) To reduce the extent of (as a

Rect'-band' (ref'band'), n. (Naut.) A piece of canvassewed across a sail to strengthen it in the part where the cyclet holes for reefing are made.

Rect'er (-2r), n. 1. (Naut.) One who reefs; — a

the cyclet holes for reeming are made.

Recl'er (-3r), n. 1. (Naul.) One who recls;—a name often given to midshipmen.

2. A close-fitting jacket or short coat of thick cloth.

Recl'ing, n. (Naul.) The process of taking in a recl.

Recling bowsprit, a bowsprit so rigged that it can easily be run in, or shortened by sliding inboard, as in cutters.

Reefy (*), a. Full of reefs or rocks.

Reek (rēk), n. A rick. [Obs.]

Reek n. [AS. rēc ; akin to OFries. rēk, LG. & D. rock, G. rauch, OHG. rouh, Dan. rög, Sw. rök, Icel. reykr, and to AS. recan to reek, smoke, Icel. rjūka, G. riechen to smell.] Vapor; steam; smoke; fume.

As hatcul to me as the reck of a limekiln.

Shak.

Reck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reered (rēkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Reereno;] [AS. rēcan. See Reek vapor.] To emit vapor, usually that which is warm and moist; to be full of fumes; to steam; to smoke; to exhale.

Few chimneys reeking you shall espy. Spenser.

I found me laid
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun
Soon dried, and on the reeking moisture fed.

Milton

The coffee rooms recked with tobacco. Macaulay. The correct rooms recked with tobacco. Macaulay.

1. Solied with smoke or steam; smoky; foul. Shak.

2. Emitting reek. "Recky fen." Sir W. Scott.

Red! (rēl), n. [Gad. righht.] A lively dance of the Highlanders of Scotland; also, the music to the dance; often called Scotch reel.

Virginia reel, the common name throughout the United States for the old English "country dance," or contradance (contradanse).

Bartlett.

dance (contredume):

Reel, n. [As. hrebl: cf. Icel. hræll a weaver's reed or sley.]

1. A frame with radial arms, or a kind of spool, turning on an axis, on which yarn, threads, lines, or the like, are wound; as, a log reel, used by seamen; an angler's reel; a garden reel.

2. A machine on which yarn is wound and measured into lays and hanks, —for cotton or linen it is fifty-four inches in circuit; for worsted, thirty inches. Mclitrati.

3. (Agric.) A device consisting of radial arms with horizontal alts, connected with a harvesting machine, for holding the stalks of grain in position to be cut by the knives.

Reel oven, a baker's oven in which bread pans hang suspended from the arms of a kind of reel revolving on a horizontal axis.

Knight.

Rection tal axis.

Rection (reld); p. p. Reflect (reld); p. p. & v. n. Refling. 1. To roll. [Obs.]

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reel. Spenser.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone duters. Expense.

2. To wind upon a reel, as yarn or thread.

Reel, v. i. [Cf. Sw. rayla. See 2d Regl..]

1. To incline, in walking, from one side to the other; to stagger.

They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man.

Ps. evil. 27.

He, with heavy fumes oppressed, Reeled from the palace, and retired to rest. The wagons reeling under the yellow sheaves.

2. To have a whirling sensation; to be giddy.

In these lengthened vigils his brain often recled. Hawthorne.

Reel, n. The act or motion of reeling or staggering;
as, a drunken reel. Shak.
Re'k-leot' (rë'ë-lëkt'), v. t. To elect again; as, to re-

Re's leat' (rē'ā-lēkt'), v. t. To elect again; as, to restect the former governor.

Re's leac'tion (-lēk'shān), n. Election a second time, or anew; as, the reliection of a former chief.

Reel'er (rēl'ēr), n. 1. One who reels.

2. (Zeöl.) The grasshopper warbler;—so called from its note. [Prov. Eng.]

Reell'els-ble (rē-ēl'-l]-b'l), a. Eligible again; capable of recluction; as, religible to the same office.—

Reell'els-bli'-l'ty (rē-ēl'-l]-b'l).

Reell' (rēm), n. [Heb.] (Zoöl.) The Hebrew name of a horned wild animal, probably the Urus.

**PP In King James's Version it is called unicorn; in

or a normed wat anima, processly into true.

To King James's Version it is called unicorn; in
the Revised Version, wild ox.

Job xxxix. 9.

Reem, v. t. [Cf. Ream to make a hole in.] (Naut.)
To open (the seams of a vessel's planking) for the pur-

e of calking them

Reeming iron (Naut.), an iron chisel for reeming the cams of planks in calking ships.

Resims from (Naut.), an iron chisel for reeming the seams of planks in calking ships.

Resim-bark' (resim-bark'), v. t. & t. To put, or go, on board a vessel again: to embark again.

Resim-bark-tion (resim-bid-karain), n. A putting, or going, on board a vessel again.

Resim-bod'y (resim-bid-y), v. t. To embody again.

Resim-bod'y (resim-bid-y), v. t. To embrace again.

Resim-brace' (-bras'), v. t. To embrace again.

Resim-act' (resim-ary), n. Act of resemerging.

Resim-act' (resim-ary), n. The act of resemerging.

Resim-act' (resim-ary), n. The act of resim-acting; the state of being resenanced.

Resim-act'ment (-akt'shin), n. The enacting or passing of a law a second time; the renewal of a law.

Resim-dow' (-dou'), v. t. To endow again.

Resim-force (-dou'), v. t. To endow a

making it fast to the yard or spar.

To rest the paddles, to move the floats of a paddle wheel toward its center so that they will not dip so deeply.

Rest'-band' (rāt'band'), n. (Naut.) A piece of canvas sewed across a sail to strengthen it in the part where the cyclet holes for reefing are made.

Rest'er (-3r), n. 1. (Naut.) One who reefs; a name often given to midshipmen.

Marryat.

Marryat

me or again.

Re'ën-gage'ment (-ment), n. A renewed or repeated

Re'sn-grave' (-grāv'), v. t. To engrave anew.

Re'sn-grave' (-grāv'), v. t. To enjoy anew.

Re'sn-joy' (-jo'), v. t. To enjoy anew.

Re'sn-joy' (-ment), n. Renewed enjoyment.

Re'sn-lin'dle (-kin'dl'), v. t. To enlist again.

Re'sn-list'ment (-ment), n. A renewed enlistment.

Re'sn-list'enent (-ment), n. A renewed enlistment.

Re'sn-slave' (-slāv'), v. t. To enslave again.

2. (Engraving) To cut deeper, as engraved lines on a plate of metal, when the engraving has not been deep enough, or the plate has become worn in printing.

Re-sn'eter, v. i. To enter anew or again.

Reintering angle, an angle of a polygon pointing inward, as a, in the cut.—Reentering polygon, a polygon having one or more reuntering angles.

Re-unitering, n. (Calico Print-ing) The process of applying addi-tional colors, by applications of print-ing blocks, to patterns already partly colored.

ing blocks, to patterns already party colored.

Re'in-throne' (-thron'), v. f. To a Reëntering Angle. enthrone again; to replace on a throne.

Re'in-throne'ment (-ment), n. A second enthroning.

Re'in'trane (re-en'trans), n. The act of entering again; reëntry.

Hooker. gain ; reëntry. Hooker. Re-entring ; pointing or di-

Re-Sn'trant (-trant), a. Reëntering; pointing or directed inwards; as, a reëntrant angle.

Re-Sn'try (-try), n. 1. A second or new entry; as, a reëntrant of the second or new entry; as, a reëntry into public life.

2. (Law) A resuming or retaking possession of what one has lately foregone;—applied especially to land; the entry by a lessor upon the premises leased, on failure of the tenant to pay rent or perform the covenants in the lease.

Rowrill

of the tenant to pay rent or perform the covenants in the lease. Burrill.

Card of resenty (Whist), a card that by winning a trick will bring one the lead at an advanced period of the hand.

Re's-reof' (re't-*skt'), v. t. To erect again.

Reer'mouse' (re'rmous'), n. (Zoöl.) See Rearmouse.

Re's-tab'lish (re's-tab'lish), v. t. To establish anew; to fix or confirm again; to restore; as, to reëstablish a covenant; to reëstablish health.

Re's-tab'lish-ment (-ment), n. The act of reëstablishing; the state of being reëstablished. Addison.

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Re's-tab'lish-ment (-ment), n. The act of reëstablishing; the state of being reëstablished. Addison.

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Re's-tab'lish-ment (-ment), n. The act of reëstablishing; the state of being reëstablished.

Re's-tab'lish-ment (-ment), n. Ree Ree, n. & v. t.]

(Naut.) To pass, as the end of a rope, through any hole in a block, thimble, cleat, ringbolt, cringle, or the like.

Reeve, n. [OE. reve, AS. gerēfa. Cf. Sheriff; port-reve, to:

Chaucer. Piers Plowman.

Re's-tam'lina-ble (re'gz-tm'l-nh-b'l), a. Admitting of being reëxamined or reconsidered.

Story.

Re's-am'l-na-ble (re'gz-tm'l-nh-b'l), a. Admitting of being reëxamined or reconsidered.

Re's-am'l-na-ble (re'gz-tm'l-nh-b'l), a. Admitting of being reëxamined or reconsidered.

Re's-change' (re's-tab-chang'), v. t. To exchange anew; to reverse (a previous exchange).

Re's-tab-change', n. 1. A renewed exchange; a reversal of an exchange.

2. (Com.) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was

2. (Com.) The expense chargeable on a bill of exchange or draft which has been dishonored in a foreign country, and returned to the country in which it was made or indorsed, and then taken up.

Bouvier.

The rate of refexchange is regulated with respect to the drawer, at the course of exchange between the place where the bill of exchange was payable, and the place where it was drawn. Reexchanges can not be cumulated. Walsh.

Re'ex-hib'it (re'egz-Ib'It or -eks-hIb'It), v. t. To ex-

ibit again. Re'ex-pel' (rē'šks-pēl'), v. t. To expel again. Re'ex-pe'ri-enos (-pē'ri-ens), n. A renewed or re-

eated experience.

Re'sz-port' (-port'), v. t. To export again, as what as been imported.

as been imported.

Re-ëx/port (rë-ës/pōrt), n. Any commodity reëxorted;—chiefly in the plural.

Re-ëx/por-ta/tion (-pōr-ts/shūn), n. The act of rexporting, or of ex,porting an import.

Re'ëx-pul'sion (rë'ëks-pūl'shūn), n. Renewed or resetted expulsion.

peated expulsion.

Reczed (rēzd), a. Grown rank; rancid; rusty. [Obs. "Reczed bacon."

"Reszed bacon." Marston.
Re-fac'tion (ré-fak'shūn), n. [See Reprerion.] Recompense; atonement; retribution. [Obs.] Housell.
Re-far' (ré-far'), v. t. [Cf. F. refaire to do over again.]
To go over again; to repeat. [Obs.]

To him therefore this wonder done refar. Fairfax. Re-fash'ion (re-fash'un), v. t. To fashion anew; to

Re-Lash'on, (re-lash'on), v. l. To lashion anew; to form or moid into shape a second time. MacKright.

Re-Lash'ion.ment (-ment), n. The act of refashioning, or the state of being refashioned. [R.] Leigh Hunt.

Re-Last'en (rê-last'), v. t. To fasten again.

Re-Last'en (rê-last'), v. t. [L. refectus, p. p. of refleere; pref. re-re-+ facers to make.] To restore after hunger or fatigue; to refreah. [Archaic] Sir T. Browne.

Re-fec'tion (rê-fēk'shūn), n. [L. refectio: cf. F. réfection. See Refect, Fact.] Refreshment after hunger or fatigue; a repast; a lunch.

(His] feeble spirit inly felt refection.

Those Attic nights, and those rejections of the gods. Curran.

Re-fec'tive (rê-fēk'tīv), a. Refreshing; restoring.

Re-fec'tory (-tō-rỹ), n.; pl. Refrectories (-rīz). [LL. refectorium: cf. F. réfectoire. See Refection.] A room for refreshment; originally, a dining hall in monasterles or convents.

or convents.

Sometimes pronounced ref'ek-tô-ry, especially n signifying the eating room in monasteries.

when signifying the eating room in monasteries.

Re-fel' (rê-fél'), v. t. [L. refellere; pref. re-re-+
fullere to deceive.] To rolute; to disprove, ss, to refel
the tricks of a sophister. [Obs.] I. Watts.

How he refelled me, and how I replied. State.

Re-fer' (rê-fêr'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Referred. (-fêrd');
p. pr. & vb. n. Referring.] [F. référer, L. referre;
pref. re-re-+ferre to hear. See Bear to carry.] 1. To
carry or send back. [Obs.]

Z. Hence: To send or direct away; to send or direct
elsewhere, as for treatment, aid, information, decision,
etc.: to make over, or pass over, to another: as, to refer

elsewhere, as for treatment, aid, information, decision, etc.; to make over, or pass over, to another; as, to refer a student to an author; to refer a beggar to an officer; to refer a bill to a committee; a court refers a matter of fact to a commissioner for investigation, or refers a question of law to a superior tribunal.

3. To place in or under by a mental or rational process; to assign to, as a class, a cause, a source, a motive, reason, or ground of explanation; as, he referred the phenomena to electrical disturbances.

To refer one's saif, to have recourse; to betake one's self; to make application; to appeal. [Obs.]

I'll refer me to all things of sense. Re-fer', v. i. 1. To have recourse; to apply; to appeal; to betake one's self; as, to refer to a dictionary. In suits . . . it is good to refer to some friend of trust.

2. To have relation or reference; to relate; to point; as, the figure refers to a footnote.

Of those places that refer to the shutting and opening the byss, I take notice of that in Job.

abyss. I take notice of that in Job.

3. To carry the mind or thought; to direct attention;
as, the preacher referred to the late election.

4. To direct inquiry for information or a guarantee
of any kind, as in respect to one's integrity, capacity,
pecuniary ability, and the like; as, I referred to his
employer for the truth of his story.

employer for the truth of his story.
Syn. — To allude; advert; suggest; appeal. — Refer. Allude, Advert: a thing by specifically and distinctly introducing it indirectly or indefinitely, as by something collaterally allied to it. We advert to it by surroducing it indirectly or indefinitely, as a large. Thus, Macaulay refers to the early condition of England at the opening of his history; he alludes to these statements from time to time; and adverts, in the progress of his work, to various circumstances of peculiar interest, on which for a time he dwells. "But to do good is... that that Solomon chiefly refers to in the text." Sharp. "This, I doubt not, was that artificial structure here alluded to." T. Burnet.
Now to the universal whole advert;

Now to the universal whole advert; The earth regard as of that whole a part. The earth regard as of that whole a part. Flackmore.

Refer-a-ble (refer-a-br), a. Capable of being referred, or considered in relation to something clase; assignable; ascribable. [Written also referrible.]

It is a question among philosophers, whether all the attractions which obtain between bodies are referable to one general cause. W. Aicholson.

Ref'er-ee' $(-\overline{e}')$, n. One to whom a thing is referred;

a person to whom a matter in dispute has been referred, in order that he may settle it.

Syn. - Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See Judge.

Syn. — Judge; arbitrator; umpire. See Judge.
Reference (référens), n. [See Refen.] 1. The act of referring, or the state of being referred; as, reference to a chart for guidance; the reference of a question for decision; the reference of phenomena to causes; the reference of a plant to class or genus.
2. That which refers to something; a specific direction of the attention; as, reference in a sermon to recent events; a reference in a textbook.
3. Relation; regard; respect.
Something that that a reference to my state. Shak.

Something that hath a reference to my state. Shak.

The Christian religion commands sobriety, temperance, and moderation, in reference to our appetites and passions. Tillotson [Hernature] lacked reference and adaptation to the world into which she was born.

Hawthorne.

which she was born.

4. One who, or that which, is referred to. Specifically:
(a) One of whom inquiries can be made as to the integrity, capacity, and the like, of another. (b) A work, or a passage in a work, to which one is referred.

5. (Law: (a) The act of submitting a matter in dispute to the judgment of one or more persons for decision. (b) (Equity) The process of sending any matter, or inquiry in a cause, to a master or other officer, in order that he may ascertain facts and report to the court.

6. Appeal. [R.] "Make your full reference." Shak.

Reference Bible, a Bible in which brief evaluantions and

Reference Bible, a Bible in which brief explanations, and eferences to parallel passages, are printed in the margin

Ref'er-en'da-ry (ref'er-en'da-ry), n. [LL. referenda-Referendary ('E''é'-é''dà-ry'), n. [LL. referendarius, îr. L. referendus to he referred, gerundive of referre c. cf. F. référenduire. See Refer.] 1. One to whose decision a cause is referred; a referre. [Obs.] Bucon.
2. An officer who delivered the royal answer to petitions. "Referendaries, or masters of request." Hurmar.
3. Formerly, an officer of state charged with the duty of procuring and dispatching diplomas and decress.
Referential (-shol), a. Containing a reference; pointing to something out of itself; as, notes for referencial use.— Referentially, adv.
Re-ler'ment (ré-lér'ment), n. The act of referring; reference.

Loud.

Re/-ier-ment' (re/fer-ment'), v. t. & t. To ferment, or

Re-fig/rie-(re-find'), v. t. & t. 16 terment, 0 super to ferment, again.

Re-fig/rie-(re-fe're'r), n. One who refers.

Re-fig/rie-(re-fig'fir), v. t. To figure again. Shak

Re-fill' (re-fil'), v. t. & t. To fill, or become full, again

Re-find' (re-find'), v. t. To find again; to get or exschope again.

perience again.

Refine' (rē-fin'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refine] (-ind');
p. pr. & vb. n. Refine]. [Pref. re-+fine to make
fine: cf. F. raffiner.]

1. To reduce to a fine, unmixed,
or pure state; to free from impurities; to free from
dross or alloy; to separate from extraneous matter; to
purify; to defecate; as, to refine gold or silver; to refine
iron; to refine wine or sugar.

I will bring the third ner through the

I will bring the third part through the fire, and will refine them as silver is refined. Zech. xiii. 9.

To purify from what is gross, coarse, vulgar, inelegant, low, and the like; to make elegant or excellent; to polish; as, to refine the manners, the language, the style, the taste, the intellect, or the moral feelings.

Love refines
The thoughts, and heart enlarges.

Syn. — To purify; clarify; polish; ennoble.

Re-fine', v. i. 1. To become pure; to be cleared of feculent matter.

So the pure, limpid stream, when foul with stains,
Works itself clear, and, as it runs, refines.

Addison

2. To improve in accuracy, delicacy, or excellence. Chaucer refined on Boccace, and mended his stories. Dryden.
But let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens! How the style refines! Pope.

How the wit brightens! How the style refines! Pope.

3. To affect nicety or subtility in thought or language. "He makes another paragraph about our refining in controversy."

Re-fined? (-find?), a. Freed from impurities or alloy; purified; polished; cultured; delicate; as, refined gold; refined language; refined sentiments.

Refined wits who honored poesy with their pens. Peacham.

Refined with who nonored posts with the property of the Refined ly (re-fine'd-ly), adv. — Re-fine'd-ness, n. Re-fine'ment (re-fine'ment), n. [Cf. F. raffinement.]

1. The act of refining, or the state of being refined;

The act of refining, or the state of being refined;
 the refinement of metals; refinement of ideas.
 The more bodies are of kin to spirit in subtilty and refinement, the more diffusive are they.
 From the civil war to this time, I doubt whether the corruptions in our language have not equaled its refinements.

2. That which is refined, elaborated, or polished to excess; an affected subtilty; as, refinements of logic. "The refinements of irregular cunning." Rogers.

Syn. — Purification; polish; politeness; gentility; eleance; cultivation; civilization.

gance; cultivation; civilization.

Re-fin'er (-fin'er), n. One who, or that which, refines.

Re-fin'er-y (*y), n.; pl. Refineries (-12). [Cf. F. raffinerie.] 1. The building and apparatus for refining or purifying, esp. metals and sugar.

2. A furnace in which cast iron is refined by the action of the black the handless metals and sugar.

2. A furnace in which cast iron is refined by the action of a blast on the molten metal.

Re-fit' (rê-fit'), v. l. 1. To fit or prepare for use again; to repair; to restore after damage or decay; as, to refit agarment; to refit ships of war.

2. To fit out or supply a second time.

Re-fit', v. l. To obtain repairs or supplies; as, the fleet returned to refit.

Re-fit'ment (-ment), n. The act of refitting, or the state of being refitted.

Re-fix' (rê-fits'), v. l. To fix again or anew; to establish anew.

Fuller.

tablish anew.

Re-flame' (rê-flām'), v. i. To kindle again into flame.
Re-flact' (rê-flākt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reflecter,
p. pr. & vb. n. Reflecting.] [L. reflectere, reflectum;
pref. re- re- + flectere to bend or turn. See Flexinis,
and cf. Reflex, v.] 1. To bend back; to give a backward turn to; to throw back; especially, to cause to
return after striking upon any surface; as, a mirror
reflects rays of light; polished metals reflect heat.

Let me mind the readar to reflect his are no consensation.

Let me mind the reader to reflect his eye on our quotations.

Bodies close together reflect their own color. Dryden 2. To give back an image or likeness of; to mirror.

Nature is the glass reflecting God, As by the sea reflected is the sun.

Re-flect', v. i. 1. To throw back light, heat, or the

; to return rays or beams.

To be sent back; to rebound as from a surface; to revert : to return.

Whose virtues will, I hope.
Reflect on Rome, as Titan's rays on earth.

Section Rome, as Than's rays on earth.

3. To throw or turn back the thoughts upon anything; to contemplate. Specifically: To attend earnestly to what passes within the mind; to attend to the facts or phenomena of consciousness; to use attention or earnest thought; to meditate; especially, to think in relation to moral truth or rules.

We can not be said to reflect upon any external object, except so far as that object has been previously perceived, and its image become part and parcel of our intellectual turniture. Sir W. Hamilton.

All men are conscious of the operations of their own minds, at all times, while they are awake, but there are few who reflect upon them, or make them objects of thought.

As I much reflected, much I mourned.

Prior

4. To cast reproach : to cause censure or dishonor.

Errors of wives reflect on husbands still. Neither do I reflect in the least upon the memory of his late

Syn. — To consider; think; cogitate; meditate; conemplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

emplate; ponder; muse; ruminate.

Re-flect'ed, c. 1. Thrown back after striking a surace; as, reflected light, heat, sound, etc.

2. Hence: Not one's own; received from another; as,

his glory was reflected glory.

3. Bent backward or outward; reflexed.

Re-flect'ent (re-fiskt/ent), a. [L. reflectens, p. pr. of reflectere. See Reflect.] 1. Bending or flying back; reflected. "The ray descendent, and the ray reflectent flying with so great a speed." Sir K. Digby.
2. Reflect'ing; a. a reflectent body. Sir K. Digby.
Re-flect'i-bie (-1-b'1), a. Capable of being reflected, or thrown back; reflexible.
Re-flect'ing, a. 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc., as a mirror or other surface.

2. Given to reflection or serious consideration; reflective; contemplative; as, a reflecting mind.

flective; contemplative; as, a reflecting mind.

Reflecting circle, an astronomical instrument for measuring angles, like the sextant or Hadley's quadrant, by the reflection of light from two plause mirrors which it carries, and differing from the sextant chiefly in having an entire circle.—Reflecting galvancester, a galvanometer in which the deflections of the needle are read by means of a mirror attached to it, which reflects a ray of light or the image of a scale;—called also mirror galvanometer.—Reflecting telescope. Bee under Triescope.



scope. See under Triescope.

Re-flecting-ly, adv. With reflection; also, with censure; reproachfully.

Re-flection (ré-flék'shūn), n. [L. reflezio: ct. F. réflezion. See Rerlect.] [Written also reflezion.]

1. The act of reflecting, or turning or sending back, or the state of being reflected. Specifically: (a) The return of rays, beams, sound, or the like, from a surface. See Angle of reflection, below.

The eye sees not itself.
But by reflection, by some other things

(b) The reverting of the mind to that which has already occupied it; continued consideration; meditation; contemplation; hence, also, that operation or power of the mind by which it is conscious of its own acts or states; the capacity for judging rationally, especially in view of a moral rule or standard.

By reflection. . . I would be understood to mean, that notice which the mind takes of its own operations, and the manner of them, by reason whereof there come to be ideas of these operations in the understanding.

Locke.

This delight grows and improves under thought and reflection

Shining; brightness, as of the sun. [Obs.] Shak.
 That which is produced by reflection. Specifically:
 (a) An image given back from a reflecting surface; a reflected counterpart.

As the sun in water we can bear, Yet not the sun, but his reflection, there.

(b) A part reflected, or turned back, at an angle; as, the reflection of a membrane. (c) Result of meditation; thought or opinion after attentive consideration or con-

templation; especially, thoughts suggested by truth.

Job's reflections on his once flourishing estate did at the san time afflict and encourage him.

Atterbur

4. Censure ; reproach cast.

He died; and oh! may no reflection shed Its poisonous venom on the royal dead.

5. (Physiol.) The transference of an excitement from one nerve fiber to another by means of the nerve cells, as in reflex action. See Reflex action, under REFLEX.

Angle of reflection, the angle which anything, as a ray of light, on leaving a reflecting surface, makes with the perpendicular to the surface.—Angle of total reflection. (Opt.) Same as Critical angle, under CERTICAL.

Syn. - Meditation; contemplation; rumination; cogitation; consideration; musing; thinking.

Reflective (rê-flêkt'îv), a. [Cf. F. réflectif. Cf. Replexive.] 1. Throwing back images; as, a reflective mirror.

In the reflective stream the sighing bride, Viewing her charms.

Heflection, 1 (a).

Ipq Angle of
Incidence

Viewing ner charms.

2. Capable of exercising thought or judgment; as, rePrior.

Hective reason.

Ilis perceptive and reflective faculties . . . thus acquired a precocious and extraordinary development.

Motley. 3. Addicted to introspective or meditative habits: as,

3. Addicted to introspective or meditative habits; as, a reflective person.
4. (Gram.) Reflexive; reciprocal.

— Re-flective-ty, adv. — Re-flective-ness, n. "Reflectiveness of manner."

J. C. Shairp.
Re-flect'or (-\varepsilon*) n. [Cf. F. r\varepsilon*] 1. One who, or that which, reflects.
2. (Physics) (a) Something having a polished surface for reflecting light or heat, as a mirror, a speculum, etc. (b) A reflecting telescope. (c) A device for reflecting sound.

sound.

Re'llex (re'ficks), a. [L. reflexus, p. p. of reflectere:
cf. F. reflexe. See REFLECT.] 1. Directed back; attended by reflection; retroactive; introspective.

The reflex act of the soul, or the turning of the intellectual eye inward upon its own actions.

Sir M. Hale.

2. Produced in reaction, in resistance, or in return.
3. (Physiol.) Of, pertaining to, or produced by, stimulus or excitation without the necessary intervention of

consciousness.

Refex action (Physiol.), any action performed involuntarily in consequence of an impulse or impression transmitted along afferent nerves to a nerve center, from which it is reflected to an efferent nerve, and so calls into action certain muscles, organs, or cells.—Refex nerve (Physiol.), an excito-motory nerve. See Excito-motory.

Reflex (FFficks; formerly re-fishs), n. [L. reflexus a bending back. See REMILET.] I. Reflection; the light reflected from an illuminated surface to one in shade.

You gray is not the morning's eye, 'T is but the pale reflex of Cynthia's brow. On the depths of death there swims. The reflex of a human face.

2. (Physiol.) An involuntary movement produced by

Patellar reflex. See Knee jerk, under KHEE.

Patellar refer. See Knee jerk, under KNEE.

Re-flex' (rē-fiška'), v. i. [L. reflexus, p. p. of reflectere. See REFLECT.] 1. To reflect. [Obs.] Shak.

2. To bend back; to turn back.

Re-flex'd (rē-fiškat'), a. Bent backward or ouward.

Re-flex'i-bli'-ty (rē-fiškat')-bl''-ty), n. [Of. F. ré-flexibilité.] The quality or capability of being reflexible; as, the reflexibility of the rays of light. Sir I. Newton.

Re-flex'i-ble (rē-liška'I-b'I), a. [Of. F. ré-flexible.]

Capable of being reflected, or thrown back.

The light of the sun consists of rays differently referred by

The light of the sun consists of rays differently refrangible and reflexible.

and reflexible.

Re-flex'(in (-fišk'shūn), n. See Reflextron. Chaucer.

Re-flex'(in (-fišk'shūn), n. The state or condition of being reflected. [R.]

Re-flex'(iv) (iv), a. 1. [Cf. F. réflexif.] Bending or turned backward; reflective; having respect to some-

Assurance reflexive can not be a divine faith. Hammond.

thing past.

Assurance reflexive can not be a divine faith. Hammond.

2. Implying censure. [Obs.] "What man does not resent an ugly reflexive word?"

3. (Gram.) Having for its direct object a pronoun which refers to the agent or subject as its antecedent;—said of certain verbs; as, the witness perjured himself; I bethought myself. Applied also to pronouns of this class; reciprocal; reflective.

Re-flex'ty-iy, adv. In a reflex manner; reflectively.

Re-flex'ty-adv. In a reflex manner; reflectively.

Re-flox (reflét), n. Reflux; ebb. [Obs.] Bacon.

Re-floy-res'cence (reflét-rés'sens), n. (Bot.) A blosnoming anew of a plant after it has apparently ceased blossoming for the season.

Re-flow'(ré-flo', v. i. To flow back; to ebb.

Re-flow'er (re-flow'er), v. i. & t. To flower, or cause to flower, again.

Re-flow'ter (re-flow'er), v. i. & t. To flower, or cause to flower, again.

flower, again. Sylvester. Re-fluo'tu-a'tion (rē-flŭk'tū-ā'shūn ; 135), n. A flow-

back : refluence Ref'lu-ence (ref'lu-ens), n. The quality of being ref-

as, the flux and reflux of the tides.

All from me
Shall with a flerce reflux on me redound.

Shall with a fierce refluce on me redound. Milton.

Re-loc'll-late (r8-f8s'll-lat), v. t. [L. refocillatus, p. p. of refocillare; pref. re-re- + focillare to revive by warmth.] To refresh; to revive. [Obs.] Aubrey.

Re-loc'll-la'(lon (-18'shim), n. Restoration of strength by refreshment. [Obs.] Middleton.

Re-lod' (r8-f8id'), v. t. To fold again.

Re-fo-ment' (r8-f8-ment'), v. t. To foment anew.

Re-for-set-1-ag'(mo (r8-f8r'8st-1-zk'shim), n. The act or process of reforestizing.

Re-forge' (r8-f8r'g'), v. t. [Pref. re- + forge: cf. F. reforger.] To forge again or anew; hence, to fashion or fabricate anew; to make over.

Re-form' (r8-f8rm'), v. t. [Fr. reformer, L. reformare; ref. re- re- + formare to form, from forma form. See FORM.] To put into a new and improved form or condition; to restore to a former good state, or bring from bad to good; to change from worse to better; to amend; to correct; as, to reform a profligate man; to reform corrupt manners or morals.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; with that of a road one will not reform it.

The example alone of a vicious prince will corrupt an age; but that of a good one will not reform it. Sucift. Syn.—To amend; correct; emend; rectify; mend; repair; better; improve; restore; reclaim.

Re-form', v. 4. To return to a good state; to amend or correct one's own character or habits; as, a man of settled habits of vice will seldom reform.

Re-form', n. [F. reforme.] Amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved; reformation; as, reform of elections; reform of government.

civil service reform. See under Crvil.—Reform acts (Eng. Politics), acts of Parliament passed in 1832, 1867, 1884, 1885, extending and equalizing popular representation in Parliament.—Reform school, a school established by a state or city government, for the confinement, instruction, and reformation of juvenile offenders, and of young persons of idle, vicious, and vagrant habits [U. S.]

Syn. — Reformation; amendment; rectification; corection. See Repormation.

Re-form's-ble (rê-fôrm'à-b'), v. t. & t. [imp. & p. p. Re-formed (-fôrmd'); p. pr. & vô. n. Re-forming.] To give a new form to; to form anew; to take form again, or to take a new form; as, to re-form the line after a charge.

Re-form'a-ble (rê-fôrm'à-b'l), a. Capable of being reformed.

**Ref'or-made' (ref'or-mad'), n. A reformado. [Obs.]
**Ref'or-ma'do (-ma'do), n. [Sp., fr. reformar, L. reormare. See REFORM, v. l.]
**1. A monk of a reformed

Wester

ormare. See REFORM, v. t.] 1. A monk of a reformed where. [Ohs.]

2. An officer who, in disgrace, is deprived of his com-

2. An officer who, in diagrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and sometimes his pay. [Obs.]

Re-form/al-ize (re-form/al-ix), v. i. To affect reformation; to pretend to correctness. [R.]

Ref'or-ma'tion (ref'or-ma'shin), n. [F. reformation, L. reformatio.]

1. The act of reforming, or the state of being reformed; change from worse to better; correction or amendment of life, manners, or of anything

2. Specifically (Eccl. Hist.), the important religious movement commenced by Luther early in the sixteenth century, which resulted in the formation of the various Protestant churches.

Protestant churches.

Syn.—Reform; amendment; correction; rectification.—Reform; amendment; correction; rectification.—Reformation, Reformation is a more thorough and comprehensive change than reform. It is applied to subjects that are more important, and results in changes which are more lasting. A reformation involves, and is followed by, many particular reforms. "The pagan converts mention this great reformation of those who had been the greatest sinners, with that sudden and surprising change which the Christian religion made in the lives of the most profifeate." Addition. "A during of schemes, founded in visionary and impracticable ideas of reform, were suddenly produced." Pitt.

Re-formation. ("Réformatishin). "The act of

ble ideas of reform, were suddenly produced." Pitt.

Re-for-ma'tion (ref/for-ma'shūn), n. The act of forming anew; a second forming in order; as, the reformation of a column of troops into a hollow square.

Re-form'a-tive (ref-form'a-tiv), a. Forming again; having the quality of renewing form; reformatory. Good.

Re-form'a-to-ry (-th-ry), a. Tending to produce reformation; reformative.

Re-form'a-to-ry, n.; pl.-ries (-riz). An institution for promoting the reformation of offenders.

Magistrates may small invenile offenders to referred the reformation.

Magistrates may send juvenile offenders to reformate stead of to prisons.

Re-formed' (re-formd'), a. 1. Corrected; amended; estored to purity or excellence; said, specifically, of he whole body of Protestant churches originating in the the whole body of Protestant churches originating in the Reformation. Also, in a more restricted sense, of those who separated from Luther on the doctrine of consubstantiation, etc., and carried the Reformation, as they claimed, to a higher point. The Protestant churches founded by them in Switzerland, France, Holland, and part of Germany, were called the Reformed churches.

The town was one of the strongholds of the Reformed faith.

Maccaday.

Amended in character and life; as, a reformed

2. Amended in character and life; as, a reformed gambler or drunkard.
3. (Mil.) Retained in service on half or full pay after the disbandment of the company or troop; — said of an officer. [Eng.]

Re-form'er (rê-f0rm'er), n. 1. One who effects a reformation or amendment; one who labors for, or urges, reform; as, a reformer of manners, or of abuses.
2. (Eccl. Hist.) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melanchthon. Zwingli, and Calvin.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) One of those who commenced the reformation of religion in the sixteenth century, as Luther, Melanchthon, Zwingli, and Calvin.

Reform'ist, n. [Ct. F. réformiste.] A reformer.

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Reform'ist, n. [Ct. F. réformiste.] A reformer.

Reform'ist, n. [In the manner of a reform for the purpose of reform. [Obs.]

Refor't-fl-ca'tlon (rō-fō'tl-fl), v. t. To fortify anew.

Refor't-fy (rō-fōr'tl-fi), v. t. To fortify anew.

Reform'ist, n. [Ch.] The act of digging up again. [Obs.]

Refound' (rō-fosh'n), n. [L. refodere, refossum, to dig up again. See Fosse.] The act of digging up again. [Obs.]

Refound' (rō-fosh'n), v. t. [Pref. re-+ found to cast: cf. F. refondre. Cf. Refund.] 1. To found or cast anew. "Ancient bells refounded." T. Warton.

2. To found or establish again; to recatablish.

Refound' (rō-fakt'), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. Refracted; p. pr. & vb. n. Refractino.] [L. refractus, p. p. of refringere; pref. re-re-+ frangere to break: cf. F. réfracter.

See Fracture, and cf. Refrain, n.] 1. To bend sharply and abruptly back; to break off.

2. To break the natural course of, as rays of light or heat, when passing from one transparent medium to another of different density: to cause to deligite from a

heat, when passing from one transparent medium to another of different density; to cause to deviate from a direct course by an action distinct from reflection; as, a dense medium refracts the rays of light as they pass

a dense medium refracts the rays of light as they pass into it from a rare medium.

Re-fract/a-ble (-b-b'l), a. Capable of being refracted.

Re-fract/ed, a. 1. (Bot. & Zood.) Bent backward angularly, as if half-broken; as, a refracted stem or leaf.

2. Turned from a direct course by refraction; as, refracted rays of light.

Re-fracting, a. Serving or tending to refract; as, a refracting medium.

Rafracting angle of a priam (Opt.), the angle of a triangular prism included between the two sides through which the refracted beam passes in the decomposition of light. Refracting telescope. (Opt.) See under Telescope.

Re-fraction (re-frak/shun), n. [F. réfraction.] L. The act of re-fracting, or the state of being re-

2. The change in the direction of a ray of light, heat, or the like, when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved.

Refraction out of the rarer medium into the denser, is made towards the perpendicular.

Sir I. Newton.

perpendicular. Sir I. Newton.

3. (Astron.) (a) The change in the direction of a ray of light, and, consequently, in the apparent position of a heavenly body from which it emanates, arising from its passage through the earth's atmosphere; — hence distinguished as atmospheric refraction, or astronomical refraction. (b) The correction which is

В

Refraction. f Glass Vessel filled with Water, showing Refraction of Ray of

Refraction of Hay or Light.

B Section of Vessel, lower part filled with Water; sl Ray of Light in straight line: spr Ray of Light ferfracted; Qq Perpendicular: sp Q Angle of Incidence: rp q Angle of Refraction.

vicious or corrupt; as, the reformation of manners; reformation of the age; reformation of abuses.

Satire lastes vice into reformation.

Dryden.

to be deducted from the apparent altitude of a heavenly body on account of atmospheric refraction, in order to obtain the true altitude.

Angle of refraction (Opt.), the angle which a refracted ray makes with the perpendicular to the surface separating the two media traversed by the ray. — Conical refraction (Opt.), the refraction of a ray of light into an infinite number of rays, forming a hollow cone. This occurs when a ray of light is passed through crystals of some substances, under certain circumstances. Conical refraction is of two kinds: certand conical refraction, in which the ray issues from the crystal in the form of a cone, the vertex of which is at the point of emergence; and internal conical refraction, in which the ray is changed into the form of a cone on entering the crystal, from which it issues in the form of a hollow cylinder. This singular phenomenon was first discovered by Sir W. R. Hamilton by mathematical reasoning alone, unaided by experiment. — Differential refraction (Astron.), the change of the apparent place of one object relative to a second object near it, due to refraction; also, the correction required to be made to the observed relative places of the two bodies. — Double refraction (Opt.), the refraction of light in two directions, which produces two distinct images. The power of double refraction is possessed by all crystals except those of the isometric system. A uniaxial crystal is said to be optically positive (like quartz), or optically negative (like calcite), or to have positive, or negative, double refraction, according as the optic axis is the axis of least or greatest elasticity for light; a biaxial crystal is similarly designated when the same relation holds for the acute bisectrix. —Index of refraction. See under Index. — Refraction of latitude, longitude, declination, right ascension, etc., the change in the apparent altitude of a distant point on or near take earth's surface, as the top of a mountain, arising from the paparent altitude of a distant point on or near

Re-fractive (rê-frakt'iv), a. [Cf. F. réfractif. See Refract] Serving or having power to refract, or turn from a direct course; pertaining to refraction; as, refractive surfaces; refractive powers.

Refractive index. (Opt.) See Index of refraction, under INDEX.—Absolute refractive index (Opt.), the index of refraction of a substance when the ray passes into it from a vacuum.—Belative refractive index (of two media) (Opt.), the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction for a ray passing out of one of the media into the other.

Re-fract'ive-ness, n. The quality or condition of be-

ing refractive.

Re'frac-tom'e-ter (rē'ſršk-tŏm'ē-tēr), n. [Refraction + -meter.] (Opt.) A contrivance for exhibiting
and measuring the refraction of light.

Re-frac'for (rē-frākt'ēr), n. Anything that refracts;
specifically: (Opt.) A refracting telescope, in which the
image to be viewed is formed by the refraction of light
in passing through a convex lens.

Re-frac'to-ri-ly (rē-frāk'tō-ri-ly), adv. In a refractown manner, newersely: obstinately.

ry manner; perversely; obstinately. **Re-frac'to-ri-ness**, n. The quality or condition of

oemg retractory.

Re-fractory (-vy), a. [L. refractarius, fr. refringere: cf. F. refractaries. See Refract.] 1. Obstinate in disobedience; contumacious; stubborn; unmanageable; as, a refractory child; a refractory beast.

Raging appetites that are Most disobedient and refractory.

2. Resisting ordinary treatment; difficult of fusion, reduction, or the like; — said especially of metals and the like, which do not readily yield to heat, or to the hammer; as, a refractory ore.

Syn. - Perverse: contumacious; unruly; stubborn; obstinate; unyielding; ungovernable; unmanageable.

Re-fractory, n. 1. A refractory person. Bp. Hall.
2. Refractoriness. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.
3. (Pottery) A piece of ware covered with a vaporable ux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the ther articles.

Knight.

flux and placed in a kiln, to communicate a glaze to the other articles.

Knight.

Re-frac/ture (re-frak/thr; 135), n. (Surg.) A second breaking (as of a badly set bone) by the surgeon.

Re-frac/ture, v. t. (Surg.) To break again, as a bone.

Re-frac/ture, v. t. (Surg.) To break again, as a bone.

Re-fragabile (reftragabil), a. [LL. refragabilis, fr. L. refragari to oppose.] Capable of being refuted; refutable. [R.]—Refraga-ble-ness, n. [R.]—Refraga-ble-ne

His reason refraineth not his foul delight or talent. Chaucer.

Refrain thy foot from their path. 2. To abstain from. [Obs.]

Who, requiring a remedy for his gout, received no other ounsel than to refrain cold drink.

Sir T. Browne. Re-frain', v. i. To keep one's self from action or interference; to hold aloof; to forbear; to abstain.

Re-frain from these men, and let them alone. Acts v. 38.

They refrained therefrom [eating flesh] some time after.
Sir T. Browne

Syn. - To hold back; forbear; abstain; withhold. Re-frain', n. [F. refrain, fr. OF. refraindre; cf. Pr. refranhs a refrain, refranker to repeat. See Refract, Refrain, v.] The burden of a song; a phrase or verse which recurs at the end of each of the separate stanzas or divisions of a poetic composition.

Whittier. We hear the wild refrain.

Re-frain'er (ré-frain'er), n. One who refrains.
Re-frain'ment (-ment), n. Act of refraining. [R.]
Re-frame' (ré-frain'), v. t. To frame again or anew.
Re-fran'gi-bil'i-ty (ré-frain')i-bil'i-ty), n. [Ct. F. ré-frangitité.] The quality of being refrangible.
Re-fran'gi-bile (-fran'ji-b']), a. [Ct. F. ré-frangible.
See Refranct.] Capable of being refracted, or turned out of a direct course, in passing from one medium to another, as rays of light.—Re-fran'gi-bile-ness, n.
Refre-na'tion (ré-frésh'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refreshen.
(rfesht'); p. pr. & vb. n. Refreshen. [Obs.]
Re-fresh' (ré-frésh'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refreshen.
(rfesht'); p. pr. & vb. n. Refreshen. [Obs. refreshen, refreschen, Of refresch'' (cf. Of rafraischir, rafres.
chir, F. rafraichir); pref. re- re- + fres fresh, F. frats.
See Fresh, a.] 1. To make fresh again; to restore strength, spirit, animation, or the like, to; to relieve from fatigue or depression; to reinvigorate; to enliven anow; to reanimate; as, sleep refreshes the body and the mind.

Chaucer.
For they have refreshed my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 18.

For they have refreshed my spirit and yours. 1 Cor. xvi. 18. And labor shall refresh itself with hope.

2. To make as if new; to repair; to restore.

The rest refresh the scaly snakes that fold The shield of Pallas, and renew their gold. Druden. To refresh the memory, to quicken or strengthen it, as a reference, review, memorandum, or suggestion.

Syn. - To cool; refrigerate; invigorate; revive; reanimate; renovate; renew; restore; recreate; enliven; cheer.

Re-fresh', n. The act of refreshing. [Obs.] Daniel. Re-fresh'er (-er), n. 1. One who, or that which, re-

2. (Law) An extra fee paid to counsel in a case that has been adjourned from one term to another, or that is unusually protracted.

Ten guineas a day is the highest refresher which a counsel

an charge.

Re-fresh'ful (-ful), a. Full of power to refresh; re-fresh'ing. — Re-fresh'iul-ly, adv.

Re-fresh'ing, a. Reviving; reanimating. — Re-fresh'ing-ly, adv. — Re-fresh'ing-ness, n.

Re-fresh'ment (-ment), n. [Of. OF. refreschissement, F. rafrachissement]. 1. The act of refreshing, or the state of being refreshed; restoration of strength, spirit, vigor, or liveliness; relief after suffering; new life or animation after depression.

2. That which refreshes; means of restoration or reanimation; especially, an article of food or drink.

Re-frey' (ré-frêt'), n. [OF. refret, L. refractus, p. p. See Refrank, n., Refract.] Refrain. [Obs.] Builey.

Re-freyd' (ré-frâd'), v. t. [OF. refreidier.] To chill; to cool. [Obs.]

Refrequied by sickness... or by cold drinks. Chaucer.

Retrouded by sickness . . . or by cold drinks. Chaucer Ref'ri-ca'tion (ref'ri-kā'shlūn), n. [L. refricare to rub again.] A rubbing up afresh; a brightening. [Obs.]

A continual refrication of the memory. Bp. Hall.

A continual refrication of the memory. Hp. Hall.

Re.ing'er-ant (rê-frij'er-ant), a. [L. refrigerans, p. pr. of refrigerare: cf. F. réfrigérant. See Repriderant. Cooling; allaying heat or fever. Riccon.

Re-frig'er-ant, n. That which makes to be cool or coold; specifically, a medicine or an application for allaying fever, or the symptoms of fever;—used also figuratively. Holland. "A refrigerant to passion." Blair.

Re-frig'er-ate (-āt), v. t. [inp. & p. Reprideratively. Holland. "A refrigerant to passion." Blair.

Re-frig'er-ate (-āt), v. t. [inp. & p. Reprideratively. Holland. "A refrigerant cooling. De cooling. The frigerary pref. re. re.+ frigerative to make cool, fr. frigus, frigoris, coolness. See Frigit.]

To cause to become cool; to make or keep cold or cool.

Re-frig'er-atio. [Wishin), n. [Cf. F. réfrigération, L. refrigeratio.] The act or process of refrigerating or cooling, or the state of being cooled.

Re-frig'er-ative (rê-frij'êr-ā-tiv), a. [Cf. F. réfrigératif.] Cooling; allaying heat.—n. A refrigerant.

Crazed brains should come under a refrigerative treatment.

L. Taylor.

Re-frig/er-a/tor (- \bar{a} /ter), n. That which refrigerates or makes cold; that which keeps cool. Specifically: (a) A box or room for keeping food or other articles cool, usually by means of ice. (b) An apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc.

ing heated liquids or vapors, connected with a still, etc.

Refrigerator car (Railroad), a freight car constructed as a refrigerator, for the transportation of fresh meats, fish, etc., in a temperature kept cool by ice.

Refrigerator, Cothe transportation of fresh meats, fish, etc., in a temperature kept cool by ice.

Refrigeratory, or, 2-te-ty, a. [L. refrigeratorius.]

Mitigating heat; cooling.

Refrigeratory, n.; pl. -nies (-riz). [Cf. F. réfrigèratoire.] That which refrigerates or cools. Specifically: (a) In distillation, a vessel filled with cold water, surrounding the worm, the vapor in which is thereby condensed. (b) The chamber, or tank, in which ice is formed, in an ice machine.

||Refrigerium (refririeration. [Obs.] South.

Refrirgent (-fent), a. [L. refringens, p. pr. of refrirgent refringencies.

Nichol.

Refringert (-jent), a. [L. refringers, p. pr. of refringere, y. refringent (-jent), a. [L. refringens, p. pr. of refringere, y. refringent (-jent), a. [L. refringers, a. refringent prism of spar.

Reft (reft), imp. & p. p. of Reave. Bereft.

Reft (reft), imp. & p. p. of Reave.

Reft (reft), imp. & p. p. of REAVE. Bereft.

Reft of thy sons, amid thy fore foron. Heber.

Reft, n. A chink; a rift. See Rift. Rom. of R.

Reftuge (reff'ii), n. [F. réfuge, L. refugium, fr. reugere to flee back; pref. re- + fugere. See Furriva.]

1. Shelter or protection from danger or distress.

Rocks, dens, and caves ! But I in none of these Find place or refuge. Milton. We might have a strong consolation, who have fied for refuge to lay hold upon the hope set before us. Heb. vi. 18. 2. That which shelters or protects from danger, or from distress or calamity; a stronghold which protects by its strength, or a sanctuary which secures as its sacredness; a place inaccessible to an enemy.

The high hills are a refuge for the wild goats. Ps. civ. 18. The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppressed. Ps. ix. 9 3. An expedient to secure protection or defense; a de-lee or contrivance.

Their latest refuge Was to send him.

Light must be supplied, among graceful refuges, by terracing by story in danger of darkness.

Sir H. Wotton

Light must be supplied, among a second of the supplied any story in danger of darkness.

Ottles of refuge (Jewish Antig.), certain cities appointed as places of safe refuge for persons who had committed homicide without design. Of these there were three on each side of Jordan. Josh. XX.—House of refuge, a charitable institution for giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted.

End of the supplied of th

nation in giving shelter and protection to the homeless, destitute, or tempted.

Syn. — Shelter; asylum; retreat; covert.

Ref'uge (ref'ú-ja'), v. t. To shelter; to protect. [Obs.]

Ref'uges (ref'ú-ja'), n. [F. réfugié, fr. se réfugier to take refuge. See Refuge, n.] 1. One who fiese to a shelter, or place of safety.

2. Especially, one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign power or country for safety; as, the French refugees who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantos.

Re-ful/gence (re-ful/ens), n. [L. refulgentia. See Re-ful/gence (re-ful/ens), p. n. [L. refulgent; a tity of being refulgent; brilliancy; splendor; radiance.

Re-ful/genc (re-ful/ent), a. [L. refulgens, p. pr. of refulgere to flash back, to shine bright; pref. re-re-fulgere to shine. See Fulgent.] Casting a bright light; radiant; brilliant; resplendent; shining; splendid; as, refulgent beams. — Re-ful/gent-ly, adv.

Se conspicuous and refulgent a truth. Boyle.

refulgent beams. — Re-ful/gent-ly, adv.

So conspicuous and refulgent a truth. Boyle.

Re-fund' (rē-find'), v. t. [Pref. re-+ fund.] To fund again or anew; to replace (a fund or loan) by a new fund; as, to refund a railroad loan.

Re-fund' (rē-find'), v. t. [L. refundere; pref. re-re-+ fundere to pour: cf. F. refondre, refonder. See Fusz to melt, and cf. REFOUND to cast again, 1st REFUSE.] 1. To pour back. [R. & Obs.] pour back. [R. & Obs.]

Were the humors of the eye tinctured with any color, they would refund that color upon the object. Ray.

2. To give back; to repay; to restore.

A governor, that had pillaged the people, was ... sentenced refund what he had wrongfully taken. L'Estrange.

to refund what he had wrongfully taken. L'Estrange.

3. To supply again with funds; to reimburse. [Obs.]

Re-fund'er (-ër), n. One who refunds.

Re-fund'ment (-ment), n. The act of refunding; also, that which is refunded. [R.]

Re-fur'bish (rē-fūr')/sh), v. t. To furbish anew.

Re-fur'nish-ment (-ment), n. The act of refurnishing, or state of being refurnished.

The refurnishment was in a style richer than before, L. Wallace.

Re-fus'a-ble (rê-fuz'a-b'l), a. [Cf. F. refusable. See REFUSE.] Capable of being refused; admitting of refusal. Re-fusal (-al), n. 1. The act of refusing; denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels, On my refusal, to distress me more?

2. The right of taking in preference to others; the choice of taking or refusing; option; as, to give one the refusal of a farm; to have the refusal of an employ-

ment.

Refuse' (rē-fūz'), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Refused (-fūzd');
p. pr. & vb. n. Refusino.] [F. refuser, either from (assumed) LL. refusare to refuse, v. freq. of L. refusdere to pour back, give back, restore (see Refund to repay), or fr. L. recusare to decline, refuse (cf. Accuse, Ruse), influenced by L. refutare to drive back, repel, refuta. Of. Refure.] 1. To deny, as a request, demand, invitation, or command; to decline to do or grant.

That never yet refused your hest.

2. (Mil.) To throw back, or cause to keep back (as the center, a wing, or a flank), out of the regular alignment when troops are about to engage the enemy; as, to refuse the right wing while the left wing attacks.

3. To decline to accept; to reject; to deny the request or petition of; as, to refuse a suitor.

The cunning workman never doth refine The meanest tool that he may chance to use. Herber 4. To disown. [Obs.] "Refuse thy name." Shak Refuse', v. 6. To deny compliance, not to comply.

Too proud to ask, too humble to refuse. If ye refuse, . . . ye shall be devoured with the sword. Isa. i. 20.

Re-fuse, n. Refusal. [Obs.] Fairfaz.
Refuse (rif/üs; 277), n. [F. refus refusal, also, that
which is refused. See REFUSE to deny.] That which is
refused or rejected as useless; waste or worthless matter.

Syn. - Dregs; sediment; scum; recrement; dross. Refuse, a. Refused; rejected; hence, left as un-vorthy of acceptance; of no value; worthless.

Everything that was vile and refuse, that they destroyed utterly.

itterly.

1 Sam. xv. 9.

Re-fus'er (rē-fūz'ēr), n. One who refuses or rejects.

Re-fus'sion (rē-fūz'shūn), n. [Prof. re- + fusion.]

1. New or repeated melting, as of metals.

2. Restoration. "This doctrine of the refusion of the out." as the refusion of the Bp. Warburton.

Refut (rēf'ut), n. [OF. refuite.] Refuge. "Thou awen of refut." [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-fut's-hil'-ity (rē-fūt's-bīl'I-ty), n. The quality of seing refutshie.

Re-TuY-a-DiY-ty (re-fut'a-biY-ty), n. The quanty or being refutable.

Re-tuY-a-bie (re-fut'a-bi'); 277), n. [Cf. F. réfutable.]

Admitting of being refuted or disproved; capable of being proved false or erroneous.

Re-tuY-al (re-fut'al), n. Act of refuting; refutation.

Refu-taY-tion (refut-taY-abin), n. [L. refutatio : cf. F. réfutation.] The act or process of refuting or disproving,

or the state of being refuted; proof of falsehood or error; the overthrowing of an argument, opinion, testimony, doctrine, or theory, by argument or countervailing

Some of his blunders seem rather to descrive a flogging than a refutation.

rejutation. Sunders seen Father to deserve a nogang man rejutation.

Re-fut'a-to-ry (r\(^2\)-fut'\(^2\)-t\(^2\)-t\(^2\)-t'\), a. [L. rejutatorius: of F. rejutatorius: Tending to refute; refuting.

Re-fute' (r\(^2\)-t\(^2\)-t'\), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Refutev p. p. p. Refutev p. p. p. rejutev.

Refutev (r\(^2\)-t'\)-t'\(^2\)-t'\), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Refutev p. p. p. rejutev.

Gi. Confute, Refuse to deny.] To disprove and overthrow by argument, evidence, or countervailing proof; to prove to be false or erroneous; to confute; as, to refute arguments; to refute testimont; to refute opinions or theories; to refute a disputant.

There were so many witnesses in these two miracles that it is impossible to refute such multitudes.

Syn. — To confute; disprove. See Confute.

Re-fut'er (-fut'\(^2\)r), n. One who, or that which, refutes.

Re-gain' (rē-gān'), v. t. [Pref. re- + gain: cf. F. regagner.] To gain anew; to get again; to recover, as what has escaped or been lost; to reach again.

Syn. - To recover; reobtain; repossess; retrieve. Syn. — To recover; reobtain; repossess; retrieve.

Re'gal (re'gal), a. [L. regalis, fr. rex, regis, a king.

See Royat, and cf. Rajah, Realm, Regalia.] Of or pertaining to a king; kingly; royal; as, regal authority, pomp, or sway. "The regal title." Shak.

He made a scorn of his regal oath. Millon.

Syn. — Kingly; royal. See Kingly.

Re'gal, n. [F. regale, It. regale. Cf. Rigoll...] (Mus.)

A small portable organ, played with one hand, the bellows being worked with the other, — used in the sixteenth and segenteenth centuries.

seventeenth centuries

segenteenth centuries.

|| Re-gale (rê-gā']t), n. [LL. regale, pl. regalia, fr. L. regalis: cf. F. régale. See Regal.] A prerogative of royalty. [R.] see Regal.] A prerogative of royalty. [R.] v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regalen(rē-gāl'); p. pr. & vb. n. Regalen(rē-gāl'); p. pr. & vb. n. Regalento. [F. régaler, Sp. regalar to regale, to caross, to melt, perhaps fr. L. regelare to thaw (cf. Gellatin), or cf. Sp. gala graceful, pleasing address, choicest part of a thing (cf. Gala), or most likely from OF. galer to rejoice, gale pleasure.] To entertain in a regal or sumptuous manner; to entertain with something that delights; to gratify; to refresh; as, to regale the taste, the eye, or the ear.

Re-gale', v. t. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Re-gale', v. t. To feast; to fare sumptuously.

Re-gale', n. [F. régal. See Regale, v. t.] A sumptuous repast; a banquet.

Two baked custards were produced as additions to the regale.

Two baked custards were produced as additions to the regale.

E. E. Hale.

Re-gale'ment (-ment), n. The act of regaling; anything which regales; refreshment; entertainment.

Re-gal'er (-gal'er), n. One who regales.

Re-ga'li-a (re-ga'li-a), n. pl. [LL., from L. regalis regal. See Reoal.] 1. That which belongs to royalty. Specifically: (a) The rights and prerogatives of a king. (b) Royal estates and revenues. (c) Ensigns, symbols,

(b) Royal estates and revenues. (c) Ensigns, symbols, or paraphernalia of royalty.

2. Hence, decorations or insignia of an office or order, as of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, etc.

3. Sumptuous food; delicacies. [Obs.] Cotton.

3. Sumptuous food; delicacies. [Obs.] Cotton.
Regalls of a church, the privileges granted to it by
kings; sometimes, its patrimony.

Re-ga'li-a, n. A kind of cigar of large size and superior
quality; also, the size in which such cigars are classed.

Re-ga'li-an (-an), a. Pertaining to regalis; pertaining to the royal insignis or prerogatives.

Hullum,
Re-gal'i-ty (re-gal'1-z'm), n. The doctrine of royal
prerogative or supremacy.

[R.] Cardinal Manning.
Re-gal'i-ty (re-gal'1-z'y), n. [LL. regalitus, from Lregalis regal, royal. See Read, and cf. RoyalTt.]

1. Royalty; sovereignty; sovereign jurisdiction.

[Passion] robs reason of her due regalite. Sprace.

He came partly in by the sword, and had high courage in all
points of regality.

2. An ensign or badge of royalty. [Obs.]

points of repulify.

2. An ensign or badge of royalty. [Obs.]

Regally (refgal-1y), adv. In a regal or royal manner.

Regard (respard), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regally (refgal-1y), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regally (refgal-1y), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regally (refgal-1y), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regally (refgall), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regally (refgall), p. pr. & v. b. n. Regallonino, [Fregarder; pref. re-+ garder to guard, heed, keep. See Guard, and cf. Reward.] 1. To keep in view; to behold; to look at; to view; to gaze upon.

Sale.

2. Hence, to look or front toward; to face.

It is a peninsula which regardeth the mainland.

That exceedingly beautiful sest, on the ascent of a hill, fanked with wood and regarding the river.

3. To look closely at; to observe attentively; attention to; to notice or remark particularly.

If much you note him.
You offend him; . . . feed, and repard him not. Shak.

4. To look upon, as in a certain relation; to hold as an

opinion; to consider; as, to regard abstinence from wine as a duty; to regard another as a friend or enemy.

5. To consider and treat; to have a certain feeling toward; as, to regard one with favor or dislike. His associates seem to have regarded him with kindness

6. To pay respect to; to treat as something of peculiar value, sanctity, or the like; to care for; to esteem.

He that regardeth the day, regardeth it unto the Lord.
Rom. xiv. 6.

Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king. Shak:

7. To take into consideration; to take account of, as a fact or condition. "Neither regarding that she is my child, nor fearing me as if I were her father." Shak.

3. To have relation to, as bearing upon; to respect; to relate to; to touch; as, an argument does not regard the question; — often used impersonally; as, I agree with you as regards this or that.

Syn. - To consider; observe; remark; heed; mind; respect; esteem; estimate; value. See ATTEND.

Regard' (rë-gërd'), v. i. To look attentively; to consider; to notice. [Obs.] Shak.
Regard', n. [F. regard. See REGARD, v. t.] I. A look; aspect directed to another; view; gase.
But her, with stern regard, he thus repelled. Milton.

2. Attention of the mind with a feeling of interest; observation; heed; notice.

Full many a lady
I have eyed with best regard.

Shak.

I have eyed with best regard.

3. That view of the mind which springs from perception of value, estimable qualities, or anything that excites admiration; respect; esteem; reverence; affection; as, to have a high regard for a person;—often in the plural. He has rendered himself worthy of their most favorable reards.

Save the long sought regards of woman, nothing is sweeter than those marks of childish preference.

4. State of being regarded, whether favorably or otherwise; estimation; repute; note; account.

A man of meanest regard amongst them, neither having wealth or power.

Spenser.

5. Consideration; thought; reflection; heed. Sad pause and deep regard become the sage. 6. Matter for consideration; account; condition.

(bs.] "Reasons full of good regard."

Shak.

7. Respect; relation; reference.

Persuade them to pursue and persevere in virtue, with regard to themselves; in justice and goodness with regard to their neighbors; and piety toward God.

I. Watts.

The phrase in regard of was formerly used as equivalent in meaning to on account of, but in modern usage is often improperly substituted for in reprect to, or required of the regard to the regard to

Change was thought necessary in regard of the injury the church did receive by a number of things then in use. Hooker, In regard of its security, it had a great advantage over the

8. Object of sight; scene; view; aspect. [R.]

Throw out our eyes for brave Othello, Even till we make the main and the aërial blue An indistinct regard.

(O. Eng. Law) Supervision; inspection.

At regard of, in consideration of; in comparison with. [obs.] "Bodily penance is but short and little at regard of the pains of hell." Chaucer.—Court of regard, a fortest court formerly held in England every third year for the lawing, or expeditation, of dogs, to prevent them from running after deer;—called also survey of dogs. Blackstone.

Syn. - Respect; consideration; notice; observance; heed; care; concern; estimation; esteem; attachment;

reverence.

Re-gard'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Worthy of regard or notice; to be regarded; observable. [R.] Sir T. Browne.

Re-gard'ant (-ant), a. [F. regardant, fr. regarder.
See ResAnd, v. t.] Written also reguardant.] 1. Looking behind; looking backward watchfully.

[He] turns thither his regardant eye. Southey.

2. (Her.) Looking behind or backard; as, a lion regardant.
3. (O. Eng. Law) Annexed to the and or manor; as, a villain regardant.
Re-gard'er (re-gard'er), n. 1. One the regards.

Regardent (regardent) An officer approximately a (Regardant passion ted to supervise the forest. Cowell. sant (Rev.).

Regardini (-iul), a. Heedful; attentive; obserant. — Regardini (-iul), a discovery nious motion

Let a man be very tender and regardful of every pious nade by the Spirit of God to his heart.

Syn. — Mindful; heedful; attentive; observant.

Re-gard'ing, prep. Concerning; respecting.
Re-gard'less, a. 1. Having no regard; heedless; careless; as, regardless of life, consequences, dignity.

Regardless of the bliss wherein he sat.

Regardless of the biliss wherein he sat.

2. Not regarded; slighted. [R.] Spectator.
Syn.—Heedless: negligent; careless; indifferent; unconcerned; inattentive; unobservant; neglectful.

—Re-gard'less_iy, adv.—Re-gard'less_ness, n.
Re-gath'er (rē-gāth'er), v. t. To gather again.
Re-gath'a (rā-gāth'a), n.; pl. Reoath's (-tax). [It. regatta, regata]. Originally, a gondols race in Venice; now, a rowing or sailing race, or a series of such races.
Re'ge-late (rē'jā-lāt or rē'jā-), v. t. (Physics) To freeze together again; to undergo regelation, as ice.
Re'ge-late(n-lath), n. [Pref. re- + L. gelatio a freezing.] (Physics) The act or process of freezing anew, or together, as two pieces of ice.

**Two pieces of ice at (or even above) 32° Fahren-

Two pieces of ice at (or even above) 32° Fahrenheit, with moist surfaces, placed in contact, freeze together to a rigid mass. This is called regelation. Faraday.

Refgence (Tejjens), n. Rule. [Obs.] Hudibras.
Refgency (Tejjensy), n.; pl. Recencies (-siz). [Cl.
F. régence, LL. regentia. See Regent, a.] 1. The
office of ruler; rule; authority; government.
2. Especially, the office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent or vicarious ruler, or of a body of regents; deputed or vicarious government. Sir W. Temple.

puted or vicarious government.

Sir W. Temple.

3. A body of men intrusted with vicarious government;
as, a regency constituted during a king's minority, absence from the kingdom, or other disability.

A council or regency consisting of twelve persons. Lowth. Re-gen'er-a-cy (re-jen'er-a-sy), n. [See Regenerate.]

The state of being regenerated.

Re-gen/er-ate (-at), a. [L. regeneratus, p. p. of regenerare to regenerate; pref. re- + generare to beget. See GENERATE.] I. Reproduced.

The earthly author of my blood.
Whose youthful spirit, in me regenerate, Doth with a twofold vigor lift me up.

Shak.

2. (Theol.) Born anew; become Christian; renovated in heart; changed from a natural to a spiritual state.

Re-gen'er-ate (rē-jēn'ēr-āt), v. t. 1. To generate or roduce anew; to reproduce; to give new life, strength,

Through all the soil a genial ferment spreads, Recencrates the plants, and new adorns the m

2. (Theol.) To cause to be spiritually born anow; to cause to become a Christian; to convert from sin to holiness; to implant holy affections in the heart of.
3. Hence, to make a radical change for the better in

Re-gen'er-ate-ness (-āt-nes), n. The quality or state

of being regenerate.

Regener-a'(ion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. regeneratio: cf. F. régéneration.]

1. The act of regenerating, or the state of being regenerated.

2. (Theol.) The entering into a new spiritual life; the act of becoming, or of being made, Christian; that change by which holy affections and purposes are substi-

tuted for the opposite motives in the He saved us by the washing of regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

the Holy Ghost.

3. (Biol.) The reproduction of a part which has been removed or destroyed; re-formation; — a process especially characteristic of many of the lower animals; as, the regeneration of lost feelers, limbs, and claws by spiders and crabs.

4. (Physiol.) (a) The reproduction or renewal of tis-The reproduction or renewal of the sues, cells, etc., which have been used up and destroyed by the ordinary processes of life; as, the continual regeneration of the epithelial cells of the body, or the regeneration of the contractile substance of muscle. (b) The union of parts which have been severed, so that they become archively. come anatomically and physiologically perfect; as, the regeneration of a nerve.

regeneration of a nerve.

Re-gen'er-a-tive (rē-jēn'ēr-â-tīv), a. Of or pertaining to regeneration; tending to regenerate; as, regenerative influences.

H. Bushnell.

Regenerative furnace (Metal.), a furnace having a regenerator in which gas used for fuel, and air for supporting combustion, are heated; a Siemens furnace.

Re-gen'er-a-tive-ly, adr. So as to regenerate.
Re-gen'er-a-tor (-ā-tēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, regenerates.
2. (Mech.) A device used in connection with hot-air

2. (Mech.) A device used in connection with hot-air engines, gas-burning furnaces, etc., in which the incoming air or gas is heated by being brought into contact with masses of iron, brick, etc., which have been previously heated by the outgoing, or escaping, not air or gas.

Re-gen/er-a-to-ry (-à-tō-ry), a. Having power to renew; tending to reproduce; regenerating. G. S. Faber.

Re-gen/e-ais (-ō-sis), n. New birth; renewal.

A continued regenesis of dissenting sects. H. Spencer. Regent (refjent), a. [L. regens, -entite, p. pr. of regere to rule: cf. F. régent. See Regument.] 1. Ruling; governing; regnant. "Some other active regent principle... which we call the soul." Sir M. Hale.

2. Exercising vicarious authority. Millon.

2. Exercising Vicarious authors...

Queen regent. See under QUEEN, n.

Re'gent, n. [F. régent. See REGENT, a.]

1. One
Millon.

who rules or reigns; a governor; a ruler. Milton.

2. Especially, one invested with vicarious authority; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or

disability of the sovereign.

3. One of a governing board; a trustee or overseer; superintendent; a curator; as, the regents of the Smith

sonian Institution.
4. (Eng. Univ.) A resident master of arts of less than five years' standing, or a doctor of less than two. They were formerly privileged to lecture in the schools.

were formerly privileged to lecture in the schools.

Regent bird (Zööl), a beautiful Australian bower bird (Sericedus melinus). The male has the head, neck, and large patches on the wings, bright golden yellow, and the rest of the plumage deep velvety black;—so called in honor of the Prince of Wales (atterward George IV.), who was Prince Regent in the reign of George IV.), the Regents of the University of the State of New York, a board of twenty-one members having a certain supervisory power in the State over colleges and other institutions which confer degrees, and over all schools which care supported by, or receive aid from, taxes.

References - A Constant of the State of Section 1.

Re'gent-ess, n. A female regent. [R.] Cotgrave Re'gent-ship, n. The office of a regent; regency. Reger'mi-nate (rê-jër'mi-nāt), v. 4. [Pref. re-+germinate: cf. L. regerminate.] To germinate again. Perennial plants regerminate several years successively. J. Lee

Re-ger/mi-na'tion (-na'shun), n. [L. regerminatio.]

Re-ger'mi-na'tion (-na'sh'un), n. [L. regerminatio.]
A germinating again or anew.

Re-gest' (rē-jēst'), n. [L. regesta, pl.: cf. OF. regesta, pl. See Registra.] A register. [Obs.] Millon.

Re-get' (rē-gēt'), v. l. To get again.
Re'gt'an (rē')'-an), n. [L. regist regal.] An upholder of kingly authority; a royalist. [Obs.] Fuller.

Reg'l-ble (rē')'-l'), a. [L. registils, from regere to rule.] Governable; tractable. [Obs.]

Reg'l-c'dal (rē')'-a'dal), a. Pertaining to regicide, or to one committing it; having the nature of, or resembling, regicide.

Bp. Warburton.

Reg'l-cide (rē')'-sid), n. [F. régicide; L. rez, regis, a king + caedere to kill. Cf. Homicipe.] 1. One who kills or who murders a king; specifically (Eng. Hist.), one of the judges who condemned Charles I. to death.

2. The killing or the murder of a king.

Regime' (rā'zhēm'), n. [F. See Register.] 1. Mode or system of rule or management; character of government, or of the prevailing social system.

I dream ... of the new régime which is to come. H. Kingsley.

I dream . . . of the new regime which is to come. H. Kingsley 2. (Hydraul.) The condition of a river with respect to the rate of its flow, as measured by the volume of water passing different cross sections in a given time, uniform régime being the condition when the flow is equal and uniform at all the cross sections.

The ancient régime, or Ancien régime [F.], the former

modern; especially, the political and social system existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

Reg'i-men (rej'I-men), n. [L. regimen, -inis, fr. regere to guide, to rule. See Rught, and cf. Realt, Rights, and regimen, -inis, fr. regere to guide, to rule. See Rught, and cf. Realt, Rights, and regimen regimen regimen regimen.

2. Any regulation or remedy which is intended to produce beneficial effects by gradual operation; esp. (Med.), a systematic course of diet, etc., pursued with a view to improving or preserving the health, or for the purpose of attaining some particular effect, as a reduction of fesh; — sometimes used synonymously with hygienc.

3. (Gram.) (a) A syntactical relation between words, as when one depends on another and is regulated by it in respect to case or mood; government. (b) The word or words governed.

Reg'i-ment (-ment), n. [F. régiment a regiment of men, OF. also government, L. regimentum government; r. regere to guide, rule. See Regimen.] 1. Government; mode of ruling; rule; authority; regimen. [Obs.] Spenser. "Regiment of health." Bacon.

But what are kings, when regiment is gone.

But what are kings, when regiment is gone. But perfect shadows in a sunshine day? Marla The law of nature doth now require of necessity some kind of regiment.

Hooker.

tregiment.

2. A region or district governed. [Obs.] Spenser.

3. (Mil.) A body of men, either horse, foot, or artillry, commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a num-

In the British army all the artillery are included in one regiment, which (reversing the usual practice) is divided into brigades.

divided into brigades.

Regiment of the line (Mil.), a regiment organized for general service;—in distinction from those (as the Life Guards) whose duties are usually special. [Eng.]

Guards) whose duties are susually special. [Eng.]

Reg'lment (-msnt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regimenter;
p. pr. & vb. n. Regimenting.] To form into a regiment
or into regiments.

Reg'lmen'tal (-mën'tal), a. Belonging to, or concerning, a regiment; as, regimental officers, clothing.

Regimental school, in the British army, a school for the instruction of the private soldiers of a regiment, and their children, in the rudimentary branches of education.

Reg'i-men'tal-ly, adv. In or by a regiment or regiments; as, troops classified regimentally.

Reg'i-men'tals (-talz), n. pl. (Mil.) The uniform worn by the officers and soldiers of a regiment; military dress; - formerly used in the singular in the same sense

Re-gim'i-nal (re-jim'i-nal), a. Of or relating to reg-

nen; as, regiminal rules.

Region (rējūn), n. [F. region, from L. regio a direcon, a boundary line, region, fr. regere to guide, directee Regimen.] 1. One of the grand districts or quarters tion, a bound See REGIMEN.] into which any space or surface, as of the earth or the heavens, is conceived of as divided; hence, in general, a portion of space or territory of indefinite extent; country; province; district; tract.

If thence he 'scape, into whatever world, Or unknown region.

2. Tract, part, or space, lying about and including anything; neighborhood; vicinity; sphere. "Though the fork invade the region of my heart." Shak. Philip, tetrarch of . . . the region of Trachonitis. Luke iii. 1.

3. The upper air; the sky; the heavens. [Obs.] Anon the dreadful thunder Doth rend the region.

4. The inhabitants of a district.
5. Place; rank; station. [Obs. or R.] Matt. iii. 5. He is of too high a region Shak

Re'gion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a particular

Re'gion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a particular region; sectional.

Re'gi-ons (-ji-ūs), a. [L. regius royal, fr. rex, regis, king.] Regal; royal. [Obs.] Harrington.

Reg'is-ter (rēj'īs-tēr), n. [OE. registre, F. registre, LL. registrum, regestum, L. regesta, pl., fr. regerere, regestum, to carry back, to register; pref. re-re-+ gerere to carry. See JEST, and cf. REGEST.] 1. A written account or entry; an official or formal enumeration, description, or record; a memorial record; a list or roll; a schedule. a achedule.

As you have one eye upon my follies, . . . turn another into the register of your own.

Shak.

the register of your own.

2. (Com.) (a) A record containing a list and description of the merchant vessels belonging to a port or customs district. (b) A certificate issued by the collector of customs of a port or district to the owner of a vessel, containing the description of a vessel, its name, ownership, and other material facts. It is kept on board the vessel, to be used as an evidence of nationality or as a muniment of title.

3. [Cf. LL. registrarius. Cf. REGISTRAR.] One who registers or records; a registerar; a recorder; especially, a public officer c'arged with the duty of recording certain transactions or events; as a register of deeds.

registers or records; a registrar; a recorder; especially, a public officer c'arged with the duty of recording certain transactions or events; as, a register of deeds.

4. That which registers or records. Specifically: (a) (Mech.) A contrivance for automatically noting the performance of a machine or the rapidity of a process. (b) (Teleg.) The part of a telegraphic apparatus which records automatically the message received. (c) A machine for registering automatically the number of persons passing through a gateway, farse taken, etc.; a telltale.

5. A lid, stopper, or sliding plate, in a furnace, stove, etc., for regulating the admission of air to the fuel; also, an arrangement containing dampers or shutters, as in the floor or wall of a room or passage, or in a chimney, for admitting or excluding heated air, or for regulating ventilation.

ventilation.

ventilation.
6. (Print.) (a) The inner part of the mold in which types are cast. (b) The correspondence of pages, columns, or lines on the opposite or reverse sides of the sheet. (c) The correspondence or adjustment of the

political and social system. as distinguished from the modern; especially, the political and social system existing in France before the Revolution of 1789.

Reg*i-men (rej*i-men), n. [L. regimen, inis, fr. regere to guide, to rule. See Right, and cf. Real, R. regere to guide, to rule. See Right, and cf. Real, R. regere to guide, to rule. See Right, and cf. Real, R. regimen, inis, fr. capter to guide, to rule. See Right, and the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right, v. t., 2.

7. (Mus.) (a) The compass of a voice or instrument; as pecified portion of the compass of a voice or instrument; which is intended to rule. See Right with the printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right with the printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right with the printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right with the printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right with the printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right with the printing of paper hangings. See Right with the printed in parts, as in chromolithographic printing, or in the manufacture of paper hangings. See Right with the printing of paper hangings. See Right with the paper hangings. See Right with the printing of paper hangings. See Right with the paper hangings of a voice or instrument with the paper hangings. See Right with the paper hangings of a voice or instrument

register.

If respect to the vocal tones, the thick register properly extends below from the F on the lower space of the treble staff. The thin register extends an octave above this. The small register is above the thin. The voice in the thick register is called the chest voice; in the thin, the head voice. Falsetto is a kind of voice, of a thin, shrill quality, made by using the mechanism of the upper thin register for tones below the proper limit on the scale.

E. Behnke.

(b) A stop or set of pipes in an organ.

Parish register, a book in which are recorded the births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials in a parish. Syn. – List; catalogue; roll; record; archives; chronicle; amals. See List.

icle; annals. See List. Reg'is-ter (rēj'is-ter), v.t. [imp. & p. p. Registered (-tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Registerino] [Cl. F. registrer, enregistrer, LL. registrere. See Register, n.] 1. To enter in a register; to record formally and distinctly, as for future use or service.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list.

Such follow him as shall be registered.

2. To enroll; to enter in a list.

Such follow him as shall be registered. Milton.

Registered letter, a letter, the address of which is, on payment of a special fee, registered in the post office and the transmission and delivery of which are attended to with particular care.

Reg'ls-ter, v. i. 1. To enroll one's name in a register.

2. (Print.) To correspond in relative position; as, two pages, columns, etc., register when the corresponding parts fall in the same line, or when line falls exactly upon line in reverse pages, or (as in chromatic printing) where the various colors of the design are printed consecutively, and perfect adjustment of parts is necessary.

Reg'ls-ter-ling, a. Recording; -applied to instruments; having an apparatus which registers; as, a registering thermometer. See Recording.

Reg'ls-ter-sinp, n. The office of a register.

Reg'ls-tran (trant), n. [L. registrants, p. pr.] One who registers; esp., one who, by virtue of securing an official registration, obtains a certain right or title of possession, as to a trade-mark.

Reg'ls-tran (trint), n. [LL registrarius, or F. régistraire. See Register.

Reg'ls-tran (trint), n. [LL registrarius, deaths, and marriages. See Register.

Reg'ls-tran (trixt), v. t. To register.

Reg'ls-trany (trix-ty), n. L. The office of a registrar.

Reg'ls-tration (trix-shinn), n. [LL registratio, or F. régistration. See Register, v.] 1. The act of registering; registry; enrollment.

2. (Mus.) The art of selecting and combining the stops or registers of an organ.

Reg'ls-try (rej'ls-try), n. 1. The act of recording or

(Mus.) The art of selecting and combining the stops registers of an organ.
 Reg'ls-try (rēj'ls-try), n. 1. The act of recording or rriting in a register; enrollment; registration.
 The place where a register is kept.
 A record; an account; a register. Sir W. Temple.
 Reg'gl-us (rēj'l-tŝ), a. [L. regius, from rex, regis, a ing.]
 Of or pertaining to a king; royal.

Ring.] Of or pertaining to a king; royal.

Regius professor, an incumbent of a professorship founded by royal bounty, as in an English university.

Regive' (rē-giv'), v. t. To give again; to give back.

Regive' (rē-giv'), v. t. [See Redlement.] To rule; to
govern. [Obs.] "To regie their lives." Fuller.

Refile-ment (rēgi')-ment), n. [F. réglement, fr. vgler, L. regulure. See Redulate.] Regulation. [Obs.]

The referentian and reducent et university.

The reformation and replement of usury. Bacon.

Reg'le-men'ta-ry (-1ê-měn'tá-rÿ), a. [F. réglementaire, tr. réglement.] Regulative. [R.]

Reg'let (rëg'lët), n. [F. réglet, dim. of règle a rule, L. regula. Bee RULE.] I. (Arch.) A flat, narrow molding, used chiefly to separate the parts or members of compartments or nearly from one another, or doubled.

compartments or panels from one another, or doubled, turned, and interlaced so as to form knots, frets, or other ornaments. See Hust. (12) of COLUMN.

2. (Print.) A strip of wood or metal of the height of

2. (Print.) A strip of wood or metal of the height of a quadrat, used for regulating the space between pages in a chase, and also for spacing out title-pages and other open matter. It is graded to different sizes, and is designated by the name of the type that it matches; as, nonpareil reglet, pica reglet, and the like.

|| Reg'ma (reg'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ρημα, -ατος, fracture, fr. ρηγυναι to break.]
| (Bot.) A kind of dry fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which at length breaks open at the inner angle.

each of which at length pressure open at the inner angle.

Reg'ma-carp(-kärp), n. [Reg-ma+Gr. kapros fruit.]

Reg'mal (rēg'nal), a. [L. re-mar reign.] Of or pertaining box Tree. to the reign of a monarch; as, regnal years.

Reg'nan-cy (-nan-sy), n. The condition or quality of Coleridge.

to the reign of a monarch; as, regnal years.

Reg'nan-oy (-non-sy), n. The condition or quality of being regnant; sovereignty; rule.

Reg'nant (-nant), a. [L. regnans, -antis, p. pr. of regnare to reign: of. F. regnant. See Rmon.] 1. Exercising regal authority; reigning; as, a queen regnant.

2. Having the chief power; ruling; predominant; prevalent. "A traitor to the vices regnant." Swift.

Regnant was (native) of Ruling; coverning [Oh.]

2. Having the chind provided and in Provided. "A traitor to the vices regmant." Surji. Regma-tive (-nā-tīv), a. Ruling; governing. [Obs.] Regma (rān), a. & v. See Reien. [Obs.] Chauser. Re-garge/ (rā-tp/f), v. t. [F. regorper; re-+ gorger to gorge. Cf. Regunentate.] 1. To vomit up; to eject from the stomach; to throw back. Hayward.

2. To swallow again; to swallow back.

The swallow again; to swallow back. Drydes.

2. To swallow again; to swallow back.

Tides at highest mark regorge the flood.

3. To swallow eagerly or voraciously. [R.]

Drunk with wine, And fat regorged of bulls and goats. Wilton Regrade' (rē-grād'), v. i. [L. re-re-+ gradi to go.
Cf. Regrade.] To retire; to go back. [Obs.] W. Hales.
Re-graft' (rē-grāt'), v. i. To graft again.
Re-grant' (rē-grānt'), v. i. To grant back; to grant

again or anew. A yliffe Re-grant', n. 1. The act of granting back to a for-

Regrant' (regrain'), v. l. To grant back; to grant again or anew.

Aylife.

Regrant', n. 1. The act of granting back to a former proprietor.

2. A renewal of a grant; as, the regrant of a monopoly.

Regrate' (regrain'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Regrate]; to scrape again. See Re., and Grant, v. l.] 1. (Masonry)

To remove the outer surface of, as of an old hewn stone, so as to give it a fresh appearance.

2. To offend; to shock. [Obs.]

Derham.

Regrate', v. l. [F. regratter to regrate provisions; of uncertain origin.] (Eng. Law) To buy in large quantities, as corn, provisions, etc., at a market or fair, with the intention of selling the same again, in or near the same place, at a higher price, — a practice which was formerly treated as a public offenso.

Regrat'er(-\forallow{c}), n. [F. regrattier.] One who regrates.

Regrat'er(-\forallow{c}), n. The act or practice of regrating.

Regrat'er(-\forallow{c}), n. One guilty of regrating.

Regrat'er(-\forallow{c}), n. A going back; a retrogression; a return. [R.]

Regree'di-ence (r\forallow{c}), n. A going back; a retrogression; a return. [R.]

Regree'(-\forallow{c}), n. L. regreaus; fr. regredi, regression.

Regree'(-\forallow{c}), n. L. regreaus; fr. regredi, regression.

Regree'(-\forallow{c}), n. L. regreaus; fr. regredi, regression.

Regreess'(r\forallow{c}), n. L. regreaus; fr. regredi, regression.

2. The power or liberty of passing back.

Regrees'(-\forallow{c}), n. P. Harrison.

2. The power or liberty of passing back.

Regrees'(-\forallow{c}), n. L. regresus; fr. regredi, regression (r\forallow{c}), reformer.

Regreess'(-\forallow{c}), n. L. regression.

The progress or retograndation.

Edge of regression (of a surface) (Geom.), the line along which a surface turns back upon itself; — called also a cuspidal edge. — Regression (for surface) (Geom.), the line along which a surface turns back upon itse

Edge of regression (of a surface) (Geom.), the line along which a surface turns back upon itself;—called also a cuspidal edge.—Regression point (Geom.), a cusp.

cuspidal edge. — Regression point (Geom.), a cusp.

Re-gress'ive (rê-grês'iv), a. [Cf. F. régressif.]

1. Passing back; returning.

2. Characterized by retrogression; retrogressive.

Regressive metamorphism. (a) (Biol.) See Retrogression.

(b) (Physiol.) See KATABOLISM.

Re-gress'ive-ly, adv. In a regressive manner.

Re-grest' (rê-grêv'), n. [F., fr. regretter. See Regret, v.]

1. Pain of mind on account of something done or experienced in the past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or with longing; grief; sorrow, expecially, a mourning on account of something the state of the past, with a wish that it had been different; a looking back with dissatisfaction or with uniterate; a rooming back with dissatisfaction of with longing; grief; sorrow; capacially, a mourning on ac-count of the loss of some joy, advantage, or satisfaction. "A passionate regret at sin." Dr. H. More.

What man does not remember with regret the first time he read Robinson Crusoe?

Macaulay Never any prince expressed a more lively regret for the loss of a servant.

Clarendon

From its peaceful bosom [the grave] spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections.

W. Irving.

2. Dislike; aversion. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

2. Dialike; aversion. [Obs.] Dr. H. More. Syn.—Grief; concern; sorrow; lamentation; repentance; penitence; self-condemnation.—Regert, Remorer, Compunction, Contrition, Repentance. Regret does not carry with it the energy of remover, the sting of compunction, the sacredness of contrition, or the practical character of repentance. We even apply the term regret to circumstances over which we have had no control, as the absence of friends or their loss. When connected with ourselves, it relates rather to unwise acts than to wrong or sinful ones.

or sinful ones.

Regret!, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regretred (-ted); p. pr. & vb. n. Regretrino.] [F. regretter, OF. regreter; L. pref. re- +a word of Teutonic origin; cf. Goth. grätin to weep, Icel. grätin. See Greet to lament.] To experience regret on account of; to lose or miss with a sense of regret; to feel sorrow or dissatisfaction on account of (the happening or the loss of something); as, to regret an error; to regret lost opportunities or friends.

Cainly he looked on either life, and here Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear. Pope.

In a few hours they (the Israelites) began to regret their

In a few hours they [the Israelites] began to regret their slavery, and to murmur against their leader.

Recruits who regretted the plow from which they had been violently taken.

Macaulty.

violently taken. Macantay.

Re-gret'ful (-ful), a. Full of regret; indulging in regrets; repining.—Re-gret'ful-ly, adv.

Re-gret'ta-bie (-ta-bi), a. Admitting of, or deserving, regret.—Re-gret'ta-biy, adv.

Re-grow' (rē-grō'), v. t. & t. To grow again.

The snail had power to regrow them all (horns, tongue, etc.).

A. h. Buckley.

Re-growth' (re-groth'), n. The act of regrowing; a second or new growth.

Darwin. Second or new growth.

The regrowth of limbs which had been cut off. A. B. Buckley.

(Her.) Same as RE

Re-guard'ant (re-gurd'ant), a. (Her.) Same as Ru-

Reguerden (rë-gër'dün), v. t. [Pref. re-re-+ guerdon: cf. OF. reguerdonner.] To reward. [Obs.] Shak.

Reguer'don, n. A reward. [Obs.] Shak.

Regu'-la-ble (rög'd-là-b'l), a. Capable of being regulated. [R.]

Reg'u-lar (-lör), a. [L. regularis, fr. regula a rule, fr. reger to guide, to rule: cf. F. régulier. See RULE.]

1. Conformed to a rule; agreeable to an established rule, law, principle, or type, or to established customary

forms; normal; symmetrical; as, a regular verse in postry; a regular piece of music; a regular verb; regular
practice of law or medicine; a regular building.

2. Governed by rule or rules; steady or uniform in
course, practice, or occurrence; not subject to unexplained or irrational variation; returning at stated intervals; steadily pursued; orderly; methodical; as, the
regular succession of day and night; regular habits.

3. Constituted, selected, or conducted in conformity
with actabilized uncers water or discribing in delivantity

3. Constituted, selected, or conducted in conformity with established usages, rules, or discipline; duly authorized; permanently organized; as, a regular meeting; a regular physician; a regular nomination; regular troops.

4. Belonging to a monastic order or community; as, regular clergy, in distinction from the secular clergy.

5. Thorough; complete; unmitigated; as, a regular humbug. [Colloq.]

6. (Bot. & Zool.) Having all the parts of the same kind alike in size and shape; as, a regular flower; a regular sea urchin.

ses urchin. 7. (Crystallog.) Same as Isometric.

7. (Crystallog.) Same as Isometric.

Regular polygon (Geom.), a plane polygon which is both equilateral and equiangular.— Begular polyhedron (Geom.), a polyhedron whose faces are equal regular polygons. There are five regular polyhedrons,—the ternhedron, the hexahedron, or cube, the octahedron, the dodecahedron, and the icosahedron.—Regular sales (Stock Exchange), sales of stock deliverable on the day after the transaction.—Regular troops, troops of a standing or permanent army;—upposed to militia.

Syn.—Normal; orderly; methodical. See Normal.

Regular (régular), n. [L. regularis: cf. F. régulier. See Regular, a.] 1. (R. C. Ch.) A member of any religious order or community who has taken the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and who has been solemnly recognized by the church.

By. Fitzpatrick.

2. (Nü.) A soldier belonging to a permanent or standing army;—chiefly used in the plural.

lng army;—chiefly used in the plural.

|| Reg'u-la'ri-a (reg'ū-la'rī-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)
A division of Echini which includes the circular, or regular, sea urchins.

r, sea urchins.

Reg'u-lar'1-ty (-lar'1-ty), n. [Cf. F. régularité.]

the condition or quality of being regular; as, regularity

f outline; the regularity of motion.

Reg'u-lar-lze (reg'u-ler-iz), v. l. To cause to become

Reg'u-lar-lze (rĕg't-lēr-iz), v. t. To cause to become regular; to regulate. [R.]
Reg'u-lar-ly, adv. In a regular manner; in uniform order; methodically; in due order or time.
Reg'u-lar-ness, n. Regularity.
Reg'u-late(-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Regulared(-lāt-tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Regularits.] [L. regulatus, p. p. of regulare, fr. regula. See Regular.] 1. To adjust by rule, method, or established mode; to direct by rule or restriction; to subject to governing principles or laws.

The laws which regulate the successions of the sensons.

Macculapia.

The herdsmen near the frontier adjudicated their own dis-utes, and regulated their own police.

Bancroft.

2. To put in good order; as, to regulate the disordered state of a nation or its finances.

3. To adjust, or maintain, with respect to a desired rate, degree, or condition; as, to regulate the temperature of a room, the pressure of steam, the speed of a

To regulate a watch or clock, to adjust its rate of running so that it will keep approximately standard time.

Syn.—To adjust: dispose; methodize; arrange; direct; order; rule; govern.

Reg'u-la'tion (-la'shūn), n. 1. The act of regulating, or the state of being regulated.

The temper and regulation of our own minds. Macaulan 2. A rule or order prescribed for management or gov ernment; prescription; a regulating principle; a governing direction; precept; law; as, the regulations of a society or a school.

Regulation sword, cap, uniform, etc. (Mil.), a sword, cap, uniform, etc., of the kind or quality prescribed by the official regulations.

Syn. - Law; rule; method; principle; order; preept. See Law. Reg'u-la-tive (reg'u-la-tiv), a. 1. Tending to regu-

ate; regulating. Whenvell

2. (Metaph.) Necessarily assumed by the mind as fun
damental to all other knowledge; furnishing fundamen

damental to all other knowledge; Jurishing annualmental principles; as, the regulative principles, or principles a priori; the regulative faculty. Sir W. Hamilton.

137 These terms are borrowed from Kant, and suggest the thought, allowed by Kant, that possibly these principles are only true for the luman mind, the operations and belief of which they regulate.

Reg'u-la'tor (-la'ter), n. 1. One who, or that which,

Reg'u-la'tor (-lā'tēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, regulates.

2. (Much.) A contrivance for regulating and controlling motion, as: (a) The lever or index in a watch, which controls the effective length of the hairspring, and thus regulates the vibrations of the balance. (b) The governor of a steam engine. (c) A valve for controlling the admission of steam to the steam chest, in a locomotive.

3. A clock, or other timepiece, used as a standard of correct time. See Astronomical clock (a), under Clock.

4. A member of a volunteer committee which, in default of the lawful authority, undertakes to preserve order and prevent crimes; also, sometimes, one of a band organized for the commission of violent crimes. [U. S.] A few stood neutral, or declared in favor of the Regulators.

A few stood neutral, or declared in favor of the Regulato

Reg'u-line (rög'ü-l'n), a. [Of. F. régulin. See Reg-ulus.] (Chem. & Melal.) Of or pertaining to regulus. Reg'u-line (-lin), v. t. (Old Chem.) To reduce to regulus; to separate, as a metal from extraneous mat-ter; as, to regulize antimony. [Archaic] Reg'u-lus (-lüs), n.; pl. E. Regulusses (-&z), L. Reg-ulu (-li). [L., a petty king, prince, dim. of rez, regis, a king: cf. F. régule. See Regal...] 1. A petty king; a ruler of little power or consequence.

(Chem. & Metal.) The button, globule, or mass of metal, in a more or less impure state, which forms in the bottom of the crucible in smelting and reduction of ores.

bottom of the crucible in smelting and reduction of ores.

If The name was introduced by the alchemists, and applied by them in the first instance to antimony. It signifies little king; and from the facility with which antimony alloyed with gold, these empirical philosophers had great hopes that this metal, antimony, would lead them to the discovery of the philosopher's stone. Urc.

3. (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo;—called also the Lion's Heart.

Re-gurgitate (r-gurji-tat), v. t. [LL. regurgitare, regurgitatum; l. prof. re-re-+gurges, -tits, a gulf. Cf. REGORE.] To throw or pour back, as from a deep or hollow place; to pour or throw back in great quantity.

Re-gur'gi-tate, v. i. To be thrown or poured back; to rush or surge back.

to rush or surge back.

The food may regurgitate from the stomach into the esopha-

Ine tood may repurgutate from the stomach into the esophagus and mouth. Quain.

Regurgitation (-tā'shīm), n. [Cf. F. régurgitation.] 1. The act of flowing or pouring back by the orifice of entrance; specifically (Med.), the reversal of the matural direction in which the current or contents flow through a tube or cavity of the body. Quain.

2. The act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

Re'ha-bil'-tate ("ch'ha-bil'-tat), n. t. [imp. & p. p.

REHABILITATED (-tā'tād); p. pr. & vb. n. REHABILITATING.] [Pref. re- re- + habilidate: cf. LL. relabilidare, re- replacitier.] To invest or clothe again with some right, authority, or dignity; to restore to a former cast delinquent, to a former right, rank, or privilege lost or forfeited; — a term of civil and canon law.

Restoring and rehabilitating the party. Burke.

Restoring and rehabilitating the party Restoring and rehabilitating the party. Burke.

Re'ha-bil'-ta'tion (-tā'shīn), n. [Ct. LL. rehabilitatio, F. réhabilitation.] The act of rehabilitating, or the state of being rehabilitated. Bouvier. Walsh.

Re-hash' (rō-hāsh'), v. t. To hash over again; to prepare or use again; as, to rehash old arguments.

Re-hash', n. Something hashed over, or made up from old materials.

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Re-hash', n. Something hashed over, or made up from old materials.

Re-hash', n. Something hashed over, or made up from old materials.

Re-hash', n. Something hashed over, or made up from from a visit of referred in freed and in the factorial performance, or season of practice, in preparation for a public exhibition or exercise.

Laucer.

In reheaval of our Lord's Prayer.

Hooker.

Here's a marvelous convenient place for our reheaval. Shak.

Dress rehearsal (Theater), a private preparatory per-

Here's a marvelous convenient place for our rehearsal. Shak. Dress reharsal (Theater), a private preparatory performance of a drama, opera, etc., in costume.

Re-hearse' (rė-hērs'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rehearsed (-hērst'); p. pr. & wb. n. Rehearsing.] [OE. rehercen, rehersen, OF. reherser, rehercier, to harrow over again; pref. re- re- + hercier to harrow, fr. herce a harrow, F. herse. See Hearse.] 1. To repeat, as what has been already said; to tell over again; to recite. Chaucer. When the words were heard which David spake, they re-earsed them before Saul. 1 Sam. xvii. 31.

2. To narrate; to recount; to relate; to tell.

Rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord. Judg. v. 11. 3. To recite or repeat in private for experiment and improvement, before a public representation; as, to rehearse a tragedy.

4. To cause to rehearse; to instruct by rehearsal. [R.]

"Reighas'stadt' (rike'stät'), n. [G.] A free city of the former German empire.

"Reichas'stag' (rike'stät'), n. [G.] The Diet, or House of Representatives, of the German empire, which is composed of members elected for a term of three years by the direct vote of the people. See Bundernstaft.

Reif (röt), n. [AS. reát.] Robbery; spoil. [Obs.]

Reigle (röt'g'), n. [F. règle a rule, fr. L. regula. See Rule.] A hollow cut or channel for guiding anything; as, the reigle of a side post for a flood gate. *Carew.

Reigle-ment (-ment), n. [See Reglement.] Rule; regulation. [Obs.]

Reigle-ment (-ment), n. [See Reglement.] Rule; regulation. [Obs.]

Reign (rān), n. [OE. regne, OF. reigne, regne, F. règne, fr. L. regnum, fir. re, regis, a king, fr. regree to guide, rule. See Regal, Reglement.] 1. Royal authority; suprome power; sovereignty; rule; dominion.

He who like a father held his reign. Pope.

Saturn's sons received the threefold reign.

Saturn's sons received the threefold reign Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. Prior

Of heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath.

2. The territory or sphere which is reigned over; kingdom; empire; realm; dominion. [Obs.] Spenser.

[God] him bereft the regne that he had. Chaucer.

3. The time during which a king, queen, or emperor

sases the supreme authority; as, it happened in the

possesses the supreme statement, p. p. Reigned (ränd):
Reign (rän), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Reigned (ränd):
p. pr. & vb. n. Reigning.] [OE. regner, reinen, OF.
regner, F. régner, fr. L. regnare, fr. regnum. See
Reign, n.] 1. To possess or exercise sovereign power or authority; to exercise government, as a king or emperor; to hold supreme power; to rule.

We will not have this man to reign over us. Luke xix. 14.

Shall Banquo's issue ever Reign in this kingdom?

2. Hence, to be predominant; to prevail. "Pestilent diseases which commonly reign in summer." Bacon.

3. To have superior or uncontrolled dominion; to rule. Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body. Rom. vi. 12. Syn. — To rule; govern; direct; control; prevail.

Reign'er (ran'er), n. One who reigns. [R.]
Re'fl-lume' (re'fl-lūm'), r. t. To light again; to cause
to shine anew; to relume; to reillumine. "Thou must
reillume its spark."

Re'fl-lu'mi-nate (-lū'mY-nāt), v. t. To enlighten

again; to reillumine.

Re'il-lu'mi-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. The act or process

f enlightening again. **Re'il-lu'mine** (-lū'mĭn), v. t. To illumine again or

Re'il-lu'mine (-lu'min), v. c. anew; to reillume.
Reim (rēm), n. [D. riem, akin to G. riemen; cf. Gr. pupa a towing line.] A strip of oxhide, deprived of hair, and rendered pliable, — used for twisting into ropes, etc.

Simmonds.

South Africa | Simmonds.

Re'im-bark' (rō'ym-bürk'), v. t. & i. See REEMBARK.

Re'im-bod'y (-böd'y), v. t. & i. [See REEMBARK.

Hopte.

To inbody again.

Re'im-burs'a-ble (rë'im-bûrs'à-b'l), a. [Cf. F. remboursable.]

Capable of being repaid; repayable.

A loan has been made of two millions of dollars, reinbursable in ten years.

A lean has been made of two minious.

A. Hamilton.

Re'lm-burse' (-bûrs'), v.t. [imp. & p. p. Reimburser (-bûrst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reimburse.] [Pref. re-himburse: cf. F. rembourser.] 1. To replace in a treasury or purse, as an equivalent for what has been taken, lost, or expended; to refund; to pay back; to restore; as, to reimburse the expenses of a war.

2. To make restoration or payment of an equivalent to (a person); to pay back to; to indemnify;—often reflexive; as, to reimburse one's self by successful speculation.

Re'im-burse'ment (-burs'ment), n. [Cf. F. rembourse

Re'im-burse'ment (-bûrs'ment), n. [Cf. F. remvoursement.] The act of reimbursing.

Re'im-burse'r (-bûrs'êr), n. One who reimburses.

Re'im-purs' (-bûrs'êr), n. To implant again.

Re'im-port' (-pōrt'), v. t. [Pref. re. + import: cf.

F. remporter.] To import again; to import what has been exported; to bring back.

Re'im-port'at'ion (rē-im'pōr-tā'shūn), n. The act of reimporting; also, that which is reimported.

Re'im'por-tune' (-pōr-tūn'), v. t. To importe again.

Re'im-poes' (rō'Im-pōz'), v. t. To impore anew.

Re'im-preg'nate (-prēg'nāt), v. t. To impregnate again or anew.

Re'im-preg'nate (-pregnat), v. t. 10 impregnate again or anew.

Re'im-press' (-prés'), v. t. To impress anew.

Re'im-press' (-prés'), v. t. To impress anew.

Re'im-priss' (-print'), v. t. To imprint again.

Re'im-priss' (-print'), v. t. To imprint again.

Re'im-priss' (-prizs'n), v. t. To imprison again.

Re'im-priss' (-prizs'n), v. t. To imprison again.

Re'im-priss' (-ment), n. The act of reimprisoning, or the state of being reimprisoned.

Rein (rān), n. [F. rêne, fr. (assumed) LL. retina, fr.

L. retinare to hold back. See Retain.] 1. The strap
of a bridle, fastened to the curb or snaffe on each side,
by which the rider or driver governs the horse.

This knight laid hold upon his reyne.

2. Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restrain-

2. Hence, an instrument or means of curbing, restraints or governing: government; restraint. "Let their ing, or governing; government; restraint. eyes rove without rein."

To give rein, To give the rein to, to give license to; to leave without restraint. — To take the reins, to take the guidance or government; to assume control.

Rein, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Reined (rand); p. pr. & vb. n. Reining.] 1. To govern or direct with the reins; as, to rein a horse one way or another.

He mounts and reins his horse. Chapman 2. To restrain; to control; to check.

Being once chafed, he can not Be reined again to temperance.

To rein in or rein up, to check the speed of, or cause to stop, by drawing the reins.

o atop, by drawing the rems.

Rein, v. i. To be guided by reins. [R.]

Re'in-an'gu-rate, v. t. To inaugurate anew.

Re'in-ote' (-siv'), v. t. To incte again.

Re'in-orease' (-krês'), v. t. To increase again.

Re'in-our' (-kûr'), v. t. To increase again.

cur again.

Rein'deer' (rān'dēr'), n. [Icel. hreinn reindeer + E. deer. Icel. hreinn is of Lapp or Finnish origin; cf. Lappish reino pasturage.] [Formerly written also raindeer, and ranedeer.] (Zoool.) Any ruminant

of the genus Ran-gifer, of the Deer family, found in the colder parts of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres, and having long irregularly branched antlers, with the brow tines



European Reindeer.

The common European species (R. tarandus) is

domesticated in Lapland. The woodland reindeer or caribou (*R. caribou*) is found in Canada and Maine (see Casibou). The Barren Ground reindeer or caribou (*R. drenlandicus*), of smaller size, is found on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, in both hemispheres.

Arctic Ocean, in both hemispheres.

Raindesr mess (Bot.), a gray branching lichen (Cladonic rampferina) which forms extensive patches on the ground in arctic and even in north temperate regions. It is the principal food of the Lapland reindeer in winter.—Raindeer period (Geol.), a name sometimes given to a part of the Paleolithic ora when the reindeer was common over Central Europe.

Rein-duce' (rë'In-düs'), v. t. To induce again.

Rei-nette' (rë-nët'), n. [F. See lat RENNET.] (Bot.)
A name given to many different kinds of apples, mostly of French origin.

A name given to many unico...
of French origin.
Re'in-feet' (rē'in-fēkt'), v. t. [Pref. re- + infect: cf.
F. réin/fecter.] To infect again.
Re'in-feotious (-fēk'shūs), a. Capable of reinfecting.
Ba'in-forna' (-fōra'), v. t. See REENFORCE, v. t.

Re'in-foo' tious (-fek'shus), a. Capable of reinfecting. Re'in-force' (-fors'), v. t. See Reinforce, v. t. Re'in-force', n. See Reinforce, n. See Reinforce, n. Re'in-force'ment (-ment), n. See Reinforcement. Re'in-fund' (-fünd'), v. i. [Pref. re- + L. infundere pour in.] To flow in anew. [Obs.] Swift.

pour in.] To flow in anew. [Obs.]

Re'in-gra'ti-ate (-grā'shY-āt), v. t. To

again or anew. Sir T. Herbert.

Re'in-hab'it (-hab'it), v. t. To ingratiate
Rein'less (rān'lēs), a. Not having, or not governed
by, roins; hence, not checked or restrained.

Reins (rānz), n. pl. [F. rein, pl. reins, fr. L. ren, pl.
renes.] 1. The kidneys; also, the region of the kidneys;
the loins.

 The inward impulses; the affections and passions;
 so called because formerly supposed to have their seat in the part of the body where the kidneys are. My reins shall rejoice, when thy lips speak right things

I am he which searcheth the reins and hearts. Rev. ii. 23. I am he which searcheth the reins and hearts. Rev. ii. 22.

Reins of a vault (Arch.), the parts between the crown and the spring or abutment, including, and having especial reference to, the loading or filling behind the shell of the vault. The reins are to a vault nearly what the haunches are to an arch, and when a vault gives way by thrusting outward, it is because its reins are not sufficiently filled up.

Re'in-ser' (re'In-ser'), v. t. To insert again.

Re'in-spect' (-spēk'), v. t. To inspect again.

Re'in-spect' (-spēk'shūn), n. The act of reinspecting.

Re'in-spir' (-spir'), v. t. To inspire anew. Milton Re'in-spir'it (-spir'it), v. t. To give fresh spirit to. Re'in-stall' (-stall'), v. t. [Prel. re-+ install : cf. Fignaller.] To install again. Milton

reinstalle. To install again. Millon.

Re'in-stall'ment (-ment), n. A renewed installment.

Re'in-state' (-stat'), v. t. To place again in possession, or in a former state; to restore to a state from which one had been removed; to instate again; as, to reinstate a

king in the possession of the kingdom.

For the just we have said slready that some of them were reunstated in their pristine happiness and felicity. Glanvill.

mstated in their pristine happiness and felicity. Glanvill.

Re'in-state'ment (-ment), n. The act of reinstating; the state of being reinstated; resistablishment.

Re'in-sta'tion (-stā'shūn), n. Reinstatement. [R.]

Re'in-struct' (-strūkt'), v. t. To instruct anew.

Re'in-struct' (-strūkt'), n. 1. Insurance a second time or again; renewed insurance.

2. A contract by which an insurer is insured wholly or in part against the risk he has incurred in insuring some-body else. See Reassurance.

nody else. See REASSURANCE.

Re'in-sure' (-shur'), v. t.

1. To insure again after a primer insurance has ceased; to renew insurance on.

former insurance has ceased; to renew insurance on.

2. To insure, as life or property, in favor of one who has taken an insurance risk upon it. The insurer may cause the property insured to be reinsured v other persons.

by other persons.

Re'In-sur'er (-shipr'er), n. One who gives reinsurance.

Re-In'te-grate (rë-In'te-grat), v. t. [Pref. re- + in-tegrate. Cf. Redintredate.] To renew with regard to any state or quality; to restore; to bring again together into a whole, as the parts of anything; to reëstablish; as, to reintegrate a nation.

Bacon.

as, to reintegrate a nation.

Re-in-te-gration (-gra'sinin), n. A renewing, or making whole again. See REDINTEGRATION.

Re'in-ter' (re'in-ter'), v. l. To inter again.

Re'in-ter'ro-gate (-ter'ri-gat), v. l. To interrogate again; to question repeatedly.

Re'in-throme' (-thrin'), n. l. See Reentenone.

Re'in-throme' (-thrin'), v. l. To enthrone again. [Obs.]

Re-in-tro-duce' (re-in-tro-dus'), v. l. To introduce again.—Re-in-tro-duc'tion (-dix'sinin), n.

Re'in-vest' (re'in-vest'), v. l. To invest again or anew.

Re'in-ves'ti-gate (-vĕs'tī'-gāt), v. t. To investigate again. — Re'in-ves'ti-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), n. Re'in-vest'ment (-vĕst'ment), n. The act of invest-

Re'in-vest'ment (-vest'ment), n. The act of investing anew; a second or repeated investment.

Re'in-vig'or-a.e. (-vig'êr-āt), n. To invigorate anew.

Re'in-volvo' (-volv'), v. t. To involve anew.

Re'in (-ra'is or rāz), n. [Pz., pl. of read, an ancient

Portuguese coin.] The word is used as a Portuguese
designation of money of account, one hundred reis being
about equal in value to eleven cents.

Reis (ris), n. [Ar. ra'is head, chief, prince.] A common title in the East for a person in authority, especially
the captain of a ship. [Written also rais and ras.]

| Reis | Ei-ien'di (ris' 5f-fen'di). [See 2d Riss, and

EYPENDL.] A title formerly given to one of the chief
Turkish officers of state. He was chancellor of the
empire, etc.

Turkish officers of state. He was chancefor of the empire, etc.

Reiss/ner's mem'brane (ris/nerz mem'bran).

[Named from E. Reissner, a German anatomist.] (Anat.)

The thin membrane which separates the canal of the cochlea from the vestibular scafa in the internal ear.

Re-is'su-a-ble (re-lah't-a-b'l), a. Capable of being

Re-is/sue (re-Ysh't), v. t. & i. To issue a second time.

Re-is/sue (r5-lah/t), r. l. & i. To issue a second time.
Re-is/sue n. A second or repeated issue.
Reit (r8t), n. Bedge; scaweed. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

|| Rei'ter (ri'ter), n. [G., rider.] A German cavalry
soldier of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.
Re-it'er-ant (rê-it'êr-ant), a. [Bee REITERATE.] Reiterating. [R.]

Re-it'er-ate (-āt), r. t. [imp. & p. p. REITERATED
(-āt'ēd); p. pr. & vb. n. REITERATING.] [Pref. reiteratic: of. F. réitèrer, LL. reiterare to question again.]
To repeat again and again; to say or do repeatedly; sometimes, to repeat. sometimes, to repeat.

That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. You never spoke what did become you less Than this; which to reiterate were sin.

You never spoke what did become you less Than this; which to retirerate were sin.

Syn. — To repeat; recapitulate; rehearse.

Re-it'er-ate (-āt), a. Reiterated; repeated. [R.]

Re-it'er-a'tiod-iy (-ā'tēd-iy), adv. Repeatedly.

Re-it'er-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. réit'eration.] The act of reiterating; that which is reiterated.

Re-it'er-a-tive (rā-it'ēr-à-tīv), n. 1. (Gram.) A word expressing repeated or reiterated action.

2. A word formed from another, or used to form another, by repetition; as, dillydally.

Reiv'er (rāv'ēr), n. See Reaver.

Re-get' (rā-jēkt'), v. t. [imp. & p. Relection; p. pr. & vb. n. Relection.] [L. rejectus, p. p. of reicere, tormerly also spelt rejecter. See Jet a shooting forth.]

1. To cast from one; to throw away; to discard.

Therefore all this exercise of hunting... the Utopians have rejected to their butchers.

Reject me not from among thy children. Wisdomix. 4.

Reject me not from among thy children. Wisdom ix. 4.

To refuse to receive or to acknowledge; to decline haughtily or harshly; to repudiate.

aughtily or narshly; to reputiate.

That golden secpter which thou didst reject. Milton.
Because thou hast rejected knowledge, I will also reject thee, not thou shalt be no priest to me.

More iv. 6.

To refuse to grant; as, to reject a prayer or request.

Syn. — To repel; renounce; discard; rebuff; refuse; decline.

Re-ject'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being, or that

ight to be, rejected.

|| Re-lec'ta-men'ta (rē-jēk'tā-mēn'tā), n. pl. Re-jec'ta-men'ta (re-jek'ta-tacia as),
fr. L. rejectare, v. intens. fr. rejicere. See Reject.]
Things thrown out or away; especially, things excreted
J. Fleming.

by a living organism.

J. Fleming.

Re'|sc-ta'ns-ous (rē'jēk-tā'nt-ūs), a. [L. rejectaneus.]

Not chosen or received; rejected. [Obs.] "Profamen, rejectaneous, and reprobate people."

Re-|sct'er (rē-jēk'rēr), n. One who rejects.

Re-|sct'on (rē-jēk'rshūn), n. [L. rejectio: cf. F. réjection.] Act of rejecting, or state of being rejected.

Re'|sc-tl'ilous (rē'jēk-tlsh'ūs), a. Implying or requiring rejection; rejectable.

Cudvorth.

ulring rejection; rejectable.

Re-ject'ive (re-jekt'iv), a. Rejecting, or tending to reject.

Re-ject'ment (-ment), n. Act of rejecting; matter reEuton.

Re-ject/ment(-ment), n. Act of rejecting; matter ispected, or thrown away.

Re-jolog' (rê-jois'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rejoiced (-joist'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rejoicina (-joi'sling).] [OE. rejoissen, OF. resjouir, resjoir, F. réjouir; pref. re-re-+OF. erjouir, esjoir, F. éjouir, to rejoice; pref. es-(ex-) + OF. jouir, joir, F. jouir, from L. gaudere to re-joice. Bee Jox.] To feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to have pleasurable satisfaction; to be delighted. "O, rejoice beyond a common joy." Shak.

I will be glad and rejoice in thy mercy. P. xxxi. 7.

Swn.—To delight: loy; exult; triumph.

Syn. — To delight; joy; exult; triumph.

Re-jaloe', v. t. 1. To enjoy. [Obs.] Bp. Peacock.

2. To give joy to; to make joyful; to gladden.

I me rejoysed of my liberty. Chaucer.

While she, great saint, rejoices heaven. Prior.

Were he [Caim] alive, it would rejoice his soul to see what absoluted it had made.

Syn. — To please: chear: exhilarate: delight.

Syn. - To please; cheer; exhilarate; delight. sym. — to please; theer; exhibiting dengin.

Re-joice, n. The act of rejoicing. Sir T. Browne.
Re-joice/ment (-ment), n. Rejoicing. [Obs.]
Re-joice (re-joi/ser), n. One who rejoices.
Re-joicing (-sing), n. 1. Joy; gladness; delight.

We should particularly express our rejoicing by love and char-to our neighbors. R. Nelson.

2. The expression of joy or gladness. The voice of rejoicing and salvation is in the tahernacles of rejoicing.

Ps. exviii. 15.

3. That which causes to rejoice; occasion of joy. Thy testimonies have I taken as an heritage forever, for they are the rejoicing of my heart.

Ps. cxix. 111.

are the rejoicing of my heart.

Re-joi/cing-ly, adv. With joy or exultation.

Re-join' (re-join'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rejoined (-joind'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rejoinned.

[-joind'); p. pr. & vb. n. Rejoinned.

[-joinder]: The join again; to unite after separation.

2. To come, or go, again into the presence of; to join the company of again.

Meet and rejoin me, in the pensive grot. Pope.

To extent in reply: — followed by an object clause.

3. To state in reply: — followed by an object clause. Re-join, v, t. 1. To answer to a reply. 2. (Law) To answer, as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

tiff's replication.

Re-join'der (-dêr), n. [From F. rejoindre, inf., to join again. See REJOIN.] 1. An answer to a reply; or, in general, an answer or reply.

2. (Law) The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication

Syn. - Reply; answer; replication. See REPLY. Re-join/dure (-dür), n. Act of joining again. [Obs.]
Re-join/dure (-dür), n. Act of joining again. [Obs.]
Re-joint' (re-joint'), v. i. 1. To reunite the jointer of:
Re-joint' (re-joint'), v. i. 1. To reunite the joint of: to joint anew.

2. Specifically (Arch.), to fill up the joints of, as stones

in buildings when the mortar has been dislodged by age and the action of the weather.

Rejoit' (rejoit'), n. A reacting joit or shock; a rebound or recoil. [E.]

These inward rejoits and recoilings of the mind. South.

Rejoit', v. t. To jot or shake again.

Locke.

Rejourn' (rejürn'), v. t. [Cl. F. réajourner. See Addourn' (rejürn'), v. t. To judge again; to reexamine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejudge' (rejüj'), v. t. To judge again; to reexamine; to review; to call to a new trial and decision.

Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.

Reju've-nat'ion (-nā'shin), n. Rejuvenescence.

Reju've-ney'cone (-sen-sy), n.

crumble off or be washed down, and prevent its failing into the ditch. Wilhelm. Re-land' (re-land'), v. t. To land again; to put on land, as that which had been shipped or embarked. Re-land', v. t. To go on shore after having embarked; to land again.

Re-lapse' (re-laps'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Relapsen (-lapst'); p. pr. & vh. n. Relapsing.] [L. relapsus, p. p. of relabi to slip back, to relapse; pref. re-re-+labi to fall, slip, slide. See Lapse.] 1. To slip or slide back, in a literal sense; to turn back. [Obs.] Dryden.

2. To slide or turn back into a former state or practice: to fall back from some condition attained;— gen-

2. To slide or turn back into a former state or practice; to fall back from some condition attained; — generally in a bad sense, as from a state of convalescence or amended condition; as, to relapse into a stupor, into vice, or into barbarism; — sometimes in a good sense; as, to relapse into slumber after being disturbed.

That task performed, [preachers] relapse into themselves. Comper.

3. (Theol.) To fall from Christian faith into paganism,

heresy, or unbelief; to backslide.

They enter into the justified state, and so continue all along unless they relapse.

B'aterland.

unless they relapse.

Re-lapse, n. [For sense 2 cf. F. relaps. See RE-LATSE, v.]

1. A sliding or falling back, especially into a former bad state, either of body or morals; backsliding; the state of having fallen back.

Alas! from what high hope to what relapse Unlooked for are we fallen!

2. One who has relapsed, or fallen back, into error; a

2. One who has reinpased, or latter back, into error, it backslider; specifically, one who, after recarding error, returns to it again. [Obs.]

Re-laps'er (-läps'er), n. One who relapses. Bp. Hall.
Re-laps'ing, a. Marked by a relapse; falling back; tending to return to a former worse state.

tending to return to a former worse state.

Belapsing fever (Med.), an acute, epidemic, contagious fever, which prevails also endemically in Ireland, Russia, and some other regions. It is marked by one or two remissions of the fever, by articular and muscular pains, and by the presence, during the paroxysm, of a spiral bacterium (Spirochate) in the blood. It is not usually fatal.

Called also famine fever, and recurring fever.

Re-late' (re-lat'), vt. [imp. & p. o. Relatell p. pr. & vt. n. Relating, [F. relater to recount, LL. relatere, fr. L. relatins, used as p. p. of referre. See ELATE, and cf. Refer.]

Abate your zealous haste, till morrow next sgain
Both light of heaven and strength of men relate. Spenser.

2. To refer: to secribe, as to a source. [Obs. or R.]

To refer; to ascribe, as to a source. [Obs. or R.]
To recount; to narrate; to tell over.

This heavy act with heavy heart relate. Shake

4. To ally by connection or kindred.

To relate one's self, to vent thoughts in words. [R.] Syn.—To tell; recite; narrate; recount; rehearse sport; detail; describe.

report; detail; describe.

Re-late', v. i. 1. To stand in some relation; to have bearing or concern; to pertain; to refer; — with to.

All negative or privative words relate to positive ideas. Locke.

2. To make reference; to take account. [R. & Obs.]

To make reference; to take account. [R. & Obs.] Reckoning by the years of their own consecration without relating to any imperial account.
 Re-lat'ed (-lat'ed), p. p. & a.
 Allied by kindred; connected by blood or alliance, particularly by consanguinity; as, persons related in the first or second degree.
 Standing in relation or connection; as, the electric and magnetic forces are closely related.
 Narrated; told.
 (Mus.) Same as Relative. 4.

3. Narrated; told.
4. (Mus.) Same as Relative, 4.
Re-lat'ed-ness, n. The state or condition of being related; relationship; affinity. [R.]
Re-lat'er (-3r), n. One who relates or narrates.
Re-lat'en (r8-lat'shim), n. [F. relation, L. relatio.
See Relatel. 1. The act of relating or telling; also, that which is related; recital; account; narration; narrative; as, the relation of historical events.

The poet's relation doth well figure them.

2. The state of heing related or of referring; what is

2. The state of being related or of referring; what is apprehended as appertaining to a being or quality, by considering it in its bearing upon something else; relative quality or condition; the being such and such with regard or respect to some other thing; connection; as,

the relation of experience to knowledge; the relation of |

laster to servant.

Any sort of connection which is perceived or imagined be ween two or more things, or any comparison which is made by the mind, is a relation.

1. Taylor

3. Reference; respect; regard.

have been importuned to make some observations on this in relation to its agreement with poetry.

Dryden.

4. Connection by consunguinity or affinity; kinship; relationship; as, the relation of parents and children.

Relations dear, and all the charities

Of father, son, and brother, first were known. Milton.

5. A person connected by consanguinity or affinity; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

relative; a kinsman or kinswoman.

For me... my relation does not care a rush. Ld. Luiton.

6. (Law) (a) The carrying back, and giving effect or operation to, an act or proceeding from some previous date or time, by a sort of fiction, as if it had happened or begun at that time. In such case the act is said to take effect by relation. (b) The act of a relator at whose instance a suit is begun.

Syn — Registal: propersed: progretion, account. Therrill.

Syn. - Recital; rehearsal; narration; account; narrative; tale; detail; description; kindred; kinship; consanguinity; affinity; kineman; kinswoman.

Re-la'tion al ($r\ddot{c}$ -la'sh \ddot{u} n-al), a. 1. Having relation or indred; related.

We might be tempted to take these two nations for relational rms. Tooks.

2. Indicating or specifying some relation.

Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc.

Relational words, as prepositions, auxiliaries, etc. R. Morris.
Relation.ist, n. A relative; a relation. [Obs.]
Relation.ship, n. The state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.
Rel'a-tive (rél'a-tiv), a. [F. relatif, L. relations.
See Relate.] 1. Having relation or reference; referring; respecting; standing in connection; pertaining; as, arguments not relative to the subject.

I'll have grounds More relative than this.

2. Arising from relation; resulting from connection with, or reference to, something else; not absolute.

Every thing sustains both an absolute and a relative capac-ity; an absolute, as it is such a thing, endued with such a nature; and a relative, as it is a part of the universe, and so stands in such a relation to the whole. South.

nature: and a retailite, as a stands in such a relation to the whole.

3. (Gram.) Indicating or expressing relation; referring to an antecedent; as, a relative pronoun.

4. (Mus.) Characterizing or pertaining to chords and keys, which, by reason of the identity of some of their tones, admit of a natural transition from one to the other.

Moore (Encyc. of Music).

Relative clause (Gram.), a clause introduced by a relative pronoun. — Relative term, a torm which implies relation to, as guardian to ward, master to servant, husband to wife. Cf. Correlative.

wife. Cf. Correlative.

Rel'a-tive, n. One who, or that which, relates to, or is considered in its relation to, something else; a relative object or term; one of two objects directly connected by any relation. Specifically: (a) A person connected by blood or affinity; strictly, one allied by blood; a relation; a kinsman or kinswoman. "Confining our care... to ourselves and relatives." Bp. Fell. (b) (Gram.) A relative pronoun; a word which relates to, or represents, another word or phrase, called its antecedent; as, the relatives "who," "which," "that."

Rel'a-tive-ly, adv. In a relative manner; in relation or respect to something else; not absolutely.
Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively.

I. Watts.

Consider the absolute affections of any being as it is in itself, before you consider it relatively.

Rel'a-tive-ness, n. The state of being relative, or having relation; relativity.

Rel'a-tiv'-ty' (-tiv'-ty'), n. The state of being relative; as, the relativity of a subject.

Colerridge.

Re-lat'or (rê-lāt'6r), n. [L.: cf. F. relateur. See Relate.] 1. One who relates; a relater. "The several relators of this history."

2. (Law) A private person at whose relation, or in whose behalf, the attorney-general allows an information in the nature of a quo warranto to be filed.

Re-lax'(rê-lāks'), r. [.] (Law) A female relator.

Re-lax'(rê-lāks'), r. [.] (Law) A female relator.

Re-lax'(rê-lāks'), r. [.] (Law) [L. relaxer; pref. re-re-+ laxare to loose, to slacken, from laxus loose. See Lax, and cf. Relax, n., Release.] 1. To make lax or loose; to make less close, firm, rigid, tense, or the like; to slacken; to loosen; to open; as, to relax a rope or cord; to relax the muscles or sinews.

Horror... all his joints relaxed.

Milton.

Horror . . . all his joints relaxed. Nor served it to relax their serried files.

To make less severe or rigorous; to abate the stringency of; to remit in respect to strenuousness, car-nestness, or effort; as, to relax discipline; to relax one's attention or endeavors.

The statute of mortmain was at several times relaxed by the legislature.

Surft.

3. Hence, to relieve from attention or effort; to ease; o recreate; to divert; as, amusement relaxes the mind.

4. To relieve from constipation; to loosen; to open; a, an aperient relaxes the bowels.

Syn. — To slacken; loosen; loose; remit; abate; miti-ate; ease; unbend; divert.

Re-lax', v. i. 1. To become lax, weak, or loose; as, to let one's grasp relax. His knees relax with toil.

2. To abate in severity; to become less rigorous.

In others she released again,
And governed with a looser rein.

And governed with a looser rein.

3. To remit attention or effort; to become less dilient; to unbend; as, to relaz in study.

Re-lax', n. Relaxation. [Obs.]

Re-lax', a. Relaxation. [Obs.]

Re-lax'a-bie (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being relaxed.

Re-law'ant (re-likes'ant), n. [L. relazans, p. pr. of relazane.] (Med.) A medicine that relaxes; a laxative.
Re-lax-a'tion (re-likes-E'shim; 277), n. [L. relazatio: cf. F. relazation.] 1. The act or process of relaxing, or the state of being relaxed; as, relazation of the muscles; relazation of a law.

or the state of being relaxed; as, relaxation of the muscles; relaxation of a law.

2. Remission from attention and effort; indulgence in recreation, diversion, or amusement. "Hours of careless relaxation." Mucaulay.

Re-lax'a-tive (re-lāks'a-tiv), a. Having the quality of relaxing; laxative.—n. A rehaxant. R. Jonson.

Re-lay' (re-lā'). r. t. [imp. & p. p. Relaid (-lād); p. pr. & vb. n. Relaying.] [Pref. re-+lay, v.] To lay again; to lay a second time; as, to relay a pavement.

Re-lay' (re-lā'). n. [F. relais (cf. OF. relais relaxation, discontinuance, lt. rilascio release, reliet, rilascio relay), fr. OF. relaiscier to abandon, release, fr. L. relaxare. See Relax.] 1. A supply of anything arranged beforehand for affording relief from time to time, or at successive stages; provision for successive relief. Specifically: (a) A supply of horses placed at stations to be in readiness to relieve others, so that a traveler may proceed without delay. (b) A supply of hunting dogs or horses kept in readiness at certain places to relieve the tred dogs or horses, and to continue the pursuit of the game if it comes that way. (c) A number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work.

2. (Elec.) In various forms of telegraphic apparatus, a magnet which receives the circuit current, and is caused by it to bring into action the power of a local battery for performing the work of making the record; also, a similar device by which the current in one circuit is made to open or close another circuit in which a current is passing.

Rolay battery (Elec.), the local battery which is brought

rent is passing.

Rolay battery (Elec.), the local battery which is brought into use by the action of the relay magnet, or relay.

Rel'bun (rēl'bun), n. The roots of the Chilian plant Calceolaria arachnoidea, — used for dyeing crimson.

Ro-lease' (rēl-lēs/4.b'l), a. That may be released.

Ro-lease' (rēl-lēs/), r. t. [Prof. re-+ lease to let.]

To lease again; to grant a new lease of; to let back.

Ro-lease' (rēl-lēs/), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Released (rēl-lēs/); p. pr. & rb. n. Releasens.] [OE. relessen, OF. relassier, to release, to let free. See Relay, n., Relax, and cf. Release to lease again.] 1. To let loose again; to set free from restraint, confinement, or servitude; to give liberty to, or to set at liberty; to let go.

Now at that feast he released unto them one prisoner, whomover they desired.

2. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or

2. To relieve from something that confines, burdens, or

To relieve from something that connies, ourcers, or oppresses, as from pain, trouble, obligation, penalty.
 (Law) To let go, as a legal claim; to discharge or relinquish a right to, as lands or tenements, by conveying to another who has some right or cestate in possession, as when the person in remainder releases his right

to the tenant in possession; to quit.

4. To loosen; to relax; to remove the obligation of; as, to release an ordinance. [Ohs.] Hooker.

A sacred vow that none should aye release. Spenser. Syn. - To free; liberate; loose: discharge; disenage; extricate; let go; quit; acquit.

Re-lease, n. 1. The act of letting loose or freeling, or the state of being let loose or freed; liberation or dis-charge from restraint of any kind, as from confinement or bondage. "Who boast'st release from hell." Millon.

charge from restraint of any different policy of bondage. "Who boast'st release from hell." Mitton.

2. Relief from care, pain, or any burden.

3. Discharge from obligation or responsibility, as from debt, penalty, or claim of any kind; acquittance.

4. (Law) A giving up or relinquishment of some right or claim; a conveyance of a man's right in lands or tenements to another who has some estate in possession; a Blackstone.

Blackstone.

quitclain.

Silcekstone.

5. (Steam Engine) The act of opening the exhaust port to allow the steam to escape.

Lease and release. (Law) See under Lease. — Out of release, without cessation. [ths.] Chancer.

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; discharge. See Death.

Syn. — Liberation; freedom; discharge. See Drath.
Re-lease'ee' (-ë'), n. One to whom a release is given.
Re-lease'ment (rê-lös'ment), n. The act of releasing, as from confinement or obligation.

Millon.
Re-lease'ger (-ër), n. One who releases, or sets free.
Re-leas'or (-ör), n. One by whom a release is given.
Rel'e-gate (rel't-gat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Releasare.
(-ga'téd); p. pr. & v. h. n. Releasare.) [L. relegatus,
p. p. of relegare; pref. re- re- + legare to sond with a
commission or charge. See Legare.] To remove, usually to an inferior position; to consign; to transfer;
specifically, to send into exile; to banish.

It (the latin language) was relegated into the study of the

It [the Latin language] was relegated into the study of the holar.

Milman.

scholar.

Reliega'tion (-gE'ahūn), n. [L. relegatio: cf. F. relegation.] The act of relegating, or the state of being relegated; removal; banishment; exile.

Relent' (rēlēnt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Relented; p. pr. & vb. n. Relentins, p. [F. ralentir, fr. L. pref. re- re- + ad to + lentus pliant, flexible, slow. See LITTEL.] 1. To become less rigid or hard; to yield; to dissolve; to melt; to deliquesce. [Obs.]

He stirred the coals till relente gan Chaucer.

[Salt of tartar] placed in a cellar will ... begin to relent. Boyle. When opening buds salute the welcome day, And earth, relenting, feels the grain ray. Pope.

2. To become less severe or intense; to become less

and carm, receiving, rees the genuitray. Tope.

2. To become less severe or intense; to become less hard, harsh, cruel, or the like; to soften in temper; to become more mild and tender; to feel compassion.

Can you... behold

My sighs and tears, and will not once relent? Re-lent', v. t. 1. To slacken; to abate. [Obs.] And oftentimes he would relent his pace.

2. To soften; to dissolve. [Obs.]
3. To mollify; to cause to be less harsh or severe. [Obs.]

Re-lent' (r5-lent'), n. Stay; stop; delay. [Obs.]

Nor rested till she came without released to the land of Amazons.

Re-lent/less, a. Unmoved by appeals for sympathy or forgiveness; insensible to the distresses of others; destitute of tenderness; unrelenting; unyielding; unpitying; as, a prey to relentless despotism.

For this the avenging power employs his darts, . Thus will persist, relentless in his ire.

Thus will persist, relevites in his ire.

Re-lent'less-ly, adv. — Re-lent'less-ness, n.

Re-lent'ment (-ment), n. The act or process of relenting; the state of having relented. Sir T. Browne.

Re-less-ee' (rë-lë-y), v. t. To release. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re'les-see' (rë'lë-së'), n. See RELEASE.

Re'les-see' (rë'lë-vare), n. See RELEASE.

Re-let' (rë-lët'), v. t. To let anew, as a house.

Rel'e-vance (rël'ë-vare), n. 1. The quality or state

Rel'e-vance (rël'ë-vare), ob being relevant; pertinency; applicability.

Itaanswel little menning, little relevance hore.

Its answer little meaning, little relevancy bore.

2. (Scots Law) Sufficiency to infer the conclusion.

Rel'e-vant (-vant), a. [F. relevant, p. pr. of relever to raise again, to relieve. See Relieve.]

1. Relieving; lending aid or support. [R.]

2. Bearing upon, or properly applying to, the case in hand; pertinent; applicable.

Close and relevant arguments have very little hold on the passions.

Sydney Smith

sions. (Scots Law) Sufficient to support the cause.

Rel'e-vartily, adv. In a relevant manner.
Rel'e-vartion (-vā'shūn), n. [L. relevatio, fr. relevare.
See Relieve.] A raising or lifting up. [Obs.]
Rell'a-bil'4-by (rê-li'à-bil't-ty), n. The state or quality of being reliable; reliableness.
Re-l'a-bil-bil (rê-li'à-b'l), a. Suitable or fit to be relied on; worthy of dependence or reliance; trustworthy. "A reliable witness to the truth of the miracles." A. Norton.
The hast means and most reliable pedges of a higher object. eliable witness to the truth of the infraction.

The best means, and most reliable pledge, of a higher object.

Coleridge

According to General Livingston's humorous account, his own village of Elizabethtown was not much more reliable, being peopled in those agitated times by "unknown, unrecommended strangers, guilty-looking Tories, and very knavish Whites."

W. Irving.

Winga. W. Ireing.

**To Bome authors take exception to this word, maintaining that it is unnecessary, and irregular in formation. It is, however, sanctioned by the practice of many careful writers as a most convenient substitute for the phrase to be relied upon, and a useful synonym for trustworthy, which is by preference applied to persons, as reliable is to things, such as an account, statement, or the like. The objection that adjectives derived from neuter verbs do not admit of a passive sense is met by the citation of laughable, worthy of being laughed at, from the neuter verb to await; dispensable, capable of being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; dispensable, capable of being capanied with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with, from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed with from the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed to being dispensed to the neuter verb to await; also being dispensed

Re-ll'a-ble-ness, n. — Re-ll'a-bly, adv.
Re-ll'a-ble-ness, n. — [From Rell'.] 1. The act of relying, or the condition or quality of being reliant; dependence; conddence; trust; repose of mind upon what is deemed sufficient support or authority.

In reliance on promises which proved to be of very little value.

2. Anything on which to rely; dependence; ground of cust: as. the boat was a poor reliance. Richardson.

2. Anything on which to rely; dependence, ground trust; as, the boat was a poor reliance. Richardson.

Re-li'ant (-ant), a. Having, or characterized by, reliance; condident; trusting.

Rel'10 (rël'1k), n. [F. relique, from L. reliquiae, pl., akin to relinquere to leave behind. See Relinquish.]

[Formerly written also relique.] 1. That which remains; that which is left after loss or decay; a remaining portion; a remnant.

Chaucer. Wyelif.

ing portion; a remnant. Character for the relics of lost innocence. The relics of lost innocence. Keble.

The fragments, scrapa, the bits and greasy relics. Shak.

2. The body from which the soul has departed; a corpse; especially, the body, or some part of the body, of a deceased saint or martyr; — usually in the plural when referring to the whole body.

There are very few treasuries of relics in Italy that have not a tooth or a bone of this saint.

Addison.

Thy relics, Rowe, to this fair urn we trust, And sacred place by Dryden's awful dust.

3. Hence, a memorial; anything preserved in remembrance; as, relics of youthful days or friendships.

The pearls were spilt:
Some lost, some stolen, some as relics kept. Tennyson

Rel'10-1y, adv. In the manner of relics. [Obs.]
Rel'10-1y, adv. In the manner of relics. [Obs.]
Rel'10t (-1kt), n. [L. relicta, f. of relictus, p. p. of reinquere to leave behind. See Relinquish.] A woman those husband is dead; a widow.

whose husband is dead; a widow.

Eli dying without issue, Jacob was obliged by law to marry his relate, and so to raise up seed to his brother Eli.

South.

Re-lict'ed (rê-l'Kt'8d), a. [L. relictus, p. p.] (Law)
Left uncovered, as land by recession of water. Bouvier.

Re-lic'tion (rê-l'Kt'8hün), n. [L. relictus a leaving behind.] (Law) A leaving dry; a recession of the sea or other water, leaving dry land; land left uncovered by such recession.

Re-lict' (rê-lêt'), n. [OE. relef, F. relief, properly, a lifting up, a standing out. See Relieve, and cf. Baseleller, Relievol.] 1. The act of relieving, or the state of being relieved; the removal, or partial removal, of any evil, or of anything oppressive or burdensome, by which some ease is obtained; succor; alleviation; comfort; case; redress. ease: redress.

He sees the dire contagion spread so fast, That, where it seizes, all relief is vain.

2. Release from a post, or from the performance of duty, by the intervention of others, by discharge, or by relay; as, a relief of a sentry.

For this relief much thanks; 'tis bitter cold. Shak.

3. That which removes or lessens evil, pain, discomfort,

uneasiness, etc.; that which gives succor, ald, or comfort; also, the person who relieves from performance of duty by taking the place of another; a relay.

4. (Feudal Law) A fine or composition which the heir of a deceased tenant paid to the lord for the privilege of taking up the estate, which, on strict feudal principles, had lapsed or fallen to the lord on the death of the tenant.

5. (Sculp. & Arch.) The projection of a figure above the ground or plane on which it is formed.

If the and duty toward God and man; the Christian faith and practice.

Let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality are be maintained without religion. Washington.

Retigion will attend you . . . as a pleasant and useful companion in every proper place, and every temperate occupation of the substitute of life.

Bucknington.

5. (R. C. Ch.) A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; the religious state; as, to enter religion.

The Relief is of three kinds, namely, high relief (altoritievo), low relief, or bas-relief (basso-rilievo), and demirelief (mezzo-rilievo). See these terms in the Vocabulary.

8. (Paint.) The appearance of projection given by shading, shadow, etc., to any figure.
7. (Fort.) The height to which works are raised above the bottom of the ditch.
8. (Physical Geog.) The elevations and surface undulations of a country.

Guyot.

Relief valve, a valve arranged for relieving pressure of steam, gas, or liquid; an escape valve.

Relief valve, a valve arranged for relieving pressure of steam, gas, or liquid; an escape valve.

Syn. — Alleviation; mitigation; aid; help; succor; assistance; remedy; redreas; indemnification.

Re-lief/ful (rê-lêf(ul), a. Giving relief. [Obe.]

Re-lief/less, a. Destitute of relief; also, remediless.

Re-liev(rê-lêf(ul), a. [From Reiv.] One who relies.

Re-liev(rê-lêf(ul), a. [Imp. & p. Relievel of being relievel; fitted to receive relief.

Re-lieve' (rê-lêf(u), v. t. [Imp. & p. p. Relievel of [left ul], p. p. Relievel, F. relever to raise again, discharge, relieve, fr. L. relevare to lift up, raise, make light, relieve; pref. re- re- + levare to raise, fr. levis light. See Levity, and cf. Relievel as fallen; to cause to rise. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

2. To cause to seem to rise; to put in relief; to give prominence or conspicuousness to; to set off by contrast. Her tail figure, relievel against the blue sky, seemed, almost

Her tall figure, relieved against the blue sky, seemed almost of supernatural height.

Sir W. Scott.

3. To raise up something in; to introduce a contrast or variety into; to remove the monotony or sameness of. The poet must . . . sometimes relieve the subject with a moral reflection.

Addison.

A. To raise or remove, as anything which depresses, weighs down, or crushes; to render less burdensome or afflicting; to alleviate; to abate; to mitigate; to lessen; as, to relieve pain; to relieve the wants of the poor.
 To free, wholly or partly, from any burden, trial, evil, distress, or the like; to give ease, comfort, or consolation to; to give sid, help, or succor to; to support, strengthen, or deliver; as, to relieve a besieged town.
 Now lend assistance and relieve the poor. Iryden.
 To release from a post station, or duty, to put an.

6. To release from a post, station, or duty; to put another in place of, or to take the place of, in the bearing of any burden, or discharge of any duty.

Who hath relieved you?

7. To ease of any imposition, burden, wrong, or oppression, by judicial or legislative interposition, as by the removal of a grievance, by indemnification for losses, or the like; to right.

Syn. — To alleviate; assuage; succor; assist; aid help; support; sustain; ease; mitigate; lighten; di minish; remove; free; remody; redress; indemnify.

Re-lieve/ment (-ment), n. The act of relieving, or estate of being relieved; relief; release. [Archaic] Re-liev'er (-8r), n. One who, or that which, relieves. Re-liev'ing, a. Serving or tending to relieve.

Relieving arch (Arch.), a diacharging arch. See under Discharge, r. l.—Relieving tackle. (Naul.) (a) A temporary tackle attached to the tiller of a vessel during gales or an action, in case of accident to the tiller ropes. (b) A strong tackle from a wharf to a careened vessel, to prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her. Craig.

prevent her from going over entirely, and to assist in righting her.

Re-lie'vo (rê-lê'vô), n. [It. rilievo.] See Relie'r, n. 5.

Re-light' (rê-lê'vô), v. t. To light or kindle anew.

"Re-light' (rê-lê'chê'chê', n. f.) [F.] A person

"Re-light' (rê-lê'chê'chê', n. f.) [F.] A person

"Re-lighom' (re-lê'chê'chê', n. f.) bound by monastic vows; a nun; a monk.

Re-lighom (rê-li/th), n. [F., from L. religio; cf. re-ligens plous, revering the gods, Gr. &Aéyeu' to heed, have a care. Cf. Neolec.] l. The outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god or of gods having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due; the feeling or expression of human love, fear, or awe of some supernuman and overruling power, whether by profession of belief, by observance of rites and ceremonies, or by the conduct of life; a system of faith and worship; a manifestation of piety; as, ethical religions; monotheistic religions; natural religion; revealed religion; the religion of the Jews; the religion of idol worshipers.

An orderly life so far as others are able to observe us is now and then produced by undential motives or by dint of habit;

An orderly life so far as others are able to observe us is now and then produced by prudential motives or by dint of habit; but without serior ness there can be no religious principle at the bottom, no course of conduct from religious motives; in a word, there can be no religion. Paley.

Religion [was] not, as too often now, used as equivalent odliness; but...it expressed the outer form and emboding thich the inward spirit of a true or a false devotion assuur

Religions, by which are meant the modes of divine worship proper to different tribes, nations, or communities, and based on the belief held in common by the members of them severally. . . There is no living religion without something like a doctrine. On the other hand, a doctrine, however elaborate, does not constitute a religion . . . means the conscious relation between man and God, and the expression of that relation in human conduct.

J. Köstlin (Schaff-Herzog Energe.)

After the most straitest sect of our religion I lived a Pharison.

The image of a brute, adorned
With gay religions full of pomp and gold.

Mitton.

2. Specifically, conformity in faith and life to the pre-cepts inculcated in the Bible, respecting the conduct of

of life.

Buckninster.

A monastic or religious order subject to a regulated mode of life; the religious state; as, to enter religion.

Trench.

A good man was there of religion. A good man was nere or rengon.

5. Strictness or fidelity in conforming to any practice, as if it were an enjoined rule of conduct. [R.]

Those parts of pleading which in ancient times might perhaps be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much religion. Sir M. Hale.

be material, but at this time are become only mere styles and forms, are still continued with much religion. Sir M. Hale.

***F** Religion, as distinguished from theology, is subjective, designating the feelings and acts of men which relate to God; while theology is objective, and denote those ideas which man entertain respecting the God whom he worships, especially his systematized views of God. As distinguished from morality, religion denotes the influences and motives morality, religion denotes the influences and motives may be described the morality describes the duties to may will God, while morality describes the duties to may be which true religion always influences. As distinguished from jrity, religion is a high sense of moral obligation and spirit of reverence or worship which affect the heart of man with respect to the Deity, while piety, which first expressed the feelings of a child toward a parent, is used for that fillal sentiment of veneration and love which we ove to the Father of all. As distinguished from amorthy, religion, is the means by which sametity is schleved, sanctify denoting primarily that purity of heart and life which results from habitual communion with God, and a sense of his continual presence.

Ratural religion, a religion based upon the evidences of

of his continual presence.

Natural religion, a religion based upon the evidences of a God and his qualities, which is supplied by natural phenomena. See Natural theology, under NATURAL.—Religion of numanity, a name sometimes given to a religion founded upon positivism as a philosophical basis.—Revealed religion, that which is based upon direct communication of God's will to mankind; especially, the Christian religion, based on the revelations recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

nd and New Testaments.

Re-ll'glon-a.ry (rē-l'j'ūn-ā-ry), a. Relating to relion; plous; as, religionary professions. [Obs.]

Re-ll'glon-a-ry, n. A religionist. [R.]

Re-ll'glon-ism (-iz'm), n. 1. The practice of, or de-

votion to, religion.

2. Affectation or pretense of religion.

Re-l'gion-ist, n. One earnestly devoted or attached to a religion; a religious zealot.

The chief actors on one side were, and were to be, the Puritan

In center actors on one side were, and were to be, the l'uritan religionists. l'adfrey. It might be that an Antinomian, a Quaker, or other heterodox religionist, was to be securged out of the town. Hauthorne.

Re-l'glon-less, a. Destitute of religion. Mallock.

Re-lig'-los'-ty (-lij'-5a'-ty), n. [L. religiositas: cf. F. religiosité.] The quality of being religious; religious feeling or sentiment; religiousness. [R.] M. Arnold.

Re-l'glous (rê-l'j'ds), a. [OF. religits, religious, F. religieux, from L. religiosus. See RELIGION.] 1. Of or pertaining to religion; concerned with religion; teaching, or setting forth, religion; set apart to religion; as, a religious society; a religious sect; a religious place; religious subjects, books, teachers, houses, wars.

Our law forbids at their religious rites

Our law forbids at their religious rites My presence.

2. Possessing, or conforming to, religion; pious; godly;

as, a religious man, life, behavior, etc.

Men whose lives

Religious titled them the sons of God.

3. Scrupulously faithful or exact; strict.

Thus, Indianlike,

Religious in my error, I adore
The sun, that looks upon his worshiper.

S. Belonging to a religious order; bound by yows. Shak. One of them is religious. Chancer.

- Pious; godly; holy; devout; devotional; con-is; strict; rigid; exact.

Syn.—Pious; godly, holy; devout; devotional; conscientious; strict; rigid; exact.

Re-li'gious, n. A person bound by monastic vows, or sequestered from secular concerns, and devoted to a life of piety and religion; a monk or friar; a mun. Addison.

Re-li'gious-less, n. The quality of being religious.

Re-li'gious-ness, n. The quality of being religious.

Re-lin'quent (rê-lin'kwent), a. [L. relinquens, p. pr. of retinquere. See Relinyamel. Relinquishing. [R.]

Re-lin'quish (-kwish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rrin-quishec (-kwisht); p. pr. & vb. n. Rrinquishing. [Gr. retinquer, L. relinquere to leave behind; pref. re-relinquere to leave. See Loan, and cf. Rrinq Rring-lin'quent.

To withdraw from; to leave behind; to desist from; to abandon; to quit; as, to relinquish a pursuit.

We ought to relinquish such rites. Hooker.

They placed Irish tenants upon the lands relinquished by the English.

2. To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as,

2. To give up; to renounce a claim to; to resign; as, to relinquish a debt.

Syn.—To resign | leave; quit; forsake; abandon; deert; renounce; forbear; forego. See RESIGN.
Re-lin'quish-er(-\$r'), n. One who relinquishes.
Re-lin'quish-ment (-ment), n. The act of relin-

Re-lin'quish-ment (-ment), n. The act of relinquishing.
Rel'i-qua-ry (rël'/-kwë-ry), n.; pl. -anss (-riz.) [LL.
reliquiarium, reliquiare: cf. F. reliquiare. See Relic.]
A depositary, often a small box or casket, in which relics
are kept.
Re-lique' (rf-lëk'), n. [F.] See Relic. Chaucer.
|| Re-liq'mi-se (rf-lik'wi-f-), n. pl. [L. See Relic.]
1. Remains of the dead; organic remains; relics.
2. (Bot.) Same as Induviz.

Re-lig'ul-an (rê-l'k'wi-an), a. Of or pertaining to a elic or relice; of the nature of a relic. [R.]

Re-lig'ul-date (rē-l'ik'wi-al), v. t. To liquidate new; to adjust a second time.

Re-lig'ul-dariun (-de'shin), n. A second or renewed quidation; a renewed adjustment.

A. Hamilton.

Re-lig'ul-dariun (-de'shin), n. A second or renewed quidation; a renewed adjustment.

A. Hamilton.

1. To stay behind while others withdraw; to be left after a number or quantity has been subtracted or our aste anew; pref. re-re-+ legaler to lick, F. légher. See Re-lig'ni-date (rs-l'fk' wi'-dkt), v. f. To liquidate anew; to adjust a second time.

Re-lig'ni-dation (-dk'shin), n. A second or renewed liquidation; a renewed adjustment.

A. Hamilton.

Rel'lah (rdl'lah), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Reinshen (-faht); p. pr. & vb. n. Reinshens.] [OF. relechier to lick or taste anew; pref. re-re-\dashed lechier to lick, F. lécher. See Leches, Lick.] 1. To taste or cat with pleasure; to like the flavor of; to partake of with gratification; hence, to enjoy; to be pleased with or gratified by; to experience pleasure from; as, to relish food.

Now I begin to relish thy advice.

Shak.

He knows how to prize his advantages, and to relish the honors which he enjoys.

2. To give a relish to; to cause to taste agreeably.

2. To give a relish to; to cause to taste agreeably.

2. To give a relish to; to cause to taste agreeably.

A savory bit that served to relish wine.

Rel'ish, v. 4. To have a pleasing or appetizing taste; to give gratification; to have a flavor.

Had I been the finder-out of this secret, it would not have relished smong my other discredits.

A theory, which, how much soever it may relish of wit and invention, hath no foundation in nature.

**Rel'ish, n. 1. A pleasing taste; flavor that gratifies the palate; hence, enjoyable quality; power of pleasing.

Much pleasure we have lost while we abstained From this delightful fruit, nor known till now True relish, tasting.

When liberty is gone.

Life grows insipld, and has lost its relish.

2. Savor; quality; characteristic tinge.

It preserves some relish of old writing.

3. A taste for; liking; appetite; fondness.

3. A taste for; liking; appetite; fondness.

A reliab for whatever was excellent in arts. Macaulau I have a relish for moderate praise, because it bids fair to b judicious.

4. That which is used to impart a flavor; specifically, something taken with food to render it more palatable or to stimulate the appetite; a condiment.

Syn. - Taste; savor; flavor; appetite; zest; gusto: liking; delight.

Rel'ish, n. (Carp.) The projection or shoulder at the

Rel'ish, n. (Carp.) The projection or shoulder at the side of, or around, a tenon, on a tenoned piece. Knipht. Rel'ish.-a.ble (-à-b'), a. Capable of being relished; agreeable to the taste; gratifying.

Re-live', v. t. To recall to life; to revive. [Obs.]

Re-load' (rē-līo'), v. t. To load again, as a gun.

Re-load' (rē-līo'), n. A second lending of the same thing; a renewal of a loan.

Re-load'ete (rē-līs'kāt), v. t. To loads again.

Re-lo-oa'tion (rē'lō-kā'shūn), n. 1. A second location.

2. (Roman & Scots Law) Renewal of a lease.

Re-love' (rē-līs'), v. t. To love in return. [Obs.] Boyle.

Re-love' (riw'), v. t. To love in return. [p. p. p. of re-lucere.

See Lucent.] Reflecting light; shining; glittering; glistening; bright; luminous; splendid.

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand

Gorgeous banners to the sun expand
Their streaming volumes of relucent gold. Glover.

Their streaming volumes of relucent gold. Glover.

Re-luct' (r\$-likt'), v. i. [L. reluctari, p. p. reluctari
tus, to struggle; pref. re- re- + luctari to struggle, fr.
lucta a wrestling.] To strive or struggle against anything; to make resistance; to draw back; to feel or
show repugnance or reluctance. Apt to reluct at the excesses of it [passion]. Walton

Re-luo'tanee (rē-lūk'tans), n. [See ReLuctant.] The Re-luo'taneo (rē-lūk'tans), n. [See ReLuctant.] The Re-luo'tan-oy (-tan-sy), state or quality of being reluctant; repugnance; aversion of mind; unwillingness; -often followed by an infinitive, or by to and a noun, formerly sometimes by against. "Tempering the severity of his looks with a reluctance to the action." Dryden. He had some reluctance to obey the summons. Sir W. Scott.

Bear witness, Heaven, with what reluctancy Her helpless innocence I doom to die. Dryden Syn. - See Dislike.

Re-luc'tant (-tant), a. [L. reluctans, -antis, p. pr. of reluctars. See Reluctar.] 1. Striving against; opposed in desire; unwilling; disinclined; loth.

Reluctant, but in vain. Reluctant now I touched the trembling string. Tickell 2. Proceeding from an unwilling mind; granted with reluctance; as, reluctant obedience.

Mitford.

renotance; as, reluctant obedience.

Syn. — Averse; unwilling: loth; disinclined; repugnant; backward : cov See Averse.

Re-luc/tant-ly, adv. In a reluctant manner.

Re-luc/tate (-tat), v. 4. [See Raucr.] To struggle against anything; to reast; to oppose. [Obs.] "To delude their reluctating consciences." Dr. H. More.

Rel'uc-ta'tion (rel'uk-ta'shun), n. Repugnance; resistance; reluctance. [Obs.] Bacon.

Relume' (reluctance [Obs.]

Re-lume' (reluctance [Obs.]

Relume' (reluctance [Obs.]

Relume' (relume'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Relumer (clumd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Relumen [Off. relumer (clumd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Relumen [Off. relumer (clumd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Relumen [Off. relumer (clumd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Relumen [Off. relumer [Off. relumen]]

to light. Cf. Reillume.] To rekindle; to light again.

Relumed her ancientlight, not kindled new. Pope.

I know not where is that Promethean heat

That can thy light relume.

Shak.

That can thy light returne.

Re-lu'mina (ré-lu'min), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reuminad (ré-lu'min), v. t. Relumining.] [Soe Reuminad (ré-lu'min), v. t. Relumining.] [Soe Reumining.] L. To light anew; to rekindle.

2. To lliuminate again.

Re-ly' (ré-lu'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Relied (-lid'); p. pr. & vb. n. Raluting.] [Pref. re- + lie to rest.] To rest with confidence, as when fully satisfied of the veracity, integrity, or ability of persons, or of the certainty of facts or of evidence; to have confidence; to trust; to depend; — with on, formerly also with in.

Go in thy native innocence; rely On what thou hast of virtue.

On some fond breast the parting soul relies. Gray.

On some fond breast the parting soul relies. Syn. - To trust ; depend ; confide ; repose.

Of whom the greater part remain unto this present, but some re fallen asleep.

That . . remains to be proved.

To continue unchanged in place form.

2. To continue unchanged in place, form, or condition, or undiminished in quantity; to abide; to stay; to en-

Remain a widow at thy father's house. Gen. xxxviii. 11. Childless thou art : childless remain.

Syn.—To continue; stay; wait; tarry; rest; sourn; dwell; abide; last; endure.

Re-main', v. t. To await; to be left to. [Archaic]

The easier conquest now remains thee. Milto Re-main', n. 1. State of remaining; stay. [Obs.] Which often, since my here remain in England, I ve seen him do.

2. That which is left; relic; remainder;—chiefly in the plural. "The remains of old Rome." Addison. When this remain of horror has entirely subsided. Burke.

Specifi, in the plural: (a) That which is left of a human being after the life is goue; relics; a dead body.

Old warriors whose adored remains
In weeping vaults her hallowed earth contains! Pope.

In weeping vaults her hallowed earth contains! Pope.

(b) The posthumous works or productions, esp. literary works, of one who is dead; as, Cecil's Remains.

Remainder (re-mainder), n. [OF. remaindre, inf. See Remain.] I Anything that remains, or is left, after the separation and removal of a part; residue; remnaint "The last remainders of unhappy Troy." Dryden. If these decoctions be repeated till the water comes off clear, Arbuthnot.

2. (Math.) The quantity or sum that is left after subtraction, or after any deduction.

3. (Law) An estate in expectancy, generally in land, which becomes an estate in possession upon the determination of a particular prior estate, created at the same time, and by the same instrument; for example, if land be conveyed to A for life, and on his death to B, A's life interest is a particular estate, and B's interest is a remainder, or estate in remainder.

Syn.—Balance; rest; residue; remnant; leavings.

Re-main'der, a. Remaining; left; left over; refuse.

Re-main'der, a. Remaining; left; left over; refuse.

Which is as dry as the remainder biscuit

After a voyage.

Shak.

Re-main'der-man (-man), n.; pl. Remainder man (-man).

(Law) One who has an estate after a particular estate is determined. See Remainder, n., 3. Biackstone.

Re-make' (rê-māk'), v. t. To make anew.

Re-mand' (rē-mānd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Remainded, p. p. p. & vb. n. Remaind'), v. t. [remp. & p. p. Temander to send word again, L. remandare; prof. re- re- +mandare to commit, order, send word. See Mandate.] To recommit; to send back.

Remand it to its former place. Then were they remanded to the cage again. Bunyan. Re-mand', n. The act of remanding; the order for

Re-mand(ment (-ment), n. A remand.
Rem'a-nence (rém'a-nens), n. [Cf. OF. remanence,
Rem'a-nency (-nen-sy), LL. remanentia, fr. L.
remanens. See Remanent, a.] The state of being remanent; continuance; permanence. [R.] Jer. Taylor.
The remanence of the will in the fallen spirit. Coleridge.

Rem's-nent (-nent), n. [See REMANENT, a.] That which remains; a remuant; a residue.

Rem's-nent, a. [L. remanens, p. pr. of remanere. Rem'a-nent, a. [L. remaners, p. pr. of remanere. See Remain, and cf. Remant.] Remaining; residual.

That little hope that is remanent hath its degree according to the infancy or growth of the habit.

Jer. Taylor.

Remanent magnetism (Physics), magnetism which remains in a body that has little coercive force after the magnetizing force is withdrawn, as soft iron;—called also residual magnetism.

magnetring tree is withdrawn, as soft fron, - Caneu also residual magnetism.

|| Rem's-net (-nět), n. [L., it remains.] (Legal Practice) A case for trial which can not be tried during the term; a postponed case. [Eng.]

|| Re-mark' (rē-märk'), v. t. [Pref. re- + mark.] To mark again, or a second time; to mark anew.
|| Re-mark' (rē-märk'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REMARKED |
|-märkt'); p. pr. & v. b. n. REMARKING.] [F. remarquer; pref. re- re- + marquer to mark, marque a mark, of German origin, akin to E. mark. See MARK, v. & n.] 1. To mark in a notable manner; to distinguish clearly; to make noticeable or conspleuous; to point out. [Obs.]

Thou art a man remarked to taste a mischief. Ford.

His manacles remark him; there he sits. Milton.

2. To take notice of, or to observe, mentally: as to

2. To take notice of, or to observe, mentally; as, to

remark the manner of a speaker.

3. To express in words or writing, as observed or noticed; to state; to say;—often with a substantive clause; as, he remarked that it was time to go.

clause; as, he remarked that it was time to go.

Syn. — To observe; notice; heed; regard; note; say.

REMBER, OBBERVE; NOTICE. To observe is to keep or hold a thing distinctly before the mind. To remark is simply to mark or take note of whatever may come up. To notice implies still less continuity of attention. When we turn from these mental states to the expression of them in language, we find the same distinction. An observation is properly the result of somewhat prolouged thought; a remark is usually suggested by some passing occurrence; a notice is in most cases something cursory and short. This distinction is not always maintained as to remark and observe, which are often used interchangeably. "Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion." I. Walts. "He

can not distinguish difficult and noble speculations from trifling and vulgar remarks." Collier. "The thing to be regarded, in taking notice of a child's miscarriage, is, what root it springs from." Looke.

Re-mark' (rê-mārk'), v. i. To make a remark or re-

marks; to comment marks; to comment marks; to comment.

Re-mark', n. [Of. F. remarque.] 1. Act of remarking or attentively noticing; notice or observation.

The cause, though worth the search, may yet clude.

Conjecture and remark, however shrewd.

Compensations of something of something.

Conjecture and remark, however shrewd.

2. The expression, in speech or writing, of something remarked or noticed; the mention of that which is worthy of attention or notice; hence, also, a casual observation, comment, or statement; as, a pertinent remark.

Syn.—Observation; note; comment; annotation.

Re-marka-ble (-4-b'l), a. [F. remarquable.] Worthy of being remarked or noticed; noticeable; conspicuous; hence, uncommon; extraordinary.

"Tis remarkable, that they Talk most who have the least to say.

There is nothing left remarkable.

There is nothing left remarkable

Beneath the visiting moon.

Syn.—Observable; noticeable; extraordinary;
sual; rare; strange; wonderful; notable; eminent. unu-

Re-mark'a-ble-ness, n. — Re-mark'a-bly, adv. Re-mark'er (-ër), n. One who remarks. Re-mar'riage (rë-măr'rĭj), n. A second or repeated

Re-mar'ry (re-mar'ry), v. t. & i. To marry again. Re-mast' (re-mast'), v. t. To furnish with a new met or set of masts.

Re-mast' (re-mast'), v. t. To furnish with a new must or set of masts.

Re-mas'ti-cate (re-mas't'1-kāt), v. t. To chew or masticate again; to chew over and over, as the cud.

Re-mas'ti-ca'tion (-kā'shūn), n. The act of masticating or chewing again or repeatedly.

Rem'berge (rem'berj), n. See Ramberge.

Rem'blat' (ris'bbit'), n. F., fr. rembluyer to fill up an excavation, to embank.] (Fort. & Engin.) Earth or materials made into a bank after having been excavated.

Rem'ble (rem'b'l), v. t. [Cf. Of. embler to steal, fr. L. involure to fly into or at, to carry off.] To remove.

[Prov. Eng.]

Reme (rem), n. Realm. [Obs.]

Reme (rem), n. Realm. [Obs.]

Remean' (re-men'), v. t. To give meaning to; to explain the meaning of; to interpret. [Obs.] Wyelif.

Re'me-ant (re'me-ant), a. [L. remeans, -antis, p. pr. of remeare to go or come back.] Coming back: returning. [R.] "Like the remeant sun." C. Kingsley.

Re-meas'ure (re-mezh'ur; 135), v. t. To measure again; to retrace.

They followed him.

again; to retrace. Spenser.

They followed him . . .

The way they came, their steps remeasured right. Fair/ax. The way they came, their steps remeasured right. Faur/ax.

Re-mede' (rê-mēd'), n. Remedy. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-me'di-a-ble (rê-mē'di-a-b'l), a. [L. remediabits: cf. F. remédiable.] Capable of being remedied or cured.

Re-me'di-a-ble-ness, n.—Re-me'di-a-bly, adv.

Re-me'di-al (-al), a. [L. remedialis.] Affording a remedy; intended for a remedy or for the removal or abatement of an evil; as, remedial treatment.

Statutes are declaratory or remedial. Blackstone.

It is an evil not compensated by any beneficial result; it is not remedial, not conservative.

Re-medially and he remedial manner.

not remedial, not conservative.

Re-me'di-al-ly, adv. In a remedial manner.

Re-me'di-ate (-āt), a. Remedial. [R.] Shak.

Re-med'l-less (r\(\tilde{t}\)-nod'l-l\(\tilde{s}\) or r\(\tilde{t}\)-di-l\(\tilde{s}\) (277), a.

1. Not admitting of a remedy; incapable of being restored or corrected; incurable; irreparable; as, a remediless mistake or loss. "Chains remedilesse." Speneer.

stored or corrected; incurable; irreparable; as, a remediless mistake or loss. "Chains remedilesse." Spenser.

Hopeless are all my evits, all remediless. Milton.

2. Not answering as a remedy; ineffectual. [Obs.]
Forced to forego the attempt remediless. Spenser.

Syn.—Incurable; cureless; irremediable; irrecoverable; irretrievable; irreparable; desperate.

Remed'less, adv. [Obs.] Udall.—Re-med'lless_ly, adv.—Re-med'l-less_ness, n.
Rem'e-dy (rem'e-dy), n.; pl. Remedies (-dYz). [L. remedium; pref. re- v- + meder to heal, to cure: cf. F. remède remedy, remédier to remedy. See MEDICAL.]

1. That which relieves or cures a disease; any medicino or application which puts an end to disease and restores health; — with for; as, a remedy for the gout.

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; a counteractive; reparation; cure;

2. That which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a corrective; a counteractive; reparation; cure; — followed by for or against, formerly by to.

What may else be remedy or cure To evils which our own misdeeds have wrought, He will instruct us.

3. (Law) The legal means to recover a right, or to obtain redress for a wrong.

Civil remedy. See under Civil. — Remedy of the mint (Cottage), a small allowed deviation from the legal standard of weight and fineness; — called also tolerance.

Syn. — Cure; restorative; counteraction; reparation; redress; relief; aid; help; assistance.

Rample My et . [inp. & p. RemedpleD (-did); p.

ACMITSSE; FEREI; MCI, DELP; ASSISTANCE.

Rem'e-dy, v. t. [imp. & p. REMEDIED (-d'Id); p. pr. & vb. n. REMEDYING.] [L. remediare, remediari. cf. F. remédier. See REMEDY, n.] To apply a remedy to; to relieve; to cure; to heal; to repair; to redress; to correct; to counteract.

I will remedy this gear ere long.

I will remedy this gear ere long. Shak.

Re-melt' (rē-mēlt'), v. t. To melt again.

Re-mem'ber (rê-mēm'ber), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Re-memm'ber (rê-mēm'ber), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Re-memmerre, L. remembrari; pref. re-re- + memorare to bring to remembrance, from memor mindful. See Memora, and cf. Rememorari.] I. To have (a notion of idea) come into the mind again, as previously perceived, known, or felt; to have a renewed apprehension of; to bring to mind again; to think of again; to recollect; as, tremember the fact; he remembers the events of his childhood; I cannot remember dates.

We are said to remember anything, when the idea of it arises

hildhood; I cannot remember anything, when the idea of it arises the mind with the consciousness that we have had this idea I. Watts.

2. To be capable of recalling when required; to keep

in mind; to be continually aware or thoughtful of; to preserve fresh in the memory; to attend to; to think of with gratitude, affection, respect, or any other emotion.

Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. That they may have their wages duly paid 'em, And something over to remember me by.

Remember what I warn thee ; shun to taste. 3. To put in mind; to remind;—also used reflexively and impersonally. [Obs.] "Remembering them the truth of what they themselves know." Millon.

My friends remembered me of home. Chapman. Remember you of passed heaviness. Chaucer
And well thou wost [knowest] if it remember thee. Chaucer 4. To mention. [Obs.] "As in many cases hereafter to be remembered." Agliffe.

5. To recall to the mind of another, as in the friendly

b. 10 recall to the mind of another, as in the friendly messages, remember me to him, he wishes to be remembered to you, etc.

Re-member:

others.

Re-mem'ber-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable or worthy of being remembered. — Re-mem'ber-a-bly, adv.

The whole vale of Keswick is so rememberable. Coleridge.

The whole vale of Keswick is so rememberance. Courage.

Re-mem/ber-ar (-\frac{c}{c}r), n. One who remembers.

Re-mem/brance (-\text{brans}), n. [OF remembrance.]

1. The act of remembering; a holding in mind, or bringing to mind; recollection.

Lest fierce remembrance wake my sudden rage. Lest the remembrance of his grief should fail. 2. The state of being remembered, or held in mind;

memory; recollection. This, ever grateful, in remembrance bear. This, ever graterus, in remember and the state of thing kept in Shak.

4. That which serves to keep in or bring to mind; a memorial; a token; a memento; a souvenir; a memorandum or note of something to be remembered.

And on his breast a bloody cross he bore,
The dear remembrance of his dying Lord.
Keep this remembrance for thy Julia's sake.
Shak:

5. Something to be remembered; counsel; admonition; instruction. [Obs.] Shak.
6. Power of remembering; reach of personal knowledge; period over which one's memory extends.

Thee I have heard relating what was done
Ere my remembrance.

Milton.

Ere my remembrance. Milton.

Syn. - Recollection; reminiscence. See Mimory.

Remembran-oer (-bran-ser), n. 1. One who, or that which, serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; a memento; a memorial; a reminder.

Premature consolation is but the remembrancer of sorrow.

Goldsmith. Ye that are the lord's remembrancers. Isa. lxii. 6 (Rev. Ver.).

2. A term applied in England to several officers, hav-

2. A term applied in England to several officers, having various functions, their duty originally being to bring certain matters to the attention of the proper persons at the proper time. "The remembrancer of the lord treasurer in the exchequer." Bacon.

Re-mem'o-rate (-\dark_-\text{rat}), v. i. [L. rememoratus, p. p. of rememoraris. Bee Remembran To recall something by means of memory; to remember. [Obs.] Bryskelt.

Re-mem'o-ration (-\text{raishin}), n. [F. rememoration, or L. rememoration] A recalling by the faculty of memory; remembrance. [Obs. & R.]

Re-mem'o-rative (r\dark_-\text{m\text{shin}}\dark_-\text{rat}), a. Tending or serving to remind. [R.]

Re-mer'o-ratio (r\dark_-\text{rant}), n. A remnant. [Obs.]

Re-mer'cis (r\dark_-\text{rant}), r. t. [F. remercier; pref.

Re-mer'cy 7 re- re- + OF. mercier to thank, from Of. & F. merci. See Mercy.] To thank. [Obs.]

She him remercical as the patron of her life. Spenser.

She him remercied as the patron of her life. Spense

She him remercical as the patron of her life. Spenser.

Re-merge' (rē-mērj'), r. i. To merge again. "Re-merging in the general Soul."

Re-meve' (rē-mēv'), Re-mewe' (rē-mū'), r. t. & t. To remove. [Obs.]

Chaucet.

Rem'i-form (rēm'ī-form), a. [L. remus oar + -form.]

Shaped like an oar.

|| Rem'i-fess (rēm'ī-fez), n. pl.; sing. Remex (rē'mēks).

[L. remex, -igit, an oarsman.] (Zoōl.) The quill feathers of the wings of a bird.

of the wings of a bird.

of the wings of a bird.

Rem'i-grate (rem'i-grat or re-mi'grat; 277), r. i. [L. remigrare. Bee Re., and Miorarte.] To migrate again; to go back; to return.

Rem'i-grateon (rem'i-grat'shin), n. Migration back to the place from which one came.

Rem'i-grat'ton (rem'i-gra'shin), n. Migration back to the place from which one came.

Remind' (re-mind'), r. i. To put (one) in mind of something; to bring to the remembrance of; to bring to the notice or consideration of (a person).

When age itself, which will not be defed, shall begin to arrest, size, and remind us of our mortality.

Re-mind'er (-2r), n. One who, or that which, reminds; that which serves to awaken remembrance.

Re-mind'ful (-ful), a. Tending or adapted to remind; careful to remind.

Southey.

careful to remind. Rem'l-nis'oenoe (rem'l-nis'sens), n. [F. réminis-cence, L. reminiscentia.] 1. The act or power of re-calling past experience; the state of being reminiscent; remembrance; memory.

The other part of memory, called reminiscence, which is the retrieving of a thing at present forgot, or but confusedly remambered.

I forgive your want of reminiscence, since it is long since I saw Sir W. Scott.

2. That which is remembered, or recalled to mind; a statement or narration of remembered experience; a recollection; as, pleasing or painful reminiscences.

Syn. - Remembrance; recollection. See MEMORY. Rem'l-nis'cen-cy (-sen-sy), n. Reminiscence. [Obs.]
Rem'l-nis'cent (-sent), a. [L. reminiscense, -entis, p.
pr. of reminisci to recall to mind, to recollect; pref. | Re-mit'tal (-tal), n. A remitting; a giving up; surrender; as, the remittal of the first fruits. Swift.

re-re- + a word akin to mens mind, mentni I remember. See Mind.] Recalling to mind, or capable of recalling to mind; having remembrance; reminding one of

something.

Some other state of existence of which we have been proviously conscious, and are now reminiscent.

Rem'i-nis'cent (rem'i-nis'sent), n. One who is addicted to indulging, narrating, or recording reminiscences.

Rem'i-nis-cen'tial (-nis-sen'shal), a. Of or pertaining to reminiscence, or remembrance.

Sir T. Browne.

ing to reminiscence, or remembrance. Sir T. Browne. Rem'-ped (rem'l-ped), a. [L. remus oar + pes, pedis, foot: cf. F. rémipède.] (Zoül.) Having feet or legs that are used as oars;—said of certain crustaceans and

nects. (Zoöl.) (a) An animal having limbs like oars, especially one of certain crustaceans. (b) One of a group of aquatic beetles having tarsi adapted for swimming. See WATER BERTLE.

Re-mise' (rē-miz'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Remised (-mizd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Remisso.] [F. remise delivery, surronder, fr. remettre to put back, deliver, L. remittere. See Remit.] To send, give, or grant back; to return.

Remissol = (Low) A giving or granting back: all-

return.

Re-mise', n. (Law) A giving or granting back; surrender; return; release, as of a claim.

Re-mise' (rê-mis'), a. [L. remissus, p. p. of remittere to send back, relax. See REMIT.] Not energetic
or exact in duty or business; not careful or prompt in
fulfilling engagements; negligent; careless; tardy; behindhand; lagging; slack; hence, lacking earnestness
or activity; languid; slow.

Thou never wast remiss, I bear thee witness. These nervous, hold; those languid and remiss. Roscommon Its motion becomes more languid and remiss. Woodward

Syn. - Slack; dilatory; slothful; negligent; careless; neglectful; inattentive; heedless; thoughtless.

Re-miss', n. The act of being remiss; inefficiency; alure. [Obs.] "Remisses of laws." Puttenham.

Re-miss'ful (-ful), a. Inclined to remit punishment; nlent; clement. Dr.
Re-mis/si-bil'i-ty (re-mis/si-bil'i-ty), n. The

Re-mis al-bil'1-ty (rê-m's/sl-bil'1-ty), n. The state or quality of being remissible. Jer. Toylor. Re-mis'sl-ble (rê-m's'sl-b'l), a. [L. remissible: cf. F. rémissible. See Remt.] Capable of being remitted or forgiven.

Re-mis'slon (rê-m'sh'un), n. [F. rémission, L. remissio. See Remt.] 1. The act of remitting, surrendering, resigning, or giving up.

2. Discharge from that which is due; relinquishment of a claim, right, or obligation; pardon of transgression; release from forfeiture, penalty, debt, etc.

This is my blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.

Matt. xxvi. 28.

That plea, therefore, . . . Will gain thee no remission.

Will gain thee no remission.

3. Diminution of intensity; abatement; relaxation.

4. (Med.) A temporary and incomplete subsidence of the force or violence of a disease or of pain, as distinguished from intermission, in which the disease completely leaves the patient for a time; abatement.

5. The act of sending back. [R.] Stackhouse.

6. Act of sending in payment, as money; remittance.

Remits sive (rê-mis/siv), a. [L. remissiva. See Remits.] Remitting; forgiving; abating. Bp. Hacket.

Re-missiy (rê-mis/s), adv. In a remiss or negligent manner; carelessly.

Re-mit' (ré-mit'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Remitted; p. pr. & vô. n. Remitted; p. pr. & vô. n. Remitted; p. to send back, to slacken, relax; pref. re- re- + millere to send. See Mission, and cf. Remise, Remise.] 1. To send back; to give up; to surrender; to resign.

In this case the law results him to his ancient and more certain right.

Elackstone. In grievous and inhuman crimes, offenders should be remitted to their prince. Hayward.

The prisoner was remitted to the guard.

2. To restore. [Obs.] The archbishop was . . . remitted to his liberty. Hayward.

The archbishop was ... remitted to his liberty. Hayward.

3. (Com.) To transmit or send, esp. to a distance, as money in payment of a demand, account, draft, etc.; as, he remitted the amount by mail.

4. To send off or away; hence: (a) To refer or direct (one) for information, guidance, help, etc. "Remitting them ... to the works of Galen." Sir T. Elyot. (b) To submit, refer, or leave (something) for judgment or decision. "Whether the counsel be good I remit it to the wise readers."

5. To relax in intensity; to make less violent; to abate. So willingly doth God remit his ire.

6. To forgive; to pardon; to remove.

Whose soever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto then

7. To refrain from exacting or enforcing; as, to remit the performance of an obligation. "The sovereign was undoubtedly competent to remit penalties." Macaulay.

Syn. — To relax; release; abate; relinquish; forgive; ardon; absolve. Re-mit', v. t. 1. To abate in force or in violence; to grow less intense; to become moderated; to abate; to relax; as, a fever remus; the severity of the weather

remits.

2. To send money, as in payment.

Addison.

Re-mit'ment (-ment), n. The act of remitting, or the state of being remitted; remission.

Milton.

Milton.

Re-mit'tance (ré-mit'tans), n. 1. The act of transmitting money, bills, or the like, esp. to a distant place, as in satisfaction of a demand, or in discharge of an obli-

2. The sum or thing remitted. (re-mit/te'), n. (Com.) One to whom a

remittance is sent.

Re.mit'tent (re-mit'tent), a. [L. remittens, p. pr.: cf. F. rémittent.] Remitting; characterized by remission; having remissions.

ci. F. Teneuten...

sion; having remissions.

Remittent fover (Med.), a fever in which the symptoms temporarily abate at regular intervals, but do not wholly cease. See Malarial fever, under MALARIAL.

Re-mit'ter (-ter), n. 1. One who remits. Specifically:
(a) One who pardons. (b) One who makes remittance

2. (Law) The sending or placing back of a person to a title or right he had before; the restitution of one who obtains possession of property under a defective title, to his rights under some valid title by virtue of which he might legally have entered into possession only by suit.

Rouvier.

#Re-mit'ti-tur (-t'I-t\u00fcr), n. [L., (it) is remitted.]

(Law) (a) A remission or surrender, — remititur damnum being a remission of excess of damages. (b) A sending back, as when a record is remitted by a superior to an inferior court.

Wharton.

Re-mit'tor (-tor), n. (Law) One who makes a remit-

tanee; a remitter.

Re-mix' (rē-miks'), v. t. To mix again or repeatedly.

Rem'nant (röm'nant), a. [OF. remanant, p. pr. of

remanoir, remaindre. See REMANENT, REMAIN.] Remaining; yet left. [R.] "Because of the remnant dregs

of his disense." Fuller.

And quiet dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife.

Rem'nant, n. [OF. remanant. See REMNANT, a.]

1. That which remains after a part is removed, destroyed, used up, performed, etc.; residue. Chaucer. The remnant of my tale is of a length
To tire your patience.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Neh. 1. 3.

Dryden.

2. A small portion; a slight trace; a fragment; a little bit; a scrap.

Some odd quirks and remnants of wit. 3. (Com.) An unsold end of piece goods, as cloth, ribbons, carpets, etc.

Syn. - Residue; rest; remains; remainder.

Re-mod'el (re-mod'el), v. t. To model or fashion new; to change the form of.

The corporation had been remodeled. Macaulay.

Re-mod'i-fi-ca'tion (-1-fi-kā'shŭn), n. The act of remodifying; the state of being remodified.

Re-mod'i-fy (rē-mŏd'I-fi), v. t. To modify again or

Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power Than let him be so lost.

(b) Earnest presentation of reasons in opposition to something; protest; expostulation.

2. (R. C. Ch.) Same as Monstrance.

Re-mon'strant (-strant), a. [LL. remonstrans, -antis, p. pr. of remonstrare: cl. OF remonstrant, F. remonstrant.] Inclined or tending to remonstrant; expostulatory; urging reasons in opposition to something.

Re-mon'strant, n. One who remonstrates; specifically (Eccl. Hist.), one of the Arminians who remonstrated against the attacks of the Calvinists in 1610, but were subsequently condemned by the decisions of the Synod of Dort in 1618. See Arminian.

Re-mon'strant-ly, adv. In a remonstrant manner.

Re-mon'strant-ly, adv. In a remonstrant manner.

Re-mon'strant-ly, adv. In a remonstrant manner.

Re-mon'strant-ly, adv. In a remonstrant p. c. trat-tiol, p. pr. & vb. n. Remonstrating.

[LL. remonstratus, p. p. of remonstrate to remonstrate T point out; to show clearly; to make plain or manifest; hence, to prove; to demonstrate. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

I will remonstrate to you the third door. B. Jonson.

Re-mon'strate, v. i. To present and urge reasons in conventions of proceed.

Re-mon'strate, v. i. To present and urge reasons in opposition to an act, measure, or any course of proceedings; to expostulate; as, to remonstrate with a person regarding his habits; to remonstrate against proposed

It is a proper business of a divine to state cases of conscience, and to remonstrate against any growing corruptions in practice, and especially in principles.

Waterland

and especially in principles.

Syn. — Exportulate, Remonstrate. These words are commonly interchangeable, the principal difference being that expostulate is now used especially to signify remonstrance by a superior or by one in authority. A son remonstrates against the harshness of a father; a father expostulates with his son on his waywardness. Subjects remonstrate with their rulers; sovereigns expostulate with the parliament or the people.

Re'mon-stra'tion (re'mon-stra'sahin), n. [Cf. OF. remonstration; LL. remonstratio.] The act of remonstrating; remonstrance. [R.] Todd.

Re-mon'stra-tive (re-mon'stra-tiv), a. Having the character of a remonstrance; expressing remonstrance.

Be-most street (ré-montaire tout), n. Gne who remonstrates; a remonstrant.

By. Burnet.

Bo-most tank (-tant), a. [F.] (Hort.) Rising again; — applied to a class of roses which bloom more than once in a season; the hybrid perpetual roses, of which the Jacqueminot is a well-known example.

Re-most to remove tank; E. ré-mont twör), n.

[F.] (Horology) See under Escarament.

Bell (-tant), n. [L.: cf. F. rémora.

L. Delay; obstable; hindranos. [Obs.] Millon.

2. (Zoil.) Any one of several species of fishes belonging to Echeneis, Remora, and allied geners. Called also sucking fish. also sucking fish.



Remora (Echeneis naucrates), clinging to a Sand Shark (b) (Carcharius littoralis). Drawn from living specimens.

The anterior dorsal fin is converted into a large sucking disk, having two transverse rows of lamelle, situated on the top of the head. They adhere firmly to sharks and other large fishes and to vessels by this curious sucker, letting go at will. The pegador, or remors of sharks (Echeneis naucrates), and the swordfish remora (Remora brachyptera), are common American species.

3. (Surg.) An instrument formerly in use, intended to retain parts in their places.

Remic-rate (-Rt), v. i. [L. remoratus, p. p. of remorari; pref. re-re-+ morari to delay.] To hinder; to

rari; pref: re-re- + morari to delay.] To hinder; to delay. [Obs.] Sohnson.

Re-mord' (rē-môrd'), v. t. [L. remordere to bite again, to torment: cf. F. remordre. See REMORSE.] To excite to remorse; to rebuke. [Obs.] Sir T. Elyo.

Re-mord'en-oy (en-sy), n. Remorse; compunction; compassion. [Obs.] for T. Elyo.

Re-mord'en-oy (en-sy), n. [OE. remors, OF. remors, F. remords, LL. remorsus, tr. L. remordere, remorsus, to bite again or back, to torment; pref. re- re- + mordere to bite. See MORSE.] 1. The anguish, like gnawing pain, excited by a sense of guilt; compunction of conscience for a crime committed, or for the sins of one's past life. "Nero will be tainted with remorse." Shak.

2. Sympathetic sorrow; pity; compassion. Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw

Curse on the unpardoning prince, whom tears can draw To no remove.

o remorse.

But evermore it seem'd an easier thing
At once without remorse to strike her dead. Tennyson Syn. - Compunction; regret; anguish; grief; com assion. See Compunction.

assion. See COMPUNCTION.

Re-morsed' (rê-môrst'), a. Feeling remorse. [Obs.]

Re-morse'ful (-môrsf'ul), a. 1. Full of remorse.

The full tide of remorseful passion had abated. Sir W. Scott.

2. Compassionate; feeling tenderly. [Obs.] Shak.

3. Exciting pity; pitiable. [Obs.] Chapman.

Re-morse'ful-ly, adv. — Re-morse'ful-ness, n.

Re-morse'ful-stable. The shape of th

Syn. — Unpitying; pitliess; relentiess; unrelenting implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage; cruel.

implacable; merciless; unmerciful; savage; cruel.

— Re-morse/less-ly, adv. — Re-morse/less-ness, n.

Re-mots (re-mot), a. [Compar. Remorts (-\vec{e}r); superl. Ramorts 1. [L. remotus, p. p. of remover to remove. See Rumovs.] L. Removed to a distance; not near; far away; distant; — said in respect to time or to place; as, remote ages; remote lands.

Places remote enough are in Bohemia. Shak.

Remote from men, with God he passed his days. Parnell.

Remote from men, with God he passed his days. Parnell.

2. Hence, removed; not agreeing, according, or being related; — in various figurative uses. Specifically:
(a) Not agreeing; alien; foreign. "All these propositions, how remote soever from reason." Locks. (b) Not nearly related; not close; as, a remote connection or consenguinity. (c) Separate; abstracted. "Wherever the mind places itself by any thought, either amongst, or remote from, all bodies." Locks. (d) Not proximate or acting directly; primary; distant. "From the effect to the remotest cause." Granville. (e) Not obvious or striking: as, a remote resemblance.

to the remotest cause. "Granville. (c) Not obvious striking; as, a remote resemblance.

3. (Bot.) Separated by intervals greater than usual.

Re-motion (re-motahin), n. [L. remotio. See R. movious (re-motahin), n. [L. remotio. See R. movi.]

This remotion of the duke and her remotions as the duke and her see the solid service.

Re-me'tien (rê-mō'ahin), n. [L. remotio. See RaHOVR.] L. The act of removing; removal. [Obs.]

This remotion of the duke and her
Is practice only.

2. The state of being remote; remoteness. [R.]

The whitish pleam [of the stare] was the mask conferred by the enormity of their remotion.

Re-meetif (rê-mōld'), v. t. See Ramold.

Re-meetif (rē-mold'), v. t. & t. To mount again.

Re-meetif (rē-mold'), v. t. & t. To mount again.

Re-meetif (rē-mōld'), v. t. & t. To mount again.

Re-meetif (rē-mōld'), v. t. Admitting of being removed. Aylif's.— Re-meet'abil'1-ty (-a-bil'1-ty), n.

Re-meet'[a-mōlv'], n. The not of removing, or the state of being removed. (Aylif's.— Re-meet's.] [Of remover, remover, remover, p. p. Removen.]

[-mōlv']; p. pr. & vb. n. Removen.] [Of remover, remover, L. remover, remover, remover, remover, remover, remover, remover, remover, L. remover, L. remover, remover, remover, L. remover, L. remover, remover, remover, remover, L. remover, L. remover, re

Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's landmark. Dent. xiz. 14
When we had dined, to prevent the ladies' leaving Ma. I generally ordered the table to be removed.

Goldsmith To cause to leave a person or thing; to cause to

The surfam wood remove to Dussinane,

Shak.

The verb remove, in some of its applications, is
synonymous with move, but not in all. Thus we do not
apply remove to a mere change of posture, without a
change of place or the seat of a thing. A man moves his
head when he turns it, or his finger when he bends it, but
he does not remove it. Remove usually or always denotes
a change of place in a body, but we never apply it to a
regular, continued course or motion. We never asy the
wind or water, or a ship, removes at a certain rate by the
hour; but we say a ship was removed from one place in a
harbor to another. Move is a generic term, including the
sense of remove, which is more generally applied to a
change from one station or permanent position, stand, or
seat, to another station.

Re-movel, n. 1. The act of removing: a removal.

Re-move', n. 1. The act of removing; a removal. This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of scholarship. Milton.

And drags at each remove a lengthening chain. Goldsmith. 2. The transfer of one's business, or of one's domestic belongings, from one location or dwelling house to another; — in the United States usually called a move.

ther; — in the United States usuany cancula move.

It is an English proverb that three removes are as bad as a

J. H. Newman.

8. The state of being removed.

2. The state of being removed.

3. The state of being removed.

4. That which is removed, as a dish removed from table to make room for something else.

5. The distance or space through which anything is removed; interval; distance; stage; hence, a step or degree in any scale of gradation; specifically, a division in an English public school; as, the boy went up two removes let very moves last vear.

A freeholder is but one remove from a legislator. Addison

6. (Far.) The act of resetting a horse's shoe. Swift.

Re-moved' (rê-movd'), a. 1. Changed in place.

2. Dismissed from office.

3. Distant in location; remote. "Something finer than ou could purchase in so removed a dwelling." Shak.

4. Distant by degrees in relationship; as, a cousin

Re-mov'et.ness (rê-mōōv'ēd-nēs), n. Shak. Re-mov'et (-êr), n. One who removes; as, a removes

Mandmarks.

Remu's-ble (re-mū's-b'l), a. [F.] That may be removed; removable. [Obs.]

Gover.

Re-mue' (re-mū'), v. t. [F. remuer. See Mew to molt.] To remove. [Obs.]

Re-mue'gi-eni (re-mū')i-ent), a. [L. remugiens, p. pr. of remugire. See Muorint.] Rebellowing. Dr. H. More.

Re-mu'ner-a-ble (re-mū'n's-b-b'l), a. [See Remu
MERATS.] Admitting, or worthy, of remueration.—

Re-mu'ner-a-ble (rê-mû'nêr-a-b'l), a. [See REMU-MEATE.] Admitting, or worthy, of remuneration.— Re-mu'ner-a-bil'-ty (rê-mû'nêr-a-bil'-ty), n. Re-mu'ner-ate (-ât), v. i. [smp. & p. p. REMUNERA-TRED (-â-Văd); p. pr. & vb. n. REMUNERATINO.] [L. re-muneratu, p. p. of remunerare, remunerari; pref. re-re-munerare, munerari, to give, present, from munus, muneris, a gitt, present. Cf. Munufroken.] To pay an equivalent to for any service, loss, expense, or other sac-rifice; to recompense; to requite; as, to remunerate men for labor.

Syn. — To reward; recompense; compensate; satisfy; requite; repay; pay; reimburse.

Re-mu'ner-a'tion (-X'shūn), n. [L. remuneratio: cf. F. rémunération.] 1. The sot of remunerating.

2. That which is given to remunerate; an equivalent given, as for services, loss, or sufferings.

Shak.

Syn. - Reward ; recompense ; compensation ; pay ; mayment ; repayment ; satisfaction ; requital.

payment; repayment; satisfaction; requital.

Re-mu'ner-a-tive (rê-mu'nêr-a-tiv), a. [Cî. F. rému-nêrati/.] Affording remuneration; as, a remunerative payment for services; a remunerative business.— Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness, n.

Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly, adv.— Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ness, n.

Re-mu'ner-a-tive-ly, a. [Cî. F. rémunera-tive-less, n.

Re-mur'mur (rê-mûr'mu'n, v. t. & t. [Pref. re-tive-ness, n.

The trembing trees in every plain and wood.

The trembling trees, in every plain and wood, Her fate remarman to the silver flood.

Her fate remarmer to the silver flood.

Rem (ren), v. t. & t. See REMME. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Rem., A. run. [Obs.]
Rem's-ble (ren's-b'l), a. [OF. resnable.] Reasonable;
also, loquacious. [Obs.] "Most renable of tongue."
Feirs Plowmon. Rem's-bly, adv. [Obs.] Chaucer.
|| Re-mais'samoe' (F. re-mā'skm'; E. re-nā'e'sna), s.
[F., fr. renai's to be born again. Of. Remasonson.] A.
new birth, or revival. Specifically: (a) The transitional movement in Europe, marked by the revival of classical learning and art in Italy in the 18th century, and the similar revival following in other countries. (b) The style of art which prevailed at this epoch.

The Remaissance was rather the last stage of the Middle Agos.

The Remaissance was rather the last stage of the Middle Agos, emerging from coolesiastical and fouds! despotism, developing what was original in mediaval ideas by the light of classic arts and letters.

J. A. Symonds (Encyc. Brit.).

Re-mais sant (re-massant), a. Of or pertaining to the

Remaissance.

Re'mai (rē'nai), a. [L. renaits, fr. renes the kidneys or reins: of. F. renai. See REERS.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the kidneys; in the region of the kidneys.

Remai calculus (Med.), a concretion formed in the excretory passages of the kidney.—Remai capeules or glands, the suprarenal capeules. See under Careura.—Remai casts, Remai coits. (Afed.) See under Careura.—Remai casts, Remai coits.

Re'nal-por'tal (rë'nal-pōr'tal), a. (Anat.) Both renal and portal. See Portal.

Re-name' (rë-nëm'), v. i. To give a new name to.

Ran'ard (rë-nëm'), v. ii. To give a new name to.

Ran'ard (rë-nëm'), v. ii. To give a new name to.

Ran'ard (rë-nëm'), v. ii. To give a new name to.

Ran'ard, OHG. Reginhari, properly, strong in counsel; regin counsel (akin to Goth. ragin) + hart hard. See Han.] A fox; — so called in fables or familiat tales, and in poetry. [Written also repard.]

Ram'ard-ine (-in), a. Of or pertaining to Renard, the fox, or the tales in which Renard is mentioned.

Re-nas'oence (rë-nis'sens), n. [See Renascent, and of. Renascant.] 1. The state of being renascent.

Read the Phonix, and see how the single image of repareence

cf. RENAISSANCE.] 1. The state of being renascent.

Read the Phonix, and see how the single image of renascence is varied.

2. Same as RENAMBANCE.

The Renascence . . . which in art, in literature, and in physics, roduced such splendid fruits.

M. Arnold.

The Renascence... which in art, in literature, and in physics, produced such splendid fruits.

Re-mas/cent oy (-sen-sy), n. State of being renascent.

Re-mas/cent (-sent), a. [L. renascens, p. pr. of renascet to be born again; pref. re-re-+ nasce to be born. See Nascens.] L. Springing or rising again into being; being born again, or reproduced.

2. See Renaissant.

Re-mas/c-ble (-sf-b'l), a. [LL. renascibilis, from L. renasci to be born again.] Capable of being reproduced; able to apring again into being.

Re-mate' (rs-mat'), a. [L. renatus, p. p. of renasci.]

Born again; regenerate; renewed. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Re-may' (rs-may'), v. t. [OF. reneier, F. renier; L. pref. re-re-+ negare to deuy. See Reneoade.] To deny; to disown. [Obs.]

Rem-con'tre (rsn-kon'ter; F. rin'kôn'tr'), n. [F.]

Same as Rencountres, n.

Ren-con'tre (Teu-nous vo., same as Rencounter, fen. koun'têr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ren-counter (rên-koun'têr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rencountering.] [F. countering pref. re- + OF. encontrer to encounter. See

remeanizer; pref. re. + OF. encontrer to encounter. See ENCOUNTER.] 1. To meet unexpectedly; to encounter. 2. To attack hand to hand. [Obs.] Spenser. Renogunter, v. f. To meet unexpectedly; to encounter in a hostile manner; to come in collision; to skirmish

akirmish.
Ren-ocun'ter, n. [F. rencontre, from rencontrer to meet.]
1. A meeting of two persons or bodies; a collision; especially, a meeting in opposition or contest; a combat, action, or engagement.

The justling chiefs in rude rencounter join. Granville.

2. A casual combat or action; a sudden contest or fight without premeditation, as between individuals or nall parties.

The confederates should . . . outnumber the enemy in all renumbers and engagements.

Addison.

Syn.—Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

Syn.—Combat; fight; conflict; collision; clash.

Rend (rénd), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rent (rént); p. pr. &
vb. n. Rending.] [AS. rendan, hrendan; cf. Offics. renda, randa, Fries. renne to cut, rend, Icel. hrinds to push,
thrust, AS. hrindan; or cf. Icel. renne to rob, plunder,
Ir. rannaim to divide, share, part, W. rhanu, Armor.
ranna.] 1. To separate into parts with force or sudden
violence; to tear asunder; to split; to burst; as, powder rends a rock in blasting; lightning rends an oak.

Doth rend the region.

Shak.

To part or tear off forcibly; to take away by force.
An empire from its old foundations rent. Druden.

An empire from its old foundations rent I will surely rend the kingdom from thee. 1 Kings xi. 11.
To rap and rend. See under Rap, v. t., to snatch.

Syn. — To tear; burst; break; rupture; lacerate; racture; crack; split.

Rend, v. i. To be rent or torn; to become parted; to

Rend, v. 4. To be rent or torn; to become parted; v. 6. To be rent or torn; to become parted; v. 6. Rend'er (-8r), n. [From Rend.] One who rends. Rend'er (ren'der), v. t. [imp. & p. Renderen (-derd); p. pr. & vb. n. Renderen.] [F. rendre, LL. rendere, fr. L. reddere; pref. red-, re-, re- + dars to give. See Dath time, and cf. Rendriden, Rent.] 1. To return; to pay back; to restore.

Whose smallest minute lost, no riches render may. Spenser.
2. To indicate an articulation, to reculting the render may.

Whose smallest minute lost, no riches render may. Spenser.

2. To inflict, as a retribution; to requite.

I will render vengeance to mine enemies. Deut. xxxii. 41.

3. To give up; to yield; to surrender.

I'll make her render up her page to me. Shak.

4. Hence, to furnish; to contribute.

Logic renders its daily service to wisdom and virtue. I. Watts.

5. To furnish; to state; to deliver; as, to render an account; to render judgment.

6. To cause to be, or to become; as, to render a person more safe or more unsafe; to render a fortress secure.

7. To translate from one language into another; as, to render Latin into English.

8. To interpret; to set forth, represent, or exhibit; as, an actor renders his part poorly; a singer renders a peasage of music with great effect; a painter renders a scene in a feliotious manner. in a felicitous man

He did render him the most unnatural That lived amongst men. S. To try out or extract (oil, lard, tallow, etc.) from the same substances; as, to render tallow.

10. To plaster, as a wall of masonry, without the use

of lath.

Ren'der, v. d. 1. To give an account; to make explanation or confession. [Obs.]

2. (Now1.) To peas; to run:—said of the passage of a rope through a block, eyelet, etc.; na, a rope renders well, that is, passes freely; also, to yield or give way.

Totten.

Rem'der, n. 1. A surrender. [Obs.] Shak.
2. A return; a payment of reut.
In those early times the king's household was supported by specific readers of corn and other victuals from the femants of the demains.

3. An account given; a statement. [Obs.]

Ren'der-a-ble (rĕn'dĕr-á-b'l), a. Capable of being rendered.

Hen'der-er (-ĕr), n. 1. One who renders.

2. A vessel in which lard or tallow, etc., is rendered.

Ren'der-ing, n. The act of one who renders, or that which is rendered. Specifically: (a) A version; translation; as, the rendering of the Hebrew text. Lowth.

(b) in art, the presentation, expression, or interpretation of an idea, theme, or part. (c) The act of laying the first coat of plaster on brickwork or stonework. (d) The coat of plaster thus laid on. Gwilt. (e) The process of trying out or extracting lard, tallow, etc., from animal fat.

Resi'des-vous (rén'dè-voo or risi'-; 277), n.; pl. Render-vousse (rén'dè-voo or risi'-; 277), n.; pl. Render-vousse (rén'dè-voo'sēs). [Rare in the plural.] [F. rendes-vous, properly, render yourselves, repair to a place. See RENDER.] 1. A place appointed for a meeting, or at which persons customarily meet.

An inn, the tree rendezvous of all travelers. Sir W. Scott.

RENDERABLE

An inn, the free rendezvous of all travelers. Sir W. Scott Especially, the appointed place for troops, or for he ships of a fleet, to assemble; also, a place for enlist-

The king appointed his whole army to be drawn together to a rendezvous at Mariborough. Clarendon.

3. A meeting by appointment.

4. Retreat; refuge. [Obs.]

Ren'des-vous (rên'dê-vōō or rin'-; 277), v. (. [imp. p. p. Expnexvous (vēn'dê); p. pr. & vb. n. Rendervousing (-vōō-ing).] To assemble or meet at a particular

lar place.

Ren'den-vous, v. t. To bring together at a certain

Echard. lace; to cause to be assembled. Echard. Rend'i-ble (rend'i-b'i), a. [From Rend.] Capable

MEMBY-BUSY ("REM'-1-01), a. [From REMD.] Capable of being rent or torn.

Rem'di-ble ('rem'di-b'l), a. [See RENDER.] Capable, or admitting, of being rendered.

Rem-di'tion ('ren-dish'un), n. [LL. rendere to render: of. L. redditto. See RENDER, and of. RENDERTON.]

1. The act of rendering; especially, the act of surrender, as of fugitives from justice, at the claim of a foreign greenwhert; also, surrender in war.

government; also, surrender in war.

The rest of these brave men that suffered in cold blood after articles of rendition.

Rudha

Translation; rendering; version.

This rendition of the word seems also most naturally to agree with the genuine meaning of some other words in the same

Rend'rook' (rend'rok'), n. A kind of dynamite used in blasting. [U. S.]

Rend'e-gade (ren'e-gad), n. [Sp. renegado, LL. renegatus, fr. renegare to deny; L. pref. re-re-+ negare to deny. See Negarior, and cf. Runagare.] One faithless to principle or party. Specifically: (a) An apostate from Christianity or from any form of religious faith.

James justly regarded these renegades as the most serviceable tools that he could employ.

Macaulay.

tools that he could employ.

Macculay.

(b) One who deserts from a military or naval post; a deserter. Arbuthnot. (c) A common vagabond; a worthless or wicked fellow.

REN'e-gards (rën's-gā'dô), n. [Sp.] See RENEGADE.

REN'e-gards (rën's-gā'dô), n. [See RUNAGATE.] A renegade. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Ren'e-garticon (rën's-gā'shūn), n. A denial. [R.]

"Absolute renegation of Orlist."

Milman.

Re-nega' (rā-nā') or rā-nāg'), v. t. [LL. renegan.

See RENEGADE.] To deny; to disown. [Obs.] Shak.

All Europe nigh (all sorts of rights renega')

All Europe nigh (all sorts of rights reneged)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued. Sylvester.

Remage, v. i. 1. To deny. [Obs.] Shak.
2. (Card Playing) To revoke. [R.]

Remaye' (rē-nērv'), v. t. To nerve again; to give new vigor to; to reinvigorate.

Remewe' (ré-nū'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Remewed (-nūd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Renewino.] [Pref. re + new. Cf. Removare.]

1. To make new again; to restore to reshores, perfection, or vigor; to give new life to; to rejuvenate; to reëstablish; to recreate; to rebuild.

In such a night

Medea gathered the enchanted herbs

That did renew old Æson.

2. Specifically, to substitute for (an old obligation or

That did renew old Æson. Shak.

2. Specifically, to substitute for (an old obligation or right) a new one of the same nature; to continue in force; to make again; as, to renew a lease, note, or pat-

3. To begin again; to recommence.

The last great age . . . renews its finished course. Druden 4. To repeat, to go over again.

The birds their notes renew

5. (Theol.) To make new spiritually; to regenerate. Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind. Rom. xil. 2. Re-new', v. i. To become new, or as new; to grow

Re-new', v. i. To become new, or as new; to grow or begin again.

Re-new'a-bil'(-ty (-4-bY)'/'-ty), n. The quality or tate of being renewable. [R.]

Re-new'a-bile (re-nu'4-b'), a. Capable of being renewad; as, a lease renewable at pleasure. Swift.

Re-new'al (-a), n. The act of renewing, or the state of being renewed; as, the renewal of a treaty.

Re-new'el-ly, adv. Again; once more. [U. S.]

Re-new'el-ly, adv. Again; once more. [U. S.]

Re-new'el-ly, adv. Again; once more. [U. S.]

Re-new'el-ly, adv. Again; once more.

Re-new'el-ly, n. One who, or that which, renews.

Re-new'el-ly, v. t. [See Rawar.] To deny; to eject; to renounce. [Ob.]

For he made every man reneye his law. Chancer.

Rene (röm), n. [See Rawar.] 1. A

reject; to renounce.

Reng (reng), n. [See Rame, n.] 1. A rank; a row. [Obs.] "In two renges fair." Chaucer.

2. A rung or round of a ladder. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-mid'i-fi-ca'tion (rē-nīd'I-fI-kā'-ahtin), n. (Zoöl.) The act of rebuilding

Reniform Leaf. Reniform Leaf.

Ren'l-form (rön'l-form; 277), a. [L.

renes kidneys + form: cf. F. réniforme.] Having the

form or shape of a kidney; as, a reniform mineral; a

Re-ni'tance (ri-ni'tens), n. [Ci. F. rénitence.] The Re-ni'tancey (-ten-sy), atate or quality of being renitent; resistance; reluctance.

Sterne.

We find a renitency in ourselves to ascribe life and irritability to the cold and motionless fibers of plants.

E. Darwin.

to the cold and motionless fibers of plants.

Re-mittant (-tent), a. [L. rentisus, -entis, p. pr. of rentit to strive or struggle against, resist; pref. re-ve-it to struggle or strive: cf. F. réntient.] 1. Resisting pressure or the effect of it; acting against impulse by cleatic force. "[Muscles] soft, and yet rentient." Ray.

2. Persistently opposed.

Resime (rau'ne), v. t. To plunder; — only in the phrase "to rape and renne." Bee under Rap. v. t., to Chaucer.

Resimes (rau'ne), n. A runner. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Resimes (rai'ne), n. A runner. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Resimes (rai'ne), n. [F. rainette, reinette, perhaps fr. raine a tree frog, L. rana, because it is spotted like this kind of frog. Cf. Ranductulus.] (Bot.) A name of many different kinds of apples. Cf. Reinerte.

Mortimer.

Ren'net, n. [AS. rinnan, rennan, to run, cf. gerinnan to curdle, coagulate. \$\sqrt{11}\$. See Run, v.] The inner, or mucous, membrane of the fourth stomach of the call, or other young runninant; also, an infusion or preparation of it, used for coagulating milk. [Written

Choose remest. (Bot.) See under Chemes. — Esnest farment (Physiol. Chem.), a ferment, present in rennet and in variable quantity in the gastric juice of most animals, which has the power of curding milk. The ferment presumably acts by changing the casein of milk from a soluble to an insoluble form.— Esnest stemach (Anat.), the fourth stomach, or abomasum, of ruminants.

Ren'net-ed, a. Provided or treated with rennet. [R.]
"Pressed milk renneted."

Chapman.

Ren'net-ing, n. (Bot.) Same as 1st RENNET.

Ren'ning (ren'ning), n. See 2d RENNET. [Obs.] Asses' milk is holden for to be thickest, and therefore they use it instead of remning, to turn milk.

Holland.

use it instead of remning, to turn milk.

Re'no-mee' (rk'nō-mk'), n. [F. renommée.] Renown.
[Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-mounce' (rê-nouns'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ReNOUNCED (-nounst'); p. pr. & vb. n. RENOUNCING (-noun's')

sing).] [F. renomer, L. renumitare to bring back word,
announce, revoke, retract, renounce; pref. rereremnitare to announce, fr. nuncius, nuntius, a measenger. Bee NUNCIO, and cf. RENUNCIATION.] L. To declare against; to reject or decline formally; to refuse to
own or acknowledge as belonging to one; to disclaim;
as, to renounce a title to land or to a throne.

2. To cast off or reject deliberately; to disown; to
dismiss; to forswear.

diamiss; to forswear.

This world I do renounce, and in your sights

Shake patiently my great affliction off.

Shak.

3. (Card Playing) To disclaim having a card of (the suit led) by playing a card of another suit.

To renounce probate (Law), to decline to act as the executor of a will.

Mozley & W.

ceutor of a wilf.

Syn. — To cast off; disavow; disown; disclaim; deny; abjure; recent; abandon; forsake; quit; forego; resign; relinquish; give up; abdicate. — Remonaca, Abruba, Recart. — To renounce is to make an affirmative declaration of abandonment. To abjure is to renounce with, or as with, the solemnity of an oath. To recent is to renounce or abjure some proposition previously affirmed and maintained.

From Thebes my birth I own : . . . since no diagrace Can force me to renounce the honor of my race. Shak

Either to die the death, or to adjure
Forever the society of man.

Ease would recast
Vows made in pain, as violent and void. Re-nounce', v. i. 1. To make renunciation. [Obs.]
He of my sons who fails to make it good,
By one rebellious act renosmoss to my blood. Dryden.

(Law) To decline formally, as an executor or a person entitled to letters of administration, to take out

probate or letters.

probate or letters.

Dryden died without a will, and his widow having renounced, his son Charles administered on June 10.

RE-BOURDO', n. (Card Playing) Act of renouncing, Re-BOURDO', n. (Di. E. renoncement.]

The act of disclaiming or rejecting; renunciation. Shak.

Re-BOURDO' on release of renounders, n. One who renounces.

Renouncer; pref. re-re-+ nevere to make new, it. novus new. See New, and cf. Rensway. To make over again; to restore to freshness or vigor; to renew.

All nature feels the renounting tone.

All nature feels the renovating force

Ren'e-vartion (-va'shim), n. [L. renovatio : cf. F. renovation.] The act or process of renovating; the state of being renovated or renewed. There is something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual reso ation of the world.

Rambler

votion of the world.

Rem'o-va'tor (rën'ō-vā'tēr), n. [L.: cf. E. rénovateur.] One who, or that which, renovates.

Re-nov'el (rê-n'or'el), v. t. [E. renouveler to renew.]
To renew; to renovate. [Obs.]

Re-nov'el-ance (-ans), n. Renewal. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-nov'el-ance (-ans), n. Renewal. [Obs.]

The glory and renowme of the ancestors.

Robusson (More's Utopia).

Re-newmed' (rf-noumd'), a. Renowned. [Obs.]
Re-newmed' (rf-noumd'), a. [F. renown. See Nours, and
cf. Renown, v.] 1. The state of being much known and
talked of; exaited reputation derived from the extensive
praise of great achievements or accompliahments; fame;
celebrity;—always in a good sense.

2. Report of nobleness or exploits; p This famous duke of Milan, Of whom so often I have heard renoun.

Re-newn' (ri-noun'), v. i. [F. renommer to mame again, celebrate, make famous; pref. re-re-mommer to name, L. nominare, fr. nomes a name. See Noun.] again, celebrace, mand annuae, parame. 8 to name, L. noménare, fr. nomén a name. 8 To make famous; to give renown to. [Obs.]

For joy to hear me so renown his so.]

The bard whom pilfered pastorals renown.

Re-newmed' (re-nound'), a. Famous; celebrated for great schievements, for distinguished qualities, or for grandeur; eminent; as, a renounced king. "Some renounced metropolis with glistering spires."

Muton. These were the renowned of the congregation. Num. i. 61.

These were the renounced of the congregation. Num. i. di.
Syn. — Famous; famed; distinguished; noted; emiment; celebrated; remarkable; wonderful. See Famous.
Re-nown'ed-ly (rt-noun'ed-ly), adv. With renown.
Re-nown'ed-ly (rt-noun'ed-ly), adv. With renown.
Re-nown'ed. (rt), n. One who gives renown. [E.]
Re-nown'ed. (rt), n. One who gives renown; iamous. "Renown'ul Scipio."
Re-nown'ed. Swithout renown; inglorious.
Renarise-lagrite (rtine'se-lêr-lt), n. (Min.) A soft,
compact variety of talc, being an altered pyroxene. It is
often worked in a lathe into intetands and other articles.
Rent (rant), v. t. To rant. [R. & Obs.] Huddbras.
Rent, imp. & p. p. of Rand.
Rent, n. [From Rand.] 1. An opening made by
rending; a break or breach made by force; a tear.

See what a rent the envious Cases made. Shak.

See what a rest the envious Cases made. 2. Figure tively, a solism; a rupture of harmony; a separation; as, a rent in the church.

Syn. — Fissure; breach; disrupture; rupture; tear; dilaceration; break; fracture.

disceration; break; fracture.

Rent, v. t. To tear. See Rend. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rent, n. [F. rente, LL. renta, fr. L. reddita, fem.
sing, or neut. pl. of redditus, p. p. of reddere to give back,
pay. See RENDER.] 1. Income; revenue. See CATEL.

[Obs.] "Catel had they enough and rent." Chaucer.

[Bacchus] a waster was, and all his rent In wine and bordel he dispent.

So bought an annual rent or two, And liv'd, just as you see I do. Pope. 2. Pay; reward; share; toll. [Obs.]

Death, that taketh of high and low his rent. Chaucer. Death, that taketh of high and low his rest. Chaucer.

3. (Low) A certain periodical profit, whether in money, provisions, chattels, or labor, issuing out of lands and tenements in payment for the use; commonly, a certain pecuniary sum agreed upon between a tenant and his landlord, paid at fixed intervals by the lease to the leasor, for the use of land or its appendages; as, rent for a farm, a house, a park, etc.

farm, a house, a park, etc.

***ET** The term rent is also popularly applied to compensation for the use of certain personal chattels, as a piano, a sewing machine, etc.

**Black rent. See BLACKMAIL, 3. — Forehand rent, rent which is paid in advance; foregift. — Rent arrear, rent in arrears; unpaid rent. *Blackine. — Rent charge (Law), a rent reserved on a conveyance of land in fee simple, or granted out of lands by deed; — so called because, by a covenant or clause in the deed of conveyance, the land is charged with a distress for the payment of it. *Bourter. — Rent rell, a list or account of rents or income; a rental.— Rent seek (Law), a rent reserved by deed, but without any clause of distress; barren rent. A power of distress was made incident to rent seek by Statute & George II.

2. 3. — Bant service (Eng. Law), rent reserved out of land held by fealty or other corporeal service; — so called from such service being incident to it. — White rent, a quitrent when paid in all ver; — opposed to black rent.

**Rent, v. 1. (imp. & p. p. RENTER; p. pr. & vb. n.

when paid in silver; — opposed to black rent.

Rent, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Renter, p. pr. & vb. n.
Rentrec.] [F. renter. See Rent, n.] 1. To grant the
possession and enjoyment of, for a rent; to lease; as,
the owner of an estate or house rents it.
2. To take and hold under an agreement to pay rent;
as, the tenant rents an estate of the owner.

as, the tenant rents an estate of the owner.

Rent, v. 4. To be leased, or let for rent; as, an estate routs for five hundred dollars a year.

Rent'a-hie (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being rented, or suitable for renting.

Rent'al (-al), n. [Lt. rentate, ir. renta. See Rast income.] I. A schedule, account, or list of rents, with the names of the tenants, etc.; a rent roll.

2. A sum total of rents; as, an estate that yields a rental of ten thousand dollars a year.

|| Rent's (rist), n. [F. See Rest income.] In France, interest payable by government on indeptedness; the

interest payable by government on indebtedness; the bonds, shares, stocks, etc., which represent government

indebtedness.

Remt'er (rënt'ër), n. One who rents or leases an estate; — unully said of a leasee or tenant.

Rest'ter (rën'tër), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Remtered (-tërd); p. pr. & vb. n. Resterens: [E. rentrate; L. pref. re- re- + is into, in + traher to draw.] I. To sew together so that the seam is scarcely visible; to sew up with skill and nicety; to finedraw.

2. To restore the original design of, by working in new warp; — said with reference to tapestry.

Rest'er-er (-ër), n. One who renters.

|| Rest'tier' (räw'tyž'), n. [F. See 5th Restr.] One who has a fixed income, as from lands, stocks, er the like.

Re-mu'mer ate (rê-nû'mêr-ît), v. t. [L. renumeratus, p. p. of renumerare to count over, count up; pref. re-re-+ numerare to count. See NUMERATE.] To re-

Count.

Re-mun'oi-a/tien (re-nun'ai-E/ahun or -uhi-E/ahun;
277), s. [Cf. F. renonciation, L. renuntiatio an announcement. See Rescource.] L. The act of renouncing.

2. (Low) Formal declination to take out latters of administration, or to assume an office, privilege, or right.

;— always in a good sense.

Nor envy we
Thy great resours, nor grudge thy victory.

Dryden.

Syn.— Renouncement; disclaime: ; rejection: abjuration; recantation; dealed; abandonment; rejection; abjuration; recantation; dealed; abandonment.

Remarda es ry (renin'shi-tt-ry), a. [Cf. LL. remardatorius.] Pertaining to remunciation; containing or declaring a remunciation; as, remardatory vows.

Ren-verse' (rén-vérs'), v. l. [F. remerser; L. pref. re-+ in in, into + versars, v. intens. fr. vertere to turn.]

To reverse. [Obs.]

Whose shield he bear renverst. Spenser.

Ren-verse' (rën-vërs'), or || Ren'ver'sé' (rën'vër'sé'), a. [F. renersé, p. p.] (Her.) Reversed; set with the head downward; turned contrary to the natural position.

nead downward; turned country to the instantant position.

Ran-verse'ment (-ment), n. [F.] A reversing. [Obs.]

Ran-very' (-voi'), v. t. [F. renvoyer.] To send back.

[Obs.] "Not disminsing or renvoying her." Bacon.

Rac-very', n. [F. renvoi.] A sending back. [Obs.]

Re'ob-tain' (rê'ob-tain', v. t. To obtain again.

Re'ob-tain' (rê'ob-tain', v. t. To obtain again.

Re-or'est (rê-din'ê-têr), n. Same as Renountra.

Re-oryen (rê-dr'ht-pl), v. t. To open again.

Re'or-dain' (rê'ob-dan'), v. t. To open again.

Re'or-dain' (rê'ob-dan'), v. t. To open sagain.

and us was usum, n. A second ordination.

- a second o

the troops. Re-or'gan-ise (rē-ōr'gan-is), v. t. & i. To organize rain or anew; as, to reorganize a society or an army. Re-o'ri-ent (rē-ō'ri-ent), a. Rising again. [R]

The life reorient out of dust.

The life reoriest out of dust. Tempson.

Re'o-stat (re'o-stat), n. (Physics) See Resourat.

Re'o-trope (-trop), n. (Physics) See Resourat.

Rey (reb), n. [Prob. a corruption of rib: cf. F. reps.]

A fabric made of silk or wool, or of silk and wool, and having a transversely corded or ribbed surface.

Rep, a. Formed with a surface closely corded, or ribbed transversely; — applied to textile tabrics of silk or wool; as, rep silk.

Re-paos' (re-pas'), v. t. To pace again; to walk over again in a contrary direction.

Re-paos' (re-pas'), v. t. To pack a second time or anew; as, to repack beef; to repack a trunk.

Re-paos' (re-pas'), v. t. To pack a second time or anew; as, to repack beef; to repack a trunk.

Re-pack' (re-pas'), v. t. To pack a second time or anew; as, to repack beef; to repack a trunk.

Re-pack' (re-pak'), v. t. To paint anew or again; as, to repack a trunk.

Re-pack' (re-pak'), v. t. To paint anew or again; as, to repack a trunk or one's country, to go home again; pref. re-re- + patria native country, to roter father. See Father, and cf. Reparental T. L. repatriare to return to one's country, to roter father. See Father, and cf. Reparental T. L. Posettier. [Obs.]

I thought . . . that he repaire should again. Chauc 2. To go; to betake one's self; to resort; as, to repair to a sanctuary for safety.

Chaucer.

Go, mount the winds, and to the shades repair.

Pope.

Re-pair', n. [OF. repaire retreat, asylum, abode. See REPAIR to go.] 1. The act of repairing or resorting to a place. [R.]

The king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses

Clarendon

2. Place to which one repairs; a haunt; a resort. [R.] There the fleroe winds his tender force assail And beat him downward to his first repair.

And best him downward to his first repair. Dryden.

Repair', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Repaire (-p&rd'); p.
pr. & vb. n. Repairing.] [F. réparer, L. reparare;
pref. re. re. + parare to prepare. See Pare, and cf.
Reparatron.] 1. To restore to a sound or good state
after decay, injury, dilapidation, or partial destruction;
to renew; to restore; to mend; as, to repair a house, a
road, a shoe, or a ship; to repair a shattered fortune.

Scoret refreshings that repair his strength. Million.

Do thou, as thou art wont, repair My heart with gladness.

2. To make amends for, as for an injury, by an equivalent; to indemnify for; as, to repair a loss or damage. I'll repair the misery thou dost bear.

To restore, recover; renew; amend; mend;

Re-pair', n. 1. Restoration to a sound or good state after decay, waste, injury, or partial destruction; supply of lose; reparation; as, materials are collected for the repair of a church or of a city.

Sunk down and sought repair
Of sleep, which instantly fell on me. Wilton

Of sleep, which instantly fell on me.

2. Condition with respect to soundness, perfectuees, etc.; as, a house in good, or bad, repair; the book is out of repair.

Re-pair's-ble (4-b'l), a. Reparable.

Re-pair's-ble (4-b'l), a. Reparable.

Re-pair's-ble (4-b'l), a. Dne who, or that which, repairs, restores, or makes amends.

Re-pair'ment, a. Act of repairing.

Re-pair' (ri-paird'), a. [L. repondus bent backward, turned up; pref. re-re-pandus bent, grooksd.] (Bot. & Zool.) Having a slightly undulating margin; asid of leaves.

Rep's-ra-bill's-ty (rsp's-ra-bill's-ty), n.

— aid of feares.

Rep's.ra.bil'l-ty (rep's.rs.bil'l-ty), n.

The quality or state of being reparable.

Rep's.ra.bile (rep's.rs.b'), a. [L. reparable; of. F. réparable; Dapable of being repaired, restored to a sound or good state, or made good; restorable; as, Repaid Leaf.

a reparable injury.

Esp's.ra.bily, adv. In a reparable manner.

Hey's.ra.bily, adv. In a reparable manner.

Hey's.ra.bill (ref'shin), n. [F. réparation, L. reparation. See Repair to mend.] 1. The act of renewing,

restoring, etc., or the state of being renewed or repaired; as, the reparation of a bridge or of a highway; — in this sense, repair is oftener used.

2. The act of making amends or giving satisfaction or compensation for a wrong, injury, etc.; also, the thing done or given; amends; astisfaction; indemnity.

I am sensible of the soundal I have given by my loose writings, and make what reparation I am able.

Description:

Syn. — Restoration; repair; restitution; compensation; amends; satisfaction.

Re-par'a-tive (re-par'a-tiv), a. Repairing, or tend-g to repair.

Jer. Taylor.

Re-par'a-tive, n. That which repairs. Sir H. Wotton. Re-par's_tive, n. That which repairs. Sir H. Wolton.
Re-par'el (-81), n. [Cf. Reaprarel.] A change of apparel; a second or different suit. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl. Rep'ar-tee' (rép'ar-te'), n. [F. reparite, fr. reparite to reply, depart again; pref. re- re- parits to prefix to reply, depart again; pref. re- re- parits to prefix to reply. A smart, ready, and witty reply.

Cupid was as bad as he;

Hear but the youngster's repartee.

Prior.

Syn. — Retort; reply. See Reform.

Rep'ar-tee', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reparteed (-t8d'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reparteing.] To make smart and witty replies. [R.]

Syn. — Retort; reply. See Revort.

Rep'ar-tee', v. i. [imp. & p. p. Reparted (-t5d'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reparted.] To make smart and witty replies. [R.]

[Re'par-timi-santo (ra'par-ta'mā-an'tō), n. [Sp., f. repartir to divide.] A partition or distribution, especially of slaves; also, an assessment of taxes. W. Irving.

Re'par-ti'tion (ra'par-ta'mā-an'tō), n. Another, or an additional, separation into parts.

Re-pass' (ra'pa's), v. t. [Pref. re- + pass: cf. F. repasser. Cf. Repacs, v. t. To pass again; to pass or travel over in the opposite direction; to pass a second time; as, to repass a bridge or a river; to repass the sea.

Re-pass', v. t. To pass or go back; to move back; as, troops passing and repassing before our eyes.

Re-pass'sage (ra-pās'sāj; 48), n. The act of repassing; passage back.

Re-pass'sage (ra-pās'sant), a. [Cf. F. repassant, p. pr.] (Her.) Counterpassant.

Re-past' (ra-pās't), n. [OF. repast, F. repa; LL. repastus, fr. L. repascere to feed again; pref. re- re- + pascere, pastum, to pasture, feed. See Pasture.] 1. The act of taking food.

Prom dance to sweet repast they turn.

From dance to sweet repast they turn. 2. That which is taken as food; a meal; figuratively, ny refreshment. "Sleep...thy best repast." Denham. any refreshment.

any refreshment. "Sleep... thy best repatt." Denham.
Go and get me some repast. Shak.
Re-past', v. t. & i. To supply food to; to feast; to take food. [Obs.] "Repast them with my blood." Shak.
He then, also, as before, left arbitrary the dieting and reparting of our minds.

Millon
Millon**

Re-past'er (-ër), n. One who takes a repast. [Obs.]
Re-past'ture (-pas'tur; 135), n. [See Rapast.] Food;
entertainment. [Obs.]

retertainment. [Obs.] Food for his rage, repasture for his den.

Re-pa'(tri_ate) (**e-pk'tri_at), v. t. [L. repatritare. See lat Repair.] To restore to one's own country. [R.]

Re-pa'(tri_at'(tim. (-2'shin), n. [Cf. LL. repatrication trum to one's country.] Restoration to one's country.] Restoration to one's country.

Re-pay' (r\$-pa'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Repair (-pād'); p. pr. & vb. n. Repaying.] [Pref. re- + pay: of. F. repayer.] 1. To pay back; to refund; as, to repay money borrowed or advanced.

If you repay me not on such a day.

If you repay me not on such a day, In such a place, such sum or sums. Shak 2. To make return or requital for; to recompense;—in a good or bad sense; as, to repay kindness; to repay an injury.

Benefits which can not be repaid . . . are not commonly found increase affection.

Rambler

3. To pay anew, or a second time, as a debt. Syn. — To refund; restore; return; recompense; comensate; remunerate; satisfy; reimburse; requite.

ensate; remunerate; satisfy; reimourse; require.

Re-pay's-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being, or proper
o be, repaid; due; as, a loan repayable in ten days;
styloss repayable in kind.

Re-pay'ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of repaying; reJer. Taylor.

imbursement.

2. The money or other thing repaid.

Re-peal' (rf-pfl'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refealed (-pfld'); p. pr. & vb. n. Refealing.] [Of. rapeler to call back, F. rappeler; pref. re- re- + Of. apeler, F. appeler, to call, L. appellare. See Affeal, and cf. Refell.]

1. To recall; to summon again, as persons. [Obs.]

And with uplifted arms is safe arrived.

3. The sails of the dead will be writted the safe.

2. To recall, as a deed, will, law, or statute; to revoke; to rescind or abrogate by authority, as by act of the legislature; as, to repeal a law.

3. To suppress; to repel. [Obs.]

Witton.

Syn.—To abolish; repoke; rescind; recall; annul; brogate; cancel; reverse. See Abolish.

Re-peal', n. 1. Recall, as from exile. [Obs.]

The tribunes are no soldiers; and their peopl will be as rash in the repeal, as hasty

To expel him thence.

2. Revocation; abrogation; as, the repeal of a statute; the repeal of a law or a usage.

Re-peal's-bill'-ty (-a-bil'i-ty), s. The quality or state of being repealable.

Re-peal's-bis (ra-psi's-bil), a. Capable of being repealed.—Re-peal's-bile-mess, s.

Sym. - Revocable; abrogable; voidable; reversible Be-peal'er (-ër), m. One who repeals; one who seeks a repeal; specifically, an advocate for the repeal of the Articles of Union between Great Britain and Ireland. Re-peal ment (-ment), n. Recall, as from banish ent. [Obs.]

Re-peat' (-pat'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refeated; p. pr. & vb. n. Refeaters.] [F. répéler, L. repelere; pref. re-re-+ pelere to fall upon, attack. See Petition.]

1. To go over again; to attempt, do, make, or utter again; to iterate; to recite; as, to repeat an effort, an order, or a poem. "I will repeat our former communication."

Robynson (More's Utopic).

Not well conceived of God; who, though his power Creation could repeat, yet would be loth Us to abolish.

Us to abolish.

2. To make trial of again; to undergo or encounter again. [Obe.]

3. (Scots Law) To repay or refund (an excess received).

70 repeat one's self, to do or say what one has already done or said.— To repeat signals, to make the same signals again; specifically, to communicate, by repeating them, the signals shown at headquarters.

Syn. — To reiterate; iterate; renew; recite; relate; ehearse; recapitulate. See REITERATE.

Re-peat' (re-pet'), n. 1. The act of repeating; repe-

tition.

2. That which is repeated; as, the repeat of a pattern; that is, the repetition of the engraved figure on a roller by which an impression is produced (as in calico printing, etc.).

3. (Mus.) A mark, or a series of dots, placed before and after, or often only at the end of, a passage to be re-

peated in performance.



Re-peat'ed-ly, adv. More than once; again and

Repeat'ed-ly, adv. More than once; again and again; indefinitely.

Re-peat'er (-èr), a. One who, or that which, repeats. Specifically: (a) A watch with a striking apparatus which, upon pressure of a spring, will indicate the time, usually in hours and quarters. (b) A repeating firearm (c) (Teleg.) An instrument for resending a telegraphic message sutomatically at an intermediate point. (d) A person who votes more than once at an election. [U.S.] (e) See Circulating decimal, under DECIMAL. (f) (Naul.) A pennant used to indicate that a certain flag in a hoist of signals is duplicated.

Repeating is duplicated.

Repeating firearm; a repeating watch.

Repeating firearm; a repeating watch.

Repeating direls. See the Note under Circula, n., 3.—

Repeating direls. See the Note under Circula, n., 3.—

Repeating decimal Artith.), a circulating decimal. See under DECIMAL.—Repeating firearm a firearm that may be discharged many times in quick succession; especially: (a) A form of firearm so constructed that by the edicharged many times in quick succession; especially: (a) A form of firearm so constructed that by the herech of the barrel, and fired. (b) A form in which the charges are held in, and discharged from, a revolving chamber at the breech of the barrel. See Revolvez, and Magazine gun, under MAGAZINE.—Repeating instruments Autorn. & Surv.), instruments for observing angles, as a circle, theodolite, etc., so constructed that the angle may be measured several times in succession, and on different, but successive and contiguous, portions of the graduated limb, before reading off the aggregate result, which aggregate, divided by the number of measurements, gives the angle, freed in a measure from errors of eccentricity and graduation.—Repeating watch. See Repeating watch. See then beauty and graduation.—Repeating watch. See

To resist or oppose effectually; as, to repel an as-

sault, an encroachment, or an argument.

[He] gently repelled their entreaties. Hawthorne. Syn. — To repulse: resist; oppose: reject: refuse.

Syn.—To repulse; resist; oppose; reject; refuse.

Re-pel', v. i. To act with force in opposition to force impressed; to exercise repulsion.

Re-pel'lenoe (lens), | a. The principle of repulRe-pel'lenoe (lens), | a. The principle of repulRe-pel'lenoe (lens), | a. The principle of repulRe-pel'lenoe (lens), | a. [the quality or capacity of repelling; repulsion.

Re-pel'lent (-lent), a. [L. repellens, -entis, p. pr.]

Driving back; able or tending to repel.

Re-pellent, n. 1. That which repels.

2. (Med.) A remedy to repel from a tumefied part the fulds which render it tumid.

3. A kind of waterproof cloth.

Re-pel'lent (refyent), a. [L. repens, -entis, creeping, p. pr. of repere to creep.] 1. (Bot.) Prostrate and rooting; -- said of stems.

2. (Zobl.) Same as Reptant.

Re-pent' (re-pent), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Repented for re-re-+ posnitive to make repent, posnitive me it repents me, I repent. See Printrient.] 1. To feel pain, sorrow, or regret, for what one has done or omitted to do.

First she relents

With pity to of their tify then repents. Dryden.

First she relents
With pity t of that pity then repeats. Druden. 2. To change the mind, or the course of conduct, on count of regret or dissatisfaction.

Lest, peradventure, the people repeat when they see war, and they return to Egypt.

3. (Theol.) To be sorry for ain as morally evil, and to seek forgiveness; to cease to love and practice ain.

Except ye repeat, ye shall all likewise perish. Luke xiii. 3.

Re-peat', v. t. 1. To feel pain on account of; to remember with sorrow.

I do repent it from my very soul.

2. To feel regret or sorrow ; - used reflexively. My father has repented him ere now.

. Dryden 3. To cause to have sorrow or regret; — used impersonally. [Archaic] "And it repented the Lord that he had made man on the earth." Gen. vi. 6.

had made man on the earth." Gen. vi. 6
Re-pent'ance (rê-pont'ans), n. [F. repentance.] The
act of repenting, or the state of being penitent; sorrow
for what one has done or omitted to do; especially, contrition for sin. Chaucer.

Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. 2 Cor. vii. 10. Repentance is a change of mind, or a conversion from sin to

Repentance is the relinquishment of any practice from the conviction that it has offended God. Sorrow, fear, and anxiety are properly not parts, but adjuncts, of repentance; yet they are too closely connected with it to be easily separated.

Syn. — Contrition; regret: penitence; contriteness; compunction. See Contrition.

Re-pent'ant (-ant), a. [F. repentant.]

1. Penitent; Chaucer.

Thus they, in lowliest plight, repentant stood. Milton 2. Expressing or showing sorrow for sin; as, repentant enters; repentant ashes. "Repentant sighs and voluntary pains." Re-pont'ant, n. One who repents, especially one who

Re-pont'ant, n. One who repents, especially one who repents of sin; a penitent.

Re-pent'ant !y, adv. In a repentant manner.

Re-pent'ing !y, adv. Une who repents.

Re-pent'ing !y, adv. With repentance; penitently.

Re-pen'pile (re-pe'p'l), v. t. [Pref. re- + people: cf.

F. repeupler.] To people anew.

Re'per-oep'tion (re'per-sely'shin), n. The act of perceiving again; a repeated perception of the same object.

No external praise can give me such a glow as my own solitary reperceptions at ratification of what is fine.

Re'per-ouss' (-kbe'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Referencessel.

(-kbet'); p. pr. & vb. n. Referencesine.

[L. repercusseuch sus, p. p. of repercuters to drive back; pref. re- repercuters. See Percussion.] To drive or beat back; hence, to reflect; to reverberate.

Perceiving all the subjecent country, . . . to repercus such a light as I could hardly look against.

Evelyn

Re'per-ous'sion (*kieh'du), n. [L. repercussio: cf. répercussion.] 1. The act of driving back, or the act of being driven back; reflection; reverberation;, the repercussion of sound. as, the repercussion of sound.

Ever echoing back in endless repercussion

2. (Mus.) Rapid reiteration of the same sound.
3. (Med.) The subsidence of a tumor or eruption by the action of a repellent.

Dunglison.

the action of a repellent.

4. (Obstetrics) In a vaginal examination, the act of imparting through the uterine wall with the finger a shock to the fetue, so that it bounds upward, and falls back again against the examining finger.

Repercussive (-kus/iv), a. [Cf. F. répercussif.]

1. Tending or able to repercuss; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.

1. Tending or able to repercuse; having the power of sending back; causing to reverberate.

Ye repercussive rocks! repeat the sound. W. Pattison.

2. Repeilent. [Obs.] "Blood is stanched by astringent and repercussive medicines." Bucon.

B. Driven back; rebounding; reverberated. "Rages found the repercussive roar."

Re'per-cussive, n. A repellent. [Obs.] Bucon.

Re'per-cussive, n. A repellent. [Obs.] Bucon.

Rep'er-tiftious (rep'er-tish'üs), a. (L. reperticus.

See Repercor.] Found; gained by finding. [Obs.]

Ré'per'toire' (F. rk'pêr'twär'; E. rép'er-twär), n.

[F. See Repercor.] A list of dramas, operas, pieces, and is prepared to perform.

Rep'er-to-ry (rép'er-tō-ry), n. [L. repertorium, fr. reperire to find again; pref. re-re- + parire, purere, to bring forth, procure: cf. F. répertoire. Cf. Parent.]

1. A place in which things are disposed in an orderly manner, so that they can be easily found, as the index of a book, a commonplace book, or the like.

2. A treasury; a magazine; a storehouse.

3. Same as Repercorus.

Re'pe-rus'al (ré'pê-rup'al), n. A second or repeated perusal.

Re'pe-rus'al (ré'pê-rup'al), n.

perusal.

Répe-tuse' (-ruz'), v. t. To peruse again. I.d. Lytton.

Repe-tused' (rép'é-tënd'), n. [L. repetendus to be repeated, fr. repetere to repeat.] (Math.) That part of a circulating decimal which recurse continually, ad infinitum; — sometimes indicated by a dot over the first and last figures; thus, in the circulating decimal .728328328 + (otherwise .7283), the repetend is 283.

Repe-tition (rép'é-tish'un), n. [L. repetitio : cf. F. répétition. See Reyear.] 1. The act of repeating; a doing or saying again; iteration.

I need not be barren of accusations; he hath faults, with surplus, to tire in repetition.

2. Recital from memory; rehearsal.
3. (Mus.) The act of repeating, singing, or playing the same piece or part a second time; reiteration of a

note.

4. (Rhet.) Reiteration, or repeating the same word, or the same sense in different words, for the purpose of making a deeper impression on the audience.

5. (Astron. & Surv.) The measurement of an angle by successive observations with a repeating instrument.

Syn. - Iteration; rehearsal. See TAUTOLOGY.

Rep'e-ti'tion-a-1 (-d), a. Of the nature of, or comRep'e-ti'tion-a-7 (-ā-r), b. taining, repetition. [R.]
Rep'e-ti'tion-a-7 (-ā-r), n. One who repeats. [Obs.]
Rep'e-ti'tions (-tial'ds), a. Repeating; containing
repetition. [U. S.]
Reperi'-tive (rā-pēt/i-tiv), a. Containing repetition;
repeating. [R.]
| Rep'e-ti'tor (rē-pēt/i-tiv), n. [Cl. L. repetitor a
redaimer.] (Ger. Univ.) A private instructor.

Re-pine' (re-pin'), v. i. [Pref. re- + pine to languish.]

1. To fail; to wane. [Obs.] "Repining courage yields no foot foe." Spenser.

2. To continue pining; to feel inward discontent which preys on the spirits; to include in envy or complaint; to

But Lachesis thereat gan to repine. What if the head, the eye, or car repined To serve mere engines to the ruling mind?

To serve mere engines to the ruling mind? Pope.

Re-pine's, n. Vexation; mortification. [Obs.] Shak.

Re-pine'ne' (rē-pine's), n. One who repines.

Re-pine'ing-ly, adr.

With repining or murmuring.

Rep'ich (rēp'ki), n. [From the native name.] (Zoöl.)

Any edible sea urchin. [Alaska]

Re-place' (rē-plas'), v. t. [Pref. re-+ place: cf. F. replacer.] 1. To place again; to restore to a former place, position, condition, or the like.

... was replaced in his government. Bacon. 2. To refund; to repay; to restore; as, to replace a

2. To return; to repay; to restore; as, to replace a sum of money borrowed.

3. To supply or substitute an equivalent for; as, to replace a lost document.

With Israel, religion replaced morality. M. Arnold. 4. To take the place of; to supply the want of; to fulfill the end or office of.

This duty of right intention does not replace or supersede the duty of consideration. Whewell.

5. To put in a new or different place.

5. 10 put in a new of different place. The propriety of the use of replace instead of displace, supersede, take the place of, as in the third and fourth definitions, is often disputed on account of etymological discrepancy; but the use has been sanctioned by the practice of careful writers.

Replaced crystal (Crystallog.), a crystal having one or core planes in the place of its edges or angles.

Re-place/a-bil'1-ty (-a-bil'I-ty), n. The quality, state.

r degree of being replaceable. **Re-place's-ble** (re-place's-b'l), a. **1**. Capable or ad

Re-place'a-ble (rē-plās'a-b'l), a. 1. Capable or admitting of being put back into a place.

2. Admitting of having its place supplied by a like thing or an equivalent; as, the lost book is replaceable.

3. (Chem.) Capable of being replaced (by), or of being exchanged (for); as, the hydrogen of acids is replaceable by metals or by basic radicais.

Re-place'ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of replacing.

2. (Crystallog.) The removal of an edge or an angle by one or more planes.

Re-plait' (rē-plāt'), v. t. To plant or fold again; to fold, as one part over another, again and again.

Re-plant'a-ble (-à-b'l), a. That may be planted again.

Re-plant'a-ble (-à-b'l), a. That may be planted again.

Re-plant'a-ble (-à-b'l), a. That may be planted again.

Re-pland'(rē-plād'), v. t. & i. To plead again.

Re-pland'er (rē-plād'), v. t. & i. To plead again.

Re-pland'er (-ēr), n. (Law) A second pleading, or course of pleadings; also, the right of pleading again.

Whenever a repleader is granted, the pleadings must begin de

Whenever a repleader is granted, the pleadings must begin de byo.

Blackstone

Replen'ish (ré-plén'ish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Re-PLENISHED (-Isht); p. pr. & vb. n. Replenishen.] [Ob-replenissen, OF. replenir; L. pref. re- re- + plenus full. See Full, -18H, and cf. Replene.] 1. To fill again after having been diminished or emptied; to stock anew; hence, to fill completely; to cause to abound. Multiply and replenish the earth. Gen. 1. 28. The waters thus

The waters thus
With fish replenished, and the air with fowl. Milton.

2. To finish, to complete; to perfect. [Obs.]

We smothered
The most replenished sweet work of nature.

Re-plen'ish, v. i. To recover former fullness. [Obs.]

The humors will not replenish so soon.

The humors will not replenals so soon. Lacon.

Re-plen'ish-er (~ēr), n. One who replenishes.

Re-plen'ish-ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of replenishing, or the state of being replenished.

2. That which replenishes; supply. Cowper.

Re-plete' (rē-plēt'), a. [L. repletus, p. p. of replere to fill again, fill up; pref. re- re- + plere to fill, akin to plenus full: cf. F. replet corpulent. See Plantr, Replets

Ish.] Filled again; completely filled; full; charged; abounding. "His words replete with guile." Millon.

When he of wine was replet at his feast. Chaucer. ish.] Filieu agair, abounding. "His words replete with gune.

When he of wine was replet at his feast.

In heads replete with thoughts of other men.

"All completely, or to sat Chaucer

Re-plete', v. t. To fill completely, or to satisfy. [R.]
Re-plete'ness, n. The state of being replete.
Re-ple'tion (rs-ple'shin), n. [L. repletto a filling up: cf. F. repletion. See Replete.] 1. The state of being replete; superabundant fullness.

The tree had too much repletion, and was oppressed with its own sap. n sap.

Replections [overeating] ne made her never sick. Chauter.

Replections [overeating] ne made her never sick. Chaucer.

2. (Med.) Fullness of blood; plethors. Coze.

Re-ple'tivy (-tiv), a. [Cl. F. réplétif.] Tending to make replete; filling.—Re-ple'tive-ly, adv.

Re-ple'to-ry (-tô-ry), a. Repletive-ly, adv.

Re-plev'i-s-bis (rê-plev'i-s-b'), a. [See Reflevv.]

(Law) Capable of being replevied.

Re-plev'in (-in), n. [LL. replevina. See Reflevv.]

and cf. Plevin.] 1. (Law) A personal action which lies to recover possession of goods and chattels wrong-fully taken or detained. Originally, it was a remedy peculiar to cases for wrongful distress, but it may generally now be brought in all cases of wrongful taking or detention.

Bouvier. stention.

Bouvier.

2. The writ by which goods and chattels are repleyied.

2. In writ by which goods and chattels are replevied.

Re-plev'i., v. t. (Law) To replevy.

Re-plev's a-ble (-1-så-b'1), a. (OF. replevis).

Re-plev's (-5), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Replevisto (-id); p. pr. & vb. n. Replevisto.] [OF. replevir, LL. replevire. See Pledde, Replevis.] 1. (Law) To take or get back, by a writ for that purpose (goods and chattels

wrongfully taken or detained), upon giving security to try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the prop-

try the right to them in a suit at law, and, if that should be determined against the plaintiff, to return the property replevied.

2. (Old Eng. Law) To bail.

Spenser

Replia (rép'il-kà), n. [It. See Reply, v. & n.]

1. (Fine Arts) A copy of a work of art, as of a picture or statue, made by the maker of the original.

2. (Mus.) Repetition.

Repliant (rép'il-kant), n. One who replies.

Repliant (rép'il-kant), n. [L. repicatus, p. p. of Repliants (il-kāt), v. t. To reply. (Obs.)

Repliants (il-kāt), v. t. To replicatus. See Repliants (Il-kāt), v. t. To reply of the plaintiff, in matters of fact, to the defendant's plea.

3. Return or repercussion, as of sound; echo.

To hear the replication of your sounds. Shak.

4. A repetition; a copy.

To hear the replication of your sounds.

4. A repetition; a copy.

Syn. - Answer: response; reply; rejoinder.

Re-pli'er (rê-pli'êr), n. One who replies.

Bacon.

Re'plum (rê-plim), n. [L., doorcase.] (Bot.) The
framework of some pods, as the cress, which remains
after the valves drop off.

Re-ply' (rê-pli'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Replied (-plid');
p. pr. & vb. n. Replyino.] [OE. replien, OF. replier,
F. répliquer, fr. L. replicare to fold back, make a reply; pref. re-re-+ plicare to fold. See Plx, and cf.
Replica.] 1. To make a return in words or writing; to
respond; to answer.

O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Rom. ix. 20.

O man, who art thou that repliest against God? Rom. ix. 20.

2. (Law) To answer a defendant's plea.
3. Figuratively, to do something in return for something done; as, to reply to a signal; to reply to the fire of a battery

Syn. - To answer: respond: rejoin. Re-ply', v. t. To return for an answer. Milton.

Lords, vouchsafe To give me hearing what I shall reply Shak

Re-ply', n.; pl. Replies (-pliz'). [See Reply, n. i., and cf. Replica.] That which is said, written, or done in answer to what is said, written, or done by another; an answer: a response.

answer; a response.

Syn.—Answer; rejoinder; response.—Reply, RejonsDen, Answer. A reply is a distinct response to a formal
question or attack in speech or writing. A rejoinder is a
second reply (a reply to a reply) in a protracted discussion or controversy. The word answer is used in two
senses, namely (1), in the most general sense of a mero
response; as, the answer to a question; or (2), in the
sense of a decisive and astisfactory confutation of an adversary's argument, as when we speak of a triumphant
answer to the speech or accusations of an opponent. Here
the noun corresponds to a frequent use of the verb, as
when we say, "This will answer (i. e., fully meet) the end
in view;" "It answers the purpose."

Re-ply'er (-\$r), n. See Replier.

Bacon.

when we say. It massers the purpose."

Re-ply'er (-\frac{2}{2}r), n. See Replier.

Re-poly'sh (-\frac{2}{2}r), n. See Replier.

Re-poly'sh (-\frac{2}{2}r), n. See Replier.

Re-pone' (t^2-pon'), v. t. [L. reponere; prof. re-re-ponere to place.] To replace.

Re-pone' (t^2-pon'), v. t. [m. population anew.

Re-pone' (t^2-pon'), v. t. [m. \text{\$\chi}\$ p. \text{\$\chi}\$ p. \text{\$\chi}\$ Resultie.

Re-pone' (t^2-pon'), v. t. [m. \text{\$\chi}\$ p. \text{\$\chi}\$ P. Reported to repeopling; act of furnishing with a population anew.

Re-pone' (t^2-pon'), v. t. [m. \text{\$\chi}\$ p. \text{\$\chi}\$ P. Reported; p. pr. \text{\$\chi}\$ v. b. n. Reporting. [F. reporter to carry back, carry (cf. rapporter; see Rapport), L. reportare to bear or bring.

See Port bearing, demeanor.] 1. To refer. [Obs.]

Baldwin, his son... succeeded his father; so like unto him that we report the render to the character of king Almeric, and will spare the repeating his description.

Fuller.

2. To bring back, as an answer; to announce in return; to relate, as what has been discovered by a person sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger

sent to examine, explore, or investigate; as, a messenger reports to his employer what he has seen or ascertained; the committee reported progress. There is no man that may reporten all.

3. To give an account of: to relate; to tell; to circulate publicly, as a story; as, in the common phrase, it is reported.

It is reported among the heathen, and Gashmu saith it, that thou and the Jews think to rebel.

thou and the Jews think to rebel.

4. To give an official account or statement of; as, a treasurer reports the receipts and expenditures.

5. To return or repeat, as sound; to echo. [Obs. or R.] "A church with windows only from above, that reporteth the voice thirteen times." Bacon.

6. (Parliamentary Practice) To return or present as the result of an examination or consideration of any matter officially referred; as, the committee reported the bill with amendments, or reported a new bill, or reported the results of an inquiry. results of an inquiry.

To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a

 To make minutes of, as a speech, or the doings of a public body; to write down from the lips of a speaker.
 To write an account of for publication, as in a newspaper; as, to report a public celebration or a horse race.
 To make a statement of the conduct of, especially a servent is asymmetric to his in an unfavorable sense; as, to report a servant to his

To be reported, or To be reported of, to be spoken of; to be mentioned, whether favorably or unfavorably. Acts xvi. 2.— To report one's sait, to betake one's self, as to a superior or one to whom service is due, and be in readiness to receive orders or do service.

Syn. -- To relate; narrate; tell; recite; describe.

Syn.—10 relate; marrace; ten; recure, ten; response, for response, in respect of a matter inquired of, a duty enjoined, or information expected; as, the committee will report at twelve o'clock.

2. To furnish in writing an account of a speech, the

at a meeting, the particulars of an occur-

proceedings at a meeting, the particulars of an occurrence, etc., for publication.

3. To present one's self, as to a superior officer, or to one to whom service is due, and to be in readiness for orders or to do service; also, to give information, as of one's address, condition, etc.; as, the officer reported to the general for duty; to report weekly by letter.

Report' (rê-pôrt'), n. [Cf. F. rapport. Eee Report, v.l.] 1. That which is reported. Specifically: (a) An account or statement of the results of examination or inquiry made by request or direction; relation. "From Thetis sent as spies to make report." Waller. (b) A story or statement circulating by common talk; a rumor; hence, fame; repute; reputation.

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts

It was a true report that I heard in mine own land of thy acts and of thy wisdom.

Cornelius the centurion, a just man, and ... of good report among all the nation of the Jews.

(c) Bound; noise; as, the report of a pistol or a camon.

(d) An official statement of facts, verhal or written; especially, a statement in writing of proceedings and facts exhibited by an officer to his superiors; as, the reports of the heads of departments to Congress, of a master in chancery to the court, of committees to a legislative body, and the like. (c) An account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision, or of a case argued and determined in a court of law, chancery, etc.; also, in the plural, the volumes containing such reports; as, Coke's Reports.

(f) A sketch, or a fully written account, of a speech, debate, or the proceedings of a public meeting, legislative body, etc.

2. Rapport; relation; connection; reference. [Obs.]

The corridors worse, having no report to the wings they join Evelum

Syn. — Account; relation; narration; detail; descripon; recital; narrative; story; rumor; hearsay.

Re-port'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable or admitting of

being reported.

Re-port'age (-aj), n. Same as Report. [Obs.]
Re-port'age (-bj.), n. One who reports. Specifically:

(a) An officer or person who makes authorized statements of law proceedings and decisions, or of legislative debates. (b) One who reports speeches, the proceedings of public meetings, news, etc., for the newspapers. Of our tales judge and reportour.

Re-port'ing-ly, adv. By report or common fame.

Re-port-tori-al (re'pōr-to'rl-al), a. Of or pertaining to a reporter or reporters; as, the reportorial staff of a

to a reporter or reporters; as, an reporter and to a reporter or reporters; as, an reporter and the sector state of reposing; as, the reposal of a trust. Shak.

2. That on which one reposes. [Ohs.] Burton.

Re-pos'ance (-ans), n. Reliance. [Ohs.] John Hall.

Re-pos'(rè-pōz'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reposer; L. pref. re- re- + pausare to pause. See Pause, Pose, v.]

1. To cause to stop or to rest after motion: hence, to deposit; to lay down; to lodge; to reposit. [Ohs.]

But these thy fortunes let us straight repose. In this divine cave a bosom.

Pebbles reposed in those chiffs amongst the earth are left belind.

2. To lay at rest; to cause to be calm or quiet; to compose; to rest; — often reflexive; as, to repose one's

All being settled and reposed, the lord archbishop did present his majesty to the lords and commons.

After the toil of battle to repose Your wearied virtue.

Mitton.

3. To place, have, or rest; to set; to intrust.
The king reposeth all his confidence in thee.
Re-pose', v. i. 1. To lie at rest; to rest. Re-pose', v. i. 1. To lie at rest; to
Within a thicket I reposed.

2. Figuratively, to remain or abide restfully without anxiety or alarms.

It is upon these that the soul may repose. I. Taylor.

3. To lie; to be supported; as, trap reposing on sand. Syn. - To lie; recline; couch; rest; sleep; settle; lodge; abide.

Re-pose', n. [F. repox. See Repose, v.] 1. A lying at rest; sleep; rest; quiet.

Shake off the golden slumber of repose

Shake off the golden slumber of repore. Shak.

2. Rest of mind; tranquillity; freedom from uneasiness; also, a composed manner or deportment.

3. (Poetic) A rest; a pause.

4. (Fine Arts) That harmony or moderation which affords rest for the eye; — opposed to the scattering and division of a subject into too many unconnected parts, and also to anything which is overstrained; as, a painting may want repose.

Angle of repose (Physics), the inclination of a plane at which a body placed on the plane would remain at rest, or if in motion would roll or slide down with uniform velocity; the angle at which the various kinds of earth will stand when abandoned to themselves.

Syn. — Rest; recumbency; reclination; ease; quiet; quietness; tranquillity; peace.

quietness; tranquility; peace.

Re-posed' (rê-pōzd'), a. Composed; calın; tranquil; at rest. Bacon. — Re-pos'ed-ly (rê-pōz'ĕd-ly), adv. — Re-pos'ed-ness, n.

Re-pos'ed-ness, n.

Re-pos'er (-pōz'ft), n. One who reposes; quiet.

Re-pos'er (-pōz'ft), n. One who reposes.

Re-pos'it (rê-pōz'ft), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reposite; p. pr. & vb. n. Repositins.] [L. repositus, p. p. of reposite of put back; pref. re- re + ponere to put. See Position.] To cause to rest or stay; to lay away; to lodge, as for safety or preservation; to place; to store.

Others swoods their voung in holes. Decham.

Others reposit their young in holes. Decham.

Re'position (re'pô-z'sh'ūn), n. [L. repositio.] The act of repositing; a laying up.

Re-positing; a laying up.

Re-positing; a displaced organ or part.

Re-positiorium,

repostorium: cf. OF. repositoire.] A place where things are or may be reposited, or laid up, for safety or preservation; a depository.

Re'pos-sess' (re'pōz-zōs' or -pōs-sōs'), v. t. To possess again; as, to repossess the land.

Pope.

To repossess one's self of (something), to acquire again something lost).

Re/pos-ses/sion (re/poz-zesh/un or -pos-sesh/un), n.

he act or the state of possessing again.

Re-po'sure (re-po'zhūr; 135), n. Rest; quiet. In the reposure of most soft content.

In the reposure of most soft content. Marston.

Re-pour' (rē-pōr'), v. t. To pour again.

Re-pous's6' (re-pō-sât'), a. [F., p. p. of repousser to thrust back; pref. re- + pousser to push. See Push.]

(a) Formed in relief, as a pattern on metal. (b) Ornamented with patterns in relief made by pressing or hammering on the reverse side; — said of thin metal, or fa vessel made of thin metal. — n. Repoussé work.

Repussé work, ornamentation of metal in relief by pressing or hammering on the reverse side.

Re-prefs' (rē-préf'), n. Reproof. [Obs.] Chaucer.

pressing or hammering on the reverse side.

Represe' (rē-prēi'), n. Reproof. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Repre-hend' (rē-prē-hend'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RepREPERENDED; p. pr. & vb. n. REPREHENDING.] [L. reprehendere, reprehensum, to hold back, seize, check, blame;
pref. re-re- + prehendere to lay hold of. See PREHENSILE, and cf. REPRISAL.] To reprove or reprimand with
a view of restraining, checking, or preventing; to make
charge of fault against; to disapprove of; to chide; to
blame: to censure.

Chaucer.

Aristippus being reprehended of luxury by one that was not rich, for that he gave six crowns for a small fish.

Bacon.

Pardon me for reprehending thee. Shak:
In which satire human vices, ignorance, and errors . . . are everely reprehended.

Dryden. I nor advise nor reprehend the choice. J. Philips.

I nor advise nor reprehend the choice. J. Philips.

Rep're-hend'er (-êr), n. One who reprehends.

Rep're-hend'si-ble (-hên'si-b'l), a. [L. reprehensi-bilis: cf. F. répréhensible.] Worthy of reprehension; culpable; censurable; blamable.—Rep're-hen'si-ble.

Rep're-hen'si-ble, adv.

Rep're-hen'si-on. [L. reprehensio: cf. F. répréhension.] Reproof; censure; blame; disapproval.

This Basilius took as though his mistress had given him a scret reprehension that he had not showed more gratefulness to Dorus.

Syn.—Censure; reproof; reprimand. See Admontrios.

Repre-hen'sive (-hēn'sīv), a. [Cf. F. répréhensif.]
Containing reprehension; conveying reproof. South.

— Repre-hen'sive-ly, adv.

Repre-hen'sive-ly, adv.

Repre-hen'sive-ly, adv.

Johnson.

Rep're-hen'so-ry (-sô-ry), a. Containing reproof; reprehensive; as, reprehensory complaint. Johnson. Re'-pre-sent' (repre-sent'), v. t. To present again; as, to re-present the points of an argument.

Rep're-sent' (rep'rè-zënt'), v. t. [F. représenter, L. repræsentare, repræsentatum: pref. re- re- + præsentare to place before, present. See Present, v. t.] 1. To present again or anew; to present by means of something standing in the place of; to exhibit the counterpart or image of; to typify.

Before him burn

Before him burn
Seven lamps, as in a zodiac representing
The heavenly fires.

2. To portray by pictorial or plastic art; to delineate; s, to represent a landscape in a picture, a horse in bronze,

and the like.
To portray by mimicry or action of any kind; to act the part or character of; to personate; as, to represent Hamlet.
To stand in the place of; to supply the place, personate;

form the duties, exercise the rights, or receive the share, of; to speak and act with authority in behalf of; to act the part of (another); as, an heir represents his ancestor; an attorney represents his client in court; a mem-

ber of Congress represents his district in Congress.

5. To exhibit to another mind in language; to show; to give one's own impressions and judgment of; to bring before the mind; to set forth; sometimes, to give an account of; to describe.

He represented Rizzio's credit with the queen to be the cond only obstacle to his success in that demand.

Robert This bank is thought the greatest load on the Genoese, and he managers of it have been represented as a second kind of

senate.

6. To serve as a sign or symbol of; as, mathematical symbols represent quantities or relations; words represent ideas or things.

7. To bring a sensation of into the mind or sensorium; to cause to be known, felt, or apprehended; to present.

Among these, Fancy next
Her office holds; of all external things
Which the five watchful senses represent,
She forms imaginations, sery shapes.

Milton.

8. (Metaph.) To form or image again in consciousness, as an object of cognition or apprehension (something which was originally apprehended by direct presentation). See PRESENTATIVE, 3.

ion). See PRESENTATIVE, 5.

The general capability of knowledge necessarily requires that, esides the power of evoking out of unconsciousness one person of our retained knowledge in preference to another, we cosess the faculty of representing in consciousness what is not evoked. . . This Representative Faculty is Imagination Phantasy.

Rep're-sent'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being rep-

resented.

Represent'ance (-ans), n. Representation: likeness. [Ohs.]

Represent'ant (-ant), a. [Cf. F. representant.] Appearing or acting for another: representing.

Represent'ant, n. [F. representing.] A representative. [Ohs.]

Sir H. Wolton.

Representation, L. representation. [F. représentation, L. representation.] 1. The act of representing, in any sense of the verb.

2. That which represents. Specifically: (a) A likeness, a picture, or a model; as, a representation of the

human face, or figure, and the like. (b) A dramatic performance; as, a theatrical representation; a representation of Hamlet. (c) A description or statement; as, the representation of an intorian, of a witness, or an advocate. (d) The body of those who act as representations. sentatives of a community or society; as, the represen-tation of a State in Congress. (c) (Insurance Law) Any collateral statement of fact, made orally or in writing, by which an estimate of the risk is affected, or either party is influenced. 3. The state of being represented.

Syn. — Description; show; delineation; pertraiture; likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

likeness; resemblance; exhibition; sight.

Re-presentation (rē-prēs/šn-tā/shūn), n. [See Rz-present.] The act of re-presenting, or the state of being presented again; a new prosentation; as, re-presentation of facts previously stated.

Rep/re-sent/artion-ary (rē/p/rē-zhutā/shūn-ā-rā), a. Implying representation; representative. [R.]

Rep/re-sent/a-tive (-zēnt/ā-tīv), a. [Cf. F. représentatif.] 1. Fitted to represent; exhibiting a similitude.
2. Bearing the character or power of another; acting for another or others; as, a council representative of the people.

Suift.

people. Swift.

Conducted by persons chosen to represent, or act as

3. Conducted by persons chosen to represent, or act an deputies for, the people; as, a representative government.

4. (Nat. Hist.) (a) Serving or fitted to present the full characters of the type of a group; typical; as, a representative genus in a family. (b) Similar in general appearance, structure, and habits, but living in different regions;—said of certain species and varieties.

5. (Metaph.) Giving, or existing as, a transcript of what was originally presentative knowledge; as, representative caulties; representative knowledge. See PRESENTATIVE, 3, and REPRESENT, 8.

Represent/a-tive, n. [Cf. LL. repræsentativus.]

1. One who, or that which, represents (anything); that which exhibits a likeness or similitude.

A statue of Rumor, whisering an idiot in the car, who was the

A statue of Rumor, whispering an idiot in the car, who was the presentative of Credulity.

Addison.

Addison.

Difficulty must cumber this doctrine which supposes that the perfections of God are the representatives to us of whatever we perceive in the creatures.

Locke.

2. An agent, deputy, or substitute, who supplies the lace of another, or others, being invested with his or place of another, or owners, their authority.

3. (Law) One who represents, or stands in the place of, another.

or administrator is ordinarily held

of, another.

The executor or administrator is ordinarily held to be the representative of a deceased person, and is sometimes called the legal representative, or the personal representative. The heir is sometimes called the real representative of his deceased ancestor. The heirs and executors or administrators of a deceased person are sometimes compendiously described as his real and personal representatives.

Marton. Burrill.

sonat representatives.

4. A member of the lower or popular house in a State legislature, or in the national Congress. [U. S.]

5. (Nat. Hist.) (a) That which presents the full character of the type of a group. (b) A species or variety which, in any region, takes the place of a similar one in another region. nother region.

Rep/re-sent/a-tive-ly, adv. In a representative man-

Rep/re-sent/a-tive-ness, n. The quality or state of being representative.

Dr. Burnet observes, that every thought is attended with onsciousness and representativeness.

Spectator. onsciousness and representativeness.

Rep're-sent'er (-\vec{e}r), n. 1. One who shows, exhibits, r describes.

Sir T. Broune.

A representative. [Obs.]

Suift.

Rep/re-sent'er (-\varepsilon'). 1. One who shows, exhibits, or describes.

2. A representative. [Obs.]
Rep/re-sent'ment (-ment), n. Representation. [Obs.]
Re-press' (re-prés'), v. t. [Pref. re- + press.] To press again.
Re-press' (rc-prés'), v. t. [Pref. re- + press.] Corpressed (rc-prés'), v. t. [Pref. re- + press.] To press back or down effectually; to crush down or out; to quell; to subdue; to suppress; as, to repress sedition or rebellion; to repress the first risings of discontent.

2. Hence, to check: to restrain: to keep back. 2. Hence, to check; to restrain; to keep back.

Syn. - To crush; overpower; subdue; suppress; restrain; quell; curb; check.

Re-press', n. The act of repressing. [Obs.] Re-press'er (-er), n. One who, or that which, re-

Re-press'l-ble (-Y-b'l), a. Capable of being repressed.
Re-pression (re-pressivin), n. [Cf. F. répression.]
1. The act of repressing, or state of being repressed;
s, the repression of evil and evil doers.

1. The act of repressing, or state of being repressed; as, the repression of evil and evil doers.

2. That which represses; check; restraint.

Repressive repressive, a. [Cl. F. répressif, LL. repressives.] Having power, or tending, to repress; as, repressive acts or measures.—Repressively, adv. Reprevable, feprévible, a. Repressive.

Repreva', ré-prévible, a. Reprevable. [Obs.]
Repreva', n. Repreve limit of his vice. 'Chaucer. Reprieve', n. Reprevol. [Obs.] Chaucer. Reprieve' (ré-prévi), n. Repreve. [Obs.] Chaucer. Reprieve' (ré-prévi), n. Reprieve. Ourbury. Reprieve' (ré-prévi), n. Reprieve. Ourbury. Reprieve' (ré-prévi), n. Reprieve. Durbury. Reprieve' (ré-prévi), n. Reprieve. (Obs.] Chaucer. Reprieve' (ré-prévi), p. f. [imp. & p. p. Refrieves to reject, disallow, OF, reprover to blame, reproach, condemn (pres. il repruce), F. réprouver to disapprove, fr. L. reprobare to reject, condemn; pref. re-re- probare to try, prove. See Prove, and cf. Refrove, Refronate.]

1. To delay the punishment of; to suspend the execution of sentence on; to give a respite to; to respite; as, to reprieve a criminal for thirty days.

He reprieves the sinner from time to time. Rogers.

He reprieves the sinner from time to time.

2. To relieve for a time, or temporarily. Company, though it may reprieve a man from his melancholy, yet can not secure him from his conscience.

Re-prieve' (re-prev'), n. 1. A temporary suspension f the execution of a sentence, especially of a sentence of death.

The morning Sir John Hotham was to die, a reprieve was sent to suspend the execution for three days. Clarendon

2. Interval of ease or relief; respite.

All that I ask is but a short reprieve, Till I forget to love, and learn to grieve. Repri-mand (repri-mand), n. [F. reprimande, fr. L. reprimandus, reprimenda, that is to be checked or suppressed, fr. reprimer to check, repress; pref. re-re-+prener to press. Severe or formal reproof; reprehension, private or public. Goldsmith gave his landlady a sharp reprimend for her treat ment of him.

Macaulau

ment of him.

Rep'ri-mand, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reprimanded; p. pr. & vb. n. Reprimandid; S. p. pr. & vb. n. Reprimandid; S. Reprimander, See Reprimand, n.] 1. To reprove severely; to reprehend; to chide for a fault; to censure formally.

Germanicus was severely reprimanded by Tiberius for traveling into Egypt without his permission.

Arbuthnot.

Germanicus was severely representations of the Egypt without his permission.

2. To reprove publicly and officially, in execution of a sentence; as, the court ordered him to be reprimanded.

Syn. — To reprove; reprehend; chide; rebuke; censure; blame. See Reprove.

Control of the Control of

sure; blame. See Reprove.

Repyti-mand'er (-mānd'er), n. One who reprimands.

Re-prim'er (rē-prim'ēr), n. (Firearms) A machine or implement for applying fresh primers to spent cartridge shells, so that the shells can be used again.

Re-prim'r (rē-prin't), v. l. 1. To print again; to print a second or a new edition of.

2. To renew the impression of.

The whole business of our redemution is to respect God!

The whole business of our redemption is . . . to reprint God's image upon the soul.

Re'print' (re'print'), n. A second or a new impression or edition of any printed work; specifically, the publication in one country of a work previously published in another.

planeation in one country of a work previously published in another.

Re-print'er (re-prival), n. One who reprints.

Re-pris'al (re-prival), n. [F. représaille, l. ripresaglia, rappresaglia, LL represauliae, fr. L. reprehendere, reprehension. See Reference No. Refraise.] 1. The act of taking from an enemy by way of retaliation or indemnity.

Debatable ground, on which incursions and reprisals continued to take place.

2. Anything taken from an enemy in retaliation.
3. The act of retorting on an enemy by inflicting suffering or death on a prisoner taken from him, in retaliation for an act of inhumanity.

Vallet (Trans.).

Waterland 4. Any act of retaliation.

tion for an act of inhumanity.

4. Any act of retaliation.

Letters of marque and reprisal. See under Maque.

Re-prise' (rê-priz'), n. [F. reprise, fr. reprendre, repris, to take back, L. reprehendere. See Represent.

1. A taking by way of retaliation. [Obs.] Dryden.

2. pl. (Law) Deductions and duties paid yearly out of a manor and lands, as rent charge, rent seek, pensions, annuities, and the like. [Written also reprizes.] Burrill.

3. A ship recaptured from an enemy or from a pirate.

Re-prise', v. l. [Written also reprizes.] Burrill.

3. A ship recaptured from an enemy or from a pirate.

Re-prise', v. l. [Written also reprize.] 1. To take again; to retake. [Obs.]

Re-prise'in. ate (rê-pris'tin. āt), v. l. [Pref. re-pristine.] To restore to an original state. [R.] Shedd.

Re-prise' (rê-pri'), v. l. [Pref. re-1. L. privare to deprive.] To take back or away. [Obs.]

Re-prize' (re-pri'), v. l. [Pref. re-1. L. privare to deprize.] To take back or away. [Obs.]

Re-prize' (priz'\(22\)), n. pl. (Law) See Reprise, n., 2.

Re-prize'(re-priz'\(22\)), n. pl. (Law) See Reprise, n., 2.

Re-prize'(re-pric'), v. l. [Imp. & p. p. Reproacher, OF. reprocher, (assumed) Ll. repropare; l. pref. re-gain, against, back + prope near; hence, originally, to bring near to, throw in one steeth. Cl. Approach.] 1. To come back to, or come home to, as a matter of blame; to bring shame or diagrace upon; to diagrace. [Obs.]

For that he knew you might reproach you life. Shak.

I thought your marriage fit: else imputation.
For that he knew you, might reproach your life. Shak 2. To attribute blame to; to allege something diagraceful against; to charge with a fault; to censure severely or contemptuously; to upbraid.

If ye be reproached for the name of Christ. 1 Peter iv. 14.

That this newcomer, Shame.
There sit not, and reproach us as unclean.

Mezentius . . . with his ardor warmed His fainting friends, reproached their shameful flight, Repelled the victors.

Dryden.

Repelled the victors.

Syn. — To upbraid; censure; blame; childe; rebuke; condemn; revile; vilify.

Re-proach', n. [F. reproche. See Reproach, v.]

1. The act of reproaching; censure mingled with contempt; contunctions or opprobrious language toward any person; abusive reflections; as, severe reproach.

No reproaches even, even when pointed and barbed with the sharpest wit, appeared to give him pain.

Macaulay.

Give not thine heritage to reproach.

Joel ii. 17.

2. A cause of blame or censure; shame; diagrace.
3. An object of blame, censure, scorn, or derision.
Come, and let us build up the wall of Jerusalem, that we be more a reproach.

no more a reproach.

Syn. - Disrepute; discredit; dishonor; opprobrium; invective; contumely; reviling; abuse; vdification; courrility; insolonoe; insult; scorn; contempt; ignominy; shame; scandal; disgrace; infamy.

2. Occasioning or deserving reproach; shameful; Dr. reprover, fr. L. reprobare. See Reprievs, Reprobase; as, a reproach/ul life.

Syn. — Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offensive; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scursive; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scornful; scornfu

Syn. — Opprobrious; contumelious; abusive; offen sive; insulting; contemptuous; scornful; insolent; scur rilous; disreputable; discreditable; dishonorable; shame ful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

ful; disgraceful; scandalous; base; vile; infamous.

— Re-proach'ful-ly (rē-prōch'ful-ly), adv. — Re-proach'ful-ness, a.

— Re-proach'less, a. Being without reproach.

Rep'ro-bate (rēp'rō-bā-ey), n. Reprobation. [R.]

Rep'ro-bate (-bāt), a. [L. reprobatios, p. p. of reprobate to disapprove, condemn. See Repratsy, Reprove.

1. Not enduring proof or trial; not of standard purity or fineness; disallowed; rejected. [Obs.]

Reprobate silver shall men call them, because the Lord hath rejected them.

2. Abandoned to punishment: hence, morally aban-

2. Abandoned to punishment; hence, morally aban-

doned and lost; given up to vice; depraved. And strength, and art, are easily outdone By spirits reprodute.

3. Of or pertaining to one who is given up to wickedness; as, reprodute conduct. "Reprobate desire." Shak.
Syn. — Abandoned; vitiated; depraved; corrupt; wicked; profligate; base; vile. Bee Abandomed.

Rep'ro-bate, n. One morally abandoned and lost. acknowledge myself for a reprodute, a villain, a traitor to king.

Rep'ro-bate (-bāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reprobated (-bā'têd); p. pr. & vb. n. Reprobating.] 1. To disapprove with detestation or marks of extreme dislike; to condemn as unworthy; to disallow; to reject. Such an answer as this is reprobated and disallowed of in law; I do not believe it, unless the deed appears.

Apliffe.

Every scheme, every person, recommended by one of them as reprobated by the other.

Macaulau.

2. To abandon to punishment without hope of pardon Syn. — To condemn; reprehend; censure; disown; bandon; reject.

Rep'ro-ba'teness, n. The state of being reprobate.
Rep'ro-ba'ter (-ba'ter), n. One who reprobates.
Rep'ro-ba'tin (-ba'shin), n. [F. réprobation, or L. reprobatio.] 1. The act of reprobating; the state of being reprobated; strong disapproval or censure.

The profligate pretenses upon which he was perpetually so liciting an increase of his disgraceful stipend are mentioned with becoming reprobation.

Jeffrey rith becoming reproduction.

Set a brand of reprobation on clipped poetry and false coin.

Druden

2. (Theol.) The predestination of a certain number of the human race as reprobates, or objects of condem-

of the human race as reprobates, or objects of condemnation and punishment.

Repro-hation. Cerl, n. (Theol.) One who believes in reprobation. See Reprobation, 2. South.

Repro-hative (-bā-tīv), a. Of or pertaining to reprobation. Repro-hative (-bā-tīv), a. Reprobative.

Repro-hative (-bā-tīv), a. Reprobative.

Repro-duce (-pro-duce), repro-duce), r. t. To produce again.

Especially: (a) To bring forward again; as, to reproduce a witness; to reproduce charges; to reproduce a play.

(b) To cause to exist again.

Those colors are unchangeable, and whenever all those rays with those their colors are mixed again they reproduce the same white light as before.

(c) To produce again, by generation or the like to assess

same white light as before.

Sin I. Newton.

(c) To produce again, by generation or the like; to cause the existence of (something of the same class, kind, or nature as another thing); to generate or beget, as off-spring; as, to reproduce a rose; some animals are reproduced by genemation.

(d) To make an image or other representation of; to portray; to cause to exist in the memory or imagination; to make a copy of; as, to reproduce a person's features in marble, or on canvas; to reproduce a design.

Re'pro-du'cer (-du'ser), n. One who, or that which, reproduces.

reproduces.

Reproduction (-dŭk'shŭn), n. [Cf. F. reproduction.]

1. The act or process of reproducing; the state of being reproduced; specifically (Biol.), the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring.

or being reproduced; specifically (1961.), the process by which plants and animals give rise to offspring.

EF There are two distinct methods of reproduction: (gramogenesis) and sexual reproduction (gramogenesis) and sexual reproduction (gramogenesis) and sexual reproduction of the parent organism. In ascutal reproduction (genumation, flasion, etc.), the detacled portions of the organism develop into new individuals without the intervention of other living matter. In sexual reproduction, the detached portion, which is always a single cell, called the female germ cell, is acted upon by another portion of living matter, the male germ cell, usually from another organism, and in the fusion of the two (impregnation) a new cell is formed, from the development of which arises a new individual.

2. That which is reproduced.

Re'pro-duc'tive (-tiv), a. [Cf. F. reproductif.]

Tending, or pertaining, to reproduction; employed in reproduction.

Re'pro-duc'tory (-tō-ry), a. Reproductive.

Re'pro-duc'tory (-tō-ry), a. Reproductive.

Re'pro-duc'tory (-tō-ry), a. (Cf. F. see Pacon, Rursov.) 1. Refutation; confutation; contradiction.

[Obs.]

2. An expression of biame or censure: especially.

(Obs.)

2. An expression of blame or censure; especially, blame expressed to the face; censure for a fault; chiding; represch.

Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.

Syn. - Admonition; reprehension; chiding; repri-land; rebuke; censure; blame. See Admonition.

Re-prov's-ble (re-proov's-b'l), a. [Cl. F. réprouva-ble.] Worthy of reproof or censure. Jer. Taylor. Syn.—Blamable; blameworthy; censurable; repre-hensible; culpable; rebukable.

Re-prov'a ble-ness, n. — Re-prov'a-bly, adv.
Re-prov'al (-al), n. Reproof. Sir P. Sidney.
Re-prove (re-proov'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reproved
(-proovd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reproving.] [F. réprouver,

2. To disprove; to refute. [Obs.]

Reprove my allegation, if you can.

Shak.

3. To chide to the face as blameworthy; to accuse as

guilty; to censure.

What if thy son Prove disobedient, and, reproved, "Wherefore didst thou beget me

Milton. 4. To express disapprobation of; as, to reprove faults.
He neither reproved the ordinance of John, neither plainly ordenned the fastings of other men.

condemned the fastings of other me.

Syn.—To reprehend; chide; rebuke; scold; blame; censure.—Refreve, Rebuke, Refrenano. These words all signify the expression of disapprobation. To reprove implies greater calmeness and self-possession. To rebuke implies a more excited and personal feeling. A reproof may be administered long after the offense is committed, and is usually intended for the reformation of the offender; a rebuke is commonly given at the moment of the wrong, and is administered by way of punishment and condemnation. A reprinand proceeds from a person invested with authority, and is a formal and official act. A child is reproved for his faults, and rebuked for his impudence. A military officer is reprinanded for neglector violation of duty.

Re-proveg (re-procyver). n. One who or that which

Re-prov'er (re-proov'er), n. One who, or that which,

reproves.

Re-proving-ly, adv. In a reproving manner.

Re-prune' (re-prun'), v. t. To prune again or anew.

Yet soon reprunes her wing to soar anew.

Young.

Rep'-sil'ver (rep'sil'ver), n. [See Rear.] Money unciently paid by service tenants to their lord, in lieu of he customary service of reaping his corn or grain.

Rep'tant (rep'tant), a. [L. reptans, antis, p. pr. of eptare, v. intens. from repere to creep. See Reftle.]

1. (Rot.) Same as Repent.

2. (Zool.) Creeping; crawling; — said of reptiles, vorms, etc.

worms, etc.

| Rep-tan'ti-a (rep-tan'shī-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)
| A division of gastropods; the Pectinibranchiata.
| Rep-tar'tion (rep-ta'shin), n. [L. replatio, from reptare: cf. F. reptation.] (Zoöl.) The act of creeping.
| Rep'ta-to-ry (rep'ta-tō-ry), a. (Zoöl.) Creeping.
| Rep'ta-to-ry (rep'ta-tō-ry), a. (Zoöl.) Creeping.
| Rep'tile (rep'til: 277), a. [F. reptite, L. reptitis, fr.
| repere, reptum, to creep; cf. Lith. reploit; perh. akin
| to L. serpere. Cf. SERPENT.] 1. Creeping; moving on
| the belly, or by means of small and short legs.
| 2. Hence: Groveling; low; vulgar; as, a reptile race
| or crew; reptile vices.
| There is also a false, reptile prudence the result not of

There is also a false, reptile prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear.

Burke.

And dislodge their reptile souls
From the bodies and forms of men. Coleridae. Rep'tile, n. 1. (Zoöl.) An animal that crawls, or moves on its belly, as snakes, or by means of small, short legs, as lizards, and the like.

An insalvertent step may crush the snail That crawls at evening in the public path; But he that has humanity, forewarned, Will tread saide, and let the reptile live. Cowper.

2. (Zoöl.) One of the Reptilia, or one of the Amphibia. The amphibians were formerly classed with Reptilla, and are still popularly called reptiles, though much more closely allied to the fishes. tilla.

more closely allied to the Banes.

3. A groveling or very mean person.

|| Rep-til'i-a (rep-til'i-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) A class of air-breathing oviparous vertebrates, usually covered with scales or bony plates. The heart generally has two auricles and one ventricle. The development of the young is the same as that of birds.

the young is the same as that of brings.

The tis nearly related in many respects to Aves, or birds. The principal existing orders are Testudinata or Chelonia (turtles), (trocodliin, Lacertilia (ligarda), Ophidia (serpents), and Bhynchocephala; the chief extinct orders are Dinosauria, Thermorpha, Mosasauria, Perosauria, Plesiosauria, Ichthyosauria.

Rep-til'i-an (-an), a. Belonging to the reptiles.

Rep-til'i-an (-an), a. Belonging to the reptiles.

Reptilian age (Geol.), that part of geological time comprising the Triassic, Jurussic, and Cretaceous periods, and distinguished as that era in which the class of reptiles attained its highest expansion;—called also the Secondary or Mesozoic age.

Rep-til'i-an, n. (Zoil.) One of the Reptilia; a reptile.

Re-publica (ré-publik), n. [F. republique, L. respublica commonwealth; res a thing, an affair + publicus, publica, public. See Real, a., and Public.

1. Common weal. (Ubs.] B. Jonson.

2. A state in which the sovereign power resides in the whole body of the people, and is exercised by representatives elected by them; a commonwealth. Cf. Dr. MOCRACY, 2.

MOCBACY, 2.

**MOGRACY, 2.

E* In some ancient states called republics the sovereign power was exercised by an hereditary aristocracy or a privileged few, constituting a government now distinctively called au **aristocracy**. In some there was a division of authority between an aristocracy and the whole body of the people except slaves. No existing republic recognizes an exclusive privilege of any class to govern, or tolerates the institution of slavery.

Republic of letters, the collective body of literary or learned men

Re-publican (-II-kan), a. [F. républicain.] 1. Of or pertaining to a republic.

The Roman emperors were republican magistrates named by

Consonant with the principles of a republic; as, republican sentiments or opinions; republican manners.

Republican party. (U. S. Politice) (a) An earlier name of the Democratic party when it was opposed to the Federal party. Thomas Jefferson was its great leader. (b) One of the existing great parties. It was organised in 1886 by a combination of voters from other parties for the purpose of opposing the extension of slavery, and in 1860 it elected Abraham Lincoln president.

Re-public-an (rê-pub/K-kan), n. 1. One who favors or prefers a republican form of government.

2. (U.S. Politics) A member of the Republican party.

3. (Zoöl.) (a) The American cliff swallow. The cliff swallows build their nests side by side, many together.

(b) A South African weaver bird (Phileterus socius). These weaver birds build many nests together, under a large recility shalter, which they reversely the property of the large rooflike shelter, which they make of stra





A Republican or Sociable Weaver Bird (Phileterus socius).

B Its Compound Nest, much reduced.

Red republican. See under Run.

Red republican. See under Rgd.

Re-pub/lic-an-ism (-1x'm), n. [Cf. F. républican isme.] 1 A republican form or system of government; the principles or theory of republican government.

2. Attachment to, or political sympathy for, a republican form of government.

3. The principles and policy of the Republican party, so called [U.S.]

Re-public-an-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refublican isme (-iz), pr. & vb. n. Refublicanizmo (-iz), right] [Cf. F. républicanizer] To change, as a state, into a republic; to convert to republican principles; as, France was republicanized; to republicanize the rising generation.

D. Ramsay. D. Ramsay

generation.

Re-pub'il-cate (rē-pdb'l'-kāt), r. t. [Cl. Ll. republicare.] To make public again; to republish. [Obs.]

Re-pub'il-ca'tion (rē-pdb'l'-kā'shūn), n. A second publication, or a new publication of something before published, as of a former will, of a volume already published, or the like; specifically, the publication in one country of a work first issued in another; a reprint.

If there be many testaments, the last overthrows all the former; but the republication of a former will revokes one of a later date, and establishes the first.

Blackstone

Re-publish (re-publish), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Re-FUBLISHED (-lisht); p. pr. & vb. n. REFUBLISHING.] To publish amew; specifically, to publish in one country (a work first published in another); also, to revive (a will) by reexecution or codicil.

Subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devisor rem lished his will.

Blackston

Blackstone.

Re-publisher (-ēr), n. One who republishes.

Re-publishes (-ēr), n. One who republishes.

Re-publishes (rē-pū'dī-ā-b'l), a. [See Refuniate.]

Admitting of repudiation; fit or proper to be put away.

Re-publishes (-ār), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refuniatus,

p. p. of repudiate to repudiate, reject, fr. repudiutus separation, divorce; pref. re. re. + pudere to be ashamed.]

1. To cast off; to disavow; to have nothing to do with;

to reposure. to reject.

to renounce: to reject.

Servitude is to be repudiated with greater care. Prynne.

2. To divorce, put away, or discard, as a wife, or a woman one has promised to marry.

Ilis separation from Terentia, whom he repudiated not long

atterward.

3. To refuse to acknowledge or to pay; to disclaim; as, the State has repudiated its debts.

Re-pu'dl-a'tion (-\delta'shim), n. [Cf. F. répudiation, L. repudiatio.] The act of repudiatio, or the state of being repudiated; as, the repudation of a doctrine, a wife, a debt, etc.

Re-pu'di-a'tion-ist, n. One who favors repudiation, specially of a public debt.

especially of a public debt. **Re-pu'di-a'tor** (rē-pū'dǐ-ā'tēr), n. [L., a rejecter,

Re-pu'di-a'tor (rê-pū'di-ā'tēr), n. [L., a rejecter, contemmer.] One who repudiates.

Re-pugn' (rê-pūr), v. l. [F. répugner, L. repugnare, repugnatum ; pref. re. + pugnare to fight. See Pugnatous.]

Stubbornly he did repugn the truth. Sauk.

Re-pug'na-ble (rê-pūg'nā-b'l), a. Capable of being repugned or resisted. [R.]

Re-pug'nan-oy (nan-sy), i pugnantia.] The state or condition of being repugnant; opposition; contrariety; especially, a strong instinctive antagonism; aversion; reluctance; unwillinguess, as of mind, passious, principles, qualities, and the like.

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the repug-

That which causes us to lose most of our time is the repag-sace which we naturally have to labor. Dryden.

Let the foes quietly cut their throats, Without repugnancy.

Without repugnacy.

Syn. — Aversion; reluctance; unwillingness; dislike; antipathy; hatred; hostility; irreconcilableness; contrariety; inconsistency. See Dislike.

Re-pugnant, (anat), a. [F. *tēpugnant, or L. *repugnans, antis, p. pr. of repugnare. See Rerugn.] Disposed to fight against; hostile; at war with; being at variance; contrary; inconsistent; refractory; disobedient; also, distasteful in a high degree; offensive;—usually followed by to, rarely and less properly by with; as, all rudeness was repugnant to her nature.

There is no brach of a divine law but is more or less repugnated to the state of the

There is no breach of a divine law but is more or less repug-ment unto the will of the Lawgiver, God himself. Perkins. Syn. — Opposite; opposed; adverse; contrary; inconsistent; irreconcilable; hostile; inimical.

alsteat; irreconcilable; hostile; inimical.

Re-Pug'nant-ly, adv. In a repugnant manner.

Re-Pug'nant (-nkt), v. t. [From L. repugnare. See
Rarvax.] To oppose; to fight against. [Obs.]

Re-pugn'er (re-pun'er), m. One who repugns.

Re-pul'iu-late (re-pun'er), v. t. [L. repullulare,
repullulatum. See Pullulara.] To bud again.

Though tares repullulate, there is wheat still left in the field.

Howell.

Re-pul'iu-la'tion (rê-pul'iū-lk'shun), n. The act of budding again; the state of having budded again.

Re-pulse' (rê-puls'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Refulsed (pulst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Refulsing.] [L. repulsis, p. p. of repeliere. See Reful.] 1. To repel; to beat or drive back; as, to repulse an assault; to repulse the enemy.

Complete to have discovered and repulsed Whatever wiles of fee or seeming friend. Milton.

2. To repel by discourtesy, coldness, or denial; to reject; to send away; as, to repulse a suitor or a profier. Re-pulse', n. [L. repulsu, fr. repellere, repulsum.]

1. The act of repelling or driving back; also, the state of being repelled or driven back.

By fate repelled, and with repulses tired. Denham.

He received in the repulse of Tarquin seven hurts in the

body.

2. Figuratively: Refusal; denial; rejection; failure.
Re-pulse'less, a. Not capable of being repulsed.
Re-puls'er(-èr), n. One who repulses, or drives back.
Re-pul'ston (re-pul'shūn), n. [L. repulsio: cf. F. ré-pulsion.]

1. The act of repulsing or repelling, or the state of being repulsed or repelled.

2. A feeling of violent offense or disgust; repugnance.
3. (Physics) The power, either inherent or due to some physical action, by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from each other, or to resist each other's nearer approach: as, molecular repulsion:

each other's nearer approach; as, molecular repulsion;

electrical repulsion.

Re-pul'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. répulsif.]

1. Serving, or able, to repulse; repellent; as, a repulsive force.

Repulsive of his might the weapon stood.

Repulsive of his might the weapon stood. Pope.

2. Cold; forbidding; offensive; as, repulsive manners.

— Re-pul'sive-ly, aiv. — Re-pul'sive-ness, n.

Re-pul'so-ry (-sō-ry), a. [L. repulsorius.] Repulsive; driving back.

Re-pur'ohase (rō-pūr'chās; 48), v. t. To buy back or again; to regain by purchase.

Re-pur'ohase, n. The act of repurchasing.

Re-pur'diase, n. The act of repurchasing.

Re-pur'dia-ble (rō-pūr'ti-būr), a. [From Repurt.]

Having, or worthy of, good repute; held in esteem; hon-orable: praiseworthy as, a reputable more character. orable; praiseworthy; as, a reputable man or character; reputable conduct.

In the article of danger, it is as reputable to clude an defeat one.

Syn. - Respectable; creditable; estimable.

Rep'u-ta-ble-ness, n. — Rep'u-ta-bly, adv.
Rep'u-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [F. réputation, L. reputitio a reckoning, consideration. See Repute, v. t.]

1. The estimation in which one is held; character in

public opinion; the character attributed to a person, thing, or action; repute.

The best evidence of reputation is a man's whole life. Ames.

The best evidence of reputation is a man's whole life. Ames.
2. (Law) The character imputed to a person in the
community in which he lives. It is admissible in evidence when he puts his character in issue, or when such
reputation is otherwise part of the issue of a case.
3. Specifically: Good reputation; favorable regard;
rublic esteem; general credit; good name.

I see my reputation is at stake.

The security of his reputation or good name. Blackstone.

4. Account; value. [Obs.]

[Christ] made himself of no reputation. Plul. ii. 7.

Syn.—Credit: reputation regard; estimation, esteem.

.— Credit ; repute ; regard ; estimation ; esteem ; fame. See the Note under Character.

honor; fame. See the Note under CHARACTER.

Re-put'a-tive-ly (re-put'a-tiv-ly), adv. By repute.

Re-put'd-tive-ly (re-put'a-tiv-ly), adv. By repute.

Re-put'd (re-put'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reputen; p. pr. & vb. n. Reputing.] [F. reputer, L. reputare to count over, think over; pref. re-re- + putare to count, think. See Putarive.] To hold in thought; to account; to estimate; to hold; to think; to reckon.

Wherefore are we counted as beasts, and reputed vile in your sight?

The king your father was reputed for

The king your father was reputed for A prince most prudent.

Re-pute', n. 1. Character reputed or attributed; reputation, whether good or bad; established opinion; public estimate.

He who reigns Monarch in heaven, till then as one see Sat on his throne, upheld by old repute.

2. Specifically: Good character or reputation; credit or honor derived from common or public opinion;—opposed to disrepute. "Dead stocks, which have been of repute."

Re-put'ed-ly (re-put'ed-ly), adv. In common opinion

Re-put'ed-ly (rê-pūt'ŏd-lÿ), adv. In common opinion or estimation; by repute.

Re-pute'less, a. Not having good repute; disreputable; disgraceful; inglorious. [R.] Shak.

Re-quere' (rê-kwēst'), v. t. To require. [Obs.]

Re-quest' (rê-kwēst'), n. [OE. requeste, OF. require, F. require, L. requirer, and cf. requisting, to seek again, ask for See Require, and cf. QUEST.] 1. The act of asking for anything desired; expression of desire or demand; solicitation; prayer; petition; entresty.

expression of desire or demand; solutions, projection; entreaty.

I will marry her, sir, at your request.

2. That which is asked for or requested. "He gave them their request."

Ps. cvi. 15.

I will both hear and grant you your requests. 3. A state of being desired or held in such estimation as to be sought after or asked for; demand.

Knowledge and fame were in as great request us wealth

us now.

Court of Requests. (a) A local tribunal, sometimes called Court of Conscience, founded by act of Parliament to facilitate the recovery of small debts from any inhabitant or trader in the district defined by the act;—now mostly abolished. (b) A court of equity for the relief of such persons as addressed the sovereign by supplication;—now abolished. It was inferior to the Court of Chancery. [Eng.]

Brande & C.

Syn.—Asking; solicitation; petition; prayer; supplication; entreaty; suit.

Re-quest' (rê-kwöst'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Raquestran; p. pr. & vb. n. Requestran.] [Cl. OF. requester, F. requefer.] 1. To ask for (something); to express desire
or; to solicit; as, to request his presence, or a favor.
2. To address with a request; to ask.

To give my poor host freedom Syn. - To ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See Bro.

Syn. — To ask; solicit; entreat; beseech. See Bzo.

Re-quest'er (-ār), n. One who requests; a petitioner.
Re-quick'en (rē-kwīk'n), v. t. To quicken anew; to reanimate; to give new life to.

Re'qui-em (rē'kwī-ēm; 277), n. [Acc. of L. requiex rest, the first words of the Mass being "Requiem acternam dona eis, Domlue," give eternal rest to them, O Lord; pref. re- re- quates quiet. See Quiex, n., and cf. Requin.] 1. (R. C. Ch.) A Mass said or sung for the repose of a departed soul.

We should profane the service of the dual

We should profane the service of the dead To sing a requiem and such rest to her As to peace-parted souls.

Shak. 2. Any grand musical composition, performed in honor a deceased person.
3. Rest; quiet; peace. [Obs.]

S. Rest; quiet; peace. [Obs.]

Else had I an eternal requiem kept.
And in the arms of peace forever slept. Sandya.

Re-qui'e-to-ry (rc-kwi'e-to-ry), n. [L. requietorium, fr. requiescere, requietum, to rest. See Rr., and QUIRSC.]

Re'quin (rc'kwin), n. [F., fr. requiem a Mass sung for the dead. See Rrquitem] (Zool.) The man-eater, or white shark (Carcharodon carcharias); —so called on account of its causing requiems to be sung.

Re-quir'a-ble (rc-kwir'd-b'l), a. Capable of being required; proper to be required.

Re-quir'e (rc-kwir'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Required.

Re-quir'e (rc-kwir'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Required.

Re-quire, OF. requere, F. requerir; L. pref. re-re-t-quaerere to ask; cf. L. requirere. See Queny, and cf. Requere, Requirer.] 1. To demand; to insist upon having; to claim as by right and authority; to exact; as, to require the surrender of property.

Shall say to Casar

Shall I say to Casar
What you require of him?

By nature did what was by law required.

Dryden.

2. To demand or exact as indispensable; to need. Just gave what life required, and gave no more. Goldsmith. The two last [biographies] require to be particularly noticed.

J. A. Symonds.

3. To ask as a favor; to request.

I was ashamed to require of the king a band of soldiers and orsemen to help us against the enemy in the way. Ezraviii. 22. Syn. — To claim; exact; enjoin; prescribe; direct; order; demand; need.

Re-quire'ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of requiring;

demand; requisition.

2. That which is required; an imperative or authoritative command; an essential condition; something needed or necessary; a need.

One of those who believe that they can fill up every requirement contained in the rule of righteousness.

J. M. Mason. God gave her the child, and gave her too an instinctive knowledge of its nature and requirements.

Hawthorne.

edge of its nature and requirements.

Requirer (-kwir@r), n. One who requires.

Req'ui-site (r8k'wl-zit), n. That which is required,
or is necessary; something indispensable.

or is necessary; something interpolations.

God, on his part, has declared the requisites on ours: what we must do to obtain blessings, is the great business of us all to Wake.

Req'ui-site, a. [L. requisitus, p. p. of requirer; pref. re- re- + quaerere to ask. See Require.] Required by the nature of things, or by circumstances; so needful that it can not be dispensed with; necessary; indispensable.

All truth requisite for men to know

Syn. - Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential.

Syn. — Necessary; needful; indispensable; essential. — Req'ni_site-ly, adv. — Req'ni_site-ness, n. Req'ni_sition, L. requisition (ršk/wi-zish'ūn), n. [Ct. F. réquisition, L. requisitio a searching.] 1. The act of requiring, as of right; a demand or application made as by authority. Specifically: (a) (International Law) A formal demand made by one state or government upon another for the surrender or extradition of a fugitive from justice. Kent. (b) (Law) A notarial demand of a debt. Whatton. (c) (Mil.) A demand by the invader upon the people of an invaded country for supplies, as of provision, forage, transportation, etc. Farrow. (d) A formal application by one officer to another for things needed in the public service; as, a requisition for clothing, troops, or money. r money.

2. That which is required by authority; especially, a

2. That which is required by autority, especially, equota of supplies or necessaries.

3. A written or formal call; an invitation; a summons; as, a requisition for a public meeting. [Eng.]

Requisition, v. t. 1. To make a requisition on or for; as, to requisition a district for forage; to requisition.

ion trops.

2. To present a requisition to; to summon or request; as, to requestion a person to be a candidate. [Eng.]

Req'ul-si'tion-ist, n. One who makes or signs a req-

Requis'1-tive (rê-kwlz'/1-tiv), si Expressing or implying demand. [R.]

Re-quis'1-tive, n. One who, of that which, makes requisition; a requisition is a requisition in the control of the

for anything done; in a good sense, compensation; recompense; as, the requital of services; in a bad sense, retaliation, retribution, or punishment; as, the resense, retaliation, requital of evil deeds.

yanus or evil deeds.

No merit their aversion can remove,
Nor iil requitid can efface their love.

Syn. — Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; satisfaction; payment; retribution; retaliation; reprisal; punishment.

reprisal; pmishment.

Re-quite' (rè-kwit'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Requited;
p. pr. & vb. n. Requitino.] [Pref. re- + quit.] To repay; in a good sense, to recompense; to return (an
equivalent) in good; to reward; in a bad sense, to retaliate; to return (evil) for evil; to punish.

He can requite thee; for he knows the charms
That call same on such gentle acts as these.

Mitton.

Thon hast seen it; for thou beholdest mischief and spite, to
require it with thy hand.

Ps. x. 14.

Thou hast seen it, for thou beheldest mischief and spite, to Propule: it with thy hand.

Syn. — To repay: reward; pay; compensate; remunerate; satisfy; recompenso; punish; revenge.

Re-quite/ment (-ment), n. Requital: [Obs.] E. Hall.

Re-quite/ment (-ment), n. One who requites.

Rere/to-maeo ('ret'rofs), n. [F. arrière-bras.] (Anc. Armor) Armor for the upper part of the arm. Fairhalt.

Rere/do-main (-dê-mān'), n. [F. arrière-back + de of + main hand.] A backward stroke. [Obs.]

Rere/dos (*Br'dōs), n. [From rear + F. dos back, L. dorsum. Cf. Dossal.] (Arch.) (a) A screen or partition wall behind an altar. (b) The back of a freplace. (c) The open hearth, upon which fires were lighted, immediately under the louver, in the center of ancient halls. [Also spelt reredose.]

Rere/fef ('rēt'fef'), n. [F. arrière-fief. See Rear hinder, and Fier.] (Scots Late) A fiel held of a superior feudatory: a fiel held by an under tenant. Blackstone.

Re-reign' (*Fe-fai'), v. i. To reign again.

Re-reign (*Fe-fai'), v. i. To reign again.

Re-reign (*Fe-fai'), v. i. To reign again.

Re-reign (*Fe-fai'), v. i. To reign again.

Resolves, [R.] "Wy re-reiterated wish." Tennyson.

Rere/mouse' (*Fe/finous'), n. (Zoōi.) A rearmouse.

Re-resolve (*Fe'f-zōiy'), v. i. & i. To reiven again.

Resolves, and re-resolves, then dies the same. Loung.

Resolves, and re-resolves, then dies the same.

Reservant (rör ward), n. [See Rearward.] The rear guard of an army. $[\ell h k_z]$ A thing; the particular thing; a matter; a point.

lar thing; a matter; a point.

"Res gastas [L., things doue] (Lauc), the facts which form the environment of a litigated issue. Wharton. -
"Res judicated [L.] (Lauc), a thing adjudicated; a matter no longer open to controversy.

Re-sail' (rē-sail'), r. f. & i. To sall again; also, to sail back, as to a former port.

Re-sail' (rē-sail' or rē'sail, n. A sale at second hand, or at retail: also, a second sale.

Re-sale' (rē-sal' o' rē'sal), n. A sale at second hand, or at retail; also, a second sale.

Re-sal'gar (rē-sal'gēr), n. Realgar. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Re'sa-lute' (rē'sā-lūt'), v. t. To salute again.
Re-saw' (rē-sa'), v. t. To saw again; apecifically, to saw a balk, or a timber, which has already been squared, into dimension lumber, as joists, boards, etc.
Res'oat (rēs'kāt), v. t. [Sp. rescater.] To ransom; to release; to rescue. [Obs.]
Res'cat, n. [Sp. rescate.] Ransom; release. [Obs.]
Re-soind' (rē-sīnd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESCINDED; pr. & vb. n. RESCINDING.] [L. rescindere, rescissum; pref. re- re- + scindere to cut, split: cf. F. rescinder.
Bee Schism.] 1. To cut off; to abrogate; to annul.
The blessed Jesus. add sacrementally rescind the impur

The blessed Jesus . . . did sacramentally rescind the impurrelics of Adam and the contraction of evil customs, Jer. Taylor

2. Specifically, to vacate or make void, as an act, by the enacting authority or by superior authority; to repeal as, to rescind a law, a resolution, or a vote; to rescind a decree or a judgment.

Syn. - To revoke; repeal; abrogate; annul; recall; everse; vacate; void.

Re-scind'a-ble (-à-b'1), a. Capable of being rescinded. Re-scind'ment (-ment), n. The act of rescinding:

Re-scission. (re-strh'un), n. [L. rescissio: cf. F. rescission. See Rescind.] The act of rescinding, abrogating, annulling, or vacating; as, the rescission of a law,

ting, annuling, or vacasing, as, the decree, or judgment.

Re-sais'sory (re-siz'o-ry or re-sis'-), a. [L. rescissorius: of. F. rescisoire.] Tending to rescind; rescinding.

To pass a general act rescisoiry (as it was called), annuling all the Parliaments that had been field since the year 1633.

Bp. Burnet.

Res'oous (rēs'kūs), n. [OE., fr. OF. rescousse, fr. rescourre, p. p. rescous, to rescue. See Rescue.] 1. Rescue; deliverance. [Obs.] Chaucer.

2. (Law) See Rescue. 2. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Rescowe (rēs'kou), r. t. To rescue. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Rescriber to write. See Scribe.] 1. To write back; to write in reply.

+ scribere to write. See SCRIBE.] 1. To write back; to Ayllife.

2. To write over again.

Re'script (re'skript), n. [L. rescriptum: cf. F. rescrit, formerly also spelt rescript. See Rescribe, t. I. (Rom. Antig.) The answer of an emperor when formally consulted by particular persons on some difficult question; hence, an edict or decree.

In their rescripts and other ordinates, the Roman emperor.

In their rescripts and other ordinances, the Roman emperors spoke in the plural number.

The results and other studies as the source of the pope spoke in the plural number.

2. (R. C. Ch.) The official written answer of the pope upon a question of canty, law, or morals.

3. A counterpart. b.

Rescription. See 'tirscribe.] A writing back; the answering of a letter.

Rescriptive (-tIv), a. Pertaining to, or answering the purpose of, a rescript; hence, deciding; settling; determining.

Rescriptive-ly, adv. By rescript.

Rescriptive-ly, adv. By rescript.

Rescriptive-ly, v. I. [imp. & p. p. Rescript (tid.)], a.

Res'oue (res'kti), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RESCUED (-ktid);

p. pr. & vb. n. RESCUING.] [OE. rescouen. OF. rescourre, rescurre, rescorre; L. pref. re- re- + excutere to shake or drive out; ez out + quatere to shake. See QUABH to crush, PERCUSSION.] To free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil; to liberate from actual restraint; to remove or withdraw from a state of exposure to evil; as, to rescue a prisoner from the enemy; to rescue seamen from destruction.

Had I been seized by a hungry lion, I would have been a breakfast to the beast, Rather than have false Proteus rescue me.

Syn. - To retake; recapture; free; deliver; liberate; elease; save. Res'cue (ros'kt), n. [From Rescue, v. ; cf. Rescous.]

1. The act of rescuing; deliverance from restraint, violence, or danger; liberation.

Sour to the rescue of the noble Talbot.

spur to the record of the noble Talbot. Shak.

2. (Law) (a) The forcible retaking, or taking away, against law, of things lawfully distrained. (b) The forcible liberation of a person from an arrest or imprisonment. (c) The retaking by a party captured of a prize made by the enemy.

Bouvier.

The rescue of a prisoner from the court is punished with per-petual imprisonment and forfeiture of goods. Blackstone.

Rescue grass. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Bot.) A tall grass ("crutochioa unioloides) somewhat resembling chess, cultivated for hay and forage in the Southern States.

tivated for hay and forage in the Southern States.

Res'oue-less, a. Without rescue or release.

Res'oue-r (*\tilde{\tile

The degreest interests of parties have frequently been staked on the results of the researches of antiquaries.

Macaulay.

Syn. - Investigation; examination; inquiry; scrutiny.

Syn. - Investigation; Canada tiny.

Re-search', v. t. [Pref. re- + search: cf. OF. recerchier, F. rechercher.] To search or examine with continued care; to seek diligently.

Re-search'er(-6r), n. One who researches.

Re-search'ful (-ful), a. Making researches; inquisically and the search of the

ve. [R.] Coleridge. Re-seat' (re-set'), v. t. 1. To seat or set again, as on

Re-seat' (rē-sēt'), v. t. 1. To seat or set again, as on a clair, throne, etc.

2. To put a new seat, or new seats, in; as, to reseat a theater; to reseat a chair or trousers.

Re-sect' (rē-sēt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resketted; p. pr. & vb. n. Resketted).

1. The act ocut off; pref. re-re-+ secare to cut.] To cut or pare off; to remove by cutting.

Re-section; 1. The act of cutting or paring off. Cotgrave.

2. (Surg.) The removal of the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of the bones in a false articulation.

Re-sectian (rē-sē'dā), n. [L., a kind of plant.] 1. (Bot.) A genus of plants, the type of which is mignomette.

2. A grayish green color, like that of the flowers of mignomette.

Re-sectif' (rē-sēt') v. t. To seck again. J. Ravion.

ignonette.

Re-seck' (rë-sëk'), v. t. To seek again. J. Barlow.

Re-seck' (rë-sëz'), v. t. [Pref. re. + scize: cf. F.

senisir.] 1. To seize again, or a second time.

2. To put in possession again; to reinstate.

And then therein [in his kingdom] rescized was again. Spenser. 3. (Law) To take possession of, as lands and tenements which have been disseized.

The sheriff is commanded to reseize the land and all the chattels thereon, and keep the same in his custody till the arrival of the justices of assize.

Litackstone.

rival of the justices of assize.

Re-seiz'er (-sēz'er), n. 1. One who seizes again.

2. (Eng. Law) The taking of lands into the hands of the king where a general livery, or outre le main, was formerly mis-sued, contrary to the form and order of law.

Re-sei'zure (rē-sē'zhūr; 135), n. A second seizure;

Bacon.

Re-sel/gure (re-se/zhūr; 135), n. A second seizure;
Hacon.
Re-sell' (re-sel'), n. t. To sell again; to sell what
has been bought or sold; to retail.
Re-sem/bla-ble (rê-zêm/bla-bl-)1, a. [See Resemell.]
Admitting of being compared; like. [Obs.] Gover.
Re-sem/blance (-blans), n. [Ct. F. resemblance.
See Resemell. 1. The quality or state of resembling;
likeness; similitude; similarity.
One main end of poetry and painting is to please; they bear
agreat resemblance to each other.

2. That whic's resembles, or is similar; a representation; a likeness.

These renshile things, which religion hath allowed, are remblances formed according to things spiritual.

3. A comparison; a simile. [Obs.]

4. Probability; verisimilitude. [Obs.]

Shak.

Syn. - Likeness; similarity; similitude; semblance; presentation; image.

representation; image.

Re-sem/blant (-blant), a. [F., a. and p. pr. fr. resemble to resemble. See Resemell. Having or exhibiting resemblance; resembling. [R.] Gover.

Re-sem/bla (ft.2smb'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RENEMBLE (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RESEMBLING (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RESEMBLING (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RESEMBLING (-b'llig).]

[F. ressembler; pref. re-re-+ sembler to seem, resemble, fr. L. similare, simulare, to imitate, fr. similar like, similar. See SIMILAR.] 1. To be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or qualities; as, these brothers resemble each other.

We will resemble von in that

We will resemble you in that.

2. To liken; to compare; to represent as like. [Obs.]

2. To liken; to company, we see that the state of the sta

3. To counterfeit; to imitate. [Obs.] "They can so well resemble man's speech."

4. To cause to imitate or be like. [R.] H. Bushnell.

Re-sem'blar (rê-zêm'bler), n. One who resemble.

Re-sem'blar (rê-zêm'bler), n. One who resemble.

Re-sem'lingily (biling-ly), adv. So as to resemble; with resemblance or likeness.

Re-sem'lingily (biling-ly), v. t.

L. pref. re-again

+-seminatus, p. p. of seminare to sow.] To produce again by means of seed. [Obs.]

Re-sem'l (rê-sênd'), v. t. 1. To send again; as, to resend a measage. end a mes

nd a message.

To send back; as, to resend a gift. [Obs.] Shak.

(Telegraphy) To send on from an intermediate sta-

3. (Telegraphy) To send on from an intermediate station by means of a repeater.

Re-sent' (re-zent'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resented; p. pr. & vb. n. Resented; [F. ressentir; L. pref. re-re-+entire to feel. See Sens.] I. To be senable of; to feel; as: (a) In a good sense, to take well; to receive with satisfaction. [Obs.]

Which makes the trajical ends of noble persons more favorably resented by compassionate readers.

Nir T. Browne.

(b) In a bad sense, to take ill; to consider as an injury or affront; to be indignant at.

2. To express or exhibit displeasure or indignation at, as by words or acts.

as by words or acts.

The good prince King James . . . bore dishonorably what he might have rescribed safely.

3. To recognize; to perceive, especially as if by smelling; — associated in meaning with sent, the older spelling of scent to smell. See RESENT, v. i. [Obs.]

This bird of prey resented a worse than earthly savor in the soul of Saul. Our King Henry the Seventh quickly resented his drift. Fuller.

Re-sent', v. i. 1. To feel resentment. Swift.

2. To give forth an odor; to smell; to savor. [Obs.] The judicious prelate will prefer a drop of the sincere milk of the word before vessels full of traditionary pottage resenting of the wild gourd of human invention.

Fuller.

the wild gourd of human invention.

Re-sent'er (-Er), n. One who resents. Sir H. Wotten.
Re-sent'ful (-ful), a. Inclined to resent; easily provoked to anger; irritable.—Re-sent'ful-ly, adv.
Re-sent'i-ment (-I-ment), n. Resentment. [Obs.]
Re-sent'ing-iy, adv. 1. With deep sense or strong perception. [Obs.]
2. With a sense of wrong or affront; with resentment.
Re-sent'ive (-Iv), a. Resentful. [R.] Thomson.
Re-sent'ment (-ment), n. [F. ressentiment.] 1. The act of resenting.

Act of resenting.

2. The state of holding something in the mind as a subject of contemplation, or of being inclined to reflect upon something; a state of consciousness; conviction; feeling; impression. [Obs.]

He retains vivid resentments of the more solid morality.

Dr. II. More.

It is a greater wonder that so many of them die, with so little content of their danger.

Jer. Taylor.

3. In a good sense, satisfaction; gratitude. [Obs.] 3. In a good seame, saving the many good services performed by Mr. John Milton, . . . have thought fit to declare their resentment and good acceptance of the same.

The Council Book (1657).

4. In a bad sense, strong displeasure; anger; hostility

provoked by a wrong or injury experienced.

Resentment . . . is a deep, reflective displeasure against the conduct of the offender.

Cogan.

Conduct of the offender.

Syn. — Anger; irritation; vexation; displeasure; grudge; indignation; choler; gall; ire; wrath; rage; fury. — Reserthert, Anger. Anger is the broader term, denoting a keen sense of disapprobation (usually with a desire to punish) for whatever we feel to be wrong, whether directed toward ourselves or others. Resentment is anger excited by a sense of personal injury. It is, etymologically, that reaction of the mind which we instinctively feel when we think ourselves wronged. Pride and selfishness are apt to aggravate this feeling until it changes into a criminal animosity; and this is now the more common signification of the term. Being founded in a sense of injury, this feeling is hard to be removed; and hence the expressions bitter or implacable resentment. See Anger is like

Anger is like A full-hot horse, who being allowed his way, Self-inettle tires him.

Can heavenly minds such high resentment show,
Or exercise their spite in human woe?
Dryden.

Can heavenly minds such high resentment show.
Or exercise their spite in human woe?

Res'er-ate (res'er-at), v. t. [L. reseratus, p. p. of reserare to unlock.] To unlock; to open. [Obs.] Boyle.
Re-serv'ance (re'zerv'ans), n. Reservation. [R.]
Res'er-va'tion (rez'er-w'shin), n. [Cf. F. reservation, l.L. reservatio. See Russenve.] 1. The set of reserving, or keeping back; concealment, or withholding from disclosure; reserve.

With reservation of an hundred knights. Shak.
Make some reservation of your wrongs.

Shak.
Something withheld, either not expressed or disclosed, or not given up or brought forward. Inyden.
3. A tract of the public land reserved for some special use, as for schools, for the use of Indians, etc. [U.S.]

The state of being reserved, or kept in store. Shak.
(Laur) (a) A clause in an instrument by which some new thing is reserved out of the thing granted, and not in esse before. (b) A proviso.

ET This term is often used in the same sense with exception, the technical distinction being disregarded.

(Eccl.) (a) The portion of the sacramental electrics and for the

8. (Eccl.) (a) The portion of the sacramental elements reserved for purposes of devotion and for the communion of the absent and sicks (b) A term of canon law, which signifies that the pope reserves to himself appointment to certain benefices.

Mental reservation, the withholding, or falling to disclose, something that affects a statement, promise, etc., and which, if disclosed, would materially change its import.

Reservative (re-zerv'a-tiv), a. Tending to reserve or keep; keeping; reserving.

Reserv'a-to-ry (-to-ry), n. [LL. reservatorium, fr. L. reservare. See Reserve, v. t., and cf. Reservor.] A place in which things are reserved or kept. Woodward.

Reserve' (re-zerv'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reserved (refv'd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reserving.] [F. réserver, L. reservare, reservatum; prcf. re-re-+ servare to keep. See Serve.] 1. To keep back; to retain; not to deliver, make over, or disclose. "I have reserved to myself nothing."

nothing."

2. Hence, to keep in store for future or special use; to withhold from present use for another purpose or time; to keep; to retain.

Gen. xxvii. 35.

Hust thou seen the treasures of the hail, which I have reserved against the time of trouble?

Job xxxviii. 22, 23 Reserve your kind looks and language for private hours. Swift.

3. To make an exception of; to except. [R.] Re-serve, n. [F. réserve.] 1. The act of reserving, keeping back; reservation.

However any one may concur in the general scheme, it is still with certain reserves and deviations.

Addison.

2. That which is reserved, or kept back, as for future

The virgins, besides the oil in their lamps, carried likewise searce in some other vessel for a continual supply. Tillotson

3. That which is excepted; exception.

Each has some darling lust, which pleads for a reserve. Rogers

4. Restraint of freedom in words or actions; back-rardness; caution in personal behavior.

ardness; caution in personal comercia.

My soul, surprised, and from her sex disjoined.

Left all reserve, and all the sex, behind.

The clergyman's shy and sensitive reserve had balked this Hawthone.

scheine.

5. A tract of land reserved, or set apart, for a particular purpose; as, the Connecticut Reserve in Ohio, originally set apart for the school fund of Connecticut; the Clergy Reserves in Canada, for the support of the clergy.

6. (Mil.) A body of troops in the rear of an army drawn up for battle, reserved to support the other lines as occasion may require; a force or body of troops kept for an exigency.

for an exigency.
7. (Banking) Funds kept on hand to meet liabilities. In reserve, in keeping for other or future use; in store, be has large quantities of wheat in reserve; he has evince or arguments in reserve. Reserve in (Physiol.) and as Supplemental air, under Supplemental.

Syn. - Reservation: retention: limitation; backward-

ness; modesty.

Re-gerved'(-2ervd'), a. 1. Kept for future or special use, or for an exigency; as, reserved troops; a reserved seat in a theater.

2. Restrained from freedom in words or actions: backward, or cautious, in communicating one's thoughts and feelings; not free or frank.

To all obliging, yet reserved to all. - Ro-serv'ed-ly (re-zerv'ed-ly), adv. - Re-serv'ed-

ness. n.

Res'er-vee' (rez'êr-ve'), n. One to, or for, whom anything is reserved; — contrasted with reservor.

Re-serv'er (rê-zêrv'êr), n. One who reserves.

Re-serv'ist, n. A member of a reserve force of soldiers or militia. [Eng.]

Res'er-voir' (rez'êr-vwêr'; 277), n. [F. réservoir, pro-

Roser-voir' (r&r²6'r-vins'r': 277), n. [F. réserroir, fr. LL. reservatorium. See Reservators.] 1. A place where anything is kept in store; especially, a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted, as to supply a fountain, a canal, or a city by means of aqueducts, or to drive a mill wheel, or the like.

2. (Bot.) A small intercellular space, often containing resin, essential oil, or some other socreted matter.

Becsiving reservoir (Water Works), a principal reservoir into which an aqueduct or rising main delivers water, and from which a distributing reservoir draws its supply.

Becsiving reservoir (**2.6**ro**) no One who re-

Re-serv'or (re-zerv'or or rez'er-vor'), n. One

Re-serv'or (re-zerv'or or rez'er-vor), n. Une who reserves; a resorver.

Re-set' (re-set'), v. t. To set again; as, to reset type;
to reset copy; to reset a diamond.

Re'set (re'set), n. 1. The act of resetting.
2. (Print.) That which is reset; matter set up again.
Re-set' (re-set'), n. [OF. recete, recepte, a receiving.
Cf. Receirt.] (Scots Law) The receiving of stolen goods, or harboring an outlaw.

Re-set', v. t. (Scots Law) To harbor or secrete; to

hide, as stolen goods or a criminal.

We shall see if an English hound is to harbor and reset the Southrons here. Sir W. Scott.

Ro-set'ter (-tër), n. (Scots Law) One who receives r conceals, as stolen goods or a criminal.

Re-set'ter (rā-sēt'tēr), n. One who resets, or sets

Re-set'tle (rē-sēt't'!), v. t. To settle again. Swift.
Ro-set'tle, v. i. To settle again, or a second time.
Re-set'tle-ment (-ment), n. Act of settling again, or state of being settled again; as, the resettlement of lees.

The resettlement of my discomposed soul. Norris

The resettlement of my discomposed soul. Norts.

Re-shape' (re-shap'), v.t. To shape again.

Re-ship' (re-ship'), v.t. To ship again; to put oh board of a vessel a second time; to send on a second voyage; as, to reship bonded merchandise.

Re-ship', v.t. To engage one's self again for service on board of a vessel after having been discharged.

Re-ship'ment (-ment), n. The act of reshipping;

on board of a vessel after having been discharged.

Re-ship'ment (-ment), n. The act of reshipping;
also, that which is reshipped.

Re-ship'per (-per), n. One who reships.

Res'i-anne (res''-ome), n. [LL. reseantia, or OF. reseance.] Residence; abode. [Obs.]

Res'i-anti-(-ant), a. [OF. reseant, resseant, L. residens.

See RESIDENT.] Resident; present in a place. [Obs.]

In which her kingdom's throne is chiefly restant.

Res'i-ant, n. A resident. [Obs.] Sir !

Re-side' (r8-zid'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Resider; p. pr. & vb. n. Resideng.] [F. résider, L. residere; pref. re-re-+ sedere to sit. See Sir.] 1. To dwell permanently or for a considerable time; to have a settled abode for a time; to abide continuously; to have one's domicile or home; to remain for a long time.

At the mosted grange, resides this dejected Mariana. Shak.
In no fixed place the happy souls reside. Drysten.

2. To have a seat or fixed position; to inhere; to lie or be as an attribute or element.

In such like acts, the duty and virtue of contentedness doth

3. To sink; to settle, as sediment. [Obs.] Syn. - To dwell; inhabit; sojourn; abide; remain; ve; domiciliate; domicile.

ive; domiciliste; domicile.

Res'idence (rez'i-dens), n. [F. résidence. See Residence.

1. The act or fact of residing, abiding, or dwelling in a place for some continuance of time; as, the residence of a Maerican in France or Italy for a year.

The confessor had often made considerable reside

2. The place where one resides; an abode; a dwelling or habitation; esp., a settled or permanent home or donicile. "Near the residence of Posthumus." Shak.

Johnson took up his residence in London. Macaulay 3. (Eng. Eccl. Law) The residing of an incumbent on his benefice; — opposed to nonresidence.

4. The place where anything rests permanently.

4. The place where anything rests permanently.

But when a king sets himself to bandy against the highest court and residence of all his regal power, he then, . . . fights against his own majesty and kingship.

5. Subsidence, as of a sediment. [Obs.] Bacon.

6. That which falls to the bottom of liquors; sediment; also, refuse; residuum. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Syn.— Domiciliation; sojourn; stay; abode; home; dwelling; habitation; domicile; mansion.

Res'i-den-oy (-den-sy), n. 1. Residence. [Obsolex.]

2. A political agency at a nativo court in British India, held by an officer styled the Resident; also, a Dutch commercial colony or province in the East Indies.

Res'i-dent (-dent), a. [F. résident, L. residens, -entis, p. pr. of residere. See Reside.] 1. Dwelling, or having an abode, in a place for a continued length of time; residing on one's own estate; — opposed to nonresident; as, resident in the city or in the country.

2. Fixed; stable; certain. [Obs.] "Stable and resident like a rock."

One there still resident as day and night. Daccount.

One there still resident as day and night. Darenant. Res'i-dent, n. 1. One who resides or dwells in a place

2. A diplomatic representative who resides at a foreign court; —a term usually applied to ministers of a rank inferior to that of ambassadors. See the Note under

MINISTER, 4.

Res'l-denter (-\varepsilon's), n. A resident. [Obs. or Colloq.]

Res'l-den'tial (-\varepsilon's), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a residence or residents; as, residential trade.

2. Resident's, residentiary, [R.]

Res'l-den'tia-ry (-\varepsilon's), a. [LL. residentiarius.] Having residence; as, a canon residentiary; a residentiary guardian.

Res'l-den'tia-ry, n. 1. One who is resident.

The residentiary, or the frequent visitor of the favored spot.

he residentiary, or the frequent visitor of the favored spot will discover that both have been there. Coleradge

2. An ecclesisatic who keeps a certain residence.

Syn. — Inhabitant; inhabiter; dweller; sojourner.

Res'i-den'tia-ry-ship, n. The office or condition of a

Res'i-dent-ship (rez'i-dent-ship), n. The office of

Residentary.

Residentahip (rezidentahip), n. The office or condition of a resident.

Residiar (rezidentahip), n. One who resides in a place.

Residiar (rezidentahip), n. (See Residue.) Pertaining a residue; remaining after a part is taken.

Residual air (Physical.), that portion of air contained in the lungs which can not be expelled even by the most violent expiratory effort. It amounts to from 75 to 100 cubic inches. Cf. Supplemental air, under Supplemental.—Residual agure (Geom.), the figure which remains after a less figure has been taken from a greater one.—Residual magnetism (Physica), remanent magnetism. See under magnetism. The see under works, etc.—Residual quantity (Afg.), a binomial quantity the two parts of which are connected by the negative sign, as a - b.—Residual root (Afg.), the root of a residual quantity, as \(\psi(a-b)\).

Residval, n. (Math.) (a) The difference of the results obtained by observation, and by computation from

RC-BIG 13-81, n. (Mall.) (a) Inc difference of the re-sults obtained by observation, and by computation from a formula. (b) The difference between the mean of sev-eral observations and any one of them. Re-Bid 13-8-17, a. [See RESIDUE.] Consisting of residue; sa, residuary matter; pertaining to the resi-due, or part remaining; as, the residuary advantage of

an estate.

Residuary clause (Law), that part of the testator's weight the residue of his estate is disposed of.— Residevises (Law), the person to whom the residue of retate is devised by a will.— Residuary legate (Law) person to whom the residue of personal estate is queathed.

queathed.

Resi-due (rēz'I-dū), n. [F. résidu, L. residuum, fr. residuus that is left behind, remaining, fr. residure to remain behind. See Reside, and cf. Residuum.] 1. That which remains after a part is taken, separated, removed, or designated; remnant; remainder.

The residue of them will I deliver to the sword. Jcr. xv. 9. If church power had then prevailed over its victums, not a residue of English liberty would have been saved. J. Taylor.

2. (Law) That part of a testator's estate which is not disposed of in his will by particular and special legacies and devises, and which remains after payment of debts and legacies.

and legacies.

3. (Chem.) That which remains of a molecule after the removal of a portion of its constituents; hence, an

atom or group regarded as a portion of a molecule; — used as nearly equivalent to radical, but in a more gen-

The term radical is sometimes restricted to group containing carbon, the term residue being applied to t

others.

4. (Theory of Numbers) Any positive or negative number that differs from a given number by a multiple of a given modulus; thus, if 7 is the modulus, and 9 the given number, the numbers —5, 2, 16, 23, etc., are residues.

Syn.—Rest; remainder; rennant; balance; residuum; renname; leavings; relics.

Re-sid'u-ous (rē-zīd'ū-us), a. [L. residuus.] maining; residual. Landor. Re-sid'u-um. -tm., n. [L. See Residue.] That which is left after any process of separation or purification; that which remains after certain specified deductions.

clon; that which remains after certain specified deductions are made; residue.

"I think so," is the whole residuum... after evaporating the prodigious pretensions of the zealot demagogue. I. Tuykor.

Re-sigge' (rē-sēj'), v. t. [Pref. re- + siege a seat.]

To seat again; to reinstate. [ths.] Spenser.

Re-sign' (rē-sin'), v. t. [Pref. re- + sign.] To affix one's signature to, a second time; to sign again.

Re-sign' (rē-zin'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resigner, L. (-zind'); p. pr. & vb. n. Resigning.] [F. résigner, L. resignare to unseal, annul, assign, resign; pref. re- re- + signare to seal, stamp. See Sion, and cf. Resignation at the signare to seal, stamp. See Sion, and cf. Resignation of the or conclument. Hence, to give up; to yield; to submit;—said of the wishes or will, or of something valued;—also often used reflexively.

I here resign my government to thee. Shak.

I here resign my government to thee.

Lament not, Eve, but patiently resign
What justly thou hast lost.

What more reasonable, than that we should in all things reign up ourselves to the will of God?

The control of the state of the state

2. To relinquish; to abandon.

He soon resigned his former suit. 3. To commit to the care of ; to consign. [Obs.] Gentlemen of quality have been sent beyond the sea gned and concredited to the conduct of such as they call

Synca and concrented to the conduct of such as they call governors.

Syn.—To abdicate; surrender; submit; leave; relinquish; forego; quit; forsake; abandon; renounce.—Rssion, Relinquish. To resign is to give up, as if breaking a seal and yielding all it had secured; hence, it marks a formal and deliberate surrender. To relinquish is less formal, but always implies abandonment and that the thing given up has been long an object of pursuit, and, usually, that it has been prized and desired. We resign what we once held or considered as our own, as an office, employment, etc. We speak of relinquishing a claim, of relinquishing some right, privilege, etc. "Men are weary with the toil which they bear, but can not find it in their hearts to relinquish it." Seele. See ABDICATE.

Re-sign.'. R. Resignation. (Obs.) Reau. & Fl.

In their hearts to relinquish it." Sleele. See ABDICATE.

Re-sign', n. Resignation. [Obs.] Reau. & Fl.
Res'ig-na'tion (rêz'ig-nā'shūn), n. [F. résignation.
See RESION.] I. The act of resigning or giving up, as a claim, possession, office, or the like; surrender; as, the resignation of a crown or commission.

2. The state of being resigned or submissive; quiet or patient submission; unresisting acquiescence; as, resignation to the will and providence of God.

Syn.—Patience: surrender: sulformithes and submission.

Syn.—Patience; surrender; relinquishment; forsak-g; abandonment; abdication; renunciation; aubmis-ion; acquiescence; endurance. See Patience.

Re-signed' (re-zind'), a. Submissive; yielding; not isposed to resist or murmur.

A firm, yet cautious mind ; Sincere, though prudent ; constant, yet resigned. Popc.

Sincere, though prudent; constant, yet resigned. Pope.

Resigned.ly (rê.zin'ĕd-lý), adv. With submission.

Resigned, or in whose favor a resignation is made.

Resign'er (rē.zin'ĕr), n. One to whom anything is resigned, or in whose favor a resignation is made.

Resign'er (rē.zin', v. in the set of resigning.

Resign'er (rē.zin', v. i. [imp. & p. p. Relied (zid'); p. pr. & vb. n. Resiline.] [L. resilire to leap or spring back; pref. re- re- + salire to leap, spring. See Salient.

ZILENN.] To start back; to recoil; to recede from a purpose.

Resil'i-anos (rē-zi'|(J-ens.)) n. 1. The act of resilire.

pose.

Re-sil'i-ence (rē-ril'i-ens), n. 1. The act of resilRe-sil'i-ency (-en-sy), ing, springing back, or
rebounding; as, the resilience of a ball or of sound.

2. (Mcch. & Engin.) The mechanical work required to
strain an elastic body, as a deflected beam, stretched
spring, etc., to the elastic limit; also, the work performed by the body in recovering from such strain.

Re-sil'i-ent (-ent), a. [L. resiliens, p. pr.] Leaping
back; rebounding; recolling.

Res'in (rēz'i-l'sh'dm), n. Resilience. [R]

Res'in (rēz'i-n), n. [F. résine, L. resina; cf. Gr.
privin. Cf. Rosin.] Any one of a class of yellowish
brown solid inflammable substances, of vegetable origin,
which are nonconductors of electricity, have a vitreout.

brown solid inflammable substances, of vegetable origin, which are nonconductors of electricity, have a vitrous fracture, and are soluble in ether, alcohol, and easential oils, but not in water; specif., pine resin (see Roam).

**The Resins* exude from trees in combination with essential oils, gums, etc., and in a liquid or semiliquid state. They are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxidation of the essential oils. Copal, mastic, guaincup, and colophony or pine reain, are some of them. Whe mixed with gum, they form the gum reains, like assictix and gamboge; mixed with essential oils, they form bal ams, or olcoresims.

with essential one, they form our sins, or ofeoresins. Highgate resin (Min.), a fossil resin resembling copal, occurring in blue clay at Highgate, near London.—Resin bash (Bot.), a low composite shrub (Euryops speciosissimus) of South Africa, having smooth pinnately parted leaves and abounding in resin.

Res'in-a'ceous (-a'shus), a. Having the quality of

resin; reainous.

Res'in-ate (rez'in-at), n. (Chem.) Any one of the salts of the resinic acids.

Resin'io (rê-z'in'îk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or btained from, resin; as, the resinic acids.

Res'in-if'er-ous (rêz'in-i'f'er-iis), a. [Resin + -fer-us: cf. F. résinifere.] Yielding resin; as, a resinif-

ous: cf. F. résinifère.] Yielding resin; as, a resiniferous tree or vessel.

Res'in-i-form (rëz'n-i-fôrm), a. [Resin + -form: cf. F. résiniforme.] Having the form of resin.

Res'in-o-e-leo'tio (-5-5-l&k'trik), a. (Elec.) Containing or exhibiting resinous electricity.

Res'in-odd (r&'n-old), a. Somewhat like resin.

Res'in-ous (-is), a. [L. resinous: cf. F. résineux.

See Resin.] Of or pertaining to resin; of the nature of resin; resembling or obtained from resin.

Pastones alactricity (Elec.), electricity which is excited

Resinous electricity (Elec.), electricity which is excited y rubbing bodies of the resinous kind. See Negative lectricity, under NEGATIVE.

Res'in-ous-ly, adv. By means, or in the manner, of

resin.

Res'in-ous-neas, n. The quality of being resinous.

Res'in-y (-y), a. Like resin; resinous.

Res'i-pis'oenoe (res'i-pis'sens), n. [L. resipiscentia, from resipiscere to recover one's senses: cf. F. résipiscence.] Wisdom derived from severe experience; hence, repentance. [R.]

Re-sist' (rê-zist'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resistre j. p. pr. & vb. n. Resistrino.] [F. résister, L. resistere, pref. re- re- + sistere to stand, cause to stand, v. causative of stare to stand. See Stand.] 1. To stand against; to withstand; to obstruct.

That mortal dint.

That mortal dint.

Save He who reigns above, none can resist.

That mortal dint.

Save He who reigns above, none can resist.

Milton.

To strive against; to endeavor to counteract, defeat, or frustrate; to act in opposition to; to oppose.

God resisteth the proud.

Contrary to his high will

Milton.

Milton.

Whom we resist.

Milton.

3. To counteract, as a force, by inertia or reaction.

4. To be distasteful to. [Obs.] Shak.

Syn.—To withstand; oppose; hinder; obstruct; counteract; check; thwart; baffie; disappoint.

Re-sist', v. i. To make opposition. Shak.

Re-sist', v. (Calico Printing) A substance used to which it has been applied, either by acting mechanically in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it inca-

in preventing the color, etc., from reaching the cloth, or chemically in changing the color so as to render it incapable of fixing itself in the fibers. The pastes prepared for this purpose are called resist pastes. F. C. Caivert.

Re-sist*anoe (-ans), n. [E. résistance, LL. resistentia, fr. resistens, -entis, p. pr. See RESIST.] 1. The act of resisting; opposition, passive or active.

When King Demetrius saw that ... no resistance was made against him, he sent away all his forces.

2 (Physics) The capitive of properties of the resistance of the capital set of the capital set

against him, he sent away all his forces.

2. (Physics) The quality of not yielding to force or external pressure; that power of a body which acts in opposition to the impulse or pressure of another, or which prevents the effect of another power; as, the resistance of the air to a body passing through it; the resistance of a target to projectiles.

3. A means or method of resisting; that which resists.

Unfold to us some warlike resistance. Shak.

4. (Elec.) A certain hindrance or opposition to the passage of an electrical current or discharge offered by conducting bodies. It bears an inverse relation to the conductivity,—good conductors having a small resistconductivity, — good conductors having a small resistance, while poor conductors or insulators have a very high resistance. The unit of resistance is the ohm.

high resistance. The unit of resistance is the ohm.

Resistance box (Elec.), a phecetat consisting of a box or case containing a number of resistance coils of standard values so arranged that they can be combined in various ways to afford more or less resistance. Resistance coil (Elec.), a coil of wire introduced into an electric circuit to increase the resistance. Bolld of least resistance (Mech.), a solid of such a form as to experience, in moving in a fluid, less resistance than any other solid having the same base, height, and volume.

same base, height, and volume.

Re-sist'ant (-ant), a. [F. résistant: ct. L. resistens.

See Rasist.] Making resistance; resisting.—n. One who, or that which, resists.

Re-sist'ent(-iv), n. One who resists.

Re-sist'ful(-ivl), a. Making much resistance.

Re-sist'ibl(-ivl), a. Making much resistance.

Re-sist'ibl(-ivl), a. Making much resistance.

The pushes the resistable resistable resistable; resistable resistabl

The nan name "body" being the complex idea of extension lity together in the same subject.

resistibility together in the same subject. Cocke.

Re-dist'l-ble (rê-Zist'l-b'l), a. [Cf. F. résistible. Capable of being resisted; as, a resistible force. Sir M. Hale.—Re-dist'l-ble-ness, n.—Re-dist'l-bly, adv.

Re-dist'ing, a. Making resistance; opposing; as, a resisting medium.—Re-dist'ing-ly, adv.

Re-dist'ive (Iv), a. Serving to resist. B. Jonson.

Re-dist'ives, a. 1. Having no power to resist; making no opposition. [Obs. or R.]

2. Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

Master' commands come with a power resistless.

Mastera' commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subjection.

To such as owe them absolute subjection.

Resiriosas Iv, adv. — Re-sistiess ness, n.

Res'o-In-ble (rēz'ō-lū-b'l), a. [L. resolubilis: cf. F.

rēsoluble. See Resolve, and cf. Resolvenia.

damiting of being resolved; resolvable; soluble; as, bodies

resoluble by fire. Boyle. — Res'o-lu-ble-ness, n.

Res'o-lutte (rēz'ō-lūt), a. [Cf. F. résolu. The L. resolutus (p. p. of resolvere) means, relaxed, enervated, ef
feminate. See Rizsolve, v. L. &. [1]. Having a decided

purpose; determined; resolved; fixed in a determination; hence, bold; firm; steady.

Edward is at hand.

Edward is at hand. Roady to fight; therefore be resolute.

2. Convinced; satisfied; sure. [Obs.]
3. Resolving, or explaining; as, the Resolute Doctor Durand. [Obs.]

Syn.—Determined ; decified ; fixed ; steadfast ; steady ; constant ; persevering ; firm ; bold ; unshaken.

Res'o-lute (r\(\tilde{z}\)'\(\tilde{c}\)-lute, n. 1. One who is resolute; hence, a desperado. [Obs.] Shak.

2. Redelivery; repayment. [Obs.] "Yearly resolutes, deductions, and payments." Bp. Burnot.
Res'o-lute-ly, adv. In a resolute manner; with fixed purpose; boldly; firmly; steadily; with perseverance.
Some... facts he examines, some he resolutely denies. Swift.

Some... facts he examines, some he resolutely denies. Swift.

Res'o-lu'tion (-lu'shin), n. [F. résolution, L. resolutio a loosening, solution. See Resolvel.] 1. The act,
operation, or process of resolving. Specifically: (a) The
act of separating a compound into its elements or component parts. (b) The act of analyzing a complex notion, or solving a vexed question or difficult problem.

The unrevaling and resulution of the difficulties that are most

The unraveling and resolution of the difficulties that are med with in the execution of the design are the end of an action.

2. The state of being relaxed; relaxation. [Obs.]
3. The state of being resolved, settled, or determined; firmness; steadiness; constancy; determination. Be it with resolution then to fight.

4. That which is resolved or determined; a settled 4. That which is resolved or determined; a settled purpose; determination. Specifically: A formal expression of the opinion or will of an official body or a public assembly, adopted by vote; as, a legislative resolution; the resolutions of a public meeting.

5. The state of being resolved or firm in opinion or thought; conviction; assurance. [Obs.]

Little resolution and certainty there is as touching the islands of Mauritania. Holland.

or mauritama.

6. (Math.) The act or process of solving; solution; as, the resolution of an equation or problem.

7. (Med.) A breaking up, disappearance, or termination, as of a fever, a tumor, or the like.

8. (Mus.) The passing of a dissonant into a consonant chord by the rising or falling of the note which makes the discord.

John resolution. See under John, a.— Resolution of a force or motion (Mech.), the separation of a single force or motion into two or more which have different directions, and, taken together, are an equivalent for the single one;—the opposite of composition of a force.— Resolution of a nebula (Astron.), the exhibition of it to the eye by a telescope of such power as to show it to be composed of small stars.

Syn.—Basiston.

Syn. — Decision; analysis; separation; disentanglement; dissolution; resolvedness; resoluteness; firmness; constancy; perseverance; steadfastness; fortitude; bold-ness; purpose; resolve. See Decision.

ness; purpose; resoive. See DECISION.

Res'O-luviton-er'(-2r), n. One who makes a resolution; one who joins with others in a declaration or resolution; specifically, one of a party in the Scottish Church in the 17th century.

17th century.

He was sequestrated afterwards as a Resolutioner.

Nir W. Scott.

Res'o-lu'tion-ist, n. One who makes a resolutioner. Sir W. Scott.

Res'o-lu'tive (rēz/ō-lū'ttv), a. [Cf. F. résolution.

Res'o-lu'dive (rēz/ō-lū'ttv), a. [Cf. F. résolutif.]

Serving to dissolve or relax. [R.] Johnson.

Res'o-lu-to-ry (rēz/ō-lū-tō-ry), a. Resolutive. [R.]

Re-solv'a-bil'-ty (rēz-ōlv'4-bil'), n. The quality
or condition of being resolvable; resolvableness.

Re-solv'a-bile (rēz-ōlv'4-b'l), a. [See Resolve, and
cf. Resoluell.] Admitting of being resolved; admitting separation into constituent parts, or reduction to
first principles; admitting solution or explanation; as,
resolvable compounds; resolvable ideas or difficulties.

Re-solv'a-bie-ness, n. The quality of being resolvable; resolvability.

Re-solv's-ble-ness, n. The quality of being resolvable; resolvability.

Re-solve' (re-zolv'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resolved (-zolv'), p. pr. & vb. n. Resolving.] [L. resolvere, resolutum, to unite, loosen, relax, enfeeble; prof. re-+ solvere to loosen, dissolve: cf. F. résolute to resolve. Bee Solve, and cf. Resolve, v. t., Resolutton.] I. To separate the component parts of; to reduce to the constituent elements;—said of compound substances; hence, sometimes, to melt, or dissolve.

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt,

O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, Thaw, and resolve itself into a dew! Ye immortal souls, who once were men, And now resolved to elements again. Dryden

2. To reduce to simple or intelligible notions;—said of complex ideas or obscure questions; to make clear or certain; to free from doubt; to disentangle; to unravel; to explain; hence, to clear up, or dispel, as doubt; as, to resolve a riddle. "Resolve my doubt." Shak.

To the resolving whereof we must first know that the Jews were commanded to divorce an unbelieving Gentile. Milton. 3. To cause to perceive or understand; to acquaint; to inform; to convince; to assure; to make certain.

Sin, be resolved. I must and will come. Beau. & Fl.

Sir, be resolved. I must and will come. Beau. & Fl.

Resolve me, Reason, which of these is worse,
Want with a full, or with an empty purse?

In health, good sir, pleasure, riches, I am resolved it can not be equaled by any region.

Sir W. Raleigh.

We must be resolved how the law can be pure and perspleous, and yet throw a polluted skirt over these Eleusinian myseries.

4. To determine or decide in purpose; to make ready in mind; to fix; to settle; as, he was resolved by an unexpected event.

5. To express, as an opinion or determination, by resolution and vote; to declare or decide by a formal vote;
— followed by a clause; as, the house resolved (or, it was resolved by the house) that no money should be appropriated (or, to appropriate no money).

6. To change or convert by resolution or formal vote;
— used only reflexively; as, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

7. (Math.) To salve as a problem, by enumerating the

a committee of the whole.

7. (Math.) To solve, as a problem, by enumerating the several things to be done, in order to obtain what is required; to find the answer to, or the result of. Hutton.

8. (Med.) To disperse or scatter; to discuss, as inflammation or a tumor.

9. (Mus.) To let the tones (as of a discord) follow their several tendencies, resulting in a concord.

10. To relax; to lay at ease. [Obs.] B. Jonson.
To resolve a nabula. (Astron.) See Resolution of a ebula, under RESOLUTION.

Syn. - To solve: analyze: unrayel: disentangle

Re-solve' (re-solv'), v. i. [The sense "to be con-rinced, to determine" comes from the idea of loosening, breaking up into parts, analyzing, hence, determining.]

1. To be separated into its component parts or distinct principles; to undergo resolution.

2. To melt; to dissolve; to become fluid.

When the blood stagnates in any part, it first coagulates, then 3. To be settled in opinion; to be convinced. [R.]

Let mon resolve of that as they please. Locke.

4. To form a purpose; to make a decision; especially, to determine after reflection; as, to resolve on a better course of life.

Syn. - To determine; decide; conclude; purpos

Re-solve', n. 1. The act of resolving or making clear; resolution; solution. "To give a full resolve of that which is so much controverted." Millon.

2. That which has been resolved on or determined;

decisive conclusion; fixed purpose; determination; also, legal or official determination; a legislative declaration; a resolution.

Nor is your firm resolve unknown.

Shak:

Cæsar's approach has summoned us together, And Rome attends her fate from our resolves. Addison. Re-solved' (re-zolvd'), p. p. & a. Having a fixed purpose; determined; resolute; — usually placed after its noun; as, a man resolved to be rich.

noun; as, a man resolved to be rich.

That makes him a resolved enemy.

I am resolved she shall not settle here.

Re-solv'ed-ly (vå-zölv'šd-ly), adv. 1. So as to resolve or clear up difficulties; clearly. [Obs.]

Of that, and all the progress, more or less, Resolvedly more leisure shall express.

Shak.

Resolvedly more letsure shall appear.

Resolutely; decidedly; firmly.

Re-solv'ed-ness, n. Fixedness of purpose; firmness;

Dr. II. More.

resolution.

Re-solv'ent (-ent), a. Having power to resolve; causing solution; solvent.

Re-solv'ent, n. [L. resolvens, p. pr. of resolvene: cf. F. résolvant. See Resolve.] 1. That which has the power of resolving, or causing solution; a solvent.

2. (Med.) That which has power to disperse inflammatory or other tumors; a discutient; anything which aids the absorption of effused products.

3. (Math.) An equation upon whose solution the solution of a given problem depends.

Re-solv'er (rê-zōlv'ēr), n. 1. That which decomposes, or dissolves.

Boyle.

2. That which clears up and removes difficulties makes the mind certain or determined.

Bp. B:

2. That which clears up and removes difficulties, and makes the mind certain or determined. Bp. Burnet.

3. One who resolves, or forms a firm purpose.

Reso-name (réz'ô-nams), n. [of. F. résonnance, L. resonantia an echo.] 1. The act of resounding; the quality or state of being resonant.

2. (Accustics) A prolongation or increase of any sound, either by reflection, as in a cavern or apartment the walls of which are not distant enough to return a distinct echo, or by the production of vibrations in other bodies, as a sounding-board, or the bodies of musical instruments.

sounding-board, or the bodies of musical instruments.

Pulmonary resonance (Med.), the sound heard on percussing over the lungs. — Vocal resonance (Med.), the sound transmitted to the ear when auscultation is made while the patient is speaking.

Reso-nant (-nant), a. [L. resonance. Resonance to resound: cf. F. resonance. L. resonance, p. pr. of resonare to resound: cf. F. resonant. See Resound.] Returning, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; reconsiding a policy of the second of the sec

ing, or capable of returning, sound; fitted to resound; resounding; echoing back.

Through every hour of the golden morning, the streets were resonant with female parties of young and old.

De Quincey.

Ros'o-nanting, adv. In a resonant manner.

Ros'o-na'tor (-na'tôr), n. (Accustics) Anything which resounds; specifically, a vessel in the form of a cylinder open at one end, or a hollow ball of brass with two apertures, so contrived as to greatly intensify a musical tone by its resonance. It is used for the study and analysis of complex sounds.

Re-sorb' (rē-sōrb'), v. t. [L. resorbere: pref. re-+ sorbere to suck or drink in.] To swallow up.

Now litted by the tide, and now resorbed. Foung.

Re-sorbent (-ent). a. [L. resorbers. p. up. of resor-

Resorbent (ent), a. [L. resorbens, p. pr. of resorbere.] Swallowing up. Wodhull.
Resorbent (est-bream), n. [Resin + orcin. So called because in its higher homologue it resembles orcin.]
(Chem.) A colorless crystalline substance of the phenol

series, obtained by melting certain resins, as galbanum, asafetida, etc., with caustic potash. It is also produced artificially and used in making certain dyestuffs, as phthalism durences and acciments. artificially and used in making certain dyestuffs, as phtha-lein, fluorescein, and eosin.

Res'or-cyl'io (rkz'ôr-sl'l'k), a. (Chem.) Of, pertain-ing to, or producing, resorcin; as, resorcylic sold.

Re-sorp'tion (rè-sôrp'shūn), n. The act of resorbing; also, the act of absorbing again; reabsorption.

Re-sort' (ré-sôrt'), n. [F. ressort.] Active power or movement; spring. [A Gallicism] [Obs.]

Some .. know the resorts and falls of business that can not sink into the main of it.

sink into the main of it.

Re-sort', v. i. [imp. & p. p. RESORTED; p. pr. & vb.

n. RESORTED.] [OF. resortir to withdraw, take refuge, F. ressortir to be in the jurisdiction, LL. resortire;
pref. re-re-+ L. sortiri to draw lots, obtain by lot, from
sors lot. See Sort. The meaning is first to reobtain by
lot), then to gain by appeal to a higher court (as a law
term), to appeal, go for protection or refuge.] 1. To go;
to repair; to betake one's self.

What men of name resort to him?

2. To fall back; to revert. [Obs.]

The inheritance of the son never resorted to the mother, or to any of her ancestors.

Sir M. Hale.

8. To have recourse; to apply; to betake one's self for help, relief, or advantage.

The king thought it time to resort to other counsels. Clare Resort' (rê-zôrt'), n. [Cf. F. resort in the counsels. Clarendon. Resort', rê-zôrt'), n. [Cf. F. ressort jurisdiction. See Resort, v.] 1. The act of going to, or making application; a betaking one's self; the act of visiting or seeking; recourse; as, a place of popular resort; — often figuratively; as, to have resort to force.

Join with me to forbid him her resort. 2. A place to which one betakes himself habitually; a place of frequent assembly; a haunt.

Far from all resort of mirth. 3. That to which one resorts or looks for help; re-

source; refuge.

Last resort, ultimate means of relief; also, final tribunal; that from which there is no appeal.

Re-sort'er (-ër), n. One who resorts; a frequenter.
Re-soun' (rē-zōn'), n. Reason. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Re-soun', v. i. & t. To resound. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Re-sound' (rē-sound'), v. l. & i. [Pref. re. + sound.]

Re-sound' (re-sound'), v. t. & t. [Pref. re- + sound.]
To sound again or anew.
Re-sound/ (re-sound'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resounded p. p. pr. & vb. n. Resounding.] [OE. resourer, OF. re-sourer, F. résonner, from L. resonare; pref. re- re-yourer to sound, sonus sound. See Sound to make a noise.]

1. To sound loudly; as, his voice resounded far.

2. To be filled with sound; to ring; as, the woods resound with song.

3. To be echoed; to be sent back, as sound. "Common fame .. resounds back to them again." South.

4. To be mentioned much and loudly. Milton.

5. To echo or reverberate; to be resonant; as, the earth resounded with his praise.

Re-sound', v. t. 1. To throw back, or return, the sound of; to echo; to reverberate.

Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. Pope.

Albion's cliffs resound the rural lay. Pone

2. To praise or celebrate with the voice, or the sound of instruments; to extol with sounds; to spread the

The man for wisdom's various arts renowned, Long exercised in woes, O muse, resound.

Long exercised in wors, O muse, resound.

Syn. — To echo; reecho; reverberate; sound.

Re-sound', n. Return of sound; echo. Beaumont.

Re-source' (re-sōre'), n. [F. ressource, fr. OF. ressource, resourdre, vesourdre, to spring forth or up again; prof. re-re-+sourdre to spring forth. See Source.] 1. That to which one resorts or on which one depends for supply or support; means of overcoming a difficulty; resort; expedient.

Threat'nings mixed with prayers, his last resource. Dryden 2. pl. Pecuniary means; funds; money, or any property that can be converted into supplies; available means or capabilities of any kind.

Scotland by no means escaped the fate ordained for country which is connected, but not incorporated, with an country of greater resources.

Maca

Syn. — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance.

Syn. — Expedient; resort; means; contrivance.

Re-source'fell (-ful), a. Mull of resources.

Re-source'less-ness, n. B. Browning.

Re-sow' (res-source), v. To sow again.

Re-sow' (res-polic), v. t. To sow again.

Bacon.

Re-speak' (res-polic), v. t. 1. To speak or utter again.

2. To answer; to echo. [Obs. or Poetic] Shak.

Re-spect' (res-polic), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Respected), v. t.

Re-specter, to look back, respect; pref. re-re-+ specere, spicere, to look, to view: cf. F. respecter.

Thou respectation; hence, to care for; to heed.

Thou respectes not spilling Edward's blood. Shak.

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much respect beauty as

Inour especter not spining Edward should. State.

In orchards and gardens, we do not so much respect beauty as raiety of ground for fruits, trees, and herbs.

2. To consider worthy of esteem; to regard with nonor. "I do respect thee as my soul."

Shak.

3. To look toward; to front upon or toward. [Obs.]

Palladius adviseth the front of his house should so respect the outh.

Sir T. Browne.

4. To regard; to consider; to deem. [Obs.]

To whom my father gave this name of Gaspar, And as his own respected him to death. B. Jonso

5. To have regard to; to have reference to; to relate to; as, the treaty particularly respects our commerce.

As respects, as regards; with regard to; as to. Macaulay.

— To respect the person or persons, to favor a person, or persons, on corrupt grounds; to show partiality. "Ye shall not respect persons in judgment." Dout. i. If.

Syn. — To regard; esteem; honor; revere; venerate.

Re-spect', n. [L. respectus: cf. F. respect. See Ra-spect, v., and cf. Respire.] 1. The act of noticing with attention; the giving particular consideration to; hence, care : eaution.

But he it well did ward with wise respect. 2. Esteem : regard : consideration ; honor.

Seen without awe, and served without respect. Prior
The same men treat the Lord's Day with as little respect.
R. Nelson

3. pl. An expression of respect or deference; regards; as, to send one's respects to another.
4. Reputation; repute. [Ubs.]
Many of the best respect in Rome. Shak.
5. Relation; reference; regard.

5. Relation; reserved; regard. They believed but one Supreme Deity, which, with respect to the various benefits men received from him, had several titles. Tillotson.

6. Particular; point regarded; point of view; as, in this respect; in any respect; in all respects.

Everything which is imperfect, as the world must be acknowledged in many respects.

In one respect I 'll be thy assistant.

Shak.

7. Consideration; motive; interest. [Obs.] "Whatever secret respects were likely to move them." Hooker.

To the public good
Private respects must yield.

In respect, in comparison. [Obs.] Shak. D. In respect (a) In comparison with. [Obs.] Shak. D. In respect of their bodies." Bp. Mikins. In respect of these matters." Joseph (IThucyd.) — In, or With, respect to, in relation to; with regard to; as respects. Tillotson. — To have respect of persons, to regard persons, to regard persons, to not good to have respect of persons in judgment."

Prov. xxiv. 23.

Syn. — Deference: attantion: regard: consideration.

Prov. xxiv. 23.

Syn.— Deference; attention; regard; consideration; estimation. See Deperators.

Respect's.bll'i-ty' (f-spekt's-bll'i-ty'), n. The state or quality of being respectable; the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

Respect's.ble (-b-l'l), a. [F. respectable, LL. respectables.] 1. Worthy of respect; fitted to awaken esteem; deserving regard; hence, of good repute; not mean; as, a respectable citizen. "The respectable quarter of Sicea."

J. H. Neuman.

No government any more than an individual will long.

No government, any more than an individual, will long be respected, without being truly respectable.

Madison

respected, without being truly respectable.

2. Moderate in degree of excellence or in number; as, a respectable performance; a respectable audience.

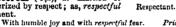
Respect'a-ble-ness, n.— Respect'a-bly, adv.
Respect'ant (-mt), a. [F., p. pr. of respecter. See RESPECT.] (Her.) Placed so as to face one another; — said of animals.

Respect's (-ër), n. One who respects.

A respector of persons, one who regards or judges with partiality.

Of a truth I perceive that God is no re-vecter of persons. Acts x. 34.

Re-spect'ful (-ful), a. Marked or characterized by respect; as, respectful deportment.



- Re-spect'ful-ly, adv. - Re-spect'ful-ness, n. Re-spect'ing, prep. With regard or relation to; re-garding; concerning; as, respecting his conduct there is but one opinion.

Re-spec'tion (rê-spěk'shŭn), n. [Cf. LL. respectio.]
The act of respecting; respect; regard. [Obs.]
Without difference or respection of persons. Tyndale.

Without difference or respection of persons. Tyndalc.

Respective (re-spök'tiv), a. [Cf. F. respectif, LL. respectives. See Respect.] 1. Noticing with attention; hence, careful; wary; considerate. [Obs.]

If you look upon the church of England with a respective eye, you can not ... refuse this charge.

2. Looking toward; having reference to; relative, not absolute; as, the respective connections of society.

3. Relating to particular persons or things, each to each; particular; own; as, they returned to their respective places of abode.

4. Fitted to awaken respect. [Obs.] Shak.

5. Rendering respect; respectful; regardful. [Obs.]

With respective shame, rose, took us by the hands. Chapman.

With respective shame, rose, took us by the hands. Chapman

With thy equals familiar, yet respective. Lord Burleigh Re-spec'tive-ly, adr. 1. As relating to each; particularly; as each belongs to each; as each refers to each in order; as, let each man respectively perform his duty. The impressions from the objects or the senses do mingle respectively every one with its kind.

Racon

prectively every one with its kind.

2. Relatively; not absolutely. [Obs.] Sir W. Raleigh.

3. Partially; with respect to private views. [Obs.]

4. With respect; regardfully. [Obs.] Sluk.

Respect/less (respect/iss), a. Having no respect; without regard; regardless.

Rather than again

Endure, respectless, their so moving cries. Chapman.

Endure, respectless, their so moving cries. Chapman.

Re-spec'tless-ness, n. [R.] Shelton.

Re-spec'tless-ness, n. [R.] Respectful; as, a respectuous silence. [Obs.] Route.

2. Respectable. [Obs.] Knolles.

Re-spell' (rē-spēr's), v. l. L. respersus, p. p. of respergere; pref. re. re. + spargere to strew, sprinkle.]

To sprinkle; to scatter. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Re-sper'sion (rē-spēr'shūn), n. [L. respersio.] The act of sprinkling or scattering. [Obs.]

Re-spir's-hil'-ty (rē-spir's-hil')-ty or rēs'py-rā-), n.
[Cf. F. respirablities]. The quality or state of being respirable; respirableness.

[Cf. F. respirabilité.] The quality or state of spirable propriet propriété. Préspirable propriété. But adapted for respirable.] Suitable for being breathed; adapted for respiration.— Respirable ness, n. Respiration.— Respirable ness, n. [L. respiratio. cf. F. respiration. Bee RESPIRE.] 1. The act of respiring or breathing again, or catching one's breath.

2. Relief from toil or suffering; rest. [Obs.]

Appear of respiration to the just And vengeance to the wicked.

And vengeance to the wicked.

Bp. Hall.

3. Interval; intermission. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.
4. (Physiol.) The act of respiring or breathing; the act of taking in and giving out air; the aggregate of those processes by which oxygen is introduced into the system, and carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, removed.

system, and carbon dioxide, or carbonic acid, removed.

The Respiration in the higher animals is divided into:

(a) Internal respiration, or the interchange of oxygen and carbonic acid between the cells of the body and the full disthing them, which in one sense is a process of nutrition.

(b) External respiration, or the gaseous interchange taking place in the special respiratory organs, the lungs. This constitutes respiration proper. Gampee. In the respiration of plants oxygen is likewise absorbed and carbonic acid exhaled, but in the light this process is obscured by another process which goes on with more vigor, in which the plant inhales and absorbs carbonic acid and exhales free oxygen.

Res'pi-ra'tion-al (res'pi-re'shin-al), a. Of or pertaining to respiration; as, respirational difficulties.

Re-spir's-tive (re-spir's-tiv or res'pi-re-tiv), a. Of or pertaining to respiration; as, respirative organs.

Res'pi-ra'tor (res'pi-re'ter), n. [Cl. F. respirateur.]

A device of gauze or wire, covering the mouth or nose, to prevent the inhalation of noxious substances, as dust or smoke. Being warmed by the breath, it tempers cold air passing through it, and may also be used for the inhalation of medicated vapors.

Re-spir's-to-ry (re-spir'à-tô-ry or res'pi-rà-), a. (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to respiration; serving for respiration; as, the respiratory organs; respiratory nerves; the respiratory function; respiratory changes.

Respiratory foods. (Physiol.) See 2d Note under Food.

n. 1.—Respiratory tree (Noil.). the branched internal gill of certain holothurians.

Re-spire' (re-spir), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Respired

or certam holothurians.

Respire/ (rē-spir'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Respired (-spird'); p. pr. & vb. n. Respiring.] [L. respirare, respiratum; pref. re- re- + spirare to breather of. E. respirer. See Spirit. 1. To take breath again; hence, to take rest or refreshment.

Spenser.

Here leave me to respire. Milton. From the mountains where I now respire.

2. (Physicl.) To breathe; to inhale air into the lungs, and exhale it from them, successively, for the purpose of maintaining the vitality of the blood.

Respire, v. t. 1. To breathe in and out; to inspire and expire, as air; to breathe.

A native of the land where I respire
The clear air for a while.

2. To breathe out; to exhale. [R.] B. Jonson.
Res'pite (res'pit), n. [OF. respit, F. répit, from L.
respectus respect, regard, delay, in LL., the deferring of
a day. See Respect.] 1. A putting off of that which
was appointed; a postponement or delay.

I crave but four days' respite. 2. Temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; pause; delay. "Without more respite." Chaucer.

Some pause and remite only I require. Denham. 3. (Law) (a) Temporary suspension of the execution of a capital offender; reprieve. (b) The delay of appearance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

ance at court granted to a jury beyond the proper term.

Syn. - Pause; interval; stop; cessation; delay; postponement; stay; reprieve.

Rest title, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Respite; p. pr. & vb.

Respite, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Respite; p. pr. & vb.

N. Respitend.] [OF. respiter, LL. respectare. See ResETTE, n.] To give or grant a respite to. Specifically: (a)

To delay or postpone; to put off. (b) To keep back from
execution; to reprieve.

Forly days longer we do respite you.

Shak.

Forty days longer we do respite you.

(c) To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

(d) To relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

(e) Ho relieve by a pause or interval of rest.

(f) To respite Millon.

(h) Mil

Son! thou in whom my glory I behold
In full resplendence, heir of all my might.

Milton.
The resplendency of his own almighty goodness. Dr. J. Scott. Re-splen'dent (-dent), a. [L. resplendens, -entis, p. pr. of resplenders to shine brightly; prof. re-re-plenders to shine. See SPLENDID.] Shining with brilliant luster; very bright.—Re-splen'dent-ly, adv.

With royal arras and resplendent gold. Spenser. Re-splen'dish-ant (-dish-ant), a. Resplendent; bril-

Re-splen'dish-ant (-d'sh-ant), a. Resplendent; brilliant. [R. & Obs.]

Re-splen'dish-ling, a. Resplendent. [Obs.]

Re-split' (rē-split'), v. t. & t. To split again.

Re-spond' (rē-spond'), v. t. (imp. & p. p. Respondere, p. pr. & vb. n. Responding.] [Of. respondre, F. répondre, fr. L. respondere, responsum; pref. re-re-+ spondere to promise. See Sronson.] 1. To say something in return; to answer; to reply; as, to respond to a question or an argument.

2. To act in sympathy with, or in response to; to accord; to correspond; to suit.

A new afficient strings a new cord in the heart which re-

ord; to correspond; to but.

A new affliction strings a new cord in the heart, which meaning to some new note of complaint within the wide scale of the strings was.

Buckminster To every theme responds thy various lay. Broo

3. To render satisfaction; to be answerable; as, the defendant is held to respond in damages. [U. S.] Syn. - To answer; reply; rejoin. See REPLY.

Respond', v. t. 1. To answer; to reply.

2. To suit or accord with; to correspond to. [R.]

For his great deeds respond his speeches great. Fairfax.

Re-spond', n. 1. An answer; a response. [R.]
2. (Eccl.) A short anthem sung at intervals during the reading of a chapter.
3. (Arch.) A half pier or pillar attached to a will be a considered.

s. (Arch.) A half pier or pillar attached to a wall to Support an arch.

Re-spond'ence (-ens), {n. The act of responding; Re-spond'en-cy (-en-sy), } the state of being respondent; an answering.

A Chalmers.

To the instruments divine respondence meet. Spenser.

Re-spond'ent (-ent), a. [L. respondens, p. pr. of responders.] Disposed or expected to respond; answering; according; corresponding.

Wealth respondent to payment and contributions. Bacon Wealth respondent to payment and contributions. Bacon. Respond'ent. n. [Cf. F. répondant.] One who responds. It corresponds in general to defendant. Specifically: (a) (Law) One who answers in certain suits or proceedings, generally those which are not according to the course of the common law, as in equity and admiratly causes, in petitions for partition, and the like;—distinguished from appellant. (b) One who maintains a thesis in reply, and whose province it is to refute objections, or overthrow arguments;—distinguished from opons, or overthrow arguments;—distinguished from op onent. I. Watts || Re'spon-den'ti-a (re'spon-den'sh'i-a), n. [NL. Sec

Donciel.

| Responden'ti-a (re'spon-den'shi-a), n. [NL see Respondence.] (Commercial Law) A loan upon goods laden on board a ship. It differs from bottomery, which is a loan on the ship itself.

| Respon'sal (rê-spōn'sal), a. Answerable. [Obs.]
| Responsen [Obs.] | [Cf. LL. responsalis.] 1. One who is answerable or responsible. [Obs.] | Barrow. Response. [Obs.] | Barrow. Revenut. | Response (rê-spōns'), n. [OF. response, respons, F. réponse, from L. responsum, from respondere. See Respons.] 1. The act of responding.

| 2. An answer or reply. Specifically: (a) Reply to an objection in formal disputation. I. Watts. (b) (Eccl.) The answer of the people or congregation to the priest or clergyman, in the litany and other parts of divine service. (c) (R. C. Ch.) A kind of anthem sung after the leasons of matins and some other parts of the office. (d) (Mus.) A repetition of the given subject in a fugue by another part on the fifth above or fourth below. Busby. Re-sponselless. a. Giving no response.

| Responselless. a. Giving no response. | Respon'si-bil'i-ty (ré-spōn'si-bil'i-ty), n.; pl. -ties (-tie.). [Cf. F. responsabilité.] 1. The state of being responsible, accountable, or answerable, as for a trust, debt, or obligation.

| 2. That for which anyone is responsible or accountable; as, the responsibilities of power.

2. That for which anyone is responsible or accountable; as, the responsibilities of power.

3. Ability to answer in payment; means of paying. Respon'si-ble (re-spon'si-ble), (a. [Cf. F. responsable. See RESPOND.] 1. Liable to respond; likely to be called upon to answer; accountable; answerable; amenable; as, a guardian is responsible to the court for his conduct in the office.

2. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligations, trustworthy financially or otherwise as to

2. Able to respond or answer for one's conduct and obligation; trustworthy, financially or otherwise; as, to have a responsible man for surety.

3. Involving responsibility; involving a degree of accountability on the part of the person concerned; as, a responsible office.

Syn. - Accountable; answerable; amenable.

Syn. – Accountable; answerable; amenable.

Re-spon'si-ble-ness, n. – Re-spon'si-bly, adv.
Re-spon'sion (-shūn), n. [L. responsio. See Re-spons]

1. The act of answering. [Obs.]

2. (University of Oxford) The first university examination; — called also little go. See under LITTLE, a.

Re-spon'sive (-slv), a. [Cl. F. responsi/.]

1. That responds; ready or inclined to respond.

2. Suited to something else; correspondent.

The vocal lay responsive to the strings.

Pope.

3. Responsible. [Obs.]

The vocal lay responses.

3. Responsible. [Obs.]

Respon'sive-ly, adv.— Re-spon'sive-ness, n.
Respon-so'ri-al (re'spon-so'ri-al), a. Responsory;

J. H. Neuman.

antiphonal. J. H. Neuman.

Respon'so-ry (re-spon'so-ry), a. Containing or making answer; answering.

Respon'so-ry, n.; pl. -ries (-r'z). [LL. responsorium.] 1. (Eccl.) (a) The answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking, in church service. (b) A versicle sung in answer to the priest, or as a refrain.

Which, if I should repeat again, would turn my answers into sponsories, and beget another liturgy.

Milton.

responsories, and beget another liturgy.

2. (Eccl.) An antiphonary; a response book.

Rast (rest), v. t. [For arrest.] To arrest. [Obs.]

Rost, n. [AS. rest, rest, rest, akin to D. rust, or rast, OHG. rasta, Dan. & Sw. rast rest, repose, Icel. röst the distance between two resting places, a mile, Goth. rasta a mile, also to Goth. raza house, Icel. rann, and perhaps to G. rushe rest, repose, AS. röw, Gr. ipon. Cf.

RANAGE.] I. A state of quiet or repose; a cessation from motion or labor; tranquillity; as, rest from mental exertion; rest of body or mind.

Siene vive the all his rest.

Sleep give thee all his rest! 2. Hence, freedom from everything which wearies or

disturbs; peace; security.

And the land had rest fourscore years. Judges iii. 30.

3. Sleep; slumber; hence, poetically, death.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest, By all their country's wishes blest.

4. That on which anything rests or leans for support; as, a rest in a lathe, for supporting the cutting tool or steadying the work.

He made narrowed rests round about, that the beams ah not be fastened in the walls of the house. 5. (Anc. Armor) A projection from the right aide of the cuirass, serving to support the but of the lance.

The currans, serving to support the out of the lance.

Their visors closed, their lances in the rest. Dyden.

6. A place where one may rest, either temporarily, as in an lnn, or permanently, as in an abode. "Halfway houses and travelers' rests."

J. H. Neuman.

nd travelers' rests." J. H. Neu
In dust our final rest, and native home.

In dust our final vest, and native home. Milton.
Ye are not as yet come to the rest and to the inheritance which the Lord your God giveth you.
7. (Pros.) A short pause in reading verse; a cresura.
8. The striking of a balance at regular intervals in a running account. "An account is said to be taken with annual or semiannual rests."
9. A set or game at tennis. [Obs.]
10. (Mus.) Silence in music or in one of its parts; the

name of the character that stands for such silence. are named as notes are, whole, half, quarter, etc.



Best house, an empty house for the accommodation of travelers; a caravanary. [India]—To set, or To set up, one's rest, to have a settled determination;—from

an old game of cards, when one so expressed his intention to stand or rest upon his hand. [Obs.] Shak. Bacon.

to stand or rest upon his hand. [Obs.] Shak. Bacon.

Syn. — Cessation; pause; intermission; stop stay; repose; slumber; quiet; ease; quietness; stillness; tranquillity; peacefulness; peace. — REST, REFOSE. Rest is a ceasing from labor or exertion; repose is a mode of resting which gives relief and refreshment after toil and labor. The words are commonly interchangeable.

Rest (rest), v. i. [imp. & p. p. RESTED; p. pr. & vb. n. RESTING.] [AS. restan. See REST, n.] 1. To cease from action or motion, especially from action which has caused weariness; to desist from labor or exertion.

God. ...rested on the seventh day from all his work which

God . . . rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.

Gen. ii. 2.

Six days thou shalt do thy work, and on the seventh day thou palt rest.

2. To be free from whatever wearies or disturbs; to be quiet or still.

There rest, if any rest can harbor there.

3. To lie; to repose; to recline; to lean; as, to rest

on a couch.

4. To stand firm; to be fixed; to be supported; as, a column rests on its pedestal.

5. To sleep; to slumber; hence, poetically, to be dead.

Fancy . . . then retires Into her private cell when Nature rests.

6. To lean in confidence; to trust; to rely; to repose without anxiety; as, to rest on a man's promise.

On him I rested, after long debate, And not without considering, fixed my fate. Dryden. 7. To be satisfied; to acquiesce.

To rest in Heaven's determination. rest with, to be in the power of; to depend upon; trests with him to decide.

Rest, v. t. 1. To lay or place at rest; to quiet.

Your picty has paid
All needful rites, to rest my wandering shade. Dryden

2. To place, as on a support; to cause to lean.

Her weary head upon your bosom rest. Rest, n. [F. reste, fr. rester to remain, L. resture to stay back, remain; pref. re- re- + stare to stand, stay. See Stand, and cf. Arrest, Restive.] (with the definite article.) 1. That which is left, or which remains after the separation of a part, either in fact or in contempla-tion; remainder; residue.

Religion gives part of its reward in hand, the present comfort of having done our duty, and, for the rest, it offers us the best security that Heaven can give.

Tillotson.

2. Those not included in a proposition or description; the remainder; others. "Plato and the rest of the philosophers."

Bp. Stillingfieet. losophers.

Armed like the rest, the Trojan prince appears. Dryden. 3. (Com.) A surplus held as a reserved fund by a bank to equalize its dividends, etc.; in the Bank of England, the balance of assets above liabilities. [Eng.]

to equalize its dividends, etc.; in the failt of angland, the balance of assets above liabilities. [Eng.]

Syn.—Remainder; overplus; surplus; remnant; residue; reserve; others.

Rest, v. i. [F. rester. See Rest remainder.] To be left; to remain; to continue to be.

The affairs of men rest still uncertain. Shak.

Restag'mant (rê-stkg'nant), a. [L. restagnans, p. pr.] Stagnant; motionless. [Obs.] Boyle.

Restag'nate (-nāt), v. i. [L. restagnare to overflow.]

To stagnate; to cease to flow. [Obs.] Wisseman.

Restagnat'ion (-nā'shim), n. [L. restagnatio an inundation.] Stagnation. [Obs.]

Restaurit (rēs'tant), a. [L. restans, p. pr. of restare: cf. F. restant. See Rest remainder.] (Bot.) Persistent.

Restaurrant (rēs'tā-rāt), v. t. To state anew. I'alfrey.

Res'tau-rant (rēs'tā-rāt), v. t. [L. restauratus, p. p. of restaurare. See Restone.] To restore. [Obs.]

Res'taurare. See Restone.] To restore. [Obs.]

Restaurare. See Restone.] To restore. [Ubs.]

Restaurare. See Restone.] To restore. [Ubs.]

Re'stau'ra'teur' (rk'stō'rk'tēr'), n. [F.] The keeper of an eating house or a resturant.

Ree'tau-ra'tion (rēs'ta-rā'shūn), n. [LL. restau-ratio: cf. F. restau-ration.] Restoration. [Obs.] Gower.

Re-stem' (rē-stēm'), v. t. 1. To force back against the current; as, to restem their backward course. Shak.

2. To stem, or move against; as, to restem a current.

Rest'ful (rēst'ful), a. 1. Being at rest; quiet. Shak.

2. Giving rest; freeing from toil, trouble, etc.

Tired with all there, for rest/ad death I cry.

Rest'ful.ly adv. Best'ful.ness v.

Tired with all these, for rest/ul death 1 cry. Shak.

Rest'ini.1y, adv. — Rest'ini.ness, n.
Rest'.harrow (.harris), n. (Bot.) A European leguminous plant (Ononic arvenats) with long, tough roots.
Rest'iff (-ti), a. Restive. [Obs.]
Rest'iff, n. A restive or stubborn horse. [Obs.]
Rest'iff.ness, n. Restiveness. [Obs.]
Rest'iff.ness, n. Restiveness. [Obs.]
Rest'iff.omm (röst'if-form), a. [L. restis a rope + -form.]
(And.) Formed like a rope; — applied especially to several ropelike bundles or masses of fibers on the dorsal side of the mc.dulla oblongata.
Rest'ify (röst'i-ly), adv. In a resty manner. [Obs.]
Restino'tion (rö-st'ipk'shin), n. [L. restinctio. See RESTINOUISI.] Act of quenching or extinguishing. [Obs.]
Rest'iness (röst'i-uss), n. The quality or state of being resty; sluggishness. [Obs.]
The snake by restinces and lying still all winter. Holland.
Rest'ing, a. & n. from Rest, v. l. & i.

Rest'ing. a. & n. from REST, v. t. & i.

Resting spore (Bot.), a spore in certain orders of algee, which remains quiescent, retaining its vitality, for long periods of time. Re-stin'guish (re-stin'gwish), v. t. [L. restinguere.

Re-stin'guish (r5-stin'gwish), v. t. [L. restinguere, restineture; pref. re- re- + stinguere to quench.] To quench or extinguish. [Obs.]

Resy'ti-tute (r6s'ti-tūt), v. t. [L. restitutus, p. p. of restituter; pref. re- + statuere to put, place. See EYATUTE.] To restore to a former state. [R.] Dyer.

Resy'ti-tute, n. That which is restored or offered in place of something; a substitute. [R.]

Resy'ti-tu'tion (r6s'ti-tū'shūn), n. [F. restitution, L.

restitutio. See RESTITUTE, v.] 1. The act of restoring anything to its rightful owner, or of making good, or of giving an equivalent for any loss, damage, or injury; indemnification.

A restitution of ancient rights unto the crown. Spenser. He restitution to the value makes.

2. That which is offered or given in return for what

2. That which is offered or given in return for what has been lost, injured, or destroyed; compensation.

3. (Physics) The act of returning to, or recovering, a former state; as, the restitution of an elastic body.

4. (Med.) The movement of rotation which usually occurs in childbirth after the head has been delivered, and which causes the latter to point towards the side to which it was directed at the beginning of labor.

Syn. — Restoration; return; indemnification; reparation; compensation; amends; remuneration.

tion; compensation; amends; remuneration.

Res'ti-tu'tor (res't')-tu't'er), n. [L.: cf. F. restituteur.]

One who makes restitution. [R.]

Rest'lye (rest'ly), a. [OF. restif, F. retif, fr. L. restare to stay back, withstand, resist. See Rest remaider, and cf. Restifs.] 1. Unwilling to go on; obstinate in refusing to move forward; stubborn; drawing back.

Restire or resty, drawing back, instead of going forward, as some horses do.

E. Phillips (1088). The people remarked with awe and wonder that the beasts which were to drug him [Abraham Holmes] to the gallows became restive, and went back.

Macaulay,

became restrue, and went back.

2. Inactive; sluggish. [Obs.]
3. Impatient under coercion, chastisement, or opposition; refractory.

4. Uneasy; restless; averse to standing still; fidgeting about;—applied especially to horses.

Restively, adv.—Restive-ness, n.
Restivels, a. [As. restless, 1]. Nover resting; unquiet; uneasy; continually moving; as, a restless child.
Chaucer. "Restless revolution day by day." Milton.

2. Not satisfied to be at rest or in peace; averse to restless schemers; restless ambition; restless subjects.

"Restless at home, and ever prone to range." Dryden.

3. Deprived of rest or sleep. 3. Deprived of rest or sleep.

Restless he passed the remnants of the night. Dryden. 4. Passed in unquietness; as, the patient has had a

5. Not affording rest; as, a restless chair.

Bestless thrush. (Zoöl.) See GRINDER, 3.

Syn. — Unquiet; uneasy; disturbed; disquieted; eepless; agitated; unsettled; roving; wandering.

steepless; agitated; unsettled; roving; wandering.

Rest1ess-ly, adv. — Rest1ess-ness, n.

Re-stor'a-ble (re-stor'a-bl-1), a. Admitting of being restored; capable of being reclaimed; as, restorable land. Swift. — Re-stor'a-ble-ness, n.

Re-stor'al (-al), n. Restoration. [Obs.] Barrow.
Restoration (restb-rashiun), n. [OE. restauracion, F. restauration, for L. restauratio. See Restore.] 1. The act of restoring or bringing back to a former place, station, or condition; the fact of being restored; renewal; reëstablishment; as, the restoration of friendship between enemies; the restoration of peace after war.

Behold the different simes agree.

tween enemies; the restoration of peace after war.

Behold the different climes agree,
Rejoicing in thy restoration.

The state of being restored; recovery of health,
strength, etc.; as, restoration from sickness.

That which is restored or renewed.
The Restoration (Eng. Hist.), the return of King Charles
II. in 1680, and the restablishment of monarchy.—Universal restoration (Theol.), the final recovery of all mentors in and allenation from God to a state of happiness; universal salvation.

Syn.—Recovery: replacement represent reprovetion.

Syn.—Recovery; replacement; renewal; renovation; redintegration; reinstatement; re-stablishment; return; revival; restitution; reparation.

Res/to-ra/tion-er (er), n. A Restorationist.
Res/to-ra/tion-lam (-iz'm), n. The belief or doctrines of the Restorationists.

of the Restorationists.

Restorationists, n. One who believes in a temporary future punishment and a final restoration of all to the favor and presence of God; a Universalist.

Restor's-tive (rc-stor's-tiv), a. [Cf. F. restauratif.]

Of or pertaining to restoration; having power to restore.

Destroys life's enemy,

Hunger, with sweet restorative delight.

Milton.

Destroys life's enemy,
Hunger, with sweet restorative delight. Milton.

Re-stor's-tive, n. Something which serves to restore;
especially, a restorative medicine.

Re-stor's-tively, adv. In a restorative manner.
Restor's-tory (rés'té-ré'tér), n. A restaurateur.

Re-stor's-tory (rés'té-ré'tér), n. A restaurateur.

Re-stor's (réstôr'), v. t. [Pref. re. + store.] To
store again; as, the goods taken out were re-stored.

Re-store' (réstôr'), v. t. [npp. & p. p. Restoren
(réstôrd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Restoning.] [OE. restoren,
OF. restorer, F. restaurer, fr. L. restaurare; pref. re-rean unused word; ct. Gr. oraupós an upright pale
or stake, Skr. sthäuara fixed, firm. Cf. Restaurans,
Fronz.] 1. To bring back to its former state; to bring
back from a state of ruln, decay, disease, or the like; to
repair; to renew; to recover. "To restore and to build
Jerusalem."

Dan. ix. 26.

Our fortune restored after the severest sffliction. Prior.

Our fortune restored after the severest afflictions. Prior. And his hand was restored whole as the other. Mark iti. 5.

2. To give or bring back, as that which has been lost, or taken away; to bring back to the owner; to replace.

Now therefore restore the man his wife. Gen. xx. 7.

Loss of Eden, till one greater man Restore us, and regain the blissful seat. Milton. The father banished virtue shall restore. Dryden.

3. To renew; to reëstablish; as, to restore harmony among those who are at variance.

4. To give in place of, or as satisfaction for.

He shall restors five owen for an ox, and four sheep for a

Ex. xxii. 1.

5. To make good ; to make amends for.

But if the while I think on thee, dear friend, All losses are restored, and sorrows and Shak

All losses are restored, and sorrows end.

6. (Fine Arts) (a) To bring back from a state of injury or decay, or from a changed condition; as, to restore a painting, statue, etc. (b) To form a picture or model of, as of something lost or mutilated; as, to restore a ruined building, city, or the like.

ruined building, city, or the like.

Syn. — To return; replace; refund; repay; reinstate; rebuild; reseatablish; renew; repair; revive; recover; heal; cure.

Re-store/(rf-nfor/), n. Restoration. [Obs.] Spenser.

Re-store/ment(-ment), n. Restoration. [Obs.]

Re-store (rê-stor), n. Restoration. [Obs.] Spenser. Re-store meant (-meut), n. Restoration. [Obs.] Re-store (-êr), n. One who, or that which, restores. Re-strain' (rê-strān'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Restrained (-strānd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Restrainman.] [OE. re-treinen, F. restreindre, fr. L. restringere, restrictum; pref. re- re- + tringere to draw, bind, or preas together. See Strain, v. l., and cf. Restraint.] 1. To draw back again; to hold back; to check; to hold back from acting, proceeding, or advancing, either by physical or moral force, or by any interposing obstacle; to repress or suppress; to keep down; to curb.

Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature Gives way to in repose!

2. To draw back tightly, as a rein. [Obs.] Shak.

2. To draw back tightly, as a rein. [Obs.] Sha.
3. To hinder from unlimited enjoyment; to abridge. Though they two were committed, at least restrained of their liberty.

Clarendon.

4. To limit; to confine; to restrict. Trench ot only a metaphysical or natural, but a moral, universality is to be restrained by a part of the predicate.

I. Watts. 5. To withhold : to forbear.

Thou restrainest prayer before God. Job xv. 4.
rn. — To check; hinder; stop; withhold; repress;
p; suppress; coerce; restrict; limit; confine.

Re-strain's-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being re-strained; controllable. Sir T. Browne. Re-strain'ed-ly, adv. With restraint. Hammond. Re-strain'er (-2r), n. One who, or that which, re-

Restrain'ment (-ment), n. The act of restraining.
Restraint' (rf-straint'), n. [OF. restraintee, fr. restraintee, F. restraint, p. p. of restraindee, restraintee.
See RESTRAIN.] 1. The act or process of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action, in any manner; hindrance of the will, or of any action, physical or mental. physical or mental.

No man was altogether above the restraints of law, and no man altogether below its protection.

Macaulau.

The state of being restrained.

3. That which restrains, as a law, a prohibition, or the like; limitation; restriction.

For one restraint, lords of the world besides. Milton.

Syn. — Repression; hindrance; check; stop; curb; cercion; confinement; limitation; restriction.

Re-strength'en (re-strength'n), v. t. To strengthen

vb. n. RESTRICTING.] To restrain within bounds; to limit; to confine; as, to restrict words to a particular meaning; to restrict a patient to a certain diet.

Syn. . — To limit; bound; circumscribe; restrain; recurb; coerce.

Re-strio'tion (rŝ-strik'shŭn), n. [F. restriction, L. restrictio.] 1. The act of restricting, or state of being restricted; confinement within limits or bounds.

This is to have the same restriction with all other recreations that it be made a divertisement.

Gov. of Tongue.

2. That which restricts; limitation; restraint; as, re-

that it be made a divertisement.

2. That which restricts; limitation; restraint; as, restrictions on trade.

Restrictions on trade.

Restrictive (restrictive), a. Restrictive. [R.]

Restrictive (restrictive), a. [Cf. F. restrictif.]

1. Serving or tending to restrict; limiting; as, a restrictive particle; restrictive laws of trade.

2. Astringent or styptic in effect. [Obs.] Wiseman.

Restringe' (restrinj'), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Restranger (restrinj'), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Restranger (restrinj'), p. pr. & vb. n. Restranging (-strin')] [L. restringer. See Restrain.] To confine; to contract; to astringe. [Obs.]

Restrin'gen-cy (-strin'jen-sy), n. Quality or state of being restringent; astringency. [Obs.] Sir W. Petty.

Restrin'gent (-jent), a. [L. restringent, p. pr.; cf. F. restringent] Rostringing; astringent; styptic. [Obs.] — n. A restringent medicine. [Obs.] Harvey.

Restrive' (restriv), v. t. To strive anew.

Restry (restry), a. Disposed to rest; indisposed to exertion; aluggish; also, restive. [Obs.] Burton.

Where the master is too resty or too rich to say his own

Where the master is too resty or too rich to say his own

Re'sub-jec'tion, n. A second subjection.

Re'sub-lime' (rē'sub-lim'), v. l. To sublime again.

Newton.— Re-sub-li-ma'tion (rē-sub-lī-mā'shin), n.

Re'su-dation (rē-sub-lī-ma'shin), n.

Re'su-dation (rē-sub-lī-ma'shin), n.

Re'su-dation (rē-sub-lī-ma'shin), n.

Re-sub' (rē-sub'), v. l. [imp. & p. Resultrup; p.

pr. & vb. n. Resultruno.] [F. résulter, t. L. resultare,
resultatum, to spring or leap back, v. intens. fr. resilire.

See Result.] L. To leap back; to rebound. [Obs.]

The hure round stone. resulting with a bound. Pope.

The huge round stone, resulting with a bound. Pope 2. To come out, or have an issue; to terminate; to ave consequences; — followed by in; as, this measure

2. To come our, or navo an have consequences; — followed by in; as, this measure will result in good or in ovil.

3. To proceed, spring, or rise, as a consequence, from facts, arguments, premises, combination of circumstances, consultation, thought, or endeavor.

Pleasure and peace do naturally result from a holy and good life. Besulting trust (Late), a trust raised by implication for

the benefit of a party granting an estate. The phrase is also applied to a trust raised by implication for the benefit of a party who advances the purchase money of an estate, etc. Bouvier.—Resulting use (Law), a use which, being limited by the deed, expires or can not vest, and thence returns to him who raised it. Bouvier.

Syn. - To proceed; spring; rise; arise; ensue; ter-

Re-sult' (re-zult'), n. 1. A flying back; resilience

Sound is produced between the string and the air by the return or the result of the string.

Boson

2. That which results; the conclusion or end to which any course or condition of things leads, or which is obtained by any process or operation; consequence or effect; as, the result of a course of action; the result of mathematical operation.

If our proposals once again were heard, We should compel them to a quick result.

3. The decision or determination of a council or delib-; a resolve ; a decre

Then of their session ended they bid cry With trumpet's regal sound the great result.

Syn. - Effect; consequence; conclusion; inference; sue; event. See Effect.

issue; event. See EFFECT.

Re-sult'ance (-ans), n. The act of resulting; that which results; a result.

Re-sult'ant (-ant), a. [L. resultans, p. pr.: cf. F. résultan.] Resulting or issuing from a combination; existing or following as a result or consequence.

Resultant force or motion (Mech.), a force which is the result of two or more forces acting conjointly, or a motion which is the result of two or more motions combined. See Composition of forces, under Compositron.

(a) (Mech.) A resultant force or motion. (b) (Math.) An eliminant.

The resultant of n homogeneous general functions of n variables is that function of their coefficients which, equaled to zero represes in the simplest terms the condition of the possibility of their existence.

Sylvester.

Re-sult'ate (-£t), n. [L. resultatus, p. p.] A result
Obs.] "The resultate of their counsel."

Bacon.

Re-sult'in (-ful), a. Having results or effects.

Re-sult'ive (-iv), a. Resultant. [Obs.] Fuller.

Re-sult'less, a. Being without result; as, resultless

investigations.

Re-sum'a-ble (rē-zūm'à-b'l), a. Capable of, or admitting of, being resumed.

|| Ré'su'mé' (rē'zu'mā'), n. [F. See RESUME.] A summing up; a condensed statement; an abridgment or brief recapitulation.

The excellent little resume thereof in Dr. Landsborough's

Dook.

Re-sume' (rē-zūm'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Resument (-zūmd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Resuming.] [L. resumere, resumptum; pref. re- re- + sumere to take: cf. F. résumer. See Assume, Rederm! 1. To take back.

The sun, like this, from which our sight we have, Gazed on too long, resumes the light he gave. Denham. Perhaps God will resume the blessing he has bestowed ere he attains the age of manhood.

Sir W. Scott.

2. To enter upon, or take up again.

Reason resumed her place, and Passion fled. 3. To begin again; to recommence, as something which has been interrupted; as, to resume an argument or dis-

Re-sum'mon (rē-sum'mun), v. t. To summon again.

Re-sum'mons (re-sum'mun), v. l. To summon again Re-sump'mons (-minz), n. A second summons.

Re-sump'tion (re-sump'shun), n. [Cl. F. résump tion, L. resumptio restoration, recovery, fr. resumers see RESUME.] 1. The act of resuming; as, the resump tion of a grant, of delegated powers, of an argument, o

powers, or a grant, or deregated powers, or an argument, or specie payments, etc.

2. (Eng. Law) The taking again into the king's hands of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man

of such lands or tenements as he had granted to any man on false suggestions or other error.

Resumptive (-tiv), a. [Cf. L. resumptivus restorative.] Taking back; resuming, or tending toward resumption; as, resumptive measures.

Resu'pi-nate (re-su'pi-nat), a. [L. resupinatus, p. of resupinare to bend back. See Resurins.] Inverted to profit the results of the wind down or resurred as p. of resupinare to bend back. See RESUPINE.] Invertous in position; appearing to be upside down or reversed, as the flowers of the orchis and the leaves of some plants.

Re-su'pi-na'tion (-nā'tid), a. Resupinate.

Re-su'pi-na'tion (-nā'thin), n. The state of lying on the back; the state of being resupinate, or reversed.

Our Vitruvius calleth this affection in the eye a resupination of the figure.

Sir H. Wotton Re'su-pine' (rē'sū-pin'), a. [L. resupinus; pref. re-re-+ supinus bent backward, supine.] Lying on the back; supine; hence, careless. Sir K. Digby.

He spake, and, downward swayed, fell resupine, With his huge neck aslant. Courper.

Re'sup-ply' (re'sup-pli'), v. t. To supply again.
Re-sur'gence (re-sur'jens), n. The act of rising again; resurrection.

gain; resurrection.

Re-surgent (-jent), a. [L. resurgens, entis, p. pr. of surgens.]

Rising again, as from the dead.

Coleridge. Re-sur/gent, n. One who rises again, as from the ead. [R.]

Resurgent, a. One who rises again, as from the dead. [R.]

Sudney Smith.

Res'ur-rect' (rez'ur-rekt'), v. t. [See Resurrection.]

1. To take from the grave; to disinter. [Slang]

2. To reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view (that which was forgotten or lost). [Slang]

Res'ur-rec'tion (-rek'ahin), n. [F. resurrection, L.

Jesus Christ; the general resurrection of all the dead at the Day of Judgment.

Nor after resurrection shall be stay Longer on earth.

Miller 3. State of being risen from the dead; future state. In the resurrection they neither marry nor are given in marriage.

Matt. xxii. 30.

4. The cause or exemplar of a rising from the dead.

I am the resurrection, and the life. I am the resurrection, and the life. John xi. 25. Cross of the resurrection, a slender cross with a pennan floating from the junction of the bars.—Resurrection plant (Bot), a name given to several species of Sclaginella (as S. connoulat and S. lepidophyllab, flowerless plants which, when dry, close up so as to resemble a bird's nest, but revive and expand again when moistened. The name is sometimes also given to the rose of Jericho. See under Ross.

Res/ur-rec/tion-ist (rez/ur-rek/shun-tst), n. One who reals bodies from the grave, as for dissection. [Slang] Res'ur-reo'tion-ize (-iz), v. t. To raise from the IR.1

Re'sur-vey' (re'sûr-va'), v. t. To survey again

Re'sur-vey' (rē'sūr-vē'), v. t. To survey again or anew; to review.

Re-sur'vey (rē-sūr'vā), n. A second or new survey.

Re-sus'd-ta-ble (rē-sūs's\f'-tā-b'l), a. Capuble of resuscitation; as, resuscitable plants.

Re-sus'd-tant (-tānt), n. One who, or that which, resuscitates. Also used adjectively.

Re-sus'd-tate (-tāt), a. [L. resuscitatus, p. p. of resuscitare; pref. re- re- + suscitare to raise, rouse. See Suscitare.] Restored to life. [R.] Bp. Gardiner.

Re-sus'd-tate (-tāt), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Resuscitatus] To revivity; to revive; especially, to recover or restore from apparent death; as, to resuscitate a drowned person; to resuscitate withered plants.

Re-sus'd-tate, v. t. To come to life again; to revive. These projects, however often slain, always resuscitate.

These projects, however often slain, always resuscitate.

Re-sus/ci-ta/tion (-tā/shūn), n. [L. resuscitatio.]
The act of resuscitating, or state of being resuscitated.

The subject of resuscitation by his sorceries. Sir W. Scott.

Re-sus'ci-ta-tive (-tā-tīv), a. Tending to resuscitate; viving; revivifying.

Re-sus'ci-ta'tor (-ta'ter), n. [L.] One who, or that

reviving; revivifying.

Re-sus/ci-ta/tor (-tā/tēr), n. [L.] One who, or that which, resuscitates.

Ret (rēt), v. t. See Arr. [Obs.]

Ret, v. t. [Akin to rot.] To prepare for use, as flax, by separating the fibers from the woody part by a process of soaking, macerating, and other treatment. Ure.

Re-ta/ble (rē-tā/bl), n. [L. retaille piece cut off, shred, paring, or OF. retail, from retailler. See Retail. r.]

The sale of commodities in small quantities or parcels;
— opposed to wholesale; sometimes, the sale of commodities as a retail trade; a retail grocer.

Re-tail (rē-tāl), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Retailler (cā-tāl), p. pr. & vb. n. Retaillens. [Cf. F. retailler to cut again; pref. re- e- + tailler to cut. See Retail. n.,
Tailon, and cf. Detail.] 1. To sell in small quantities, as by the single yard, pound, gallon, etc.; to sell directly to the consumer; as, to retail cloth or groceries.

2. To sell at second hand. [Obs. or R.]

3. To distribute in small portions or at second hand to tell again or to many (what has been told or done); to report; as, to retail slander. "To whom I will retail my conquest won."

He is wit's peddler, and retails his wares At wakes and wassails.

Re-tail'er (re-tal'er, commonly re'tal-er in U. S.; 277),

Re-tail'er (rê-tāl'ār, commonly 18'tāl-ār in U. S.; 277),
n. One who retails anything; as, a retailer of merchandise; a retailer of gossip.
Re-tail'ment (rê-tāl'ment), n. The act of retailing.
Re-tail' (rê-tān'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Retained (-tānd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Retainino.] [F. retenir, L. rocontinue to hold; keep. See Treable, and of. Rein of a bridle, Retainton, Rethino.]
1. To continue to hold; to keep in possession; not to lose, part with, or dismiss; to restrain from departure, escape, or the like. "Thy shape invisible retain." Shak.
Be obedient, and retain

Be obedient, and retain Unalterably firm his love entire. An executor may retain a debt due to him from the testator.

Bluckstone.

2. To keep in pay; to employ by a preliminary fee paid; to hire; to engage; as, to retain a counselor.

A Benedictine convent has now retained the most learned father of their order to write in its defense.

Addison.

Sather of their order to write in its defense.

3. To restrain; to prevent. [Obs.] Sir W. Temple.

Retaining wall (Arch. & Engin.), a wall built to keep any movable backing, or a bank of sand or earth, in its place; — called also retain wall.

Syn.—To keep; hold; restrain. See Keep.

Re-tain', r. i. 1. To belong; to pertain. [Obs.]

A somewhat languid relish, retaining to bitterness. Loyle. 2. To keep; to continue; to remain. [Obs.] Donne. Re-tain'a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being retained. Re-tain'al (-al), n. The act of retaining; retention. Re-tain'er (-er), n. 1. One who, or that which, re-tain'er (-er), n.

2. One who is retained or kept in service; an attend-

2. To reanimate; to restore to life; to bring to view (that which was forgotten or lost). [Slang]

Res'ur-reo'tion (-rek'ahlin), n. [F. resurrection, L. resurrectio, fir. renuper, resurrection, to rise again; pref. re-re- + surgers to rise. See Source.]

1. A rising again; the resumption of vigor.

2. Respecially, the rising again from the dead; the resumption of life by the dead; as, the resurrection of

by the opposing party in the case; — called also retaining fee.

Bouvier. Blackstone.

The act of keeping dependents, or the state of being

Re-tain/ment (re-tain/ment), n. The act of retaining; retention.

Re-take' (rē-tāk'), r. t.

1. To take or receive again
2. To take from a captor; to recapture; as, to retake

a ship or prisoners.

Re-tak'er (-tak'er), n. One who takes again what has

MO-TAK'er ('tak'er), n. One who takes again what has been taken; a recaptor.

Re-tal'-ate (re-tal'-ta), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RETALIATED (-Z't&d); p. pr. & vb. n. RETALIATING.] [L. retaliatus, p. p. of retaliate to retaliate; pref. re- +a word akin to talio talion, retaliation. Cf. Tallon.] To return the like for; to repay or requite by an act of the same kind; to return evil for (evil). [Now seldom used event in a bad sense.]

except in a bad sense.]

One ambassador sent word to the duke's son that his visit should be retaliated.

Sir T. Herbert.

It is unlucky to be obliged to retaliate the injuries of authors whose works are so soon forgotten that we are in danger of appearing the first aggressors.

appearing the first aggressors.

Re-tal'i-ate, v. i. To return like for like; specifically, to return evil for evil; as, to retaliate upon an enemy.

Re-tal'i-a'tion (rê-tal'i-a'shūn), n. The act of retaliating, or of returning like for like; retribution; now, specifically, the return of evil for evil; e. g., an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

God . . . takes what is done to others as done to himself, and promise obliges himself to full retaliation.

Calamy.

Syn. - Requital; reprisal; retribution; punishment.

Syn. - Requital; reprisal; retribution; punishment.
Retal'la-to-ry (-th-ry), a. Same as Retallatorsy.
Retal'la-to-ry (-th-ry), a. Tending to, or involving,
retaliation; retaliative; as, retaliatory measures.
Re-tard (ret-liard), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Retander; p.
pr. & vb. 2. Retardino.] [L. retardare, retardatum; pref. re-re-+ tardare to make slow, to delay, fr. tardus
slow: cf. F. retarder. See Tardy.] 1. To keep delaying; to continue to hinder; to prevent from progress;
to render more slow in progress; to impede; to hinder
to render more slow in progress; to impede; to hinder
a ship; - opposed to accelerate.
2. To put off; to postpone; as, to retard the attacks
of old age; to retard a rupture between nations.
Syn. - To impede; hinder; obstruct; detain; delay;

Syn. — To impede; hinder; obstruct; detain; delay; procrastinate; postpone; defer.

Re-tard', v. i. To stay back. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne Re-tard', n. Retardation; delay.

Retard, n. Retardation; delay.

Ratard, or Age, of the tide, the interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates and the appearance of the tide itself. It is found, in general, that any-particular tide is not principally due to the moon's transit immediately preceding, but to a transit which has occurred some time before, and which is said to correspond to it. The retard of the tide is thus distinguished from the inmitidal interval. See under RETARDATION.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Re'tar-far'tion (rē'tiar-dā'shun; 277), n. [L. retarda-tio: cf. F. retardation.] 1. The act of retarding; hin-drance; the act of delaying; as, the retardation of the motion of a ship;—opposed to acceleration. The retardations of our fluent motion. De Quincey.

2. That which retards; an obstacle; an obstruction. Hills, sloughs, and other terrestrial retardations. Sir W. Scott.

3. (Mus.) The keeping back of an approaching consonant chord by prolonging one or more tones of a previous chord into the intermediate chord which follows; differing from suspension by resolving upwards instead

of downwards.

4. The extent to which anything is retarded; the amount of retarding or delay.

Betardation of the tide. (a) The lunitidal interval, or the hour angle of the moon at the time of high tide at any port; the interval between the transit of the moon and the time of high tide next following. (b) The age of the tide; the retard of the tide. See under RETARD, n.

Re-tard's-tire (rf-tird's-tiv), a. [Cf. F. retardatif.] Tending, or serving, to retard.

Re-tard's-tive (re-tiked'd-tiv), a. [Cf. F. retardatif.]

Tending, or serving, to retard.

Re-tard'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, retards.

Re-tard'ment (-ment), n. [Cf. F. retardement.] The
act of retarding; retardation.

Cowley.

Retch (rech or rech; 277), v. 4. [imp. & p. p.
Retchen (recht); p. pr. & vb. n. Retching.] [AS. hrecan to clear the throat, hawk, fr. hraca throat; akin to G.
rachen, and perhaps to E. rack neck.] To make an effort

to vomit; to strain, as in vomiting. [Written also reach.]

Beloved Julia, hear me still beseching:
(Here he grew inarticulate with retching.)

Byron.

Retch, v. t. & t. [See Reck.] To care for; to heed; to reck. [Obs.] Retch/less, a. Careless; reckless. [Obs.] Dryden.—Retch/less-ly, adv.—Retch/less-ness, n. [Obs.] || Re'te (rê'tê), n. [L., a net.] (Anat.) A net or network; a plexus; particularly, a network of blood vessels

r nerves, or a part resembling a network. **Re-te'clous** (rê-tê'shŭs), a. [L. rete a net.] Resem-

Re-te'clous (rê-tê'shūs), a. [L. rete a net.] recombing network: retiform.

Re-tec'tion (-têk'shūs), n. [L. retegere, retectum, to uncover; pref. re-+tegere to cover.] Act of disclosing or uncovering something concealed. [Obs.] Boyle.

Re-tel' (rē-tē'), v. t. To tell again.

Ret'ene (rēt'ēn), n. [Gr. ἐρητίνη pine resin.] (Chem.)

A white crystalline hydrocarbon, polymeric with benzene.

It is extracted from pine tar, and is also found in certain dessil resins.

fossil reains.

Re-tent' (rê-tênt'), n. [L. retentum, fr. retentus, p. p.
See RETAIN.] That which is retained. Hickok.
Re-ten'tion (rê-tên'shûn), n. [L. retentio: cf. F.
rétention. See RETAIN.] I. The act of retaining, or the
state of being retained.

The power of retaining; retentiveness.

No woman's heart So big, to hold so much: they lack retention.

3. That which contains something, as a tablet; a means of preserving impressions. [R.] Shak.
4. The act of withholding; restraint; reserve. Shak.
5. Place of custody or confinement.
6. (Law) The right of withholding a debt, or of retaining property until a debt due to the person claiming the right be duly paid; a lien.

Erakine. Craig. ing property until a debt due to the person claiming the right be duly paid; a hen. Erskine. Craig.

Retention oyst (Med.), a cyst produced by obstruction of a duct leading from a secreting organ and the consequent retention of the natural secretions.

Re-ten'tive (rê-tăn'tiv), a. [Cf. F. rétentif.] Having power to retain; as, a retentive memory.

Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron, Can be retentite to the strength of spirit.

Re-ten'tive, n. That which retains or confines; a secretic if R?

Rot Hall.

Re-ten'tive. n. That which retains or confines: a restraint. [R.]
Re-ten'tive-ly, adv. In a retentive manner.
Re-ten'tive-ly, adv. In a retentive manner.
Re-ten'tive-ly (*c'ten-tiv'-l'ty), n. The power of retaining; retentive force; as, the retentivity of a magnet.
|| Re-ten'tor (-t'or), n. [L., a retainer.] (Zoöl.) A muscle which serves to retain an organ or part in place, eap, when retracted. See Illust. of Phylactolemata.
Re'te-pore (*p't'e-por), n. [L. rete a net + porus pore.] (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of bryozoams of the genus Illustora.

They form delicate calcareous corals, usually composed of thin

als, usually composed of thin fenestrated fronds.

Re-tex'(re-teks'), v.t. [L.

retezere, lit., to unweave; pref. re- re- + texere to weave.] To annul, as orders.



weave. 10 annul, as orders.
[Obs.] Bp. Hacket.
Re-texture (re-teks/thr;
135), n. The act of weaving or forming again.
Carlyle.
Reth/or (reth/or), n. [Cl. F. rhéteur. See Rheton.]
A rhetorician; a careful writer. [Obs.]
It a rethor couthe fair cubite.

Rethouse (Arthyl) or Phetoric [Oh] Chauser.

If a rether couthe fair endite. Chaucer | Reth'o-ryke (-t-rik), n. Rhetoric. [Obs.] Chaucer | Re'ti-a'ri-us (re'shi-a'ri-us), n. [L., fr. rete a net.] (Rom. Antiq.) A gladiator armed with a net for entangling his adversary and a trident for despatching him. Re'ti-a-ry (re'shi-t-ry), n. [See Retiarius.] 1. (Zool.) Any spider which spins webs to catch its prey. 2. A retiarius. Re'ti-a-ry, a. [Cf. LL. retiarius.] 1. Netlike.

This work is in reliary, or hanging textures. Sir T. Browne.

2. Constructing or using a web, or net, to catch prey;
said of certain spiders.

-- said of certain spiders.

3. Armed with a net; hence, skillful to entangle.
Scholastic retiary versatility of logic. Coleridge.
Ret'l-cence (ret'l-sens), n. [L. reticentia: cf. F. réticence.]

1. The quality or state of being reticent, or keeping silence; the state of holding one's tongue; refraining to speak of that which is suggested; uncommunicativeness.

Such fine reserve and noble reticence. 2. (Rhet.) A figure by which a person really speaks of a thing while he makes a show as if he would say nothing on the subject.

on the subject.

Ret'i-cent (-sent), a. [L. reticens, p. pr. of reticere to keep silence; re- + tacere to be silent. See Tactt.]

Inclined to keep silent; reserved; uncommunicative.

Ret'i-cle (-k'l), n. [See RETICULE.] 1. A small net.

2. A reticule. See RETICULE. 2. [L.]

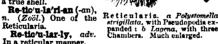
Re-tio-lar (re-tiv'd-ler), a. [Ct. F. reticulaire.

See RETICULE.] 1. Having the form of a net, or of network; formed with interstices; retiform; as, reticular cartilage; a reticular leaf. of K; formed with intersection, and artifuge; a reticular leaf.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to a reticulum.

|| Re-tio/u-la/ti-a (-la/tY-a), n. pl. [NL. See Retic-

ULAR.] (Zoöl.) An extensive division of rhizopods in which the pseudopodia are more or less ULAR.] (Zoöl.) An extensive division of rhizopods in which the pseudopodia are more or less slender and coalesce at certain points, forming irregular meshes. It includes the shelled Foraminifera, together with some groups which lack a true shell.



Re-tio'u-late (re-tYk'ti-lat), Re-tio'u-la'ted (-la'ted),

a. [L. reticulatus. See Restoule.]

1. Resembl ag network; having the form or appearance of a net; netted; as, a reticulated structure.

2. Having veins, fibers, or lines crossing like the threads or fibers of a network; as, a reticulated surface; a reticulated wing of an insect.

Reticulated glass, ornamental ware made from glass in which one set of white or colored lines seems to meet from an interface with another set in a different plane, — Reticulated and interface with another set in a different plane, — Reticulated another set in a different plane, — Reticulated work (Maxonry), work constructed with diamond-shaped stones, or square stones placed diagonally. Re-tio-lation (-lik-hin), a. The quality or state of being reticulated, or netlike; that which is reticulated; network; an organization resembling a net.

The particular net you occupy in the great reticulation.

Carlyle.

Ret'i-cule (ret'i-kul), n. [F. réticule, L. reticulum, dim. of rete a net. Cf. Rethia, Reticus] 1. A little bag, originally of network; a woman's workbag, or a little bag to be carried in the hand.

De Quincey.

nutte pag to be carried in the hand. De Quincey.

2. A system of wires or lines in the focus of a telescope or other instrument; a reticle.

|| Re-tio'u-lo'ss (r5-tik'u-lo'ss), n. pl. [NL] (Zoöl.)
Same as Review 1-24.

ame as RETICULARIA.

Re-tio'u-lose' (rē-t'k'ū-lōs'), a. Forming a network;
haracterized by a reticulated structure.

Reticulose rhisopod (Zoōt.), a rhizopod in which the
seudopodia blend together and form irregular meshes. e as RETICULARIA

pseudopodia blend together and form irregular meshes.

"Re-tio'u-lum (-lüm), n.; pl. RETICULA (-lå). [L.,
dim. of rete a net.] (Anat.) (a) The second stomach of
ruminants, in which folds of the mucous membrane form
hexagonal cells;—also called the honeycomb stomach.
(b) The neuroglia.

Ret'i-lorm (ret'I-f3rm), a. [L. rete a net + -form:
cf. F. retiforme.] Composed of crossing lines and interstices; reticular; netlike; as, the retiform coat of
the ave.

the eye.

Reftina (rët'I-nà), n. [NL., from L. rete a net. Cf.
RETCULE.] (Anat.) The delicate membrane by which
the back part of the globe of the eye is lined, and in
which the fibers of the optic nerve terminate. See Eye.

which the fibers of the optic nerve terminate. See Eyr.

The fibers of the optic nerve and the retinal blood vessels spread out upon the front surface of the retina, while the sensory layer (called Jacob's membrane), containing the rods and cones, is on the back side, next the choroid coat.

chrorid coat.

|| Ref'i-nao'u-lum (-nik'ū-lim), n.:pl. Retinacula (-14). [L., a holdfast, a band. See Retain.] 1. (Anat.) (a) A connecting band; a frænum; as, the retinacula of the ileoceael and ileocolic valves. (b) One of the annular ligaments which hold the tendons close to the bones at the larger joints, as at the wrist and ankle.

2. (Zoôl.) One of the retractor nuscless of the proboscis of certain worms.

3. (Bot.) A small gland or process to which bodies are attached; as, the glandular retinacula to which the pollinia of orchids are attached, or the hooks which support the seeds in many acanthaceous plants.

Ref'i-nai (rēt'i-nai), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the retina.

Retinal purple (Physiol. Chem.), the visual purple.

He-tin's life (re-trin's life). [Gr. hyrion resin + file.] (Min.) A translucent variety of serpentine, of a oney yellow or greenish yellow color, having a waxy esinlike luster.

minlike luster.

Ret'in-as'phalt (ret'Yn-as'falt or -as-falt'), } n.

Ret'in-as'phalt (rēt'In-ās'fālt or -ās-fālt'), \ n. [Gr.]
reain + āφαλινος asphalt. In (fēt'In-ās-fālt'tūm), \ ρητίνη
reain + āφαλινος asphalt.] (Min.) Retinite.
Ret'i-nerved' (rēt'I-nēt'vd'), a. [L. rete a net + E. nerve.] (Bot.) Having reticulated veins.
|| Ret'-ne'um (rēt'I-nēt'um), n.; pl. RETINEA (-ā).
[NL. See RETINA.] (Zoöl.) That part of the eye of an invertebrate which corresponds in function with the retina of a vertebrate.
Ret-tin'io (rēt'In'lk), a. [Gr. ρητίνη resin.] (Min. Chem.) Of or pertaining to resin; derived from resin; specifically, designating an acid found in certain fossil resins and hydrocarbons.
Ret'-inte (rēt'I-nit), n. [Gr. ρητίνη resin: cf. F. τέ-

resins and hydrocarbons.

Rett'-inte (rett'-int), n. [Gr. ρητίνη resin: cf. F. rétinite.] (Min.) An inflammable mineral resin, usually
of a yellowish brown color, found in roundish masses,
sometimes with coal.

Ret'-in'tis (rēt'-in'tis), n. [NL., fr. NL. & E. retina
+ -tti.] (Med.) Inflammation of the retina.

Ret'-inoid (rēt'i-noid), a. [Gr. ρητίνη resin + -oid.]
Retilike, or realniform; resembling a resin without
being such.

being such.

Ret'l-nol (-nol), n. [Gr. ἐητίνη resin + L. oleum oil.]

(Chem.) A hydrocarbon oil obtained by the distillation of resin, — used in printers' ink.

| Ret'l-noph'o-ra (-nol'/6-ra), n.; pl. Retinophora.

(-rē). [NL, fr. NL & E. retina + Gr. ἀρόρω to bear.]

(Zoöl.) One of a group of two to four united cells which occupy the axial part of the ocelli, or ommatidia, of the eyes of invertebrates, and contain the terminal nerve fibrillas. See Riust. under Ormatidus.

Ret'i-noph'o-ral (-ral), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to retinophoras.

Ret'1-noph'o-ral (-ral), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to retinophores.

Ret'1-nos'co-py (-nōs'kō-py), n. [Retina + -scopy.]
(Physiol.) The study of the retina of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope.

Ret'1-nue (ret'1-nū; 277), n. [OE. retenue, OF. retenue, fr. retenir to retain, engage, hire. See RETAIN.]
The body of retainers who follow a prince or other distinguished person; a train of attendants; a suite.

Others of your insolent retinue. Shak.
What followers, what retinue canst thou gain? Miton.
To have at one's retinue, to keep or employ as a retainer; to retain. [Obs.] Chaucer.

|| Re-tin'u-la (re-tin't-la), n.; pl. Retinulæ (-18).
[NL., dim. of NL. & E. retina.] (Zoöl.) One of the group of pigmented cells which surround the retinophorae of invertebrates. See Illust. under Ommattdium.

e of invertebrates. See Rlust. under Ommatidium.

Re-tin'u-late (-lat), a. (Zoöl.) Having, or character-

Re-tinulate (-au), a. (2000), tized by, retinulae.

Ret'l-ped (ret'l-ped), n. [L. rete a net + pes, pedis, a foot: of. F. rétipède.] (Zoòl.) A bird having small polygonal scales covering the tarsi.

Re-tir'a-oy (rê-tir'a-sy), n. Retirement; — mostly used in a jocose or burlesque way. [U. S.] Bartlett.

What one of our great men used to call dignified retiracy.

(C. A. Bristed.

C. A. Bristed.

Ret'i-rade' (ret'i-rid'), n. [F.; cf. Sp. retirada retreat. See Retires.] (Fort.) A kind of retrenchment, as in the body of a bastion, which may be disputed inch by inch after the defenses are dismantled. It usually consists of two faces which make a resintering angle.

Re-tire' (re-tir'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Retired (-tird'); p. pr. & vb. n. Retiring.] [F. retirer; pref. re-re-

As when the sun is present all the year, And never doth retire his golden ray. Sir J. Davies.

As when the sun is present all the year,
And never doth retire his golden ray. Sir. J. Davies.

2. To withdraw from circulation, or from the market;
to take up and pay; as, to retire bonds; to retire a note.
3. To cause to retire; specifically, to designate as no longer qualified for active service; to place on the retired list; as, to retire a military or naval officer.

Re-tire' (rê-tir'), v. i. L. To go back or return; to draw back or away; to keep aloof; to withdraw or retreat, as from observation; to go into privacy; as, to retire to his home; to retire from the world, or from notice.

To lune back he cast him to retire. Spenser.
The mind contracts herself, and shrinketh in,
And to herself she gladly doth retire. Sir J. Davies.

2. To retreat from action or danger; to withdraw for safety or pleasure; as, to retire from battle.

Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him, that he may be smitten, and die.

2. Sam. xi. 10.

3. To withdraw from a public station, or from business; as, having made a large fortune, he retired.

And from Britannia's public posts retire. Addison.

4. To recede; to fall or bend back; as, the shore of the sea retires in bays and guifs.

5. To go to bed; as, he usually retires early.

Syn.— To withdraw; leave; depart; secede; recede; retreet; retroedee.

Syn. To withdraw; leave; depart; secede; recede; treat; retrocede.

Re-tire', n. 1. The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; also, a place to which one retires. [Obs.]

The battle and the retire of the English succors. Bacon [Eve] discover'd soon the place of her retire. Milton

[Eve] discover a soon the piace of nor retire.

2. (Mil.) A call sounded on a bugle, announcing to skirmishers that they are to retire, or fall back.

Re-tired' (re-tired'), a. 1. Private; secluded; quiet; as, a retired life; a person of retired habits.

A retired part of the peninsuls. Hawthorne.

2. Withdrawn from active duty or business; as, a retired officer; a retired physician.

Retired fank (Fort.), a flank bent inward toward the rear of the work.—Retired list (Mil. & Naval), a list of officers, who, by reason of advanced age or other disability, are relieved from active service, but still receive a specified amount of pay from the government.

-Re-tired1y, adv. - Re-tired ness, n.
Re-tirement (re-tir/ment), n. [Cf. F. retirement.]

1. The act of retiring, or the state of being retired; withdrawal; seclusion; as, the retirement of an officer.

O, blest Retirement, friend of life's decline. Goldsmith.

Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books. 2. A place of seclusion or privacy; a place to which one withdraws or retreats; a private abode. [Archaic] This coast full of princely retirements for the sumptuousness of their buildings and nobleness of the plantations.

Caprea had been the retirement of Augustus. Addison. Syn. - Solitude; withdrawment; departure; retreat; sclusion; privacy. See Solitude.

Re-tir'er (-tir'er), n. One who retires.
Re-tir'ing, a. 1. Reserved; shy; not forward or obtrusive; as, retiring modesty; retiring manners.
2. Of or pertaining to retirement; causing retirement; suited to, or belonging to, retirement.

Retiring board (Mil.), a board of officers who consider and report upon the alleged incapacity of an officer for active service. — Retiring pension, a pension granted to a public officer on his retirement from office or service.

a public officer on his retirement from office or service.

Ret'1-steme (**Et'1-stem), n. (Chem.). A white crystalline hydrocarbon produced indirectly from retene.

|| Ret'1-te'1se (**Et'1-te'1s), n. pl. [NL., fr. rete a net + tela a web.] (Zoōl.). A group of spiders which spin irregular webs; — called also Retitelaries.

Re-told' (**E-told'), imp. & p. p. of RETELL.

Re-tor' ston (**E-told'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. RETORTED;
p. pr. & vb. n. RETORTING.] [L. retortus, p. p. of retorquere; pref. re- re- + torquere to turn, twist. See
TORRION, and cf. RETORT, n., 2.] 1. To bend or curve
back; as, a retorted line. back; as, a retorted line

With retorted head, pruned themselves as they floated

2. To throw back; to reverberate; to reflect.

As when his virtues, shining upon others. Heat them and they retort that heat again To the first giver.

Shak.

3. To return, as an argument, accusation, censure, or incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity.

incivility; as, to retort the charge of vanity.

And with retorted scorn his back he turned. Milton.

Re-tort', v. 4. To return an argument or a charge; to make a severe reply.

Re-tort', n. [See Revort, v. t.] 1. The return of, or reply to, an argument, charge, censure, incivility, taunt, or witticism; a quick and witty or severe response.

This is called the retort courteous. Shak.

This is called the retort courteous. Shak.

2. [F. retorte (cf. Sp. retorta), fr. L. retortus, p. p. of retorquere. So named from its bent shape. See Raroer, v. l.] (Chen. & the Arts) A vessel in which substances are subjected to distillation or decomposition by heat. It is made of different forms and materials for different uses, as a bulb of glass with a curved beak to enter a receiver for general chemical operations, or a cylinder or semicylinder of cast from for the

anufacture of gas in gas works. Tubulated Retort Retort.

Tubulated retort (Chem.), a retort having a tubulure for

**trer to draw. See Thade.] 1. To withdraw; to take away; — sometimes used reflexively.

He . . . retired himself, his wife, and children into a forest.

Sir f. Sidney.

Syn. — Repartee; answer. — Reparter. A return is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an aswo be screen upon.

Syn. — Repartee; answer. — Retort, Repartee. A retort is a short and pointed reply, turning back on an assailant the arguments, censure, or derision he had thrown out. A repartee is usually a good-natured return to some witty or sportive remark.

Re-tor'ter (rê-tôrt'êr), n. One who retorts.
Re-tor'ton (rê-tôr'shûn), n. [of. F. rétorsion. See
RETORT, v. l.] 1. Act of retorting or throwing back;
reflection or turning back. [Written also retorsion.]
It was, however, necessary to possess some single term expressive of this intellectual retortion.

Sir W. Homulton.

2. (Law) Retaliation. Wharton.

Re-tour'ive (rê-tôrt'iv), a. Containing retort.

Re-tous' (rê-tôrt'iv), v. t. To toss back or again.

Re-touch' (rê-tôrt'), v. t. [Pref. re-+touch: cf. F.

etoucher.] 1. To touch again, or rework, in order to
mprove; to revise; as, to retouch a picture or an essay.

2. (Photog.) To correct or change, as a negative, by
sandwork

andwork.

Re-touch', n. (Fine Arts) A partial reworking, as f a painting, a sculptor's clay model, or the like.

Re-touch'er (Ar), n. One who retouches.

Re-trace', (rê-trās'), v. t. [Pref. re- + trace: cf. F. etracer. Cf. RETRACT.] 1. To trace back, as a line.

Then if the line of Turnus you retrace, He springs from Inachus of Argive race.

2. To go back, in or over (a previous course); to go over again in a reverse direction; as, to retrace one's

over again in a reverse direction; as, to retrace one's steps; to retrace one's proceedings.

3. To trace over again, or renew the outline of, as a drawing; to draw again.

Re-tract/(rê-trākt/), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Retracted; p. pr. & vb. n. Retractine.] [F. rétracter, L. retracter, retractatum, to handle again, reconsider, retract, retracter, retractatum, to draw back. See Retract.]

1. To draw back; to draw up or shorten; as, the cat can retract its claws; to retract a muscle.

2. To withdraw; to recall; to disavow; to recant; to take back; as, to retract an accusation or an assertion.

Levolld as tracky have retracted this chercy of idolatry as I

I would as freely have retracted this charge of idolatry as I ever made it.

Bp. Stillingfleet.

3. To take back, as a grant or favor previously bestowed; to revoke. [Ohs.] Woodward.

Syn.—To recall; withdraw; reschad; revoke; unsay; disavow; recant; abjure; disown.

Re-tract', v. i. 1. To draw back; to draw up; as, muscles retract after amputation.

2. To take back what has been said; to withdraw a

sion or a declaration.

She will, and she will not: she grants, denies, Consents, retracts, advances, and then flies. Granville.

Re-tract', n. (Far.) The pricking of a horse's foot in nalling on a shoe.

Re-tract'a-ble (-à-b'l), a. [Cf. F. rétractable.] Ca-

Retract's-ble (-4-b'l), a. [Cf. F. rétractable.] Capable of being retracted; rotractile.

Re-tract'se (-5t), v. t. [L. retractatus, p. p. of retractare. See Retract.] To retract; to recant. [Obs.]

Re'trac-ta'tion (re'tr'Rk-tā'shitn), n. [Cf. F. rétractation, L. retractation a revision, reconsideration.] The act of retracting what has been said; recantation.

Re-tract'il-ble (re'tr'Rk't'-b'l), a. Retractable.

Re-tract'il- (-11), a. [Cf. F. rétractale.] (Physiol.)

Capable of retraction; capable of being drawn back or up; as, the claws of a cat are retractile.

Re-tract'ion (re't-rik'shitn), n. [Cf. F. rétraction, L. retractios a drawing back, hesitation.] 1. The act of retracting, or drawing back; the state of being retracted; as, the retraction of a cat's claws.

2. The act of withdrawing something advanced, stated, claimed, or done; declaration of change of opinion; recantation.

Other men's insatiable desire of revenge hath wholly beguile ooth church and state of the benefit of all my either retraction concessions.

Eikon Basilike

both church and state of the state of retracting or shortening; as, the retraction of a severed muscle; the retraction of a sinew. (b) The state or condition of a part when drawn back, or towards the center of the body.

Re-tractive (re-tractiv), a. Serving to retract; of the nature of a retraction.— Re-tractive-ly, adv.

That which retracts, or withdraws.

the nature of a retraction. — Re-tractive-ly, adv.
Re-tractive, n. That which retracts, or withdraws.
Re-tractive (-3r), n. One who, or that which, retracts. Specifically: (a) In breech-loading firearms, a device for withdrawing a cartridge shell from the barrel.
(b) (Surg.) An instrument for holding apart the edges of a wound during amputation. (c) (Surg.) A bandage to protect the soft parts from injury by the saw during amputation. (d) (Anat. & Zoöl.) A muscle serving to draw in any organ or part. See Illust. under Phylacto-Lemana.

EMATA.

Re-trait' (rë-trāt'), n. Retreat. [Ohs.] Bacon.

Re-trait' (rë-trāt'), n. [It. ritratto, ir. ritrarre to draw

ack, draw, ir. L. retrahere. See RETRACT.] A portrait;
likeness. [Ohs.]

Whose fair retrait I in my shield do bear.

Whose fair retrait I in my shield do bear. Spenser.

Re'trans-form' (rë'tr'ans-form'), v. t. To transform anew or back.—Re'trans-for-ma'tion (-för-ma'shin), n.

Re'trans-late' (rë'tr'ans-lat'), v. t. To translate anew; especially, to translate back into the original language.

|| Re-trans'la (rê-tr'ake')t), n. [L., (he) has withdrawn. See Retract.] (O. Eng. Law) The withdrawing, or open renuciation, of a suit in court by the plaintiff, by which he forever lost his right of action. Blackstone.

Re-tread' (rë-tr'at'), v. t. & t. To tread again.

Re-tread' (rë-tr'at'), n. [F. retraite, fr. retraite to withdraw, L. retraihere; pref. re- re- + trahere to draw. See Taken, and cf. Retract, Ererace, I. The act of retiring or withdrawing one's self, especially from what is dangerous or disagreeable.

In a retreat he outrus any lackey. Shak.

In a retreat he outruns any lackey.

The place to which anyone retires; a place of privacy or safety; a refuge; an asylum.

He built his son a house of pleasure, and spared no cost to nake a delicious retreat.

L'Estrange.

That pleasing shade they sought, a soft retreat From sudden April showers, a shelter from the heat. Dryden.

S. (Mil. & Naval) (a) The retiring of an army or body of men from the face of an enemy, or from any ground occupied to a greater distance from the enemy, or from an advanced position. (b) The withdrawing of a ship or fieet from an enemy for the purpose of avoiding an engagement or escaping after defeat. (c) A signal given in the army or navy, by the beat of a drum or the sounding of trumpet or bugle, at sunset (when the roll is called), or for retiring from action.

A retreat is properly an orderly march, in which circumstance it differs from a flight.

4. (Eccl.) (a) A special season of solitude and allence to engage in religious exercises. (b) A period of several days of withdrawal from society to a religious house for exclusive occupation in the duties of devotion; as, to appoint or observe a retreat.

Syn. - Retirement; departure; withdrawment; seclusion; solitude; privacy; asylum; shelter; refuge.

Re-treat' (18-tast'), v. i. [mp. & p. p. Retreated; p. pr. & vb. n. Retreatmo.] To make a retreat; to retire from any position or place; to withdraw; as, the defeated army retreated from the field.

The rapid currents drive Towards the retreating sea their furious tide.

Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. Milon.

Re-treat/ful (-ful), a. Furnishing or serving as a retreat. [R.] "Our retreatful flood." Chapman.

Re-treat/ment (-ment), n. The act of retreating; specifically, the Hegira. [R.]

Re-trench' (ré-trönch'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ReTARNICHED (-trêucht'); p. pr. & vb. n. RETRENGHING.]

[OF. retrenchier, F. retrancher; pref. re- re- + OF. trenchier, F. trancher, to cut. See TRENCH.] 1. To cut

off: to nere swaw. off; to pare away.

Thy exuberant parts retrench. 2. To lessen; to abridge; to curtail; as, to retrench superfluitles or expenses.

But this thy glory shall be soon retrenched. 3. To confine; to limit; to restrict. Addison.

These figures, ought they then to receive a retrenched interpre-tion? 4. (Fort.) To furnish with a retrenchment; as, to retrench bastions.

Syn. - To lessen; diminish; curtail; abridge

Syn. - To lessen; diminish; curtail; abridge.

Re-trench', v. i. To cause or suffer retrenchment, specifically, to cut down living expenses; as, it is more reputable to retrench than to live embarrassed.

Re-trenchment (-ment), n. [Cf. F. retranchement.]

1. The act or process of retrenching; as, the retrenchment of words in a writing.

The retrenchment of my expenses will convince you that I mean to replace your fortune as far as I can.

Wulpole.

2. (Fort.) A work constructed within another, to prolong the defense of the position when the enemy has gained possession of the outer work; or to protect the defenders till they can retreat or obtain terms for a capitulation.

Syn. - Lessening; curtailment; diminution; reduction; abridgment.

tion; abridgment.

Re-tri'al (re-tr'al), n. A second trial, experiment, or test; a second judicial trial, as of an accused person.

Re-trib'atte (re-tr'b'tt), v. t. [L. retributus, p. p. of retribuere to retribute; pref. re-+ tribuere to bestow, assign, pay. See Tribute.] To pay back; to give in return, as payment, reward, or punishment; to requite; as, to retribute one for his kindness; to retribute just punishment to a criminal. [Obs. or R.]

Re-tributer(-a'st), n. One who makes retribution.

Re-tribution.] 1. The act of retributing; repayment. In good offices and due retributions, we may not be pinching and niggardly.

2. That which is given in repayment or compensation:

That which is given in repayment or compensation; return suitable to the merits or deserts of, as an action; commonly, condign punishment for evil or wrong.

3. Specifically, reward and punishment, as distributed at the general judgment.

as an equipment.

It is a strong argument for a state of retribution hereafter, that in this world virtuous persons are very often unfortunate, and victous persons prosperous.

Addison.

Syn.—Repayment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

syn. — Kepsyment; requital; recompense; payment; retaliation.

Re-trib'u-tive (r\(\frac{z}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib', \\ \) a. [Cf. LL. retribu-Re-trib'u-to-ry (-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-tribution; of the nature of retribution; involving retribution or repayment; as, retributive justice, retributory comforts.

Re-triev'a-ble (r\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\frac{c}\)-b'), a. [From Retrieve.]

That may be retrieved or recovered; admitting of retrieval.—Re-triev'a-ble, also a. — Re-triev'a-bly, adv.

Re-triev'a (-al), n. The act of retrieving.

Re-triev'a (-f\(\frac{c}\)-triv'\(\frac{c}\)-trib'\(\fra

With late repentance now they would retrieve
The bodies they forsook, and wish to live.

Dryden.

2. To recall; to bring back. To retrieve them from their cold, trivial conceits. Berkeley. 3. To remedy the evil consequences of; to repair, as a !

Accept my sorrow, and retrieve my fall.

There is much to be done . . . and much to be re Syn. - To recover; regain; recruit; repair; restore.

Re-trieve' (rê-trēv'), v. s. (Sport.) To discover and bring in game that has been killed or wounded; as, a dog naturally inclined to retrieve.

Re-trieve', n. l. A seeking again; a discover [Obs.]

B. Jonson.

[Obs.] B. Junson.

2. The recovery of game once sprung; — an old sport.

Nares.

2. The recovery or gamestern [Obs.]

Re-trieve ment (-ment), n. Retrieval.

Re-trieve t-trever, n. 1. One who retrieves.

2. (Zoôl.) A dog, or a breed of dogs, chiefly employed to retrieve, or to find and recover game birds that have been killed or wounded.



Retrim' (rē-trīm'), v. t. To trīm again.
Retri-ment (rēt'rī-ment), n. [L. retrimentum.] Refuse; dregs. [R.]
Retro. [L. retro, adv., backward, back. Cf. Re..]
A prefix or combining form signifying backward, back;
as, retroact, to act backward; retrospect, a looking

Re'tro-act' (re'tro-akt' or ret'ro-), v. i. [Pref. retro-

Re'tro-act' (rëtrë-ikt' or rëtrë-). v. i. [Pref. retro-+ act.] To act backward, or in return; to act in opposi-tion; to be retrospective. Re'tro-action (-ik'shim), n. [Ct. F. rétroaction.] 1. Action returned, or action backward. 2. Operation on something past or preceding. Re'tro-act'ive (-ikt'iv), a. [Ct. F. rétroactif.] Fit-ted or designed to retroact; operating by returned ac-tion; affecting what is past; retrospective. Beddoes.

Betroactive law or statute (Law), one which operates to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

Retroactive law or statute (Law), one which operates to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law.

Re'tro-act'we-ly, adv. In a retroactive manner.

Re'tro-act'we-ly, adv. In a retroactive manner.

Re'tro-act's desire seed or retr's; 277), v. t. [Pref. retro-t-cede: cf. F. retroacder.] To cede or grant back; as, to retrocede a territory to a former proprietor.

Re'tro-ocde. v. d. [L. retroceder.] retro backward, back + cedere to go. See CEDE.] To go back.

Re'tro-ocd'ent (-85d'ent), a. [L. retrocedens, p. pr.]

Disposed or likely to retrocede; — said of diseases which go from one part of the body to another, as the gout.

Re'tro-ocs'sion (-85d'ent), n. [Cf. F. retrocession.

See Retrocade.] 1. The act of retroceding.

2. The state of being retroceded, or granted back.

3. (Med.) Metastasis of an eruption or a tumor from the surface to the interior of the body.

Re'tro-ohold' (-kwir), n. [Pref. retro- + choir.] (Eccl. Arch.) Any extension of a church behind the high altar, as a chapel; also, in an apsidal church, all the space beyond the line of the back or eastern face of the altar.

Re'tro-opy'u-lan' (-kby'd-lant), a. [See Retrocopu-Lation.] Copulation from behind.

Re'tro-opy'u-lan' (-kby'd-lant), a. [Fref. retro- + copulation.] Copulation from behind.

Re'tro-olus' (-fisks.) [a. [Pref. retro- + L. fec-Re'tro-flex' (-fisks.)] [a. [Pref. retro- + L. faccus, Grant and the state of being retroficed. Cf. Retroversion.

Re'tro-flex' (-fisks.), a. [Pref. retro- + L. fractus, Res'tro-flex' (-fisks.)] [Pref. retro- + L. fractus, Res'tro-flex' (-fisks.)] [Pref. retro- + L. fractus, Retro-flex' (-fisks.)] [Pref. retro- + L. fractus, Res'tro-flex' (-fisks.)] [Pref. retro- + L. fractus, Res'tro-fle

And if he be in the west side in that condition, then is he re-

2. Tending or moving backward; having a backward course; contrary; sa, a retrograde motion; — opposed to progressive. "Progressive and not retrograde." Bacon.

It is most retrograde to our desire.

3. Declining from a better to a worse state; as, a re-trograde people; retrograde ideas, morals, etc. Bacon. Re'tro-grade, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Retrogrades (cgfe'ded); p. pr. & vb. n. Retracorabino.] [L. retrograder, retrograde: cf. F. rétrograder.] 1. To go in a retrograde direction; to move, or appear to move, back-

ward, as a planet.

2. Hence, to decline from a better to a worse condition, as in morals or intelligence.

Re'tro-gra'ding-ly (rē'trō-grā'ding-lý or rēt'rō-), adv.

Re'tro-gra/ding-ly (rö'trö-grā/dIng-ly or rö'rō-), adv.

By retrograding; so as to retrograde.

Re'tro-greession (-grēs), n. [Cf. L. retrogressus.] Retrograssion. [R.]

Re'tro-greession (-grēsh'fin), n. [Cf. F. rétrogression. See Retrograding, or going backward; retrogradation;

2. (Biol.) Backward development; a passing from a higher to a lower state of organization or structure, as when an animal, approaching maturity, becomes less highly organized than would be expected from its earlier stages or known relationship. Called also retrograde development, and regressive metamorphism.

Re'tro-gree'sive (-grēs'siv), a. [Cf. F. rétrogressif.]

1. Tending to retrograde; going or moving backward; declining from a better to a worse state.

2. (Biol.) Passing from a higher to a lower condition; declining from a more perfect to a less perfect state of organization; regressive.

Re'tro-gree'sive-ly, adv. In a retrogressive manner.

Re'tro-min'gen-cy (-m'in'jen-sy), n. The quality or state of being retromingent.

Sir T. Browne.

Re'tro-min'gen (-jent), a. [Pref. retro- + L. min-gent, p. p. of mingers to urinate.] Organized so as to discharges its urine backward.

Re'tro-pul'sive (-pül'sīv), a. [Pref. retro- + L. pellere, pulsum, to impel.] Driving back; repelling.

Re-tro-spect (rē'trō-spēkt or rēt'rō-; 27?), v. t. [L. retrospicere; retro back + specere, spectum, to look. See Ser, and cf. Extract.] To look backward; hence, to affect or concern what is past.

It may be useful to retrospect to an early period. A. Hamilton.

Re'tro-spect, n. A looking back on things past; view

It may be useful to retrospect to an early period. A. Hamilton.

Re'tro-spect, n. A looking back on things past; view or contemplation of the past.

Cowper. We may introduce a song without retrospect to the old com-edy.

Re'tro-spec'tion (-spek'ahlin), n. The act, or the faculty, of looking back on things past.

Re'tro-spec'tive (-spek'tiv), n. [Cf. F. rétrospectif.]

1. Looking backward; contemplating things past;—
opposed to prospective; as, a retrospective view.

The sage, with retrospective eye.

Pope.

2. Having reference to what is past; affecting things past; retroactive; as, a retrospective law.

past; retroactive; as, a retrospective law.

Inflicting death by a retrospective enactment. Macaulay.

Re'tro-spec'tive-ly, adv. By way of retrospect.

Re'tro-vao'd-na'tion (-vāk'sī-nā'shin), n. (Med.)

The inoculation of a cow with human vaccine virus.

Re'tro-ver'sion (-vēr'shin), n. [Cf. F. rétroversion.

See Retro-ver'sion (-vēr'shin), n. [Cf. F. rétroversion.

the state of being turned or bending backward; also, the state of being turned or bent backward; displacement backwards; as, retroversion of the uterus.

In retroversion the bending is gradual or curved; n retroflexion it is abrupt or angular.

Re'tro-vert (rê'trô-vêrt or rêt/rê-; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Retrovertene; p. pr. & vb. n. Retrovertus.] [Pref. retro- + L. vertere, versum, to turn. Cf. Retrores.] To turn back.

ROSE.] To turn back.

Re'tro-vert-ed, a. In a state of retroversion.

Re-trade' (rê-trpd'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Retruded; p. pr. & vb n. Retruded.] [L. retrudere; re-trudere to thrust.] To thrust back. [R.] pr. H. More.

Re-truse' (rê-trps'), a. [L. retrusus concealed, p. p. of retrudere.] Abstruse. [Obs.] pr. H. More.

Re-trudere.] Abstruse. [Obs.] pr. H. More.

Re-trudering (rê-trps'shin), n. The act of retruding, or the state of being retruded.

In virtue of an endless remotion or retrusion of the constitu-

In virtue of an endless remotion or retrusion of the constituent cause.

Retry' (rē-tri'), v. t. To try (esp. judicially) a second time; as, to retry a case; to retry an accused person.

Rette (rêti, v. t. See Arer. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Retr'ter-y (rēt'tēr-y), n. A place or establishment where fitax is retted. See Rer.

Ure.

Ret'ting (-ting), n. 1. The act or process of preparing fiax for use by soaking, maceration, and kindred processes;—also called rotting. See Rer.

2. A place where fiax is retted; a rettery.

Ure.

Re-turn' (rē-tūn'), v. t. [L. retundere, retusum; pref. re-re-+ tundere to beat.] To blunt; to turn, as an edge; figuratively, to cause to be obtuse or dul; as to retund confidence.

Re-turn' (rē-tūrn'), v. t. & f. To turn again.

Re-turn' (rē-tūrn'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Returnen (-tūrnd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Returnine.] [OE. returnen, retournen, Fretourner, pref. re- re- + tourner to turn. See Turn.] 1. To turn back; to go or come again to the same place or condition. "Return to your father's house."

Chaucer.

On their embattled ranks the waves return.

Milton.

On their embattled ranks the waves return. Milton.

If they returned out of bondage, it must be into a state of looker.

Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. Gen. iii. 19. Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return. Gen. iii. Iv.

2. To come back, or begin again, after an interval, regular or irregular; to appear again.

With the year

Seasons return: but not to me returns
Day, or the aweet approach of even or morn. Milton.

3. To speak in answer; to reply; to respond.

He said, and thus the queen of heaven returned. Pone 4. To revert; to pass back into possession.

And Jeroboam said in his heart, Now shall the kingdom to the house of David.

1 Kings zii. 26.

return to the house of David.

5. To go back in thought, narration, or argument.

But to return to my story." Fielding.

Return, v. t. 1. To bring, carry, send, or turn, back;
as, to return a borrowed book, or a hired horse.

Both fied attonce, ne ever back returned eye.

2. To repay; as, to return borrowed money.

3. To give in requital or recompense; to requite.

The Lord shall return thy wickedness upon thinc own head

1 Kings it.

4. To give back in reply; as, to return an answer; to

5. To retort; to throw back; as, to return the lie. you are a malicious reader, you return upon me, that I at-to be thought more impartial than I am. Dryden.

6. To report, or bring back and make known.

And all the people answered together... and Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord.

7. To render, as an account, usually an official account, to a superior; to report officially by a list or statement; as, to return a list of stores, of killed or wounded; to return the result of an elaction.

ment; as, to return a list of stores, of killed or wounded; to return the result of an election.

8. Hence, to elect according to the official report of the election officers. [Eng.]

9. To bring or send back to a tribunal, or to an office, with a certificate of what has been done; as, to return a certificate.

10. To convey into official custody, or to a general de-

10. To convey into official custody, or to a general pository.

Instead of a ship, he should levy money, and return the same to the treasurer for his majosty's use.

11. (Tanta) To bat (the ball) back over the net.

12. (Card Playing) To lead in response to the lead of one's partner; as, to return a trump; to return a diamond for a club.

To return a lead (Card Playing), to lead the same suit led by one's partner.

To wastray: requite; repay; recomponse; ren-

Syn. - To restore; requite; repay; recompense; render; remit; report.

Re-turn' (rê-tûrn'), n. 1. The act of returning (intransitive), or coming back to the same place or condition; as, the return of one long absent; the return of health; the return of the seasons, or of an anniversary. At the return of the year the king of Syria will come up gainst thee. 1 Kings xx. 22.

His personal return was most required and necessary. 2. The act of returning (transitive), or sending back to the same place or condition; restitution; repayment; requital; retribution; as, the return of anything borrowed, as a book or money; a good return in tennis.

You made my liberty your late request:
Is no return due from a grateful breast?

The which is actuated. Sancifically (2)

3. That which is returned. Specifically: (a) A payment; a remittance; a requital.

I do expect return Of thrice three times the value of this bo Of thrice three times the value of this bond. Shak.

(b) An answer; as, a return to one's question. (c) An account, or formal report, of an action performed, of a duty discharged, of facts or statistics, and the like; as, election returns; a return of the amount of goods produced or sold; especially, in the plural, a set of tabulated statistics prepared for general information. (d) The profit on, or advantage received from, labor, or an investment, undertaking, adventure, etc.

The fruit from many days of recreation is very little; but from these few hours we spend in prayer, the return is great.

Jer. Taylor.

4. (Arch.) The continuation in a different direction, most often at a right angle, of a building, face of a building, or any member, as a molding or mold; — applied to the shorter in contradistinction to the longer; thus, a façade of sixty feet east and west has a return of twenty feet north and south.

feet north and south.

5. (Law) (a) The rendering back or delivery of a writ, precept, or execution, to the proper officer or court. (b) The certificate of an officer stating what he has done in execution of a writ, precept, etc., indorsed on the document. (c) The sending back of a commission with the certificate of the commissioners. (d) A day in bank. See Return day, below.

6. (Mil. & Navail) An official account, report, or statement, rendered to the commander or other superior officer; as, the return of men fit for duty; the return of the number of the ack; the return of provisions, etc.

7. pl. (Fort. & Mining) The turnings and windings of a trench or mine.

of a trench or mine.

Return ball, a ball held by an elastic string so that it returns to the hand from which it is thrown,—used as a plaything.—Return band, a pipe fitting for connecting the contiguous ends of two nearly parallel pipes lying alongside or one above another.—Return day (Law), the day when the defendant is to appear in court, and the sheriff is to return the writ and his proceedings.—Return fise, in a steam boller, a flue which conducts flame or gases of combustion in a direction contrary to their previous movement in another flue.—Return pipe (Steam Heating), a pipe by which water of condensation from a heater or radiator is conveyed back toward the boller.

Return's his (*Attrn's his (*Attr

Re-turn'a hie (rā-tūrn'a-b'l), a. 1. Capable of, or additting of, being returned.
2. (Law) Legally required to be returned, delivered.

x. (Law) Legally required to be returned, delivered, given, or rendered; as, a writ or precept returnable at a certain day; a verdict returnable to the court.

Re-turn'iess, a. Admitting no return.

Re-turn'iess, a. Admitting no return.

Re-turn'iess, b. Admitting no return.

Re-turn'iess, a. L. returns, p. p.; cf. F. rétus.
See Rayrund.] (Bot. Zoöl.) Having the end rounded and slightly indented; as, a retuse leaf.

refuse leaf.

Reule (rul), n. & v. Rule. [Obs.]

Reume (rum), n. Realm. [Obs.]

Reumion (rš-ūn'yūn), n. [Pref. re-+
union: cf. F. réun'ton.] 1. A second union; union formed anew after separation,
secession, or discord; as, a reunion of
parts or particles of matter; a reunion
of parties or sects.

2. An assembling of persons who have
been separated, as of a family, or the members of a disbanded regiment; an assembly so composed.

Re'unite' (rš'ū-niv'), v. l. & l. To unite again; to
join after separation or variance.

Re'u-ait'ed-ly (re't-nit'ed-ly), adv. In a reunited

manner.

Re'u-n'tion (-n'sh'tin), n. A second uniting. [R.]

Re-urge' (rē-lūr]'), v. t. To urge again.

Re-vao'd-nate (rē-vāk'a'-nāt), v. t. To vaccinate a second time or again. — Re-vao'd-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n.

Rev'a-las'cence (rēv'a-lēs'sens), n. The act of growing well; the state of being revalescent.

Would this prove that the patient's revalescence had been independent of the medicines given him?

Rev'a-les'cent (-sent), a. [L. revalescers, -entis, p. r. of revalescere; pref. re- re- + valescere, v. incho. fr. alere to be well.] Growing well; recovering strength.

Re-val'a-a'tion (re-val'a-a'tion), n. A second or aw valuation.

new valuation.

Re-vamp' (re-vamp'), v. t. To vamp again; hence, to patch up; to reconstruct.

Reve (rev), v. t. To reave. [Obs.]

Reve, n. [See Rave.] An officer, steward, or governor. [Usually written reeve.] [Obs.] Pters Plowman.

Re-veal' (re-vel'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Revalled. (v-veld'), p. pr. & vb. n. Revalline.] [F. révéler, L. revelare, revelatum, to unveil, reveal; pref. re- re- + velare to veil, fr. velum a veil. See Veil.] 1. To make known (that which has been concealed or kept secret); to unveil; to disclose; to show.

Light was the wound the princel care unknown.

Light was the wound, the prince's care unknown, Waller.

2. Specifically, to communicate (that which could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural

2. Specifically, to communicate (that which could not be known or discovered without divine or supernatural instruction or agency).

Syn. — To communicate; disclose; divulge; unveil; uncover; open; discover; impart; show. See Communicate. To reveal is literally to lift the veil, and thus make known what was previously concealed; to divulge is to scatter abroad among the people, or make publicly known. A mystery or hidden doctrine may be revealed; something long confined to the knowledge of a few is at length divulged. "Time, which reveals all things, is itself not to be discovered." Locke. "A tragic history of facts divulged." Wordsworth.

Re-veal', n. 1. A revealing; a disclosure. [Obs.]

2. (Arch.) The side of an opening for a window, doorway, or the like, between the door frame or window frame and the outer surface of the wall; or, where the opening is not filled with a door, etc., the whole thickness of the wall; the jamb. [Written also revel.]

Re-veal'a-bil'1-ty (rê-v8l'à-bil'1-ty), n. The quality or state of being revealable; revealableness.

Re-veal'a-bile (rê-v8l'à-bil-ness, n.

Re-veal'de (rê-v8l'à-bil-ness, n.

Re-veal'de (rê-v8l'à-bil-ness, n.

Re-veal'de (rê-v8l'a-bil-ness, n.

Re-veal'de (rê-v8l'a-bil-ness,

For at dawning to assail ye
Here no bugles sound reveille.

Roy'al (röv'al), n. (Arch.) See Raylal. [R.]

Roy'al, n. [OF. revel robellion, disorder, feast, sport.

See Rayla, v. i.] A feast with loose and noisy jolity; riotous festivity or merrymaking; a carousal.

This day in mirth and revel to dispend. Some men ruin . . . their bodies by incessant revels. Ramble Master of the revels, Revel master. Same as Lord of misrule, under Long.

Master of the revels, Revel master. Same as Lord of missule, under Loss.

Rev'el, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Revelled (-Sid) or Revelled; p. pr. & vb. n. Revelled or Revelling.] [OF. reveler to revolt, rebel, make merry, fr. L. rebellare. See Rebel.] 1. To feast in a riotous manner; to canouse; to act the bacchanallan; to make merry. Shak.

2. To move playfully; to indulge without restraint. "Where joy most revels."

Shak.

Re-val! ('\$\delta \text{vil}'\), v. l. [L. revellere; re-+ vellere to pluck, pull.] To draw back; to retract. [Obs.] Harvey.

Rev'elate ('\$\delta \text{vil}'\) [Shak.), f. [L. revellatus, p. p. of revelare to reveal.] To reveal. [Obs.] Fryth. Barnes.

Rev'elation (-Is'abin), n. [F. revellation, L. revelatio. See Reveal.] 1. The act of revealing, disclosing, or discovering to others what was before unknown to them.

2. That which is revealed.

3. (Theol.) (a) The act of revealing divine truth. (b) That which is revealed by God to man; esp., the Bible.

By revelation he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote

By revelation he made known unto me the mystery, as I wrote after in few words.

Companionable and revelous was she. Chancer.
Rev'sl-sout' (räv'sl-rout'), n. [See Rout.] I. Tumultuous feativity; revelry. [Obs.] & Rowe.

2. A rabble; a rictous assembly; a mob. [Obs.]
Rev'elry (-ry), n. [See Ravat, v. t. & n.] The act of engaging in a revel; noisy feativity; reveling.

And pomp and feat and revelry.

Milton.
Re-ven'dl-cate (re-ven'dl-lat), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Ravandicated (-kā'tād); p. pr. & vb. n. Ravandicated.]

[Cf. F. revendiquer. See REVENCE.] To reclaim; to demand the restoration of. [R.] Vattel (Trans.).

Re-ven'di-ca'tion (re-ven'di-kk'shiu), n. [F. revendication.] The act of revendicating. [R.] Vattel (Trans.).

Re-venge' (re-ven'd), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVENGEN (-ven'dig'); p. pr. & vb. n. REVENGING (-ven'fing.)] [OF travengier, F. revancher; pref. re-re-- to-F. vengier to avenge, revenge, F. venger, L. vindicare. See Vindicata, Vengeanox, and ci. Revindicate.] 1. To inflict harm in return for, as an injury; insult, etc.; to exact satisfaction for, under a sense of injury; to avenge; —followed either by the wrong received, or by the person or thing wronged, as the object, or by the reciprocal pronoun as direct object, and a preposition before the wrong done or the wrongdoer.

To revenge the death of our fathers. Ld. Berners.

The gods are just, and will revenge our cause. Dryden.

Come, Antony, and young Octavius, come, Shak.

2. To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or ma-

Revenge yourselves alone on Cassius.

2. To inflict injury for, in a spiteful, wrong, or malignant spirit; to wreak vengeance for maliciously.

Syn.—To avenge; vindicate. See Avenge.

Revenge', v. i. To take vengeance; — with upon.

[Obs.] "A bird that will revenge upon you all." Shak.

Revenge', n. 1. The act of revenging; vengeance; retailation; a returning of evil for evil.

Certainly, in taking revenge, aman is but even with his enemy; but in passing it over he is superior.

2. The disrocition to revenge; a malignest with the superior of the state of the

2. The disposition to revenge; a malignant wishing of evil to one who has done us an injury.

Revenge now goes
To lay a complet to betray thy foes. indulgence of revenue tends to make men more savage

and cruel. Kames.

Revenge'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being revenged; as, revengeable wrong. Warner.

Revenge'anoe (-ans), n. Vengeance; revenge; [Obs.]

Revenge'an (-4), a. Full of, or prone to, revenge; vindictive; malicious; revenging; wreaking revenge.

If thy revengeful heart can not forgive. Shak.

May my hands.

Never brandish more revengeful steel. Shak.

Syn. - Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; malicious.

Syn. - Vindictive; vengeful; resentful; mallcious. - Re-vengeful-ly, adv. - Re-vengeful-ness. n. Re-vengeful-ly, adv. - Re-vengeful-ness. n. Re-vengefuser (-ment), n. Revenge. [Obs.] Marston. Re-venger ment (-ment), n. Revenge. [Obs.] He'll breed revengement and a scourge for me. Shak. Re-ven'ging (-l'ing), a. Executing revenges. Shak. Re-ven'ging (-l'ing), a. Executing revenge; revengeful. - Re-ven'ging-ly, adv. Shak. Rev'enue (för'en il. 271), n. [F. revenu. OF. revenue, fr. revenir to return, L. revenire; pref. re-re-+venire to come. See Come.] 1. That which returns, or comes back, from an investment; the annual rents, profits, interest, or issues of any species of property, real or personal; income.

Do not anticipate your revenues and live upon air till you

Do not anticipate your revenues and live upon air till you know what you are worth.

2. Hence, return; reward; as, a revenue of praise.
3. The annual yield of taxes, excise, customs, duties, rents, etc., which a nation, state, or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use

Revenue cutter, an armed government vessel employed o enforce revenue laws, prevent amuggling, etc.

to enforce revenue laws, prevent smuggling, etc.

Re-verb' (rê-vêrb'), v. t. To echo. [Obs.] Shak.

Re-verber-ant (rê-vêrbêrant) a. [L. reverberans, p. pr.: cf. F. réverbérant. See Reverberate.] Having the quality of reverberation; reverberating.

Re-verber-ate (st), a. [L. reverberatus, p. p. of reverberare to atrike back, ropel; pref. re-re-+ verberare to lash, whip, beat, fr. verber a lash, whip, rod.] 1. Reverberant. [Obs.] "The reverberate hills." Shak.

2. Driven back, as sound; reflected. [Obs.] Drayton.

Re-verber-ate (st), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reverentate (-\$'t8d); p. pr. & vb. n. Reverberation.] 1. To return or send back; to repel or drive back; to echo, as sound; to reflect, as light or heat.

Who, like an arch, reverberates

The voice again.

Shat.

2. To send or force back; to ropel from side to side;

The voice again.

2. To send or force back; to repel from side to side; as, fiame is reverberated in a furnace.

3. Hence, to fuse by reverberated heat. [Obs.] "Reverberated into glass." Sir T. Browne.

Reverberated, v. t. 1. To resound; to echo.

2. To be driven back; to be reflected or repelled, as rays of light; to be echoed, as sound.

Reverberation (Fahin), n. [Cf. F. réverbération.] The act of reverberating; especially, the act of reflecting light or heat, or recending sound; as, the reverberation of rays from a mirror; the reverberation of voices; the reverberation of heat or fiame in a furnace.

Reverberative (révérbérativ), a. Of the nature of reverberation; tending to reverberate; reflective.

This recorderative influence is that which we have intended

This reverberative influence is that which we have intended bove, as the influence of the mass upon its centers. I. Taylor.

Re-ver/ber-a/tor (-a/ter), n. One who, or that which,

produces reverberation.

Re-ver/ber-a-to-ry (-a-to-ry), a. Producing reverberation; acting by reverberation; reverberative. Reverberatory furnace. See the Note under FURNACE.

Re-ver'ber-a-to-ry, n. A reverberatory furnace.
Re-ver'dure (re-ver'dur; 135), v. t. To cover again ith verdure.

Ld. Berners.

Marcus Aurelius, whom he rather revered as his father than reated as his partner in the empire. Addison.

Syn. - To venerate; adore; reverence.

Rev'er-ence (rëv'ër-ena), n. [F. révérence, L. reverenta. See Ravarant.] 1. Profound respect and esteem mingled with fear and affection, as for a holy being or place; the disposition to revere; veneration.

If thou be poor, farwell thy reverence. Chaucer. Reverence, which is the synthesis of love and fear. Charidge, When discords, and quarrels, and factions, are carried openly and audaciously, it is a sign the reverence of government is lost. Racos.

Formerly, as in Chaucer, reverence denoted pect," "honor," without awe or fear. The act of revering; a token of respect or venera-

tion: an obeisance. Make twenty reverences upon receiving . . . about twopenee.

And each of them doeth all his diligence
To do unto the feast recerence.
Chaucer.

3. That which deserves or exacts manifestations of reverence; reverend character; dignity; state.

I am forced to lay my reverance by. Shak.

4. A person entitled to be revered; — a title applied to priests or other ministers with the pronouns his or your; sometimes poetically to a father.

Shak.

your; sometimes postically to a nature.

Save your reversions. Saving your reversion, an apologetical phrase for an unseemly expression made in the presence of a pricest or clergyman.—Bir reversion, a contracted form of Save your reversion.

Such a one as a man may not speak of, without he say, "Sirreversion." Sakk.

-To do reverence, to show reverence or honor; to perform an act of reverence.

Now lies he there,
And none so poor to do him reveren And none so poor to do him reverence. Shak.

Syn. — Awe; honor; veneration; adoration; dread.

Awe, Reverence, Derad, Veneration; adoration; dread.

Awe, Reverence; Derad, Veneration; adoration; dread,

atrong sentiment of respect and esteem, sometimes mingled alightly with fear; is, reverence for the divine law.

Awe is a mixed feeling of sublimity and dread in view of

something great or terrible, sublime or sacred; as, awe

at the divine presence. It does not necessarily imply

love. Dread is an anxious fear in view of an impending

evil; as, dread of punishment. Veneration is reverence

in its strongest manifestations. It is the highest emotion

we can exercise toward human beings. Exalted and

noble objects produce reverence; terrific and threatening

objects awaken dread; a sense of the divine presence fills

swith awe; a union of wisdom and virtue in one who

is advanced in years inspires us with veneration.

Rev'er-ence, v. l. [imp. & p. ReverenceD (-enst);

Rev'er-ence, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reverenced (-enst); p. pr. & vb. n. Reverencing (-en-sing).] To regard or treat with reverence; to regard with respect and affection mingled with fear; to venerate.

Let... the wife see that she reverence her husband. Eph. v. 33.

Those that I reverence those I fear, the wise. Shak. Those that I reverence those I fear, the wise. Shak.

Rev'er-en-cer (-en-ser), n. One who regards with reverence.

"Reverencers of crowned heads." Swift.

Rev'er-end (-end), a. [F. révérend, L. reverendus, fr. reverent. See Revere.] Worthy of reverence; entitled to respect mingled with fear and affection; venerable.

A reverend sire among them came.

Milton.

They must give good example and reverend deportment in the face of their children.

This word is commonly given as a title of respect to eoclesiastics. A clergyman is styled the reverend; a dean, the very reverend; a bishop, the right reverend; an archbishop, the most reverend.

archbishop, the most reverend.

Rev'er-end-ly, adv. Reverently. [Ols.] Foze.

Rev'er-end (-ent), a. [L. reverens, -entis, p. pr. of revereri. See Revere.]

1. Disposed to revere; impressed with reverence; submissive; humble; respectful; as, reverent disciples. "They . . prostrate fell before him reverent."

Millon.

before him reverent."

2. Expressing reverence, veneration, devotion, or usumination; as, reverent words; reverent behavior. Joys.

Rev'er-en'tial (-En'shal), a. [Ci. F. révérencéel. Bee
REVERBRES.] Proceeding from, or expressing, reverence; having a reverent quality; reverent; as, reverential fear or awe. "A reverential esteem of things sacred." South. Rever-entially, adv. In a reverential manner. Rever-ent-ly, adv. In a reverent manner; in re-

spectful regard

spectful regard.

Re-ver'er (re-ver'er), n. One who reveres.

Rev'er-de (rev'er-i) or rev'er-e'; 277), n.; pl. Rev'er-Rev'er-e', (rev'er-y), m.; pl. Rev'er-e', rev'er-y), m.; pl. Rev'er-e', fr. rêver to dream, rave, be light-headed. Cf. Ravell 1. A loose or irregular train of thought occurring in musing or meditation; deep musing; daydream.

"Rapt in nameless rever's."

"Ennyson.

"The deet in sameless rever's."

When ideas float in our mind without any reflection or regard of the understanding, it is that which the French call revery; our language has scarce a name for it.

2. An extravagant conceit of the fancy; a vision. [R.] There are infinite revertes and numberless extravagancies pass through both [wise and foolish minds].

Addison.

pass inrough both [wise and foolish minds]. Addition.

Re-ver'sal (rs-ver'sal), a. [See Reverse.] Intended to reverse; implying reversal. [Obs.] Bp. Burnet.

Re-ver'sal, s. [From Reverse.] 1. The act of reversing; the causing to move or face in an opposite direction, or to stand or lie in an inverted position; as, the reversal of a rotating wheel; the reversal of objects by a convex lens.

the reversal of a rotating wheel; the reversal of objects by a convex lens.

2. A change or overthrowing; as, the reversal of a judgment, which amounts to an official declaration that it is false; the reversal of an attainder, or of an outlawry, by which the sentence is rendered void.

Re-verse' (re-verse', a. [OE. revers. OF. revers. Leversus, p. p. of reverfere. See REVERT.]

1. Turned backward; having a contrary or opposite direction; hence, opposite or contrary in kind; as, the reverse order or method. "A vice reverse unto this."

2. Turned upside down; greatly disturbed.

He found the sea divarse

He found the sea diverse
With many a windy storm reverse.

3. (Bot. & Zoöl.) Reversed; as, a reverse shell.

Reverse bearing (Surv.), the bearing of a back station as beerved from the station next in advance. — Reverse

eurse (Railways), a curve like the letter S, formed of two curves bending in opposite directions.— Everse fire (Mil.), a fire in the resr.— Reverse operation (Auft.), an operation the steps of which are taken in a contrary order to that in which the same or similar steps are taken in another operation considered as direct; an operation in which that is sought which in another operation is given, and that given which in the other is sought; as, finding the length of a pendulum from its time of vibration is the reverse operation to finding the time of vibration from the length.

Re-verse' (rk-vërs'), n. [Cf. F. revers. See Reverse, a.] 1. That which appears or is presented when anything, as a lance, a line, a course of conduct, etc., is reverted or turned contrary to its natural direction.

He did so with the reverse of the lance. Sir W. Scott.

2. That which is directly opposite or contrary to something else; a contrary; an opposite.

Chaucer.

And then mistook reverse of wrong for right. Prope.
make everything the reverse of what they have seen, is as easy as to destroy.

Burke.

3. The act of reversing; complete change; reversal; hence, total change in circumstances or character; especially, a change from better to worse; misfortune; a check or defeat; as, the enemy met with a reverse.

The strange reserve of fate you see;
I pitied you, now you may pity me.

Dryden.
By a reverse of fortune, Stephen becomes rich.

Lamb.

By a recree of fortune, Stephen becomes rich. Lamo.

1. The back side; as, the reverse of a drum or trench; the reverse of a medal or coin, that is, the side opposite to the observe. See Obverse.

1. Threat in fencing made with a backward turn of the hand; a backhanded stroke.

1. Shar, A turn or fold made in bandaging, by which the direction of the bandage is changed.

1. Reverse, v. t. [inp. & p. p. Reversed (-verst); p. pr. & vb. n. Reversing.] [See Reverse, a., and cf. Revert.]

1. To turn back; to cause to face in a contrary direction: to cause to depart.

direction; to cause to depart. And that old dame said many an idle verse. Out of her daughter's heart fond fancies to reverse. Spenses

2. To cause to return; to recall. [Obs.]

And to his fresh remembrance did reverse The ugly view of his deformed crimes.

3. To change totally; to alter to the opposite.

Reverse the doom of death.

Reverse the doom or quain.

She reversed the conduct of the celebrated vicar of Bray.

Sir W. Scott.

4. To turn upside down; to invert.

A pyramid reversed may stand upon his point if balanced by admirable skill. Sir W. Temple.

5. Hence, to overthrow; to subvert.

These can divide, and these reverse, the state.

Custom . . . reverses even the distinctions of good and e

6. (Law) To overthrow by a contrary decision; to make void; to undo or annul for error; as, to reverse a judgment, sentence, or decree.

Reverse arms (Mil.), a position of a soldier in which the piece passes between the right elbow and the body at an angle of 45°, and is held as in the illustration. "To reverse an engine or a machine, to cause it to perform its revolutions or action in the opposite direction.

Syn. - To overturn; overset; invert; overthrow; subvert; repeal; annul; revoke; undo.

annul; revoke; undo.

Re-versev, v. i. 1. To return; to revert. [Obs.] Spenser.

2. To become or be reversed.

Re-versed' (-vërst'), a. 1. Turned side for side, or end for end; changed to the contrary; specifically (Bot. & Zoòi.), sinistrorse or sinistral; as, a reversed, or sinistral, spiral or shell.

2. (Law) Annulled and the contrary substituted; as, a reversed judgment or decree.

Reversed positive ar negative (Photog.), a picture corresponding with the original in light and shade, but reversed as to right and left.

Reverse Arms.

rersed as to right and lett.

Re-verse'd-ly (-vers'&d-ly), adv. In a reversed way.

Re-verse'less, a. Irreversible. [R.] A. Seward.

Re-verse'ly, adv. In a reverse manner; on the other hand; on the opposite.

Re-vers'er (-vers'er), n. One who reverses.

Re-vers'-l-bll'-ty (-i-bll'1-ty), n. The quality of between wavewishe.

Tymdall.

ing reversible. Tyndail.

Re-vers'i-ble (rê-vêrs'i-b'l), a. [Ct. F. réversible revertible, reversionary.] 1. Capable of being reversed;
as, a chair or seat having a reversible back; a reversible judgment or sentence.

as, a chair or seat having a reversible back; a reversible judgment or sentence.

2. Honce, having a pattern or a finished surface on both sides, so that either may be used; — said of fabrica.

Eaversible lock, a lock that may be applied to a door opening in either direction, or hinged to either jamb. — Eaversible process. Bee under Process.

Re-vers'ing, a. Serving to effect reversal, as of motion; capable of being reversed.

Reversing sugins, a steam engine having a reversing gar by means of which it can be made to run in either direction at will. — Eaversing sear (Mach.), gear for reversing the direction of rotation at will.

Re-ver'sion (re-ver'shun), n. [F. réversion, L. reversio a turning back. See Revert.] 1. The act of returning, or coming back; return. [Obs.]

After his repersion home, [he] was spoiled, also, of all that he brought with him.

2. That which reverts or returns; residue. [Obs.]

2. That which reverts or returns; residue. [Obs.]

The small reversion of this great navy which came home might be looked upon by religious eyes as relics.

Fuller

3. (Law) The returning of an estate to the grantor or his heirs, by operation of law, after the grant has terminated; hence, the residue of an estate left in the proprietor or owner thereof, to take effect in possession, by operation of law, after the termination of a limited or less estate carved out of it and conveyed by him. Kent.

4. Hence, a right to future possession or enjoyment; succession.

For even reversions are all begged before. 5. (Annuities) A payment which is not to be received, or a benefit which does not begin, until the happening of some event, as the death of a living person. Brunde & C. 6. (Biol.) A return towards some ancestral type or character; atavism.

Reversion of series (Alg.), the act of reverting a series. See To revert a series, under REVERT, v. t.

Re-ver'sion-a-ry (rè-vêr'shin-à-ry), a. (Luw) Of or pertaining to a reversion; involving a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession, or after the termination of a particular estate; as, a reversionry interest or right.

Re-ver'sion-a-ry, n. (Law) That which is to be re-

ceived in reversion.

Re-ver'sion-er (-er), n. (Law) One who has a reversion, or who is entitled to lands or temements, after a continuous astate granted is terminated.

Blackstone.

rersion, or who is entitled to lands or tenements, atter a sarticular estate granted is terminated. Blackstone.

Re-vor'sis (-sis), n. [F.] A certain game at cards.

Re-vor' (rē-vērt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Revertre:
p. pr. & vb. n. Reverting.] [L. revertere, reversum;
prof. re- re- + vertere to turn: cf. OF. revertir. See
[KRSE, and cf. REVERSE.] 1. To turn back, or to the

contrary; to reverse.

Till happy chance revert the cruel scene.

The tumbling stream . . . Reverted, plays in undulating flow.

To throw back; to reflect; to reverberate.
 (Chem.) To change back. See REVERT, v. i.

To revert a series (Alg.), to treat a series, as $y=a+bx+cx^2+ctc.$, where one variable y is expressed in powers of a second variable x, so as to find therefrom the second variable x, expressed in a series arranged in powers of y.

Re-vert', v. i. 1. To return; to come back. So that my arrows Would have reverted to my bow again.

2. (Law) To return to the proprietor after the termination of a particular estate granted by him.

3. (Biol.) To return, wholly or in part, towards some preëxistent form; to take on the traits or characters of

preexistent form; to take on the trace of considering an ancestral type.

4. (Chem.) To change back, as from a soluble to an insoluble state or the reverse; thus, phosphoric acid in certain fertilizers reverts.

Re-vert', n. One who, or that which, reverts.

An active promoter in making the East Saxons converts, or ther reverts, to the faith.

Re-vert'ed, a. Turned back; reversed. Specifically:

Re-vert'ed, a. Turned back; reversed. Specifically: (Mer.) Bent or curved twice, in opposite directions, or in the form of an S.

Re-vert'ent (-ent), n. (Med.) A remedy which restores the natural order of the inverted irritative motions in the animal system. [Obs.]

Re-vert'er (-er), n.

1. One who, or that which, re-

2. (Law) Reversion.

2. (I.aw) Keversion.

Revert'i-ble (-1-b'l), a. Capable of, or admitting of, reverting or boing reverted; as, a revertible estate.

Re-vert'ive (-iv), a. Reverting, or tending to revert; returning.—Re-vert'ive-ly, adv.

The tide revertire, unattracted, leaves A yellow waste of idle sands behind.

Rev'er-y (rev'er-y), n. Same as Reverte.

Rever' (rev'er-y), n. Legan as Reverte.

Rever' (rev'er-y), v. t. [OF. rerestir, F. rev'etir,
L. revestire; prof. re- re- + vestire to clothe, fr. vestis
a garment. See Vestray, and cf. Rever.] 1. To clothe
again; to cover, as with a robe; to robe.

Her. nathless, ... the enchanter

Did thus rever and decked with due habiliments. Spenser.

2. To vest again with possession or office; as, to revest magistrate with authority.

Re-vest, v. i. To take effect or vest again, as a title:

revert to a former owner; as, the title or right revests

to revert to a former owner; as, the title or right revests in A after alienation.

Re-ves'ti-a-ry (rê-vês'ti-â-ry), n. [LL. revestiorium: cf. F. revestiairs. See Revest.] The apartment, in church or temple, where the vestments, etc., are kept; — now contracted into vestry.

Re-ves'tire (rê-vês'tûr; 135), n. Vesture. [Obs.]

Re-ves'ture (rê-vês'tûr; 135), n. Vesture. [Obs.]

Rich revesture of cloth of gold.

Re-vet' (re-vet'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Revetted; p. pr. & vh. n. Revetting.] [See Revetment.] (Mil. & Civil Engineering) To face, as an embankment, with masonry, wood, or other material.

Engineering) To face, as an embankment, with masonry, wood, or other material.

Re-ve.'ment (-ment), n. [F. revêtement the lining of a ditch, in. revêtir to clohe, L. revestire. See Revest, v. l.] (Fort. & Engin.) A facing of wood, stone, or any other material, to sustain an embankment when it receives a alope steeper than the natural slope; aloo, a retaining wall. [Written also revêtement (re-vît/mät/).]

Re-vi/brate (rē-vi/brāt), v. t. To vibrate back or in return.—Re-vi-bration (rē-vi-brāyhin), n.

Re-vi/crate (rē-vi/brāt), v. t. [L. revictus, p. p. of revincere to conquer.] To reconquer. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Re-vi/criton (rē-vi/k'ahin), n. [From L. revivere, revictum, to live again; pref. re-re-i-vivere to live.]

Re-vi/critolin (rē-vi/v), v. t. To victual again.

Re-view' (re-vi'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Reviewan (-viid'); p. pr. & vb. n. Reviewing.] [Pref. re- + view. Of. Review, n.] 1. To view or see again; to look back on. [R.] "1 shall review Sicilia." Shak.
2. To go over and examine critically or deliberately. Specifically: (a) To reconsider; to reviee, as a manuscript before printing it, or a book for a new edition. (b) To go over with critical examination, in order to discover excellences or defects; hence, to write a critical notice of; as, to review a new novel. (c) To make a formal or official examination of the state of, as troops, and the like; as, to review a regiment. (d) (Law) To reexamine judicially; as, a higher court may review the proceedings and judgments of a lower one.

3. To retrace; to go over again.

Shall it he long, laborious scene review? Pops.

Re-view, v. i. To look back; to make a review.

S. 10 retrace; to go over again.

Shall I the long, laborious scene review? Pope.

Re-view', v. i. To look back; to make a review.

Re-view', v. i. To look back; to make a review.

Re-view', v. i. To look back; to make a review.

Re-view', n. [F. revue, fr. revu, p. p. of revoir to see again, L. revidere; pref. re- re- + videre to see. See View, and cf. Reviss.] 1. A second or repeated view; a reexamination of new studies; a review of life.

2. An examination with a view to amendment or improvement; revision; as, an author's review of his works.

3. A critical examination of a publication, with remarks; a criticism; a critique.

4. A periodical containing critical essays upon matters of interest, as new productions in literature, art, etc.

5. An inspection, as of troops under arms or of a naval force, by a high officer, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of discipline, equipments, etc.

6. (Law) The judicial examination of the proceedings of a lower court by a higher.

7. A lesson studied or recited for a second time.

Bill of review (Equity), a bill, in the nature of proceed-

Bill of review (Equity), a bill, in the nature of proceedings in error, filed to procure an examination and alteration or reversal of a final decree which has been duly signed and enrolled. Wharton. — Commission of review (Eng. Eccl. Law), a commission formerly granted by the crown to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.

(Eng. Eccl. Law), a commission formerly granted by the crown to revise the sentence of the court of delegates.

Syn. — Reëxamination; resurvey; retrospect; survey; reconsideration; rovisal; revise; revision.

Re-view'a.ble (-b-b'l), a. Capable of being reviewed.

Re-view'al (-al), n. A review. [R.] Southey.

Re-view'al (-al), n. A review. [R.] Southey.

Re-view'ar (-br), n. One who reviews or reëxamines; an inspector; one who examines publications crit'fully, and publishes his opinion upon their merits; solessional critic of books.

Re-vig'or-ate (-al-vig'ar-at), a. [LL. revia Sis, p. p. of revigorar; L. re- + vigor vigor.] H. (c) new vigor or strength; invigorated anew. [R.] amed, they.

Re-vig'or-ate (-al-vig'ar-at), a. [I cmed, they.

Re-vig'or-ate (-al-vig'ar-at), a. [Pref. re- + OF- aviler to make vile.] **Vectate, F. avilir; a. (L. ad)**.

Vectate, F. avilir; a. (L. ad)**.

vil vile. See VILE.] **Vaddress or abuse with opprovious and contemptious language; to reproach. "And did not she herself revile me there?" Shuk. vil vile. See Vile.] 1 Saddress or abuse with of our and contemptuous language; to reproach. did not she herself revile me there?" Shak

Who, when he was reviled, reviled not again. 1 Pet. ii. 23. -To reproach ; vilify ; upbraid ; calumniate.

Re-vile', n. Reproach; reviling. [Obs.]
The gracious Judge, without revile, replied.

Re-vile', n. Reproach; reviling. [Obs.]

The gracious Judge, without revile, replied. Milton.
Re-vile'ment (-ment), n. The act of revilling; also, contemptuous language; reproach; abuse. Spenser.
Re-vil'er(-vil'er), n. One who reviles. 1 Cor. vi. 10.
Re-vil'ing, n. Reproach; abuse; vilification.
Neither be ye afraid of their revilings. Isa. il. 7.
Re-vil'ing, a. Uttering reproaches; containing reproaches.— Re-vil'ing-ly, adv.
Re-vince' (ré-vinc'), v. t. [See Revict.] To overcome; to refute, as error. [Obs.]
Re-vince' (ré-vinc'), v. t. [Pref. re-+ vindicate.
Cf. Revendicate, Revence.] To vindicate again; to reclaim; to demand and take back. Mitford.
Rev'l-res'cence (rév'l-rés'sens), n. [L. revirescens, p. pr. of revirescene to grow green again.] A growing green or fresh again; renewal of youth or vigor. [Obs.]
Re-vis'a. ble (rê-viz'a-b'l), a. That may be revised.
Re-vis'a. (-al), n. [From Revise.] The act of revising, or reviewing and recvanning for correction and improvement; revision; as, the revisad of a manuscript; the revisad of a proof sheet; the revisad of a manuscript; the revisad of a proof sheet; the revisad of a manuscript; the revisad of a proof sheet; the revisad of a treaty.
Re-vise' (rê-viz'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Reviseo (-vizd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Revisno.] [F. reviser, fr. L. revidere, revisum, to see again; pref. re-re-videre, visum, to see. See Review, View.] 1. To look at again for the same matter, and mark again such errors as have of the same matter, and mark again such errors as have

to revise a translation.

2. (Print.) To compare (a proof) with a previous proof of the same matter, and mark again such errors as have not been corrected in the type.

3. To review, alter, and amend; as, to revise statutes; to revise an agreement; to revise a dictionary.

The Bevised Varsion of the Bible, a version prepared in accordance with a resolution passed, in 1870, by both houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, England. Both English and American revisers were employed on the work. It was first published in a complete form in 1880, and is a revised form of the Authorized Version. Bee Authorized Version, under Authorized.

Version. See Authorized Version, under Authorized.

Re-vise', n. 1. A review; a revision.

2. (Print.) A second proof sheet; a proof sheet taken after the first or a subsequent correction.

Re-vis'er (-vis'er), n. One who revises.

Re-vision (rê-vish'fin), n. [F. révision, L. revisio.]

1. The act of revising; reëxamination for correction; review; as, the revision of a book or writing, or of a proof sheet; a revision of statutes.

2. That which is made by revising.

Swn.—Relivamination; resident revision.

Syn. — Reëxamination; revisal; revise; review.

Re-vi'sion-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to reRe-vi'sion-a-ry (-a-ry), vision; revisory.

REVISIT

Re-vis/it (re-vis/it), v. t. 1. To visit again. Millon.
2. To revise. [Obs.]

Re-vis/it-a/ton (-V-shin), n. The act of revisiting.
Re-vis/o-ry (re-vis/i-r), a. Having the power or purpose to revise; revising.

Re-vi/a-lize (re-vis/a-liz), v. t. To restore vitality to; to bring back to life.

Re-viv/a-lie (re-vis/a-li), a. That may be revived.
Re-viv/al (-al), n. [From Reviva.] The set of reviving, or the state of being revived. Specifically: (a) Renewed attention to something, as to letters or literature.
(b) Renewed performance of, or interest in, something, as the drama and literature. (c) Renewed interest in religion, after indifference and decline; a period of religious awakening; special religious interest. (d) Reanimation from a state of languor or depression; — applied to the health, spirits, and the like. (e) Renewed pursuit, or cultivation, or flourishing state of something, as of commerce, arts, agriculture. (f) Renewed prevalence of something, as a practice or a fashion. (g) (Law) Restoration of force, validity, or effect; renewal; as, the revival of a dobt barred by limitation; the revival of a revoked will, etc. (h) (Old Chem.) Revivification, as of a metal. See Revivification, 2.

Re-viv/al-ism (-12'm), n. The spirit of religious revivals; the methods of revivalists.

Re-viv/al-ism (-12'm), n. advocate for religious revivals; sometimes, specifically, a clergyman without a particular charge, who goes about to promote revivals.

Re-viv/al-ist/ito (-1s'th), a. Pertaining to revivals.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived.

2. Hence to recover from a state of obliving. obsequence.

The Lord heard the voice of Elijah; and the soul of the child came into him again, and he revived.

1 Kings xvii. 22.

2. Hence, to recover from a state of oblivion, obscurity, neglect, or depression; as, classical learning revived in the fifteenth century.

3. (Old Chem.) To recover its natural or metallic

3. (Old Chem.) To recover its natural or metallic state, as a metal.

Re-vive', v. l. [Cf. F. raviver. See Revive, v. i.]

1. To restore, or bring again to life; to reanimate.

Those bodies, by reason of whose mortality we died, shall be revived.

By. Pearson.

2. To raise from coma, languor, depression, or discour agement; to bring into action after a suspension.

Those gracious words revive my drooping thoughts. Shak
Your coming, friends, revives me. Milton

3. Hence, to recover from a state of neglect or disuse; as, to revive letters or learning.
4. To renew in the mind or memory; to bring to recollection; to recall attention to; to reawaken. "Revive Swift.

Swift. The mind has a power in many cases to revive perceptions which it has once had.

Locke.

The mind has a power in many cases to retrice perceptions which it has once had.

5. (Old Chem.) To restore or reduce to its natural or metallic state; as, to revive a metal after calcination.

Re-viver (-\$\tilde{r}_1\$), n. One who, or that which, revives.

Re'vi-vit'i-cate (re'vi-vit'i-kat), v. t. [Pref. re-vivificate: cf. L. revivificare, revivificatium. Cf. Re-vivi'i-To revive; to recall or restore to life. [R.]

Re-viv'i-fi-cation (re-viv'i-fi-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. révivification.] 1. Renewal of life; restoration of life; the act of recalling, or the state of being recalled, to life.

2. (Old Chem.) The reduction of a metal from a state of combination to its metallic state.

Re-viv'i-fy (re-viv'i-fi), v. t. [Cf. F. révivifier, L. revivificare. See ViviY-I), v. t. [Cf. F. révivifier, L. source association may revivify it enough to make it flash, after a long oblivion, into consciousness.

Re-viv'ing (re-viv'ing), a. & n. Returning or restor-

Re-viv'ing (re-viv'ing), a. & n. Returning or restoring to life or vigor; reanimating.

Rev'i-vis'oence (rev'I-vis'sens), n. The act of restate of being revived; renewal of life.

In this age we have a sort of recipiescence, not, I fear, of the power, but of a taste for the power, of the early times. Coleridge.

Rev'i-is'cent (.e.cnt), a. [L. reviriscens, p. pr. of reviviscers to revive; pref. re-re-+ viviscers, v. incho. ft. othere to live.] Able or disposed to revive; reviving.

E. Darwin.

Re-viv'or (re-viv'er), n. (Eng. Law) Revival of a suit which is abated by the death or marriage of any of the parties, — done by a bill of revivor. Blackstone. Rev'o-ca-bil'/1-ty (rev'o'-ka-bil'/1-ty), n. The quality of being revocable; as, the revocablity of a law. Rev'o-ca-bile (rev'o'-ka-b')), a. [L. revocablits: cf. F. revocable. See Revox.] Capable of being revoked; as, a revocable ediet or grant; a revocable covenant.—Rev'o-ca-bile.ness, n. — Rev'o-ca-bily, adv. Rev'o-ca-bile. (ka'), v. i. [L. revocatis, p. p. of revocate. See Revox.] To recall; to call back. [Obs.] Rev'o-ca-filen. (ka'), v. i. [L. revocatio: cf. F. revocation.] 1. The set of calling back, or the state of being recalled; recall.

One, that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin.

One that saw the people bent for the revocation of Calvin ave him notice of their affection. Hooker

gave him notice of their affection.

2. The act by which one, having the right, annuls an act done, a power or authority given, or a license, gift, or benefit conferred; repeal; reversal; as, the revocation of an edict, a power, a will, or a license.

Revocatorie. Of or pertaining to revocation; tending to, or involving, a revocation; revoking; recalling.

Revoke' (*E-vois', v. t. To refurnish with a voice; to refit, as an organ pipe, so as to restore its tone.

Revoke' (*E-vois'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. REVORED

(-vōkt'); p. pr. & vb. n. Revoring.] [F. révoquer, L. revocare; pref. re- re- + vocare to call, fr. vox, vocie, voice. See Voice, and cf. Revocate.] 1. To call or bring back; to recall. [Obs.]

The faint sprite he did revoke again, To her frail mansion of mortality.

2. Hence, to annul, by recalling or taking back; to repeal; to rescind; to cancel; to reverse, as anything granted by a special act; as, to revoke a will, a license, a grant, a permission, a law, or the like.

3. To hold back; to repress; to restrain. [Obs.]

[She] still strove their sudden rages to revoke. Spenser.

4. To draw back; to withdraw. [Obs.]
5. To call back to mind; to recollect. [Obs.]

A man, by revoking and recollecting within himself former passages, will be still upt to inculcate these sad memoirs to his

Syn. — To abolish; recall; repeal; rescind; countermand; annul; abrogate; cancel; reverse. See Abolish.

Re-voke' (rê-voku', v. s. (Card Playing) To fail to follow suit when holding a card of the suit led, in violation of the rule of the game; to renego.

Re-voke', n. (Card Playing) The act of revoking.

She [Sarah Battle] never made a revoke.

She [Sarah Battle] never made a revoke. Lomb.

Re-voke'ment (-ment), n. Revocation, [R.] Shuk.

Re-vok'er (-vök'er), n. One who revokes.

Re-vok'ing-ly, adv. By way of revocation.

Re-volt' (rē-völt' or rē-völt' : 277), v. i. [imp. & p.

p. Revolted; p. pr. & vb. n. Revolting.] [Cf. F. révolter, lt. rivoltare. See Revolt, n.] 1. To turn away;
to abandon or reject something; specifically, to turn

away, or shrink, with abhorrence.

But this is not by casting near lto hogs.

Rut this is got by casting pearl to hogs.

That hawl for freedom in their senseless mood,
And still resolt when truth would set them free.

His clear intelligence revolted from the dominant sophisms of
that time.

J. Morley.

2. Hence, to be faithless; to desert one party or leader for another; especially, to renounce allegiance or subjection; to rise against a government; to rebel.

Our discontented counties do revolt.

Plant those that have revolted in the van.

Plant those that have recolted in the van. Shak.

3. To be disgusted, shocked, or grossly offended; hence, to feel nausea; — with at; as, the stomach revolts at such food; his nature revolts at cruelty.

Re-volt', v. i. 1. To cause to turn back; to roll or drive back; to put to flight. [Obs.]

2. To do violence to; to cause to turn away or shrink with abhorrence; to shock; as, to revolt the feelings.

This abominable medley is made rather to revolt young and ingenuous minds.

To derive delight from what inflicts pain on any sentient creature revolved his conscience and offended his reason. J. Morley

ture reredied his conseience and offended his reason. J. Morley.

Re-volt', n. [F. révolle, It. rivolla, fr. rivollo, p. p.
fr. L. revolvere, revolutum. See Revolve.] 1. The act
of revolting; an uprising against legitimate authority;
especially, a renunciation of allegiance and subjection to
a government; rebellion; as, the revolt of a province of
the Rount revolver. the Roman empire.

Who first seduced them to that foul revolt?

2. A revolter. [Obs.] "Ingrate revolts." Shak.
Syn.—Insurrection; sedition; rebellion; mutiny. See
INNURBECTION.

INSURRECTION.

Re-volt'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who revolts.

Re-volt'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who revolts.

Re-volt'ing, a. Causing abhorrence mixed with disgust; exciting extreme repugnance; loathsome; as, revolting cruelty.—Re-volt'ing-ty, adv.

Rev'o-lu-ble (r\vec{e}v'\vec{e}-\vec{u}\vec{e}-\vec{u}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{u}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{u}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{u}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec{v}\vec{e}\vec{v}\vec

Tomme not.

Rev'o-lute (-lūt), a. [L. revolutus, p. p. of revolvere.
See REvolve.] (Bot. & Zoöl.) Rolled backward
or downward.

The A revolute leaf is coiled downwards, with the lower surface inside the coil. A leaf with revolute margins has the edges rolled under, as in the Andromeda polifolia.

in the Andromeda polifolia.

Rewo-lu'tion (-lū'shūn), n. [F. révolution, L. revolutio. See Revolve.] 1. The act of revolving, or turning round on an axis or a center; the motion of a body round a fixed point or line; rotation; as, the revolution of a wheel, of a top, of the earth on its axis, etc.

2. Roturn to a point before occupied, or to a point relatively the same; a rolling back; return; as, revolution in an ellipse or spiral.

That fear

That fear Comes thundering back, with dreadful revolution On my defenseless head.

Comes thundering back, with dreadin recontom, Millon.

3. The space measured by the regular re-Leaves of Anturn of a revolving body; the period made dromeda polythe regular recurrence of a measure of Robia, with time, or by a succession of similar events. Margins.

The short revolution of a day." Dryden.

4. (Astron.) The motion of any body, as a planet or satellite, in a curved line or orbit, until it returns to the same point again, or to a point relatively the same: designated as the annual, anomalistic, nodical, sidercal, or tropical revolution, according as the point of return or completion has a fixed relation to the year, the anomaly, the nodes, the stars, or the tropics; as, the revolution of the earth about the sun; the revolution of the moon about the earth. moon about the earth.

The term is sometimes applied in astronomy to the motion of a single body, as a planet, about its own axis, but this motion is usually called rotation.

5. (Geom.) The motion of a point, line, or surface about a point or line as its center or axis, in such a manner that a moving point generates a curve, a moving line

a surface (called a surface of revolution), and a moving surface a solid (called a solid of revolution); as, the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides generates a cone; the revolution of a semicircle about the diameter generates a sphere.

6. A total or radical change; as, a revolution in one's circumstances or way of living.

The ability... of the great philosopher speedily produced a complete revolution throughout the department. Macaniay.

7. (Politics) A fundamental change in political organization, or in a government or constitution; the overthrow or renunciation of one government, and the substitution of another, by the governed.

The violence of revolutions is generally proportioned to the degree of the maladministration which has produced them.

The When used without qualifying terms the word is often applied specifically, by way of eminence, to (a) The English Revolution in 1689, when William of Orange and Mary became the reigning sovereigns, in place of James II. (b) The American Revolution, beginning in 1775, by which the English colonies, since known as the United States, secured their independence. (c) The revolution in France in 1789, commonly called the French Revolution in France in 1789, commonly called the French Revolution in that country being designated by their dates, as the Revolution of 1830, of 1848, etc.

Rev'o-lu'tion-a-ry (rev's-lu'shin-a-ry), a. [Cf. F. revolutionnaire.] Of or pertaining to a revolution in government; tending to, or promoting, revolution: as, a revolutionary war; revolutionary measures; recolution-

ry agitators.

Revolution-a-ry, n. A revolutionist. [R.]

Dumfries was a Tory town, and could not tolerate a revoluonary.

Prof. Wilson.

Rev'o-lu'tion-er (-êr), n. One who is engaged in effecting a revolution; a revolutionist. Smollett.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ism (-fz'm), n. The state of being in revolution; revolutionary doctrines or principles.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ist, n. One engaged in effecting a change of government; a favorer of revolution. Burke.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ist, v. One engaged in effecting a change of government; a favorer of revolution. Burke.

Rev'o-lu'tion-ist, n. One engaged in effecting a change of government; a favorer of revolution.

Erev'o-lu'tion-ist, n. One engaged in effecting a change of interesting a favorer of revolution.

Beyold's favorer of the favorer of the soul. J. M. Moson.

Exercise the (-ix) M. M. M. on Legisland to revolution.

The gospel . . has revolutionized his soul. J. M. Mason.

Re-vol'u-tive (r\vartright{e}\vartright{v}\) a. Inclined to revolve
things in the mind; meditative. [Ohs.] Feltham.

Re-volv's-ble (-v\vartright{e}\vartright{v}\) h. D. A. That may be revolved.

Re-volv's (r\vartright{e}\vartright{v}\) h. V. i. [imp. & p. p. Revolved.

Covolvd); p. pr. & vb. n. Revolvino.] [L. revolvere, revolutum; pref. re-re-+ volvere to roll, turn round. See
VOLUBLE, and cf. Revolx, Revolution.] 1. To turn or
roll round on, or as on, an axis, like a wheel; to rotate,
— which is the more specific word in this sense.

If the earth revolve thus, each house near the equator must
move a thousand miles an hour.

2. To avoya in a curved path round a center: as the

nove a thousand miles an hour.

2. To move in a curved path round a center; as, the lanets revolve round the sun.

3. To pass in cycles; as, the centuries revolve.

4. To return; to pass. [R.]

Re-volve', v. t. 1. To cause to turn, as on an axis.

Then in the east her turn she shines, Revolved on heaven's great axic.

Milton.

2. Hence, to turn over and over in the mind; to reflect constitutions the results of the results

repeatedly upon; to consider all aspects of.

This having heard, straight I again revolved
The law and prophets.

Milton.

The law and prophets.

Re-volve'ment (-ment), n. Act of revolving. [R.]
Re-volv'en-cy (-völv'en-sy), n. The act or state of revolving; revolution. [Archaic]
Its own revolvency uphoids the world.

Re-volv'er (-er), n. One who, or that which, revolvency are a volvency are a volvency are a volvency.



But grief returns with the revolving year.

Shelley.

Comper.

Comper.

Revolving firearm. See Revolver. — Revolving light, a light or lamp in a lighthouse so arranged as to appear and disappear at fixed intervals, either by being turned about an axis so as to show light only at intervals, or by having its light occasionally intercepted by a revolving screen.

its light occasionally intercepted by a revolving screen.

Re-vulse' (rê-vūls'), v. t. [L. revulsus, p. p. of revellere.] To pull back with force. [R.]

Re-vulsun (rê-vūl'shīn), n. [F. révulsin, L. revulsio, fr. revellere, revulsin, to pluck or pull away pref. re-re-+ vellere to pull. Cf. Convulse.]

strong pulling or drawing back; withdrawal. "Revulsions and pullbacks."

Sir T. Browne.

2. A sudden reaction; a sudden and complete change; a pulled to the faulling.

applied to the feelings.

A sudden and violent revulsion of feeling, both in the Parlia-ment and the country, followed.

Macaulay.

3. (Med.) The act of turning or diverting any disease from one part of the body to another. It resembles derivation, but is usually applied to a more active form of counter irritation.

of counter irritation.

Re-vul'sive (-siv), a. [Cf. F. révulsif.] Causing, or tending to, revulsion.

Re-vul'sive, n. That which causes revulsion; specifically (Med.), a revulsive remedy or agent.

Rew (rn), n. [See Row a series.] A row. [Obs.]

Chaucer. "A rew of sundry colored stones." Chapman.

Re-wake' (rê-wāk'), v. l. & i. To wake again.

Re-ward' (rê-ward'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rewarded; p. pr. & vb. n. Rewardino.] [OF. rewarder, another form of regarder, of German origin. The original sense is, to look at, regard, hence, to regard as worthy, give a reward to. See Ward, Regard.] To give in return, whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense; to

reward to. See Ward, assessing the second production of the whether good or evil; — commonly in a good sense; to requite; to recompense; to repay; to compensate.

After the deed that is done, one doom shall reward, 'Mercy or no mercy as truth will accord. Piers Plowman.

Thou hast rewarded me good, whereas I have rewarded thee vil.

I will render vengeance to mine enomies, and will reward them
Deut. xxxii. 41. at hate mc.
God rewards those that have made use of the single talent.

Hammond.

Re-ward' (rê-ward'), n. [See Reward, v., and cf. Regard, n.] 1. Regard; respect; consideration. [Obs.] Take reward of thine own value. Chaucer

2. That which is given in return for good or evil done or received; esp., that which is offered or given in return for some service or attainment, as for excellence in studies, for the return of something lost, etc.; recompense; requital.

Thou returnest
From flight, seditious angel, to receive
Thy merited reward.

Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.

Milton
Rewards and punishments do always presuppose something willingly done well or ill.

3. Hence, the fruit of one's labor or works.

dead know not anything, neither have they any more a

4. (Law) Compensation or remuneration for services a sum of money paid or taken for doing, or forbearing to

do, some act.

Syn. — Recompense: compensation: remuneration; pay. requital; retribution; punishment.

Re-ward'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Worthy of reward. — Reward'a-ble (-6-b'l), a. Worthy of reward. — Reward'a-bly, adv.

Re-ward'en (-6'r), n. One who rewards.

Re-ward'ful (-ful), a. Yielding reward. [E.]

Re-ward'ful (-ful), a. Yielding reward.

Rewe (ru), v. t. & i. To rue. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rew'el bone (ry'elb bön'). [Perh. from F. rouelle, dim. of roue a wheel, L. rola.] An obsolete phrase of dis
nuted meaning. — perhans, amouth or nollighed bone.

puted meaning, — perhaps, smooth or polished bone.

His saddle was of revel boon. Cha nted meaning, — permander the saddle was of rewel boon.

Rew'et (rµ'8t), n. [See ROUET.] A gunlock. [R.]

Rew'thl (rµ'(u), a. Rueful. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Re-win' (re-win'), v. t. To win again, or win back.

The Palatinate was not worth the rewinning. Fuller.

"Rula. [Obs.] _ Chaucer.

The Falatinate was not worth the rewinning. Fuller.

Rewlie (rijl), n. & v. Rule. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rewme (rim), n. Realm. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Re-word' (re-wird'), v. t. 1. To repeat in the same rords; to reicho. [Obs.]

2. To alter the wording of; to restate in other words;

s, to reword an idea or a passage.

Re-write' (rē-rit'), v. t. To write again.

Re-wth (rṛth), n. Ruth. [Obs.]

Rez (rēks), n.; pl. Reges (rē'jēz). [L.] Young. A king.

To play rex, to play the king; to domineer. [Obs.]

To play rex, to play the king; to domineer. [Obs.]

Reyn (rān), n. Rain or rein. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Reynard (rān'ed or rān'end; 277), n. An appellation applied after the manner of a proper name to the fox. Bame as Renard.

Reyse (rān), v. t. To raise. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Reyse, v. i. [Cf. G. reisen to travel.] To go on a military expedition. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rha-bar'ba-rate (rā-bār'bā-rāt), a. [From NL rha-bar'ba-rate (rā-bār'bā-rāt), a. [From NL rha-bar'ba-rin (-rin), or Rha-bar'ba-rin

of insects.

#Rhab'do-cœ'la (rāb'dō-sē'lā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. δάβδος a rod + κοίλος hollow.] (Zοὐl.) A suborder of Turbellaria including those that have a simple cylindrical, or sacklike, stomach, without an intestine.



One of the Rhabdoccela (Monocelia agulus) a Otolith and Eye Spot; b Water Tubes; c df h Reproductive Organs; e Eggs; s Stomach.

Rhab'do-cos'lous (-lus), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining

Rhab'do-cœ'lous (-lūs), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Rhab'do-cia.

Rhab'do-di'al (rāb-doid'al), a. See Sagittal.

Rhab'do-lith (rāb'dō-lith), n. [Gr. ράβος a rod +-lūth.] A minute calcareous rodlike st. acture found both at the surface and on the bottom of the ocean; — supposed by some to be a calcareous alga.

Rhab'do'c-gy (rāb'dō'h), n. [Gr. ράβωμα a bundle of rods, fr. ράβος a rod.] (Zoō'l.) One of numerous nimute rodlike structures formed of two or more cells attuated behind the retinulæ in the compound eyes of insects, etc. See Ilust. under Ommattinus.

Rhab'do-man'oy (rāb'dō-mān'cy), n. Same as Rab-DOMASU.

DOMANCT.

Rhab'do-mere (-mēr), n. [Rhab'dom + -mere.] (Zool.) One of the several parts composing a rhabdom.

Rhab'doph'o-ra (rāb-dōf'd-rā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. jáßbo a rod + þápsu to bear.] (Zoöl.) An extinct division of Hydrozoa which includes the graptolites.

Rhab'do-pleu'ra (rāb-dō-plū'ra), n. [NL., fr. Gr. jáßbo a rod + whuya the side.] (Zoöl.) A genus of marine Bryozoa in which the tubular cells have a central

chitinous axis and the tentacles are borne on a bilobed lophophore. It is the type of the order Pterobranchia, or Podostomata.

or Podostomata.

Rhab'do-sphere (răb'dōafēr), n. [Gr. ράβδος a rod +
E. sphere.] A minute sphere
composed of rhabdolitha.

|| Rha'chi-al'gi-a (rā'k'-āl'j'-ā), n. [NL.] See Rachial-

Rha-ohid'i-an (ra-kid'i-an),

Rha-chid'i-an (ra-kid'i-an),
a. Of or pertaining to the rhachie; as, the rhachidian teeth
of a mollusk.
#Rhach'i-glos'sa (rak'Yglos'sa), n. pl. [NL. See Rhachis, and Glossa.] (Zoöl.) A
division of marine gastropeds
having a retractic probossis
and three longitudinal rows of
teeth and the gallen Limbulge.

(160.) A orance of innovescence; the zigzag axis on which Part of a Colony with three the florets are arranged in the spikelets of grasses.

Rha'chi-o-dont (rā'ki-ō-dōnt, ra'ki-ō-dōnt, a. [Gr. āa/xs, -os, the spine + ō5ous, ō5oros, a tooth.]

(Zoōil.) Having gular teeth formed by a peculiar modification of the inferior spines of some of the vertebree, as certain Bouth African anakes (Dazypeltis) which swallow birds' eggs and use these gular teeth to crush them.

Rha'chis (ra'kis), n. ; pl. E. Rhachises (ēz), L. Rhachides (ra'kis), n. ; pl. E. Rhachises (ēz), L. Rhachides (ra'kis), n. ; pl. E. Rhachides (ēz), L. Rhachides (ra'kis), flee Rachis.] L. (Anat.) The spine.

2. (Bot.) (a) The continued stem or midrib of a pinnately compound loaf, as in a rose leaf or a ferm. (b) The principal axis in a raceme, spike, panicle, or corymb.

3. (Zoōil.) (a) The shaft of a feather. The rhachis of the after-shaft, or plumule, is called the hyporhachis. (b) The central cord in the stem of a crinoid. (c) The median part of the radula of a mollusk. (d) A central cord of the ovary of nematodes.

Rhachitis (ra'kit'ts), n. [NL.] See Rachitis.

Rhad's-man'thine (rā'd-i-nān'thin), a. Of or pertaining to Rhadamanthus; suiting Rhadamanthus; rigorously just; as, a Rhadamanthine judgment.

Rhad's-man'thus (-thits), n. [L., fr. Gr. 'Paōauovoc.] (Greek Myitud.) One of the three judges of the infernal regions; figuratively, a strictly just judge.

Rhar'ti-an (rē'shi-an or -shan), a. & n. Rhetian.

Rhab'tic (-tik), a. [L. Rhaeticus Rhetian.] (Grol.) Pertaining to a natural order of shrubs and trees (Rhamacokous (rām-mā'shīts), a. [Rham'ta Grolosov. Rhamnes) of which the benchtorn (Rhamnus) is the type. It includes also the New Jercey ten, the supple-jack, and one of the plants called lotus (Zizyphus).

Rham'na'coous (rām-mū'shīts), n. [Rl., from Gr. ρaμος a shad prickly shrub; cf. L. rhamnus.] (Grol.) Of or pertaining to a natural order of shrubs and small trees; buckthorn. The California care used in medicine. The latter is used for hedge

The same populace sit for hours listening to rhapsodists who recite Ariosto.

Carlule.

3. One who writes or speaks disconnectedly and with great excitement or affectation of feeling.

Rhap'so-dize (diz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rhapsonizen (dizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Rhapsonizen.] To utter as a rhapsody, or in the manner of a rhapsody Khap'so-dize, v. i. To utter rhapsodies.

Jefferson.



of Now Granada.

Rhe'a (rē'à), n. (Bot.) The ramie or grass-cloth plant.

See Grass-cloth plant, under Grass.

Rhe'a, n. [L., a proper name.] (Zoöl.) Any one of three species of large South American ostrichlike birds of the genera Rhea and Peterone-mia. Called also the American ostrich. The common rhea, or nandou (Khea Americana), mandou (Rhea Americanu), ranges from Brazil to Patagonia, ranges from Brazil to Patagonia Darwin's rhea (Pterconemia Durreinii), of Patagonia, is smaller, and has the legs feathered below the knee.

Savanilla rhatany, the root of Krameria Izina, a native of New Granada.

smaller, and has the legs feathered below the knee.

|| Rhe'so (rë'š), n. pl. [NL.]
(Zoöl.) A suborder of struthious birds including the rheas.

|| Rhe'bo (rë'š), n. pl. [NL.]
| Rhe'bo (rë'bk), n. [D. reebok roebuck.] (Zoöl.) The Rhea (Rhea Americana).
|| reebok roebuck.] (Zoöl.) The Rhea (Rhea Americana).
|| Rhe'bo (rë'fk), n. [Nl. L'theum rhubarb, Gr. hôpo.
|| See Rhubar.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (commonly called chrysophanic acid) found in rhubarb (Rheum). [Obsoics.]
|| Rhe'm (rë'ln), n. (Chem.) Chrysophanic acid.
|| Rhe'm (rë'ln), n. (Chem.) [G. rheinheere.] (Bot.)
|| One of the berries or drupes of the European buckthorn; also, the buckthorn itself.
|| Rhe-mat'lo (rt-inkt'lk), a. [Gr. homarisc of or for a verb, fr. ham, pharase, a sentence. See Inkrousl.
|| Gram.) Having a verb for its base; derived from a verb; as, rhematic adjectives.
|| Rhe-mat'lo, n. The doctrine of propositions or sentences.
|| Rhe-mat'lo, n. The doctrine of propositions or sentences.
|| Rhe-mat'lo, n. The doctrine of propositions or sentences.

Rhe'mish (re'mish), a. Of or pertaining to Rheims,

Rhemish Testament, the English version of the New Testament used by Roman Catholics. See Douay BinLs.

Rhen'ish (rĕn'Ish), a. [L. Rhenus the Rhine.] Of or pertaining to the river Rhine; as, Thenish wine.—
Rhine wine.

Rhe'o-chord (rĕ'ā-kōrd), n. [Gr. peūr to flow+zopō'y chord.] (Elec.) A metallic wire used for regulating the resistance of a circuit, or varying the strength of an electric current, by inserting a greater or less length of it in the circuit.

Rhe-om's-ter (rā-ōm'ā-tēr), n. [Gr. peūr to flow+zheler.] [Written also reomeler.] 1. (Physics) An instrument for measuring currents, especially the force or intensity of electrical current; a galvanometer.

2. (Physics) An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current in the arteries.

Rhe'o-met'rio (rō-ōm-ōt'rik), a. Of or pertaining to a rheometer or rheometry.

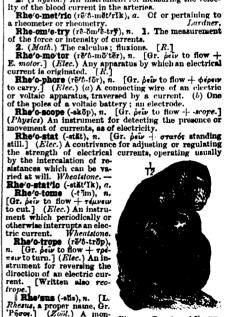
Lardner.

tric current. Wheatstone.

Rhe'o-trope (re'o-trop),
n. [Gr. pair to flow + refment to turn.] (Elec.) An instrument for reversing the
direction of an electric cur-[Written also

rent. [Written also reo-trope.]

Rhe'sus (-sus), n. [L. Rhesus, a proper name, Gr. 'Pĝoot.] (Zoil.) A mon-key; the blunder.



Rhesus. Female and Young.

Rhe'ti-an (rē'ahī'-an or -shan), a. [L. Rhastius, Rastius: ct. F. rhētien.] Pertaining to the ancient Rhasti, or Rhastian, or to Rhastia, their country; as, the Rhetian Alps, now the country of Tyrol and the Grisons.

Rhe'ti-aite (rē'ti'k), a. (Min.) Same as Rhætic.
Rhe'ti-aite (rē'ti'r.), n. (Min.) Same as Rhætic.
Rhe'ti-aite (rē'ti'r.), n. [L., fr. Gr. ὑητωρ.] A rhetorician. [Obs.]

cian. [Obs.] Hammond.

Rhet'o-rio (ret'δ-rik), n. [F. rhέtorique, L. rhetorica, fr. ρόγωρ, (π. ε΄χνη), fr. ρόγωρως rhetorical, rhetorical, fr. ρόγωρ orator, rhetoricaln; perhaps akin to E. word; cf. ε΄μρω to say.] 1. The art of composition specially, elegant composition in prose.

2. Oratory; the art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force.

3. Hence, artificial eloquence; fine language or declamation without conviction or earnest feeling.

4. Fig.: The power of persuasion or attraction; that which allures or charms.

Sweet, silent rhetoric of persuading eyes.

Rhe-tor'lo-al (re-tor'l-kal), a. [L. rhetoricus, Gr. phropusc. See Rherroric.] Of or pertaining to rhetoric; according to, or exhibiting, rhetoric; oratorical; as, the rhetorical art; a rhetorical treatise; a rhetorical flourish. They permit him to leave their poetical taste ungratified, provided that he gratifies their rhetorical sense. M. Arnold.

vaded that he gratifies their rhetorical sense. M. Arnold.

—Rhe-tor'io-ally, adv. — Rhe-tor'io-al-ness, n.

Rhe-tor'i-oate (-I-k\tilde{k}t), v. 4. [L. rhetoricari. See
Rheronic.] To play the orator. [Obs.] South.

Rhe-tor'i-oa'tion (-k\tilde{k}'s\tilde{h}t), n. [Cf. F. rhétorication.] Rhetorical amplification. [Obs.] Waterland.

Rhet'o-r'oian (*k't's-rish'na), n. [Cf. F. rhétorication.] 1. One well versed in the rules and principles

cien.] 1. of rhetoric.

The understanding is that by which a man becomes a mere logician and a mere rhetorician.

F. W. Robertson.

A teacher of rhetoric.

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians, which ever had young auditors, lived till they were an hundred years old.

Bacon.

3. An orator; specifically, an artificial orator without genuine eloquence; a declaimer.

Rhet'o-rl'dian, a. Sultable to a master of rhetoric.

With rhetorican pride."

Rhet'o-rize (r&t'o-riz), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rhetro-

RIEBED (-rizd); p. pr. & vb. n. RHETORIZING (-rivIng.);
To play the orator.

Rhet'o-rize, v. t. To represent by a figure of rhetoric,
or by personification.

Rhe'um (revun), n. [NL., from L. Rha the river
Volga, on the banks of which it grows. See RHUBARB.]
(Bot.) A genus of plants. See RHUBARB.

Rheum (rjin), n. [OF. reume, rheume, F. rhume a
cold, L. rheuma rheum, from Gr. pequa, fr. pequ to
flow, akin to E. stream. See STREAM, n., and cf. HEMORMARCHEL [Met.]

flow, akin to E. stream. See STREAM, π., and cf. HEMORHEMOIS.] (Med.) A serous or mucous discharge, especially one from the eyes or nose.

Salt rheum. (Med.) See Salt RHEUM, in the Vocab.

Rheu-mat'lo (τυ-mat'lk), a. [Gir. ρευματικός subject to a discharge or flux: cf. L. rheumaticus, F. rhumatique. See RHEUM, RHEUMATIM.] I. Derived from,
or having the character of, rheum; rheumic. [Obs.]

2. (Med.) Of or pertaining to rhoumatism; as, rheumatic pains or affections; affected with rheumatism; as,
a rheumatic old man; causing rheumatism; as, a rheumatic day.

matic day.

That rheumatic diseases do abound.

• That rheumatic diseases do abound. State.

Rheu-mation, n. One affected with rheumatism.

Rheu'matism (τη'matiz'm), n. [L. rheumatismus rheum, Gr. ρευματισμός, fr. ρευματιάςσθαι to have or suffer from a flux, fr. ρευμα rheum: cf. F. rhumatisme.

See 2d Rheum.] (Med.) A general disease characterized by painful, often multiple, local inflammations, usually affecting the joints and the muscles, but also extending sometimes to the deeper organs, as the heart.

Inflammatory rheumatism (Med.), acute rheumatism attended with fover, and attacking usually the larger joints, which become swollen, hot, and very painful. — Rheumatism root. (Bot.) See Twinkeap.

Rheu/ma-tis/mal (-tiz/mal), a. (Med.) Of or pertain-

ing to rheumatism.

Rheu/ma-tis/moid (-moid), a. [Rheumatism + -oid.] Med.) Of or resembling rheum or rheumatism.

Rheum'lo (rum'lk), a. (Med.) Pertaining to, or char-

acterized by, rheum. Rheumic diathesis. See Dartrous diathesis, under DAR-

||Rheu/mi-des (ru/mY-dēz), n. pl. [NL. See Rheum.]
(Med.) The class of skin diseases developed by the dartrous disthesis. See under Dartrous.

Rheum'y (rum'y), a. Of or pertaining to rheum abounding in, or causing, rheum; affected with rheum.

His head and rheamy eyes distill in showers. Dryden.

And tempt the rheamy and unpurged air To add unto his sickness.

Rhig-o-lene (rig-o-len), n. [Gr. ôryos cold + L. oleum oil.] (Chem.) A mixture of volatile hydrocarbons intermediate between gasolene and cymogene. It is obtained in the purification of crude petroleum, and is used

tained in the purification of crude petroleum, and is used as a refrigerat.

Rhims (rim), n. See RHYME. [Obs.]

Rhimal (ri'nal), a. [Gr. pic, hrvö, the nose.] (Anat.)
Of or pertaining to the nose or olfactory organs.

I Rhimal'er (ri-nie'izr), n. [NL., fr. Gr. pic, pivós, nose - doring star.] (Zoöl.) The borole.

Rhims (rin), n. [AB. ryme. See Run.] A water course; a ditch. [Written also rean.] [Prov. Eng.] Macaulay.

Rhi'ms-o-phai'd (rivine-self/lk), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the rhimencephalon.

I Rhimm-o-phai'd. (rivine-self-lim), n.; pl. RHINEN-CHPRALA (-lå). [NL., fr. Gr. pic, hvóc, the nose - dy-cephalos the brain.] (Anat.) The division of the brain.

in front of the prosencephalon, consisting of the two olfactory lobes from which the olfactory nerves arise.

The term is sometimes used for one of the olfac-ory lobes, the plural being used for the two taken to-

gether.

Rhine/stone/ (rin'stōn'), n. [Cf. G. rheinkiesel Rhine quarta.] A colorless stone of high luster, made of paste. It is much used as an inexpensive ornament.

| Rhin'l'is (ri-nil'tts), n. [NL, fr. Gr. hie, hirós, the nose + itis.] (Med.) Inflammation of the nose; esp., inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.

Rhi'no (ri'nè), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] Gold and silver, or money. [Cant] W. Wagstaffe.

As long as the rhino lasted. A combining form from Greek pis, pivos, the

The Indian, or white, and the Javan rhinoceroses

(Rhinoceros Indicus and K. Sondai-cus) have incisor and canine teeth, but only one horn, and the k k in forms shield like folds. The two or three African species belong to Atelotus, and have two lorns, but

to Alctotus, and have two Indian Rhinoceros. horns, but lack the dermal folds, and the incisor and canine teeth. The two Malay, or East Indian, two-horned species belong to Ceratorhinus, in which incisor and canine teeth are present. See Borres, and Karleos.

are present. See Borele, and Keitloa.

Rhinoceros and (Zoöl.), an ank of the North Facific (Cerophina monoceratin) which has a deciduous horn on top of the bill.—Rhinoceros beetle (Zoöl.), a very large beetle of the genus Dynastes, having a horn on the head.—Rhinoceros bird. (Zoöl.) (a) A large hornbill (fluceros rhinoceros), native of the East Indios. It has a large hollow hornlike process on the bill. Called also rhinoceros hornbill. See Hornbill. (b)

An Africana). It alights on the back of the rhinoceros in search of parasitic insects.

Rhi-noc'e-rote (-rōt), n. A rhinoceros. [Obs.] B. Jonson. Rhi-noc'e-rot'lo (-rŏt'lk), a.

Rhi-noc's-rot to (-rot/1k), a. Of or pertaining to the rhinoceros. [R.]

Rhi/no-lite (ri/nô-lit), n.

[Rhino-+ -lite, -lith.] (Med.)

A concretion formed within the

A concretion formed within the cavities of the nose.

Rhi'no-log'ic-al (-löj'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-kal),

a. Of or pertaining to rhinology.

Rhi-nol'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-gist(ri-n\(\frac{1}{2}\)-fist),

n. One skilled in rhinology.

Rhi-nol'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-gist(j'\), n. [Rhino-+ logy.] The science which treats of the nose, and of its diseases.

Rhi-nol'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-phid (-fid), n. [Rhino-+ Gr. \(\lambda\)-oportogonal (Z\(\frac{1}{2}\)\)-bid \(\frac{1}{2}\), any species of the genus Rhinolophus, or family Rhi

Rhi-nol'o-phine (-fin).

Rhi-nol'o-phine (-fin), a.
(Zoöl.) Like or pertaining to the
rhinolophids, or horseshoe bats.
Rhi'no-phore (ri'niō-för), n.
[Rhino-phore (ri'niō-för), n.
[Zoöl.) One of the two tentaclelike organs on the back of the
head or neck of a nudibranch
or tectibranch mollusk. They

remulate variacitie, and often

rhinopomes have a long tail extending beyond the web, and inhabit caves and tombs.



Egyptian Rhinopome (Rhi-nopoma microphyllum).

|| Rhi/no-sole-ro/ma (ri/nō-skiō-rō/mā), n. [Ehino-+soleroma.] (Mcd.) A rare disease of the skin, characterized by the development of very hard, more or less flattened, prominences, appearing first upon the nose and subsequently upon the neighboring parts, esp. the lips, palate, and throat.

J. V. Shoemaker.

ante, and throat.

Rhi'no-scope (ri'nō-skōp), n. [Rhino-+-scope.] A mail mirror for use in rhinoscopy.

Rhi'no-scop'io (-skōp'ik), a. (Physiol.) Of or per-

Rhi'no-scop'io (-sköp'ik), a. (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to rhinoscopy.

Rhi-no-yo-py (ri-nōs'kō-pỳ), n. [Rhino-+-ιcopy.]
(Physiol.) The examination or study of the soft palate, posterior nares, etc., by means of a laryngoscopic mirror introduced into the pharynr.

|| Rhi'no-the'ca (ri'nō-thē'kā), n.; pl. Rhinotheca (-sā). [NL., from Gr. ρ̄ις, ρινός, the nose + θηκη case.]
(Zoòl.) The sheath of the upper mandible of a bird.

|| Rhi-yi'do-gloy'sa (ri-p'id-gloy'sa), n.pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ριπίε a fan + γλῶσσα a tongue.] (Zoòl.) A division of gastropod mollusks having a large number of long, divergent, hooklike, lingual teeth in each transverse row. It includes the scutibranchs. See Illustration in Appendix.

Appendix.

Rhi-pip'ter (ri-pip'tsr), n. [Gr. ρἰπίε a fan + πτερόν wing.] (Zοῦl.) One of the Rhipiptera, a group of insects having wings which fold like a fan; a strepsipter.

Rhi-pip'ter-an (-m), n. (Zο-οl.) Same as Rhipipter.

Rhi-pip'ter-an (-m), n. (Zο-οl.) Same as Rhipipter.

Rhi-zan'thous (ri-zān'thūs), a. [Gr. ρἰζα root + ἀνθος flowers [Gr. ρἰζα root + ἀνθος flowers]. (Bot.) Producing flowers rootstock, or apparently coil. (Sollops Spenform a rootstock, or apparently coil. (Rollops Spenform a rootstock, or apparently coil.)

from a root.

Rhi'zine (ri/zin), n. [Gr. ρίζα root.] (Bot.) A rootlike filament or hair growing from the stems of mosses
or on lichens; a rhizoid.

Rhi'zo-car'pous (ri'zō-kär'pūs), α. [Gr. ρίζα root +
καρπός fruit.] (Bot.) Having perennial rootstocks or
bulbs, but annual flowering stems; — said of all perennial horbs.

| Rhi/Zo-ceph'a-la (-sēf'ā-lā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ρ'ίζα του + κεφαλή head.] (Zοϋλ.) A division of Pectostraca including sacilke parasites of Crustacea. They adhere by rootlike extensions of the head. See Illustra-

adhere by rootlike extensions of the nead.

sec 111111.

Rhiz'o-dont (172t'-dont or ri'z\u00e3-), n. [Gr. \u00e3i\u00e3a root

+ \u00e3\u00e3o\u00e3e, \u00e3\u00e3otlont (2\u00e3\u00e3), n. [Gr. \u00e3i\u00e3a root

+ \u00e3\u00e3\u00e3e, \u00e3\

anu uestitute of green foliage.

Rhi/zoid (ri/zoid), n. [Gr. μίζα root + -oid.] (Bot.)

A rootlike appendage.

Rhi-zo'ma (ri-zō'ma), n.; pl. Rhizomata (-tā).

[NL.] (Bot.) Same as Rhizome.

Rhi-zo'ma-tous (-tūs), α. (Bot.) Having the nature or habit of a rhizome or rootstock.

Rhi-zo'ma-tous (-tūs), α. (Bot.) Having the nature or habit of a rhizome or rootstock.

Rhi-zome (ri-zō'm or ri/zō'm), n. [Gr. μίζωμα the mass of roots (of a tree), a stem, race, fr. μίζου το make to root, pass., to take root, fr. μίζα a root - cf. F. rhi-zome.] (Bot.) A rootstock. See Rootstock.

Rhi-zoph'a-ga (ri-zō'h'a-gā), n. pl. [NL.] (Zool.)

A division of marsupials. The wombat is the type.

Rhi-zoph'a-gous (-gūs), α. [Gr. μίζομάγος; μίζα a root - φαγειν to cat.] Feeding on roots; root-eating.

|| Rhi-zoph'o-ra (-ō-rā), n. [NL. See Rhizophorous.]

(Bot.) A genus of trees including the mangrove. See Mangrove.

Rhi-zoph'o-rous (-rūs), α. [Gr. μίζα a root + φερειν

Rhi-zoph'o-rous (-rňs), α. [Gr. ρίζα a root + φέρειν to bear.] (Bot.) Bearing roots.

Rhiz'o-pod (riz's-pod or ri'z-: 277), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Rhizopoda.

Rhizopoda.

The rhizopods of the Rhizopods belonging to the Rhidionria and Foraminifera have been of great geological importance, especially in the Creaceous and Tertiary periods. Chalk is mostly made from the shells of Foraminifera. The nummulites are the principal ingredient of a limestone which is of great extent in Europe and Asia, and is the material of which some of the pyramids of Egypt are made. The shells are abundant in deep-sea mud, and are mostly minute, seldon larger than a small grain of sand, except in the case of the nummulities, which are sometimes an inch in diameter.

| Rhi-zopioda (ri-zopi6-da), n. pl. [KL., fr. Gr. â/ca)] An extensive class of Prote-

nummuntes, which are sometimes an inch in diameter. $\parallel \mathbf{Rhi} \mathbf{sop'o-da}$ (ri-zo'/6-dà), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. àí'á a root +-poda.] (Zo'd.) An extensive class of Protozoa, including those which have pseudopodia, by means of which they move about and take their food. The principal groups are Lobosa (or Amedea), Heliozoa, Radiolaria, and Foraminifera (or Reticularia). See Proto-

Rhi-zop'o-dous (-dus), a. (Zool.) Of or pertaining

Rhi-zop-0-dons (-dus), a. (2001.) of the production to the rhizopods.

|| Rhi/zo-stom'a-ta (ri/zō-stŏm'à-tà), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. pi/a a root + στομα, -ατος, a mouth.] (Zoòl.) A suborder of Medusse which includes very large species without marginal teutacles, but having large mouth lobes closely united at the edges. See Illust. in Appendix.

Rhiz'o-stome (riz'ō-stōm or rizō-), n. (Zoòl.) One of the Rhizostomata.

Rhi/zo-taris (ri/zō-tāks/īs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. ρίζα root + τάξις arrangement.] (Βοί.) The arrangement

#Rhi/zo-taxis (ri/zō-tkks/is), n. [NL, fr. Gr. βίζα a root + τάξις arrangement.] (Bot.) The arrangement of the roots of plants.

Rhob (τόδ), n. See 1st Roz.

Rhob (τόδ), n. See 1st Roz.

Rhob (τόδ), n. See 1st Roz.

Rhob (am-mo'ni-um (rō'dkm-mō'ni-um), a. (Chem.)

Pertaining to, derived from, or containing, rhodium and anmonia; — said of certain complex compounds.

Rho'da-nate (rō'dān'īk), n. (Chem.) A salt of rhodanic acid: a sulphocyanate. [Obsoles.]

Rho-dan'īc (rō-dān'īk), a. [Gr. βόδον the rose.]

(Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (commonly called sulphocyanic acid) which forms a red color with ferric salts. [Obsoles.]

Rho'de-o-re'lin (rō'dō-t-rō'tɔ́n), n. [Gr. βόδον the rose + ρητίνη resin.] (Chem.) Same as Convolvulus.

Rho'di-an (rō'dō-an), n. [L. Hhodius: cf. F. rhodien.] Of or pertaining to Rhodos, an island of the Medlerranean. — n. A native or inhabitant of Rhodes.

Rho'di-um (rō'dō-ūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. βόδον the rose. So called from the rose-red color of certain of its solutions. See Rhododennon.] (Chem.) As rare element of the light platinum group. It is found in platinum ores, and obtained free as a white inert metal which it is very difficult to fuse. Symbol Rh. Atomic weight 104.1. Specific gravity 12.

num ores, and obtained free as a white hert metal which it is very difficult to fuse. Symbol Rh. Atomic weight 104.1. Specific gravity 12.

Rho'di-son'ic (rō'di-zōn'ik), α. [Gr. ροδίζειν to be rose-red.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a colorless crystalline substance (called rhodizonic acid, and carboxylic acid) obtained from potassium carboxide and from certain quinones. It forms brilliant red, yellow, and purple salts.

Rho'do-chro'site (rō'dō-krō'sit), n. [Gr. ρόδον the rose + χρῶσις a coloring.] (Min.) Manganese carbon-atom are a rose-red uniperal squaetimes occurring crystallized.

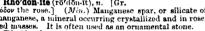
Rho'do-chro'site (rō'dō-krō'sit), n. [Gr. ρόδον the rose + χρώσες a coloring.] (Mm.) Manganese carbonate, a rose-red mineral sometimes occurring crystallized, but generally massive with rhombohedral cleavage like calcite; — called also dialogite.

Rho-doc'ri-nite (rō-dōk'ri-nit), n. [Gr. ρόδον rose + κρίνον lity.] (Paleom.) A rose encrinite.

Rho'do-don'drom (rō'dō-dōk'dōn'drōn), n. [L., fr. Gr. ρόδόν κου, literally, rose trees.

podočerδρον, literally, rose tree; podov rose + δενδρον tree. See Ross.] (Βοι.) A genus of shrubs or small trees, often having handsome evergreen leaves, and remarkable for the beauty of their dearman.

markable for the beauty of their flowers; rosebay. Rhod'o-mon-tade' (rŏd'ō-mŏn-tād'), n. See Rodomontade. Rhod'o-mon-tad'er (-ēr), n. See



Rhododendron.

RODOMONTADOR.

Rho'don-ite (rō'dòn-it), n. [Gr.
pôbor the rose.] (Min.) Manganese spar, or silicate of
manganese, a mineral occurring crystallized and in rosered masses. It is often used as an ornamental stone.

Rho'do-phane (rō'dō-fan), n. [Gr. pôbor the rose +
φαίνειν to show.] (Physiol.) The red pigment contained
in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in animals. See Chromophane.

in the inner segments of the cones of the retina in annals. See Chinomorbane. W. Kühne.

Rho-dop'sin (rō-dōp'sin), n. [Gr. ρόδον rose + ωψ eye.] (Physiol.) The visual purple. See under Visual.

Rho'do-sperm (rō'dō-spērm), n. [Gr. ρόδον the rose + σπέρμα a seed.] (Bot.) Any seaweed with red spores.

Eff As the name of a subclass, Rhodosperms, or Rhodospermex, is synonymous with Florider (which see).

Rhomb (rōmb or rōm; 277), n. [L. rhombus, Gr. ρόμβον rhomb, a spinning top, magic wheel, fr. ρέμβευν to turn or whirl round, perhaps akin to E. verench: cf. F. rhombe.

Cf. Rhombus, Rhume.] 1. (Geom.) An equilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral parallelogram, or a quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel. The angles may be unequal, two being obtuse and two acute, as in the cut, or the angles may be equal, in which case it is usually called a square.

2. (Geom.) A rhombohedron.

France in the cut, or the angles may be equal, in which case it is usually called a square.

2. (Geom.) A rhombohedron.

Framel's rhomb (Opt.), a rhomb or oblique parallelopiped of crown or St. Gobain glass so cut that a ray of light entering one of its faces at right angles shall emerge at right angles at he opposite face, after undergoing within the rhomb, at other faces, two reflections. It is used to produce a ray circularly polarized from a planepolarized ray, or the reverse.

Rhom/bic (rōm/bīk), a. 1. Shaped like a rhomb. 2. (Crystallog.) Same as GNTHORHOMBIC.

Rhomb bo-ga'noid (rōm'bō-gā'noid or -gā'n'oid), n. [Rhomb + ganoid]. Zoöil.) A ganoid fish having rhombic enameled scales; one of the Rhomboganoidei.

Rhomb bo-ga-noi'de-i -(gā-noi'dē-i), n. pl. [NL.]

Zoöil.) Same as GNOINMOIL.

1.) Same as GINGLYMODI

(Zool.) Same as GINOLYMODI.

Rhom'bo-gene (röm'bō-jēn), n. [Rhomb + root of Gr. yipveodat to be born.] (Zool.) A dicyemid which produces infusorialike embryos; — opposed to neuntogene. See Dictemata. [Written also rhombogen.]

Rhom'bo-he'dral (-hē'dral), a. (Geom. & Crystallog.) Related to the rhombohedron; presenting the form of a rhombohedron, or a form derivable from a rhombohedron, relating to a system of forms including the rhombohedron and scalenohedron.

Rhombohedral ten are (Min.) See Hawatter — Rhombohedron.

Rhombohedral iron ore. (Min.) See HEMATITE.—Rhombohedral system (Crystallog.), a division of the hexagonal system embracing the rhombohedron, scalenohedron,

Rhom'bo-hed'ric (-hed'rik), a. (Geom. & Crystal-

log.) Rhombohedral.

Rhom/bo-he/dron (-hē/drŏn), n. [NL.

Rhom bo in dron (the dron), in Lake, if Gr. chapfor thomb + έδρα seat, base.]

(Grom. & Crystallog.) A solid contained by six rhomboids; a parallelopiped.

Rhom boid (röm/boid), n. [Gr. ρόμβοειδής rhomboidal; ρόμβος rhomb +

είδος shape: cl. F. rhomboide.] (Geom.) An oblique-



angled parallelogram like a rhomb, but having only the opposite sides equal, the length and width being different.

Rhom/boid (rom/boid), a. Same as

RHOMBOIDAL

Rhom-boid'al (rōm-boid'al), a. [Cl. Rhomboid.]

Rhom-boid'al.] Having, or approaching, the shape of a rhomboid.

Rhom-boid'es (-8z), n. A rhomboid.

Rhom-boid'es (-8z), n. A rhomboid.

Rhom-boid o'vate (rōm/boid-ō'vāt), a. Between rhomboid and ovate, or oval, in shape.

Rhom'b spar' (rōm/b's spar' or rōm'). (Min.) A variety of dolonite.

Rhom'bus (rōm/būs), n. [L.] Same as Rhoms, 1.

Rhom'ohal (rōm/kal), a. (Med.) Rhonchial.

Rhon'ohal (rōm/kal), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a rhonchus; produced by rhonchi.

Rhonchial fremitus. [L. fremitus a dull roaring or mur-muring.] (Med.) A vibration of the chest wall that may be felt by the hand laid upon its surface. It is caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

he felt by the hand laid upon its surface. It is caused in the production of rhonchi in the bronchial tubes.

Rhon-chis'o-nant (rön-kis'o-nant), a. [L. rhonchus a snoring + sonans, p. pr. of sonare to sound.] Making a snorting noise; snorting. [R.]

|| Rhon'chus (rön'kūs), n.; pl. Rhonchi (-ki). [L., a snoring, a croaking.] (Aled.) An adventitious whistling or snoring sound heard on ausoultation of the chest when the air channels are partially obstructed. By some writers the term rhonchus is used as equivalent to râle in its widest sense. See Râle.

Rho-pa'lo (τδ-pāl'lh, a. [Gr. ροπαλικός club-shaped; fr. ρόπαλον a club: cf. F. rhopalique.] (Pros.) Applied to a line or verse in which each successive word has one more syllable than the preceding.

|| Rho-pa'li-um (rδ-pā'lī-lm), n.; pl. Rho-palla (-â).
|| NL.] (Zool.) One of the marginal sensory bodies of medusæ belonging to the Discophora.

|| Rhop'a-loc'e-ra (röp'â-lös'ō-râ), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. ρόπαλον a club + κέρας a horn.] (Zool.) A division of Lepidoptera including all the but-

dopters includall the but-lies. They ing all the but-terflies. They differ from other

Lepidoptera in having club-shaped antennæ. Rho'ta-cism



Rho'ta-cism ($r\bar{o}'$ ta-siz'm), n. [Gr. paraxifew One of the Rhopslocers. Elm Butterfly (Ento use the letter transsa, or Vanessa, antiopa). rr Wings r (ρ) overmuch: reversed to show markings of under side. F. tholacisme.] An oversounding, or a misuse, of the letter r; specifically (Philal.), the tendency, exhibited in the Indo-European languages, to change s to r, as uses to were.

weese to were.

Rhubarb (rg'barb), n. [F. rhubarbe, OF. rubarbe, rheubarbe, reubarbure, reobarbe,
LL. rheubarbarum for rheum burbarum, Gr. phov (and pa) rhubarb,
from the river Rha (the Volga) on from the river Rha (the Voiga) on whose banks it grew. Originally, therefore, it was the barbarian plant from the Rha. Cf. BARBAROUS, RHAPONTICINE.] 1. (Bol.) The name of several large perennial herbs of the genus Rheum and order Polygo-

2. The large and fleshy leafstalks 2. The large and neary learstakes of Rheum Rhapponticum and other species of the same genus. They are pleasantly acid, and are used in cookery. Called also pieplant.

3. (Med.) The root of several

in cookery. Called also pieplant.
3. (Med.) The root of several species of Rheum, used much as a cathartic medicine.

Medicinal Rhubarb Much reduced.

Monk's rhubarb. (Bot.) See under Monk. — Turkey rhubarb (Med.), the roots of Rheum Emodi.

Ran Barb. y (*), a. Like rhubarb.

Rhumb (rūm or rūmb), n. [F. rumb, 8p. rumbo, or Pg. rumbo, rumo, probably fr. Gr. ρόμβος a magic wheel, a whirling motion, hence applied to a point of the compass. See Russm.] (Navigation) A line which crosses successive meridians at a constant angle;—called also rhumb line, and loxodromic curve. See Loxodromic.

To sail on a rhumb, to sail continuously on one course following a rhumb line.

il Rhus (rūs), n. [L., sumac, fr. Gr. poùc.] (Bot.)
A genus of shrubs and small trees. See Sumac.
Rhus (rū'mā or rūs'mā), n. [See Rusma.] A
mixture of caustic lime and orpiment, or tersulphide of
arsenic, — used in the depilation of hides.
Rhyme (rīm), n. [OE. ryme, rīme, AS. rīm number;
akin to OHG. rīm number, succession, series, G. reim
rhyme. The modern sense is due to the influence of F. rhyme. The modern sense is due to the influence of F. rime, which is of German origin, and originally the same word.] [The Old English spelling rime is becoming again common. See Note under Rime.] 1. An expression of thought in numbers, measure, or verse; a composition in verse; a rhymed tale; poetry; harmony of language. "Railing rhymes."

Daniel.

A ryme I learned long ago

He knew Himself to sing, and build the lofty rime.

2. (Pros.) Correspondence of sound in the terminating 2. (PPOL) Correspondence or sound in the terminating words or syllables of two or more verses, one succeeding another immediately or at no great distance. The words or syllables so used must not begin with the same consonant, or if one begins with a vowel the other must begin with a consonant. The vowel sounds and accents must

be the same, as also the sounds of the final consonant if there be any.

For rhyme with reason may dispense. And sound has right to govern sense.

3. Verses, usually two, having this correspondence with each other; a couplet; a poem containing rhymes.

4. A word answering in sound to another word.

Temals rhyme. See under Frankle.—Male rhyme. See under Male.—Rhyme or reason, sound or sense.—Rhyme royal (Pros.), a stanza of seven decasylable verses, of which the first and third, the second, fourth, and fifth, and the sixth and seventh rhyme.

Rhyme (rim), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rhymen (rimd); p. pr. & vb. n. Rhymins.] [OE. rimen, rymen, AS. riman to count: cf. F. rimer to rhyme. See Rhymin, I. To make rhymes, or verses. "Thou shalt no longer ryme."

There marched the bard and blockhead, side by side, Who rhymed for hire, and patronized for pride. Pope. 2. To accord in rhyme or sound.

And, if they rhymed and ratifed, all was well. Dryden. Rhyme, v. i. 1. To put into rhyme. Sir T. Wilson. 2. To influence by rhyme.

Hearken to a verser, who may chance Rhyme thee to good.

Rhyme'less, a. Destitute of rhyme. Bp. Hall. Rhym'er (rim'ër), n. One who makes rhymes; a verser;—generally in contempt; a poor poet; a poetaster. ifier; — generally in contempt; a poor poer, — poor This would make them soon perceive what despicable creatures our common rhymers and playwriters be.

Rhym'er-y (.y), n. The art or habit of making rhymes; rhyming; — in contempt.

Rhyme'ster (rim'stër), n. A rhymer; a maker of poor poetry.

Rhym'io (rim'fk), a. Pertaining to rhyme.

Rhym'ist, n. A rhymer; a rhymester.

Johnson.

Rhym'10 (rim'1k), a. Pertaining to rhyme. Rhym'1st, n. A rhymer; a rhymester. Johnson. Rhym'ohob-del'le-a (rln'kŏb-dĕl'lē-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. $p\nu\gamma\chi$ os snout + $\beta\delta\delta\lambda\lambda\alpha$ a leech.] (Zoūl.) A suborder of leeches including those that have a protractile proboscis, without jaws. Clepsine is the type.



One of the Rhynchobdelles (Clepsine complanata). a Acetabulum; o Esophagus; p Proboscis; s s Stomach; i Intestine.

|| Rhyn'cho-ceph'a-la (-kô-sēf'à-là), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. ἀὐχος snout + κεφαλή head.] (Zoöl.) An order of reptiles having biconcave vertebræ, immovable quadrate bones, and many other peculiar osteological characters. Hatteria is the only living genns, but numerous fossil genera are known, some of which are among the earliest of reptiles. See HATTERIA. Called also Khynchocephalia.

chocephalia. \parallel Rhyn'cho-cœ'la (-sē'là), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. pύγχος snout + κοίλος hollow.] (Zoōl.) Same as Nemkatina.

- Rhyn'cho-cœ'lous (-lin), a.

Rhyn'cho-lite (rYn'kħ-lit), n. [Gr. pύγχος snout, beak + -lite: cf. F. rhyncholithe.] (Paleon.) A fossil cephalopod beak.

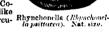
cephalopod beak.

|| Rhyn'cho-nel'la (-nel'la),

. [NL., fr. Gr. ρύγχος snout.]
(Zοϋl.) A genus of brachiopods
of which some species are still living, while many are found fossil.

fossil.

|| R hy n-o hop h'o-ra (rYn-k0t'tō-ra), n. pt. [NL., fr. Gr. ρύγχος anout + φόρειν to carry.] (Ζοῦι). A group of Co-leoptera having a anoutlike head; the snout beetles, curculla paittacca). Nat. size.



Rhyn Er.

ilos, or weevils.

Rhyn'cho-phore (rΥn'kō-fōr), n. (Zoöl.) One of the Rhyn-cho'ta (rΥn-kō'tā), n. pl.

[RLyn-cho'ta (rΥn-kō'tā), n. pl.

[NL, fr. Gr. ρύγγος amout.] (Zoöl.)

Same as HEMIPTERA. [Written also

Rhynocia, (ri'h-lit), n. [Gr. petv to flow + lite.] (Min.) A quartzose trachyte, an igneous rock often show-ing a fiuldal structure. – Rhy'o-lit'io ing a fluid: (-lYt/Yk), a.

(-lit'ik), α. Rhy'pa.rog'ra.phy (ri'pà-rōg'rà.fy), n. [Gr. ἐνπαρογραφος painting foul or mean objecta; μνπαρός filthy, dirty + γράφεν to write, paint.] In ancient art, the painting of genre or still-life

ictures. Rhy-sim's-ter (ri-sim's-ter), n. [Gr. Sitophilus granus for horse flow + -meter.] An instrument pic

Rhy-sim's-ter (rf-sim'\(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Gr. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Gr. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\). (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br. \(\frac{\psi}{\psi}\).) (Br.

recurrence of accent; the measured beat or pulse which marks the character and expression of the music; symmetry of movement and accent. Moore (Encyc.).

3. A division of lines into short portions by a regular

succession of area and theses, or percussions and remissions of voice on words or syllables.

4. The harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

Bhyth'mer (rith'mer or rith'-), n. One who writes in rhythm, esp. in poetic rhythm or meter. [R.] One now scarce counted a rhythmer, formerly admitted for a cost.

Rhyth'mic (-m'k), a. [Gr. ὁνθμικός: cf. L Rhyth'mic-al (-m'-kal), β rhythmicus, F. rhyth mique.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, rhythm.

Day and night
I worked my rhythmic thought. Mrs. Browning Rhythmical accent. (Mus.) See Accent, n., 6 (c).

Rhythmical accent. (Mus.) See ACCENT, n., 6 (c).
Rhyth/mio-al-ly, adv. In a rhythmical manner.
Rhyth/mios (-niks), n. The department of musical science which treats of the length of sounds.
Rhyth/ming (-ming), a. Writing rhythm; verse making. "The rhythming monk." Engler.
Rhythmiless (rith'm'les or rith'm'-), a. Being without rhythm.
Rhythmiceter (rith-möm's-ter or rith-), n.
[Rhythm-mom's-ter]. An instrument for marking time in musical movements. See Metronoms.

IRhythmus (rith'mids) a. [L.] Rhythm.

[Rhythm + meter.] An instrument for massing in musical movements. See Metronome.

| Rhyth'mus (rith'mis), n. [L.] Rhythm.
|| Rhyth'nus (rith'mis), n. (Zoot.) See Kytina.

|| Rhyth'nus (rith'ina), n. (Zoot.) See Kytina.
|| Rhyth'ina (rith'ina), n. (Zoot.) See Kytina.
|| Right'ina (rith'ina), n. (Zoot.) See Kytina.
|| Right'ina (rith'ina), n. (Zoot.) See Kytina.
|| Right'ina (rith'ina), n. [From Royal.] A gold coin formerly current in England, of the value of ten shillings in the reign of Henry VI., and of fifteen shillings in the reign of Elizabeth. [Speit also ryal.] Brande & C.
|| Rt'ant' (rè'an'), a. [F. riant, p. pr. of rire to laugh, L. ridere.] Laughling; laughable; exciting gayety; gay; merry; delightful to the view, as a landscape.

In such cases the sublimity must be drawn from the other sources, with a strict caution, however, against anything light and riant.

Rib (rib), n. [AS. rib, ribb; akin to D. rib, G. rippe, OHG. rippa, rippi, Dan. ribbe, Icel. rif, Russ. rebro.]
1. (Anat.) One of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the

The In man there are twelve ribs on each side, of which the upper seven are directly connected with the sternum by cartilages, and are called *ternul, or *true, ribs. The remaining five pairs are called *astrond, or *false, ribs, and of these each of the three upper pairs is attached to the cartilage of the rib above, while the two lower pairs are free at the ventral ends, and are called *floating ribs.* See Thorax.

2. That which resembles a rib in form or use. Specifically: (a) (Shipbuilding) One of the timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from cincally: (a) (Aniphulding) One of the timbers, or bars of iron or steel, that branch outward and upward from the keel, to support the skin or planking, and give shape and strength to the vessel. (b) (Mach. & Structures) A ridge, fin, or wing, as on a plate, cylinder, beam, etc., to strengthen or stiffen it. (c) One of the rode on which the cover of an umbrella is extended. (d) A prominent line or ridge, as in cloth. (e) A longitudinal strip of metal uniting the barrels of a double-barreled gun.

3. (Bot.) (a) The chief nerve, or one of the chief nerves, of a leaf. (b) Any longitudinal ridge in a plant.

4. (Arch.) (a) In Gothic vaulting, one of the primary members of the vault. These are strong arches, meeting and crossing one another, dividing the whole space into triangles, which are then filled by vaulted construction of lighter material. Hence, an imitation of one of these in wood, plaster, or the like. (b) A projecting mold, or group of moldings, forming with others a pattern, as on a ceiling, ornamental door, or the like.

5. (Mining) (a) Bolid coal on the side of a gallery; solid ore in a vein. (b) An elongated pillar of ore or coal left as a support.

8. A wife; — in allusion to Eve, as made out of Adam's rib. [Familiar & Sportive]

6. A wife; — in allusion to Ev am's rib. [Familiar & Sportive]

How many have we known whose heads have been broken with their own rib.

Bp. Hall.

with their own rib.

Chuck rib, a cut of beef immediately in front of the middle rib. See CHUCK.—Fore ribs, a cut of beef immediately in front of the sirloin.—Middle rib, a cut of beef immediately in front of the sirloin.—Middle rib, a cut of beef between the chuck rib and the fore ribs.—Rib grass. (Bot.) Same as RIBWORT.

Rib, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RIBBED (rYbd); p. pr. & vb. n. RIBBINO.] 1. To furnish with ribs; to form with rising lines and channels; as, to rib cloth.

2. To inclose, as with ribs, and protect; to shut in.

It [lead] were too gross
To rib her cerecioth in the obscure grave.

To rib her cerecioth in the obscure grave. Shak.
To rib land, to leave strips of undisturbed ground between the furrows in plowing.

Rib'ald (rib'ald), n. [OE. ribald, riband, F. riband,
OF. ribald, ribandt, ribant, LL. ribaldus, of German origin; cf. OHG. hripa prostitute. For the ending ald
cf. E. HERALD.] A low, vulgar, brutal, foul-monthed
wretol; a lewd fellow. Spenser. Pope.

Ribald was almost a class name in the feudal system. . He was his patron's parasite, building, and tool. . . It is not to be wondered at that the word rapidly became a synonym for everything ruffianly and brutai.

Rib'ald, a. Low; base; mean; filthy; obscene.

The busy day, Waked by the lark, hath roused the ribald crows. Shak Waked by the lark, hath roused the ribated crows. State.

Rib'ald-ish, a. Like a ribald. Bp. Hall.

Rib'ald-rous (-ris), a. Of a ribald quality. [R.]

Rib'ald-ry (-ry), n. [OE. ribaldrie, ribaudrie, OF. ribalderie, ribauderie,] The talk of a ribald; low, vulgar language; indecency; obscenity; lewdness;—now chiefly applied to indecent language, but formerly, as by Chaucer, also to indecent acts or conduct.

The mid-layer of his conversation moved autonishment even in

The ribaldry of his conversation moved astonishment even in that age.

Macaulay.

Rib'an (-an), n. See Ribbon. [Obs.] Piers Plowman. Rib'and (-and), n. See Ribbon.

Riband jasper (Min.), a variety of jasper having stripes of different colors, as red and green.

Rib'and, n. (Naul.) See RIB-BAND. Rib'and-ed, a. Ribboned.

Rib'and (r'b'ad), n. A ribald. [Obs.] P. Plowmon.

|| Ri-ban'de-quin (ri-ba'dê-kwin), n. [F.] 1. An englise of war used in the Middle Agos, consisting of a protected elevated staging on wheels, and armed in from with pikes. It was (after the 14th century) furnished

protected elevated staging on wheels, and armed in front with pikes. It was (after the 14th century) furnished with small cannon.

2. A huge bow fixed on the wall of a fortified town for casting javelins.

Rib'aud-red (rfb'gd-red), } a. Filthy; obscene; rib-Rib'aud-rous (-rds), } ald. [Obs.]

Rib'aud-ry (-ry), n. Ribaldry. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Rib'aud-y (-ry), n. A ribald. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Rib'aud (rb'band), n. A riblon.

Pope.

Rib'band (rlb'band), n. [Rib + band.] [Written also riband, and ribbon.] (Shipbuilding) A long, narrow strip of timber bent and bolted longitudinally to the ribs of a vessel, to hold thom in position, and give rigidity to the framework.

Rib-band lines, oblique longitudinal sections of the hull of a yessel.

Ribbed (ribd), a. 1. Furnished or formed with ribs; s, a ribbed cylinder; ribbed cloth.

2. (Mining) Intercalated with slate; — said of a seam.

of coal. Raymond.

Rib'bing (rYb'b'ng), n. An assemblage or arrangement of ribs, as the timberwork for the support of an arch or coved ceiling, the veins in the leaves of some plants, ridges in the fabric of cloth, or the like.

Rib'bon (-bin), n. [OE. riban, OF. riban, F. ruban, probably of German origin; cf. D. ringband collar, necknee, E. ring circle, and band.] [Written also riband, ribband.] 1. A fillet or narrow woven fabric, commonly of silk, used for trimming some part of a woman's attire, for badges, and other decorative purposes.

2. A narrow strip or shred; as, a steel or magnesium ribban, sails team to the control of the control of

A narrow strip or shred; as, a steel or magnesium ribbon; sails torn to ribbons.
 Knarrow strip Same as Rib-Band.
 Pl. Driving reins. [Cant] London Athenseum.
 (Her.) A bearing similar to the bend, but only one eighth as wide.
 (Spinning) A sliver.

The blue ribbon, and The red ribbon, are phrases often used to designate the British orders of the Garter and of the Bath, respectively, the badges of which are suspended by ribbons of these colors. See Eluc ribbon, under Blue.



tapeworm. (b) A nemertean.

Rib/bon, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ribboned (-bund); p. pr. & vb. n. Ribbonina.] To adorn with, or as with, ribbons; to mark with stripes resembling ribbons.

Rib/bon-ism (-i**vin), n. The principles and practices of the Ribbonman (-nun), n.; pl.-men. A member of the Ribbon Society. See Ribbon Society, under Ribbon.

Rib/bon-wood' (-wood'), n. (Bot.) A malvace-us tree (Hoheria populnea) of New Zealand, the bark of which is used for cordage.

Ribes (ribbs), n. [NL; cf. Dan. ribs, and Ar. ribās a plant with an acid juice.] (Eot.) A genus of shrubs including gooseberries and currants of many kinds.

kinds.

Rib'ibe (rib'īb), n. [See Rebec.] 1. A sort of stringed instrument; a rebec. [Obs.] Nares.

2. An old woman; — in contempt. [Obs.] Chaucer.

3. A bawd; a prostitute. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Rib'i-bie (rib'i-b'i), n. [See Ribie]. A small three-stringed viol; a rebec.

Moore (Encyc. of Music). All can he play on gittern or ribible.

Bp. Hall.
y. [R.]
madrie, Of.
i low, vulness; — now
merly, as by
ment even in
Macasiau.
s Plowman.
To (-rlk). [Ab. rice kingdom, dominion.
Bo Bluch:
S Plowman.
To (-rlk). [Ab. rice kingdom, dominion.
Macasiau.
s Plowman.
To (-rlk). [Ab. rice kingdom, dominion.
See Rich.
To (-rlk). [Ab. rice kingdom, dominion.
See Rich.
To (-rlk). [Ab. rice kingdom, invisidetion; as, bishopric, the district over which a bishop exercises authority.
Rice (ris), n. [F. ris (cf. Pr. ris, It. riso), L. oryac,
Gr. ōpu(a, ōpu(ov, probably from the Persian; cf. OPers.
Tria, akin to Skr. vribi; or perh. akin to E. rye. Cf.
Rys.] (Rot.) A well-known cereal grass (Oryaz sativa)
and its seed. This plant is extensively cultivated in
warm climates, and the grain forms a large portion of

the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.

the food of the inhabitants. In America it grows chiefly on low, moist land, which can be overflowed.

Ant rice. (Bot.) See under ANT.—French rice. (Bot.) See ANELORN.— Indian rice, a tail reedlike water grass (Zizania aquativa), bearing panicles of a long, siender grain, much used for food by North American Indians. It is common in shallow water in the Northern States. Called also vader out, Canadian util rice, etc.—Mountain rice, any species of an American genus (Gryzopais) of grasses, somewhat resembling rice.— Rice burning. (Zoid.) Same as Interest (Zoid.) Same as the property of the Southern United States.— Rice paper, a kind of thin, delicate paper, brought from Chia,—used for painting upon, and for the manufacture of fancy articles. It is made by cutting the pith of a large herb (Fatsia apprifera, related to the ginseng) into one roll or sheet, which is fiatrend out under pressure. Called also pith paper.— Rice topical (Zoid.), the bobolink.—Rice water, a drink for invalids made by boiling a small quantity of rice in water, related to the ginseng into one roll or sheet, which is fattened out under pressure. Called also pith paper.— Rice water discharges (Med.)., a liquid, resembling rice water in appearance, which is vomited, and discharged from the bowels in cholera.

—Rice weevil (Zoid.), a small petch (Zoid.), a small bectle (Calundra, or Sitophius, oryze) which destroys rice, wheat, and Indian corn by eating out the interior; called also black weevil.

Rice'bird' (rise'be'd'), n.

(Zoid.) (a) The Java spar-



interior; — called also black vecevit.

Rice'bird' (ris'bërd'), n.
(Zoùl.) (a) The Java sparrow. (b) The bobolink.

Rice'-shell' (shēl'), n.
Rice Weevil (Stophilus oryzæ);
(Zoùl.) Any one of numerous spacles of small white polished marine shells of the genus Officella.

Rich (rich), a. [Compar. Richer (-ër); superl.
Richer.] [OE. riche, AS. rice rich, powerful; akin to OS. rikt, D. rijk, G. reich, OHG. rikh, Icel. rikr, Sw. rik, Dam. rig, Goth. reiks; from a word meaning, ruler, king, probably borrowed from Celtic, and akin to L. rez, regis, king, regere to guide, rule. *\fo283. Sea Richtz, and cf. Derrick, Enrich, Rajah, Riches, Royal.]

1. Having an abundance of material possessions; possessed of a large amount of property; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy; opulent; affinent; opposed to poor. "Rich merchants." Chaucer.

The rich [person] hath many friends. Proc. xiv. 20.
As a thief, bent to unboard the cash
Of some rich burgher. Milton.

2. Hence, in general, well supplied; abounding; abundant cash contents and contents of the search of the search tents.

Of some rich burgher.

2. Hence, in general, well supplied; abounding; abundant; copious; bountiful; as, a rich treasury; a rich entertainment; a rich crop.

If life be short, it shall be glorious;
Euch minute shall be rich in some great action.

The gorgeous East with richest hand
Showers on her kings barbaric pearl and gold.

Milton.

3. Yielding large returns; productive or fertile; fruitful; as, rich soil or land; a rich mine.
4. Composed of valuable or costy materials or ingredients; procured at great outlay; highly valued; precious; sumptuous; costly; as, a rich dress; rich silk or five rich presents.

Like to rich and various gems. 5. Abounding in agreeable or nutritive qualities;—especially applied to articles of food or drink which are high-seasoned or abound in oleaginous ingredients, or are sweet, huscious, and high-flavored; as, a rich dish; rich cream or soup; rich pastry; rich wine or fruit.

Sauces and rich spices are fetched from India. Baker.

Bauces and rich spees are retined from India. Baker.
 Not faint or delicate; wird; as, a rich color.
 Full of sweet and harmonious sounds; as, a rich voice; rich music.
 Abounding in beauty; gorgeous; as, a rich land-

scape; rich scenery.

9. Abounding in humor; exciting anusement; entertaining; as, the scene was a rich one; a rich incident or character. [Collog.]

Thackeray.

Thackeray.

The Rich is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, rich-fleeced, rich-jeweied, rich-sained.

laden, rich-stained.

Syn.—Wealthy; affluent; opulent; ample; copious; abundant; plentiful; fruitful; costly; sumptuous; precious; generous; lusclous.

Rich, v. 1. To enrich. [Obs.] Gower.
Rich'es (-\$\frac{1}{2}\), n. pl. [OE richesse, F. richesse, from riche rich, of German origin. See Rich, a.] 1. That which makes one rich; an abundance of land, goods, money, or other property; wealth; opulence; affluence. Riches do not consist in having more gold and sliver, but in having more in proportion, than our neighbors.

2. They which ampears rich, sumptuous, precious, or

That which appears rich, sumptuous, precious, or The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. Milton.

The riches of heaven's pavement, trodden gold. Milton.

The Richesse, the older form of this word, was in the singular number. The form riches, however, is plural in appearance, and has now come to be used as a plural. Against the richesses of this world shall they have miscase of poverty.

Chaucer.

verty.

In one hour so great riches is come to nought. Rev. xviii. 17. And for that riches where is my deserving? Syn. — Wealth; opulence; affluence; wealthiness; richness; plenty; abundance. Rich'esse (r'Ich'ës or r'I-shës'), n. [F. See Runns.]
Wealth; riches. See the Note under Runns. [Obs.]
Some man desireth for to have richesse. Chauser.
The richesse of all heavenly grace. Spenser.
Rich'y (r'Ich'l'y), adv. In a rich manner.
Rich'ness, n. The quality or state of being rich (in any sense of the adjective).
Rich'weed' (r'Ich'wēd'), n. (Bot.) An herb (Ptlea pumila) of the Nettle family, having a smooth, juicy, pellucid stem :— called also clearueed.

Rich's (Ich's Mile (r'K), Nill'All'k), a. [Rich poles also

pellucid stem; — called also clearweed.

Rio'in-e'la-id'ic (ris'in-ē'lā-īd'ik), a. [Ricinoleic + elaidic.] (('hem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an isomeric modification of ricinoleic acid obtained as a white

meric modification of a total crystalline solid.

Rio'in-e-la'l-din (rie'in-è-la'l-din), n. (Chem.) The glycerin salt of ricinelaidic soid, obtained as a white crystalline waxy substance by treating castor oil with

erystalline waxy substance by treating castor oil with nitrous acid.

Ricin'10 (rl-sin'Tk), a. [L. ricinus castor-oil plant.]
(Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, castor oil; formerly, designating an acid now called ricinoletic acid.

Rici-nine (rls'-nin or -nën), n. [L. ricinus castor-oil plant.] (Chem.) A bitter white crystalline alkaloid extracted from the seeds of the castor-oil plants

Rici-no-le-id (rls'), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a fatty acid analogous to oleic acid, obtained from castor oil as an oily substance, CsHs, Cs, with a harsh taste. Formerly written ricinolic.

Rici-no-le-in ('In), n. [L. ricinus castor-oil plant + cleum oil.] (Chem.) The glycerin salt of ricinoleic acid, occurring as a characteristic constituent of castor oil; — formerly called palmin.

Rici-nus (rls'-noil'tk), a. (Chem.) Ricinoleic.

Rici-nus (rls'-noil'tk), a. (Chem.) Ricinoleic.

Rici-nus (rls'-noil), n. [L., the castor-oil plant.]

(Bot.) A genus of plants of the Spurge family, containing but one species (R. communis), the castor-oil plant. The fruit is three-celled, and contains three large seeds from which castor oil is expressed. See PALMA CRISTI.

In true is three-cened, and contains three large secds from which castor oil is expressed. See PALMA CHRISTI.

Riok (rik), n. [OE. reck, rek, AS. hreác a heap; akin to hypccerick, Icel. hraukr.] A stack or pile, as of grain, straw, or hay, in the open air, usually protected from wet with thatching.

Golden clusters of bechive ricks, rising at intervals beyond the hedgerows.

G. Fliot.

the hedgerowa.

Rick, v. t. To beap up in ricks, as hay, etc.

Rick'er (rik'ēr), n. A stout pole for use in making a rick, or for a spar to a boat.

Rick'et-ish (-8t-ish), a. Rickety. [Obs.] Fuller.

Rick'ets (-8ta), n. pl. [Of uncertain origin; but cf. AB. ur/joint to bend. D. ur/sken to shake, E. ur/gel.]

(Med.) A disease which affects children, and which is (Med.) A disease which affects children, and which is characterized by a bulky head, crooked spine and limbs, depressed ribs, enlarged and spongy articular epiphyses, tumid abdomen, and short stature, together with clear and often premature mental faculties. The essential cause of the disease appears to be the nondeposition of earthy salts in the osteold tissues. Children afflicted with this malady stand and walk unsteadily. Called also rachitis.

with this mainly stand and walk unsteadily. Caned also rachitis.

Rick'st-y'(-5t-y'), a. 1. Affected with rickets.

2. Feeble in the joints; imperfect; weak; shaky.

Rick'rack' (-rāk'), n. A kind of openwork edging made of serpentine braid.

Rick'stand' (-tāk'd'), n. A flooring or framework on which a rick is made.

Rico'-chet' (rik'ô-shā' or rīk'ô-shēt'; 277), n. [F.]

A rebound or skipping, as of a ball along the ground when a gun is fired at a low angle of elevation, or of a flat stone thrown along the surface of water.

Rico'-chet' gid'..., the firing of guns or howitzers, usually with amall charges, at an elevation of only a few degrees, so as to cause the balls or shells to bound or akip along the ground.

Rico'-chet' (rik'ô-shēt'; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ric-chet'get]; p. pr. & vb. n. Ricooherting.] To operate

RIO'O-CREY ('1k' 5-shev'; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ric-OCHETTER); p. pr. & vb. n. Ricochettino.] To operate upon by ricochet firing. See Ricochet, n. [R.] Rio'o-Chey', v. i. To skip with a rebound or rebounds, as a fits tone on the surface of water, or a cannon ball on the ground. See Ricochet, n.

as a nat stone on the surface of water, or a cannot come the ground. See Ricocher, n.

Rio'tal (rik'tal), a. (Zoül.) of or pertaining to the rictus; as, rictal bristles.

Rio'ture (-tūr; 135), n. [L. ringl, rictus, to open wide the mouth, to gape.] A gaping. [Obs.]

Rio'ture (-tūr; 135), n. [L. ringl, rictus, to open wide the mouth, to gape.] A gaping. [Obs.]

Rio'ture (-tūr; 135), n. [L. ringl, rictus, to open wide the mouth, as of birds;—often restricted to the corners of the mouth.

Rid (rid), imp. & p. p. of Ride, w. i. [Archate]

He rid to the end of the village, where he slighted. Thackeray.

Rid, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rid or Ridden p. p. r. & vb.
n. Ridding.] [OE. ridden, redden, AS. hreidan to deliver, liberate; a skin to D. & LG. redden, G. retten, Dancedde, Sw. rädda, and perhaps to Skr. crath to loosen.]

1. To save; to rescue; to deliver;—with out of. [Obs.]

Deliver the poor and needy; rid them out of the hand of the wisked.

2 To free: to clear: to disencumber:—followed by

2. To free; to clear; to disencumber; — followed by of. "Rid all the sea of pirates." Shak.

I never ridded myself of an overmastering and brooding sense of some great calemity traveling toward me. De Quincey.

3. To drive away; to remove by effort or violence; to make away with; to destroy. [Obs.]

I will rid evil beasts out of the land. Lev. xxvi. 6. Death's men, you have rid this sweet young prince! 4. To get over; to dispose of; to dispatch; to finish.

[R.] "Willingness rids way." Shak.

Mirth will make us rid ground faster than if thieves were at a cur tails.

J. Webster.

To be rid of, to be free or delivered from. — To get rid of, to get deliverance from; to free one's self from.

Rid's ble (rid's-bl), a. Suitable for riding; as, a ridable horse; a ridable road.

Rid'dance (rid'dans), n. 1. The act of ridding or freeing; deliverance; a cleaning up or out.

Thou shalt not make clean riddance of the corners of thy field.

Lean. rviii. 22.

field.

Lev. xxiii. Zz.

The state of being rid or free; freedom; escape.

Riddance from all adversity."

Ridden (-d'n), p. p. of Ride.

Ridder (-dër), n. One who, or that which, ride.

Ridder (rid'd'), n. [OL. ridd, AS. hridder; skin to G. reiter, L. cribrum, and to Gr. spiver to distinguish, separate, and G. rein clean. See Cansa, Centain.] 1. A.

siave with coarea meahan meanily of wire, for separating

G. reiter, L. cribrum, and to Gr. kpiver to distinguish, separate, and G. rein clean. See Craise, Cretain,] A sieve with coarse meshes, usually of wire, for separating coarser materials from finer, as chaff from grain, cinders from ashes, or gravel from sand.

2. A board having a row of pins, set zigzag, between which wire is drawn to straighten it.

Rid/dle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Riddle, d'id); p. pr. & vb. n. Riddle, vi. [imp. & p. p. Riddle, d'id); p. pr. & vb. n. Riddle wheat; to riddle coal or gravel.

2. To perforate so as to make like a riddle; to make many holes in; as, a house riddled with shot.

Rid/dle, n. [For riddels, s being misunderstood as the plural ending; OE. riddles, retels, AS. rEdels; akin to D. randeel, G. räthsel; fr. AS. rEdan to counsel or advise, also, to guess. Vil.6. Cf. READ.] Something proposed to be solved by guessing or conjecture; a puzzling question; an ambiguous proposition, an enigma; hence, anything ambiguous or puzzling.

To wring from me, and tell to them, my secret, That solved the riddle which I had proposed.

Riddle, v. t. To explain; to solve; to unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. Dryden.

Rid'dle, v. t. To explain; to solve; to unriddle.

Riddle me this, and guess him if you can. Dryden.

Riddle, v. i. To speak ambiguously or enigmatically.

"Lysander riddles very prettily." Shak.

Rid'dler (-diler), n. One who riddles (grain, sand, etc.).

Rid'dler, n. One who speaks in, or propounds, riddles.

Rid'dling (-dilng), a. Speaking in a riddle or riddles; containing a riddle. "Riddling triplets." Tennyson.— Rid'dling-ly, adv.

Ride (rid), v. i. [imp. Ronz (röd) (Rid [rid], archaic); p. p. Riddling-ly, adv.

Ride (rid), v. i. [imp. Ronz (röd) (Rid [rid], archaic); p. p. Riddling-ly, adv.

Ride (rid), v. i. [imp. Ronz (röd) (Rid [rid], archaic); p. p. Riddling-ly, adv.

Riddling (rid'Ing)] [AS. ridan; akin to LG. ridd.

Dan. ride; cf. L. raeda a carriage, which is from a Celtic word. Cf. Road.] 1. To be carried on the back of an animal, as a horse.

To-morrow, when ye riden by the way. Chaucer.

f an animal, as a norse.

To-morrow, when ye riden by the way.

Chaucer.

Let your master ride on before, and do you gallop after him.

Suift.

2. To be borne in a carriage; as, to ride in a coach, in car, and the like. See Synonym, below. a car, and the like. See Synchym, octor.

The richest inhabitants exhibited their wealth, not by riding in gilded carriages, but by walking the streets with trains of servants.

Macculay.

3. To be borne on or in a fluid; to float; to lie. Men once walked where ships at anchor ride. Dryden.

4. To be supported in motion; to rest.

Strong as the axletree
On which heaven rides.
On whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy!

5. To manage a horse, as an equestrian.

He rode, he fenced, he moved with graceful ease. Dryden 6. To support a rider, as a horse; to move under the saddle; as, a horse rides easy or hard, slow or fast.

saddle; as, a horse rides easy or hard, slow or fast.

To ride easy (Naut.), to lie at anchor without violent pitching or straining at the cables. — To ride hard (Naut.), to pitch violently. — To ride out. (a) To go upon a military expedition. [105s] [Chaucer. (b) To ride in the open air. [Colloq.]— To ride to hounds, to ride behind, and near to, the hounds in hunting.

Syn. — Drive. — Ride. Drive. Rule originally meant and is so used throughout the English Bhile to be carried on horseback or in a vehicle of any kind. At present in England drive is the word applied in most cases to progress in a carriage; as, a drive around the earth, etc.; while ride is appropriated to progress on the earth, etc.; while ride is appropriated to progress of ride, though he dads "to travel in a vehicle" as as secondary sense. This latter use of the word still occurs to some extent; as, the queen rides to Parliament in her cosch of state; to ride in an omnibus.

"Will you ride over or drine?" said Lord Willowhy to his guest, after breakfast that morning.

W. Black:

Ride, v. t. 1. To sit on, so as to be carried; as, to ride horse; to ride a bicycle. [They] rend up both rocks and hills, and ride the air In whirlwind. Milton

2. To manage insolently at will; to domineer over.

The nobility could no longer endure to be ridden by bakers obblers, and brewers.

Swift 3. To convey, as by riding; to make or do by riding.

The only men that safe can ride Mine errands on the Scottish side. Sir W. Scott. 4. (Surg.) To overlap (each other); — said of bones or fractured fragments.

or fractured fragments.

To ride a hobby, to have some favorite occupation or subject of talk. — To ride and tis, to take turn with another in labor and rest; — from the expedient adopted by two persons with one horse, one of whom rides the animal a certain distance, and then lies him for the use of the other, who is coming up on foot. Fielding. — To ride down. (a) To ride over; to trample down in riding; to overthrow by riding against; as, lo ride down an enemy. (b) (Naul.) To bear down, as on a halyard when hoisting a sail. — To ride ost (Naul.), to keep asfe affort during (a storm) while riding at anchor or when hove to on the open sea; as, lo ride out the gale.

Ride, n. 1. The act of riding; an excursion on horseback or in a vehicle.

2. A saddel horse. [Prov. Eng.]

ack or in a vehicle.

2. A saddle horse. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

3. A road or avenue out in a wood, or through grounds. to be used as a place for riding; a riding.

Ri-Geau' (r\$-d5'), n. [F.] A small mound of earth; ground slightly elevated; a small ridge.

Riden (rid'n), obs. imp. pl. & p. p. of Ride.
Rident (rident), a. [L. ridens, p. pr. of ridere to laugh.] Laughing. [R.] Thackersy.

Rid'er (rid'er.), n. 1. One who, or that which, ridea.

2. Formerly, an agent who went out with samples of goods to obtain orders; a commercial traveler. [Eng.]

3. One who breaks or manages a horse.

4. An addition or amendment to a manuscript or other document, which is attached on a separate piece of oaper; in legislative practice, an additional clause annexed to a bill while in course of passage; something extra or burdensome that is imposed.

After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a

After the third reading, a foolish man stood up to propose a rider. tider.

This [question] was a rider which Mab found difficult to

A. S. Hardy.

answer.

5. (Math.) A problem of more than usual difficulty added to another on an examination paper.

6. [D. rijder.] A Dutch gold coin having the figure of a man on horseback stamped upon it.

His moldy money! half a dozen riders. J. Fletcher.

His moldy money! half a dozen riders. J. Fletcher.

(Mining) Rock material in a vein of ore, dividing it.

(Shripbuilding) An interior rib occasionally fixed in a ship's hold, reaching from the keelson to the beams of the lower dock, to strengthen her frame.

(Naut.) The second tier of casks in a vessel's hold.

10. A small forked weight which straddles the beam of a balance, along which it can be moved in the manner of the weight on a steelyard.

11. A robber. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Drummond.

11. A rooper. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Drummond. Bider's bone (Med.), a bony deposit in the muscles of the upper and inner part of the thigh, due to the pressure and irritation caused by the saddle in riding.

Rid'er-less, a. Having no rider; as, a riderless orse.

H. Kingsley. Ridge (rYj), n. [OE. rigge the back, A8. hryeg; akin to D. rug, G. rücken, OHG. rucki, hrukki, Ieel. hryggr, Sw. rygg, Dan. ryg. v16. Cf. Rio a ridge.] 1. The back, or top of the back; a crest.

2. A range of hills or mountains, or the upper part of make a range. any extended elevation between valleys.

such a range; any extended elevation between valleys. "The frozen ridges of the Alps." Shak.

Part rise in crystal wall, or ridge direct. 3. A raised line or strip, as of ground thrown up by a plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the sur-

plow or left between furrows or ditches, or as on the surface of metal, cloth, or bone, etc.

4. (Arch.) The intersection of two surfaces forming a salient angle, especially the angle at the top between the opposite slopes or sides of a roof or a vault.

5. (Fort.) The highest portion of the glacis proceeding from the salient angle of the covered way. Stocqueter.

Ridge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ridge of the covered way. & vb. n. Ridges; to furnish with a ridge or ridges; to make into a ridge or ridges.

a ridge or ridges; to make into a ridge or ridges.

Bristles ranged like those that ridge the back
Of chafed wild boars.

2. To form into ridges with the plow, as land.
3. To wrinkle. "With a forehead ridged." Cowper.

Ridge'band' (r'j'band'), n. The part of a harness
which passes over the saddle, and supports the shafts of a
cart; — called also ridgerope, and ridger.

Ridge'bone' (-bön'), n. The backbone. [obs.]

cart;—called also ridgerope, and ridger. Halliwell.

Ridge'bone' (-bon'), n. The backbone. [Obs.]

Blood ... lying cluttered about the ridge-bone. Holland.

Ridge'el (rij'ël), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Ridgellen.

Ridge'el (rij'ël), n. A little ridge.

Ridge'ining (-ling), n. [Prov. E. riggill, riggot, an animal half castrated, a sheep having only one testicle; cf. Prov. G. rigel, rig, a barrow hop, rigler a cock half castrated; [Zoöl.) A half-castrated male animal.

Ridge'plate' (-plāt'), n. See Ridgerole.

Ridge'plate' (-plāt'), n. (Arch.) The timber forming the ridge of a roof, into which the rafters are secured.

Ridge'rope' (-rōp'), n. (Naul.) See Life line (a), under Lirz.

der Life.

Ridg'ing-ly (r'j'Ing-ly), adv. So as to form ridges.

Ridg'y (-y), a. Having a ridge or ridges; rising in a ridge. "Lifted on a ridgy wave." Pope.

Rid'-ole (rid'-k'), n. Ridicule. [Obs.] Foxe.

Rid'-oule (rid'-k'll), n. [F. ridicule, L. ridiculum a jest, fr. ridiculus. See RIDICULOUS.] 1. An object of sport or laughter; a laughingstock; a laughing matter.

[Maylbourds]

[Marlborough] was so miserably ignorant, that his deficiencies made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.

Huckle. To the people . . . but a trifle, to the king but a ridicule. Fore

2. Remarks concerning a subject or a person designed to excite laughter with a degree of contempt; wit of that species which provokes contemptuous laughter; disparagement by making a person an object of laughter; banter; — a term lighter than derision.

We have in great measure restricted the meaning of ridicule, which would properly extend over the whole region of the ridiculous,—the laughable,—and we have narrowed its other in common usage it mostly corresponds to "derision," which does indeed involve personni and offensive feelings. Hare.

Bafe from the bar, the pulpit, and the throne, Yet touched and shamed by ridiculs alone. 3. Quality of being ridiculous; ridiculousness. [Obs.] To see the ridicule of this practice. Addison

To see the redicule of this practice. Advison

Syn. — Derision; banter; raillery; burlesque; mockery; irony; satire; sarcasm; gibe; jeer; sneer. — RID
RIVLE, DERISION. Both words imply disapprobation; but

ridicule usually signifies good-natured, fun-loving oppo
stion without manifest malice, while derision is com
monly bitter and scornful, and sometimes malignant.

Bestleate of them for RIVLEWAY, (killd)

Rid's onle, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Ridiculae (Mild); p. pr. & vb. n. Ridiculae). To laugh at mockingly or disparagingly; to awaken ridicule toward or respecting. I've known the young, who ruitculed his rage. Goldmith. Syn. - To deride; banter; rally; burlesque; mock; satirize; lampoon. See Deride.

Rid'i-oule (rid'I-kill), a. [F.] Ridiculous. [Obs.]

2. Involving or expressing ridicule. [R.]
[11] provokes me to ridiculous smiling. Shak.

Syn.—Ludicrous; laughable; risible; droll; comical; beurd; preposterous. See Ludicaous.

Syn. — Ludierous; laughable; risible; droll; comical; absurd; preposterous. See Ludicrous.

Rid'ing (rid'ing), adv. — Ri-dic'u-lous-ness, n.

Rid'ing (rid'ing), m. [For thriding, Icel. pridjungr the third part, fr. prid timed, akin to E. third. See Third.] One of the three jurisdictions into which the county of York, in England, is divided; — formerly under the government of a reeve. They are called the North, the East, and the West, Riding.

Rid'ing, a. 1. Employed to travel; traveling; as, a riding alork. "One riding apparitor." Aylife.

2. Used for riding on; as, a riding horse.

3. Used for riding, or when riding; devoted to riding; as, a riding whip; a riding labit; a riding day.

Riding clark. (a) A clerk who traveled for a commercial house. [Ohs. Eng.] (b) One of the "six clerks" formerly attached to the English Court of Chancery.—Riding hood. (a) A hood formerly worn by women when riding. (b) A kind of cloak with a hood.—Riding master, an instructor in horsemanship.—Riding rhyms. (Pros.), the meter of five accents, with couplet trying. — pros.) the meter of five accents, with couplet trying. — pros.) the meter of five accents, with couplet trying.

Rid'ing, n. 1. The act or state of one who rides.

2. A festival procession. [Obs.]

When there any riding was in Cheap. Chaucer.

3. Same as Ride, n., 3. Sir P. Sidney.

4. A district in charge of an excise officer. [Eng.]

When there any riding was in Cheap.

S. Same as Ride, n., 3.

A district in charge of an excise officer. [Eng.]

Ridotto (rê-dbt/tô), n. [It., fr. LL. reductus a retreat. See Redoubr.] A favorite Italian public entertainment, consisting of music and dancing, — held generally on fast eves. ally on fast eves.

ally on fast eves.

There are to be ridottos at guinea tickets.

Walpole.

Ridot'to, v. t. To hold ridottos. [R.] J. G. Cooper.

Rie (ri), n. See Rye. [Obs.] Holland.

Ris grass. [Bot.) (a) A kind of wild barley (Hordeum pratense). Dr. Prior. (b) Ray grass. Dr. Prior.

Riet'boo (rēt'bōk), n. [D. riet reed + bok buck.]

(Zoòl.) The reedbuck, a

South African antelope

(Cervicarya arunding.

South African antelope (Cervicapra arundinaoea);—so called from
its frequenting dry
places covered with
high grass or reeds.
Its color is yellowish
brown. Called also inshalla, and rietbok.

Rife (rif), a. [AS.
rif abundant, or Icel.
rifr munificent; akin
to OD. riff, rifve, abundant.] I. Prevailing;
prevalent; abounding.
Before the plague of

prevalent; accounting.

Before the plague of Rietboc.

London, inflammations of the lungs were rye and mortal.

Even now the turnult of loud mirth Was rye, and perfect in my listening the second sec Arbuthnot Milton

Rietboc. (1/4)

2. Having power; active; nimble. [Obs]
What! I am rife a little yet.

Stand, sir, and throw us that you have about ye:
If not, we'll make you sit and rifle you.

Shak.

3. To raffie. [Obs.]
Riffle, v. i. 1. To raffie. [Obs.]
2. To commit robbery. [R.] J. Webster. Chapman. Bp. Hall.



Riffie, s. [Akin to Dan. rifie, or riffel, the rifie of a gun, a chamfer (of. riffel, riffelbosse, a rifie gun, rifie to rifie a gun, G. riefeln, rifern, to chamfer, groove), and E. rive. Bee Rive, and cf. Rivell, Rivell 1. A gun,

the inside of whose barrel is grooved with spiral chan-nels, thus giving the ball a rotary motion and insuring greater accuracy of fire. As a military firearm it has su-perseded the musket.

2. pl. (M.l.) A body of soldiers armed with rifles.
3. A strip of wood covered with emery or a similar naterial, used for sharpening scythes.

Rifle pit (Mil.), a trench for sheltering sharpshooters.

Ri'fle (rVf1), v. t. 1. To groove; to channel; especially, to groove internally with spiral channels; as, to rife a gun barrel or a cannon.

2. To whet with a rife. See RIFLE, n., 3.

Ri'fle-bird' (-bërd'), n. (Zööl.) Any one of several species of beautiful birds of Australia and New Grines, of the genera Ptiloris and Crascillulating allied to the present and the second second

pidophora, allied to the para-dise birds.

The largest and best known species is Ptiloris paradises of Australia. Its general color is rich velvety brown, glossed with lliac; the under parts are varied with rich clive green, and the head, throat, and two middle tail feathers are brilliant metallic green.

Rifle-man (-man), n.; pl.
RIFLEMEN (-men). (Mil.) A
soldier armed with a rifle.
Rifler (rifler), n. One who

Riflebird (Ptiloris pararifles; a robber.

Rifling (ri'fling), n. (a)
The act or process of making the grooves in a rifled cannon or gun barrel. (b) The system of grooves in a rifled gun barrel or cannon

Shunt riting, rifling for cannon, in which one side of the groove is made deeper than the other, to facilitate loading with shot having projections which enter by the deeper part of the grooves.

deeper part of the grooves.

Rift (rift), obs. p. p. of Rive.

Rift, n. [Written also reft.] [Dan. rift, ir. rive to rend. See Rive.]

1. An opening made by riving or splitting; a cleft; a fissure.

2. A shallow place in a stream; a ford.

Rift, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Riften; p. pr. & vl. n.

Rift, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Riften; as, to rift an oak or a rock; to rift the clouds.

Longfellow.

To dwell these rifted rocks between. Wordsu

Rift, v. i. 1. To burst open; to split.

Timber . . . not apt to rift with ordnance. Shak.

Timber . . . not apt to ryl with ordnance. Bacon.

2. To belch. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Rift'er (-3r), n. A rafter. [Obs.] Holland.

Rig (rig), n. [See Rider.] A ridge. [Prov. or Scot.]

Rig, v. t. [imp. & p. Ridegol (rigd); p. pr. & vb. n.

Ridenise (-ging).] [Norweg. rigga to bind, particularly,

to wrap round, rig; cf. AS. verthan to cover.] 1. To furnish with apparatus or gear; to fit with tackling.

2. To dress; to equip; to clothe, especially in an odd

or fanciful manner; — commonly followed by out.

Jack was rigged out in his gold and silver lace. L'Estrange.

To rig a purchase, to adant apparatus so as to get a

To rig a purchase, to adapt apparatus so as to get a purchase for moving a weight, as with a lever, tackle capstan, etc. — To rig a ship (Maul.), to fit the shrouds, stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

stays, braces, etc., to their respective masts and yards.

Rig. n. 1. (Naut.) The peculiar fitting in shape, number, and arrangement of salls and masts, by which different types of vossels are distinguished; as, schooner rig, ship rig, etc. See Illustration in Appendix.

2. bress; esp., odd or fanciful clothing. [Colloq.] Rig, n. [Cf. Wategele.] 1. A romp; a wanton; one given to unbecoming conduct. [Obs.] Fuller.

2. A sportive or unbecoming trick; a frolic.

3. A blast of wind. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

That uncertain season before the rigs of Michaelmas were yet well composed.

run a rig, to play a trick; to engage in a frolic; to omething strange and unbecoming.

He little dreamt when he set out Of running such a rig. Cowper.

Rig, v. 4. To play the wanton; to act in an unbecoming manner; to play tricks. "Rigging and rifling all ways."

Chapman.

ways."

Rig, v. f. To make free with; hence, to steal; to piller. [Obs. or Prov.]

Tusser. To rig the market (Slock Exchange), to raise or lower market prices, as by some fraud or trick. [Cant]

Rig'a-doon' (rIg'd-doon'), n. [F. rigodon, rigaudon.] gay, lively dance for one couple, — said to have been orrowed from Provence in France.

Whose dancing dogs in rigidoons excel. Wolcott.

Ri'ga fir' (r'\(\vec{v}\) fir' or \(\vec{v}\). [So called from \(Riga\), a city in Russia.] (Bot.) A species of pine (Pinus sylvestrix), and its wood, which affords a valuable timber;—called also \(Scole\) pine, and red or yellow deal. It grows in all parts of Europe, in the Gaucasus, and in Siberia.

Ri-ga'tion (ri-g\(\vec{v}\) shin), n. [L. rigatio, fr. rigare to water.] See Irrigation. [Obs.]

Ri'gel (ri'g\(\vec{v}\)), n. [Ar. rij', properly, foot.] (Astron.) A fixed star of the first magnitude in the left foot of the constellation Orion. [Written also \(Regel.\)]

Ri-ges'cont (ri-j\(\vec{s}\)'s, a. [L. rigescens, p. pr. fr. rigescere to grow stiff.] Growing stiff or numb.

Rig'gar (rig'\(\vec{v}\)) for the riggs of a ship.

2. A cylindrical pulley or drum in machinery. [R.]

Rig'ging (\(\vec{g}\)) (\(\vec{g}\)), n. Dress; tackle; especially (\(Naut.\)), the ropes, chains, etc., that support the masts and spars of a yeasel, and serve as purchases for adjusting the sails, etc. See Hillst, of Shir and of Sails.

Bunains rigging (\(Naut.\)), all those ropes used in bracing such as incost and serves as very and a super a such as irrages. Whose dancing dogs in rigadoons excel. Wolcott.

Bunning rigging (Naut.), all those ropes used in bracing the yards, making and shortening sail, etc., such as braces,

aheets, halyards, clew lines, and the like. — Standing rigging (Naut.), the shrouds and stays.

ging (Naul.), the shrouds and stays.

Rig'gish (rig'gish), a. Like a rig or wanton. [Obs.]

Rig'gish (rig'gish), a. Like a rig or wanton. [Obs.]

Rig'gie (rig'gi), v. i. See Wriggie.

Rig'gie, n. The European lance fish. [Prov. Eng.]

Right (rit), a. [Ob. right, rit), AS. riht; akin to

D. regt, OS. & OHG. rcht, G. recht, Dan. ret, Sw. rätt,

1col. rettr., Goth. raihts, L. rectus, p. of regere to guide,

rule; cf. Skr. rju straight, right. v115. Cf. Adder,

ALERT, CORIECT, DRESS, REGULAR, RECTOR, RECTO, RECTUM, ERGENT, REGIOR, REALM, RICH, ROYAL, RULE.

1. Straight; direct; not crooked; as, a right line.

"Right as any line."

2. Upright; erect from a base; having an upright

2. Upright; erect from a base; having an upright axis; not oblique; as, right ascension; a right pyramid

Conformed to the constitution of man and the will 3. Conformed to the constitution of man and the wind God, or to justice and equity; not deviating from the true and just; according with truth and duty; just; true. That which is conformable to the Supreme Rule is absolutely right, and is called right simply without relation to a special and.

4. Fit; suitable; proper; correct; becoming; as, the right man in the right place; the right way from London to Oxford.

5. Characterized by reality or genuineness; real; acual; not spurious. "His right wife." Chaucer. tual; not spurious. "His right wife." Chaucer.
In this battle, . . . the Britons never more plainly manifested
themselves to be right barbarians.

6. According with truth; passing a true judgment; conforming to fact or intent; not mistaken or wrong; not erroneous; correct; as, this is the right faith.

You are right, Justice, and you weigh this well. Shak.

If there be no prospect beyond the grave, the inference is . . . ight, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die." Locke.

ight, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die."
7. Most favorable or convenient; fortunate.

The ludy has been disappointed on the right side. Spectator. 8. Of or pertaining to that side of the body in man on which the muscular action is usually stronger than on the other side;—opposed to left when used in reference to a part of the body; as, the right side, hand, arm. Also applied to the corresponding side of the lower animals.

Became the sovereign's favorite, his right hand. Longfellos TF In designating the banks of a river, right and left re used always with reference to the position of one who s facing in the direction of the current's flow.

Well placed, disposed, or adjusted; orderly; well regulated; correctly done.
 Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the right side of a piece of cloth.

10. Designed to be placed or worn outward; as, the right side of a piece of cloth.

At right angles, so as to form a right angle or right angles, as when one line crosses another perpendicularly.

Right and left, in both or all directions. [Colloy.]—Right and left, in both or all directions. [Colloy.]—Right and left coupling (Pipe filting), a coupling the opposite ends of which are tapped for a right-handed screw and a left-handed screw, respectively.—Right angle. (a) The angle formed by one line meeting another perpendicularly, as the angles ABD, BBC. (b) (Spherics) A spherical angle included between the axes of two great circles whose planes are perpendicular to each other.—Right ascension. See under Ascussion. A B C Right Angles.

Right Center (Politics), those members belonging to the Center in a legislative assembly who have sympathies with the Right on political questions. See CENTER, n., 5.—Right cone, Right cylinder, Right prism, Right pyramid (ticom.), a cone, cylinder, prism, or pyramid, the axis of which is perpendicular to the base.—Right line. See under Linz.—Right sailing (Naul.), sailing on one of the four cardinal points, so as to alter a ship's lattude or its longitude, but not both. Hum. Nav. Energe.—Right isphere (Astron. & Geog.), a sphere in such a position that the equator cuts the horizon at right angles; in spherical projections, that position of the sphere in which the primitive plane coincides with the plane of the equator.

EFF Right is used

Right is used elliptically for it is right, what you say is right, true.

"Right," cries his lordship.

Pope.

Syn. — Straight; direct; perpendicular; upright; lawful; rightful; true; correct; just; equitable; proper; fit; sultable; becoming.

Right, ddv. 1. In a right manner.
2. In a right or straight line; directly; hence, straightway; immediately; next; as, he stood right before me; it went right to the mark; he came right out; he followed right after the guide.

Unto Dian's temple goeth she right. Prov. iv. 25. Let thine eyes look right on. Right across its track there lay,
Down in the water, a long reef of gold. Tennyson.

3. Exactly; just. [Obs. or Collog.]

Came he right now to sing a raven's note? Shak.

According to the law or will of God; conforming to the standard of truth and justice; righteously; as, to live right; to judge right.

5. According to any rule of art; correctly.

You with strict discipline instructed right. Roscommon.

6. According to fact or truth; actually; truly; really; correctly; exactly; as, to tell a story right. "Right at mine own cost." Chaucer.

Right as it were a steed of Lumbardye. His wounds so smarted that he slept right naught. Fairfax.

Time wounds so smarted that he slept right hadge.

7. In a great degree; very; wholly; unqualifiedly; extremely; highly; as, right humble; right noble; right valiant.

"He was not right fat."

For which I should be right sorry.

[I] return those duties back as are right fit.

Shak.

In this sense now chiefly prefixed to titles; as, right honorable; right reverend. Right honorable, a title given in England to peers and

Right is used in composition with other adverbs, as upright, downright, forthright, etc.

as upright, downright, forthright, etc.

Right along, without cessation; continuously; as, to
work right along for several hours. [Collog. U.S.]—
Right away, or Right off, at once; straightway; without
delay. [Collog. U.S.] "We will... shut ourselves up
in the office and do the work right off," D. Webster.
Right (rit), n. [AS rith. See Right; a.] 1. That
which is right or correct. Specifically: (a) The straight
course; atherence to duty; obedience to lawful authortry, divine or human; freedom from guilt,—the opposite of moral wrong. (b) A true statement; freedom from
error or falsehood; adherence to truth or fact.

Seldom your opinions err;

Seldom your opinions err; Your eyes are always in the right. (c) A just judgment or action; that which is true or proper; justice; uprightness; integrity.

Long love to her has borne the faithful knight,
And well deserved, had fortune done him right. Dryden.

2. That to which one has a just claim. Specifically:

That which one has a natural claim to exact.

There are no rights whatever, without corresponding duties

(b) That which one has a legal or social claim to do or to exact; legal power; authority; as, a sheriff has a right to arrest a criminal. (c) That which justly belongs to one; that which one has a claim to possess or own; the interest or share which anyone has in a piece of property; title; claim; interest; ownership.

Born free, he sought his right.

Hast thou not right to all created things?

Men have no right to what is not reasonable.

Milton.

Burke.

(d) Privilege or immunity granted by authority.

The right side; the side opposite to the left.

Led her to the Souldan's right.

Milton.

Led her to the Souldan's right.

Milton.

Led her burke.

Led her burke.

Led her burke.

Milton.

Led her burke.

Milton.

Milton.

Milton.

Burke.

Milton.

Milton.

Burke.

Milton.

Milt

those members collectively who are conservatives or monarchists. See CENTER, 5.

5. The outward or most finished surface, as of a piece of cloth, a carpet, etc.

At all rights, at all points; in all respects. [Obs.]

Chawer. — Bill of rights, a list of rights; a paper containing a declaration of rights, or the declaration itself.

See under Bill. — By right, By rights, or By good rights, rightly; properly; correctly.

He should himself use it by right. Chaucer.

He should himself use it by right. Chaucer.

I should have been a woman by right. Shuk.

— Divins right, or Divins right of kings, a name given to the patriarchal theory of government, especially to the doctrine that no misconduct and no dispossession can forfeit the right of a monarch or his heirs to the throne, and to the obedience of the people. — To right. (a) In a direct line; straight. [R.] Woodward. (b) At once; directly. [Obs. or Collon.] Swift.—To set to rights, To put to right, to put in good order; to adjust; to regulate, as what is out of order. — Writ of right (Low), a writ which lay to recover lands in fee simple, unjustly withheld from the true owner. Blackstone.

Right, v. [Imp. K. n. n. RIGHTED: n. nr. K. v. h. n.

Right, v. [imp. & p. p. Rightrap; p. pr. & vb. n. Rightran] [A8. rihtan. See Right, a.] 1. To bring or restore to the proper or natural position; to set upright; to make right or straight (that which has been

right; to make right or straight (that which has been wrong or crooked); to correct.

2. To do justice to; to relieve from wrong; to restore rights to; to assert or regain the rights of; as, to right the oppressed; to right one's self; also, to vindicate.

the oppressed; to right one's self; also, to vindicate. Shak.

All experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. Inference.

To right a vessel (Naut.), to restore her to an upright position after careening.—To right the helm (Naut.), to place it in line with the keel.

Right, s. 1. To rescons

Right, v. i. 1. To recover the proper or natural condition or position; to become upright.

2. (Naul.) Hence, to regain an upright position, as a ahip or boat, after careening.

2. (Nau.) Hence, to regain an upright position, as a ahip or boat, after careening.

Right'-a-bout' (rit'A-bout'), n. [Right, adv. + about, adv.] A turning directly about by the right, so as to face in the opposite direction; also, the quarter directly opposite; as, to turn to the right-about.

To send to the right-about, to cause to turn toward the opposite point or quarter; - hence, of troops, to cause to turn and retreat. [Collog.]

Right'-an'gled (-En'g'll), a. Containing a right angle or right angles, as, a right-angled triangle.

Right'en (-n), v. t. To do justice to. [Obs.]

Relieve (marginal reading, righten) the oppressed. Isa. i. i. T.
Right'enus (ri'chūs; 277), a. [OE. rightcys, right-wise, AB. rihtwis; rith right + wis wise, having wisdom, prudent. See Ruserr, a., Wiss, a.] Doing, or according with, that which is right; yielding to all their due; just; equitable; especially, free from wrong, guilt, or sin; holy; as, a righteous man or act; a righteous retribution.

Fearless in his righteous cause. Syn. — Upright; just; godly; holy; uncorrupt; virtu-us; honest; equitable; rightful.

Right'coused (ri/chūst), a. Made righteous. [Obs.]
Right'cous-iy (chūs-iy), adv. [AS. rihtwisitee.] In
a righteous manner; as, to judge righteously.
Right'cous-ness, n. [AS. rihtwīsnes.] 1. The quality or state of being righteous; holiness; purity; uprightness; rectitude.

Riphiconsness, as used in Scripture and theology, in which it chiefly occurs, is nearly equivalent to holiness, comprehending holy principles and affections of heart, and conformity of life to the divine law.

2. A righteous act, or righteous quality.

All our righteoussess are as filthy rags. Isa. lxiv. 6.

3. The acts or conduct of one who is righteous. Blessed are they that keep judgment, and he that doeth right-parters at all times. Ps. ovi. 3. 4. (Theol.) The state of being right with God; justification; the work of Christ, which is the ground of justification.

fication.

There are two kinds of Christian rightcoursess: the one without us, which we have by imputation; the other in us, which consistent of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian in the consistent of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian in the consistent of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian in the consistent of faith, hope, and charity, and other Christian in the consistent of faith, hope, and charity, and other charity in the consistent of faith of the consistent of the charity of the charity

Only for the righteoumess of Christ imputed to us, and received by faith alone.

Westminster Catechism Syn. — Uprightness; holiness; godliness; equity; justice; rightfulness; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

tice; rightfulniess; integrity; honesty; faithfulness.

Right'er (rit'er), n. One who sets right; one who
does justice or redressess wrong. Shelton.

Right'ful (-ful), a. 1. Righteous; upright; just;
good;—said of persons. [Obs.]
2. Consonant to justice; just; as, a rightful cause.
3. Having the right or just claim secording to established laws; being or holding by right; as, the rightful
heir to a throne or an estate; a rightful king.
4. Belonging, held, or possessed by right, or by just
claim; as, a rightful inheritance; rightful authority.

Syn.—Just: lawful: true: honest; equitable: proper.

Syn. - Just: lawful: true; honest; equitable; proper

Right'ful-ly, adv. According to right or justice.
Right'ful-ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being rightful; accordance with right and justice.
2. Moral rectitude; rightcounsess. [Obs.] Wyelif.
We fall of perfect rightfulness. Sir P. Sünney.

Right'-hand' (rit'händ'), a. 1. Situated or being on the right; nearer the right hand than the left; as, the right-hand side, room, or road.

2. Chiefly relied on; almost indispensable.

Mr. Alexander Truncheon, who is their right-hand man in

Addison.

Right-hand rope, a rope which is laid up and twisted with the sun, that is, in the same direction as plain-laid rope. See Illust. of Cordage.

Right'-hand'ed, a. 1. Using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left.

2. Having the same direction or course as the movement of the hands of a watch seen in front;—said of the motion of a revolving object looked at from a given direction.

direction.

3. (Zoül.) Having the whorls rising from left to right; dextral; — said of spiral shells. See Illust, of SCALARIA.

Right-handed screw, a screw, the threads of which, like those of a common wood screw, wind spirally in such a direction that the screw advances away from the observer when turned with a right-handed movement in a fixed nut.

fixed nut.

Right'-hand'ed-ness, n. The state or quality of being right-handed; hence, skill; doxterity.

Right'-heart'ed (rit/hārt'8d), a. Having a right heart or disposition. — Right'-heart'ed-ness, n.

Right'-lined' (-lind'), a. Formed by right lines; rectilines; as, a right'-lined angle.

Right'-lined', a. Bestitute of right.

Right'-lined angle.

Right'ly, adv. [AS. rithlice.] 1. Straightly; directilines; ront. [Obs.]

2. According to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude; uprightly; as, duty rightly performed.

3. Properly; fitly; suitably; appropriately.

Eve rightly called, Mother of all mankind.

4. According to truth or fact; correctly; not errone-

4. According to truth or fact; correctly; not erroneously; exactly. "I can not rightly say." Shak.

Thou didst not rightly see. Dryden.

Right'-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Having a right or onest mind. — Right'-mind'ed-ness, n. Right'ness. n. [AS. rihtnes.] 1. Straightness; as, e rightness of a line. Bacon.

2. The quality or state of being right; right relation.

The craving for rightness with God. J. C. Shairp.

Right'-run'ning (riv'rin'ning), a. Straight; direct.
Right'ward (-werd), adv. Toward the right.
Rughtward and leftward rise the rocks.
Southey.
Right' whale' (hwal'). (20il.) (a) The bowhead,
Arctic, or Greenland whale (Balæna mysticetus), from



Arctic Right Whale (Baliena musticetus).

whose mouth the best whalebone is obtained. (b) Any

whose mouth that produces valuable whalebone, as the Atlantic, or Biscay, right whale (Balæna cisarctica), and the Pacific right whale (B. Sieboldii); a bone whale. Pygmy right whale (Zöol.), a small New Zealand whale (Neobalæna, marginala) which is only about sixteen feet long. It produces short, but very elastic and tough, whalebone.

Right'wise' (rit'wiz'), a. Righteous. [Obs] Wyclif.
Right'wise', v. t. To make righteous. [Obs.]
Right'wise'ly, adv. Righteously. [Obs.]
Right'wise'ness, n. Righteousness. [Obs.]

In doom and eke in ryghtwisnesse. Rigila (rijid), a. [L. rigidus, fr. rigere to be stiff or numb: cf. F. rigide. Cf. Ruon.] 1. Firm; stiff; unyielding; not pliant; not flexible.

Upright beams innumerable Of rigid spears.

2. Hence, not lax or indulgent; severe; inflexible; strict; as, a rigid father or master; rigid discipline; rigid criticism; a rigid sentence.

The more rigid order of principles in religion and government.

Hauthorne.

Syn. — Stiff; unpliant; inflexible; unyielding; strict; exact; severe; austere; stern; rigorous; unmitigated.

Ri-gidd-ty (ri-jidd-ty), n. [L. rigiditas: cf. F. ri-gidits. See Risto.] 1. The quality or state of being rigid; want of pliability; the quality of resisting change of form; the amount of resistance with which a body opor orm; one amount of research with which a body op-poses change of form; — opposed to flexibility, ductility, malleability, and softness.

2. Stiffness of appearance or manner; want of ease or

elegance.
3. Severity; rigor. [Obs. or R.] Sir H. Wotton Bp. Burnel.

3. Severity; rigor. [Obs. or R.] Bp. Burnet.
Syn.—Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility.
Rig'id-1y (rij'id-1y), adv. In a rigid manner; stiffly.
Rig'id-ness, n. The quality or state of being rigid.
Rig-id'u-lous (ri-j'id'u-1us), a. [Dim. from rigid.]
(Bot.) Somewhat rigid or stiff; as, a rigidulous bristle.
Rig'let (rig'idt), n. (Print.) See Reguler.
Rig'ma-role (rig'ima-rol), n. [For ragman roll. See
RAGMAN'S BOLL.] A succession of confused or nonsensical statements; foolish talk; nonsense. [Colloq.]
Often nowl dear frient talks superthing which are secured.

Often one's dear friend talks something which one so call rignarole.

Often one's dear friend talks something which one scriples to call rigmarole.

Rig'ma-role, a. Consisting of rigmarole; frivolous; nonsensical; foolish.

Rig'ol (rig'öl), n. [OE. also ringol. Cf. Ring.] A circle; hence, a diadem. [Obs.]

Rig'oll (rig'öl), n. [Corrupted fr. regal.] A musical instrument formerly in use, consisting of several sticks bound together, but separated by beads, and played with a stick with a ball at its end. Moore (Linge. of Musica).

|| Ri'gor (L. ri'gör; E. rig'ör), n. [L. See Rigor, below.] 1. Rigidity; stiffness.
2. (Med.) A sense of chilliness, with contraction of the skin; a convulsive shuddering or tremor, as in the chill preceding a fever.

|| Rigor caloris (kâ-lö'ris) [L., rigor of hea! (Physiol.), a form of rigor mortis induced by heat, as when the muscle of a mammal is heated to about 69° C. — || Rigor mortis mortis of the composition sets in. It is due to the formation of myosin by the coagulation of the contents of the individual muscle flers.

Rig'or (rig'ör), n. [OE. rigour. OF. rigour. F. ri-

muscle fibers.

Rig'or (rig'ër), n. [OE. rigour, OF. rigour, F. riguer, from L. rigor, fr. rigere to be stiff. See Rigin.]

[Written also rigour.]

1. The becoming stiff or rigid; the state of being rigid; rigidity; stiffness; hardness.

The reat his look

Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move.

Mitton.

Bound with Gorgonian rigor not to move.

2. (Med.) See ist Ragor, 2.

3. Severity of climate or season; inclemency; as, the rigor of the storm; the rigors of winter.

4. Stiffness of opinion or temper; rugged sternness; hardness; relentless severity; hard-heartedness; cruelty.

All his rigor is turned to grief and pity.

1. Lyon surmises. . . I tell you

Ti rigor and not law.

Shak.

Shak.

5. Exactness without allowance, deviation, or indulgence; atrictness; as, the rigor of criticism; to execute a law with rigor; to enforce moral duties with rigor;—opposed to lently.

6. Severity of life; austerity; voluntary submission to pain, abstinence, or mortification.

The prince lived in this convent with all the rigor and austerity of a capuchin.

7. Violence; force; fury. [Obs.]

Whose raging rigor neither steel nor brass could stay. Spenser.

Syn.—Stiffness; rigidness; inflexibility; severity; austerity; stermess; larshness; infexible; severity; austerity; stermess; larshness; the stiffness; rigidness.

austerity; steruness; harshness; strictness; exactness.

Rig'or-ism (-Iz'm), n. 1. Rigidity in principle or practice; strictness; — opposed to laxity.

2. Severity, as of style, or the like. Jefferson.

Rig'or-ist, n. [Ci. F. rigoriste.] One who is rigorous; — sometimes applied to an extreme Jansenist.

Rig'or-ous (-us), a. [F. rigouveux, Li. rigorousus.

See Rison.] 1. Manifesting, exercising, or favoring rigor; allowing no abatement or mitigation; scrupulously accurate; exact; strict; severe; relentless; as, a rigorous officer of justice; a rigorous execution of law; a rigorous definition or demonstration.

He shall be thrown down the Tarneian Rock

He shall be thrown down the Tarpeian Rock With rigorous hands. We do not connect the scattered phenomena into their rigor-

We do not connect the scattered phenomens into their rigoriss unity.

2. Severo; intense; inclement; as, a rigorous winter.

3. Violent. [Obs.] "Rigorous uproar." Spencer.
Syn. — Rigid; infexible; unyielding; stiff; severe; austere; stern; harsh; strict; exact.

Rigorous-ly, adv. — Rig'or-ous-ness, n.

Rigo'da'lor (rigz'dk'lôr), n. [Dan. See Rix-DoLlar.] A Danish coin worth about fifty-four cents. It was the former unit of value in Denmark.

Rigo'da'lor (riks'dk'lôr), n. [Sw. See Rix-DoLlar.] A Swedish coin worth about twenty-seven cents. It was formerly the unit of value in Sweden.

Rigo've'da (rigv's'dh). See Veda.

Rile (ril), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Riled (ril); p. pr. & vb. n. Rilno.] [See Roil.] 1. To render turbid or middy; to stir up; to roil.

2. To stir up in feelings; to make angry; to vex.

2.7. In both senses provincial in England and collo-

In both senses provincial in England and colloquial in the United States.

quial in the United States.

|| Ri-lie'vo (rè-lyà'rô), n. [It. See RELIEF.] (Sculp. & Arch.) Same as RELIEF, n., 5.

|| Rill (rīl), n. [Cf. LG. rille a small channel or brook, a furrow, a chamier, O.E. rigole a small brook, F. rigole a trench or furrow for water, W. rhill a row, rhigol a little ditch. v11.] 1. A very small brook; a streamlet.

2. (Adiron.) See RILLE.

Rill, v. i. To run in a small stream. [R.] Prior.

Rille (rīl), n. [G. rille a furrow.] (Astron.) One of certain narrow, crooked valleys seen, by aid of the telescope, on the surface of the moon.

Rill'et (rīl'āt), n. A little rill.

Rill'et (rīl'āt), n. A little rill.

Rilly (rîl'āt), a. Rolly. [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U.S.]

Rim (rim), s. [AS. rima, reoma, edge; cf. W. rhim, rhimp, a rim, edge, boundary, termination, Armor. rim. Cf. Rinn.] 1. The border, edge, or margin of a thing, usually of something circular or curving; as, the rim of a kettle or begin. usually of something circular or curving; as, a kettle or basin.

2. The lower part of the abdomen. [Obs.]

Arch rim (Phonetics), the line between the gums and the alate. — Rim-fre cartridge. (Mil.) See under Cartridge. Eim lock. See under Lock.

PARISO. - EMP-ITS CAPPINGS. (ML.) GOG UNION COLOR PARISON—Rim lock. See under Lock.

Rim. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rimmed (rimd); p. pr. & vb. n. Rimmino.] To furnish with a rim; to border.

IRI'ma (ri'ma), n.; pl. Rimæ (-mē). [L.] (Anat.)
A narrow and elongated aperture; a cleft; a fissure.

IRI'mam da'han (rō'mou di'han). [From the native Oriental name.] (Zoùl.) The clouded tiger cat (Felis marmorata) of Southern Asia and the East Indies.

Rim'Dasse' (rim'hōs), n. (Mil.) A short cylinder connecting a trunnion with the body of a cannon. See Illust. of Cannon.

Rime (rim), n. [L. rima.] A rent or long aperture; a chink; a fissure; a crack.

Sir T. Browne.

a chink; a fissure; a crack.

Rime, n. [AS. hrim; akin to D. rijm, Icel. hrim, Dan. riim, Sw. rim; cf. D. rijp, G. ref, OHG. rifo, hrifo.]

White frost; hoarfrost; congealed dew or vapor. The trees were now covered with rime. De Quincey

Rime, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rime (rimd); p. pr. & vb. n. Riming.] To freeze or congeal into hoarfrost.

Rime, n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A step or round of a ladder; a rung.

Rime, n. Rhyme. See Rhyme. Coleridge. Landor.

This spelling, which is etymologically preferable, coming into use again.

Rime, v. i. & t. To rhyme. See Rhyme.
Rime, v. i. & t. To rhyme. See Rhyme.
Rim'er (rim'fr), n. A rhymer; a versifier.
Rim'er, n. A tool for shaping the rimes of a ladder.
Rim'ey (rim'fy), v. t. [Cf. OF. rimoier. See Rhyme.]
To compose in rhyme; to versify. [Obs.]
[Lays] rimeyed in their first Breton tongue. Chaucer.

[Lays] rimeyed in their first Breton tongue. Chaucer. Rim'mer (rim'mer), n. An implement for cutting, rimming, or ornamenting the rim of anything, as the edges of pies, etc.; also, a reamer. Knight. Ri-mose' (ri-mos'), a. [L. rimonus, fr. rima a chink: cf. F. rimeux.] 1. Full of rimes, fissures, or chinks.

2. (Nat. Hist.) Having long and nearly parallel clefts or chinks, like those in the bark of trees. Ri-mose'ly, adv. In a rimose manner. Ri-mos'l-ty (ri-mos'l-ty), n. State of being rimose. Rim'ous (rim'dis), a. Kimose. Rim'ous (rim'dis), a. Kimose. Rim'ple (rim'p'l), n. [AS. hrympele, or rimpel. See Rumple.] A fold or wrinkle. See Rumple. (p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Rimhlink (-pling.) To rumple; to wrinkle. Rim'y (rim'y), a. Abounding with rime; frosty. Rima (rind, n. [AS. rimd bark, crust of bread; akin to OHG. rimta, G. rinde, and probably to E. rand, rim; cf. Skr. ram to end, rest.] The external covering or cost, as of flesh, fruit, trees, etc.; skin; hide; bark; peel; shell.

coat, as of nead, fruit, trees, etc.; skin; mue; bark; peel; shell.

Thou canst not touch the freedom of my mind With all thy charms, although this corporal rind Nilton.

Sweetest nut hath sourcest rind.

Skak.

Rind, v. t. To remove the rind of; to bark. [R.]

Rind'der-pest (rin'dör-pēst), n. [G., fr. rind, pl. rinder, catile + pest pest, plague.] A highly contagious distemper or murrain, affecting neat cattle, and less commonly sheep and goats;—called also cattle plague, Rinsian cattle plague, and steppe murrain.

Rind'die (rind'l), n. [AS. rynele. V11. See Run.]

A small water course or gutter.

Rind'less (rind'lis), a. Destitute of a rind.

Rind'y (-y), a. Having a rind or skin.

Rine (rind), a. Having a rind or skin.

Rine (rind), a. Having a rind. [Obs.]

Kilton.

Ring'rann'do (rin'för-tskin'dd), a. [It., fr. rinfor-zare to reënforce, strengthen.] (Mus.) Increasing; strengthening;— a direction indicating a sudden increase of force (abbreviated rf., rfz.). Cf. Folzando, and Sforzando.

Ring (ring), v. L. [imp. Rang (ring) or Rung (ring):

strengthening; — à direction indicating a sudden facrease of force (abbreviated rf., rfz.). Cf. Folzando, and Sfolzando.

Ring (ring), v. t. [imp. Rang (ring) or Rung (ring); p. p. Rung; p. pr. & vb. n. Ringing. [AS. hringin; akin to Icel. hringia, Sw. ringa, Dan. ringe, OD. ringhen, ringkelen. 19.] 1. To cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallio body; as, to ring a bell.

2. To make (a sound), as by ringing a bell; to sound. The shard-borne beetle, with his drowsy hums, Hath rung night's yawning peal.

3. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

3. To repeat often, loudly, or earnestly.

To ring a peal, to ring a set of changes on a chime of bells.—To ring the changes upon. Bee under Change.—To ring the or out, to usher, attend on, or celebrate, by the ringing of bells; as, to ring out the old year and ring in the new. Tennyson.—To ring the bells backward to sound the chimes, reversing the common order;—formerly done as a signal of alarm or danger. Sir W. Scott. Ring, v. 1. 1. To sound, as a bell or other sonrous body, particularly a metallic one.

Now ringen trompes loud and elarion.

Now ringen trompes loud and elarion.

Why ring not out the bells?

To practice making music with bells.

To sound loud; to resound; to be filled with a ringing or reverberating sound.

With awester notes each rising temple rung.

The bell with a ringing or reverberating sound.

The hall with harp and carol rang. Te
My ears still ring with noise.

4. To continue to sound or vibrate; to resound. Tennyson

The assertion is still ringing in our cars. To be filled with report or talk; as, the whole town

Figs with his fame.

Ring, s. 1. A sound; especially, the sound of vibrating metals; as, the ring of a bell.

2. Any loud sound; the sound of numerous voices; a sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The ring of acciamations fresh in his ears.

3. A chime, or set of bells harmonically tuned.

As great and tunable a ring of bells as any in the world. Faller. Ring (Fing), n. [AS. hring, hrine; a kin to Fries. hring, D. & G. ring, OHG. ring, hrine; a kin to Fries. hring, D. & G. ring, OHG. ring, hring, Icel. hringr, Dan. & Bw. ring; cf. Russ. krug². Cf. Harangur, Rank a row, Rink.] 1. A circle, or a circular line, or anything in the form of a circular ornament of gold or other precious material worn on the finger, or attached to the ear, the nose, or some other part of the person; as, a wedding ring.

ear, the nose, wedding ring.

Upon his thumb he had of gold a ring.
The dearest ring in Venice will I give you.

A circular area in which races are run or other ports are performed; an arena.

Place me, O, place me in the dusty ring, Where youthful charioteers contend for glory. E. Smith 4. An inclosed space in which puglists fight; hence, figuratively, prize fighting. "The road was an institution, the ring was an institution, the ring was an institution."

5. A circular group of persons.

And hears the Muses in a ring Aye round about Jove's altar sing.

Milton.

Ave round about Jove's altar sing.

6. (Geom.) (a) The plane figure included between the circumferences of two concentric circles. (b) The solid generated by the revolution of a circle, or other figure, about an exterior straight line (as an axis) lying in the same plane as the circle or other figure.

7. (Astron. & Navigation) An instrument, formerly used for taking the sun's altitude, consisting of a brass ring suspended by a swivel, with a hole at one side through which a solar ray entering indicated the altitude on the graduated inner surface opposite.

8. (Bot.) An elastic band partly or wholly encircling the spore cases of ferns. See Illust. of Storangurus.

9. A clique; an exclusive combination of persons for a selfish purpose, as to control the market, distribute offices, obtain contracts, etc.

offices, obtain contracts, etc.

offices, obtain contracts, etc.

The ruling ring at Constantinople. E. A. Freeman.

Ring amor, armor composed of rings of metal. See Ring mail, below, and Chain mail, under Chain. — Ring amount of the ring onsel. — Ring canal (Zoll), the circular water tube which surrounds the esophagus of echimoderms. — Ring cotters, or Ringed dotters!. (Zoll.) See Dotters, and Riust. of Pressinoster. — Ring dropper, a sharper who pretends to have found a ring (dropped by himself), and tries to induce another to buy it as valuable, it being worthless. — Ring fence. See under France. — Ring fanger, the third finger of the left hand, or the one next the little finger, on which the ring is placed in marriage. — Ring formals (Chem.), a graphic formula in the shape of a closed ring, as in the case of benzene, pyridine, etc. See Riust. under Benzene. — Ring mail, a kind of mail made of small steel rings sewed upon a garment of leather or of cloth. — Ring micrometer. (Astron.) See Circular micrometer, under Michoeffer.— Saturi's rings. See Saturn. — Ring cost. (Zoll.) appeared (Zoll.) appeared (Zoll.) appeared (Zoll.) appeared (Zoll.) and p. Alexandri of Java. — Ring plover. (Zoll.) (a) The ringed dotterel. (b) Any one of several small American plovers having a dark ring around the neck, especially Palmornis lovquatus, common in Indiand P. Alexandri of Java. — Ring plover. (Zoll.) (a) The ringed dotterel. (b) Any one of several small American plovers having a white ring around the neck. The back is ash-colored, or sage green, the belly of an orange red. — Ring stopper. (Aatt.) See under Stopper. (Ring trush (Zoll.), the ring onsel. — The prize ring, the ring in which prize fighters contend; prize fighters, collectively. — The ring. (a) The body of sporting men who bet on horse races. [Eng.] (b) The prize ring.

Ring, v. I. [imp. & p. P. Ringer (ring); p. pr. & n. Ring Ring (ring); p. pr The ruling ring at Constantinople. E. A. Freen

Ring, r. t. [imp. & p. p. Ringed (ringd); p. pr. & b. n. Ringine.] 1. To surround with a ring, or as with ring; to encircle. "Ring these fingers." Shak. 2. (Hort.) To make a ring around by cutting away ne bark; to girdle; as, to ring branches or roots.
3. To fit with a ring or with rings, as the fingers, or a ringle round.

s. 10 h With a ring of with rings, as the ingers, of wine's amout.

Ring, v. i. (Falconry) To rise in the air spirally.

Ring'bill' (-bil'), n. (Zool.) The ring-necked scaup.

Ring'bild' (-bërd'), n. (Zool.) The reed bunting. It as a collar of white feathers. Called also ring bunting.

Ring'bolt' (-bolt'), n. An eyebolt having a ring

Ring both (-bold), n. An eyeout having a ring through the eye.

Ring bone (-bon), n. (Far.) A morbid growth of eposit of bony matter between or on the small pastern and the great pastern bones.

Ring dove (-duv'), n. (Zoöl.) A European wild pigeon (Columba palumbus) having a white crescent on each side of the neck, whence the name. Called also wood pigeon,

and cushat.

Ringed (ringd), a. 1. Encircled or marked with, or as with, a ring or rings.

2. Wearing a wedding ring; hence, lawfully wedded. "A hence, lawful ringed wife."

ringed wife."

Ringed seal (Zoöl.), a North
Pacific seal (Phoca fatida) having ringlike spots on the body.

Ringed snake (Zoöl.), a harmleast European snake
(Tropiedonotus natriz) common in England.—Ringed wer(Zoöl.), an annelid.

Rin'gent (rin'ient)



European Ringdovc.

Ringent (rin'ient), a. [L. ringens, entis, p. pr. of ringi to open wide the mouth: cf. f. ringent] (Bot.) Having the lips widely separated and gaping like an open mouth; Corolls.

Ringert bilabiate corolls.

Ringer (ring'6r), n. 1. One who, or that which, rings; especially, one who rings chimes on belis.

2. (Mining) A crowbar. Simmonds. Ring'er (ring'er), n. (Horse Racing) A horse that not entitled to take part in a race, but is fraudulently

of into it. Ring'head' (rǐng'hěd'), n. (Cloth Manuf.) An in-rument used for stretching woolen cloth. Ring'ing, a. & n. from Ring, v.

Ringing engine, a simple form of pile driver in which to monkey is lifted by men pulling on ropes.

Ring'ing-ly, adv. In a ringing manner.
Ring'lead'er (-184'8r), n. 1. The leader of a circle of dancers; hence, the leader of a number of persons acting together; the leader of a herd of animals. A primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a

2. Opprobriously, a leader of a body of men engaged

in the violation of law or in an illegal enterprise, as rioters, mutineers, or the like. The ringleaders were apprehended, tried, fined, and impris-ned. Macaulay.

Macaulay.

Rin/gle-stone' (rYn/g'l-stōn'; 110), n. (Zoöl.) The ringed dotterel, or ring plover. [Prov. Eng.]

Ring'let (ring'löt), n. [Ring +-let.] 1. A small ring; a small circle; specifically, a fairy ring.

You demi-puppets, that

By moonshine do the green sour runglets make,

Whereof the ewe not bites.

Shat.

2. A curl; especially, a curl of hair.

[Her golden tresses] in wanton ringlets waved. Milton.

American species. Called also ring plov-



and ring-necked Ringneck (Ayialitis semipalmata).

er, and ring-necked duck
plover.
2. (Zoöl.) The ring-necked duck
(-někt'), a. (Z Ring'-necked' (-někt'), a. (Zo defined ring of color around the neck (Zoöl.) Having a well

Ring-necked duck (Zo-Ring-necked duck (Zo-ol.), an American scaup duck (Aythya colluris), The head, neck, and an arrow, but conspicuous, red ring encircles the neck. This ring is absent in the fe-male. Called also ring-neck, ring-necked black-head, ringbill, tuted duck, and black pack.

Ring'sail' (rYng'sal'), . (Naut.) See Ring-

Ring-necked Duck. Male.

Ring'straked' (-strakt'), a. Ring-streaked.

Cattle ringstraked, speckled, and spotted. Gen. xxx. 39. Ring'-streaked' (Ying'strökt'), a. Having circular streaks or lines on the body; as, ring-streaked goats.
Ring'tail' (tāi'), a. 1. (Zoōi.) A bird having a distinct band of color across the tail, as the hen harrier.
2. (Naut.) A light sail set abatt and beyond the leech of a boom-and-gaff sail;—called also ringsail.

Ringtail boom (Naut.), a spar which is rigged on a boom or setting a ringtail.

Ring'-tailed' (-taild'), a. (Zoöl.) Having the tail rossed by conspicuous bands of color.

Ring-tailed cat $(Z \circ i)!$.), the cacomixle.—Ring-tailed eagle $(Z \circ i)!$.), a young golden eagle.

Ring'toss' (-10s'); 115), n. A game in which the object is to toss a ring so that it will catch upon an upright

stick.

Ring'worm' (-wûrm'), n. (Med.) A contagious affection of the skin due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, and forming ring-shaped discolored patches covered with vesicles or powdery scales. It occurs either on the body, the face, or the scalp. Different varieties are distinguished as Tinea circinata, Tinea tonsurans, etc., but all are caused by the same parasite (a species of Trichophyton).

chophyton).

Rink (fink), n. [Scot. renk, rink, rynk, a course, a race; probably fr. AS. hring a ring. See Rinc.] 1. The smooth and level extent of ice marked off for the game

smooth and level extent of ice marked off for the game of curling.

2. An artificial sheet of ice, generally under cover, used for skating; also, a floor prepared for skating on with roller skates, or a building with such a floor.

Rink'er (-ër), n. One who akates at a rink. [Colloq.]
Rinks (fins), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rinsen (rinst); p. pr. & vb. n. Rinsine.] [OE., fr. OF. vincer, rinser, reinser, reincer, F. rincer; of uncertain origin.] 1. The wash lightly; to cleanse with a second or repeated application of water after washing.

2. To cleanse by the introduction of water; — applied especially to hollow vessels; as, to rinse a bottle. "Like a glass did break I' the rinsing."

Rinse, n. The act of rinsing."

Rinso, n. The act of rinsing. Rins'er (rins'ër), n. One who, or that which, rinses

Ri'ot (ri'āt), n. [OF. riote, of uncertain origin; cf. OD. revot, ravot.] 1. Wanton or unrestrained behavior; uproar; tumult.

His headstrong riot hath no curb 2. Excessive and expensive feasting; wild and loose feativity; revelry.

Venus loveth riot and dispense.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day.

2. (Law) The tumultuous disturbance of the public

peace by an unlawful assembly of three or more persons in the execution of some private object.

To run riot, to act wantonly or without restraint.

Riot (i'/th), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rioted; p. pr. & vb. n. Riotino.] [OF. rioler; cf. OD. ravolten.] 1. To engage in riot; to act in an unrestrained or wanton manner; to indulge in excess of luxury, feasting, or the like; to revel; to run riot; to go to excess.

Now he exacts of all, wastes in delight, Riots in pleasure, and neglects the law. No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows. Pone 2. (Law) To disturb the peace; to raise an uproar or dition. See Rior, n., 3.

Riot, v. t. To spend or pass in riot.
(lie) had rioted his life out.

Tennyson.

Ri'ot-er (-er), n. 1. One who riots; a reveler; a rois-Chaucer.

rer. Chaucer. 22. (Law) One who engages in a riot. See Rior, n., 3. Ri'ot-lse (-1s), n. Excess; tunult; revelry. [Obs.]

Ills life he led in lawless riotise. Spenser.

Ri'ot-our (-50r), n. A rioter. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Ri'ot-ous (ri'ot-da), a. [Of rioteux.] I. Involving,
or engaging in, riot; wanton; unrestrained; luxurious.
The younger son . . . took his journey into a far country, and
there wasted his substance with riotous living.

Luke xv. 13.

The younger son ... took his journey into a far country, and there wasted his substance with riotous living. Luke xv. 13.

2. Partaking of the nature of an unlawful assembly or its acts; seditious; tumultuous.

Rifot-ous-ly, adv. — Rifot-ous-ness, n.

Rifot-y(-rf), n. The act or practice of rioting; riot.

Electioneering riotry."

Rifo (rlp), n. [Cl. Icel. hrip a box or basket; perhaps akin to E. corb. Cf. Ripers, l. A wicker fish basket.

Rip, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ripers (ript); p. pr. & vb. n. Riperso] [Cl. AS. ripan, also Sw. repa to ripple fax, D. repelen, G. refen, rife(n, and E. raf); rafle.

Cf. Raff, Ripers of fax.] 1. To divide or separate the parts of, by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open or off; to tear off or out by violence; as, to rip a garment by cutting the stitches; to rip off the skin of a beast; to rip up a floor; — commonly used with up, open, off.

2. To get by, or as by, cutting or tearing.

He "livip the fatal secret from her heart. Granville.

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for altera-

3. To tear up for search or disclosure, or for altera-on; to search to the bottom; to discover; to disclose; usually with up

They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of clarendon.

Clarendon.

For brethren to debate and rip up their falling out in the ear of a common enemy . . . is neither wise nor comely. Milton
4. To saw (wood) lengthwise of the grain or fiber.

Ripping chissi (Carp.), a crocked chisel for cleaning out mortises. Knight.—Ripping from. (Shipbuilding) Same as RAVEHOOK.—Ripping saw. (Carp.) See Kirsaw.—To rip out, to rap out; to utter hastily and violently; as, to rip out an oath. [Colloq.] See To rap out, under RAF, v. t.

rip out, to rap out, to utter hastily and violently; as, to rip out an oath. [Collog.] See To rap out, under Rap. v. t.

RIp, n. 1. A rent made by ripping, esp. by a seam giving way; a tear; a place torn; laceration.

2. [Perh. a corruption of the first syllable of reprobate.] A term applied to a mean, worthless thing or person, as to a scamp, a debauchee, or a prostitute, or a worn-out horse. [Slang]

3. A body of water made rough by the meeting of opposing tides or currents.

Ri-pa'ri-an (ri-pā'ri-an), a. [L. riparius, fr. ripa a bank. See River, and cf. Arrive.] Of or pertaining to the bank of a river; as, riparian rights.

Ri-pa'ri-ous ('ās), a. [L. riparius.] Growing along the banks of rivers; riparian.

Ripe (rip), a. [L. riparius.] Growing along the banks of rivers; riparian.

Ripe (rip), a. [Compar. Riper (-ār); superl. Riper.]

[AS. ripe; akin to OS. ripi, D. ripi, G. reif, OHG. rifi; cf. AS. rip harvest, ripan to reap. Cf. Rear.] 1. Ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature; —said of fruits, seeds, etc.; as, ripe grain.

So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou drop linto thy mother's lap.

2. Advanced to the state of fitness for use; mellow;

2. Advanced to the state of fitness for use; mellow

2. Advanced to the state of inness for use; mellow; as, ripe cheese; ripe wine.
3. Having attained its full development; mature; perfected; consummate. "Ripe courage." Chaucer.

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one. Shak.
4. Maturated or suppurated; ready to discharge;—

said of sores, tumors, etc.

5. Ready for action or effect; prepared.

While things were just ripe for a war. I am not ripe to pass sentence on the gravest public bodies.

6. Like ripened fruit in ruddiness and plumpness.

That played on her ripe lip.

7. Intoxicated. [Obs.] "Reeling ripe." Si
Syn.—Mature; complete; finished. See MATURE. Shak.

Rips, v. i. [AS. ripian.] To ripen; to grow ripe. [Obs.]
Rips, v. t. To mature; to ripen. [Obs.] Shak.
Ripely, adv. Maturely; at the fit time. Shak.
Ripely, adv. Maturely; at the fit time. Shak.
Ripely, adv. Maturely. 1. To grow ripe; to become
mature, as grain, fruit, flowers, and the like; as, grapes
ripen in the sun.

2. To approach or come to perfection.

Rip'en, v. t. 1. To cause to mature; to make ripe

as, the warm days ripened the corn.

2. To mature; to fit or prepare; to bring to perfection; as, to ripen the judgment.

When faith and love, which parted from thee never, Had ripened thy just soul to dwell with God. Milton.

Ripe'ness (rip'nes), n. [AS. ripmess.] The state or quality of being ripe; maturity; completeness; perfection; as, the ripeness of grain; ripeness of manhood; ripeness of judgment.

of judgment.
Time, which made them their fame outlive,
To Cowley scarce did ripenses give.
Denham

To Cowley scarce did ripenses give.

Ri-pid'o-lite (ri-pid'ò-lit), n. [Gr. pinis, pinisos, fan
-lite.] (Min.) A translucent mineral of a green color
ad micaceous structure, belonging to the chlorite group;

disconsistant of clumina. magnesia, and iron;—called a hydrous silicate of alumina, magnesia, and iron :

Ri-pi-e'nist (rē-pē-ā'nīst), n. (Mus.) A player in the

mr-pr-villst (18-pc-a misc), n. (atas.), a payer in pieno portion of an orchestra. See Ripieno. || Ri-pi-o'no (-a'nt), a. [It.] (Mus.) Filling up; ementary; supernumerary; — a term applied to t || Ri-pi-6'no (-a'nō), a. [1t.] (Mis.) Fining up; supplementary; supernumerary; —a term applied to those instruments which only swell the mass or tutti of an orchestra, but are not obbligate.

Rip'ier (rip'yĕr), | n. [Cf. Rip a basket, or Riparr-Rip'per (-pĕr), | AN.] (O. E. Law) One who brings fish from the seacoast to markets in inland towns. [Obs.]

But what a the action we are for now?
Robbing a ripper of his fish.

Beau. & F?.

Robbing a ripper of his fish.

Ri-post' (rt-p6st'), n. [F. riposte.] 1. In fencing, a return thrust after a parry.

2. A quick and sharp retort; a repartee.

J. Morley.

Rip'per (rlp'per), n. 1. One who, or that which, rips; a ripping tool.

2. A tool for trimming the edges of roofing slates.

3. Anything huge, extreme, startling, etc. [Slang]

Rip'ple (-p'l), n. [From Rip, v.] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing the seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

Rip'ple (-p'l), n. [From Rir, v.] An implement, with teeth like those of a comb, for removing the seeds and seed vessels from flax, broom corn, etc.

Rip'ple, v. 1. To remove the seeds from (the stalks of flax, etc.), by means of a ripple.

2. Hence, to scratch or tear.

Rip'ple, v. 1. [mp. & p. p. RippleD (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RippleD, v. 1. [mp. & p. p. RippleD (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RippleD, v. 1. [mp. & p. p. RippleD (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RippleD, v. 1. [mp. & p. p. RippleD (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. RippleD, v. 1. To become fretted or dimpled on the surface, as water when agitated or running over a rough bottom; to be covered with small waves or undulations, as a field of grain.

2. To make a sound as of water running gently over a rough bottom, or the breaking of ripples on the shore.

Rip'ple, v. 1. To fret or dimple, as the surface of running water; to cover with small waves or undulations; as, the breeze rippled the lake.

Ripple, n. 1. The fretting or dimpling of the surface, as of running water; little curling waves.

2. A little wave or undulation; a sound such as is made by little waves; as, a ripple of laughter.

Ripple grass. (Bot.) See Rinwort.—Ripple mark. (a)

The mark produced on sand or mud by a gentle undulatory movement of water. (b) (Geol.) A mark on the surface of a rock resembling that left by a receding wave on a seabeach.

Ripple—marked/ (.märkt/) a. Having ripple marks.

assabasch.

Rip'ple-marked' (-märkt'), a. Having ripple marks.

Rip'plet (-plet), n. A small ripple.

Rip'pluf (-plet), n. A small ripple.

Rip'pluf (-plet), a. Having ripples; as, ripply water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water; as, ripply water; hence, resembling the sound of rippling water; as, ripply cove.

Rip'rap' (-răp'), n. [Cf. RAP.] (Masonry) A foundation or sustaining wall of stones thrown together without order, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

Rip'rap', v. f. [imp. & p. p. RIPRAFPED (-răpt'); p. pr. & vb. n. RIPRAFPINO.] To form a riprap in or upon.

Rip'saw' (-say'), n. [See Rir, v. t., 4.] (Čarp.) A handsaw with coarse teeth which have but a slight set, used for cutting wood in the direction of the fiber: — called cutting wood in the direction of the fiber;

also ripping saw.

Rip'tow-el (-tou-el), n. [AS. rip harvest + a word of uncertain etymology.] (Fend. Law) A gratuity given to tenants after they had reaped their lord's corn. [Obs.]

Ris (ris or ris), n. [AS. hrīs; nkin to D. rijs, G. reis, OHG. hrīs.] A bough or branch; a twig. [Obs.]

As white as is the blossom upon the ris. Chaveer.

As white as is the blossom upon the ris. Chauern;
Rise (riz), v. i. [imp. Rose (rōz); p. p. Risen (riz*n);
p. pr. & vb. n. Risina.] [AS. risan; akin to OS. risan, D. rijzen, OHG. risan to rise, fall, Icel. risa, Goth.
urretsan, G. reise journey. Cf. Arise, Raise, Risal, St.
1. To move from a lower position to a higher; to ascend; to mount up. Specifically:—

(a) To go upward by walking, climbing, flying, or any other voluntary motion; as, a bird rises in the air; a fish rises to the beit.

rises to the bait.

rises to the Dait.

(b) To ascend or float in a fluid, as gases or vapors in air, cork in water, and the like.

(c) To move upward under the influence of a projecting force; as, a bullet rises in the air.

ing force; as, a bullet rises in the air.

(d) To grow upward; to attain a certain height; as, this elm rises to the height of seventy feet.

(e) To reach a higher level by increase of quantity or bulk; to swell; as, a river rises in its bed; the mercury rises in the thermometer.

(f) To become erect; to assume an upright position; as, to rise from a chair or from a fall.

(g) To leave one's bed; to arise; as, to rise early.

He that would thrive, must rise by five. Old Proverb. (h) To tower up; to be heaved up; as, the Alps rise the sea

far above the sea.

(f) To slope upward; as, a path, a line, or a surface rises in this direction. "A rising ground." Dryden.

(j) To retire; to give up a siege.

He, rising with small honor from Gunza, ... was gone.

Knolles.

(k) To swell or puff up in the process of fermentation; become light, as dough, and the like.

2. To have the aspect or the effect of rising. Specific-

(a) To appear above the horizon, as the sun, moon,

stars, and the like. "He maketh his sun to rice on the evil and on the good."

Matt. v. 45.

(b) To become apparent; to emerge into sight; to come forth; to appear; as, an eruption rices on the skin; the land rices to view to one sailing toward the shore.

(c) To become perceptible to other senses than sight; as, a noise rose on the air; odor rices from the flower.

(d) To have a beginning; to proceed; to originate; as, rivers rice in lakes or springs.

A scepter shall rise out of Israel. Num. xxiv. 17.

Honor and shame from no condition rice. Proc.

Honor and shame from no condition rise

Honor and shame from no condition ries. Pops.

3. To increase in size, force, or value; to proceed to ward a climax. Specifically:—

(a) To increase in power or fury;—said of wind or storm, and hence, of passion. "High winds... began to rise, high passions—anger, hate." Millon.

(b) To become of higher value; to increase in price.

Bullion is risen to aix shillings... the ounce. Locke.

(c) To become larger; to swell;—said of a boil, tuor, and the like.

mor, and the like.

(d) To increase in intensity:—said of heat.

(e) To become louder, or higher in pitch, as the voice.

(f) To increase in amount; to enlarge; as, his expenses roze beyond his expectations.

4. In various figurative senses. Specifically:—

(a) To become excited, opposed, or hostile; to go to war; to take up arms; to rebel.

At our heels all hell should riss With blackest insurrection. No more shall nation against nation rise. Pone. (b) To attain to a better social position; to be pro-

moted; to excel; to succeed. Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. Shak.

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall. Shak.

(c) To become more and more dignified or forcible; to increase in interest or power;—said of style, thought, or discourse; as, to rise in force of expression; to rise in cloquence; a story rises in interest.

(d) To come to mind; to be suggested; to occur.

thought rose in me, which often perplexes men of contem-tive natures. Spectator.

(e) To come; to offer itself.

There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An ancient book.

5. To ascend from the grave; to come to life.

But now is Christ risen from the dead. 6. To terminate an official sitting; to adjourn; as, the committee rose after agreeing to the report.

It was near nine... before the House rose. Macaulay.

7. To ascend on a musical scale; to take a higher

pitch; as, to rise a tone or semitone.

8. (Print.) To be lifted, or to admit of being lifted, from the imposing stone without dropping any of the type;—said of a form.

type; — said of a form.

Syn. — To arise; mount; ascend; climb; scale. — Risz,
Arpspeciatz. Bome in America use the word appreciate
for "rise in value;" as, stocks appreciate, money appreciates, etc. This use is not unknown in England, but
it is less common there. It is undesirable, because rise
sufficiently expresses the idea, and appreciate has its own
distinctive meaning, which ought not to be confused with
one so entirely different.

Rise (ris or riz; 277), n. 1. The act of rising, or the

2. The distance through which anything rises; as, the rise of the thermometer was ten degrees; the rise of the river was six feet; the rise of an arch or of a step.

3. Land which is somewhat higher than the rest; as, the house stood on a rise of land. [Collog.]

4. Spring; source; origin; as, the rise of a stream.

All wickedness taketh its rise from the heart. R. Nelson

5. Appearance above the horizon; as, the rise of the in or of a planet.

6. Increase; adv 6. Increase; advance; augmentation, as of price, value, rank, property, fame, and the like.

The rise or fall that may happen in his constant revenue by a panish war.

7. Increase of sound; a swelling of the voice.

The ordinary rises and falls of the voice.

Bacon.

Elevation or ascent of the voice; upward change of key; as, a rise of a tone or semitone.

The spring of a fish to seize food (as a fly) near the surface of the water.

Rise of (riz'n). 1. p. p. & a. from Rise. "Her risen Son and Lord."

Change of the series of the series

Ris'er (riz'er), n. 1. One who rises; as, an early

2. (Arch.) (a) The upright piece of a step, from tread to tread. Hence: (b) Any small upright face, as of a seat, platform, veranda, or the like.

3. (Mining) A shaft excavated from below upward.

4. (Founding) A feed head. See under FEED, n. Righ (rish), n. A rush (the plant). [Obs.] Chaucer. Rigs'-bil'1-ty (riz'-bil'1-ty), n. [Cl. F. risibilité.] The quality of being risible; as, risibility is peculiar to the human species.

A strong and obvious disposition to risibility. Sir W. Scott.

A strong and obvious disposition to risibility. Sir W. Scott. Rist'-ble (TigT-b'l), a. [F., fr. L. risibilis, fr. ridere, risum, to laugh. Cf. Ridiculous.] 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing; disposed to laugh. Laughing is our husiness... it has been made the definition of man that he is risible.

Dr. H. More.

2. Exciting laughter; worthy to be laughed at; musing. "Risible absurdities." Johnson.

I hope you find nothing risible in my complaisance. Sir W. Scott.

3. Used in, or expressing, laughter; as, risible muscles. EF Rishle is sometimes used as a noun, in the plural, for the feeling of amusement and for the muscles and tother organs used in laughing, collectively; as, unable to control one's risibles.

Syn. - Ludicrous; laughable; amusing; ridiculous.

- RESERVE, LUDICEOUS, RIDICULOUS. Risible differs from ludicrous as species from genus; ludicrous expressing that which is playful and sportive; risible, that which may excite laughter. Risible differs from ridiculous, as the latter implies something contemptuous, and risible does not.

does not.

Ris'i-ble-ness (riz'I-b'l-nes), n. — Ris'i-bly, adv.
Ris'ing (riz'Ing), a. 1. Attaining a higher place;
taking, or moving in, an upward direction; appearing
above the horizon; ascending; as, the rising moon.
2. Increasing in wealth, power, or distinction; as, a
rising state; a rising character.

Among the rising theologians of Germany.

Among the rising the logians of Germany. Hare.

3. Growing: advancing to adult years and to the tate of active life; as, the rising generation.

Rising, prep. More than; exceeding; upwards of; s, a horse rising aix years of age. [Collog. & Low, U.S.]

Rising, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which,

rises (in any sense).

2. That which rises; a tumor; a boil. Rising main (Waterworks), the pipe through which water from an engine is delivered to an elevated reservoir.

Risk (risk), n. [F. risque; cf. It. risco, risico, ris-chio, Pg. risco, Sp. riesgo, and also Sp. risco a steep rock; all probably ir. L. resecure to cut off; pref. re- ro-+ secure to cut; — the word having been probably first rock; an probably it. L. resecure to cut on; pref: re-re-+ secure to cut;—the word having been probably first used among sailors. See SECTION.] 1. Hazard; dan-ger; peril; exposure to loss, injury, or destruction. The imminent and constant risk of assassination, a risk which has shaken very strong nerves.

2. (Com.) Hazard of loss; liability to loss in property. To run a risk, to incur hazard; to encounter danger.

Syn. — Danger; hazard; peril; jeopardy; exposure
ee Danger.

Risk, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Risked (riskt); p. pr. & vb. n. Riskins.] [Cf. F. risquer. See Risk, n.] 1. To expose to risk, hazard, or peril; to venture; as, to risk goods on board of a ship; to risk one's person in battle; to risk one's fame by a publication.

2. To incur the risk or danger of; as, to risk a battle.

Syn. - To hazard; peril; endanger; jeopard.

Risk'er (-8r), n. One who risks or hazards. Hudibras.
Risk'th (-ful), a. Risky. [R.] Geddes.
Risk'y (-y), a. Attended with risk or danger; hazdous. "A risky matter." W. Collins.

Generalizations are always risky. Ri-so'ri-al (ri-so'ri-al), a. [L. ridere, risum, to sugh.] Pertaining to, or producing, laughter; as, the

RI-so/Ti-al (rī-so/Ti-al), a. [LL.] Auco, ... as, the risorial muscles.

|| RI-so/Yio (rē-zōt/tħ), n. [It.] A kind of pottage.

|| RI-so/Yio (rē-zōt/tħ), n. [It.] A kind of pottage.

RIsso (rīs), obs. imp. of Riss.

B. Jonson.

Ris/sold (rīs/soid), n. [NL. Rissoa, the typical genus (fr. A. Risso, an Italian naturalist) + oid.] (Zoöl.) Any one of very numerous species of small spiral gastropods of the genus Rissoa, or family Rissoids, found both in fresh and salt water.

Attisoides, found both in fresh and salt water.

|| Ris/sole' (rē/sōl'), n.
|F., fr. rissoler to fry meat till it is brown.] (Cookery)
A small ball of rich mined A small ball of rich minced meat or fish, covered with pastry and fried.

Rist (rist), obs. 3d pers. a Cinquia acuseus, with sing. pres. of Riss, contracted from riseth.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Rit (rit), obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of RIDE, contracted

from rideth.

| Ri'tar-dan'do (rē'tār-dān'dō), a. [It.] (Mus.) Retarding; — a direction for slower time; railentando.

Rite (rib), n. [L. ritus; of. Skr. riti a stream, a running, way, manner, rit o flow: cf. F. rit, rite. Cf. Riv.

ULBT.] The act of performing divine or solemn service, as ostablished by law, precept, or custom; a formal act of religion or other solemn duty; a solemn observance; a ceremony; as, the rites of freemasonry.

He looked with indifference on rice, names, and forms celesiastical polity.

Syn. — Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

Syn.—Form; ceremony; observance; ordinance.

| Ri'e-nu'to (rë'tā-nu'tā), a. [It.] (Mus.) Held back; holding back; ritardando.

Rit'or-nel'lo (rë'tā-nu'tā), } n. [It. ritornello, | Ri'tor-nel'lo (rë'tā-nu'tā), } dim. of ritorno return, fr. ritornare to return: cf. F. ritournelle.] (Mus.) (A short return or repetition; a concluding symphony to an air, often consisting of the burden of the song. (b) A short intermediate symphony, or instrumental passage, in the course of a vocal plece; an interlude.

| Ri-trat'to (rā-trāt'tā), n. [It.] A picture. Sierne.

Ri'u-al (rīt'tā-1; 135), a. [L. ritualis, fr. ritus ar rite: cf. F. rituel.] Of or pertaining to rites or a ritual; as, ritual service or sacrifices; the ritual law.

Rit'u-al, n. [Cf. F. rituel.] 1. A prescribed form of performing divine service in a particular church or communion; as, the Jewish ritual.

2. Hence, the code of ceremonies observed by an organisation; as, the ritual of the freemasons.

3. A book containing the rites to be observed.

Rit'u-al-i-sm (-Is'm), n. [Cf. F. rituelisme.] 1. A system founded upon a ritual or prescribed form of religious worship; adherence to, or observance of, a ritual.

2. Specifically: (a) The principles and practices of those in the Church of England, who, in the development of the Oxford movement, so-called, have insisted upon a return to the use in church services of the symbolic ornaments (altar cloths, eucharistic vestments, candles, etc.) that were sanctioned in the second year of Edward VI., and never, as they maintain, forbidden by competent authority, although generally disused. Schaff-Hersog Encyc. (b) Also, the principles and practices

of those in the Protestant Episcopal Church who sympathise with this party in the Church of England.

Ritru-al-ist (ritru-al-ist), n. [Cf. F. ritualiste.] One skilled in, or attached to, a ritual; one who advocates or

ractices ritualism

ractices ritualism.

Rif'u-al-is'tio ('i+'tik), a. Pertaining to, or in accordance with, a ritual; adhering to ritualism.

Rif'u-al-iy, adv. By rites, or by a particular rite.

Rif'ago (riv'ā; 48), n. [F. fr. L. ripa bank, shore.]

1. A bank, shore, or coast. [Archaic] Spenser.

RIV'age (riv'āj; 48), n. [F., fr. L. ripa bank, shore.]

1. A bank, shore, or coast. [Archaio] Spenser.

From the green rivage many a fall
Of diannond rillets musical.

2. (O. Eng. Luw) A duty paid to the crown for the passage of vessels on certain rivers.

Rival (rival), n. [F. rival (cf. It. rivale), L. rivales two neighbors having the same brook in common, rivals, fr. rivalis belonging to a brook, fr. rivus a brook. Cf. Rivular, Rival.]

1. A person having a common right or privilege with another; a partner. [Obs.]

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste. Shak.

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one striving to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which one only can possess; a competitor; as, rivals in love; rivals for a crown.

The "Rivuls, in the primary sense of the word, are those who dwell on the banks of the same stream. But source of contention as a water right, it would continually happen that these occupants of the opposite banks would be at strife with one another in regard of the periods during which they severally had a right to the take of the stream. ... And thus 'rivals'. .. came to be used of any who were on any grounds in more or less unfriendly competition with one another."

Trench.

Syn.—Competitor; emulator; antagonist.
Ri'val, a. Having the same protensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as. rival lovers.

Ri'val, a. Having the same protensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority; as, rival lovers; rival claims or pretensions.

The strenuous conflicts and alternate victories of two rival onfederacies of statesmen.

Macaulay.

**Conteceracies of statesmen.

**Rival, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rivaled (rivald) or Rivalled; p. pr. & vb. n. Rivalino or Rivalino.] 1. To stand in competition with; to strive to gain some object in opposition to; as, to rival one in love.

2. To strive to equal or excel; to emulate.

To rival thunder in its rapid course.

Dryden.

**Dry

To rival thunder in its rapid course. Dryden.

Ri'val, v. i. To be in rivalry. [Obs.] Shak.

Ri'val-ess, n. A female rival. [Obs.] Richardson.

Ri-val'-ty (ri-val'/-ty), n. [L. rivalidas: cf. F. rivalida].

2. Equality, as of right or rank. [Obs.] Shak.

Ri'val-ry (ri'val-ry), n. pl. Rivalars (-ri2). The
act of rivaling, or the state of being a rival; a competition. "Keen contention and eager rivalries." Jeffrey.

tion. "Keen contention and eager rivatries." Jeffrey.

Syn. - Emulation; competition. See Emulation.

Rival-ship, n. Rivalry. [R.] B. Jonson.

Rive (riv), v. t. [imp. Rived (rivd); p. p. Rived or

Riven (riv'n); p. pr. & vb. n. Rivine.] [Icel. rifa,

akin to Sw. rifva to pull asunder, burst, tear, Dan. rive

to rake, pluck, tear. Cf. Reef of land, Rivle a gun,

Riff, Rivel.] To rend asunder by force; to split; to

cleave; as, to rive timber for rails or shingles.

I shall yive him through the sides twain. Chaucer.

The scolding winds have rived the knotty oaks. Shak.

The scolding winds have rived the knotty oaks. Shak.

Brutus hath rived my heart. Shak.

Rive, v. i. To be split or rent asunder. Freestone rives, splits, and breaks in any direction. Woodward

Freestone rices, splits, and breaks in any direction. Woodward.

Rive. n. A place torn; a rent; a rift. [Prov. Eng.]

Rivel (riv'i), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rivelen ('ld); p.
pr. & vb. n. Riveling.] [AS. gerifled, gerifled, gerifled, gerifled, gerifled, gerifled, wrinkled, geriflen, geriflen, to wrinkle. See Rivle a gun, Rive.] To contract into wrinkles, to shrivel; to shrink; as, riveled fruit; riveled flowers. [Obs.] Pope.

"Evoled parchments." Walpole.

Riv'en ('n), p. p. & a. from Rive.

Riv'en ('riv'er), n. [F. rivière a river, LL. riparia river, bank of a river, fr. L. riparius belonging to a bank or shore, fr. ripa a bank or shore; of uncertain origin.

Cf. Arrive, Ritarian.] 1. A large stream of water flowing in a bed or channel and emptying into the ocean, a sea, a lake, or another stream; a stream larger than a rivulet or brook.

Transparent and sparkling rivers, from which it is delightful

Transparent and sparkling rivers, from which it is delightful to drink as they flow.

Macaulan. 2. Fig.: A large stream; coplous flow; abundance; s, rivers of blood; rivers of oil.

2. Fig.: A large stream; copious flow; abundance; as, rivers of blood; rivers of oil.

River chub (Zoöl.), the hornyhead and allied species of frosh-water flahes. — River crab (Zoöl.), any species of frosh-water flahes. — River dragoa, a crocodile; — applied by Milton to the king of Egypt. — River draya, a lumberman who drivae or conducts logs down rivers. Bartlett. — River dwas (Zoöl.), any species of duck be longing to Anas, Spatula, and allied genera, in which the hind toe is destitute of a membranoue lobe, as in the malard and pintall; — opposed to sea duck. — River god, a deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity. — River harring (Zoöl.), an alewife. — River hog. (Zoöl.), an alewife. — River hog. (Zoöl.), an hippoptamus. — River horse (Zoöl.), the hippoptamus. — River horse (Zoöl.), the hippoptamus. — River horse (Zoöl.), the hippoptamus. — River horse (Zoöl.), an interest hope the cappbara. — River horse (Zoöl.), an interest hope the cappbara is a spine on the nose. — River hor collatus.

River limpst (Zoöl.), a River Hog (Potemocherus pening mollusk of the genus Ancylus, having a limpet-shaped shell. — River pirate (Zoöl.), he pike. — River mall (Zoöl.), any species of the genus Ancylus, having a limpet-shaped shell. — River pirate (Zoöl.), he pike. — River mall (Zoöl.), any species of the genus Ancylus, having a limpet-shaped shell. — River pirate (Zool.), the pike. — River mall (Zoöl.), any species of (Zoöl.) and pick (Zoöl.), any species of (Zoöl.) and pick (Zoöl.) any species of (Zoöl.) and pick (Zoöl.) any species of (Zoöl.) and pick (Zoöl.) an



reah-water gastropods of Paludina, Melontho, and allied enera. See Pond mail, under Pond.—River torteles Zool.), any one of numerous fresh-water torteles inshiting rivers, especially those of the genus Trionyz nd allied genera. See TRIONYX.

Riv'er (rīv'ēr), v. i. To hawk by the side of a river; ofly hawks at river fowl. [Ubs.] Halliwell. Riv'ered (-ērd), a. Supplied with rivers; as, a well-

Riv'ered (-êrd), a. Supplied now.
Riv'ered (-êr-êt), n. A rivulet. [Obs.] Drayton.
Riv'er-thood (-hôod), n. The quality or state of being
river. "Useful riverhood."

Riv'er-ling (-lYing), n. A rivulet. [R.] Sylvester.
Riv'er-side (-sid'), n. The side or bank of a river,
Riv'er-y (-ŷ), a. Having many rivers; as, a rivery
Drayton.

country. Drayton.

Rivet (rivet), n. [F., in river to rivet; perh fr.

Icel. rifa to fasten together. Cf. Rees part of a sail.]

A metallic pin with a head, used for uniting two plates
or pieces of material together, by passing it through
them and then beating or pressing down the point so
that it shall spread out and form a second head; a pin or
bolt headed or clinched at both ends.

With busy hammers closing rivets up.

With busy hammers closing rivets up.

Rivet Joint, or Riveted Joint, a joint between two or more pieces secured by rivets.

Rivet, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Riveted; p. pr. & vb. n. Rivetino.]

1. To fasten with a rivet, or with rivets; as, to rivet two pieces of iron.

2. To spread out the end or point of, as of a metallic pin, rod, or bolt, by beating or pressing, so as to form a sort of head.

3. Hence, to fasten firmly; to make firm, strong, or immovable; as, to rivet friendship or affection.

Rivet and nail me where I stand, ye powers! Congrere. Thus his confidence was riveted and confirmed. Sir W. Scott.

Riveter (-8r), n. One who rivets.

Thus his coindence was riveted and confirmed. Sir W. Scott.

Riv'et-er(-\vec{e}r), n. One who rivets.

Riv'et-ing, n. 1. The act of joining with rivets; the act of spreading out and clinching the end, as of a rivet, by beating or pressing.

2. The whole set of rivets, collectively. Tomlinson.

2. The whole set of rivets, collectively. Tomlinson. But riveting, riveting in which the ends or edges of plates form a but joint, and are fastened together by being riveted to a narrow strip which covers the joint.—Othain riveting, riveting in which the rivets, in two or more rows along the seam, are set one behind the other.—Crossed riveting, riveting in which the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in one row are set opposite the spaces between the rivets in the next row.—Double riveting, in lap riveting, four rows, two on each side of the joint.—Lap riveting, riveting in which the ends or edges of plates overlap and are riveted together.

Rivose' (ri-vōs'), a. [From L. rivus a brook, channel.] Marked with sinuate and irregular furrows.

Rivoselte (rivoselt), n. [Earlier rivolet, lt. rivoletto, a dim. fr. rivolo, L. rivulus, dim. of rivus a brook. Cf. Rival, Rirk.] A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Hy fountain or by shady rivulet

By fountain or by shady rivulet He sought them.

Hy tountain or by shady rivulet
He sought them.

Rix-a'tion (riks-a'shūn), n. [L. rixari, p. p. rixatus,
to brawl, fr. rixa a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. [Obs.]
Rix-a'rirk (-triks, n. [L.] (Old Eng. Law) A scolding or quarrelsome woman; a scold.

Rix'da'ler (riks/da'ler), n. A Dutch silver coin,
worth about \$\frac{1}{2}\$. (riks/da'ler), n. [Sw. riksdaler, or
Dan. rigadaler, or D. rijksdaudder, or G. reichsthaler,
literally, dollar of the empire or realm, fr. words akin
to E. rich, and dollar. See Rich, Dollar]. A name
given to several different silver coins of Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, etc., varying in value from about
30 cents to \$1.10; also, a British coin worth about 36
cents, used in Ceylon and at the Cape of Good Hope. See
Rigsdaler, Riksbaler, and Rixbaler.

The Most of these pieces are now no longer coined.

Most of these pieces are now no longer coined, but some remain in circulation.

but some remain in circulation.

Riz'zar (riz'zēr), v. t. [Etymol. uncertain.] To dry in the sun; as, rizzared haddock. [Scot.]

Roach (rōch), n. (Zoöt.) A cockroach.

Roach (rōch, n. (Zoöt.) A cockroach.

Roach (roche, LG. ruche, Dan.

rokke ray, Bw. rocka, and

E. ray a fish.] 1. (Zoöt.)

(a) A European fresh-water fish of the Carp family (Leuciscus rutilus). It is silver-white, with a greenish back. (b) An American chub (Semotilus bullaris); the fallfish. (c) The redfin, or shiner.

2. (Naut.) A convex curve or arch cut in the edge of a sail to prevent chafing, or to secure a better fit.

As sound as a reach [roach perhaps being a corruption of F. roche a rock], perfectly sound.

Roach'-backed' (-bākv'), a. Having a back like that of a roach;—said of a horse whose back has a convex instead of a concave curve.

Road (röd), n. [As. rād a riding, that on which one rides or travels, a road, fr. ridan to ride. See Ring, and of. Raid.]

With easy roads he came to Leicester.

Shak.

2. An inroad; incursion of an enemy; an invasion; Spenser.

some distance from the shore; a roadstead; — often in the plural; as, Hampton Roads.

Shak.

Now strike your sails, ye jolly mariners. For we be come unto a quiet rode froad. On, or Upon, the road, traveling or passing over a road; coming or going; on the way.

My hat and wig will soon be here,
They are upon the road.

Cowper.

They are upon the road.

— Read agent, a highwayman, especially on the stage routes of the unsettled western parts of the United States;—a humorous euphemism. [Western U. S.]

The highway robber — road agent he is quaintly called.

The Century.

-Bead book, a guidebook in respect to roads and distances. -Boad metal, the broken stone used in macadanizing roads. -Boad relier, a heavy roller, or combination of rollers, for making serti, macadam, or concreteroads smooth and compact, - often driven by steam. -Boad runner (Zoil), the chaparral cock. -Boad steamer, a locomotive engine adapted to running on common roads. -To go on the road, to engage in the business of a commercial traveler. [Colloq.] - To take the road, to begin or engage in traveling. -To take the road, to begin or engage in traveling. -To take to the road, to engage in robbery upon the highways.

Syn. - Way: highway: stract lane nathways route.

gage in robbery upon the nighways.

Syn.— Way; highway; street; lane; pathway; route;
passage; course. See Way.

Road'bed' (röd'böd'), n. In railroads, the bed or foundation on which the superstructure (ties, rails, etc.)
rests; in common roads, the whole material laid in place

rests; in common roads, the whole material and in place and ready for travel.

Road/insk/er (-mik/er), n. One who makes roads.

Road/insk/er (-mik/er), n. Land adjoining a road or highway; the part of a road or highway that borders the traveled part. Also used adjectively.

Road/stead (-st8d), n. [Road, 4 + stead a place.]

An anchorage off shore. Same as Roap, 4.

Moored in the neighboring roadstead. Long/ellow.

Road'ster (-stêr), n. 1. (Naut.) A clumsy vessel that works its way from one anchorage to another by means of the tides.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

2. A horse that is accustomed to traveling on the high road, or is suitable for use on ordinary roads.

A sound, swift, well-fed hunter and roadster. Thuckeran 3. A bicycle or tricycle adapted for common roads rather than for the racing track.

ather than for the racing track.

4. One who drives much; a coach driver. [Eng.]

5. A hunter who keeps to the roads instead of following the hounds across country. [Eng. Slang]

Road/way' (-wā'), n. A road; especially, the part

ROBG'WBY' ("WB'), n. A road; especially, the part traveled by carriages. Shak.

ROBM (roin), v. i. [imp. & p. p. ROBMED (roind); p. pr. & vb. n. ROBMING.] [OE. romen, ramen; cf. AS. ārēman to raise, rise, D. ramen to hit, plan, aim, OS. rōmān to strive after, OHG. rāmen. But the word was probably induenced by Rome; cf. OF. romer a pilgrim, originally, a pilgrim going to Rome, It. romeo, Sp. romero. Cf. RABBLE.] To go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander.

He roameth to the carpenter's house. Chaucer
Daphne roaming through a thorny wood. Shak

Syn. — To wander; rove; range; stroll; ramble.

Roam, v. t. To range or wander over.

And now wild beasts came forth the woods to roam. Milton.

And now will beasts came torth the woods to roam. Million.

Roam, n. The act of roaming; a wandering; a ramble; as, he began his roam o'er hill and dale. Million.

Roam (roin), a. [F. rouan; cf. Sp. roano, ruano, It. rovano, roano.] 1. Having a bay, chestnut, brown, or black color, with gray or white thickly interspersed; — said of a horse. said of a horse.

Give my roun horse a drench. 2. Made of the leather called roan; as, roan binding.

Bean antelope (Zoöl.), a very large South African antelope (Hippotragus equinus). It has long sharp horns and a stiff bright brown mane. Called also mahnya, equing antelope, and bastard gemsbok.

Roan, n. 1. The color of a roan horse; a roan color.

ROBI, n. 1. The color of a roan horse; a roan color.

2. A roan horse.

3. A kind of leather used for slippers, bookbinding, etc., made from sheepskin, tanned with summe and colored to imitate ungrained morocco.

Becolarge.

Roan tree. (Bot.) See ROWAN TREE.

ROBE (1001.) DEC. ROWAN TERES.

ROBE (107), v. i. [imp. & p. p. ROARED (rōrd); p. pr. & vb. n. ROARING.] [OE. roren, raren, AS. rāriun; akin to G. röhren, OHG. rörön. 112.] 1. To cry with a full, loud, continued sound. Specifically: (a) To bellow, or utter a deep, loud cry, as a lice or other beast.

Rouring bulls he would him make to tame.

Spenser.

(b) To cry loudly, as in prin different or anger.

(b) To cry loudly, as in pain, distress, or anger.
Sole on the barren sands, the suffering chief
Roared out for anguish, and indulged his grief.
Dryden Roared out for anguism, and industrial magnitudes scorned to roar under the impressions of a finite anger.

South

2. To make a loud, confused sound, as winds, waves, passing vehicles, a crowd of persons when shouting together, or the like.

The brazen throat of war had ceased to roar. Milton How oft I crossed where carts and coaches roar. Gay.

To be boisterous; to be disorderly. It was a mad, rouring time, full of extravagance. Bn. Burnet.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; as, the hear-ers roared at his jokes.

5. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses hav ing a certain disease. See ROARING, 2.

Bearing boy, a roaring, noisy fellow:—a name given, at the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's reign, to the riotous fellows who raised disturbances in the street. "Two roaring boys of Rome, that made all split." Beau. & Fl.—Roaring forties (Naut.), a sailor's name for the stormy tract of ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude.

Roar, v. t. To cry aloud; to proclaim loudly.

This last action will roor thy infamy.

Rear (rör), n. The sound of roaring. Specifically:

(a) The deep, loud cry of a wild beast; as, the roar of a lion. (b) The cry of one in pain, distress, anger, or the like. (c) A loud, continuous, and confused sound; as, the roar of a cannon, of the wind, or the waves; the roar of ocean.

Arm! arm! it is, it is the cannon's opening row.

(d) A boisterous outery or shouting, as in mirth.

Pit, boxes, and galleries were in a constant roar of laughter.

Macanda Arm I arm I it is, it is the cannon's opening your! Buron

Rear'er (-ër), n. 1. One who, or that which, roars. pecifically: (a) A riotous fellow; a roaring boy.

A lady to turn roarer, and break glasses. Massinger.

A lady to turn rozer, and break glassos. Massinger. (b) (Far.) A horse subject to roaring. See Roaring, 2. 2. (Zoil.) The barn owl. [Prov. Eng.] Roaring, n. 1. A loud, deep, prolonged sound, as of a large beast, or of a person in distress, anger, mirth, etc., or of a noisy congregation. 2. (Far.) An affection of the windpipe of a horse, causing a loud, peculiar noise in breathing under exertion; the making of the noise so caused. See Roar, v. 4.5.

c. i., 5.

Roar'ing-ly, adv. In a roaring manner.

Roast (rost), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Roasted; p. pr. & vb. n. Roastens.] [OE. rosten, OF. rosten, F. rôisr; of German origin; cf. OHG. rösten, G. rösten, fr. OHG. röst, rösta, gridiron, G. rost; cf. A8. hyrstan to roast.]

1. To cook by exposure to radiant heat before a fire; as, to roast meat on a spit, or in an oven open toward the fire and having reflecting surfaces within; also, to cook in a close over.

cook in a close oven.

2. To cook by surrounding with hot embers, ashes, sand, etc.; as, to roast a potato in ashes.

In eggs boiled and roasted there is scarce difference to be dis-

Data.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat; as, to roast office; to roast chestnuts, or peanuts.

4. Hence, to heat to excess; to heat violently; to burn.

Roasted in wrath and fire."

Shak.

5. (Metal.) To dissipate by heat the volatile parts of,

as ores.

6. To banter severely. [Collog.] Atterbury.

Roast, v. i. 1. To cook meat, fish, etc., by heat, as before the fire or in an oven.

He could roast, and seethe, and broll, and fry. Chaucer.

16 could roast, and seethe, and broil, and try. Chaucer.

2. To undergo the process of being roasted.

Roast, n. That which is roasted; a piece of meat which has been roasted, or is suitable for being roasted.

A fat swan loved he best of any roost [roast]. Chaucer.

To rule the roast, to be at the head of affairs. "The Shak.

Roast, a. [For roasted.] Roasted; as, roast beef.
Roast/er (-ër), n. 1. One who roasts meat.
2. A contrivance for roasting.
3. A pig, or other article of food fit for roasting.

Roast'ing, a. & n., from Roast, v.

Roasting ear, an ear of Indian corn at that stage of de-clopment when it is fit to be caten roasted.—Roasting ack, a machine for turning a spit on which meat is roasted.

Rob (röb), n. [F.; cf. Sp. rob, It. rob, robbo, Pg. robe, arrobe, Ar. rubb, robb, Per. rub.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, obtained by evaporation of the juice over a fire till it acquires the consistence of a sirup. It is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar. [Written also robb and repub.]

is sometimes mixed with honey or sugar. [Written also rhob, and rohob.]

Rob. r. t. [imp. & p. p. Robbed (röbd); p. pr. & vb. n. Robbing.] [QF. rober, of German origin; cf. OHG. roubon, G. rouben, and OHG. roub robbing, booty, G. raub. 114. See Reaves, and cf. Robe.] 1. To take (something) away from by force; to strip by stealing; to plunder; to pillage; to steal from.

Who would rob a hermit of his weeds, His few books, or his beads, or maple dish?

He that is robbed, not wanting what is stolen, Let him not know it, and he 's not robbed at all. Shak. To be executed for robbing a church. Shak.

To be executed for robbing a church. Shak.

2. (Law) To take the property of (any one) from his person, or in his presence, feloniously, and against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear.

3. To deprive of, or withhold from, unjustly or injuriously; to defraud; as, to rob one of his rest, or of his good name; a tree robs the plants near it of sunlight.

I never robbed the soldiers of their pay. To take that which belongs to another, without right or permission, esp. by violence.

I am accursed to rob in that thief's company.

Rob'and (röb'and), n. (Naul.) See Roperany. Saux.
Rob'and (röb'and), n. (Naul.) See Roperand.
Rob'ber (röb'ber), n. One who robs; in law, one who feloniously takes goods or money from the person of another by violence or by putting him in fear.

Some roving robber calling to his fellows. Milton.

Syn.—Thief; depredator; despoiler; plunderer; pll-lager; rifler; brigand; freebooter; pirate. See Thief.

Robber cash (Zoill) (n) A purse crash (Noill) where the property of the pr

Robber crab. $(Zo\ddot{o}l.)$ (a) A purse crab. (b) Any hermit crab.—Robber fly. $(Zo\ddot{o}l.)$ Same as Hornet fly, under Hornet.—Robber gull $(Zo\ddot{o}l.)$, a jager gull.

Robber-y (·y), n.; pl. Robberies (·Iz). [OF. roberie.]

1. The act or practice of robbing; theft.

Thieves for their robbern have authority When judges steal themselves.

2. (Law) The crime of robbing. See Ros, v. t., 2.

**The Robbery, in a strict sense, differs from theft, as it is effected by force or intimidation, whereas theft is committed by stealth, or privately.

Syn. — Theft; depredation; spoliation; despoliation; despoilment; plunder; pillage; rapine; larceny; freebooting; piracy.

booting: piracy.

Robbin (-bin), n. (Com.) A kind of package in which pepper and other dry commodities are sometimes exported from the East Indies. The robbin of rice in Malabar weights about 84 pounds.

Robbin, n. (Naul.) See ROPERAND.

Robe (röb), n. [F., fr. LL. rauba a gown, dress, garment; originally, booty, plunder. See Ros, v. t., and of. Russuss.] L. An outer garment; a dress of a rich, flowing, and elegant style or make; hence, a dress of state, rank, office, or the like.

Through states electric appell vices do appear.

rank, office, or the like.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;

Robes and furred gowns hide all.

A skin of an animal, especially, a skin of the bison, dressed with the fur on, and used as a wrap. [U. S.]

Master of the robes, an officer of the English royal household (when the sovereign is a king) whose duty is supposed to consist in caring for the royal robes. — Mistress of the robes, a lady who enjoys the highest rank of the ladies in the service of the English sovereign (when a queen), and is supposed to have the care of her robes.

Robe (röbl.), v. (. furn., & p. 2. Robe (röbd.), p. p.

Robe (76b), v. t. [fmp. & p. p. Robed (76bd); p. pr. & vb. n. Robens.] To invest with a robe or robes; to dress; to array; as, fields robed with green.

The sage Chaldeans robed in white appeared. Pope.

Such was his power over the expression of his countenance, that he could in an instant shake off the sternness of winter, and robe it in the brightest smiles of spring.

Wirt.

|| Robe'-de-oham'bre (reb'de-shan'br'), n. [F., lit., a chamber gown.] A dressing gown, or morning gown. Rob'erds-man (röb'erds-man), | n. ; pl. -man (-man). Rob'erds-man (röb'erds-man), | Old Statutes of Eng.) A bold, stout robber, or night thief; -- said to be so called from Robin Hood.

Rob'ert (rob'ert), n. (Bot.) See Herb Robert, under

Rob'in (röb'in), n. [Properly a pet name for Robert, originally meaning, fa mebright; F., from OHG. Ruodperht; ruod (in comp.; akin to AS. krēš glory, fame, Goth. kropeigs victorious) + beraht bright. See Brioht, Hos a clown.] (Zoid). (a) As small European singing bird (Erythaccus rubecula), having a reddish breast; — called also robin redbreast, robinet, and ruddock. (b) An American singing bird (Merula migratoria), having the breast chestnut, or dull red. The upper parts are olive-gray, the Rob'in (röb'in), n. [Properly a pet name for Robert, riginally meaning. In me.

olive-gray, the blackish Called also robin red-breast, and miorcial, and magnetic for the several species of Australian warblers of the genera Petroica, Melanadryas, and allied genera; as, the scarlet-breasted



American Robin (Merula migratoria).

robin (Petroica multicolor). (d) Any one of several Asiatic birds; as, the Indian robins. See Indian robin, be-

low.

Beach robin (Zoil.), the robin snipe, or knot. See Knot.

Blue-throated robin. (Zoil.) See Bluethroat.—Canada robin (Zoil.), the cedar bird.—Golden robin (Zoil.), the chemink.

Idian robin (Zoil.), the cedar bird.—Golden robin (Zoil.), the chemink.—Indian robin (Zoil.), any one of several species of Aslatic axiscoline (Zoil.), any one of several species of Aslatic maxiscoline (Zoil.), any one of several species of Aslatic maxiscoline (Zoil.), and Pratincola.

They are mostly black, usually with some white on the wings.—Magpie robin (Zoil.), an Aslatic singing bird (Copyactus sautaria), having the back, head, neck, and breast black glossed with blue, the wings black, and the belly white.—Ragged robin. (Hot.) See under Ragged.—Robin accentor (Zoil.), as mall Aslatic singing bird (Accentor ruberatioides), somewhat resembling the European robin.—Robin robressat (Zoil.) (a) The red-breasted snipe, or dowitcher.

(b) The red-breasted snippier, or knot.—Robin's plantain. (Hot.) See under Plantain.—Boa robin. (Zoil.) (a) The genus Primotus. The name is also applied to a European gurnard. (b) The red-breasted eurganner, or sheldrake. (Local, U. S.)—Water robin (Zoil.), a redstart (Ruticilla pluipinosa), native of India.

Robi-net (-I.net), n. 1. (Zoil.) (a) The chaffinch;

Rob'i-net (-i-net), n. 1. (Zoöl.) (a) The chaffinch;
- called also roberd. (b) The European robin.
2. A military engine formerly used for throwing darts

Rob'ing (rob'Ing), n. The act of putting on a robe.

Robing room, a room where official robes are put on, as by judges, etc.

Robing room, a room where official robes are put on, as by judges, etc.

Rob'in Good'iel'low (röb'in gööd'iel'lö). A celebrated fairy; Puck. See Puck.

(Rob'int'ia (rōb'int'a), n. [NL. So called after Jana Robin, a French herballst.] (Bot.) A genus of leguminous trees including the common locust of North America (Robinta Pseudacacia).

Rob'o-ran' (röb'ō-rant), a. [L. roborans, p. pr. See Roboran.] Strengthening.—n. (Med.) A strengthening medicine; a tonic.

Rob'o-ran' (rōb'ō-rant), v. t. [L. roboratus, p. p. of roborare to strengthen, fr. robur, roboris, strength.] To give strength or support to; to confirm. [Obs.]

Rob'o-ration (-rū'shitin), n. [LL. roboratus.] Mac strength-gran (rō-bō'rō-an), a. [L. roboratus.] Mac Ro-bo're-an (rō-bō'rō-an), a. [L. roboratus.] Mac Ro-bo're-an (rō-bō'rō-an), a. [L. robustus caken, hard, strong, fr. robur strength, a very hard kind of oak; cf. Skr. rabhas violence: cf. F. robuste.] 1. Evincing strength; indicating vigorous health; strong; sinewy; muscular; vigorous; sound; as, a robust body; robust youth; robust health.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

While romp-loving miss Is hauled about in gallantry robust. 3. Requiring strength or vigor; as, robust employ

Locke

ment. Locke.

Syn.—Strong; lusty; sinewy; sturdy; muscular; hale; hearty; vigorous; forceful; sound.—Robust, Strong. Robust means, literally, made of oak, and hence implies great compactness and toughness of muscle, connected with a thick-set frame and great powers of endurance. Strong denotes the power of exerting great physical force. The robust man can bear heat or cold, excess or privation, and toil on through every kind of hardship; the strong man can lift a great weight, can give a heavy blow, and a hard gripe. "Robust, tough sinews bred to toil." Cowper.

Then 'gan the villain wax so fleree and strong,
That nothing may austain his furious force. Spenser.

Ro-bus'tions (rô-bla'chia; 106), a. [Cf. L. robusteus
of oak.] Robust. [Obs. or Humorous] W. Irving.
In Reotland they had handled the bishops in a more robustious
manner. Milton.

In Scotland they had handled the bishops in a more robustious manner.

Robust'iy (rō-būst'iy), adv. In a robust manner.

Robust'iness, n. The quality or state of being robust.

Rob (rōk), n. [Ar. & Per. rokh or rukh. Öf. Rook a castle.] A monstrous bird of Arabian mythology.

[Written also rock, and rukh.]

Roo'am-bole (rōk'm-bōl), n. [F.] [Written also rokambole.] (Bol.) A name of Allium Scorodoprasum and A. Ascalonicum, two kinds of garlic, the latter of which is also called shallot.

Roo-cell'io (rōk-sēl'l'ik), a. [F. roccellique, fr. roccelle archil, It. & NL. roccella, fr. It. rocca a rock, be cause archil grows on rocks.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a dibasic acid of the oxalic series found in archil (Roccella tinctoria, etc.), and other lichens, and extracted as a white crystalline substance, Cy1H₃O₄.

Roo-cel'lin (11n), n. (Chem.) A red dyestuff, used as a substitute for cochineal, archil, etc. It consists of the sodium salt of a complex azo derivative of naphthol.

Roche (rōsh), n. [See Roox.] Rock. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Roche' al'um (rōk' zi'ām). (Chem.) A kind of alum ccurring in small fragments; —so called from Rocca, in Syria, whence alum is said to have been obtained; — also called rock alum.

Roche'lime' (rōsh'lim'), n. [F. rocke rock + E. lime I. [lum in the lump after it is burned.

Roche'lime' (rōsh'lim'), n. [F. roche rock + E. me.] Lime in the lump after it is burned; quicklime.

Ro-chelle' (ro-shel'), n. A seaport town in France.

Rochelle powders. Same as SRIDLITZ POWDERS.—Rochelle sait ('hem.), the double tartrate of sodium and potassium, a white crystalline substance. It has a cooling, saline, slightly bittor taste and is employed as a mild purgative. It was discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle, and is called also Seignette's salt.

or Rochelle, and is called also Scipnette's Sait.

| Roche' mou'ton'née' (rish' mōo'tôn'k'). [F., sheep-shaped rock.] (Geol.) See Sheepback.

| Roch'et (röch'et; 277), n. [F., dim. fr. OHG. rocch coat, G. rock.] L. (Eccl.) A linen garment resembling the surplice, but with narrower sleeves, also without sleeves, worn by bishops, and by some other ecclesiastical dignitaries, in certain religious ceremonies.

They see no difference between an idler with a hat and national cockade, and an idler in a cowl or in a rochet.

Burke.

2. A frock or outer garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. [Obs.] Rom. of R. Roch'et, n. [Probably corrupted fr. F. rouget the red gurnet, from rouge red. Cf. Rouge.] (Zoöl.) The red gurnard, or gurnet. See Gurnard.

Roch'ing cask' (rök'ing kásk' or rösh'-). [Probably from F. roche a rock.] A tank in which alum is crystallized from a solution.

Roch'(rik) a San Pos.

tallized from a solution.

Rock (rök), n. See Roc.

Rock, n. [OE. rocke; akin to D. rok, rokken, G. rocken, OHG. roccho, Dan. rok, Sw. rock, Icel. rokkr.

Cf. Rocker a firework.] A distaff used in spinning; the staff or frame about which flax is arranged, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Chapman.

Sad Clotho held the rocke, the whiles the thread By grisly Lachesis was spun with pain, That cruel Atropos eftsoons undid.

Rock, n. [OF. roke, F. roche; cf. Armor. roc'h, and AB. rocc.] 1. A large concreted mass of stony material; a large fixed stone or crag. See STONE.

Come one, come all I this rock shall fly From its firm base as soon as I. Sir W. Scott.

2. (Geol.) Any natural deposit forming a part of the earth's crust, whether consolidated or not, including sand, earth, clay, etc., when in natural beds.

3. That which resembles a rock in firmness; a defense; a support; a refuge.

The Lord is my rock, and my fortress. 2 Sam. xxii. 2.

4. Fig.: Anything which causes a disaster or wreck esembling the wreck of a vessel upon a rock.

5. (Zoil.) The striped bass. See under Bass. resembling the

This word is frequently used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, rock-bound, rock-built, rock-ribbed, rock-roofed, and the like.

rock-ribbed, rock-rooled, and the like.

Rock alum. [Probably so called by confusion with F. roche a rock.] Same as Roche Alum. —Rock barnacle (Zoöl.), a barnacle (Balamus balamoides) very abundant on rocks washed by tides. —Rock bass. (Zoöl.) (a) The striped bass. Bee under Bass. (b) The goggle-eye. (c) The cabrilla. Other species are also locally called rock bass. —Rock buller (Zoöl.), any species of animal whose remains contribute to the formation of rock, especially the oorals and Foraminifera. —Rock butter (Aria.), native alum mixed with clay and oxide of iron, usually in soft masses of a yellowish white color, occurring in cavities and fiscures in argillaceous slake. —Rock candy, a form of candy consisting of crystals of pure augar which are very hard, whence the name. —Rock candy, a form of candy consisting of crystals of pure augar which are rery hard, whence the name. —Rock candy, a form of condon condon control of the cod found about rocks and or brown, variety of the cod found about rocks and

ledges. (b) A California rockfish. — Rock cock. (Zoil.)

(a) A European wrasse (Centrolabrus exoletus). (b) A rockling. — Rock cork (Min.), a variety of asbestus the fibers of which are loosely interlaced. It resembles cork in its texture. — Rock crab (Zoil.), any one of several species of large crabs of the genus Cencer, as the two species of the New England coast (C. irroratus and C. boreatis). Bee Illust. under CARCER. — Rock crass (Rol.), a name of several plants of the crass kind found on rocks, as Arabis petrea, A. lyrata, etc. — Rock crystal (Min.), limpled quartz. Bee Quartz, and under Carstal., himpled quartz. Bee Quartz, and under Carstal. — Rock dov. (Zoil.), the rock pigeon; — called also rock doo. — Rock drill, an implement for drilling holes in rock; esp., a machine impelled by steam or compressed air, for drilling holes for blasting, etc. — Rock deck (Zoil.), the harlequin duck. — Rock est. (Zoil.) See Gunner.



Rock Eel (Murænoides gunnellus).

Rock Eel (Muramoides gunnellus).

Rock goat (Zoöl.), a wild goat, or ibex. — Rock hopper (Zoöl.), a penguin of the genus Catarractes. See under PENGUIN. — Rock kangaroo. (Zoöl.) See Kanoaroo, and PETROGALE. — Rock lobster (Zoöl.), any one of several species of large spinose lobsters of the geners Pantirus and Palinurus. They have no large claws. Called also syiny lobster, and sea crayifsh. — Rock meal (Min.), a light powdery variety of calcite occurring as an efforescence. — Rock mik. (Min.) See Agaric mineral, under Agaric. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock mess, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock moss, a kind of lichen; the cudbear. See Cudbear. — Rock pilot. (Zoöl.) see in holes among the rocks of high cliffs. Its general color is yellowish olive green; a frontal hand and the outer edge of the wing quills are deep blue, and the central tail feathers bluish green. — Rock pigeon (Zoöl.), the wild pigeon (Zoöl.) see in the wild pigeon (Zoöl.) see in the der Pigeon. — Rock pipt. (Zoöl.) See the Note under Pigeon. — Rock pipt. (Zoöl.) see the Note under Pigeon. — Rock pigeon. — Rock sparmigan (Zoöl.), an arctic American ptarmigan (Lagopus rugestits), which in winter is white, with the tail and lores black. — Rock piewer. (Zoöl.), a fine reddish variety of garnet. — Rock salt (Zoöl.), a fine reddish variety of garnet. — Rock salt (Zoöl.), a fine reddish variety of garnet. — Rock salt (Zoöl.), the harbor seal. See Cart. — Rock shell (Zoöl.), any species of Murex, Purpura, and allied genera. — Rock salt (Zoöl.), any species of Murex, Purpura, and allied genera. — Rock salt (Zoöl.), and purple sandpiper (Tringa maritima): — called also rock bird., rock plover, winter singe. — Rock sanke (Zoöl

Rock (rök), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rocked (rökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Rocking.] [AS. roccian; akin to Dan. rokke to move, to shake; cf. Icel. rykkja to pull, move, G. riicken to move, push, pull.] 1. To cause to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath; as, to rock a cradle or chair; to cause to vibrate; to cause to reel or totter.

A rising carthquake rocked the ground. 2. To move as in a cradic; hence, to put to sleep by rocking; to still; to quiet. "Sleep rock thy brain." Shak.

Frock differs from shake, as denoting a slower, less violent, and more uniform motion, or larger movements. It differs from swing, which expresses a vibratory motion of something suspended.

Rook, v. i. 1. To move or be moved backward and forward; to be violently agitated; to reel; to totter.

The rocking town Supplants their footsteps.

J. Philips.

Supplants their footsteps. J. Phillys.

2. To roll or sway backward and forward upon a support; as, to rock in a rocking-chair.

Rock'a-way (rök'a-wā), n. [Probably from Rockaway beach, where it was used.]

Formerly, a light, low, four-wheeled carriage, with standing top, open at the sides, but having waterproof curtains which could be let down when occasion required; now, a some-

could be let down when occasion required; now, a somewhat similar, but heavier, carriage, inclosed, except in front, and having a door at each side.

Rock'e-lay (-8-18), Rock'lay (-18), n. See RorELAT. [Sool.]

Rock'er (-8r), n. (Zool.) The rock pigeon.

Rock'er, n. 1. One who rocks; specifically, one who rocks a cradle.

It was I, sir, said the rocker, who had the honor, some thirty years since, to attend on your highness in your infancy. Fuller.

2. One of the curving pieces of wood or metal on which a cradle, chair, etc., rocks.
3. Any implement or machine working with a rocking motion, as a trough mounted on rockers for separating gold dust from gravel, etc., by agitation in water.
4. A play horse on rockers; a rocking-horse.
5. A chair mounted on rockers; a rocking-chair.
6. A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle.

5. A chair mounted on rockers; a rocking-chair.
6. A skate with a curved blade, somewhat resembling in shape the rocker of a cradle.
7. (Mach.) Same as Rock shaft.
Rocker arm (Much.), an arm borne by a rock shaft.
Rocker arm (Much.), an arm borne by a rock shaft.
Rocker of (rök'ārd), a. (Naul.) Shaped like a rocker; curved; as, a rockered keel.
Rock'et-(ë-t'), n. [F. roquette (cf. Sp. ruqueta, It. ruchetta), fr. L. eruca.] (Bot.) (a) A cruciferous plant (Eruca sativa) sometines eaten in Europe as a salad.
(b) Damewort. (c) Rocket larkspur. See below.
Dyr's rocket. (Bot.) See Dyer's broom, under BROOM.
— Rocket larkspur (Bot.) an annual plant with showy flowers in long racemes (Delphinium Alacis).— Sea rocket (Bot.), either of two fleshy cruciferous plants (Cukle maritima and C. Americana) found on the seasiors of Europe and America.— Yellow rocket (Jot.), a common cruciferous weed with yellow flowers (Barbarca vulgaris).
Rock'et (-8t), n. [It. rocchetta, fr. rocca d distaf).

cruciferous weed with yellow flowers (Barbarea vulgaris).

Rock'et (*t), n. [It. vecchella, fr. rocca a distaff, of German origin. Named from the resemblance in shape to a distaff. See Rock a distaff.]

1. An artificial firework consisting of a cylindrical case of paper or metal filled with a composition of combustible ingredients, as niter, charcoal, and sulphur, and fastened to a guiding stick. The rocket is projected through the air by the force arising from the expansion of the gases liberated by combustion of the composition. Rockets are used as projectiles for various purposes, for signals, and also for pyrotechnic display.

2. A blunt lance head used in the joust. Congreve rocket, a powerful form of rocket for

2. A blint lance head used in the joints. Congress rocket, a powerful form of rocket for use in war, invented by Sir William Congress. It may be used either in the field or for bombardment; in the former case, it is armed with shells or case shot; in the latter, with a combustible material inclosed in a metallic case, which is inextinguishable when kindled, and scatters its fire on every side.

Rocket, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rocketed; p. pr. & vb. n. Rocketino] (Sporting) To series straight up;—said of birds; usually in the present participle or as an adjection of a series of the control of the ive. [Eng.]

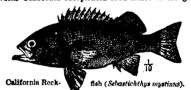
An old cock pheasant came rocketing over me.

H. R. Haggard.

H. R. Hagpard.

Rock'et-er (-er), n. (Sporting) A bird, especially a pheasant, which, being flushed, rises straight in the air like a rocket. [Eng.]

Rock'fish' (rök'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of several California scorpenoid food fishes of the genus



Sebastichthys, as the red rockfish (S. ruber). They are among the most important of California market fishes. Called also rock cod, and garrupa. (b) The striped bass. See Bass. (c) Any one of several species of Florida and Bermuda groupers of the genus Epinephulus. (d) An American fresh-water darter; the log perch.

The term is locally applied to various other fishes. **The term is locally applied to various other fishes. Rock'n.ess. (-1.188), n. [From Rockx.] The state or quality of being rocky.

Rock'n.g., a. Having a swaying, rolling, or back-and-forth movement; used for rocking.

Rocking shaft. (Mach.) See Rock shaft.

Rocking shaft. (Mach.) See ROCK SHAFT.

Rock'ing—chair' (-châr'), n. A chair mounted on rockers, in which one may rock.

Rock'ing—horse' (-hôrs'), n. The figure of a horse, mounted upon rockers, for children to ride.

Rock'ing—stone' (-stōn'), n. A stone, often of great size and weight, resting upon another stone, and so excity poised that it can be rocked, or slightly moved, with but little force.

Rock'ing (-lYng), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of small marine fishes of the genera Onox and Rhinonemus (formerly Motella), allied to the cod. They have three or four barbels.

Rock'ross' (-rōs'), n. (Rol.) A name given to any

merly Motella, allied to the cod. They have three or four barbels.

Rock*ross*(·rōs*), n. (Bot.) A name given to any species of the genus Helianthemum, low shrubs or herbs with yellow flowers, especially the European H. tulgare and the American frostweed, H. Canadense.

Orstan rockross, a related shrub (Cistus Creticus), one of the plants yielding the fragrant gum called ladamum.

Rock* shaft* (shátt*). [Cst. Rock, v. i.] (Mach.) A shaft that oscillates on its journals, instead of revolving, — usually carrying levers by means of which it receives and communicates reciprocating motion, as in the valve gear of some steam engines;—called also rocker, rocking shaft, and way shaft.

Rock* staft* (shát*). [Cf. Rock, v. f.] An oscillating bar in a machine, as the lever of the bellows of a forge.

Rock*suck*ef·ck*f*, n. (Zoöl.) A lamprey.

Rock*weed* (-wēd*), n. (Bot.) Any coarse seaweed growing on sea-washed rocks, especially Fucus.

Rock'wood' (rök'wööd'), n. (Min.) Ligniform asbestus; also, fossil wood.

Rock'work' (-wirk'), n. 1. (Arch.) Stonework in which the surface is left broken and rough.

which the surface is left broken and rough.

2. (Gardening) A rockery.

Rock'y (-y), a.

1. Full of, or abounding in, rocks; onsisting of rocks; as, a rocky mountain; a rocky shore.

2. Like a rock; as, the rocky orb of a shield. Millon.

3. Fig.: Not easily impressed or affected; hard; unobdurate; as, a rocky bosom.

Rocky Mountain locust (Zoöl.), the Western locust or grasshopper. See Grasshopper. — Rocky Mountain sheep. (Zoöl.) Bee Bighorn.

(Zoöl.) See Bighorn.

Royoga (15'k5), n. [Cf. F. rocou, roucou, Pg. & Braz. urucû.] The orango-colored pulp covering the seeds of the tropical plant Bixa Orellana, from which annotto is prepared. See Annorro.

Rooyoo (15-k5'k5), n. [F.; of uncertain etymology.] A florid style of ornamentation which prevailed in Europe in the lattor part of the eighteenth century.

Rooyoo, a. Of or pertaining to the style called rococo; like rococo; florid; fantastic.

Rod (rōd), n. [The same word as rood. See Rood.]

1. A straight and slender stick; a wand; hence, any slender bar, as of wood or metal (applied to various purposes). Specifically: (a) An instrument of punishment or correction; figuratively, chastisement.

He that spareth his rod hateth his son. Prov. xiii. 24. (b) A kind of scepter, or badge of office; hence, figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression. "The rod, and bird of peace." Shak. (c) A support for a fishing line; a fish pole. Gay. (d) (Mach. & Structures) A member used in tension, as for sustaining a suspended weight, or in tension and compression, as for transmitting reciprocating motion, etc.; a connecting bar. (c) An international compression, as

ting reciprocating inction, etc.; a connecting our. (c) An instrument for measuring.

2. A measure of length containing sixteen and a half feet;—called also perch, and pole.

Black rod. See in the Vocabulary.—Rods and const (Anal.), the elongated cells or elements of the sensory layer of the retina, some of which are cylindrical, others somewhat conical.

onewhat conical.

Rod'dy (-dy), a. Full of rods or twigs.

Rod'dy, a. Ruddy. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rod (rod), n. [See Rud.] Redness; complexion.

Obs.] "His rode was red." Chaucer.

[Obs.] "His rode was red."

Rode, imp. of Ride.

Rode, n. See Rood, the cross. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rodent (rö'dent), a. [L. rodens, -entis, p. pr. of rodere to gnaw. See Rase, v. t., and of. Rosraum.]

1. Gnawing; biting; corroding; (Med.) applied to a destructive variety of cancer or

2. (Zoöl.) (a) Gnawing. (b) of or pertaining to the Rodentia.

Ro'dent, n. (Zoöl.) One of the Rodentia. Of o

the Rodentia.

|| Ro-den'ti-a (rō-dēn'shY-ā),
|| n. pl. [NL. See RODENT, a.]
|| Zool. || An order of mammals having two (rarely four) large incisor teeth in each jaw, distant from the molar teeth. The rats, som the molar teeth. The rate, aquirrels, rabbits, marmots, and beavers belong to this order.

The incisor tool

1

The incisor teeth are long, curved, and strongly enameled on the outside, so as to keep a cutting edge. They have a persistent pulp and grow continuously.

They have a persistent pulp and grow continuously.

| Ro-de'o (rō-də'b), n. [Sp., a going round.] A roundup. See ROUND-UP. [Western U. S.]

Rodge (rōj), n. (Zoūl.) The gadwall. [Prov. Eng.]
Rod'o-mel (rōd'ō-mēl), n. [Gr. pôdov rose + µôle
honey.] Juice of roses mixed with honey. Simmonds.
Rod'o-mont (-mōnt), n. [F. rodomont, 1t. rodomonte, fr. Rodomonte, Rodamonte, a boasting hero in
the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, and the "Orlando
Innamorato" of Bojardo; properly, one who rolls away
mountains; Prov. It. rodare to roll away (fr. L. rola a
wheel) + It. monte a mountain, L. mons. See ROTARY,
MOUNT, n.] A vain or blustering boaster; a braggart; a
braggadocio.

Sir T. Herbert.
Rod'o-mont, a. Bragging; vainly boasting.

braggadocio. Sir T. Herbert. Rod'o-mont. a. Bragging; valuly boasting. Rod'o-mont.ade' (-môn-tād'), n. [F., fr. It. rodo-montata. See Rodomont, n.] Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could show that the rodomontades of Almanzor are neither so irrational nor impossible.

Druden.

Rod'o-mon-tade', v. i. To boast; to brag; to blus-

Rod'o-mon-tade', v. i. To boast; to brag; to bluster; to rant.

Rod'o-mon-tad'ist (-tād'īst), n. One who boasts.

Rod'o-mon-ta'do (-tā'dō), n. Rodomontade.

Rod'o-mon-ta'do (-tā'dō), n. A rodomontadist.

Rods'man (rōdz'mān), n. ; pl. Rodsmen (-mān).

One who carries and holds a leveling staff, or rod, in a surveying party.

Rod'y (rō'dō), n. [OE. ro, AS. rāh; akin to D. ree, G. reh, Icel. rā, Dan. raa, Sw. rā.] (Zoōl.) (a) A roebuck.

See Rosebuck. (b) The female of any species of deer.

Roe, n. [For roan, OE. rowne, akin to G. rogen, OHG. rogan, Icel. hragn, Dan. rogn, ruvn, Sw. rom; of uncertain origin; cf. Gr. spōxen pebble, Skr. carkarā gravel.] 1. (Zoōl.) The ova or spawn of fishes and amphibians, especially when still inclosed in the ovarian membranes. Sometimes applied, loosely, to the sperm and to the testes of the male.

2. A mottled appearance of light and shade in wood, especially in mahogany.

Roe*Poub' (rō'būk'), n. [1st roe + buck.] (Zoōl.) A small European and Asiatic deer (Capreolus capræa) having creet, cylindrical, branched antiers, forked at the summit. This, the smallest European deer, is very nimble

and graceful. It always prefers a mountainous country, or high grounds.

or high grounds.

Roed (röd), a.
(Zoöl.) Filled with

Ros/deer/ der'), n. (Zool.)
The roebuck.
Roe'stone' (ro'-

e' (rō'-(Min.)

Roc'stone' (rö'-stön'), n. (Min.) Same as Oölltz. Roga'tion (rö-gä'shün), n. [L. rogatio, fr. rogare, rogatum, to ask, beg, supplicate: cf. F. rogation. Cf. ABROGATE, ARRO-GANT, PROROGUE, 1



ABROGATE, ARROGANT, PROBOULE, Roebuck (Capreolus caprea). Male 1. (Rom. Antiq.)

The demand, by the consuls or tribunes, of a law to be passed by the people; a proposed law or decree.

2. (Eccl.) Litany; supplication.

He perfectest the regations or litanies before in use. Hooker. Rogation days (Eccl.), the three days which immediately precede Ascension Day;—so called as being days on which the people, walking in procession, same litanies of special supplication.—Rogation flower (Bot.), a European species of milkwort (Polygala vulgaris);—so called from its former use for garlands in Rogation week. Br. Prior.—Rogation week, the second week before Whitsunday, in which the Rogation days occur.

Rog'a-to-ry (rög'â-tō-rÿ), a. [See Rogation.] Seek.

sunday, in which the Rogation days occur.

Rog'a-to-ry (rōg'à-tō-rỳ), a. [See Rogation.] Seeking information; authorized to examine witnesses or ascertain facts; as, a rogatory commission. Woolsey.

Rogue (rōg), n. [F. rogue proud, haughty, supercilious; cf. loel, hrōkr a rook, croaker (cf. Rook a bird), or Armor. rok, rog, proud, arrogant.] 1. (Eng. Law) A vagrant; an idle, sturdly beggar; a vagabond; a tramp.

The phrase requested and capabonds is applied to a large class of wandering, disorderly, or dissolute persons. They were formerly punished by being whipped and having the gristle of the right ear bored with a hot from

2. A deliberately dishonest person; a knave; a cheat. The roque and fool by fits is fair and wise.

3. One who is pleasantly mischievous or frolicsome hence, often used as a term of endearment.

Ah, you sweet little rogue, you ! 4. An elephant that has separated from a herd and roams about alone, in which state it is very savage.

5. (Hort.) A worthless plant occurring among seedlings of some choice variety.

lings of some choice variety.

Rogues' gallery, a collection of portraits of rogues or criminals, for the use of the police authorities.—Regues' march, derisive music performed in driving away a person under popular indignation or official sentence, as when a soldler is drummed out of a regiment.—Regues' yara, yarn of a different twist and color from the rest, inserted into the cordage of the British navy, to identify it if stolen, or for the purpose of tracing the maker in case of defect. Different makers are required to use yarns of different colors.

different colors.

Rogue, v. i. To wander; to play the vagabond; to play knavish tricks. [Obs.]

Rogue, v. t. 1. To give the name or designation of rogue to; to decry. [Obs.]

2. (Hort.) To destroy (plants that do not come up to a required standard).

Rogue-ry (-\vec{c}\tau-y), v. 1. The life of a vagrant. [Obs.]

2. The practices of a rogue; knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

Tis no scandal grown.

Tis no scandal grown.
For debt and roguery to quit the town.

3. Arch tricks; mischievousness.

Rogue'ship (rōg'ship), n. The quality or state of eing a rogue. [Jocose] "Your rogueship." Dryden.

Rogu'sh (rōg'lsh), a. 1. Vagrant. [Ubs.] Spenser. His requish madness
Allows itself to anything.

Resembling, or characteristic of, a rogue; knavish.
 Pleasantly mischlevous; waggish; arch.

The most bewitching leer with her eyes, the most requish

Cast. Dryden.

Rogu'sh-ly, adv. — Rogu'sh-ness, n.

Rogu'y (rōg'y), a. Roguish. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

Ro'hob (rō'hōb), n. An inspissated juice. See Ros.

Rof'al (roi'al), a. Royal. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Roll (roi), v. L. [imp. & p. p. Rolled (roild); p. pr.

& vb. n. Rolling.] [Cf. OE. roilen to wander; possibly
fr. OF. roeler to roll, equiv. to F. roiler. See Roll, v.,
and cf. Rile.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the
dregs or sediment of; as, to roil wine, cider, etc., in
casks or bottles; to roil a spring.

2. To disturh, as the temper; to ruffle the temper of;
to rouse the passion of resentment in; to perplex.

That his friends should believe it, was what roiled him [Judge

That his friends should believe it, was what rolled him [Judge Jeffreys] exceedingly.

R. North.

Jeffreys) exceedingly.

The Provincial in England and colloquial in the United States. A commoner, but less approved, form is rile.

Rail, v. i. 1. To wander; to roam. [Obs.]

2. To roup. [Prov. Eng.]

Halliwell.

Roil, v. i. 1. To wander; to roam. [Obs.]
2. To roup. [Prov. Pro.] Halliwell.
Roil'y (-y), a. Turbid; as, roily water.
Roin (roin), v. t. See Royns. [Obs.]
Roin, n. [F. rogne. See Royns.] A scab; a scurf,
or scurfy spot. [Obs.]
Roint (roint), sinterj. See Aroint.
Roint (roint), sinterj. See Aroint.
Roint (roint), sinterj. See Aroint.
Roint (roint), interj. See Royners.
Thouse roisting to bully; to be bold, noisy,
vaunting, or turbulent.

I have a roisting challenge sent amongst

I have a roisting challenge sent amongst The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks.

Roist'er (roist'ër), n. See Roisterne. Roist'er-er (-ër), n. A blustering, turbulent fellow. It two roisterers met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces. Macaulan.

If two roisterers met, they cocked their hats in each other's faces.

Roist'er-ly, a. Blustering; violent. [R.]
Roist'er-ly, adv. In a roistering manner. [R.]
Roist'er-ly, adv. In a roistering manner. [R.]
Roist'en-bole (rōk'am-bōl), n. See Rocambole.
Roke (rōk), n. [See Rerk.] 1. Mist; smoke; damp.
[Prov. Eng.] [Written also roak, rook, and rouk.]
2. A vein of ore. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.
Roke'age (rōk'ā)), n. [Ci. Nocake.] Parched Indian
Rok'ee (rōk'ā), h. corn, pounded up and mixed
with sugar; — called also yokeage. [Local, U. S.]
Rok'e (rōk'ā), a. [See Roke.] Misty; foggy;
cloudy. [Prov. Eng.]
Rok'e, a. [See Roke.] Misty; foggy;
Roise (rōk'ā), a. [See Roke.] A part, or character,
performed by an actor in a drama; hence, a part or
function taken or assumed by any one; as, he has now
taken the rôle of philanthropist.
Title rōle, the part, or character, which gives the title

taken the rôle of philanthropist.

Title rôle, the part, or character, which gives the title to a play, as the part of Hamlet in the play of that name.

ROII (rôl), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROLLED (rôld); p. pr. & v. b. n. ROLLED, [OF. rocler, roler, F. rouler, IL. rotulare, fr. L. rotulus, rotula, a little wheel, dim. of rola wheel; akin to G. rad, and to Skr. ratha car, charlot. Cf. Control, Roll, n., Rotary.] 1. To cause to revolve by turning over and over; to move by turning on an axis; to impel forward by causing to turn over and over on a supporting surface; as, to roll a wheel, a ball, or a barrel.

and over on a supporting surface, as, color ball, or a barrel.

2. To wrap round on itself; to form into a spherical or cylindrical body by causing to turn over and over; as, to roll a sheet of paper; to roll parchment; to roll clay or putty into a ball.

3. To bind or involve by winding, as in a bandage; to inwrap; — often with up; as, to roll up a parcel.

4. To drive or impel forward with an easy motion, as of rolling; as, a river rolls its waters to the ocean.

The flood of Catholic reaction was rolled over Europe.

J. A. Symonds.

The flood of Catholic reaction was rolled over Europe.

J. A. Symonds.

5. To utter copiously, esp. with sounding words; to utter with a deep sound; — often with forth, or out; as, to roll forth some one's praises; to roll out sentences.

Who roll'd the psalm to wintry skies. Tennyson.

6. To press or level with a roller; to spread or form with a roll, roller, or rollers; as, to roll a field; to roll paste; to roll steel rails, etc.

7. To move, or cause to be moved, upon, or by means of, rollers or small wheels.

8. To beat with rapid, continuous strokes, as a drum; to sound a roll upon.

9. (Geom.) To apply (one line or surface) to another without slipping; to bring all the parts of (one line or surface) into successive contact with another, in such manner that at every instant the parts that have been in contact are equal.

contact are equal.

10. To turn over in one's mind; to revolve.

Full of the heart he rolleth up and down
The beauty of these florins new and bright. Chaucer.

The beauty of these florins new and bright. Chaucer.
To roll one's self, to wallow.—To roll the eye, to direct its axis hither and thither in quick succession.—To roll one's r's, to utter the letter r with a trill. [Colloq.]
Roll, v. i. 1. To move, as a curved object may, along a surface by rotation without sliding; to revolve upon an axis; to turn over and over; as, a ball or wheel rolls an axis; to turn over and over; as, a ball or w on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane.

And her foot, look you, is fixed upon a spherical stone, which rolls, and rolls, and rolls.

Shak.

solis, and rolls, and rolls.

2. To move on wheels; as, the carriage rolls along the street. "The rolling chair."

Jryden.

3. To be wound or formed into a cylinder or ball; as, the cloth rolls unevenly; the snow rolls well.

4. To fall or tumble; — with over; as, a stream rolls over a precipice.

or a precipice.

To perform a periodical revolution; to move onward

as with a revolution; as, the rolling year; ages roll away.

6. To turn; to move circularly.

And his red cychalls roll with living fire. Dryden.

7. To move, as waves or billows, with alternate swell

What different sorrows did within thee roll.

8. To incline first to one side, then to the other; to rock; as, there is a great difference in ships about rolling; in a general sense, to be tossed about. Twice ten tempestuous nights I rolled.

9. To turn over, or from side to side, while lying down; to wallow; as, a horse rolls.

10. To spread under a roller or rolling-pin; as, the paste rolls well.

pasto rolls well.

11. To best a drum with strokes so rapid that they can scarcely be distinguished by the ear.

12. To make a loud or heavy rumbling noise; as, the

thunder rolls.

To roll about, to gad abroad. [Obs.]

Man shall not suffer his wife go roll about. Chaucer.

Roll, n. [F. rôle a roll (in sense 3), fr. L. rotulus a little wheel, Li., a roll, dim. of L. rota a wheel. See ROLL, v., and cf. Rôle, Rouland, Roularths.] 1. The act of rolling, or state of being rolled; as, the roll of a ball; the roll of waves.

2. That which rolls; a roller. Specifically: (a) A heavy cylinder used to break clods. Mortimer. (b) One of a set of revolving cylinders, or rollers, between which metal is pressed, formed, or smoothed, as in a rolling mill; as, to pass rails through the rolls.

3. That which is rolled up; as, a roll of fat, of wool, paper, cloth, etc. Specifically: (a) A document written on a piece of parchment, paper, or other material which may be rolled up; a seroll.

The lesting will we asy. Prior. Man shall not suffer his wife go roll about. Chau

Busy angels spread The lasting roll, recording what we say.

(b) Hence, an official or public document; a register;

a record; also, a catalogue; a list.

The rolls of Parliament, the entry of the petitions, answers and transactions in Parliament, are extant.

Sir M. Hole.

The roll and list of that army doth remain. Sir J. Davies.

(c) A quantity of cloth wound into a cylindrical form; as, a roll of carpeting; a roll of ribbon. (d) A cylindrical twist of tobacco.

4. A kind of shortened raised biscuit or bread, often

drical twist of tobacco.

4. A kind of shortened raised biscuit or bread, often rolled or doubled upon itself.

5. (Naul.) The oscillating movement of a vessel from side to side, in a sea way, as distinguished from the alternate rise and fall of bow and stern called pitching.

6. A heavy, reverberatory sound; as, the roll of cannon, or of thunder.

7. The uniform beating of a drum with strokes so rapid as scarcely to be distinguished by the ear.

8. Part; office; duty; rôle. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

1. The strong of the strong of the drums, as the signal of an attack by the enemy, and for the troops to arrange themselves in line.—Master of the rolls. See under MASTER.—Boll call, the act, or the time, of calling over a list of names, as among soldiers.—Rolls of court, of parliament (or of any public body). The parchments or rolls on which the acts and proceedings of that body are bugrossed by the proper officer, and which constitute the records of such public body.—To call the religious form those presents belonging to an organization, in order to ascertain who are present or to obtain responses from those present.

8. Syn. — List; schedule; catalogue; register; inventors. Set List.

Syn. — List; schedule; catalogue; register; inven-ory. See List.

Roll'a-ble (rōl'4-b'l), a. Capable of being rolled.
Roll'ar (-5r), n. 1. One who, or that which, rolls;
especially, a cylinder, sometimes grooved, of wood, stone,
metal, etc., used in husbandry and the arts.

metal, etc., used in husbandry and the arts.

2. A bandage; a fillet; properly, a long and broad bandage used in surgery.

3. (Naut.) One of a series of long, heavy waves which roll in upon a coast, sometimes in calm weather.

4. A long, belt-formed towel, to be suspended on a rolling cylinder; — called also roller lowel.

5. (Print.) A cylinder coated with a composition made principally of glue and molasses, with which forms of type are inked previously to taking an impression from them.

W. Savage. them.

6. A long cylinder on which something is rolled up;

their habit of suddenly turning over or "tumbling" in flight.



ane orosa-onnes roiters or intia and Africa belong to the genus Eurystomus, as the oriental roller (E. orien-talis), and the Australian roller, or dollar bird (E. Pacifi-cus). The latter is dark brown on the head and neek, sea green on the back, and bright blue on the throst, base of the tail, and parts of the wings. It has a silvery-white spot on the middle of each wing.

10. (Zool.) Any species of small ground snakes of the family Tortricids.

family Tortricide.

Ground roller (Zoöl.), any one of several species of Madagascar rollers belonging to Atelornis and allied genera. They are nocturnal birds, and feed on the ground.—Boller bolt, the bar in a carriage to which the traces are attached; a whiffletree. [Eno.]—Roller gin, a cotton in in which rolls are used for separating the seeds from the fiber.—Roller mill. See under Mill.—Roller skate, a skate which has small wheels in the place of the metallic runer;—designed for use in skating upon a smooth, hard surface, other than ice.

Roll'ev (-v), n. [Frobably tr. roll.] A small wagon

smooth, hard surface, other than ice.

Roll'ey (-\forall ', n. [Probably fr. roll.] A small wagon used for the underground work of a mine. Tomlinson.

Rollio (roll'lk), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rollicker (-l'ikt); p. pr. & vb. n. Rollicking.] [Corrupt. fr. frolic, under the influence of roll.] To move or play in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; to frolic; to sport; commonly in the form rollicking. [Colloy.]

He described his friends as rollicking blades. T. Hook.

sport; commonly in the form rollicking. [Colloq.]

He described his friends as rollicking blades. T. Hook.

Roll'ing (rōl'ing), a. 1. Rotating on an axis, or moving along a surface by rotation; turning over and over as if on an axis or a pivot; as, a rolling wheel or ball.

2. Moving on wheels or rollers, or as if on wheels or rollers; as, a rolling chair.

3. Having gradual, rounded undulations of surface; as, a rolling country; rolling land. [U.S.]

Rolling bridgs. See the Note under Drawbernor.—

Rolling circle of a paddle wheel, the circle described by the point whose velocity equals the velocity of the ship.

J. Hourne.— Rolling fire (Mt.), a discharge of firearms by soldiers in line, in quick succession, and in the order in which they stand.—Rolling friction, that resistance to motion experienced by one body rolling upon another which arises from the roughness or other quality of the surfaces in contact.—Rolling friend metal is passed, to form it into sheets, ralls, etc.—Rolling press. (a) A machine for calendring cloth by pressure between revolving rollers. (b) A printing press with a roller, used in copperplate printing / Rolling stock, or Rolling plant, the locomotives and "hickes of a rallway.—Rolling plant, the locomotives and "hickes of a rallway.—Rolling stack, (Now.), tackle used \(\rho_0 \text{ and} \), \(\rho_1 \text{ and} \), \(

Roll'ing-pin' (rōl'Ing-pin'), n. A cylindrical piece f wood or other material, with which peate or dough any be rolled out and reduced to a proper thickness.

Roll'way' (-was'), n. A place prepared for rolling

Roll'way' (-wā'), n. A place prepared for rolling logs into a stream.

Roll'y-po'ly (rōl'y-pō'ly), n. A kind of pudding made of paste spread with fruit, rolled into a cylindrical form, and boiled or steamed. — a. Shaped like a rolly-poly; short and stout. [Written also rolly-poly.]

Roll'y-poel'y (rōl'y-pō'ly), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A game in which a ball, rolling into a certain place, wins.

[Written also rouly-poely.]

Ro'ly-po'ly (rō'ly-pō'ly), n. & a. Rolly-poly.

Rom'age (rūm'ā), n. & v. See Rummage. [Obs.]

Shak.

Ro-ma'le (rô-mā'lk), a. [NGr. 'Pωμαϊκός: cf. F. ro-maïque. See Roman.] Of or relating to modern Greece, and especially to its language.—n. The modern Greek language, now usually called by the Greeks Hellenic or Neo-Hellenic.

Neo-Hellenic.

The Greeks at the time of the capture of Constantinople were proud of being Pωμαιο, or Romans...
Hence the term Romaic was the name given to the popular language... The Greek language is now spoken of as the Hellenic language.

Ro'man (ryman), a. [L. Romanus, fr. Roma Rome: of. F. romain. Cf. Romaic, Romanus, fr. Roma Rome: of. F. romain. the Romain people; like or characteristic of Rome, the Roman people, or things done by Romans; as, Roman fortitude; a Roman aqueduct; Roman area.

man art.

2. Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic religion; professing that religion.

3. (Print.) (a) Upright; erect;—said of the letters or kind of type ordinarily used, as distinguished from Italic characters. (b) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., I., iv., etc.;—said of numerals, as distinguished from the Arabic numerals, 1, 4, etc.

Idalic characters. (b) Expressed in letters, not in figures, as I., IV., i., iv., etc.;—said of numerals, as distinguished from the Arabic numerals, 1, 4, etc.

Roman slum (Chem.), a cubical potassium alum formerly obtained in large quantities from Italian alumic, and highly valued by dyers on account of its freedom from ron.—Roman balance, a form of balance nearly resembling the modern steelyard. See the Note under BALANCE, n., 1.—Roman candle, a kind of firework (generally held in the hand), characterized by the continued emission of a shower of sparks, and the ejection, at intervals, of brilliant balls or stars of fire which are thrown upward as they become ignited.—Roman Catholic, of, pertaining to, or adhering to, the religion of that church of which the pope is the spiritual head; as, a koman Cutholic priest; the Roman Extendible Church.—Roman cement, a cement having the property of hardening under water; a species of hydraulic cement.—Roman law. See under Law.—Roman nesse, a none somewhat aquiline.—Roman ceher, a deep, rich orange color, transparent and durable, used by artists. Urc.—Eoman order (Arch.), the composite order. See Compostra, a., 2.

Roman, presented the control of Rome, or one upon whom certain rights and privileges of a Boman citizen were conferred.

2. Roman type, letters, or print, collectively; — in distinction from Italics.

Romance (re-nakins), n. [OE. romance, romant, romance, fr. LL. Romanics in the Roman language, in the vulgar tongue, fr. LL. Romanics Roman, fr. Romanus. See Roman, and C. Romanus. Roman, fr. Romanus. See Roman, and C. Romanics. Roman, fr. Romanus. See Roman, and the colory of Arthur, and of Amadis of Gaul; hence, any fictitious and wonderful tale; a sort of novel, especially one which treats of surprising adventures unlally befalling a hero or a heroine; a tale of extravagant adventures, of love, and the like. "Romances that been royal."

Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion—repose the fictions of the Middle Ages, especially those known are

Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion
repose the fictions of the Middle Ages, especially those known
as romances. These, such as we now know them, and such as
display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally
metrical, and chiefly written by nations of the north of France.

Hallam.

2. An adventure, or series of extraordinary events, resembling those narrated in romances; as, his courtship, or his life, was a romance.

3. A dreamy, imaginative habit of mind; a disposition to ignore what is real; as, a girl full of romance.

4. The languages, or rather the several dialects, which were originally forms of popular or vulgar Latin, and have now developed into Italian, Spanish, French, etc. (called the Romanic languages).

5. (Mus.) A short lyric tale set to music; a song or short instrumental plece in balled style; a romanza.

Syn.—Fahle: novel: fiction: tale.

short instrumental plece in ballad style; a romanza.

Syn. — Fable; novel; fiction; tale.

Ro-mance', a. Of or relating to the language or dialects known as Romance.

Ro-mance', v. i. [imp. & p. p. Romanced (-manst'); p. pr. & vb. n. Romancing (-man'sing).] To write or tell romances; to indulge in extravagant stories.

A very brave offices, but apt to romance. Walpole.

Roman'esr (rê-măn'sēr), n. One who romances.

Roman'esr (rê-măn'sēr), n. One who romances.

Roman'esr (-sīst), n. A romancer. [R.]

Roman-esque' (rō'man-ēsk'), a. [F. romanesque;
cf. It. romanesco.] 1. (Arch.) Somewhat resembling
the Roman; — applied sometimes to the debased style of

the Roman; — applied sometimes to the debased style of the later Roman empire, but eap, to the more developed architecture prevailing from the 8th century to the 12th. 2. Of or pertaining to romance or fable; fanciful. Romanseque style (Arch.), that which grew up from the attempts of barbarous people to copy Roman architec-ture and apply it to their own purposes. This term is loosely applied to all the styles of Western Europe, from the fall of the Western Roman Empire to the appearance of Gothic architecture.

Re'man-esque' (rē'man-ēsk'), n. Romanesque style. Ro-man'ic (rē-mān'īk), a. [L. Romanicus. See Ro-MANGE, n.] L. Of or pertaining to Rome or its people.

2. Of or pertaining to any or all of the various languages which, during the Middle Ages, sprung out of the old Roman, or popular form of Latin, as the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Provençal, etc.

3. Related to the Roman people by descent;—said especially of races and nations speaking any of the Romanic tongues.

manic tongues. Romanic spalling, spelling by means of the letters of the Roman alphabet, as in English; — contrasted with chonetic spelling.

Ro'man-ish (ro'man-Ysh), a. Pertaining to Romanism. Ro'man-ism (-Yz'm), n. The tenets of the Church of

Ro'man-ish (rō'man-ish), a. Pertaining to Romaniam.
Ro'man-ism ('Iz'm), n. The tenets of the Church of
Rome; the Roman Catholic religion.
Ro'man-ize (iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROMANIZED (-[Ed]);
p. pr. & vb. n. ROMANIZING (-[VzIng).] 1. To Latinize;
to fill with Latin words or idioms. [R.] Dryden.
2. To convert to the Roman Catholic religion.
Ro'man-ize, v. t. 1. To use Latin words and idioms.
"Apishly Romanizing." Millon.
2. To conform to Roman Catholic opinions, customs,
or modes of sueech.

or modes of speech.

or modes of speech.

RO'man-l'zer (-l'zer), n. One who Romanizes.

Ro-mansch' (rō-mānsh'), n. [Grisons rumansch, rumonsch, romonsch. See Romance]. The language of the Grisons in Switzerland, a corruption of the Latin.

[Written also Romansh, and Rumonsch.]

RO-mant' (rō-mānt'), n. A romaunt. [Obs.]

RO-mant' (to rō-mānt') (rō-mānt'), n. A romaning to romance; involving or resembling romance, hence, fanciful; marvelous; extravagant; unreal; as, a romantic tale; a romantic notion; a romantic undertaking.

Can anything in nature be jungined more profane and im-

Can anything in nature be imagined more profane and impious, more absurd, and indeed romantic, than such a persuasion?

South. Ceal for the good of one's country a party of men have repre-nted as chimerical and romantic.

Addison.

sented as chimerical and romantic.

2. Entertaining ideas and expectations suited to a romance; as, a romantic person; a romantic mind.

3. Of or pertaining to the style of the Christian and popular literature of the Middle Ages, as opposed to the classical antique; of the nature of, or appropriate to, that style; as, the romantic school of poets.

4. Characterized by strangeness or variety; suggestive of adventure; suited to romance; wild; picturesque;—applied to scenery; as, a romantic landscape.

Syn.—Sentimental: fanciul; fantastic: fictitions.

Syn. — Sentimental; fanciful; fantastic; fictitious; xtravagant; wild; chimerical. See Sentimental.

The romantic drama. See under Drama.

The romantic drams. See under Drama.

Ro-man'tic-al (-tI-kal), a. Romantic.

Ro-man'tic-al-ly, adv. In a romantic manner.

Ro-man'tic-dism (-tI-siym), n. [Cf. It. romanticismo, f. romantisme, romanticisme.] A fondness for romantic characteristics or peculiarities; specifically, in modern literature, an aiming at romantic effects;—applied to the productions of a school of writers who sought to revive certain medieval forms and methods in opposition to the so-called classical style.

He [Leasing] may be said to have begun the revolt from seudo-classicism in poetry, and to have been thus unconsciously it founder of romanticism.

Ro-man'ti-cist (-sist), n. One who advocates romanticism in modern literature.

Ro-man'tic-ly (-t'k-lÿ), adv. Romantically. [R.]

Strun. J. R. Seelev.

ticism in modern literature.

Ro-man'tio-ly (-tlk-ly), adr. Romantically. [R.]

Ro-man'tio-ness (-tlk-ns), n. Romantically. [R.]

Ro-man'tio-ness (-tlk-ns), n. The state or quality of being romantic; wildness; fancifulness. Richardson. Rom's-ny ('fon'4-n'y), n. [Gypsy romano, romani, add], gypsy; cf. rom husband.] L. A gypsy.

2. The language spoken among themselves by the gypsies. [Written also Rommany.]

| Ro-man'xa (rt-mān'xh), n. [It.] See Romancz, 5. Ro-maunt' (rt-mān't), n. [See Romancz, 1 A romantic story in verse; as, the "Romaunt of the Rose."

O. hearken, loving hearts and bold, [Into my wild romanm.]

Rom'ble (rūm'b'l), v. & n. Rumble. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rom-bow'line (röm-bō'l'n), n. [Etynnol. uncertain.]

(Naut.) Old, condemned canvas, rope, etc., unfit for use except in chafing gear. [Written also rumbowline.]

Ro'me-ite (rō'mō-lt), a [F. roméine. So called Ro'me-ite (rō'mō-lt), a siter the French mineralogist Romé de L'Isle.] (Min.) A mineral of a hyacint or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrous. It is an antimonate of calcium.

Rome'kin (rōm'kin), n. [Cf. Rummen.] A drinking cup. [Written also romkin.] [Ohs.] Hallicell.

Rome'ward (we'd), adv Toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church.

Rome'ward, a. Tending or directed toward Rome, or toward the Roman Catholic Church.

To analyze the crisis in its Anglican rather than in its Romerard aspect.

To analyze the crisis in its Anglican rather than in its Rome

Rom'le (röm'Tk), n. A method of notation for all spoken sounds, proposed by Mr. Sweet;—so called because it is based on the common Roman-letter alphabel it is like the palmotype of Mr. Ellis in the general plan,

It is like the palmotype of Mr. Ellis in the general plan, but simpler.

Rom'ish (rōm'Ish), \(\sigma\). Belonging or relating to Rome, or to the Roman Catholic Church; — frequently used in a disparaging sense; as, the Romish church; the Romish religion, ritual, or ceremonies.

Rom'ist, \(n\). A Roman Catholic. [R.] South.

Romp (rōmp), \(\vert i\). [imp. & \(\vert p\). P. ROMFED (rōmt; 215); \(\vert p\). Pr. & \(\vert v\). D. ROMFED (rōmt).

See RAMP to lesp, RAMPALLIAN.] To play rudely and boisterously; to lesp and frisk about in play.

Romp, \(n\). A girl who indulges in boisterous play.

2. Rude, boisterous play or frolic; rough sport.

While romp-loving miss
Is hauled about in gallantry robust. Romp'ing (romp'ing), a. Inclined to romp; indul-

A little romaing girl from boarding school. W. Irving.

A little comping girl from boarding school. W. Fring.
Romp'lan, 19, adv. In a romping manner.
Romp'lan, a. Given to rude play; inclined to romp.
- Romp'lan, adv. — Romp'lan-ness, n.
Romp'lan (rom'ph), a. [F. rompu, p. p. of rompre to break, L. rumpere. See Ruffure.] (Her.) Broken, as an ordinary; cut off, or broken at the top, as a chevron, a bend, or the like.

a bend, or the like.

Ron'ca-dor' ('rōn'/kā-dōr'), n. [Sp., a smorer, fr. roncar to snore. So called in allusion to the grunting noise
made by them on being taken from the water.] (Zoöl.)
Any one of several species of California sciamoid food
fishes, especially Roncador Stearnsi, which is an excellent market fish, and the red roncador (Corvina, or
Johnius. xaturna).

lent market fish, and the red roncador (Corvina, or Johnius, saturna).

Ron'chil (rōn'kli), n. [Cf. Sp. ronquillo slightly hoarse.] (Zoöl.) An American marine food fish (Bathymaster signatus) of the North Pacific coast, allied to the tilefish. [Written also ronguil.]

Ron'co (rōn'kō), n. [Sp. ronco hoarse.] (Zoöl.) See CROARER, n., 2 (n. [Trens]

|| Ron'dache' (rōn'dāsh'), n. [F.] (Anc. Armor.)

A circular shield carried by foot soldiors.

|| Ronde (rōn'd), n. [F.] (Print.) A kind of script in which the heavy strokes are nearly upright, giving the characters when taken together a round look.

Ron-dean' (rōn-dō' or rōn'dō; 277), n. [F. See Rounden'] [Written also rondo.] 1. A species of lyric poetry so composed as to contain a refrain or repetition which recurs according to a fixed law, and a limited number of rhymes recurring also by rule.

The When the rondeau was called the rondel it was mostly written in fourteen octosyllabic lines of two rhymes, as in the rondels of Charles d'Orleans. . . . In the 11th century the approved form of the rondeau was a structure of thirteen verses with a refrain. Encyc. Brit.

structure of thirteen verses with a refrain. Encyc. Brit.

2. (Mus.) Sec Rondo, 1.

Ron'601 (rön'601), n. [Cl. Rondeau, Roundell.]

1. (Fort.) A small round tower erected at the foot of a bastion. [Obs.]

2. [F.] (a) Same as Rondeau. (b) Specifically, a particular form of rondeau containing fourteen lines in two rhymes, the refrain being a repetition of the first and second lines as the seventh and eighth, and again as the hirteenth and fourteenth.

| Ron'60-16'41.a (rön'42-16'45'45'45). [NL. So named after William Rondelet, a Fronch naturalist.] (Bot.) A tropical genus of rubiaceous shrubs which often have brilliant flowers.

| Ron'61e (rön'47), n. [Cf. Rondell.] 1. A rondeau.

Ron'dle (ron'd'1), n. [Cf. Rondell.] 1. A rondeau.

2. A round mass, plate, or disk; especially (Mctal.), the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molter

the crust or scale which forms upon the surface of molten metal in the crucible.

Ron'do ($t\delta_{u}'d\delta_{t}$), n. [It. $rond\delta_{t}$ fr. F. rondeau. See RONDEAU.] 1. (Mus.) A composition, vocal or instrumental, commonly of allvely, cheerful character, in which the first strain recurs after each of the other strains. "The Rondo-form was the earliest and most frequent definite mold for musical construction." Grove.

2. (Poetru) See RONDEAU. 1.

2. (Poetry) See RONDEAU, 1.

Ron'dure (rön'dür), n. [Cl. F. rondeur roundness.]

1. A round; a circle. [Obs.]

2. Roundness; plumpness. [R.]

High-kirtled for the chase, and what was shown Of maiden rondure, like the rose half-blown. Lowell.

Rong (rūng), obs. imp. & p. p. of Ring. Chaucer. Rong, n. Rung (of a ladder). [Obs.] Chaucer. ¶ Ron'geur' (rôs/zhēr'), n. [F., fr. ronger to gnsw.] (Surg.) An instrument for removing small rough portions of bone.

Ron'ion | (rŭn'yŭn), n. [F. rogne scab, mange.] A Ron'yon | mangy or scabby creature.

"Arount thee, witch I" the rump-fed ronyon cries. Shak

Ron'ne (rön'ne), obs. imp. pl., and Ron'nen (-nen), obs. p. p. pl., and Ron'nen (-nen), obs. p. p. of RENNE, to run.

Ront (rönt), n. [See RUNT.] A runt. [Obs.] Spenser.

Rood (röod), n. [AS. röd a cross; akin to OS. röda, D. roede rod, G. ruthe, rute, OHG. rutha. Cf. Ron a measure.] 1. A representation in sculpture or in painting of the cross with Christ hanging on it.

TF Generally, the Trinity is represented, the Father as an elderly man fully clothed, with a nimbus around his head, and holding the cross on which the Son is represented as crucified, the Holy Spirit descending in the form of a dove near the Son's head. Figures of the Virgin Mary and of St. John are often placed near the principal for well for well for well.

Savior, in thine image seen Bleeding on that precious rood.

3. A measure of five and a half yards in length; a rod; a perch; a pole. [Prov. Eng.]

3. The fourth part of an acre, or forty square rods. By the rood, by the cross; — a phrase formerly used in swearing. "No, by the rood, not so." Shak.— Bood beam (Arch.), a beam across the chancel of a church, supporting the rood.— Bood loft (Arch.), a loft or gallery, in a church, on which the rood and its appendages were setup oview. (Will.— Bood screen (Arch.), a tower the choir and the body of the church, over which the rood was placed. Fairholl.— Bood tower (Arch.), a tower at the intersection of the nave and transept of a church; — when crowned with a spire it was called also rood steept. Weste.— Bood tree, the cross. [Ohe.] "Died upon the rood tree." Gower.

Boo'dle-bok (1674-bok), n. [D. rood red + bok]

D. roef cabin, Icel. hröf a shed under which ships are built or kept; cf. OS. hröst roof, Goth. hröt. Cf. Roost.]

1. (Arch.) The cover of any building, including the roofing (see Rooping) and all the materials and construction necessary to carry and maintain the same upon the walls or other uprights. In the case of a building with vaulted ceilings protected by an outer roof, some writers call the vault the roof, and the outer protection the roof mask. It is better, however, to consider the vault as the ceiling only, in cases where it has farther covering.



Timbers in a Roof

aa Wall Plate: bb Tiebeam: c King Post: d d Struts; ce Principal Rufters: ff Pole Plate: ga Purlin; hh Ridgepiece, or Ridgepole; i i Common Rafters.

2. That which resembles, or corresponds to, the covering or the ceiling of a house; as, the roof of a cavern; the roof of the mouth.

The flowery roof
Showered roses, which the morn repaired.

Showcred roses, which the morn repaired.

3. (Mining) The surface or bed of rock immediately overlying a bed of coal or a flat vein.

Bell root, French root, etc. (Arch.) See under Bell., French, etc.—Flat root. (Arch.) (a) A roof actually horizontal and level, as in some Oriental buildings. (b) A roof nearly horizontal, constructed of such material as allows the water to run off freely from a very slight inclination.—Roof plate. (Arch.) See Plate, n., 10.

Roof (root), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Roofen (root); p. pr. & vb. n. Roofing.] 1. To cover with a roof.

I have not seen the remains of any Roman buildings that have not been roofed with vaults or arches.

2. To inclose in a house; figuratively, to shelter.

2. To inclose in a house; figuratively, to shelter.

2. To inclose in a house; figuratively, to sneiter.

Here had we now our country's honor roafed. Shak.

Roof'er (-ër), n. One who puts on roofs.

Roof'ing, n. 1. The act of covering with a roof.

2. The materials of which a roof is composed; materials for a roof.

Whence the roof itself. Souratively, shelter. "Fill

rials for a roof.

3. Hence, the roof itself; figuratively, shelter. "Fit roofing gave."

Southey.

4. (Mining) The wedging, as of a horse or car, against the top of an underground passage. Raymond.

Roof/less, a. 1. Having no roof; as, a roofless house.

2. Having no house or home; shelterless; homeless.

Rooflet (-let), n. A small roof, covering, or shelter.

Roof/tree' (-tr'), n. The beam in the angle of a roof; hence, the roof itself.

Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the rooftree

Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the rooftree fall.

Now for me the woods may wither, now for me the reoftree fall.

Root'y (·y), a. Having roofs. [R.] Dryden.
Rook (rōōk), n. Mist; fog. See Roke. [obs.]
Rook, v. i. To squat; to ruck. [obs.] Shak.
Rook, n. [F. roc (cf. Sp. rogue), fr. Fer. & Ar. rokh,
or rukh, the rook or castle at chess, also the bird roc (in
this sense perhaps a different word); cf. Hind. rath a
war chariot, the castle at chess, Skr. ratha a car, a war
car. Cf. Rool.] (Chess) One of the four pieces placed
on the corner squares of the board; a castle.

Rook, n. [AS. hrbe; akin to
OHG. hruoh, ruoh, ruoho, Icel.
hrohr, Sw. roka, Dan. range; cf.
Goth. hrukjan to crow.] 1. [2ool.) A European bird (Corrus frugilegus) resembling the crow, but
smaller. It is black, with purple
and violet reflections. The base
of the beak and the region around
it are covered with a rough, scabrous skin, which in old birds is
whitish. It is gregarious in its
habits. The name is also applied
to related Aslatic species.

The rook...should be treated as the farmer's friend. Pennant.

Wycherley.

Rook. v. & i. [imp. & p. p. Rooken (röökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Rooking.] To cheat; to defraud by cheating. "A band of rooking officials." Millon.

Rooker-y (-8-y), n.; pl. Rookerses (-1z). 1. The birds themselves.

Tennyson.

A breeding place of other gregarious birds, as of

2. A breeding place of other gregarious.
herons, penguins, etc.
3. The breeding ground of seals, esp. of the fur seals.
4. A dilapidated building with many rooms and occupants; a cluster of dilapidated or mean buildings.
5. A brothel. [Low]
Rook'y (-ÿ), a. [See Roky.] Misty; gloomy. [Obs.]
Light thickens, and the crow
Makes wing to the rooky wood.

Shak. Shakespearean word mean abounding in rooks.

Bood ree.* Gower.**

Roo'de-bok (rö'de-bok), n. [D. rood red + bok buck.] (Zoöl.) The pallah.

*Rood'y (rōōd'y), a. Rank in growth. [Prov. Eng.]

*Bood (rōōt), n. [OE. roo', AS. hröf top, roof; akin to OS., Ofries. & Loel. rām, D. ruim, G. ruum, OHG. rūm, Sw. & Dan. rum, Goth. rūms, and to As. rūm, adj., spaclous, D. ruim, Icel. rūmr, Goth. rūms;

and prob. to L. rus country (cf. RURAL), Zend rawah wide, free, open, rawan a plain.] 1. Unobstructed space; space which may be occupied by or devoted to any object; compass; extent of place, great or small; as, there is not room for a house; the table takes up toe much room. Lord, it is done as thou hast commanded, and yet there is Luke xiv. 23.

There was no room for them in the inn.

2. A particular portion of space appropriated for occupancy; a place to sit, stand, or lie; a seat.

If he have but twelve pence in his purse, he will give it for the best room in a playhouse.

Decidurg.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest room. 3. Especially, space in a building or ship inclosed or set apart by a partition; an apartment or chamber.

I found the prince in the next room. Shak.

4. Place or position in society; office; rank; post; station; also, a place or station once belonging to, or occupied by, another, and vacated. [Obs.]

When he heard that Archelaus did reign in Judea in the room of his father Herod.

Matt. ii. 22. Neither that I look for a higher room in heaven. Tyndale.

Let Bianca take her sister's room. Possibility of admission; ability to admit; opportunity to act; fit occasion; as, to leave room for hope.

There was no prince in the empire who had room for such an liance.

Addison.

alliance.

Addison.

Room and space (Shipbuilding), the distance from one side of a rib to the corresponding side of the next rib; space being the distance between two ribs, in the clear, and room the width of a rib. — To give room, to withdraw; to leave or provide space unoccupled for others to pass or to be seated.— To make room, to open a space, way, or passage; to remove obstructions; to give room.

Make room, and let him stand before our face. Shak.

Syn. - Space; compass; scope; latitude.

Syn. – Space; compass; scope; lautuce.

Room (rōōm), v. t. [finp, & p, p, Roomed (rōōmd); p, p, & vb, n. Roomino.] To occupy a room or rooms;
blodge; as, they arranged to room together.

Room, a. [AS, $r\bar{u}m$.] Spacious; roomy. [Obs.]

No roomer harbour in the place. (Chancer.

ROOM, a. [A8. rim.] Spacious; roomy. [lbs.]

No roomer harbour in the place. Chancer,
Room'age (rōōm'ħj; 48), n. [From Room. Cf. Rum.
Mage.] Space; place; room. [lbs.] Sir H. Wotton.
Room'er (-ār), a. A lodger. [Collog.]
Room'er (-ār), a. A lodger. [Collog.]
Room'mil (-fu), a. Abounding with room or rooms; roomy. "A roomful house." [R.] Donne.
Room'mil, a.; pl. Roomfuls (-fulz). As much or many as a room will hold; as, a roomful of men. Swift.
Room'ly (-1½), adv. Spaciously.
Room'l-ness, a. Being without room or rooms; spaciousness; as, the roominess of a hall.
Room'mate' (-māt'), n. One of two or more occupying the same room or rooms; one who shares the occupancy of a room or rooms; a chum.
Room'some (-sūm), a. Roomy. [Obs.] Evelyn.
Roomth'y (-ÿ), a. Roomy; space. [Obs.] Dragton.
Roomth'y (-y), a. Roomy; space. [Obs.] Puller.
Room'y (rōōm'y), a. Roomy; space. [Obs.] Puller.
Room (rōōn), a. & n. Vermilion red; red. [R.]
Her face was like the lily room. J. R. Drake.
Roop (rōōn), n. See Roue. [Prov. Eng.]

Roop (rööp), n. See Roup. [Prov. Eng.]
Roor back 1 (röörbäk), n. A defamatory forgery or
Roor bach 5 (alsehood published for purposes of political intrigue. [U. S.]

The word originated in the election canvass of 1844, when such a forgery was published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, a candidate for President, purporting to be an extract from the "Travels of Baron Roorback."

to be an extract from the "Travels of Baron Roorbach."

Roo'sa oll' (rōo'sa oil'). The East Indian name for grass oil. See under Grass.

Roost (rōst), n. Roast. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Roost (rōost), v. t. See Roust, v. t.

Roost, n. [AS. hrōst; akin to OD. roest roost, roesten to roost, and probably to E. roof. Cf. Roop.] 1. The pole or other support on which fowls rest at night; a perch. He clapped his wings upon his roost.

2. A collection of fowls roosting together.

At roost, on a perch or roost; hence, retired to rest. Roost, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Roostep; p. pr. & vb. n.
Roostno.] 1. To sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole, limb of a tree, etc.; to perch.

2. Fig.: To lodge; to rest; to sleep.

O, let me where thy roof my soul hath hid, O, let me roost and nestle there.

O, let me where thy roof my soul hath hid,
O, let me root and nestle there.

Roost'cook' (-kök'), n. The male of the domestic fowl; a cock. [Prov. Eng.]

Roost'er (-ër), n. The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

Roost'er (-ër), n. The male of the domestic fowl; a cock.

[U.S.]

Nor, when they the Skinners and Cow Boy-] wrung the neck of a rooster, did they trouble their head whether he crowed for Congress or king George.

Root (röot), v. t. [AB. wrölan; akin to wrôl a snout, trunk, D. wroeten to root, G. rüssel snout, trunk, proboscia, leel. rôla to root, and perhaps to L. roders to gnaw (E. rodent) or to E. root, n.] 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

2. Hence, to seek for favor or advancement by low arts or groveling sorvility; to fawn servilely.

Root, v. t. To turn up or to dig out with the snout; as, the swine roots the earth.

Root, n. [leel. rôl (for wrôl); akin to E. wort, and perhaps to rool to turn up the earth. Bee Woar.] 1. (Bol.)

(a) The underground portion of a plant, whether a true root or a tuber, a bulb or a rootstock, as in the potato, the onion, or the sweet flag. (b) The descending, and commonly branching, axis of a velolant, increasing in length by growth at its extremity chly, not divided into

joints, leafless and without buds, and having for its offices to fix the plant in the earth, to sup-ply it with moisture and soluble matters, and sometimes to serve as a reservoir of nutriment for future a reservoir of nutriment for future growth. A true root, however, may never reach the ground, but may be attached to a wall, etc., as in the ivy, or may hang loosely in the air, as in some epiphytic orchids. 2. An edible or esculent root, es-pecially of such plants as produce a single root, as the beet, carrot, etc.; as the root grown.

as, the root crop.

3. That which resembles a root in 3. That which resembles a root in position or function, esp. as a source of nourishment or support; that from which anything proceeds as if by growth or development; as, the root of a tooth, a nail, a cancer, and the like. Specifically: (a) An ancestor or progenitor; and hence, an only race; a stem.

of Root; bb Root-lets; cc Fibers. early race; a stem. They were the roots out of which sprang two distinct people.

Locke.

Root.

sprang two distinct people. Locke.

(b) A primitive form of speech; one of the earliest terms employed in language; a word from which other words are formed; a radix, or radical. (c) The cause or occasion by which anything is brought about; the source. "She herself... is root of bounty." Chaucer. The love of money is a root of all kinds of svill.

175m. vi. 10 (Rev. Ver.).

(d) (Math.) That factor of a quantity which when multiplied into itself will produce that quantity; thus, 3 is a root of 9, because 3 multiplied into itself produces \$1\$ 3 is the cube root of \$27. (e) (Mus.) The fundamentatione of any chord; the tone from whose harmonics, or overtones, a chord is composed. Busby. (f) The lowest place, position, or part. "Deep to the roots of hell." Millon. "The roots of the mountains." Southey.

4. (Astrol.) The time from which to reckon in making calculations.

ing calculations.

When a root is of a birth yknowe [known]. Chaucer.

Aérial roots. (Rot.) (a) Small roots emitted from the stem of a plant in the open air, which, attaching themselves to the bark of trees, etc., serve to support the plant. (b) Large roots growing from the stem, etc., which descend and establish themselves in the soil. See Illust. of Manonove.— Multiple primary root (Bot.), a name given to the numerous roots emitted from the radicle in many plants, as the squash.—Primary root (Bot.), the central, first-formed, main root, from which the rootlets are given off.—Root and branch, every part; wholly; completely; as, to destroy an error root and branch. Cach. and branch man, radical reformers;—a designation applied to the English Independents (Is41). See Giustion under Radical.—Root hair (Bot.), one of the slender, hairlike fibers found on the surface of fresh roots. They are prolongations of the superficial cells of the root into minute tubes. Gray.—Root leaf (Bot.), a radical leaf. See Radical, a., 3(b).—Root louse (Zoil.), any plant louse, or aphild, which lives on the roots of plants, as the Phylloxera of the grape-wine. See Phylloxera.—Root of a nequation (Alg.), that value which, substituted for the unknown quantity in an equation, satisfies the equation.—Root of a tooth (Annt.), the part of a nail (Alnt.), the part of a nail which is covered by the skin.—Root of a tooth (Annt.), the part of a noil which is covered by the skin.—Root of a tooth (Annt.), the part of a noil which is covered by the skin.—Root of a tooth (Annt.), the part of a noil on the schod in the earth, etc., by a root; hence, in general, to become planted, fixed, or established; to increase and spread; as, an epinion lakes root. "The bended twigs lake root." If the control of the root is cent ent the earth, etc., by b. norman entities.—To retrike root, one of the plant above the radicle—To retrike root, part of the root. The bended twigs lake root." "The bended twigs lake root." "The content is earth, etc., by b. no content i When a root is of a birth yknowe [known].

Root (root), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rooted; p. pr. & v. n. Rootne.] 1. To fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow.

In deep grounds the weeds root deeper. Mortimer.

2. To be firmly fixed; to be established.

If any irregularity chanced to intervene and to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to root and fasten by concealment.

Bp. Fell.

ceahnent.

Bp. Fell.

Root, v. t. 1. To plant and fix deeply in the earth, or as in the earth; to implant firmly; hence, to make deep or radical; to establish;—used chiefly in the participle; as, rooted trees or forests; rooted dislike.

2. To tear up by the root; to eradicate; to extirpate;—with up, out, or away. "I will go root away the noisome weeds."

The loot recent them eart of the latest and recent them.

The Lord rooted them out of their land . . . and cast them into another land.

Root'cap' (root'kkp'), n. (Bot.) A mass of dead cells which covers and protects the growing cells at the end of a root; a pileorhiza.

Root'ed, a. Having taken root; firmly implanted; fixed in the heart. "A rooted sorrow." Shak.—Root'ed-ly, adv.—Root'ed-ness, n.

Root'er (root'or), n. One who, or that which, roots; one that toars up by the roots.

Root'er-y, n. A pile of roots, set with plants, mosses, etc., and used as an ornamental object in gardening.

Root'less, a. Destitute of roots.

Root'stock' (-stök'), n. (Bot.) A peremial underground stem, producing leafy atems or flower stems from year to year; a rhizome.

Root'y (-y), a. Full of roots; as, rooty ground.

Roetstock of Solomon's Seal.

Rootstock of Solomon's Seal.

Ropatio (ré-rais.

Ropatio (ré-rais.

Ropatio (ré-rais.

Ropatio (ré-rais.

Robering Stemied Solomon's Seal.

Ropa (rôp), n. [48].

Robering Stemied Terminal Bud.

Ropation (répring Stemied Terminal Bud.)

Ropation (répring Stemied Terminal Bud.)

1. A large, stout cord, usually one not less than an inch in circumference, made of strands twisted or braided together. It differs from cord, line, and string, only in its size. See CORDAGE.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united, as by braiding, twining, etc.; as, a rope of onions.

3. pl. The small intestines; as, the ropes of birds.

3. pl. The small intestines; as, the ropes of birds.

Rope ladder, a ladder made of ropes.—Rope mat, a mat
made of cordage, or strands of old rope.—Rope of sand,
something of no cohesion or fiber; a feeble union or tie;
something not to be relied upon.—Rope pump, a pump in
which a rapidly running endless rope raises water by the
momentum communicated to the water by its adhesion
to the rope.—Rope transmission (Mach.), a method of
transmitting power, as between distant places, by means
of endless ropes running over grooved pulleys.—Rope's
end, a piece of rope; especially, one used as a lash in inflicting punishment.—Te give one rope, to give one liberty
or license; to let one go at will or unchecked.

Rope (rop), v. i. [imp. & v. p. Ropen (rott); p. pr.

Rope (rop), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Roped (ropt); p. pr. & vb. n. Ropino.] To be formed into rope; to draw out or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

or extend into a filament or thread, as by means of any glutinous or adhesive quality.

Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' thatch.

Rope, v. t. 1. To bind, fasten, or tie with a rope or cord; as, to rope a bale of goods. Hence:—

2. To connect or fasten together, as a party of mountain climbers, with a rope.

3. To partition, soparate, or divide off, by means of a rope, so as to include or exclude something; as, to rope in, or rope off, a plot of ground; to rope out a crowd.

4. To lasso (a steer, horse). [Collog. U. S.]

5. To draw, as with a rope; to entice; to inveigle; to decoy; as, to rope in customers or voters. [Stang, U. S.]

6. To prevent from winning (as a horse), by pulling or ourbing. [Racing Stang, Eng.]

Rope'band' (röp'bänd'), n. (Naul.) A small piece of spun yarn or marline, used to fasten the head of the sail to the spar. [Written also roband, and robbin.]

Rope'dan'cer (-dân'sēr), n. One who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height.— Rope'dan'cing, n.

Rope'ge'(-ër), n. 1. A maker of ropes. P. Plowman.

2. One who ropes goods; a packer.

3. One fit to be hanged. [Old Slang] Douce.

Rop'er-y (-ër-y), n. 1. A place where ropes are made.

2. Tricks deserving the halter; roguery. Shak.

Rope'se'-end' (rōps'End'), v. t. To punish with a rope's end.

Rope'walk' (rōp'wak'), n. A long, covered walk, or

"Sancy merchant . . . so full of his ropery." Shak.

Rope's end. (rōps'čnd'), v. t. To punish with a rope's end.

Rope'walk' (rōp'wak'), n. A long covered walk, or a low, level building, where ropes are manufactured.

Rope'walk'er (-êr), n. A ropedancer.

Rope'walk'er (-êr), n. A ropedancer.

Rope'-yarn' (-yān'), n. The yarn or thread of any stuff of which the strands of a rope are made.

Rop'-ly (rōp'1-ly), adv. In a ropy manner; in a viscous or glutinous manner.

Rop'-ness, n. Quality of being ropy; viscosity.

Rop's (-ỳ), a. Capable of being ropy; viscosity.

Rop's (-ỳ), a. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous; as, ropy sirup; ropy lees.

Roy'celaure (rōk'e-lōr; 277), n. [F.; so called after Duc de Roquelaure, in the reign of Louis XIV.]

A cloak reaching about to, or just below, the knees, worn in the 18th century. [Written also roquelo.] (Croquel) To hit, as another's ball, with one's own ball.

Ro-quet', v. i. To hit another's ball with one's own.

Ro'ra'(rō'ra'), a. [L. ros, roris, dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; consisting of dew; dewy. [R.] M. Green.

Ro-ra'ction (rō-r'skin'), n. [L. roratio, fr. rorare to drop dew, fr. ros dew.] A falling of dew. [R.]

Ro'rio (rō'rik), a. [L. ros, roris, dew.] Of or pertaining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

Roric figures (Physics), figures which layeer upon a polished surface, as glass, when objects which layed been

taining to dew; resembling dew; dewy.

Rorie figures (Physics), figures which appear upon a polished surface, as glass, when objects which have been near to, or in contact with, the surface are removed and the surface breathed upon;—called also Moser's images.

Rotid (rö/rid), a. [L. roridus, fr. ros, roris, dew.]
Dewy; bedewed. [R.]
Dewy; bedewed. [R.]
Rotificous (rō-fiffe-tis), a. [L. rorifer; ros, roris, dew.]
Rotificous (rō-fiffe-tis), a. [L. rorifer; ros, roris, dew.]
Rotifiu-ont (-15-cnt), a. [L. ros, roris, dew.]



brambles, the strawberry, the hawthorn, apples, pears, service trees, and quinces. (b) Like a rose in shape or appearance; as, a rosaccous corolla.

2. Of a pure purplish pink color.

Rosaccio (rō-zāsTk), a. [See Rosaccous.] (Odd

appearance; as, a roaceous corolls.

2. Of a pure purplish pink color.

Rossofo (rō-zās/tk), a. [See Rosacrous.] (Old Med. Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid (called also lithic or uric acid) found in certain red precipitates of urine. See Unic. [Obs.]

Rossofo (rō-zās/tk), a. [Rose]. [Chu.]. [Rhouer.]. [Rose]. [Chu.]. [Rose]. [Chu.]. [Rose]. [Chu.]. [Rose]. [R

3. A chaplet; a garland; a series or collection, as of beautiful thoughts or of literary selections.

Every day propound to yourself a resary or chaplet of good works to present to God at night.

A hour beautiful.

works to present to God at night.

4. A coin bearing the figure of a rose, fraudulently circulated in Ireland in the 13th century for a penny.

Rosary shell (Zoil.), any marine gastropod shell of the genus hypodomia. They are top-shaped, bright-colored,

genus Monodonia. They are top-shaped, bright-colored, and poarly.

Ros'cid (rös's'd), a. [L. roscidus, fr. ros, roris, dew.].
Containing, or consisting of, dew: dewy. [R.] Bacon.

Ros'coe-lite (rös'kō-lit), n. [From an English chemist, H. E. Rosce + -lite.] (Min.) A green micacoous mineral occurring in minute scales. It is essentially a silicate of alumina and potash containing vanadium.

Rose (rōz), imp. of Rise.

Rose, n. [AS rose, L. rosa, probably akin to Gr. poδον, Armor. vard, O'er. rareda; and perhaps to E. wort: cf. F. rose, from the Latin. Cf. Corferas, Rhododenbon.] 1. A flower and shrub of any species of the genus Rosa, of which there are many species, mostly found in the northern hemisphere.

The Roses are shrubs with pin-

the northern hemisphere.

If Roses are shrubs with pinnate leaves and usually prickly stems. The flowers are large, and in the wild state have five petals of a color varying from deep pink to white, or somethines yellow. Wild Rose (Rosa Carolmone of petals is greatly in creased and the natural perfume enhanced. In this way many distinct classes of roses have been formed, as the Banksia, Bourbon, Boursalt, China, Noisette, hybrid severy class.

A knot of village formed librations of varieties in nearly severy class.

2. A knot of ribbon formed like a rose; a rose knot;

A knot of ribbon formed like a rose; a rose knot; a rosette, esp. one worn on a shoe. Shak.
 (Arch.) A rose window. See Rose window, below.
 A perforated nozzle, as of a pipe, spout, etc., for delivering water in fine jets; a rosehead; also, a strainer at the foot of a pump.
 (Med.) The crysipelas. Dunglison.
 The card of the mariner's compass; also, a circular card with radiating lines, used in other instruments.
 The color of a rose; rose-red; pink.
 A diamond. See Rose diamond, below.
 Cabbage rose, China rose, etc. See under Cabbage.

Rorlifer-dus, a. [L. rorifer; ros. roris, dew + ferre to bear: cf. F. rorifer; ros. roris, dew + ferre to bear: cf. F. rorifer; go, roris, dew + ferre to bear: cf. F. rorifere.] Generating or producing dew. [R.]

Rorigual (rof-rikl), a. [L. ros, roris, dew + fluens, p. pr. of fluere to flow.] Flowing with dew. [R.]

Rorigual (rof-rikwal), n. [Norw. rorgualus a whale with folds.] (Zoil.) A very large North Atlantic whale bone whale (Physalus antiquorum, or Balemoptera physalus) on the throat and belly. Called also razorback.

Common Rorqual, or Razorback (Balemoptera physalus).

Rorigual (rof-rik), a. [L. ros, roris, dew.] Dewy. [R.]

And and hook his sunface appearing as if dusty, or covered with fine dew.

Rorigual (rof-rik), a. [L. ros, roris, dew.] Dewy. [R.]

And and hook his wings with rory May-dew wet. Fairfac.

Rose 11. [Bot.) (a) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Rosacces) of which the rose is the type. It includes also the plums and cherries, meadowsweet,

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1 [Bot.) (a) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Rosacces) of which the rose is the type. It includes also the plums and cherries, meadowsweet,

1 [Bot.) (a) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Rosacces) of which the rose is the type. It include



promise.—Rose de Pompadour, Rose du Barry, names successively given to a delicate rose color used on Bevrea porcelain.—Rose diamond, a diamond, one side of which is flat, and the other cut into twenty-four triangular facets in two ranges which form a convex face pointed at the top. Cf. Brilliant, n.—Rose car. See under Ear.—Rose clafe (Bot.), the Guelder-rose.—Rose engine, a machine, or an appendage to a turning lathe, by which a surface of wood, metal, etc., is encraved with a variety of curved lines. (*raig.—Rose family (Bot.), the Rosacer. See RoseAcours.—Rose faver (Bed.), rose cold.—Rose fly (Zoūl.), a rose beetle, or rose chafer.—Rose gall (Zoūl.) any gall found on rosebushes. See BEDEGUAR.—Rose knot, a ribbon, or other pliable band, plaited so as to resemble a rose; a rosette.—Rose lake, Rose madder, a rich tint prepared from lac and madder precipitated on an earthy basis. Fairholl.—Rose mallow. (Bot.) (a) A name of several malvaceous plants of the genus Hibiraris, with large rose-colored flowers. (b) The hollyhock.—Rose nail, a nall with a convex, faceted head.—Rose noble, an ancient English gold coin, stamped with the figure of a rose, first struck in the reign of Edward III., and current at 6s. 8d. Sri W. Scotl.—Rose of China. (Bot.), See China rose (b), under CHINA.—Rose of Jericho (Bot.), a Syrian cruelferous plant (Amastatica Hierochnutica) which rolls up when dry, and expands again when moistened;—called also resurrection plant.—Rose of Sharon (Bot.), an ornamental malvaceons shrub (Hibicaus Syriacus). In the Bible the name is used for some flower not yet identified, perhaps a Narcissus, or possibly the great lotus flower.—Rose of Brazil wood and alum; also, the color of the pigment.—Rose of Brazil wood and alum; also, the color of the pigment.—Rose of Brazil wood and alum; also, the color of the pigment.—Rose of roses hosesms, and forming the chief part of attar of roses.—Rose pink, a pigment of a rose color, made by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum; also, the colo

abundant and very destructive. Rose window (Arch.), a circular window filled with ornamental tracery. Called also Catherine wheel, and marrigoli window. Ci. wheel window. Summer rose (Metl.), a variety of roseola. Bee Roseola. — Under the rose (a translation of L. sub rose), in secret privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure; the rose being among the ancients the symbol of secrecy, and hung up at ontertainments as a token that nothing there said was to be divulged. — Wars of the Rose (Eng. Hist.), founds between the Houses of York, and the red rose of the House of the House of York, and the red rose of the House of L. To render rose-colored; to red-

House of York, and the red rose of the House of Lancaster.

Rose (röz), r. t. 1. To render rose-colored; to redden; to finsh. [Poetic] "A maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty."

2. To perfume, as with roses. [Poetic] Tennyson.

Ro'se-al (rö'zê-al), a. [L. roseus, fr. rosu a rose.] Resembling a rose in amell or color. [Obs.] Sir T. Elyot.

Ro'se-alt (rö'zê-ât), a. [Cf. L. roseus, rosatus, prepared from roses. See Roseal, Rose.] 1. Full of roses; rosy; as, roseate bowers.

2. Resembling a rose in color or fragrance; esp., tinged with rose color; blooming; as, roseate beauty; her roseate lows.

Roseate tern (Zoöl.), an American and European tern (Sterna Dougalli) whose breast is roseate in the breeding

Rose'bay' (rōz'bā'), n. (Bot.) (a) The cleander. [Obs.] (b) Any shrub of the genus Rhododendron. [U. S.] (c) An herb (Epilobium spicatum) with showy purple flowers, common in Europe and North America; called also great willow herb.

Rose'bud' (-būd'), n. The flower of a rose before it opens, or when but partially open.

Rose'bush' (-būsh'), n. The bush or shrub which hears rose.

bears roses.

Rose'-col'ored (-kŭl'ērd), a. 1. Having the color of a pink rose; rose-pink; of a delicate pink color.

2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing; alluring; as, rose-colored anticipations.

Rose'-cut' (-kūt'), a. Cut flat on the reverse, and with a convex face formed of triangular facets in rowe; the delicated of the property of the colored to the reverse of the reverse of

- said of diamonds and other precious stones. See Rose lamond, under Rose. Cf. Bailliant, n.

—said of diamonds and other precious stones. See Rose diamond, under Rose. Cf. Bailliant, n.

Rose darop, n. 1. A lozenge having a rose flavor.

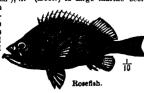
2. A kind of earring.

3. (Med.) A ruddy eruption upon the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a grog blossom.

Rose finch (-finch'), n. (Zoöi.) Any one of numerous species of Asiatic finches of the genera Carpodacus, and Propasser, and allied genera, in which the male is more or less colored with rose red.

Rose fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoöi.) A large marine scorpsenoid food fish' (Sebastes marinus) found on the

nus) found on the northern coasts of Europe and America. Called also red perch, A hemdurgan, Nor-way haddock, and also, erroneously snapper, be and bergylt.



When full grown it is usually bright rose-red or orange-red; the young are usually mottled with red and dusky brown.

Rose head' (-hĕd'), n. 1. See Rose, n., 4.

2. A many-sided pyramidal head upon a nail; also, a sail with such a head.

Ro'se-ine (τ 0'zê-în σ '-ēn), n. See Magenta.

Ro'se-lite (rō'zê-lit), n. [From the German mineralogist G. Rose + -lite.] (Min.) A hydrous arseniate of cobalt, occurring in small red crystals, allied to erythrite. | RC-sel'12 (rō-zê'l-ls), n. [N., dim. of L. rosz rosz (Zoöl.) A beautiful Australian parrakeet (Platycerus eximius) often kept as a cage bird. The head and back of the neck are scarlet, the throat is white, the back dark green varied with lighter green, and the breast yellow. Ro-sells' (rō-zê'l), n. (Hoi.) A malvaceous plant (Hibicus Subdarifa) cultivated in the East and West Indies for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making

(Hibiscus Subdarifa) cultivated in the East and West Indies for its fleshy calyxes, which are used for making tarts and jelly and an acid drink.

Rose mal/ose (rōz/māl/ōz), n. [From the native name; cf. Malay rawamāla the name of the tree.] The liquid storax of the East Indian Liquidam-

r orientalis ROSe mary (rōz'mā-rỳ), n. [OE. rosmarine, L. rosmarines; ros dew (cf. Russ, rosa, Lith. rasa, Skr. rasa juice) + marinus marine: cf. F. romarin. In English the word has been changed as if it meant the rose of Mary. See Marine.] (Bot.) A lablate shrub (Rosmarinus officinalis) with narrow cravish leaves, growing native in the south. grayish leaves, growing native in the south-ern part of France, Spain, and Italy, also in Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant Asia Minor and in China. It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. It is used in cookery, perfumery, etc., and is an emblem of fidelity or constancy.

is an emblem of identy of constancy.

There's rosemary, that's for remembrance. Shak.

Marsh rosemary. (a) A little shrub (Andromeda polifolia) growing in cold swamps and having leaves like those of the rosemary. (b) See under Marsh.—Rosemary pine, the loblolly pine. See under LOBLOLLY.

the loblolly pine. See under LOBLOLLY.

Ros'en (rōz'n), a. Consisting of rome; roay. [Ols.]

Ro'sen-mül'ler's organ (rō'zen-mul'lerz ôr'yan).

[So named from its first describer, J. C. Rosenmüller, a German anatomist.] (Anat.) The parovarium.

Ro'se-0- (rō'zē-ō-). (Chem.) A prefix (also used adjectively) signifying rose-red; specifically used to designate certain rose-red compounds (called rose-ocbaltic compounds) of cobalt with aumonia. Cf. Lutzo
|| Ro-se'o-la (rō-zē'ō-là), n. [NL., dim. of L. rosa a rose.] (Med.) A rose-colored efflorescence upon the skin, occurring in circumscribed patches of little or no elevation and often alternately fading and reviving; also, an acute specific disease which is characterized by an eruption of this character; — called also rose rash.—Ro-se'o-lous (-lūs), a.

selly and often alternately fading and reviving; also, an acute specific disease which is characterized by an eruption of this character;—called also rose rash.—Rose'-pink' (rōz'p'n'k), a. 1. Having a pink color like that of the rose, or like the pigment called rose pink. Boe Rose pink, under Rose.

2. Disposed to clothe everything with roseate hues; hence, sentimental. "Rose-pink piety." C. Kingsley.
Rose'er (rōz'er), n. A rosier; a rosebush. [Obs.]
Rose'-red' (rōz'rĕd'), a. Red as a rose; specifically [Zoöl.], of a pure purplish red color. (Chaucer. Rose'-rial (rōz'rial), n. [See Rose, and Royal.]
A name of several English gold coins struck in different reigns and having different values; a rose noble.
Rose'roo' (rōz'rōōt'), n. (Bot.) A fleshy-leaved herb (Rhodolda rosea); rosewort;—so called because the roots have the odor of roses.
Rose'roy (rōz'rōt'), n. A place where roses are cultivated; a nursery of roses. See Rosart.].
Ro'set (rōz'st), n. [F. rosette. Boe Rosette.] A red color used by painters.
Roset'a stone' (rō-zēt'tá stōn'). A stone found at Rosetta, in Egypt, bearing a trillingual inscription, by aid of which, with other inscriptions, a key was obtained to the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt.

Roset'ta wood' (wōd'). An East Indian wood of a reddish orange color, handsomely veined with darker marks. It is occasionally used for cabinetwork. Ure.
Roset'ta wood' (wōd'). An erose by means of ribbon or other material,—used as an ornament or a badge.
2. (Arch.) An ornament in the form of a rose or roundel,—much used in decoration.
3. A red color. See Roset.
5. (Zoöl.) (a) Any structure having a flowerlike form; especially, the group of five broad ambulacra on the upper side of the spatangoid and clypeastroid sea urchins. See Illust. of Sricule, and Sand dollar, under Sand. (b. Aflowerlike color marking; as, the roseties on the leopard. Rose' wa'ter (rōz'wy'ter). Water tinctured with roses by distillation.

Rose'-wa'ter, a. Having the odor of rose water; hence, affectedly nice or delicate; sentimental. "Ros

obtained from several tropical leguminous trees of the genera Dalbe gia and Machærium. The finest kind is from Brazil, and is said to be from the Dalbergia nigra.

African resewood, the wood of the leguminous tree Ple-rocarpus erinaceus. — Jamales resewood, the wood of two West Indian trees (Amyris balaumifera, and Linaciera ligustrina).— New South Wales resewood, the wood of Trichitia glandulosa, a tree related to the margoss.

Rose'worm' (-wirm'), n. (Zoöl.) The larva of any one of several species of lepidopterous insects which feed upon the leaves, buds, or blossoms of the rose, especially Cacacia rosaccana, which rolls up the leaves for a nest, and devours both the leaves and buds.

Rose/wort/ (-wurt/), n. (Bot.) (a) toseroot. (b) Any plant nearly related Lindley.

Roseworm (Ca. Ros'i-oru'cian (röz'i-krn'shan), n.
[The name is probably due to a German theologian, Johann Valentin Andres, who

in anonymous pamphlets called himself a knight of the in anonymous pampaiets called nimeen a kingst of the Rose Cross (G. Rosenkreus), using a seal with a St. Andrew's cross and four roses.] One who, in the 17th century and the early part of the 18th, claimed to belong to a secret society of philosophers deeply versed in the secrets of nature,—the alleged society having existed, it was stated, several hundred years.

was stated, several hundred years.

The Rosicrucians were also called Brothers of the
Kosy Cross, Rosy-cross Knights, Rosy-cross philosophers,
etc. Among other pretensions, they claimed to be able to
transmute metals, to prolong life, to know what is passing
in distant places, and to discover the most hidden things
by the application of the Cabala and science of numbers.

Ros'i-oru'dian (rŏz'i-kru'shan), a. Of or pertaining the Rosicrucians, or their arts.

Ros'ied (rōz'id), a. Decorated with roses, or with

Ro'sler (rō'zhēr), n. [F., fr. L. rosarius of roses. Cf. Rosary.] A rosebush; roses, collectively. [Obs.]
Crowned with a garland of sweet rosier. Spenser.

Ros'1-1y (rōz'1-1y), adv. In a rosy manner. M. Arnold.
Ros'1n (rōz'1n), n. [A variant of resin.] The hard, amber-colored resin left after distilling off the volatile oil of turpentine: colonbary of turpentine; colophony

Rosin oil, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine tree,
used by painters and for lubricating machinery, etc.

Ros'in, v. t. To rub with rosin, as musicians rub the bow of a violin.

Or with the rosined bow torment the string. Ros'l-ness (rōz'l-nes), n. The quality of being rosy.
Ros'l-nessed' (rōz'l-nesed'), n. (Bot.) (a) The compass plant. See under Compass. (b) A name given in California to various composite plants which secrete resins or have a resinous smell.

ins or have a resinous smell.

Ros'in-y (-y), a. Like rosin, or having its qualities.

Ros'land (rōs'land), n. [W. rhos a meadow, a moor

+ E. land.] Heathy land; land full of heather; moorish

or watery land. [Prov. Eng.]

Ros'ma-rine' (rōz'mā-rēn'), n. [OE. See ROSEMARY.]

1. Dew from the sea; sea dew. [Obs.]

That purer brine
And wholesome dew called resmarine. B. Jonson.

2. Rosemary. [Obs.] Spenser. "Biting on anise seed and rosmarine." Bp. Hall.

Rosma-rine, n. [Norw. rosmar a walrus; ros a horse (akin to E. horse) + (probably) mar the sea.] A fabulous sea animal which was reported to climb by means of its teeth to the tops of rocks to feed upon the dew.

And greedy resonarines with visages deforme. Spenser.

Ro-sol'ic ("c-zōl'Ik), a. [Rose + carbolic.] (Chem.)

Pertaining to, or designating, a complex red dyestuff (called resolic acid) which is analogous to resaultine and aurin. It is produced by exidizing a mixture of phenol and cresol, as a dark red amorphous mass, C₂₀H₁₀O₃, which forms weak salts with bases, and stable ones with acids. Called also methyl aurin, and, formerly, corallin.

Ross (rös; 115), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] The rough, scaly matter on the surface of the bark of trees. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Ross, v. t. To divest of the ross, or rough, scaly surface: as, to ross bark. [Local, U. S.] And greedy rosmarines with visages deforme. Spenser.

Ross, v. t. To divest of the tone, or longing hand, one; as, to ross bark. [Local, U. S.]
Ros'sel (ros'sel), n. Light land; rosland. [Obs. or

Ros'sel (ros'sel), n. Light land; rosland. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Ros'sel-ly(-ly), a. Loose; light. [Obs.] Mortimer. Ros'sel-ly(-ly), a. Loose; light. [Obs.] Mortimer. Rost (rost), n. See Roust. [Scot.] Jamieson. Ros'tel (ros'sel), n. [L. rostellum, dim. of rostrum a beak: cf. F. rostelle.] Same as Rostellum. dim. of rostrum a beak: cf. F. rostelle.] Same as Rostellum. Ros-tel-late (ros'tel-lat), a. [NL. rostellums.] Having a rostellum, or small beak; terminating in a beak. Ros-tel/liform (ros-tel/liform), a. Having the form of a rostellum, or small beak.

|| Ros-tel/lum (-lūm), n.; pl. Rostella (-là). [L. See Rostel.] A small beaklike process or extension of some part; a small rostrum; as, the rostellum of the stigma of violets, or of the operculum of many mosses; the rostellum on the head of a tapeworm.

lum on the head of a tapeworm.

Ros'ter (rös'ler), n. [Perhaps a corruption of register; or cf. roll.] (Mil.) A register or roll showing the order in which officers, enlisted men, companies, or register.

ments are called on to serve.

Ros'tra (-tra), n. pl. See Rostrum, 2.

Ros'tra (-tra), a. [L. rostruits, fr. rostrum a beak:
cf. F. rostral.] Of or pertaining to the beak or snout of
an animal, or the beak of a ship; resembling a rostrum,
esp., the rostra at Rome, or their decorations.

[Monuments] adorned with rostral crowns and navel orna-ments.

Addison.

Ros'trate (rös'trat), a. [L. rostratus, fr. rostrum a Ros'tra-ted (-tra-ted), beak. See Rostrum.] 1. Having a process resembling the beak of a bird; beaked; rostellate.

2. Furnished or adorned with

2. Furnished or adorned withbeaks; as, rostrated galleys.

|| Ros.trii'e-ra (rös.trii'e-rà), n.
pl. [NL., fr. L. rostrum beak +
ferre to bear.] (zööl.) A division
of pectinibranchiate gastropods,
having the head prolonged into a
snout which is not retractile. |
Ros'tri-form (rös'tri-förm), a.
[L. rostrum a beak +-form; cf.
R. rostriforme.] Having the form
of a beak.

of a beak.



na). a Larva. b Imago.

2. pl. (ROSTRA) (Rom. Antiq.) The Beaks; the stage or platform in the forum where orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered;—so called because, after the Letin war, it was adorned with the beaks of captured vessels; later, applied also to other platforms erected in Rome for the use of public orators.

3. Honce, a stage for public speaking; the pulpit or platform occupied by an orator or public speaker.

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favor. Addison.

4. (Zoill.) (a) Any heak like prelongation sen of the

platform occupied by an orator of public speaker.

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favor. Addison.

2. (Zoöil.) (a) Any beaklike prolongation, esp. of the head of an animal, as the beak of birds. (b) The beak, or sucking mouth parts, of Hemintera. (c) The snout of a gastroped mollusk. See Illust. of Littorina. (d) The anterior, often spinclike, prolongation of the carapace of a crustacean, as in the lobster and the prawn.

5. (Bot.) Same as Rostellus.

6. (Ood Chem.) The pipe to convey the distilling liquor into its receiver in the common alembic. Quincy.

7. (Surg.) A pair of forceps of various kinds, having a beaklike form. [Obs.]

Rosy (Roz.) A ranged in little roselike clusters;—said of leaves and bracts.

Rosy (rozy), a. [Compar. Rosier (Y-ër.); superl. Rosier.] Resembling a rose in color, form, or qualities; blooming; red; blushing; also, adorned with roses.

Rosy (rozy), a. A smile that glowed Celestial rosy-red, love's proper hue.

While blooming youth and gay delight Sit on thy rosy checks confessed.

ET Rosy is cometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, rosy-bosomed, rosy-colored, rosy-crowned, rosy-fingered, rosy-timed.

Rosy cross. See the Note under Rosiceucian, n.

Rot (rôt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rotten; spins he for the rosten.

Rosy croims 1 [Oke zoien. AS rosium; ashi to D. rotten.

Rosy cross. See the Note under Rosichucian, n.

Rot (röt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rotted; p. pr. & vb.
n. Rotting.] [OE. rotten, AS. rotten; akin to D. rotten,
Prov. G. rotten, OHG. rozzen, G. rösen to steep flax,
Icel. rotna to rot, Sw. ruttna, Dan. randne, Icel. rotinn
rotten. v117. Cf. Ref. Rotten.] 1. To undergo a
process common to organic substances by which they
lose the cohesion of their parts and pass through certain chemical changes, giving off usually in some stages
of the process more or less offensive odors; to become
decomposed by a natural process; to putrefy; to decay.

Fixed like a plant on his reculiar snot.

Fixed like a plant on his peculiar spot. To draw nutrition, propagate, and rot. 2. Figuratively: To perish slowly; to decay; to die;

to become corrupt.

Four of the sufferers were left to rot in irons. Mucaulay.

Rot, poor bachelor, in your club. Thackeray.

Syn. — To putrefy; corrupt, decay; spoil.

Rot, v. 1. To make putrid; to cause to be wholly or partially decomposed by natural processes; as, to rot vegatable filter. retable fiber.

vegetable fiber.

2. To expose, as flax, to a process of maceration, etc., for the purpose of separating the fiber; to ret.

Rot. n. 1. Process of rotting; decay; putrefaction.

2. (Bot.) A disease or decay in fruits, leaves, or wood, supposed to be caused by minute fungi. See Bitter rot, Black rot, etc., below.

3. [Cf. G. rotz glanders.] A fatal distemper which attacks sheep and sometimes other animals. It is due to the presence of a parasitic worm in the liver or gall bladder. See let Fiuer, 2.

His cattle must of rot and murrain die. Bitse rot (Bot.), a disease of apples, caused by the fungus (Brosporium fructigenum. F. L. Scribner. — Black rot (Bot.), a disease of grapevines, attacking the leaves and fruit, caused by the fungus Lustadia Bidwellii. F. L. Scribner. — Dry rot. (Bot.). See under Dry. — Grinder's rot. (Med.). See under Grinder. — Potato rot. (Bot.) see under Potato. — White rot (Bot.), a disease of grapes first appearing in whitish pustules on the fruit, caused by the fungus Coniothyrium diplodiella. F. L. Scribner.

by the fungus Coniothyrium diplodicilla. F. L. Scribner.
"Ro'ta (rō'ta), n. [L. rota wheel. The name is said to allude to the design of the floor of the room in which the court used to sit, which was that of a wheel. See Rotar.] 1. An ecclesiastical court of Rome, called also Rota Romana, that takes cognizance of suits by appeal. It consists of twelve members.
2. (Eng. Hist.) A short-lived political club established in 1659 by J. Harrington to inculcate the democratic doctrine of election of the principal officers of the state by ballot, and the annual retirement of a portion of Parliament.

Ro'ta (75th), n. (Mus.) A species of zither, played

of Parliament.

Ro'ta (75'ta), n. (Mus.) A species of zither, played like a guitar, used in the Middle Ages in church music; — written also rotta.

Ro'ta-cism (75'ta-siz'm), n. See Rhotacism.

Ro'ta-cism (75'ta-siz'm), n. See Rhotacism.

Ro'ta-life (75'th-life), n. [L. rota wheel + -like.]

Ro'ta-lite (75'th-life), n. [L. rota wheel + -like.]

Ro'ta-lite (rö'tà-lit), n. [L. rota wheel + -lite.] (Paleon.) Any fossil foraminifer of the genus Rotatia, abundant in the chalk formation. See Illust. under

RHIZOPOL.

RO'Es.ry (-ry), a. [L. rota a wheel. See Roll, r., and cf. Barouche, Rodomontade, Rous, Round, a., Row-El.] Turning, as a wheel on its axis; pertaining to, or resembling, the motion of a wheel on its axis; rotatory; as, rotary motion.

as, rolary motion.

Rotary engine, a steam engine in which the continuous rotation of the shaft is produced by the direct action of the steam upon rotating devices which serve as pistona, instead of being derived from a reciprocating motion, as in the ordinary engine; a steam turbine; — called also rotatory engine. — Rotary pump, a pump in which the fluid is impelled by rotating devices which take the place of reciprocating buckets or pistons. — Rotary shears, shears, as for cloth, metal, etc., in which revolving sharp-edged or sharp-cornered wheels do the cutting. —Rotary valve, a valve acting by continuous or partial rotation, as the four-way cock.



Ro'ta-scope (rō'tā-skōp), n. [L. rota a wheel +

ROTA-BODDE (ACTION CONTROL OF THE PROPER OF THE PROPER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

corolla, i. e., a monopetalous corolla with a flattish border, and no tube or a very short one

Rotate Corolla.

with a flattish border, and no tube or a very short one.

Ro'tate (rô'tât), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rotate) ('tâ-têd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Rotatiso.]

2. To perform any act, function, or operation in turn;
to hold office in turn; as, to rotate in office.

Ro'tate, v. l. 1. To cause to turn round or revolve,
as a wheel around an axie.

2. To cause to succeed in turn; esp., to cause to succeed some one, or to be succeeded by some one, in office.

[Collog.] "Both, after a brief service, were rotated out of office."

Ro'ta-ted (rô'tâ-tôd), a. Turned round, as a wheel;

of office. Marper's Mag.

Ro'ta-ted (rō'tā-tŏd), a. Turned round, as a wheel;
also, wheel-shaped; rotate.

Ro-ta'tton (rō-tā'shūn), n. [L. rotatio: cf. F. rotatio.]

The act of rotating or turning, as a wheel or a solid body on its axis, as distinguished from the progressive motion of a body rovolving round another body or a distant point; thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a rotation; its annual motion round the sun is a revolution.

2. Any return or succession in a series.

2. Any return or succession in a series.

Moment of rotation. See Moment of inertia, under Moment — Botation in office, the practice of changing public officers at frequent intervals by discharges and substitutions.— Rotation of crops, the practice of cultivating an orderly succession of different crops on the same land.

Rotation al (-al), a. Pertaining to, or resulting from, rotation; of the nature of, or characterized by, rotation; as, rotational velocity.

Rotative (rotativ), a. [Cf. F. rotatif.] Turning, as a wheel; rotary; rotational.

This high rotative velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.

Rotative samine, a steam engine in which the recipro-

rial rise of the solar atmosphere.

Rotative angine, a steam engine in which the reciprocating motion of the piston is transformed into a continuous rotary motion, as by means of a connecting rod, a working beam and crank, or an oscillating cylinder.

Rotat'tor (rō-tā'tōr), n. [L.] 1. (Anat.) That which gives a rotary or rolling motion, as a muscle which partially rotates or turns some part on its axis.

2. (Mcd.) A revolving reverberatory furnace.

| ROTA-to'ri-a (rō'tā-tō'ri-ā), n. pl. [NL] (Zoöl.) Same as ROTIFERA.

ame as Rotifera.

Ro'ta-to-ry (rō'ta-tō-ry), a. [Cf. F rotatoire. See

Same as nothera.

Ro'ta-to-ry (rö'tà-tō-ry), a. [Cf. F. rolatoire. See Rotate, Ro'ta-to-ry (rö'tà-tō-ry), a. [Cf. F. rolatoire. See Rotate, Rotake.]

2. Going in a circle; following in rotation or succeasion; as, rotatory assemblies.

3. (Opt.) Producing rotation of the plane of polarization; as, the rotatory power of bodies on light. See the Note under Polarization.

Ro'ta-to-ry, n. (Zo'il.) A rotlier. [R.] Kirby.

Ro'ta-to-ry, n. (Zo'il.) A
very small arctic sea bird (Mergulus alle, or Alle alle) common on both coasts of the Atlantic in winter; — called also little auk, dovekie, rotch, rotchie, and sea dove.

Rotch'et (-8t), n. (Zo'il.) The European red gurnard (Trigla pini).

nini).
Rote (rōt), n. A root. [Obs. Chaucer [Obs.]

Rote (röt), n. [OF. rote, probably of German origin; cf. MHG. rote, OHG. rota, hrota, LL. chrotta. Cf. CROWD a kind of yollin.] (Mus.) A kind of guitar, the notes of which were produced by a small wheel or wheel-like arrangement. an instrument similar

by a small wheel or wheel-like ar-rangement; an instrument similar to the hurdy-gurdy. Well could be sing and play on a rote. Chaucer Extracting mistuned dirges from their harps, crowds, and rotes. Sir W. Scott

Rote, n. [Cf. Rut roaring.] The noise produced by the surf of the sea dashing upon the shore. See Rut. Rote, n. [Off. rote, F. route, road, path. See Rut. and cf. Rut a furrow, Routins.] A frequent repetition of forms of speech without attention to the meaning; mere repetition; as, to learn rules by rote. Sweift. Till he the first verse could [i.e., knew] all by rote. Chaucer. Thy love did read by rote, and could not spell. Skak.

Thy love did read by rote, and could not spell. Shak. Rote, r. t. [imp, & p. p. Roted; p. pr. & vb. n. ROTING.] To learn or repeat by rote. [Obs.] Shak. Rote, r. i. To go out by rotation or succession; to rotate. [Obs.] Z. Grey. Ro-tella (rō-tella), n. [NL., dim. of rota wheel; cf. LL. rotella a little wheel.] (Zoil.) Any one of numerous species of small, polished, bright-colored gastropods of the genus Rotella, native of tropical seas.



Rotche.

genus Rotella, native or View.
tropical seas.
Rot'gul' (rot'gult'), n. 1. Bad small beer. [Slang]
2. Any bad spirituous liquor, especially when adulterated so as to be very deleterious [Slang]
Roth'er (röth'er), a. [AS. hryder; cf. D. rund.]
(Zoöl.) Bovine. — n. A bovine beast. [Obs.] Shak.
Rother beasts, cattle of the bovine genus; black cattle.
[Obs.] Golding. — Rother soil, the dung of rother beasts.
Rother, n. [OE. See Rudder.
Beather nail. a nail with a very full head, used for fasten-

Bother nail, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder irons of ships; —so called by shipwrights.

Ro'ti-fer (rō'ti-fer; 277), n. [NL. See ROTIFERA.] (Zoöl.) One of the Rotifera. See Illust. in Appendix. #Ro-tif'e-ra (rō-tif'e-ra), n. pl. [NL., from L. rota a wheel + ferre to bear.] (Zoöl.) An order of minute worms which usually

order of minute worms which usually have one or two groups of vibrating cilia on the head, which, when in motion, often give an appearance of rapidly revolving wheels. The species are very numerous in fresh waters, and are very diversified in form and labits.

Ro'tl-form (ro'tl'-form)

a. [L. rota wheel +

a. [L. rota wheel +
-form.] 1. Wheel-shaped;
as, rotiform appendages.
2. (Bot.) Same as Ro-

TATE

ROT'ta (röt'th), n. Rotifera (Hydathia senta). A (Mus.) See Rota. Fennle; i' Mele. a Vhrating Rot'ten (röt'e'n), a. Chin; b Caudul Appendages; [Icel. rotinn; akin to Sw. c. Mout; a' Mastax; c Stomerutlen, Dan. raadden. See Rot.] Having rotted; putrid; decayed; sa, a Controcule view of the rotten meat. Hence: (a) Offensive to the smell; fetid; disgusting. You common erry of curs! whose breath I hate As reek of the rotten fens.

(b) Not firm or trusty; unsound; defective; treacherous; unsafe; as, a rotten plank, bone, stone. "The deepness of the rotten way."

Knolles.

Rotten borough. See under Borough.—Rotten stone (Min.), a soft stone, called also Tripoli (from the country from which it was formerly brought, used in all sorts of finer grinding and polishing in the arts, and for cleaning metallic substances. The name is also given to other friable siliceous stones applied to like uses.

Syn.—Putrofied: nutrid decorate carious defeat.

Syn. — Putrefied: putrid; decayed; carious; defective; unsound; corrupt; deceitful; treacherous.

Syn.—Putrefied; putrid; decayed; carions; defective; unsound; corrupt; deceiful; treacherous.

—Rot'ten-ly, adv.—Rot'ten-ness, n.

||Rot'u-la (rôt'ū-là), n. [L., a little wheel; cf. It.

rotula.] (Anat.) The patella, or kneepan.

Rot'u-lar (-lēr), a. [L. rotula, dim. of rota wheel.]

(Anat.) Of or pertaining to the rotula, or kneepan.

Ro-tund' (rô-tūn'd'), a. [L. rotundus. See Round, and cf. Rotunda!]. Round; circular; spherical.

2. Hence, complete; entire.

3. (Bot.) Orbicular, or nearly so.

Ro-tun'da (rô-tūn'dà), n. [Cf. It. rotonda, F. rotonde; both fr. L. rotundus round. See Round, a.] (Arch.)

A round building; especially, one that is round both on the outside and inside, like the Pantheon at Rome. Less properly, but very commonly, used for a large round room; as, the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington.

Ro-tun'd-to'l-ous (-frō'll-sh), a. [L. rotundus round + folium a leaf.] (Bot.) Having round leaves.

+ folium a leaf.] (Bot.) Having round leaves.

Rotund'ty (1-ty), n. [1. rotunditus: cf. F. roton-dite]. The state or quality of being rotund; roundness; sphericity; circularity.

Smite flat the thick rotundity o' the world !

2. Hence, completeness; entirety; roundness. For the more rotundity of the number and grace of the matter, it passeth for a full thousand. Fuller. A boldness and rotundity of speech. Hawthorns.

Ro-tund'ness, n. Roundness; rotundity.
Ro-tun'do (rô-tun'dô, n. See Rotun'A.
Ro-tun'er (rô-tun'dô), n. A roturier. [Obs.] Howell.
Ro-tur'er (rô-tur'gr), n. (F.] A person who is
of of noble birth; specif., a freeman who during the
revalence of feudalism held allodial land.
Rot'y (rôt'y), v.t. [See Rot.] To make rotten. [Obs.]

Well bet is rotten apple out of hoard, Than that it roty all the remenant.

Than that it roty all the remenant.

(Chaucer. ||Rou'ble (roo'b')|), n. A coin. Set Ruble.

Rouche (roosh), n. Set Ruche.

||Rou'ble (roo'k'), n. [F., properly p. p. of roner to break upon the wheel, ft. rone a wheel, L. rota. See Rotate, Rotate, One devoted to a life of sensual pleasure; a debauchee; a rake.

||Rou'et' (roo'a'), n. [F.] A small wheel formerly fixed to the pan of firelocks for discharging them. Crabb.

Rouge (roo'a), a. [F., fr. L. rubens red, akin to rubers to be red, ruber red. See Red. [R.]

"Rouge et noir (h' nwar') [F., red and black], a game at cards in which persons play against the owner of the bank; — so called because the table around which the players sit has certain compartments colored red and black, upon which the stakes are deposited.

Hoyle.

black, upon which the stakes are deposited. Hoyle.

Rouge. n. [F.] 1. (Chem.) A red amorphous powder consisting of forric oxide. It is used in polishing glass, metal, or gems, and as a cosmetic, etc. Called also crocus, jeweler's rouge, etc.

2. A cosmetic used for giving a red color to the checks or lips. The best is prepared from the dried flowers of the safflower, but it is often made from carmine. Ure.

Rouge, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rougen (röözhi); p. pr. & vb. n. Rougns (röözhing).] To paint the face or checks with rouge.

Rouge, v. i. To tint with rouge; as, to rouge the face or the checks.

Rouge, v. f. I face or the cheeks.

face or the cheeks.

Ronge or old '(-krwä' or -kroi'), n. [F., literally, red cross.] (Her.) One of the four pursuivants of the English college of arms.

Ronge 'drag' on (-dräg'n), n. [F., literally, red dragon.] (Her.) One of the four pursuivants of the English college of arms.

Rough (ruf), a. [Compar. Rougher (-ec), superl. Rougher.] [OE. rou3, rou, rou, rugh, ruh, AB. ruh; akin to LG. rug, D. ruig, ruv. OHG. ruh, G. rauh, rauch; cf. Lith. raukas wrinkle, rult to wrinkle. *\frac{18}{2}. Cl. Rro, n.] 1. Having inequalities, small ridges, or points, on the surface; not smooth or plain; as, a rough board; a rough stone; rough cloth. Specifically: (a) Not level; having a broken surface; uneven;—said of a piece of land, or of a road. "Rough, uneven ways." Shak. (b) Not polished; uncut;—said of a gen; as, a rough dismond. (c) Tossed in waves; boisterous; high;—said of a sea or other piece of water. a sea or other piece of water.

More unequal than the roughest sea. (d) Marked by coarseness; shaggy; ragged; disordered;—said of dress, appearance, or the like; as, a rough coat. "A visage rough." Dryden. "Rough satyrs." Milton.

satyrs." Millon.

2. Hence, figuratively, lacking refinement, gentleness or polish. Specifically: (a) Not courteous or kind harsh; rude; uncivil; as, a rough temper.

Shak

A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough.

A surly boatman, rough as waves or winds.

(b) Marked by severity or violence; harsh; hard; as, rough measures or actions.

On the rough edge of battle.

Milton.

On the rough edge of battle.

A quicker and rougher remedy. Clacendon.

Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness which
remedy and imperious usage often produces.

(c) Loud and hourse; oftensive to the ear; harsh; grating;—said of sound, voice, and the like; as, a rough
tone; rough numbers. Pope. (d) Austere; harsh to
the taste; as, rough wine. (e) Tempestuous; boisterous; stormy; as, rough weather; a rough day.

He stayeth his rough wind. Isa. xxvii. 8
Time and the hour runs through the roughest day. Shak Isa vyvii 8 (f) Hastily or carelessly done; wanting finish; incomplete; as, a rough estimate; a rough draught.

Rough diamond, an uncut diamond; hence, colloquially, a person of intrinsic worth under a rude exterior. — Rough and ready. (a) Acting with offland promptness and efficiency. "The rough and ready understanding." Lowell. (b) Produced offland. "Some rough and ready theory." Tutor.

Rough, n. 1. Boisterous weather. [Obs.] Fletcher.
2. A rude fellow; a coarse bully; a rowdy.
In the rough, in an unwrought or rude condition; unpolished; as, a diamond or a sketch in the rough.

Contemplating the people in the rough. Mrs. Evouving.

Rough, adv. In a rough manner; rudely; roughly. Sleeping rough on the trenches, and dying stubbornly in their bonts. Sir W. Scott

Rough, v. t. 1. To render rough; to roughen.

2. To break in. as a borne. break in, as a horse, especially for military

poses.
3. To cut or make in a hasty, rough manner; — with

out; as, to rough out a carving, a sketch.

Roughing rolls, rolls for reducing, in a rough manner, a
bloom of iron to bars.—To rough it, to endure hard conditions of living; to live without ordinary comforts.

Rough'cast' (kåst'), v. t. 1. To form in its first rudiments, without revision, correction, or polish. Dryden.

2. To mold without nicety or elegance; to form with

ments, without revision, correction, or polish. Dryden.

2. To mold without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.

3. To plaster with a mixture of lime and shells or pebbles; as, to rougheast a building.

Rough'oast', n. 1. A rude model; the rudimentary, unfinished form of a thing.

2. A kind of plastering made of lime, with a mixture of shells or pebbles, used for covering buildings. Shak.

Rough'oast'er (-2r), n. One who rougheasts.

Rough'draw' (-dry'), v. t. To draw or delinente rapidly and by way of a first sketch.

Rough'draw' (-dry'), v. t. In laundry work, to dry without smoothing or ironing.

Rough'en (rdf'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Roughenen (-lnd); p. pr. & vb. n. Roughennen [From Rouon.]

To make rough.

Rough'-ioo'ed (-foot'ed), a. (Zoid.) Feather-footed; as, arough-footed dowe. [K.]

Rough'-grained' (-grand'), n. Having a rough grain or fiber; hence, figuratively, having coarse traits of character; not polished; brusque.

Rough'new' (-hū'), v. t. 1. To hew coarsely, without smoothing; as, to roughhew timber.

2. To give the first form or shape to; to form rudely; to shape approxinately and rudely; to rougheast.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,

Rough'sew them how we will.

Shak.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends, Roughhere them how we will.

Rough'hew'er (- $h\vec{u}'\delta r$), n. One who roughhews. Rough'hewn' (- $h\vec{u}u'$), a. 1. Hewn coarsely without moothing; unfinished; not pol-

Of coarse manners; rude; uncultivated; rough-grained. Bacon.

Rough 'ing-in' (-Ing-In'), n.
The first coat of plaster laid on brick; also, the process of apply-

brick; also, the process of applying it.

Rough'ings (Angz), v. pl.

Rowen. [Prov. Eng.]

Rough'ish, a. Somewhat rough.

Rough'ieg' (Algy), n. (Zool.)

Any one of several species of large hawks of the genus Archibuteo, having the legs feathered to the toes. Called also rough-legged huzard.

The best known species is

The best known species is Archibuteo lagopus of Northern



Roughleg (Archibuted lagopus).

Europe, with its darker American variety (Sancti-johannis). The latter is often nearly or quite black. The ferruginous roughleg (Archibuteo ferrugineus) inhabits Western North America.

Rough'-legged' (ruf'legd' or -leg'ged), a. (Zoöl.) having the legs covered with feathers;—said of a bird. Rough-legged hawk. (Zool.) See ROUGHLEG.

Rough-legged hawk. (Zoöl.) See Roughly, adv. In a rough manner; unevenly; harshly; rudely; severely; austerely.
Rough'ness, n. The quality or state of being rough.
Rough'ness, n. The quality or state of being rough.
Rough'ness, n. The quality or state of being rough.
Rough'ness (Mil.), a noncommissioned officer in the British cavairy, whose duty is to assist the riding master.
Rough'sonfit (-skhi'), n. [Rough + scuff.] A rough, coarse fellow: collectively, the lowest class of the poople; the rabble; the riffraff. [Collog. U. S.]
Rough'sot'ter (-ski'ter), n. A mason who builds rough stonework.

rough storter (sector), n. in mass who binds rough stonework.

Rough'shod' (-shod'), a. Shod with shoes armed with points or calks; as, a roughshod horse.

With points of carse; as, a roughstoat noise. To ride roughshod, to pursue a course regardless of he pain or distress it may cause others.

Rough'strings' (-stringz'), n. pl. (Carp.) Pieces of indressed timber put under the steps of a wooden stair

Rough's timber put under the steps of a wooden stair for their support.

Rought (rgt), obs. imp. of Reach.

Rought (rgt), obs. imp. of Reach.

Rought (rdt), obs. imp. of Reach.

Rought'sail' (rdi'tail'), n. (Zoii.) Any species of small ground snakes of the family Uropeltidæ;— so called from their rough tails.

Rough'work' (-wūrk'), v. t. To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish. Mosm.

Rough'wrought' (-rqt'), a. Wrought in a rough, unfinished way; worked over coarsely.

Rouk (rōō'ka'), n. [F]. (Mus.) A smoothly running passage of short notes (as semiquavers, or sixteentles) uniformly grouped, sung upon one long syllable, as in Handel's oratorios.

| Rou'leau' (rōō'lō'), n. pl. F. Rouleaux (F. -lō'; |

DIE, as in Handel's oratorios. \parallel **Rou'leau**' (rōō'lō'), n, pl. F. Rouleaux (F. -lō'), E. -lōz'), E. Rouleaux (lōz'). [F., a roll, dim. fr. role, formerly also spelt roulle. See Roll.] A little roll; a roll of coins put up in paper, or something resembling such a roll.

Rou-lette' (roo-let'), n. [F., properly, a little wheel or ball. See Rouleau, Roll.] 1. A game of chance, in which a small ball is made to move round rapidly on a circle divided off into numbered red and black spaces, the one on which it stops indicating the result of a variety of wagers permitted by the game.

2. (Fine Arts) (a) A small toothed wheel used by on-

2. (Fine Ařís) (a) A small foothed wheel used by engravers to roll over a plate in order to produce rows of dots. (b) A similar wheel used to roughen the surface of a plate, as in making alterations in a mezzotint.

3. (Geom.) The curve traced by any point in the plane of a given curve when the latter rolls, without sliding, over another fixed curve. See Cyclon, and Ericyclon. Rouly-pou'ly (rou'ly-pou'ly), n. See Rolly-pou'ly, fr. văn a rune, secret, mystory; akin to G. raunen to whisper. See Rune.] To whisper. [Obs.]

Rounos (rouns). 2. [Cf. F. rouce, bramble, brief.

Rounce (rouns), n. [Cf. F. ronce bramble, brier, thorn, ranche a round, step, rack, or E. round.] (Print.) The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding

The handle by which the bed of a hand press, holding the form of type, etc, is run in under the platen and out again; — sometimes applied to the whole apparatus by which the form is moved under the platen.

Roun'ce-val (roun'sē-vāl), a. [F. Ronceval, Ronce-valx, a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, Sp. Ronce-vallex.] Large; strong; — from the gigantic bones shown at Roncesvalles, and alleged to be those of old heroes. [Obs.]

thown at noncessarium, letoes, [Obs.]

Roun'ce-val. n. A giant; anything large; a kind of sea called also marrow[at. [Obs.]

Roun'cy (-sy), n. [OF. roncin.] A common hackney lorse; a mag. [Obs.]

Chaucer. horse; a nag.

ing. [Obs.]
He rode upon a rouncy as he could. Round (round), v. i. & t. [From Roun.] To whiser Folix 1

Round (round), v. i. & i. L. Shak. Holland.

The Bishop of Glasgow rounding in his eur. "Ye are not a
wise man."... he rounded likewise to the bishop, and said,
"Wherefore brought ye me here?"

Round, a. [OF. round, round, round, F. round, fr. L.
rotundus, fr. rola wheel. See Rotary, and cf. Rotund,
ROUNDEL, RUNDLET.] 1. Having every portion of the
surface or of the circumference equally distant from
the center; spherical; circular; having a form approach
ing a spherical or a circular shape; orbicular; globular;
as, a round ball. "The big, round tears."

Shak.

Upon the firm opacous globe

Milton.

Upon the firm opacous globe Of this round world.

Of this round world.

2. Having the form of a cylinder; cylindrical; as, the barrel of a musket is round.

3. Having a curved outline or form; especially, one like the arc of a circle or an ellipse, or a portion of the surface of a sphere; rotund; bulging; protuberant; not angular or pointed; as, a round arch; round hills.

"Their round haunches gored." Shak.

4. Full: complete; not broken; not fractional; archive and the state of the state of

4. Full; complete; not broken; not fractional; approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, thousands, etc.;—said of numbers.

Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than the 5. Not inconsiderable; large; hence, generous; free;

as, a round price.

in shape; rounded; labialized; labial. See Guide to Pronunciation, § 11.

8. Outspoken; plain and direct; unreserved; unqualified; not mincing; as, a round answer; a round oath. "The round assertion."

M. Arnold.

Sir Toby, I must be round with you.

Sir looy, I must be round with you.

Shat.

9. Full and smoothly expanded; not defective or abrupt; finished; polished; — said of style, or of authors with reference to their style. [Obs.]
In his satires Horace is quick, round, and pleasant. Peacham.

10. Complete and consistent; fair; just; — applied

to conduct

to conduct.

Round cating is the honor of man's nature. Bucon.

At a round rate, rapidly. Dryden.—In round numbers, approximately in even units, tens, hundreds, etc.; as, a bin holding 99 or 101 bushels may be said to hold in round numbers 100 bushels.—Round bushels may be said to hold in round numbers 100 bushels.—Round bushels may be said to hold in round numbers 100 bushels.—Round bushels with a whirling or revolving motion, as the waltz, polka, etc.—Round game, a game, as of cards, in which each plays on his own account.—Round hand, a style of penmanship in which the letters are formed in nearly an upright position, and each separately distinct;—distinguished from running hand.—Round robin. [Perhaps F. rond round + ruban ribbon.] (a) A written petition, memorial, remonstrance, protest, etc., the signatures to which are made in a circle so as not to indicate who signed first. "No round robins signed by the whole main deck of the Academy or the Porch." De Quincey. (b) (Zoid.) The cigar fish.—Round shot, a solid spherical projectile for ordinance.—Round Table, the table about which sat King Arthur and his knights. See Knights of certain lofty circular stone towers, tapering from the base upward, and usually having a conical cap or roof, which crowns the summit,—found chiefly in Ireland. They are of great antiquity, and vary in height from thirty-five to one hundred and thirty feet.—Round trot, one in which the horse throws out his feet roundly; a full, brisk, quick trot. Addison.—Round turn (Neut.) Spn.—Circular; spherical; globular; globose; orbicular; orbed; cylindrical; full; plump; rotund.

Round (round), n.—1. Anything round, as a circle, a globe, a ring. "The golden round" [the crown]. Shak. Round dealing is the honor of man's nature. Bucon

Round (round), n. 1. Anything round, as a circle, a lobe, a ring. "The golden round" [the crown]. Shak. globe, a ring. "The golden round" [the crown In labyrinth of many a round self-rolled.

2. A series of changes or events ending where it began; a series of like events recurring in continuance; a cycle; a periodical revolution; as, the round of the seasons; a round of pleasures.

3. A course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another, as if seated in a size of the course of action or conduct performed by a number of persons in turn, or one after another, as if seated

in a circle.

Women to cards may be compared: we play A round or two: which used, we throw away. Granville,

The feast was served; the bowl was crowned;
To the king's pleasure went the mirthful round. Prior.

4. A series of duties or tasks which must be per-

formed in turn, and then repeated.

The trivial round, the common task.

5. A circular dance.

Come, knit hands, and beat the ground, In a light funtastic round. Milton.

6. That which goes round a whole circle or company; as, a round of applause.
7. Rotation, as in office; succession.
8. The step of a ladder; a rundle or rung; also, a crosspiece which joins and braces the legs of a chair.

All the rounds like Jacob's ladder rise.

9. A course ending where it began; a circuit; a beat; especially, one frequently or regularly traversed; also, the act of traversing a circuit; as, a watchman's round; the round of the root of the round.

especially, one frequently or regularly traversed; also, the act of traversing a circuit; as, a watchman's round; the rounds of the postman.

10. (Mil.) (a) A walk performed by a guard or an officer round the rampart of a garrison, or among sentinels, to see that the sentinels are faithful and all things safe; also, the guard or officer, with his attendants, who performs this duty; — usually in the plural. (b) A general discharge of firearms by a body of troops in which cach soldier fires once. (c) Ammunition for discharging a piece or pieces once; as, twenty rounds of ammunition were given out.

11. (Mus.) A short vocal piece, resembling a catch, in which three or four voices follow each other round in a species of canon in the unison.

12. The time during which prize fighters or boxers are in actual contest without an intermission, as prescribed by their rules; a bout.

13. A brewer's vessel in which the fermentation is concluded, the yeast escaping through the bunghole.

14. A vessel filled, as for drinking. [R.]

15. An assembly; a group; a circle; as, a round of politicians.

16. (Naut.) See BOUNDYON.

16. (Naut.) See ROUNDTOP, 17. Same as Round of beef, below.

Gentlemen of the round. (a) Gentlemen soldiers of low rank who made the rounds. (8e 10 (a), above. (b) Disbanded soldiers who lived by begging. [Obs.]

Worm-eaten pentlemen of the round, such as have rowed to sit on the skirts of the city, let your provest and his half dozen of halberdiers do what they can.

halberdiers do what they can.

- Round of beef, the part of the thigh below the altelibrate, or between the rump and the leg. Bee litud. of light. - Round steak, a beefsteak cut from the round. - Sculpture in the round, sculpture giving the full form, as of man; statuary, distinguished from relief.

Round, adv. 1. On all sides; around.

as, a round price.

Three thousand ducats; 'tis a good round sum. Shak.

Round was their pace at first, but sleckened soon. Tempson.

6. Uttered or emitted with a full tone; as, a round voice; a round note.

7. (Phonetics) Modified, as a vowel, by contraction of the lip opening, making the opening more or less round.

4. From one side or party to sak or; as, to come or turn round, — that is, to change sit.—

1. On all sides; rround.

Round he throws his baltful eyes.

Milton.

2. Circularly; in a circular fo² or manner; by revolving or reversing one's positic; as, to turn one's head round; a wheel turns round.

4. From one side or party to sak for; as, to come or turn round, — that is, to change sit.—

2. Circularly; in a circular fo² or manner; by revolving or reversing one's positic; as, to turn one's head round; a wheel turns round.

4. From one side or party to sak for; as, to come or turn round, — that is, to change sit.—

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5. By or in a circuit; by a course longer than the direct course; back to the starting point.
6. Through a circle, as of friends or houses.
The invitations were sent round accordingly. Sir W. Scott.
7. Roundly; fully; vigorously. [Obs.] Chauer.
All round, over the whole place; in every direction—all round, over the whole place; in every direction—tionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Toone. 7. Roundly; fully; vigorously. [Obs.] Chaueer.
All round, over the whole place; in every direction.—
All-round, of general capacity; as, an all-round man.
[Colloy:]—To bring one round. (n) To cause one to change his opinions or line of conduct. (b) To restore one to health. [Colloq:]

Round (round), prep. On every side of, so as to encompass or encircle; around; about; as, the people stood round him; to go round the city; to wind a cable round

The serpent Error twines round human hearts. Con Round about, an emphatic form for round or about.
"Moses...set them [the elders] round about the tabernacle." Num. xi. 24.—To come round, to gain the consent of, or circumvent, (a person) by flattery or deception. [Colloq.]

Round, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROUNDED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROUNDING.] 1. To make circular, spherical, or cylindrical; to give a round or convex figure to; as, to round a silver coin; to round the edges of anything.

Worms with many feet, which round themselves into bulls, are bred chiefly under logs of timber.

Bacon. The figures on our modern medals are raised and rounded to a very great perfection.

2. To surround; to encircle; to encompass.

The inclusive verge Of golden metal that must round my brow. 3. To bring to fullness or completeness; to complete; hence, to bring to a fit conclusion.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

4. To go round wholly or in part; to go about (a corner or point); as, to round a corner; to round Cape Horn.

5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to round beriods in writing.

Swift.

5. To make full, smooth, and flowing; as, to round periods in writing.

To round in (Naul.), to haul upon (a rope, esp., the weather braces). — To round up. (a) (Naul.) To haul up; usually, to laul up the slack of (a rope through its leading block, or to haul up (a tackle which hangs loose) by riding around them, as on cattle ranches. [Western U. S.]

Round, v. i. 1. To grow round or full; hence, to attain to fullness, completeness, or perfection.

The queen your mother rounds apace. Shak So rounds he to a separate mind.
From whence clear memory may begin. Tennyson
2. To go round, as a guard. [Poetic]

They . . . nightly rounding walk. Tennyson. 3. To go or turn round: to wheel about.

To round to (Naut.), to turn the head of a ship toward the wind.

Round'a-bout' (-a-bout'), a. 1. Circuitous; going round; indirect; as, roundahout speech.

We have taken a terrible roundabout road.

We have taken a terrible roundabout road.

2. Encircling; enveloping; comprehensive.

Large, sound, roundabout sense."

Round'a-bout', n. 1. A horizontal wheel or frame, commonly with wooden horses, etc., on which children ride; a merry-go-round.

2. A dance performed in a circle.

Goldsmith.

3. A short, close jacket worn by boys, sailors, etc.

4. A state or scene of constant change, or of recurring labor and vicissitude.

Courper.

Round'a-bout/ness, n. The quality of being round

Round'a-bout'ness, n. The quality of being roundabout; circuitousness.

Round'-arm' (-\text{arm'}), a. (Cricket) Applied to the method of delivering the ball in bowling, by swinging the arm horizontally.

Round'-backed' (-\text{bkt'}), a. Having a round back or shoulders; round-shouldered.

Round'ed, a. (Phonetics) Modified by contraction of the lip opening; labialized; labial. See Guide to Pronunciation, g. [OF. rondel a roundelay, F. rondel, rondeau, a dim. fr. rond; for sense 2, cf. F. rondelle a round, a round shield. See Round, a., and cf. Rondell, Roundellustily."

L (Mus.) A roundely. "Sung all the roundel lustily."

Come, now a roundel and a fairy sons.

Come, now a roundel and a fairy song. 2. Anything having a round form; a round figure; a

The Spaniards, casting themselves into roundels, . . . made a flying march to Calais. Bacon.

Specifically: (a) A small circular shield, sometimes not more than a foot in diameter, used by soldiers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. (b) (Her.) A circular

lar spot; a charge in the form of a small circle. (c) (Fort.) A bastion of a circu-

lar form.

Round's-lay (round's-la), n. [OF. rondelet, dim. of rondel. See Roundel, Rondbau, and of, Roundlet, Rundlet.]

1. (Poetry) See Rondbau, and Rondbau, a

2. (Mus.) (a) A tune in which a simple strain is often repeated; a simple Escutcheon with rural strain which is short and lively. three Roundels. Spenser. Tennyson. (b) A dance in a circle.

3. Anything having a round form; a roundel. Round'er (-8r), n. 1. One who rounds; one who comes about frequently for regularly.

2. A tool for makin; an edge or surface round.

3. pl. An English the somewhat resembling baseball; also, another Escuts has game resembling the game of aves, but played with the football.

Now we play rounded find then we played prisoner's base. Bagehot.

Round lish' (-1) (1), (2001.) (a) Any ordinary

name for a Puritan. See Roundheads, The, in the Dictionary of Noted Names in Fiction.

Roundhead ed, a. Having a round head or top.

Roundhouse' (-hous'), n. 1. A constable's prison; a lockup, watch-house, or station house. [Obs.]

2. (Naut.) (a) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof;—sometimes called the coach. (b) A privy near the bow of the vessel.

3. A house for locomotive engines, built circularly

3. A house for locomotive engines, built circularly around a turntable.

Round'ing, a. Round or nearly round; becoming round; roundish.

Round'ing, n. 1. (Naut.) Small rope, or strands of rope, or spun yarn, wound round a rope to keep it from chafing; — called also service.

2. (Phonetics) Modifying a speech sound by contraction of the lip opening; labializing; labialization. See (inide to Pronunciation, § 11.

Round'ish, a. Somewhat round; as, a roundish seed; a roundish figure. — Round'ish-ness, n.

Round'ly, adv. 1. In a round form or manner.

2. Openly: boldly: peremptorily: plumply.

2. Openly; boldly; peremptorily; plumply.

He affirms everything roundly.

3. Briskly; with speed. Two of the outlaws walked roundly forward. Sir W. Scott.

Two of the outlaws walked roundly forward. Sir W. Scott.

4. Completely; vigorously; in earnest. Shak.

5. Without regard to detail; in gross; comprehensively; generally; as, to give numbers roundly.

In speaking roundly of this period. II. Morley.

Round'ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being round in shape; as, the roundness of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, a column, etc.

2. Fullness; amoothness of flow; as, the roundness of a period; the roundness of a note; roundness of tone.

3. Openness; plainness; boldness; positiveness; as, the roundness of an assertion.

Syn. — Circularity; sphericity; globosity; globularity; globularness; orbicularness; cylindricity; fullness; plumpness; rotundity.

pluminess; rotundity.

Round'ridge' (-rij'), v. t. (Agric.) To form into round ridges by plowing.

Round'-shoul'dered (-shōl'dðrd), a. Having the shoulders stooping or projecting; round-backed.

Rounds'man (roundz'man), n.; pl. Roundsman (-men). A patrolman; also, a policeman who acts as an inspector over the rounds of the patrolmen.

Round'top' (round'tōp'), n. (Naut.) A top; a platform at a masthead; — so called because formerly round in shape.

is shape.

Round'—up' (-\text{up'}), n. The act of collecting or gathering together scattered cattle by riding around them and driving them in. [Western U. S.]

Round'ure (roun'd\text{ur}; 135), n. [Ct. RONDURE.]

Round'worm' (round'w\text{urm'}), n. (Zo\text{vi}) A nematical worm

toid worm.

Round'y (-y), a. Round. [Obs.] Sir P. Sidney.

Roup (rōōp), v. i. & t. [Ci. AS. hrōpan to cry out,
G. rufen, Goth. hrōpjan. Ci. Roor.] To cry or shout;
hence, to sell by auction. [Sec.] Jamieson.

Roup, n. 1. An outery; hence, a sale of goods by
Jamieson.

The roup, that is, the sale of his crops, was over. J. C. Shairp.

The roup, that is, the sale of his crops, was over. J. C. Shairp.

2. A disease in poultry. See Pip.

ROUS and (rouz/ant), a. (Her.) Rising; — applied to a bird in the attitude of rising; also, sometimes, to a bird in profile with wings addorsed.

ROUSE (rouz or rous), v. i. & t. [Perhaps the same word as rouse to start up, "buckle to."] (Naut.) To pull or haul strongly and all together, as upon a rope, without the assistance of mechanical appliances.

ROUSE (rouz), n. [Cf. D. roes drunkenness, Icel. rūss, Sw. rus, G. rausch, and also E. rouse, v. t., rush, v. i. Cf. Row a disturbance.] I. A bumper in honor of a toast or health. [Obs.] of a toast or health. [Obs.]

2. A carousal; a festival; a drinking frolic.

Fill the cup, and fill the can, Have a rouse before the morn.

Have a rouse before the morn. Tempson.

Rouse, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rousen (rouzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Rousing.] [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. rusa to rush, Dan. ruse, AS. hreósan to fall, rush. Cf. Russ, v.] 1. To cause to start from a covert or lurking place; as, to rouse a deer or other animal of the chase.

Like wild boars late roused out of the brakes. Spenser. Rouse the fleet hart, and cheer the opening hound. Pope.

2. To wake from sleap or reuses: as to rayse one

Rouse the neet hart, and enert the opening nound. Pope.

2. To wake from sleep or repose; as, to rouse one early or suddenly.

3. To excite to lively thought or action from a state of idleness, languor, stupidity, or indifference; as, to rouse the faculties, passions, or emotions.

To rouse up a people, the most phlegmatic of any in Christen

Atterbury

4. To put in motion; to stir up; to agitate.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had roused the sea.

5. To raise; to make erect. [Obs.] Spenser. Shall Rouse, v. i. 1. To get or start up; to rise. [Obs.] Night's black agents to their preys do rouse. Shall Rouse from aleep or repose.

Morpheus rouses from his bed. Pop. Shak

3. To be excited to thought or action from a state of adolence or inattention.

Rous'er (-3r), n. 1. One who, or that which, rouses.

2. Something very exciting or great. [Colloq.]

3. (Brewing) A stirrer in a copper for boiling wort.

Rousing (rous/Ing), a. 1. Having power to awaken or excite; exciting.

I begin to feel Some rousing motions in me.

or excite; exciting.

I begin to feel

Some rousing motions in me.

2. Very great; violent; astounding; as, a rousing fire; a rousing lie. [Colleg.]

Rousing lie. [Colleg.]

Rousing-ly, adv. In a rousing manner.

Rous-sette' (roo-set/), n. [F.;—so called in allusion to the color. See Russer,] I. (Zool.) A fruit but, especially the large species (Pteropus vulgaris) inhabiting the islands of the Indian Ocean. It measures about a yard across the expanded wings.

2. (Zool.) Any small shark of the genus Scyllium;—called also duglish. See Doorish.

Roust (roust), v. t. To rouse; to disturb; as, to roust one out. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Roust, n. [Cf. Ieel. röst an estuary.] A strong tide or current, especially a ne astrony.] A strong tide or current, especially a deck hand, on a river stembont, who moves the cargo, loads and unloads wood, and the like; in an opprobrious sense, a shiftless vagraut who lives by chance jobs. [Western U. S.]

Rout (rout), v. i. [AB. hritan.] To roar; to bellow; to snort; to snore loudly. [Obs. or Scot.] Chaucer.

Rout, n. A bellowing; a shouting; noise; clannor; uproar; disturbance; tumult.

This new book the whole world makes such a rout about. Sterne.

"My child, it is not well." I said,

"Among the graves to shout;

To laugh and play among the dead,

And make this noisy rout."

Rout, v. t. [A variant of root.] To scoop out with a gouge or other too!; to furrow.

Rout, v. t. [A variant of root.] To scoop out with a uge or other tool; to furrow. Ront. v. t.

To rout out. (a) To turn up to view, as if by rooting; to discover; to find. (b) To turn out by force or compulsion; as, to rout people out of bed. [Colloq.]

Rout, v. i. To search or root in the ground, as a

ROLL, v. t. To search or root in the ground, as a swine.

Rout, n. [OF. route, LL. rupta, properly, a breaking, fr. L. ruptus, p. p. of rumpere to break. See Rupture.

Reave, and cf. Rote repetition of forms, Route. In some senses this word has been confused with rout a bellowing, an uproar.] [Formerly spelled also route.]

1. A troop; a throng; a company; an assembly; especially, a traveling company or throng. [Obs.] "A route of rutones [rats]." Piers Plowman. "A great solemn route." Chaucer.

And ever he rode the hinderest of the route. Chaucer.

route." Chancer.

And ever he rode the hinderest of the route. Chancer.

A rout of people there assembled were. Spenser.

2. A disorderly and tumultuous crowd; a mob; hence, the rabble; the herd of common people.

The endless routs of wretched thralls.

The ringleader and head of all this rout.

Nor do I name of men the common rout. Milton.

3. The state of being disorganized and thrown into confusion; — said especially of an army defeated, broken in piecos, and put to flight in disorder or panic; also, the act of defeating and breaking up an army; as, the rout of the enew was complete.

Thy army, ...

Thy army, . . .

Dispersed in rout, betook them all to fly.

Daniel. hese glad conquest, murderous rout to those.

Popc.

10 these gaal conquest, mirrorous role to these. Top.

4. (Law) A disturbance of the peace by persons assembled together with intent to do a thing which, if executed, would make them rioters, and actually making a motion toward the execution thereof.

5. A fashionable assembly, or large evening party. "At routs and dances."

Landor.

To put to rout, to defeat and throw into confusion; to verthrow and put to flight.

overthrow and put to flight.

Rout, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Routen; p. pr. & vb. n.
Routen.] To break the ranks of, as troops, and put
them to flight in disorder; to put to rout.

That party... that charged the Scots, so totally routed and
defeated their whole army, that they fled.

Clarendon.

defented their whole army, that they fied.

Syn. — To defeat; discomfit; overpower; overthrow.

Rout, v. i. To assemble in a crowd, whether orderly or disorderly; to collect in company. [Obs.] Bacon.

In all that land no Christian(s) durste route. Chaucer.

Route (root or rout; 277), n. [OF. & F. route, OF. rote, fr. L. rupta (sc. via), fr. ruptus, p. p. of rumpere to break; hence, literally, a broken or beaten way or path. See Rout, and cf. Rur a track.] The course or way which is traveled or passed, or is to be passed; a passing; a course; a road or path; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take. Gay.

Rout'er (rout'67), n. (Carp.) (a) A plane made like

passing; a course; a road or path; a march.

Wide through the furzy field their route they take. Gau.

Rout'er (rout'er), n. (Carp.) (a) A plane made like a spokeshave, for working the inside edges of circular sashes. (b) A plane with a hooked tool protruding far below the sole, for smoothing the bottom of a cavity.

Routhe (rōōth), n. Ruth; sorrow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Routine (rōōth), n. Ruth; sorrow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Routine; (rōō-tēn'), n. [F., fr. route a path, way, road. See Routz, Rotz repetition.] 1. A round of business, amusement, or pleasure, daily or frequently pursued; especially, a course of business or official duties regularly or frequently returning.

2. Any regular course of action or procedure rigidly adhered to by the mere force of habit.

Routinism (-iz'm), n. The practice of doing things with undiscriminating, mechanical regularity.

Routinsh (rout'sh), a. Uproarious; rictous. [Obs.]

Rout'ons-ly (rout'sh), a. Uproarious; rictous. [Obs.]

Rout'ons-ly (rout'sh), a. (Jaw. (Law.) With that violation of law called a rout. See 5th Rout, 4.

|| Roux (rōō), n. [F. beurre roux brown butter.]

(Cookery) A thickening, made of flour, for soups and gravies.

Roye (rōv), v. t. [Perhaps fr. or akin to reere.] 1. To

gravies.

Rove (rov), v.t. [Perhaps fr. or akin to reeve.] 1. To draw through an eye or sperture.

2. To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. Jamieson.
3. To twist slightly; to bring together as alimental. 2. To draw out into flakes; to card, as wool. Jamieson.
3. To twist slightly; to bring together, as slivers of wool or cotton, and twist slightly before spinning.
Roys (röv), n. 1. A copper washer upon which the end of a nail is clinched in boat building.
2. A roll or sliver of wool or cotton drawn out and slightly twisted, preparatory to further process; a roving

Rove, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Roven (rövd); p. pr. & vb. n. Roving.] [Cf. D. roven to rob; akin to E. reave. See Ravys, Ros.] 1. To practice robbery on the seas; to wander about on the seas in piracy. [Obs.] Hakluyt.

2. Hence, to wander; to ramble; to range; to go, move, or pass without certain direction in any manner, by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

by sailing, walking, riding, flying, or otherwise.

For who has power to walk has power to rore. Arb

3. (Archery) To shoot at rovers; hence, to shoot at an angle of elevation, not at point-blank (rovers usually being beyond the point-blank range).

Fair Venus' son, that with thy cruel dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst rove. Spenser Syn. - To wander; roam; range; ramble; stroll.

Rove, v. t. 1. To wander over or through,

Rowing the field, I chanced
A goodly tree far distant to behold. 2. To plow into ridges by turning the earth of two fur-

rows together.

Rove, n. The act of wandering; a ramble.

In thy nocturnal rove one moment halt.

Rove bestle (Zoid), any one of numerous species of bestles of the family Staphylinide, having short elytra beneath which the wings are folded transversely. They are rapid runners, and seldom fly.

Rov'er (rōv'er), n. [D. roover a robber. See Rove, v. i.] 1. One who practices robbery on the seas; a pirate.

Yet Pompey the Great deserveth honor more justly for scouring the seas, and taking from the rovers 846 sail of ships.

Holland.

價 2. One who wanders about by sea or Rove Beetle (Staphylinus).

2. Have a field inconstant parent.

3. Have a field inconstant parent.

2. One who wanders about by see or nove receive land; a wanderer; a rambler.

3. Hence, a fickle, inconstant person. Nat. size.

4. (Croque!) A ball which has passed through all the hoops and would go out if it hit the stake but is continued in play; also, the player of such a ball.

5. (Archery) (a) pl. Casual marks at uncertain distances. Energy. Bril. (b) A sort of arrow. [Obs.]

All sorts, flights, rovers, and butt shafts. R Louren

All sorts, flights, rovers, and butt shafts. B. Jonson.
At rovers, at casual marks; hence, at random; as, shooting at rovers. See def. 5 (a) above. Addison.
Hound down on every side with many bands because it shall not run at rovers.

Roving, n. 1. The operation of forming the rove, or slightly twisted sliver or roll of wool or cotton, by means of a machine for the purpose, called a roving frame, or roving machine.

2. A roll or sliver of wool or cotton drawn out and lightly thind a single property of the roll of the

alightly twisted; a rove. See 2d Rove, 2.

Roving frame, Roving machine, a machine for drawing and twisting roves and winding them on bobbins for the spinning machine.

spinning machine.

Roy'ing, n. The act of one who roves or wanders.

Roy'ing-ly, at. In a wandering manner.

Roy'ing-ly, at. In a wandering manner.

Roy'ing-ness, n. The state of roving.

Row (rou), a. & adv. [See Rough.] Rough; stern; angry. [Obs.] "Look he never so rov." Chaucer.

Row, n. [Abbrev. fr. rouse, n.] A noisy, turbulent quarrel or disturbance; a brawl. [Colloq.] Byron.

Row (ro), n. [OE. rowe, rawe, rewe, AS. rāw, rēw; probably akin to D. rij, G. reihe; cf. Skr. rēkhā a line, stroke.] A series of persons or things arranged in a continued line; a line; a rank; a file; as, a row of trees; a row of houses or columns.

And there were windows in three rows. I known vii. 4

And there were windows in three rows. 1 Kings vil. 4 The bright scraphim in burning row

The bright scraphim in burning row. Milton.

Row calture (Agric.), the practice of cultivating crops in drills.—Row of points (Heom.), the points on a line, infinite in number, as the points in which a pencil of rays is intersected by a line.

Row (rō), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rowrd (rōd); p. pr. & vb. n. Rowine.] [AS. rōucan; akin to D. roeijen, MHG. rüejen, Dan. roe, Sw. ro. Icel. rōa, L. remus car, Gr. ερετμόν, Skr. aritra. √8. Cf. Rudden.] 1. To propel with oars, as a boat or vessel, along the surface of water; as, to row a boat. as, to row a boat.

to row a boat.
 To transport in a boat propelled with oars; as, to ow the captain ashore in his barge.
 Row, v. t.
 To use the oar; as, to row well.
 To be moved by oars; as, the boat rows easily.
 Row, n. The act of rowing; excursion in a rowboat.
 Row's-ble (rô'4-b'1), a. That may be rowed, or rowed pon.
 That long barren fon, once rowable." B. Jonson.
 Row's n. Rowen tree.

Row'an (ro'an), n. Rowan tree.

Rowan berry, a berry of the rowan tree.

Rowan berry, a berry of the rowan tree.

Rowan tree (tre). [Cl. Sw. rönn, Dan. rönne, Icel. reynir, and L. ornus.] (Bol.) A European tree (Pyrus aucuparia) related to the apple, but with pinate leaves and flat corymbs of small white flowers followed by little bright red berries. Called also roun tree, and mountain ash. The name is also applied to two American trees of similar habit (Pyrus Americana, and P. sambucifolia).

RowPhost (review) A boat designed to be a supplied to two

P. sambucifolia).

Row'boat' (ro'bō'), n. A boat designed to be propelled by oars instead of sails.

Row'dy (rou'dy), n.; pl. Rowdes (-d'Iz). [From Rout, or Row a brawl.] One who engages in rows, or noisy quarrels; a ruffianly fellow.

M. Arnold.

Row'dy-dow'dy (-dy), a. Uproarious. [Vulgar]

Row'dy-lah, a. Resembling a rowdy in temper or conduct; characteristic of a rowdy.

Row'dy-ism (rou'dy-Yz'm), n. The conduct of a

rowdy.

Rowed (rōd), a. Formed into a row, or rows; having a row, or rows; as, a twelve-rowed ear of corn.

Rowel (rouel), n. [OF. rocle, rouele, properly, a little wheel, F. rouelle collop, slice, LL rotella a little wheel, dim. of L. rota a wheel. See Roll, and cf. Rota.]

1. The little wheel of a spur, with sharp points.

With sounding whip, and rowels dved in blood. Cowper.

2. A little flat ring or wheel on horses' bits. nels into frothy form he hit. The fron ro

The iron rowels into frothy foam he bit. Spenser.

3. (Far.) A roll of hair, silk, etc., passed through the flesh of horses, answering to a seton in human surgery.

ROW'el, v. t. [imp. & p. p. ROWELED (-Sid) or ROWELLED; p. pr. & vb. n. ROWELING or ROW-ELLING.] (Fur.)

To insert a rowel, or roll of hair or silk, into (as the flesh of a horse).

Mortimer.

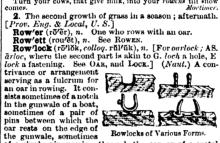
ROW'el bone' (bōn'). See REWEL BONE. [Obs.]

ROW'en (row'en), n. [Cf. E. rough, OE. row, rowe.]

[Called also rowet, rowett, rowings, roughings.] 1. A stubble floid left unplowed till late in the autumn, that it may be cropped by cattle.

Turn your cows. that rive milk, into your rowens till snow

Turn your cows, that give milk, into your rowens till snow



oar rests on the edge of Rowlocks of Various Forms.

The gunwale, sometimes of a single pin passing through the oar, or of a metal fork or stirrup pivoted in the gunwale and supporting

Rown (roun), v. i. & t. See Roun. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rown (roun), v. i. & t. See Roun. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Row'port (rō'pōrt), n. (Naut.) An opening in the side of small vessels of war, near the surface of the water, to facilitate rowing in calm weather.
Row'burgh (rōke'būrg; Scot. rōke'būr'a'ō), n. [From the third duke of Roxburgh (Scotland), a noted book collector who had his books so bound.] A style of book binding in which the back is plain leather, the sides paper or cloth, the top gilt-edged, but the front and bottom left ment tom left uncut.

tom left uncut.

Roy (rol), n. [F. rot.] A king. [Obs.]

Roy, a. Royal. [Obs.]

Roy'al (rol'al), a. [Obs. rotal, riall, real, Of. rotal, riall, fr. rez, regis, king. See Rich, and cf. Real, Real a coin, Rial.] I. Kingly; pertaining to the crown or the sovereign; suitable for a king or queen; regal; as, royal power or prerogative; royal domains; the royal family; royal state.

2. Noble; generous; magnificent; princely.

How doth that royal merchant, good Antonio? Shak.

3. Under the matronage of royalty; holding a charter

3. Under the patronage of royalty; holding a charter granted by the sovereign; as, the Royal Academy of Arts; the Royal Society.

Arts; the Royal Society.

Battle royal. See under BATTLE.—Royal bay (Bot.), the classic laurel (Laurus nubilitis).—Royal eagle. (Zoid). See Golden eagle, under Golden.—Royal fern (Bot.), the handsome fern Osmundu regalis. See Osmund.—Royal mast (Naul.), the mast next above the topgallant mast and usually the highest on a square-rigged vessel. The royal yard and royal sail are attached to the royal mast.—Royal metal, an old name for gold.—Royal palm (Bot.)—Royal metal, an old name for gold.—Royal palm (Bot.)—Royal plassant. See Curassow.—Royal purple, an intense violet color, verging toward blue.—Royal tern (Zoid.), a large, created American tern (Sterna maxima).—Royal tiger. (Zoid.) See Torke.—Royal touch, the touching of a diseased person by the hand of a king, with the view of restoring to health;—formerly extensively practiced, particularly for the scrotula, or king's evil.

Syn.—Kingly; regal; monarchical; imperial: king-

Syn. - Kingly; regal; monarchical; imperial; king-like; princely; august; majestic; superb; splendid; illus-trious; noble; magnanimous.

Roy'al, n. 1. Printing and lar sizes. See under PAPER, n. 1. Printing and writing papers of partic-

2. (Naut.) A small sall immediately above the top-gallant sail.

gallant sail.

Totten.

3. (Zoöl.) One of the upper or distal branches of an antler, as the third and fourth types of the antlers of a

stag.
4. (Gun.) A small mortar.
5. (Mil.) One of the soldiers of the first regiment of foot of the British army, formerly called the Royals, and supposed to be the oldest regular corps in Europe; — now called the Royal Scots.
6. An old English coin. See RIAL.
Roy'al-et (-8t), n. A petty or powerless king. [R.]

There were at this time two other royalets, as only kings by his leave.

Roy'al-ism (-Yz'm), n. [Cf. F. royalisme.] The prin-

There Ca'ndish fought, the Royalists prevailed. Waller. Roy'al-l-xa'tion (1-zā'shīdn), n. The act of making loyal to a king. [R.] Saintsbury.
Roy'al-lxa (-iz), v. t. To make royal. Shak.
Roy'al-ly (rol'al-ly), adv. In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

His body shall be royally interred. Drysten.

Roy'al-ty (rol'al-ty), n.; pl. ROYALTES (-tis). [OF. roialite, royautite, F. royautit. See ROYAL, and cf. REGALITY.] 1. The state of being royal; the condition or quality of a royal person; kingahip; kingly office; sovereignty.

Royalty by birth was the sweetest way of majesty. Holyday.

2. The person of a king or sovereign; majesty; as, in the presence of royalty.

For thus his royalty doth speak

3. An emblem of royalty; — usually in the plural, meaning regalia. [Obs.] Wherefore do I assume These royalties, and not refuse to reign? Milton.

4. Kingliness; spirit of regal authority.

In his royalty of nature Reigns that which would be fear'd.

Reigns that which would be fear d. Shak.

5. Domain; province; sphere. Sir W. Scott.

6. That which is due to a sovereign, as a seigniorage on gold and silver coined at the mint, metals taken from mines, etc.; the tax exacted in lieu of such share; imperiality.

7. A share of the product or profit (as of a mine, forest, etc.), reserved by the owner for permitting an-

forest, etc.), reserved by the owner for permitting another to use the property.

8. Hence (Com.), a duty paid by a manufacturer to the owner of a patent or a copyright at a certain rate for each article manufactured; or, a percentage paid to the owner of an article by one who hires the use of it.

Royne (roin), v. t. [F. rogner, OE. roaignier, to clip, pare, scrape, fr. L. rotundus round. See ROTUND.] To bite; to gnaw. [Written also roin.] [Obs.] Spenser.

Royn'sh, a. [F. rogneur, from rogne scab, mange, itch.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; troublesome. [Written also roinish.] [Obs.] "The rognish clown."

Roys'ter (rois'ter), Roys'ter-er (-er), n. Same

ROISTER, KOISTEREH,

ROISTER, KOISTEREH,

ROYS'ON CTOW' (rois'thu krō'). [So called from Royston, a town in England.] (Zoöl.) See Hooded crow, under Hooden.

The Article Mark (roint Mark) in [Mark roitelet, dim. of roi

Royte-let (roitt-let), n. [F. roitelet, dim. of roi
king.] A little king. [Archaic] Heylin. Hancroft.
Roytish (roitts), a. [Prob. for riotish, from riot,
like Bect. roytous for riotous.] Wild; irregular. [Obs.]
Rub (rib), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rubbed (ribd); p. pr.
& vb. n. Rubbens.] [Probably of Celtic origin; cf. W.
rhubium, Gael. rub.] 1. To subject (a body) to the
action of something moving over its surface with pressure and friction, especially to the action of something
moving back and forth; as, to rub the flesh with the
hand; to rub wood with sandpaper.
It shall be expedient, after that the body is cleansed, to rub
the body with a coarse linen cloth.

Sir T. Elm.

2. To move over the surface of (a body) with pressure.

2. To move over the surface of (a body) with pressure and friction; to graze; to chafe; as, the boat rubs the

and friction; to grave, so arrived with pressure and friction along a surface; as, to rub the hand over the body.

Two bones rubbed hard against one another. Arbuthnot.

4. To spread a substance thinly over; to smear.

The smoothed plank, . . . New rubbed with balm.

5. To scour; to burnish; to polish; to brighten; to cleanse; — often with up or over; as, to rub up silver.

The whole business of our redemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation.

And whose channess of our regemption is to rub over the defaced copy of the creation.

6. To hinder; to cross; to thwart. [R.]

Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubbed nor stopped.

To rub down. (a) To clean by rubbing; to comb or curry; as, to rub down a horse. (b) To reduce or remove by rubbing; as, to rub down the rough points. To rub of, to clean anything by rubbing; to separate by friction; as, to rub off rust. To rub out, to remove or separate by friction; to erase; to obliterate; as, to rub out a mark or letter; to rub out a stain. To rub up, (a) To burnish, to polish; to clean. (b) To excite; to awaken; to rouse to action; as, to rub rub in emercy.

Rub, v. i. 1. To move along the surface of a body with pressure; to grate; as, a wheel rubs against the gatepost.

gatepost.

2. To fret; to chafe; as, to rub upon a sore.

3. To move or pass with difficulty; as, to rub through woods, as huntsmen; to rub through the world.

To rub along or on, to go on with difficulty; as, they anage, with strict economy, to rub along. [Collog.]

Rub, n. [Cf. W. rhwb. See Rus, v. t.] 1. The act rubbing; friction.
2. That which rubs; that which tends to hinder or

2. That which rubs; that which tends to inder or obstruct motion or progress; hindrance; obstruction; an impediment; especially, a difficulty or obstruction hard to overcome; a pinch.

Every rub is smoothed on our way.

To sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there s the rub. Shak.
Upon this rub, the English ambassadors thought fit to demur.

Hayward.

One knows not, certainly, what other rubs might have been ordained for us by a wise Providence. W. Besant.

dained for us by a wise Providence.

3. Inequality of surface, as of the ground in the game
Shak. of bowls : unevenne

4. Something grating to the feelings; sarcasm; joke;

a, a hard rub.

5. Imperfection; failing; fault. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

6. A chance. [Obs.]

Flight shall leave no Greek a rub. Chauman.

7. A stone, commonly flat, used to sharpen cutting tools; a whetstone; — called also unbstone.

End iron, an iron guard on se reagon body, against which a wheel rubs when cramped; go much.

Ends. And the common services and of a drum

Rub's-dub' (rüb's-dub'), n. sound of a drum when continuously beaten; hence; n samorous, repeated sound; a clatter.

The rubadub of the sholling resses. D. Webster.

Ru-ba'to (r55-bl't5), a. [It.] Robbed; borrowed. Tempo rubato. [It.] (Mus.) Borrowed time;—a term applied to a style of performance in which some tones are held longer than their legitimate time, while others are proportionally curtailed.

Rub'bage (rüb'bă; 48), n. Rubbish. [Obs.]
Rub'bage (rüb'băr), n. 1. One who, or that which, rubs. Specifically: (a) An instrument or thing used in rubbing, polishing, or cleaning. (b) A coarse file, or the rough part of a file. (c) A whetstone; a rubstone. (d) An eraser, usually made of caoutchouc. (e) The cushion of an electrical machine. (f) One who performs massage, especially in a Turkish bath. (g) Something that thafes or annoys; hence, something that grates on the feelings; a sarcasm; a rub.

2. In some games, as whist, the odd game, as the third or the fifth, when there is a tie between the players; as, to play the rubber; also, a contest determined by the winning of two out of three games; as, to play a rubber of whist. Beaconsfield. "A rubber of cribbage." Dickens.

3. India rubber; caoutchouc.

4. An overshoe made of India rubber. [Colloq.]

Antimony rubber, an elastic durable variety of vulcan-

An overshoe made of indis rubber. [Cotto].]
Antimony rubber, an elastic durable variety of vulcanized caoutchouc of a red color. It contains antimony sulphido as an important constituent.—Hard rubber, as kind of vulcanized caoutchouc which nearly resembles born in texture, rigidity, etc.—Indis rubber, caoutchouc. Bee Caoutchouc.—Rubber dist, cloth covered with caoutchouc for excluding water or moisture.—Rubber dam (Denistry), a shield of thin sheet rubber clasped around a tooth to exclude saliva from the tooth.

around a tooth to exclude saliva from the tooth.

Rub'bidge (-bij), n. Rubbish. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Rub'bidg, a. & n. from Rus, v.

Rub'bid (-bish), n. [OE. robows, robeux, rubble, originally an Old French plural from an assumed dim. of robe, probably in the sense of trash; cf. It. robaccia trash, roba stuff, goods, wares, robe. Thus, etymologically rubbish is the pl. of rubble. See Robe, and cf. Rubble. [Waste or rejected matter; anything worth-less; valueless stuff; trash; especially, fragments of building materials or fallen buildings; ruims; debris.

What wibbish and hast official.

What rubbish and what offal ! He saw the town's one half in rubbish lie. Druden. Rubbish pulley. See Gin block, under GIN.

Rubblish-y (-y), a. Of or pertaining to rubbish; of the quality of rubbish; trashy.

Rubblis (rūbbli), n. [From an assumed Old French dim. of robe. See Rubbish.] 1. Water-worn or rough broken stones, broken bricks, etc., used in coarse masonry, or to fill up between the facing courses of walls. Inside [the wall] there was rubble or mortar. Jowett (Thucyd.)

2. Rough stone as it comes from the quarry; also, a quarryman's term for the upper fragmentary and decomposed portion of a mass of stone; brash. Brande & C. 3. (Geol.) A mass or stratum of fragments of rock lying under the alluvium, and derived from the neighboring rock.

4. Al. The whole of the lyon of wheat before it is

4. pl. The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [Prov. Eng.] Simmonds. Coursed rubble, rubble masonry in which courses are formed by leveling off the work at certain heights.

formed by leveling off the work at certain heights.

Rub'ble-stone' (-stōn'), n. See Rubble, 1 and 2.

Rub'ble-work' (-wūrk'), n. Masonry constructed of unsquared stones that are irregular in size and shape.

Rub'bly (-bly), a. Relating to, or containing, rubble.

Ru-bed'i-nous (ru-bēd'i-nūs), a. [L. rubedo red-ness, fr. rubere to be red.] Reddish. [R.] M. Shuurt.

Ru'be-lavdient (ryl'b-fā'sheit), a. [L. rubefacient, p. pr. of rubefacere to make.] Making red.—n. (Med.) An external application which produces redness of the skin.

Ru'be-lav'iton (-fāk'shūn), n. The act or process of making red.

making red.

Ru'be-let (ry'b\u00e5-l\u00e8t), n. A little ruby. Herrick.

Ru-bel'la (ru-b\u00e8l'l\u00e1), n. [NL., fr. L. rubellus reddish.] (Med.) An acute specific disease with a dusky red cutaneous gruption resembling that of measles, but unattended by catarrhal symptoms;—called also German warners.

man measles.

Ru-bello' (ru-bell'), n. [L. rubellus reddish.] A red

color used in enameling.

Ru'bel-lite (ru'bel-lit), n. [L. rubellus reddish, dim. of ruber red.] (Min.) A variety of tournaline varying in color from a pale rose red to a deep ruby, and con-

in color from a pale rose red to a deep ruby, and containing lithium.

|| Ru-be'o-la (ru-bē'o-lā), n. [NL., fr. L. ruber red.]
(Med.) (a) The measles. (b) Rubella.

Ru'ber-y-thrin'lo (ru'bē'r-I-thrin'lk), a. [L. ruber red + eryt/n'm.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid extracted from madder root. It is a yellow crystalline substance from which alizarin is obtained.

Ru-bes'oenoe (ru-bēs'sens), n. The quality or state of being rubescent; a reddening; a flush.

Ru-bes'oent (-sent), a. [L. rubescens, -nnis, p. pr. of rubescens to grow red, v. incho. from rubers to be red: cf. F. rubescens. See Ruber.] Growing or becoming red; tending to redness.

cf. F. rubescent. See Rubr.] Growing or becoming red; tending to redness.

Ru'bla-Gooms (rub-Eshits), a. [L. rubia madder, fr. rubeus red.] (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a very large natural order of plants (Rubiaceee) named after the madder (Rubia interdra), and including about three hundred and seventy genera and over four thousand species. Among them are the coffee tree, the trees yielding Peruviau bark and quinine, the madder, the quaker ladies, and the trees bearing the edible fruits called genipap and Sierre Leone peach, besides many plants noted for the beauty or the fragrance of their blossoms.

Ru'bla-ani (rub-a-sin), n. [L. rubia madder, fr. rubeus red.] (groca-) A substance found in madder root, and probate dentical with ruberythrinic acid.

Ru'blan (rub-a-n), n. [L. rubia madder, fr. rubeus

red.] (Chem.) One of several color-producing gluco-sides found in madder root.

sides found in madder root.

Rubi-an'io (nybi-an'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, rubian'ik), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or derived from, rubian'; and called also ruberythrinic acid. [Obs.]

Rubi-bie (nybi-b'l), n. A ribible. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Rubi-can (nybi-km), a. [F.] Colored a prevailing red, bay, sorrel, or black, with flecks of white or gray especially on the fianks; — said of horses. Smart.

Rubi-calle (-săi), n. [Cf. F. rubacelle, rubicelle, fr. L. rubeus red, reddish.] (Min.) A variety of ruby of a yellowish red color, from Brazil.

Rubi-con (nybi-kön), n. (Anc. Geog.) A small river which soparated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, the province allotted to Julius Cassar.

allotted to Julius Clesar.

(13) By leading an army across this river, contrary to the prohibition of the civil government at Rome, Clesar precipitated the civil war which resulted in the death of Pompey and the overthrow of the senate; hence, the phrase to pass or cross the Rubicon signifies to take the decisive step by which one is committed to a hazardous enterprise from which there is no retreat.

Ru'bi-ound (-kind), a. [L. rubicundus, fr. rubere to be red, akin to ruber red. See Red.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; red. "His rubicund face." Longfellow. Ru'bi-oun'di-ty (-kin'di-ty), n. [LL. rubicunditas.] The quality or state of being rubicund; ruddiness.

To parade your rubicundity and gray hairs. Walpole.

To parade your rubicundity and gray hairs. Walpole. Ru-bid'lo (rq-bld'lk), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to rubidium; containing rubidium.

Ru'bi-dine (rq'bi-d'n or -dēn), n. (Chem.) A nitrogenous base homologous with pyridine, obtained from coal tar as an olly liquid, Cq1Hq1N, also, any one of the group of metameric compounds of which rubidine is the type.

Ru-bid'lum (rq-bid'l-im), n. [NL., fr. L. rubidus red, fr. rubere to be red. So called from two durk red spectroscopic lines by means of which it was discovered in the lepidolite from Rozena, Moravia. See Rubicund.] (Chem.) A rare metallic element. It occurs quite widely, but in small quantities, and always combined. It is isolated as a soft yellowish white metal, analogous to potassium in most of its properties. Symbol Rb. Atomic weight, 85.2.

It is solated as a soft 'yellowish' white metal, analogous to potassium in most of its properties. Symbol Rb. Atomic weight, 85.2.

Ru-bif'10 (ru-bif'fik), a. [L. ruber red + facere to make.] Making red; as, rubifc rays. Grev. Ru'bi-fi-ca'tlon (ru'bi-fi-kā'shīm), n. [Cf. F. rubif-cation.] The act of making red. Housel. Ru'bi-form (ru'bi-fōrm), a. [L. ruber red + form.] Having the nature or quality of red; as, the rubiform rays of the sun. [R.]

Ru'bi-fy (-fi), v. t. [Cf. F. rubifier. See Rubic.] To redden. [R.] "Waters rubifying." Chaucer. Ru-big'i-nous (ru-bif')-nōs'), [a. [L. rubiginosus, Ru-big'i-nous (ru-bif')-nōs'), [a. [L. rubiginosus, Ru-big'i-nous (ru-bif')-nōs'), [a. [L. rubigo, robigo, rust: cf. F. rubigineux.] (Bot.) Having the appearance or color of from rust; rusty-looking.

|| Ru-bi'go (ru-bi'gō), n. [L. rubigo, robigo, rust of metals, rust, blight.] (Bot.) Same as Rust, n., 2.

Ru'bin (ruf'bin), n. [Cf. LL. rubinus, It. rubino. See Rubi-rotin (rufbi-rōt'in), n. [Rubian + Gr. partin resin.] (Chem.) One of the red dye products extracted from madder root, and probably Identical with rubertythrinic acid.

Ru'ble (ruf'b'), n. [Russ. ruble.] The unit of monetary value in Russia. It is divided into 100 copecks, and

from madder root, and probably identical with ruberythrinic acid.

Ru'ble (ry/b'l), n. [Russ, ruble.] The unit of monetary value in Russia. It is divided into 100 copecks, and
in the gold coin of the realm (as in the five and ten ruble
pieces) is worth about 77 cents. The silver ruble is a
coin worth about 60 cents. [Written also rouble.]

Ru'bric (ry'br'ik), n. [OE. rubriche, OF. rubriche,
F. rubrique (cf. It. rubrica), fr. L. rubrica red earth
for coloring, red chalk, the title of a law (because written in red.), fr. ruber red. See Red.] That part of any
work in the early manuscripts and typography which
was colored red, to distinguish it from other portions.
Hence, specifically: (a) A titlepage, or part of it, especially that giving the date and place of printing; also, the
initial letters, etc., when printed in red. (b) (Law books)
The title of a statute; —so called as being anciently
written in red letters. Bell. (c) (Liturgies) The directions and rules for the conduct of service, formerly
written or printed in red; hence, also, an ecclesiastical
or episcopal injunction; — usually in the plural.

All the clergy in England solemnly pledge themselves to observe the rubics.

All the clergy in England solemnly pledge themselves to oberve the rubrics. (d) Hence, that which is established or settled, as by authority; a thing definitely settled or fixed. Cowper. Nay, as a duty, it had no place or rubric in human conceptions before Christianity.

De Quincey.

Rubri-cate (rubri-kāt), a. [L. rubricatus, p. p. ubricare to color red. See Rubric, n.] Marked w

Rubri-cate (-kāt), v. t. To mark or distinguish with red; to arrange as in a rubric; to establish in a sottled and unchangeable form.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be classed and rubricated forever after.

Have.

Ru-bri'dian (ru-brish'an), n. One skilled in, or Ru'bri-dist (ru'bri-sist), tenaciously adhering to, the rubric or rubrics.

Ru-priority (ru-bris'1-ty), n. Redness. [R.]
Rub'stone' (rub'ston'), n. A stone for scouring or rubbing; a whetstone; a rub.

#Ru'bus (rn'bus), n. [L.] (Bot.) A genus of rosaceous plants, including the raspberry and blackberry.
Ru'by (rn'by), n.; pl. Rubis (-bis). [F. rubis (cf. Pr. robis), LL. rubinus, rubinus, fr. L. rubeus red, reddish, akin to ruber. See Rouge, Red.] 1. (Min.) A precious stone of a carmine red color, sometimes verging to violet, or intermediate between carmine and hyscinth red. It is a red crystallized variety of corundum.

Besides the true or *Criental ruby* above defined, there are the balas ruby, or ruby spinel, a red variety of spinel, and the rock ruby, a red variety of garnet.

Of rubics, sapphires, and of pearles white. Chaucer.

2. The color of a ruby; carmine red; a red tint.

The natural ruby of your cheeks.

Shak.

3. That which has the color of the ruby, as red wine.

Hence, a red blain or carbuncle.

4. (Print.) See AGATE, n., 2. [Eng.]

5. (Zoül.) Any species of South American humming birds of the genus Clytolæma. The males have a ruby-colored throat or breast.

colored throat or breast.

Ruby of arsenic, Ruby of sulphur (Chem.), a glassy substance of a red color and a variable composition, but always consisting chiefly of the disulphide of arsenic;—called also ruby sulphur.—Ruby of zinc (Mim.), zinc sulphide; the mineral zinc blende or sphalerite.—Ruby silver (Mim.), red silver. See under RED.

Ru'by, a. Ruby-colored; red; as, ruby lips.

Ru'by, v. t. [imp. & p. Rubied (rip'bid); p. pr. & vb. n. Rubying.] To make red; to redden. [K.] Pope.

Ru'by-tali' (-tā'), n. (Zool.) A European gold waspectory in the color of t

c

other wasps and of bees.

Ru'by-tailed'
(-tāld'), a. Having the tail, or
lower part of the
body, bright red.

Ru'by-throat'
(-thrōt'), a. (Zool) Any one of
numerous spccles of humming
birds belonging to

birds belonging to Trochi-lus, Catypte, Stellula, and allies, in which the male has on the throat a male has on the throat a brilliant patch of red feathers having metallic reflections; esp., the com-mon humming bird of the Eastern United States

Trochilus colubris).



Trochilus colubris).

Ru'by-wood' (-wood'),
Red sandalwood. See

Common Rubythroat (Trochilus colubris). a Male; b Female;
c Nest. (%)

n. Red sandalwood. See c Nest. (%)

Ru-cervvine (ru-sēr'vin), a. [NL. Rucervus, the gemus, fr. NL. Ruse a certain genus of deer (Malay rūsa deer) + Cervus.] (Zoil.)

Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus Rucervus, which includes the swamp deer of India.

Ruche (rōōsh), n. [F. ruche ruche, beehive, Of. rusche a beehive, which was formerly made of the bark of trees; cf. W. rhisq, rhisgl, bark, Gael. rusg bark, rind.] 1. A plaited, quilled, or goffered strip of lace, net, ribbon, or other material,—used in place of collars or cuffs, and as a trimming for women's dresses and bonnets. [Written also rouche.]

2. A pile of arched tiles, used to catch and retain cyster spawn.

ovster spawn.

oyster spawn.

Ruch'ing, n. A ruche, or ruches collectively.

Ruck (rük), n. A roc. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Drayton.

Ruck, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. Rucken (rükt); p. pr.

& vb. n. Ruckins.] [Icel. hrukkast to wrinkle, hrukka

wrinkle, fold.] To draw into wrinkles or unsightly

folds; to crease; as, to ruck up a carpet.

Ruck, n. [Icel. hrukkn. Cf. Ruck, v. t.] A wrinkle

or crease in a piece of cloth, or in needlework.

Ruck, v. t. [Cf. Dan. ruge to brood, to hatch.]

To cower; to huddle together; to squat; to sit, as a hen

on eggs. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

The sheep that rouketh in the fold.

Ruck, n. [Cf. Ruck.] 1. A heap: a rick. [Prov.

Ruck n. [Cf. Rick.] L. A heap; a rick. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

2. The common sort, whether persons or things; as, the ruck in a horse race. [Colloq.]

The ruck in society as a whole. Lond. Sat. Rev.

The ruck in society as a whole. Lond. Sat. Rev. Ruo-ta'tion (rik-kirshin), n. [L. ructatio, fr. ructario to belch: cf. F. ructation.] The act of belching wind. Ruo'tion (rik'shin), n. An uproar; a quarrel; a noisy outbreak. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]
Rud (rid), n. [AS. rudu, akin to redd red. v113. See Ren, and cf. Rudu.] I. Redness; blush. [Obs.]
2. Ruddle; red ocher.
3. (Zoöl.) The rudd.
Rud, v. t. To make red. [Obs.]
Rudd (rid), n. [See Run, n.] (Zoöl.) A fresh-water Rundy (Leuciscus erythrophthalmus). It is about the size and shape of the roach,

size and shape of the roach, but it has the dorsal fin farbut it has the dorsal in larther back, a stouter body,
and red irises. Called also
redeye, roud, finscale, and
shallow. A blue variety is
Rudd.
called azurine, or blue roach.
Rud'der (rūd'der), n. A riddle or sieve. [Prov. Eng.]



[OE. rother, AS. rober a pad-

Rud'der (rūd'der), n. [OE. rother, AS. roser a paddle; akin to D. roer rudder, oar, G. ruder, OHG. ruodar, Sw. roder, ror, Dan. roer, ror. VS. See Row to propel with an oar, and of. Rotter.] 1. (Naut.) The mechanical appliance by means of which a vessel is guided or steered when in motion. It is a broad and fat blade made of wood or iron, with a long shank, and is fastened an in un upright position, usually by one edge, to the sternpost of the vessel in such a way that it can be turned from side to side in the water by means of a tiller, wheel, or other attachment.



that it can be turned from side to sade in time water by means of a tiller, wheel, or other attachment.

2. Fig.: That which resembles a rudder as a guide or governor; that which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the rudder is of verses.

Hudibras.

governor; that which guides or governs the course.

For rhyme the radder is of verses. Hadimas.

Balance radder (Naul.), a rudder pivoted near the middle instead of at the edge, — common on sharples. — Dropradder (Naul.), a rudder extending below the keel so as to be more effective in steering. — Radder chain (Naul.), as to be the loose chains or copes which fasten the rudder to the directive in steering. — Radder chain (Naul.) as the chain of the control of the control of the control of the control of the wheel is broken. — Radder coat (Naul.), a covering of tarred cannot be reader fash. (Naul.) as covering of tarred cannot be reader as a covering of tarred cannot be reader. I have been also become a covering of tarred cannot be reader as a covering of tarred cannot be reader. — Radder pendants (Naul.), ropes connected with the rudder chains.

Radder-head' (-hedd), n. (Naul.) The upper end of



Rud'der-head' (-hēd'), n. (Naut.) The upper end of the rudderpost, to which the tiller is attached.

Rud'der-head' (-hēd'), n. (Naut.) The upper end of the rudderpost, to which the tiller is attached.

Rud'der-hole' (-hōl'), n. (Naut.) The hole in the deck through which the rudderpost passes.

Rud'der-less, a. Without a rudder.

Rud'der-less, a. Without a rudder.

Rud'der-sox' (-pōst'), n. (Naut.) The shank of a rudder, having the blade at one end and the attachments for operating it at the other.

Rud'der-stox' (-stōk'), n. (Naut.) The main part or blade of the rudder, which is connected by hinges, or the like, with the sternpost of a vessel.

Rud'died (rūd'did), a. Made ruddy or red.

Rud'di-less, n. The quality or state of being ruddy; as, the ruddiness of the cheeks or the sky.

Rud'die (rūd'd'l), r. t. To raddle or twist. [Obs.]

Rud'dle, n. A riddle or sieve. [Obs.] Holland.

Rud'dle, n. [See Rud; cf. Reddle.] (Min.) A species of red earth colored by iron sesquioxide; red ocher.

Rud'dle, v. t. To mark with ruddle; to raddle; to rouge. "Their ruddled cheeks."

A intreheep newly ruddled. Lady M. W. Montagu.

A tair sheep newly ruddled. Lady M. W. Montagn.

Rud'dock (rūd'dūk), n. [AS. rudduc; cf. W. rhuddog the redbreast. \$\psi 13\$. See Rup, n.] [Written also rud-dock.] 1. (Zoöl.) The European robin. "The tame rud-dock and the coward kite." Chaucer.

2. A piece of gold money; — probably because the gold of coins was often reddened by copper alloy. Called also red ruddock, and golden ruddock. [Obs.]

Great pieces of gold, as our countrymen say, red ruddocks

Rud'dy (-dy), a. [Compar. Ruddier (-dy-er); superl. Ruddier,] [From Rud, n.] 1. Of a red color; red, or reddish; as, a ruddy sky; a ruddy flame. Milton. They were more ruddy in body than rubies.

2. Of a lively fiesh color, or the color of the human skin in high health; as, ruddy cheeks or lips. Dryden.



Rud'dy, v. t. To make ruddy. [R.] Sir W. Scott.
Rude (rad), a. [Compar. Ruden (-êr); superl. Rudent] [F., fr. L. rudis.] 1. Characterized by roughness; unpolished; raw; lacking delicacy or refinement; coarse. Such gardening tools as art, yet rude, . . . had formed. Milton

2. Hence, specifically: (a) Unformed by taste or skill; not nicely finished; not smoothed or polished;—said especially of material things; as, rude workmanship. "Rude was the cloth."

Rude and unpolished stones. Bp. Stillingfleet.

The heaven-born child

All meanly wrapt in the rule manger lies. (b) Of unbaught manners; unpolished; of low rank; uncivil; clownish; ignorant; raw; unskillful;—said of persons, or of conduct, skill, and the like. "Mine ancestors were rude."

He was but rude in the profession of arms. Sir H. Wotton The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep. (c) Violent; tumultuous; bolsterous; inclement; harsh; severe;—said of the weather, of storms, and the like; as, the *rude* winter.

[Clouds] pushed with winds, rude in their shock. Millon [Clouds] pushed with winds, rade in their shock. Millon-The rude sgitation [of water] breaks it into foam. Hople. (d) Barbarous; fierce; bloody; impetuous;—said of war, conflict, and the like; as, the rude shock of armies. (e) Not finished or complete; inelegant; lacking chaste-ness or elegance; not in good taste; unsatisfactory in mode of treatment;—said of literature, language, style, and the like. "The rude Irish books." Spenser.

Rude am I in my speech.
Unblemished by my rude translation. Dryden.

Unblemished by my rude translation. Dryden.

Syn.—Impertinent; rough; uneven; shapeless; unfashioned; rugged; artless; unpollshed; uncoult]; inelegant; rustic; coarse; vulgar; clownish; raw; unskillful; untaught; illiterate; ignorant; uncivil; impolite; saucy; impudent; imsolent; surly; currish; churlish; brutal; uncivilized; barbarous; savage; violent; fierce; tunutkous; turbulent; impetuous; boisterous; harsh; inclement; severe. See IMPERTINENT.

minimum is severe. See IMPERTIMENT.

— Rude'ly (14d/ly), adv. — Rude'ness, n.

Ruden-ture (14'den-tur; 135), n. [F., fr. L. rudens
a rope.] (Arch.) Cabling. See Cabling. Gwill.

Ru'de-ra-ry (14'de-ra-ry), a. [L. ruderarius, fr. rudus, ruderis, stones crushed and mixed with lime, old
rubbish.] Of or pertaining to rubbish. [Obs.] Bailey.

Rudes'by (14d/ly), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A uncivil, turbulent fellow. [Obs.] Shale.

Ri'des-heim'er (14'des-him'er), n. A German wine
made near Rüdesheim, on the Rhine.

Ru'di-ment (14'd-ment), n. [L. rudiment, fr. rudis unwrought, ignorant, rude: cf. F. rudiment. See
Ruds.] 1. That which is unformed or undeveloped; the
principle which lies at the bottom of any development;
an unfinished beginning.

principle which has at the boston.

an unfinished beginning.

But I will bring thee where thou soon shalt quit.

Those rudiments, and see before thing eyes.

The monarchies of the earth.

The monarchies of the carm.

The single leaf is the radiment of beauty in landscape.

1. Taylor

2. Hence, an element or first principle of any art or science; a beginning of any knowledge; a first step.

This boy is forcet-born,

And hath been tutored in the radiments
Of many desperate studies.

There he shall first lay down the radiments
Of his great warfare.

3. (Rid) An imprefest area of the second o

There he shall first lay down the rudiments

Of his great warfare.

3. (Biol.) An imperfect organ or part, or one which is never fully developed.

Ru'di-ment, r. I. To furnish with first principles or rules; to instruct in the rudiments.

Gayton.

Ru'di-ment'all (-men'tal), a. Rudimentary. Addison.

Ru'di-men'tall (-men'tal), a. [Cf. F. rudimentaire.]

1. Of or pertaining to rudiments; consisting in first principles; elementary; initial; as, rudimental essays.

2. (Biol.) Very imperfectly developed; in an early stage of development; embryonic.

Rud'ish (rud'ish), a. Somewhat rude. Foote.

Rud'ish (rud'ish), a. Somewhat rude.

Rudis'tes (ru-dis'tez), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. rudis rough.] (Paleon.) An extinct order or suborder of bivalve mollusks characteristic of the Cretaceous period;—called also Rudista. See Ilust. under Hiprumtz.

Rud'isty (ru'di-ty), n. [L. rudius ignorance, fr. rudis rude, illiterate.] Rudeness; ignorance, fr. rudis rude, illiterate.] Rudeness; ignorance, fr. rudis rude, illiterate.] Rudeness; ignorance. [R.]

Rud'mas-day' (röod'inds-da'), n. [See Rooo, Mass, DAr.] (R. C. Ch.) Either of the feasts of the Holy Cross, occurring on May 3 and September 14, annually.

Rudolph'ine (ru-dis'i'n), a. Pertaining to, or designating, a set of astronomical tables computed by Kepeler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe;
—so named from Rudolph II., emperor of Germany.

Rue (ril), n. [F. rue, L. ruda, akin to Gr. pvrrj. cf.
AS. rüde.] 1. (Bot.) A perennial suffrutescent plant (Ruta graveolens), having a strong, heavy odor and a bitter taste; horb of grace. It is used in medicine.

Then purged with cuphrasy and rue.

The visual nerve, for he had much to see.

Milton.

The visual nerve, for he had much to see.

They [the exercists] are to try the devil by holy water, increase, sulphur, rue, which from thence, as we suppose, came to be called herb of grace.

Jer. Taylor.

2. Fig. : Bitterness; disappointment; grief; regret. Goat's rue. See under Goat.—Rue anemone, a pretty springtime flower (Thelictrum anemonoides) common in the United States.—Wair rue, a little fern (Asplenium Ruta-muraria) common on walls in Europe.

Rue, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ruen (rijd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ruing.] [OE. reven, reouwen, to grieve, inake sorry, As. hreóvan; akin to OS. hrevan, D. rouwen, OHG. hriuwan, G. reuen, Icel. hrygor grieved, hrygo sorrow 18. Ct. Ruth.] 1. To lament; to regret extremely; to grieve for or over.

I wept to see, and rued it from my heart. Chapman.

Thy will Chose freely what it now so justly rues. 2. To cause to grieve; to afflict. [Obs.] "God wot trueth me." 3. To repent of, and withdraw from, as a bargain; to

S. 10 repent of, and windraw from, as a cargain; to get released from. [Prov. Eng.]

Rue, v. i. 1. To have compassion. [Obs.]

God so wisly [i. e., truly] on my soul rue. Chaucer.

Which stirred men's hearts to rue upon them. Ridley. 2. To feel sorrow and regret; to repent.

Work by counsel and thou shalt not rue.
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you. Old year, we'll dearly rue for you. Tennyson.

Rue, n. [AS. hreów. See Rue, v. t.] Sorrow; repentance. [Obs.] Shak.

Rueful (ryf'ul), a. 1. Causing one to rue or lament; woeful; mournful; sorrowful.

2. Expressing sorrow. "Rueful faces." Cowper.

It eighed, and cast a rueful eye. Dryden.

Two rueful figures, with long black cloaks. Sir W. Scott.

- Rueful-ly, adv. - Rueful-ness, n.

Ru'ell bone' (ry'61 bon'). See Rewell Bone. [Obs.]

Ru-elle' (ru-ll'), n. [F. ruelle a narrow street, a lane, ruelle, fr. rue a street.] A private circle or assembly at a private house; a circle. [Obs.] Dryden.

Ru-fescoant (ru-fescent), a. [L. rufescent, p. pr. of rufescere to become reddish, fr. rufus red: cf. F. rufescent.] Reddish; tinged with red.

Ruff (rúf), n. [F. ronfle; cf. It. ronfa, Pg. rufa, rtfa.] (Card Playing) (a) A game similar to whist, and the predecessor of it. Nares. (b) The act of trumping, especially when one has no card of the suit led.

Ruff, n. [Of uncertain origin: cf. Icel. rūfnn rough, uncombed, Pr. ruf rude, rough, Sp. rufo frizzed, crisp, curled, G. raufen to pluck, fight, rupfen to pluck, pull, E. rough, v18. Cf. Ruffste wrinkle.] 1. A muslin or linen collar plaited, crimped, or fluted, worn formerly by both sexes, now only by women and children.

Rec to-morrow with his best ruff on. Shok.

His gravity is much lessened since the late proclamation can usualize raffe; . . . they were come to that height of excess herein, that twenty shillings were used to be paid for starching of a ruft.

2. Something formed with plaits or flutings, like the

I reared this flower; .

Soft on the paper ruff its leaves I spread.

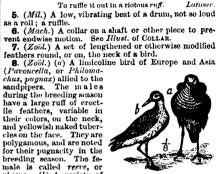
3. An exhibition of pride or haughtiness.

How many princes . . . in the ruff of all their glory, have been taken down from the head of a conquering army to the wheel of the victor's chariot!

L'Estrange.

4. Wanton or tumultuous procedure or conduct. [Obs.]

To ruffle it out in a riotous ruff.



sandpipers. The males during the breeding season have a large ruff of creetife feathers, variable in their colors, on the neck, and yellowish naked tubercles on the face. They are polygamous, and are noted for their pugmacity in the breeding season. The female is called recre, or rheeve. (b) A variety of the domestic pigeon, have in a ruff on its neck.

Ruff, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ruffed (ruft); p. pr. & vb. n. Ruffing) To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

Ruff (Yill), n. [OL. ruffle; dodisorder. Spenser.

2. (Mil.) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

3. (Hauking) To hit, as the prey, without fixing it.

Ruff (Yill), n. [OL. ruffle;] (Zool.). A small fresh-Ruffe water European perch (Acerina vulyuris); c. called also pope, blacktail, and stone, or striped, perch.

Ruffed grouse (Zool.), a North American grouse (Bonasa umbellus) common in the wooded districts of the Northern United States. The male has a ruff of brown or black feathers on each side of the neck, and is noted for the loud drumning sound he makes during the breeding season. Called also tippet grouse, puring, bich participe, pheasind, drumner, and while-flesher.—Rufflem vulyuring, bich participe, pheasind, drumner, and while-flesher.—Ruffled Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

Rufflen (ruffyan or ruffflen).

Ruffled Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

Ruffled Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

Ruffled Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

Ruffled Grouse (Bonasa umbellus).

He [her husband] is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at ome, reveling with her rufficans.

By. Reynolds.

2. A boisterous, cruel, brutal fellow; a desperate fellow ready for murderous or cruel deeds; a cutthroat. Wilt thou on thy deathbed play the ruffian!

Ruffian, c. Brutal; cruel; savagely bolaterous; murderous; as, ruffian rage.
Ruffian, v. 4. To play the ruffian; to rage; to raise tumult. [R.]

Rufflan, v. t. To play the rufflan; to rage; to raise tumult. [R.] Shak. Rufflanage (-ā) Rufflanage; Collectively; a body of rufflana. "The vilest rufflanage." Sir F. Palgrave. Rufflan-ish, a. Having the qualities or manners of a rufflan; rufflaniy. Rufflan-ism (-iz'm), n. Action or conduct of a rufflan; rufflanily qualities. Rufflan-like (-lik'), a. Rufflanily. Fulke. Rufflan-like (-lik'), a. Rufflanily. Fulke. Rufflan-ous (-is), a. Rufflanily. [Obs.] Chapman. Rufflan-ous (-is), a. Rufflanily. [Obs.] Chapman. Rufflan-fln), a. [See Rufflan] Disordered. [Obs.] His ruffla raiment all was stained with blood. Spenser.

His ruffin raiment all was stained with blood. Spenser Ruffle (rhff'!), v. t. [supp. & pwak Ruffle (d'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Ruffle (d'lng). of [From Ruff a plated collar, a drum beat, a tumult 3 st. OD. ruffelen to wrinkle.] 1. To make into a ruff at to draw or contract into puckers, plaits, or folds ; to

2. To furnish with ruffles; as, to ruffle a shirt.
3. To roughen or disturb the surface of; to make uneven by agitation or commotion.

The fantastic revelries . . . that so often ruffled the placed boson of the Nile.

She smoothed the ruffled seas.

Dryden.

4. To erect in a ruff, as feathers.

[The swan] ruffles her pure cold plume.

(The swan] ragics her pure cold plume. Tempson.

(Mil.) To beat with the ruff or ruffle, as a drum.

To discompose; to agitate; to disturb.

These rufle the tranquillity of the mind. Sir W. Hamilton.

But, ever after, the small violence done

Hankled in him and ruffled all his heart. Tempson.

7. To throw into disorder or confusion.

Where best
He might the ruffled foe infest.

8. To throw together in a disorderly manner. [R.]

To ruffe the feathers of, to excite the resentment of to irritate. I ruffled up fallen leaves in heap.

to irritate.

Ruffle ('diff'l'), v. i. [Perhaps of different origin from ruffle to wrinkle; cf. OD. roffelen, roffen, to pander, LG. raffeln, Dan. ruffer a pimp. Cf. Rufflan.]

1. To grow rough, boistrous, or turbulent. [R.]

The night comes on, and the bleak winds

Do sorely ruffle.

Shak.

2. To become disordered; to play loosely; to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined, Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.

Dryden

3. To be rough; to jar; to be in contention; hence, to put on airs; to swagger.

They would ruftle with jurors.

Bacon.

Gallants who ruftled in silk and embroidery. Sir W. Scott.

Gallants who ruffied in silk and embroidery. Sir W. Scott.

Ruffle, n. [See Ruffle, v. t. & i.] 1. That which
is ruffled; specifically, a strip of lace, cambric, or other
fine cloth, plaited or gathered on one edge or in the
middle, and used as a trimming; a frill.

2. A state of being ruffled or disturbed; disturbance;
agitation; commotion; as, to put the mind in a ruffle.

3. (Mil.) A low, vibrating beat of a drum, not so loud
as a roll;—called also ruff.

4. (Zoöl.) The connected series of large egg capsules,
or oötheca, of any one of several species of American
marine gastropods of the genus Fulgur. See OOTHECA.

Ruffle of a boot the top turned down, and scalloped or

Ruffle of a boot, the top turned down, and scalloped or plaited.

Halliwell.

platted. Halliwell.

Ruf'fle-less, a. Having no ruffle.

Ruf'fle-ment (-ment), n. The act of ruffling. [R.]

Ruf'fler (rūf'ilēr), n. 1. One who ruffles; a swaggerer; a bully; a rufflan.

Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew of rufflers. Milton.

Assaults, if not murders, done at his own doors by that crew Milton.

2. That which ruffles; specifically, a sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

Ru'fi-gal'He (ru'ff-gäl'Hk), a. [Ruffopin + gallic.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid which is obtained from gallic acid as a brown or red crystalline substance, and is related to ruffopin and anthracene.

Ru'fi-o'pin (-ō'pin), n. [L. rufus reddish + opinulc.] (Chem.) A yellowish red crystalline substance related to anthracene, and obtained from opinuic acid.

Ru'fol (ru'fōl), n. [L. rufus reddish + ol.] (Chem.) A plenol derivative of anthracene obtained as a white crystalline substance, which on oxidation produces a red dyestuff related to anthraquinone.

Ru'fous (ruf'fōs), a. [L. rufus.] Reddish; of a yellowish red or brownish red color; tawny.

Ruff (rüft), n. [Med.) Eructation; belching. [Ohs.]

Ruf'ter-hood (rūf'tōr-hoōd), n. [Cf. Ruff a plaited collar.] (Falcony) A kind of hood for a hawk.

Ruf (rūg), n. [C. Sw. rugg entangled hair, ruggig rugged, shaggy, probably akin to E. rough. See Rough, a.] 1. A kind of coarse, heavy frieze, formerly used for garments.

for garments.

They spin the choicest rug in Ireland. A friend of mine...

They spin the Choicest rug in Ireland. A friend of mine...

The mastiffs, ... deeming he had been a bear, would fain have

Holinshed.

Holinshed.

2. A piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly made of wool,—used for various purposes, as for covering and ornamenting part of a bare floor, for langing in a doorway as a portiere, for protecting a portion of carpet, for a wrap to protect the legs from cold, etc.

3. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Rug gown, a gown made of rug, or of coarse, shaggy cloth.

R. Jouson.

cloth.

Rug, v. t. To pull roughly or hastily; to plunder; to spoil; to tear. [Scot.]

Ru'ga (ru'gà), n.; pl. Ruga (-iš). [L.] (Nat. Hist.)

A wrinkle; a fold; as, the ruga of the stomach.

Ru'gate (ru'gāt), a. [L. rugatus, p. p. of rugare to wrinkle, fr. ruga a wrinkle.] Having alternate ridges and depressions; wrinkled.

Rug'gad (rū'g'gād), a. [See Rug, n.] 1. Full of aspertities on the surface; broken into sharp or irregular points, or otherwise uneven; not smooth; rough; as, a rugged mountain; a rugged road.

The rugged lark of some broad clm.

Milton.

The rugged lark of some broad clm.

2. Not neat or regular; uneven.

His well-proportioned beard made rough and rugged. Shak His well-proportioned beard made rough and range 3. Rough with bristles or hair; shaggy. "The rugged Shak.

Russian bear. 4. Harsh; hard; crabbed; austere;—said of temer, character, and the like, or of persons.

Neither melt nor endear him, but leave him as hard, rugged, and unconcerned as ever.

5. Stormy; turbulent; tempestuous; rude. Millon.
6. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating; — said of sound, style, and the like.

Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line. Dryden. 7. Sour; surly; frowning; wrinkled;—said of looks, c. "Sleek o'ergyour rugged looks." Shak. 8. Violent; rude; boisterous; - said of conduct,

manners, etc.

9. Vigorous; robust; hardy;—said of health, physique, etc. [Collog. U. S.]

sique, etc. [Collog. U. S.]

Syn.—Rough; uneven; wrinkled; cragged; coarse; rude; harsh; hard; crabbed; severe; sustore; surly; sour; frowning; violent; boisterous; tumultuous; turbulent; stormy; tempestuous; inclement.

—Rug'ged-ly (rüg'ged-ly), adv.—Rug'ged-ness, n.
Rug'ging (ring), n. A coarse kind of woolen cloth, used for wrapping, blanketing, etc.

Rug'—gowned/ (-gound/), a. Wearing a coarse gown or shaggy garment made of rug.

Rug'gy (-gy), a. Rugged; rough. [Obs.] "With ruggy, ashy hairs."

Rug'—head'ed (-hēd'ēd), a. Having shaggy hair; shock-headed. [Obs.]

Those rough rug-headed kerns. Shak.

Rug'in (-in), n. A nappy cloth. [Obs.] Wiseman.

x e ď

One of the Rugosa. Section of Cyathophyllum. c Septa; d Tabulæ; c Inner Wall; x Vesicular Endetherical

Those rough rug-headed kerns.

Rug'in (-In), n. A nappy cloth. [Obs.] Wiseman.

Ru'gine (ru/jōn), n. [F.] (Surg.) An instrument
for scraping the periosteum from bones; a raspatory.

Ru'gine, v. l. [F. ruginer to scrape.]

To scrape or
rasp, as a bone; to scale. [R.] [NL.
(Palcon.) An extinct tribe of fossil corals, including numerous species, many
of them of large size. They are characteristic of the Palcozoic formations.

The radiating septa, when present, are
usually in multiples of four. See Cva-

THOPHYLLOID.

Ru-gose' (ru-gōs'), a. [L. rugosus, fr. ruga a wrinkle.] Wrinkled; full of wrinkles; specifically (Bot.), having the veinlets sunken and the spaces between them elevated, as the leaves of the sage and horehound.

and horehound.

Ru-gos'1-ty (ru-gos'1'-ty), n. [L. ru-gositas: cf. F. rugosité.] The quality or state of being rugose.

Ru'gous (ru'ghs), a. [Cf. F. ru-gueuz.] Wrinkled; rugose.

Ru'ga-lose' (ru'gū-los'), a. Somewhat rugose.

Ru'gu-lose' (rig'gū-lōs'), a. Somewhat rugose.
Ru'mn'korff's coil' (rōom'kôrfs koil'). [So called
from its inventor, Ruhmkorff', a German physicist.]
(Elec.) See Induction coil, under Induction.
Ru'm (rif'in), n. [OE. rvine, F. ruine, fr. L. ruina,
fr. ruere, rulum, to fall with violence, to rush or tumble
down.] 1. The act of falling or tumbling down; fall.
[Obs.] "His ruin startled the other steeds." Chapman.
2. Such a change of anything as destroys it, or entirely defeats its object, or unfits it for use; destruction;
overthrow; as, the ruin of a ship or an army; the ruin
of a constitution or a government; the ruin of health or
hopes. "Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!" Gray.
3. That which is fallen down and become worthless
from injury or decay; as, his mind is a ruin; especially,
in the plural, the remains of a destroyed, dilapldated, or
desolate house, fortress, city, or the like.

The Veian and the Gabian towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all;
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.

The labor of a day will not build up a virtuous habit on the
runs of an old and victous character.

4. The state of being decayed, or of having become

The state of being decayed, or of having become ruined or worthless; as, to be in ruins; to go to ruin.
 That which promotes injury, decay, or destruction.

The errors of young men are the rum of business. Bucon.

Syn. — Destruction; downfall; perdition; fall; overhrow; subversion; defeat; bane; pest; mischief.

throw; subversion; defeat; bane; peat; mischief.

Ru'in, v. t. [imp. & p. p. RUINED (rp'Ind); p. pr. & vb. n. RUINEO.] [Cf. F. ruiner, LL. ruinare. See RUIN, n.] To bring to ruin; to cause to fall to pieces and decay; to make to perish; to bring to destruction; to bring to poverty or bankruptcy; to impair seriously; to damage essentially; to overthrow.

This mortal house I'll ruin.
By thee raised. I ruin all my focs.

The eyes of other people are the eyes that ruin us. Franklin.
By the freside there are old men seated, Seeing ruined cities in the ashes.

Longiellow.

Ru'in, v. i. To fall to ruins: to go to ruin: to be-

Seeing ruined cities in the ashes.

Ru'in, v. i. To fall to ruins; to go to ruin; to become decayed or dilapidated; to perish. [R.]

Though he his house of polished marble build, Yet shall it run like the noth's frail cell.

Sandys. If we are idle, and disturb the industrious in their business, we shall ruin the faster.

Lock.

Ru'in-a-ble (-a-b'l), a. Capable of being ruined.

Ru'in-ate (-ā'l), v. l. [LL. ruinatus, p. p. of ruinare to ruin. See Ruin.] 1. To demolish; to subvert; to destroy; to reduce to poverty; to ruin.

I will not runate my father's house. Shak.
Runating thereby the health of their bodies. Burton. 2. To cause to fall; to cast down.

On the other side they saw that perilous rock Threatening itself on them to ruinate. Spenser

Ru'in-ate, v. i. To fall; to tumble. [Obs.] Ru'in-ate (-tt), a. [L. ruinatus, p. p.] Involved in

ruin; ruined.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state,
I in a mansion here all ruinate.

Ru'in-a'tion (-5'shiun), n. [LL. ruinatio.] The act
of ruining, or the state of being ruined.

Ru'in-er (-5r), n. One who, or that which, ruins.

Ru'in-i-form (-f-form), a. [Ruin + -form: cf. F.
ruiniforme.] Having the appearance of ruins, or of the
ruins of houses; — said of certain minerals.

Ru'in-ous (-us), a. [L. ruinosus: of. F. ruineux.

See Ruin.] 1. Causing, or tending to cause, ruin; destructive; baneful; permicious; as, a ruinous project.

After a night of storm so ruinous.

Milton.

After a night of storm so ruinous.

Characterized by ruin; ruined; dilapidated; as, an difice, bridge, or wall in a ruinous state.
 Composed of, or consisting in, ruins.

Behold, Damascus . . . shall be a ruinous heap. Isa. xvii. 1. Syn. — Dilapidated; decayed; demolished; pernicious; destructive; baneful; wasteful; mischievous.

-Ru'in - ous - ly (ru'in - us - ly), adv. - Ru'in - ous-

ness. n.

Rukh (rōuk), n. [See Roc.] 1. The roc.

2. (Zoöl.) A large bird, supposed by some to be the same as the extinct Epiornis of Madagascar. [Obs.]

Rul'a-ble (rµl'A-bl), a. That may be ruled; subject to rule; accordant or conformable to rule. Bacon.

Rule (rµl), n. [OE. reule, riule, OF. riule, reule, F. règle, fr. L. regula a ruler, rule, model, fr. regree, rectum, to lead straight, to direct. See Right, u., and cf. Regulan.] 1. That which is prescribed or haid down as a guide for conduct or action; a governing direction for a specific purpose; an authoritative enactment; a regulation; a prescription; to rules of cricket.

We profess to have embraced a religion which contains the most exact rules for the government of our lives. Tillotson.

2. Hence: (a) Uniform or established course of things.

2. Hence: (a) Uniform or established course of things.

'T is against the rule of nature.

Shak: (b) Systematic method or practice; as, my rule is to rise at six o'clock. (c) Ordinary course of procedure; usual way; common state or condition of things; as, it is a rule to which there are many exceptions. (d) Conduct in general; behavior. [Obs.]

This uncivil rule; she shall know of it. Shak.

3. The act of ruling; administration of law; government; sway; empire; authority; control.

Obey them that have the rule over you. Heb. xiii. 17.

His stern rule the groaning land obeyed. Pope.

4. (Law) An order regulating the practice of the courts, or an order made between parties to an action or a suit.

5. (Math.) A determinate method prescribed for per-

5. (Math.) A determinate method prescribed for performing any operation and producing a certain result; as, a rule for extracting the cube root.
6. (Gram.) A general principle concerning the formation or use of words, or a concise statement thereof; thus, it is a rule in English, that s or es, added to a noun in the singular number, forms the plural of that noun; but "man" forms its plural "men," and is an exception to the rule. to the rule.

to the rule.

7. (a) A straight strip of wood, metal, or the like, which serves as a guide in drawing a straight line; a ruler. (b) A measuring instrument consisting of a graduated bar of wood, ivory, metal, or the like, which is usually marked so as to show inches and fractions of an inch, and jointed so that it may be folded compactly.

A judicious artist will use his eye, but he will trust only to his rule.

South.

8. (Print.) (a) A thin plate of metal (usually brass) of the same height as the type, and used for printing lines, as between columns on the same page, or in tabular work. (b) A composing rule. Bee under Composing.

lar work. (b) A composing rule. See under Composing.

As a rule, as a general thing; in the main; usually; as, he behaves well, as a rule.—Board rule, Caliber rule, etc. See under Board, Caliber, etc.—Rule joint, a knuckle joint having shoulders that abut when the connected pieces come in line with each other, and thus permit folding in one direction only.—Rule of three (Arill.), that rule which directs, when three terms are given, how to find a fourth, which shall have the same ratio to the third term as the second has to the first; proportion. See Proporation, 5 (b).—Rule of thumb, any rule process or operation, like that of using the thumb as a rule in measuring; hence, judgment and practical experience as distinguished from scientific knowledge.

Syn.—Regulation: law: precent: maxim: guide:

Syn. - Regulation; law; precept; maxim; guide; canon; order; method; direction; control; government; sway; empire.

Rule, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ruled (ruld); p. pr. & vb. n. Rules.] [Cl. OF. riuler, ruiler, L. regulare. See Rule, n., and cf. Regulate.] 1. To control the will and actions of; to exercise authority or dominion over; to govern : to manage. Chaucer.

to govern; to manage.

A bishop then must be blameless; ... one that ruleth well his own house, having his children in subjection. 1 Tim. iii. 2, 4.

2. To control or direct by influence, counsel, or persuasion; to guide; — used chiefly in the passive.

I think she will be ruled

In all respects by me.

Shak.

3. To establish or settle by, or as by, a rule; to fix by universal or general consent, or by common practice.

That's a ruled case with the schoolmen. Atterbury.

Law) To require or command by rule; to give as a direction or order of court.
 To mark with lines made with a pen, pencil, etc., guided by a rule or ruler; to print or mark with lines by means of a rule or other contrivance effecting a similar result; as, to rule a sheet of paper or a blank book.

Ruled surface (Geom.), any surface that may be described by a straight line moving according to a given law;—called also a scroll.

Rule, v. 4. 1. To have power or command; to exercise supreme authority;— often followed by over.

By me princes rule, and nobles. Prov. viii. 18.

We subdue and rule over all other creatures. Ray.

We subdue and rule over all other creatures. Ray.

2. (Law) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; to decide an incidental point; to enter a rule.

3. (Com.) To keep within a (certain) range for a time; to be in general, or as a rule; as, prices ruled lower yesterday than the day before.

Rule/less. a. Destitute of rule; lawless. Spenser.

Rule/mom/ger (-mūn/ger), n. A stickler for rules; a slave of rules. [R.]

Rul'er (rµl'ër), n. 1. One who rules; one who exer-less away or authority; a governor.

And he made him ruler over all the land. Gen. xli. 43.

A prince and ruler of the land.

2. A straight or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with

2. A straign or curved strip of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines. Cf. Rule, n., 7 (a).

Parallel ruler. See under Parallel.

Rul'ing, a. 1. Predominant; chief; reigning; controlling; as, a ruling passion; a ruling sovereign.

2. Used in marking or engraving lines; as, a ruling machine or pen.

machine or pen.

Syn. - Predominant; chief; controlling; directing; guiding; governing; prevailing; prevalent.

Nyn. — Predominant; chief; controlling; directing; guidling; governing; prevaluing; prevaluing; prevaluing; prevaluing; prevaluing.

Rul'ing, n. 1. The act of one who rules; ruled lines.

2. (Law) A decision or rule of a judge or a court, especially an oral decision, as in excluding evidence.

Rul'ing-ly, adv. In a ruling manner; so as to rule.

Rul'ing-ly, adv. In a ruling manner; so as to rule.

Rul'ing-ly, adv. In a ruling manner; so as to rule.

They are cut in slices and fried. [Local, New York]

Rul'y (rnl'y), a. [From Rull.] Orderly; easily restrained; — opposed to unruly. [Obs.] Guscoigne.

Rum (ruln), a. [Probably shortened from Prov. Exambultion a great tumult, formerly applied in the island of Barbadoes to an intoxicating liquor.] A kind of intoxicating liquor distilled from cane juice, or from the seummings of the boiled juice, or from treacle or molasses, or from the less of former distillations. Also, sometimes used colloquially as a generic or a collective name for intoxicating liquor.

Rum bud, a grog blossom. [Colloq.]—Rum shrub, a

Rum bud, a grog blossom. [Colloq.]—Rum shrub drink composed of rum, water, sugar, and lime juice lemon juice, with some flavoring extract.

lemon juice, with some flavoring extract.

Rum, a. [Formerly rome, a slang word for good; possibly of Gypsy origin; cf. Gypsy rom a husband, a gypsy.] Old-fashioned; queer; odd; as, a rum idea; a rum fellow. [Slang, Gueer] Dickens.

Rum, n. A queer or odd person or thing; a country parson. [Slang, Obt.] Swift.

Rum'ble (rum'b'l), v. i. [OE. romblen, akin to D. rommelen, G. rumpeln, Dan. rumle; cf. Icel. rymja to roar.] I. To make a low, heavy, continued sound; as, the thunder rumbles at a distance.

In the mean while the skies 'gan rumble sore. Surrey The people cried and rombled up and down. Chaucer. 2. To murmur; to ripple.

To rumble gently down with murmur soft. Rum'ble, n. 1. A noisy report; rumor. [Obs.]

Delighting ever in rumble that is new. 2. A low, heavy, continuous sound like that made by heavy wagons or the reverberation of thunder; a confused noise; as, the rumble of a railroad train.

Clamor and rumble, and ringing and clatter. Tennyson Merged in the rumble of awakening day. II. James 3. A seat for servants, behind the body of a carriage.

Kit, well wrapped, . . . was in the rumble behind. Dickens

4. A rotating cask or box in which small articles are smoothed or polished by friction against each other. Rumble, v. t. To cause to pass through a rumble, or shaking machine. See Rumle, n., 4.
Rumbler (-bler), n. One who, or that which, rumbles

les.

Rum'bling (-bling), a. & n. from Rumele, v. 4.

Rum'bling-ly, adv. In a rumbling manner.

Rum'bo (rûm'bô), n. Grog. [Obs.] Sir W. Scott.

Rum-bow'line (rûm-bō'lin), n. (Naut.) Same as

OMBOWLINE.

Rum-bow line (rum-bō'lln), n. (Naut.) Same as Roxbow line.

(Ru'men (ru'mēn), n. [L. rumen, -inis, the throat.]

1. (Anat.) The first stomach of ruminants; the paunch; the fardingbag. See Illust. below.

2. The cud of a ruminant.

Ru'mi-cin (ru'mi-sin), n. (Chem.) A yellow crystal-line substance found in the root of yellow dock (Rumez crispus) and identical with chrysophanic acid.

Ru'mi-nal (ru'mi-nal), a. [L. ruminals.] (Zoöl.)

Ruminant; ruminating. [R.]

Ru'mi-nant (-nant), a. [L. ruminans, -antis, p. pr.: cf. F. ruminant.] (Zoöl.) Chewing the cud; characterized by chewing again what has been swallowed; of or pertaining to the Ruminantia.

Ru'mi-nant, n. (Zoöl.) A ruminant animal; one of the Ruminantia.

the Runinantia.

"Ru'mi-nan'ti-2 (-năn'shī-ā),

n. pl. [NL.] (Zoōl.) A division
of Artiodactyla having four stomachs. This division includes the
camels, deer, antelopes, goats,
sheep, neat cattle, and allies.

sheep, neat cattle, and allies.

The vegetable food, after
the first mastication, enters the
first stomach (r). It afterwards
passes into the second (n), where it
is moistened, and formed into pellets which the animal has the power of bringing back to the mouth
to be chewed again, after which
it is swallowed into the third stomach (m), whence it passes to the
fourth (s), where it is finally digested.

gested.

Ru'mi-nant-ly (ru'm'-nant-ly), and intestine: σ adv. In a ruminant manner; by End of Faophagus; σ adv. In a ruminant manner; by End of Faophagus; σ adv. In a ruminant manner; by Endongeal Groove.

Ru'mi-nate (-nāt), v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Ruminatrad (-nā'kād); p. pr. & vēb. n. Ruminatrad.] [L. ruminatus, p. p. of ruminari, ruminare, fr. rumen, -inis, throat, akin to ructare to belch, erugere to belch out, Gr. έρεὐγοσθαι, AB. roccettum.] 1. To chew the cut; to chew again what has been slightly chewed and swallowed. "Cattle free to ruminate." Wordsworth.



Stomach of a Ruminant.

Paunch, or Rumen.

Reticulum m

Manyplica, Ornasum,

or Psalterium; a Rennet Stomach, or Abomasum; p Beginning of Intestine; o

End of Exophagus; o

Exophageal Groove.

2. Fig.: To think again and again; to muse; to meditate; to ponder; to reflect.

Apart from the hope of the gospel, who is there that ruminates on the folicity of heaven?

1. Taylor.

n the folicity of heaven?

Ru'mi-nate (ru'mi'-nāt), v. i. 1. To chew over again.

Ru'mi-nate (ru'mi'-nāt), v. i. 1. To chew over again.

Ru'mi-nate (ruminates her sin. Irryden
What I know
1s ruminated, plotted, and set down. Shak

la ruminated, plotted, and set down. Shard Ru'mi-nate (n; l'mi-nāte), a. (Bot.) Having a hard Ru'mi-na'ted (-nā'tēd), a albumen penetrated by irregular channels filled with softer matter, as the nutneg and the seeds of the North American papaw. Ru'mi-na'tion (-nā'shīn), n. [L. ruminatio: cf. F. rumination]. I. The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud, the habit of chewing the cud.

Rumination is given to animals to enable them at once to lay p a great store of food, and afterward to chew it. Arbuthnot. 2. The state of being disposed to ruminate or ponder; deliberate meditation or reflection.

Retiring full of rumination sad. 3. (Physiol.) The regurgitation of food from the stomach after it has been swallowed, — occasionally observed as a morbid phenomenon in man.

Ru'mi-na-tive (ry'mi-na-tiv), a. Inclined to, or engaged in, rumination or meditation.

Ru'mi-na-tor (-na'tor), n. [L.] One who ruminates or muses; a meditator.

Rum'rin ('na'ter), n. [L.] One who rummates or muses; a meditator.

Rum'rin (rūm'kIn), n. [Cf. Rummer, and see Kin.]

A popular or jocular name for a drinking vessel. [Obs.]

Rum'mage ('nk]; 48), n. [For roomage, fr. room; hence originally, a making room, a packing away closely. See Room.] 1. (Naut.) A place or room for the stowage of cargo in a ship; also, the act of stowing cargo; the pulling and moving about of packages incident to close stowage; — formerly written romage. [Obs.]

2. A searching carefully by looking into every corner, and by turning things over.

He has made such a general rummage and reform in the office

He has made such a general rummage and reform in the office of matrimony. Walnote of matrimony.

Rummage sale, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods in a public store, or of odds and ends which have accumulated in a shop.

Simmonds.

In a shop,

Rum'mage, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Rummage (-mājd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Rummaging (-mājing),
To make room in, as a ship, for the cargo; to move about, as packages, ballast, etc., so as to permit close stowage; to stow closely; to pack; —formerly written roomage, and romage. [Obs.]

They might bring away a great deal more than they do, if they would take pain in the romaging.

2. To search or examine thoroughly by looking into every corner, and turning over removing goods or other things; to examine, as a book, carefully, turning over leaf after leaf.

If searchch his pockets, and taketh his keys, and so

He . . . searcheth his pockets, and taketh his keys, and so ummageth all his closets and trunks.

Howell.

runmageth all his closets and trunks. Honcell. What schoolboy of us has not runmaged his Greek dictionary in vain for a satisfactory account! M. Arnold.

Rum'mage, v. i. To search a place narrowly.
I have often runmaged for old books in Little Britain and Duck Lanc. Swift.

Duck I.anc. Sweft.

[His house] was haunted with a jolly ghost, that ... rummaged like a rat.

Rum'ma-ger (-mū-jēr), n. 1. One who rummages.

2. (Naut.) A person on shipboard whose business was to take charge of stowing the cargo; — formerly written roomager, and romager. [Obs.]

The master must provide a perfect mariner, called a romager prange and bestow all merchandise.

Haklant

to range and bestow all merchandise. Rum'mer (-inőr), n. [D. roemer, romer, akin to G. Rum'mer (-inőr), n. [D. roemer, romer, akin to G. Gömer, Sw. remmare; perhaps properly, Roman.] A large and tall glass, or drinking cup. [Obs.] J. Philips. Rum'my (-inÿ), a. Of or pertaining to rum; characteristic of rum; as, a rummy flavor.

Rum'my, n.; pl. Rummies (-nīz). One who drinks run; an habitually intemperate person. [Low]

Rum'my, a. [Bee Rum, a.] Strange; odd. [Slang]

Rum'mor (ry'mēr), n. A sort of Spanish wine. (Obs.]

Ru'mor (ry'mēr), n. [F. rumeur, L. rumor; ct. rumificare, rumificare, to runnor, Skr. ru to cry.] [Written also rumour.] 1. A flying or popular report; the common talk; hence, public fame; notoriety.

This rumor of him went forth throughout all Judea, and

This rumor of him went forth throughout all Judea, and throughout all the region round about.

Luke vii. 17. Great is the rumor of this dreadful knight.

2. A current story passing from one person to another, ithout any known authority for its truth;—in this without any known as sense often personified.

Rumor next, and Chance,
And Tumult, and Confusion, all embroiled. Milton. 3. A prolonged, indistinct noise. [Obs.] She
Ru'mor, r. t. [imp. & p. p. Rumored (ry'merd);
pr. & vb. n. Pumorino.] To report by rumor; to tell.

'T was rumored
My father 'scaped from out the citadel. Dryde

My father 'scaped from out the citadel. Dryden.
Ru'mor-er (-&r), n. A teller of news; especially, one who spreads false reports. Shak.
Ru'mor-ous (-fis), a. [Cf. OF. rumoreux, It. rumoroso, romoroso.] 1. Of or pertaining to a rumor; of the nature of rumors. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.
2. Famous; notorious. [Obs.] Hale.
3. Murmuring. [Obs. or Poetic] Drayton.
Rump (rump), n. [OE. rumpe; akin to D. romp trunk, body, Id. rump, G. rumpf, Dan. rumpe rump, Icel. rump, fiw. rump a rump, tail.] 1. The end of the backbone of an animal, with the parts adjacent; the buttock or buttocks.
2. Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sir-

2. Among butchers, the piece of beef between the sirloin and the aitchbone piece. See *Illust*. of Brev.
3. Fig.: The hind or tail end; a fag-end; a remnant.

Rump Parliament, or The Rump (Eng. Hist.), the remnant of the Long Parliament after the expulsion by

Cromwell in 1648 of those who opposed his purposes. It was dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but twice revived for brief sessions, ending finally in 1659.

The Rump abolished the House of Lords, the army abolished the Rump, and by this army of saints Cromwell governed. Swift. - Rump steak, a beefsteak from the rump. Goldsmith.

- Rump steak, a beefsteak from the rump. Goldsmith. Rump'er (rümp'er), n. A member or a supporter of the Rump Parliament.

I. Disracti. Rump'-fed' (·f&d'), a. A Shakespearean word of uncertain meaning. Perhaps "fattened in the rump, pampered." "The rump-fed ronyon." Shak. Rum'ple (rüm'p'l), v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. Rumplen (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Rumpling (-pling).] [Cf. rimple, and D. rimpeten to wrinkle, rompetig rough, uneven, G. rümpfen to wrinkle, MHG. rümphen, OHG. rimpfen, Gr. pampes the crooked beak of birds of preypémβεσθαι to roam.] To make uneven; to form into irregular inequalities; to wrinkle; to crumple; as, to rumple an apron or a cravat.

pepperatus to train. J. of mass through per per inregular inequalities; to wrinkle; to crumple; as, to rumple an apron or a cravat.

They would not give a dog's ear of their most rumpled and ragged Scotch paper for twenty of your fairest assignats. Burke. Rum'pled (-pl'd), a. Wrinkled; crumpled. Pope. Rum'pless (rümplös), a. Destitute of a rump. Rum'ply (rüm'ply), a. Rumpled. Carlyle. Rum'pus (-pus), n. A disturbance; noise and confusion; a quarrel. [Colloq.]

Rum'pus (-pus), n. A disturbance; noise and confusion; a quarrel. [Colloq.]

Rum'sell'ar (-self'er), n. One who sells rum; one who deals in intoxicating liquors; especially, one who sells spirituous beverages at retail.

Run (rūn), v. i. [imp. Ran (rūn) or Run; p. p. Run; p. p. th. n. Running.] [OE. rinnen, rennen (imp. ran, p. p. rennen, ronnen), AS. rinnan to flow (imp. ran, p. p. prunnen), and iernan, irnan, to run (imp. orn, arm. carn, p. p. urnen); akin to D. runnen, rennen, OS. & OHG. rinnan, G. rinnen, rennen, leel. renna, rinna, Sw. rinna, Tima, Carlor, carde, Goth. rinnan, and perh. to L. oririto rise, Gr. òpuirat to stir up, rouse, Skr. p. (cf. Orioin), or perh. to L. ritus brook (cf. Rival). V11. Cf. Ember, a., Renner.] 1. To move, proceed, advance, pass, go, come, etc., swiftly, smoothly, or with quick action; — said of things animate or imanimate. Hence, to flow, glide, or roll onward, as a stream, a snake, a wagon, etc.; to move by quicker action than in walking, as a person, a horse, a dog. Specifically:—

2. Of voluntary or personal action: (a) To go swiftly; to pass at a swift pace; to hasten.

"Ha, ha, the fox!" and after him they ran. Chaucer.

(b) To flee, as from fear or danger.

As from a bear a man would run for life.

(b) To flee, as from fear or danger.

As from a bear a man would run for life. (c) To steal off; to depart secretly.

My conscience will serve me to run from this Jew. Shak. (d) To contend in a race: hence, to enter into a con-

test; to become a candidate; as, to run for Congress.

Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain. 1 Cor. ix. 24. (e) To pass from one state or condition to another; to come into a certain condition;—often with in or into; as, to run into evil practices; to run in debt.

Have I not cause to rave and beat my breast, to rend my heart with grief and run distracted?

Addison. (f) To exert continuous activity; to proceed; as, to run through life; to run in a circle. (g) To pass or go quickly in thought or conversation; as, to run from one subject to another.

Virgil, in his first Georgic, has run into a set of precepts for-eign to his subject.

Addison.

eign to his subject.

Addison.

(h) To discuss; to continue to think or speak about something; — with on. (i) To make numerous drafts or demands for payment, as upon a bank; — with on. (j) To creep, as serpents.

3. Of involuntary motion: (a) To flow, as a liquid; to ascend or descend; to course; as, rivers run to the sea; sap runs up in the spring; her blood ran cold.

(b) To proceed along a surface; to extend; to spread.

The fire ran along upon the ground. Exists. 23. The fire ran along upon the ground.

(c) To become fluid; to melt; to fuse.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to run. Sussex iron ores run freely in the fire. Woodward. Sussex iron ores run freely in the fire. Woodward.

(d) To turn, as a wheel; to revolve on an axis or pivot; as, a wheel runs swiftly round. (e) To travel; to make progress; to be moved by mechanical means; to go; as, the steamboat runs regularly to Albany; the train runs to Chicago. (f) To extend; to reach; as, the road runs from Philadelphia to New York; the memory of man runneth not to the contrary.

She saw with joy the line immortal run, Each sire impressed, and glaring in his son. (g) To go back and forth from place to place; to ply; as, the stage runs between the hotel and the station.
(h) To make progress; to proceed; to pass.

As fast as our time runs, we should be very glad in most part of our lives that it run much faster.

Addison.

(i) To continue in operation; to be kept in action or

motion; as, this engine runs night and day; the mill runs six days in the week.

When we desire anything, our minds run wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds run wholly on the bad ones.

Swift.

(j) To have a course or direction; as, a line runs east and west. Where the generally allowed practice runs counter to it. Locke.

Little is the wisdom, where the flight Bo runs against all reason.

(k) To be in form thus, as a combination of words. The king's ordinary style runneth, "Our sovereign lord the king."

(1) To be popularly known; to be generally received. Men gave them their own names, by which they run a great while in Rome.

Sir W. Temple. Neither was he ignorant what report rangof himself. Knolles. (m) To have growth or development; as, boys and girls run up rapidly.

If the richness of the ground cause turnips to run to leaves.

Morting

(n) To tend, as to an effect or consequence; to incline. A man's nature runs either to herbs or weeds. Temperate climates run into moderate governments. Swift.

(o) To spread and blend together: to unite; as, colors run in washing.

(p) To have a legal course; to be attached; to continue in force, effect, or operation; to follow; to go in company; as, certain covenants run with the land.

Customs run only upon our goods imported or exported, and that but once for all; whereas interest runs as well upon our ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.

Sir J. Child

ships as goods, and must be yearly paid.

Sir J. Child.

(q) To continue without falling due; to hold good; as, a note has thirty days to run.

(r) To discharge pus or other matter; as, an ulcer runs.

(s) To be played on the stage a number of successive days or nights; as, the piece run for six months.

(l) (Naul.) To sail before the wind, in distinction from reaching or sailing closehauled;

asid of vessels.

— said of vessels.

2. Specifically, of a horse: To move rapidly in a gait in which each leg acts in turn as a propeller and a supporter, and in which for an instant all the limbs are gathered in the air under the body.

Stillman (The Horse in Motion).

5. (Athletics) To move rapidly by springing steps so that there is an instant in each step when neither foot touches the ground; — so distinguished from walking in athletic competition. etic competition.

the their is an install to each eye when interier look ouches the ground; — so distinguished from walking in athletic competition.

As things run, according to the usual order, conditions, quality, etc.; on the average; without selection or specification.— To let run (Naut.), to allow to pass or move freely; to slacken or loosen.— To run after, to pursue or collow; to search for; to endeavor to find or obtain; as, to run after similes. Locke.— To run away, to fee; to escape; to elope; to run without control or guidance.— To run away with. (a) To convey away hurriedly; to accompany in escape or elopement. (b) To drag rapidly and with violence; as, a horse runs away with a carriage.— To run down. (a) To cease to work or operate on account of the exhaustion of the motive power; — said of clocks, watches, etc. (b) To decline in condition; as, to run down in health.— To run down a coast, to sail along it.— To run for an office, to stand as a candidate for an office.— To run in or into. (a) To enter; to step in. (b) To come in collision with.— To run in with. (a) To come in collision with.— To run in with. (a) To come in collision with.— To run in with. (a) To come in collision with.— To run in with. (a) To make toward; to near; to sail close to; as, to run in with the land.— To run mad, To run mad after or on. See under Mad.— To run mad, To run mad after or on. See under Mad.— To run mad, To run was determined in the saine lines, without making a break or beginning a now paragraph.— To run out. (a) To come to an end; to exprise; as, the lease runs cant at Michaelmas. (b) To extend; to spread. "Insectile animals ..., run all out into legs." Item mond. (c) To expatiate; as, to run out into lega: "Item mond. (c) To expatiate; as, to run out into lega:" Item mond. (d) To be wasted or exhausted; to become poor; to become extinct; as, an estate managed without economy will soon run out.

And had her stock been less, no doubt

And had her stock been less, no doubt She must have long ago run out.

She must have long ago run out.

Tryun over. (a) To overflow; as, a cup runs over, or the liquor runs over. (b) To go over, examine, or rehearse cursorily. (c) To ride or drive over; as, to run through a book. (b) To go through hastily; as, to run through a book. (b) To spend wastefully; as, to run through an estate.— To run to seed, to expend or exhaust vitality in producing seed, as a plant; figuratively and colloquially, to cease growing; to lose vital force as the body or mind.— To run up, to rise; to swell; to grow; to increase; as, accounts of goods credited run up very fast.

But these, having heen untrimmed for many vers had run

But these, having been untrimmed for many years, had run up into great bushes, or rather dwarf trees. Sir W. Scott. To run with. (a) To be drenched with, so that stream flow; as, the streets ran with blood. (b) To flow while charged with some foreign substance. "Its rivers ran with gold."

Run (rhin), v. t. 1. To cause to run (in the various senses of Run, v. t.); as, to run a horse; to run a stage; to run a machine; to run a rope through a block.

2. To pursue in thought; to carry in contemplation.

To run the world back to its first original. I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and run it up to its "punctum saliens."

3. To cause to enter; to thrust; as, to run a sword into or through the body; to run a nail into the foot.

You run your head into the lion's mouth. Sir W. Scott.

Having run his fingers through his hair.

4. To drive or force; to cause, or permit, to be driven.

They ran the ship aground. Acts xxvii. 41.

A talkative person runs himself upon great inconveniences by blabbing out his own or others' secrets. Ray.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions.

Locke

5. To fuse; to shape; to mold; to cast; as, to run bullets, and the like.

The purest gold must be run and washed. Felton.

6. To cause to bed!rawn; to mark out; to indicate; to determine; as, to ren a line.

determine; as, to rf a line.

7. To cause to pres, or evade, official restrictions; to smuggle; — said of contraband or dutiable goods.

Heavy impositicks... are a strong temptation of running goods.

8. To go thrugh or accomplish by running; as, to run a race; to 1/2 a certain career.

9. To cause to stand as a candidate for office; to support for office; as, to run a me one for Concress. [Col-9. To cause to stand as a candidate for office; to support for office; as, to run some one for Congress. [Collog. U. S.]
10. To encounter or incur, as a danger or risk; as, to

run the risk of losing one's life. See To run the chances, slow. "He runnell two dangers."

11. To put at hazard; to venture: to risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and an his fortune with them.

Chrendon.

run his fortune with them.

12. To discharge; to emit; to give forth copioualy; to be bathed with; as, the pipe or faucet runs hot water.

At the base of Pompey's status,
Which all the while run blood, great Casar fell. Shak.

Which all the white ran blood, groat Casar Icil. Shak.

13. To be charged with, or to contain much of, while flowing; as, the rivers ran blood.

14. To conduct; to manage; to carry on; as, to ran a factory or a hotel. [Collog. U.S.]

15. To tesse with sarcasms and ridicule. [Collog.]

16. To sew, as a seam, by passing the needle through material in a continuous line, generally taking a series of stitches on the needle at the same time.

17. To migrate or move in schools; — said of fish; esp., to ascend a river in order to spawn.

17. To migrate or move in schools;—said of fish; esp., to ascend a river in order to spawn.

To run a blockade, to get to, or away from, a blockaded port in safety.—To run down. (a) (Hunting) To chase till the object pursued is captured or exhausted; as, fo run down a stag. (b) (Naul.) To run against and sink, as a vessel. (c) To crush; to overthrow; to overbear. 'Religion is run down by the license of these times.'' Berkeley. (d) To disparage; to traduce. F. W. Neuman.—To run hard. (a) To press in competition; as, fo run one hard in a race. (b) To urge or press importunately. (c) To banter severely.—To run into the ground, to carry to an absurd extreme; to overdo. (Slauy, U. S.)—To run off, to cause to flow away, as a charge of molten metal from a furnace.—To run on (Prind.), to carry on or continue, as the type for a new sentence, without making a break or commencing a new paragraph.—To run out. (a) To thrust or push out; to extend. (b) To waste; to exhaust; as, for run out an estate. (c) (Ruseball) To put out while running between two bases.—To run the hances, or one's chances, to encounter all the risks of a certain course.—To run through, to transfix; to pierce, as with a sword. "Hel was run through the body by the man who had asked his savice." Addison.—To run up. (a) To thrust up, as anything long and slender. (b) To erect hastily, as a building.

Run (rün), n. 1. The act of running; as, a long run; a good run; a quick run; to go on the run.

2. A small stream; a brook; a creek.

3. That which runs or flows in the course of a certain operation, or during a certain time; as, a run of must in wine making; the first run of sap in a maple orchard.

operation, or during a certain time; as, a run of must in wine making; the first run of sap in a maple orchard. 4. A course; a series; that which continues in a cer-tain course or series; as, a run of good or bad luck.

They who made their arrangements in the first run of misadventure . . . put a seal on their calamities.

Burke. 5. State of being current; currency; popularity.

It is impossible for detached papers to have a general run, or ong continuance, if not diversified with humor.

Addison.

6. Continued repetition on the stage; — said of a play; as, to have a run of a hundred successive nights.

A canting, mawkish play . . . had an immense run. Macaulay.

7. A continuing urgent demand: especially, a pressure on a bank or treasury for payment of its notes.

8. A range or extent of ground for feeding stock; as.

8. A range or extens or a sound as heep run.

9. (Naut.) (a) The aftermost part of a vessel's hull where it narrows toward the stern, under the quarter. (b) The distance salled by a ship; as, a good run; a run of fifty miles. (c) A voyage; as, a run to China.

10. A pleasure excursion; a trip. [Colloq.]

1 think of giving her a run in London. Dickens.

I think of giving her a run in London. Dickens.

11. (Mining) The horizontal distance to which a drift may be carried, either by license of the proprietor of a mine or by the nature of the formation; also, the direction which a vein of ore or other substance takes.

12. (Mus.) A roulade, or series of running tones.

13. (Mus.) The greatest degree of swiftness in marching. It is executed upon the same principles as the double outside but with greater street.

ing. It is executed upon the same principles to ble-quick, but with greater speed.

14. The act of migrating, or ascending a river to spawn; — said of fish; also, an assemblage or school of fishes which migrate, or ascend a river for the purpose

of spawning.

15. In baseball, a complete circuit of the bases made by a player, which enables him to score one; in cricket, a passing from one wicket to the other, by which one point is scored; as, a player made three runs; the side went out with two hundred runs.

The "runs" are made from wicket to wicket, the batsmen tterchanging ends at each run.

R. A. Proctor.

16. A pair or set of millstones.

At the long run, now, commonly, In the long run, in or during the whole process or course of things taken together; in the final result; in the end; finally.

gether; in the final result; in the end; finally.

(Man) starts the inferior of the brute animals, but he surpasses them is the long run.

— Rome ran. (a) A running or returning toward home, or to the point from which the start was made. Cf. Home stretch. (b) (Baseball) See under Hows. — The ran, or The common run, etc., ordinary persons; the generality or average of people or things; also, that which ordinarily occurs; ordinary current, course, or kind.

I saw nothing else that is superior to the common run of parks
Walnote

Burns never dreamed of looking down on others as beneath him, merely because he was conscious of his own vast superiority to the common run of men.

Prof. Wilson.

y to the common run or men. His whole appearance was something out of the common run. W. Irving

To let go by the run (Naut.), to loosen and let run reely, as lines; to let fall without restraint, as a sail.

Run, a. 1. Melted, or made from molten material; sast in a mold; as, run butter; run iron or lead.

2. Smuggled; as, run goods. [Colloq.]

Miss Edgeworth.

Run steel, malleable iron castings. See under MALEA-Raymond.

Run'a-gate (rün'a-gāt), n. [F. renégat, Prov. renegat, LL. renegatus; contused with E. run and gate a way. See Renegade.] A fugltive; a vagabond; an apostate; a renegade. See Renegade.

Bunyan.

Wretched runayates from the jail. De Quincey. Who has not been a runagate from the jail. De Quincey.

Who has not been a runagate from duty? Have.

Run'a-way' (rūn'ā-wā'), n. 1. Ono who, or that which, flees from danger, duty, rostraint, etc.; a fugitive.

Thou runawy, thou coward, art thou fied? Shak.

The act of running away, esp. of a horse or team; as, there was a runaway yesterday.
 Run'a-way', a.
 Runiung away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, runaway soldiers; a runager, duty, restraint, etc.; as, runaway soldiers; a runager.

Run'a-way', a. 1. Running away; fleeing from danger, duty, restraint, etc.; as, runaway soldiers; a runaway horse.

2. Accomplished by running away or elopement, or during flight; as, a runaway marriage.

Run-ca'tion (rūn-kā'shūn), n. [L. runcatio, fr. runcare to weed out.] A weeding, [Obs.] Evelyn.

Runch (rūnch), n. (Bot.) The wild radish. Dr. Prior.

Run'ci-nate (rūn'si-nāt), a. [L. runcinatus, p. p. of runcinare to plane off, fr. runcina a plane.] (Bot.) Pinnately cut with the lobes pointing downwards, as the leaf of the dandellon.

Run'del (rūn'dēl), n. [Cf. Rin Dl.E.] A moat with water in it; also, a small stream; a runlet.

[Prov. Eng.] Hullivæll.

Run'dle (rūn'd'l), n. [E. round. Cf. Rondl.E.] 1. A round; a step of a ladder; a rung.

2. A ball. [Obs.]

3. Something which rotates about an axis, as a wheel, or the drum of a capstan. "An axis or cylinder having a rundle about it."

4. (Mach.) One of the pins or trundles of a lanter wheel.

Rund'let (rūnd'l\text{the rund'l} to for roundeles of a lanter wheel.

Rund'let (rūnd'l\text{the rund'l} to for roundeles of a lanter wheel.

4. (Mach.) One of the pins or trundles of a lantern wheel.

Rund'let (rund'let), n. [Dim. of OF. rondele a little tun, fr. rond round. See ROUND, and cf. ROUNDLET, RUNLET.] A small barrel of no certain dimensions. It may contain from 3 to 20 gallons, but it usually holds about 14½ gallons. [Written also runlet.]

Rune (rim), n. [AS. rūn a rune, a secret, a mystery; akin to Icel. rūn, OHG. & Goth. rūna a secret, secret collequy, G. & Dan. rune rune, and probably to Gr. èpevear to search for. Cf. Roun to whisper.] 1. A letter, or character, belonging to the written language of the ancient Norsemen, or Scandinavians; in a wider sense, applied to the letters of the ancient nations of Northern Europe in general.

E* The Norsemen had a peculiar alphabet, consisting of sixteen letters, or characters, called runes, the origin of which is lost in the remotest antiquity. The signification of the word rune (mystery) seems to allude to the fact that originally only a few were acquainted with the use of these marks, and that they were mostly applied to secret tricks, witcherafts, and enchantments. But the runes were also used in communication by writing.

2. pl. Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

2. pl. Old Norse poetry expressed in runes.

Runes were upon his tongue,
As on the warrior's sword.

Lon

Rune stone, a stone bearing a runic inscription.

Rune stone, a stone bearing a runic inscription.

Ru'ner (rµ'nër), n. A bard, or learned man, among
the ancient Goths.

Rung (rūng), imp. & p. p. of Ring.

Rung, n. [OE. ronge, AS. hrung a staff, rod, pole;
akin to G. runge a short, thick piece of iron or wood,
OD. ronghe a prop, support, Icel. röng a rib in a ship,
Goth. hrugga a staff.] 1. (Shiphuilding) A floor timber
in a ship.

in a ship.

2. One of the rounds of a ladder.

3. One of the stakes of a cart; a spar; a heavy staff.
4. (Mach.) One of the radial handles projecting from the rim of a steering wheel; also, one of the pins or trundles of a lantern wheel.

trundles of a lantern wheel.

Rung'head' (habd'), n. (Shipbuilding) The upper end
of a floor timber in a ship.

Ru'nio (ry'nik), a. Of or pertaining to a rune, to
runes, or to the Norsemen; as, runic verses; runic letters; runic names; runic rlyme.

Runic staff. See Clog almanac, under Clog.—Runic
wand, a willow wand bearing runes, formerly thought to
have been used by the heathen tribes of Northern Europe
in magical ceremonies.

Run 1et (rūn 18t), n. [Run + -let.] A little run or stream; a streamlet; a brook.

To trace out to its marshy source every runlet that has cust in its tiny pitcherful with the rest.

Lowell.

Run'let, n. Same as Rundler. "A stoup of sack, or a runlet of canary." Sir W. Scott. Run'nel (nel), n. [From Run. Cf. Rindle.] A rivulet or small brook.

Bubbling runnels joined the sound. By the very sides of the way . . . there are slow runnels, in which one can see the minnows swimming.

Masson.

which one can see the minnows winiming.

Run'ner (rūn'nēr), n. [From Run.] 1. One who, or that which, runs; a racer.

2. A detective. [Slang, Eng.] Dickens.

3. A messenger. Sweift.

5. One employed to solicit patronage, as for a steamboat, hotel, shop, etc. [Cant. U. S.]

6. (Bot.) A slender trailing branch which takes root at the joints or end and there forms new plants, as in

new plants, as in the strawberry and the common cinquefoil.

a Runner of Strawberry.

7. The rotating a Runner of Strawberry.

8. (Naut.) A rope rove through a block and used to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.

Totten.

9. One of the pieces on which a sled or sleigh slides; also, the part or blade of a skate which slides on the ice.

10. (Founding) (a) A horizontal channel in a mold, through which the metal flows to the cavity formed by the pattern; also, the waste metal left in such a channel.

(b) A trough or channel for leading molten metal from a furnace to a ladle, mold, or pig bed.

11. The movable piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are attached.

12. (Zoòi.) A food fish (Elaquis pinnulatus) of Flor-

11. The movable piece to which the ribs of an umbrella are attached.

12. (2001.) A food fish (Elagatis pinnulatus) of Florida and the West Indies:—called also skipjack, shormaker, and yellowtail. The name alludes to its rapid successive leaps from the water.

13. (2001.) Any cursorial bird.

14. (Mech.) (u) A movable slab or rubber used in grinding or polishing a surface of stone. (b) A tool on which lenses are fastened in a group, for polishing or grinding. Run'net (rūn'nēt), n. See Renner.

Run'ning (-ning), a. 1. Moving or advancing by running. Specifically, of a horse: (a) Having a running gait; not a trotter or pacer. (b) Trained and kept for running races; as, a running horse.

2. Successive; one following the other without break or intervention:—said of periods of time; as, to be away two days running; to sow land two years running.

3. Flowing; easy; cursive; as, a running hand.

4. Continuous; keeping along step by step; as, he stated the facts with a running explanation. "A running conquest."

Millon.

What are art and science if not a running commentary on Nature?

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What are art and science if not a running commentary on Nature?

5. (Bot.) Extending by a slender climbing or trailing tem; as, a running vine.
6. (Mcd.) Discharging pus; as, a running sore.

86. (Mcd.) Discharging pus; as, a running sore.

Running block (Mech.), a block in an arrangement of pulleys which rises or sinks with the weight which is raised or lowered.—Running board, a narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive.—Running bow-sprit. (Naul.) Same as Keefing bowrprit.—Running days (com.), the consecutive days occupied on a voyage under a charter party, including Sundays and not limited to the working days. Simmonds.—Running fight, fighting between pursuers and pursued.—Running fight, fighting between pursuers and pursued.—Running gear, the wheels and xieles of a vehicle, and their attachments, in distinction from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive or other machine, in distinction from the framework.—Running hand, a style of rapid writing in which the letters are usually slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen;—distinguished from round hand.—Running part (Naul.), that part of a ship's rigging or ropes which passes through blocks, etc.;—in distinction from standiny rigging.—Running title (Print.), the title of a book or chapter continued from page to page on the upper margin.

Run'ning, n. 1. The act of one who, or of that which, runs; as, the running was slow.

runs; as, the running was slow.

2. That which runs or flows; the quantity of a liquid which flows in a certain time or during a certain operation; as, the first running of a still.

3. The discharge from an ulcer or other sore.

At long running, in the long run. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Ar long running, in the long run. [loss.] Ser. laylor. Run'ning-ly, adv. In a running manner. Run'nion (rūn'yūn), n. See Romon. Ru-nol'o-gy (ru-nol'b-jy), n. [Rune + -logy.] The cience of runes. — Ru-nol'o-gyst (-jist), n. Run'round' (rūn'round'), n. A felon or whitlow. Collar. U.S.

Run'round' (run'round'), n. A felon or whitlow. [Collog. U.S.]
Runt (runt), n. [Written also rant.] [Scot. runt an old cow, an old, withered woman, a hardened stem or stalk, the trunk of a tree; cf. D. rund a bullock, an ox or cow, G. rind. Cf. Rother, a.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any animal which is unusually small, as compared with others of its kind; — applied particularly to domestic animals.
2. (Zoöl.) A variety of domestic pigeon, related to the barb and carrier.
3. A dwarf; also, a mean, despicable, boorish person; — used opprobriously.

— used opprobriously.

Before I buy a bargain of such runts.
I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em. Beau. & Fl.

4. The dead stump of a tree; also, the stem of a plant.
[Obs. or Frov. Eng.]

Neither young poles nor old runts are durable. Holland.

Neither young poles nor old runts are durable. Holdard.

Runt'y (-y), a. Like a runt: diminutive; mean.

Run'way' (rün'wā'), n. 1. The channel of a stream.

2. The beaten path made by deer or other animals in passing to and from their feeding grounds.

Ru-pee' (ru-pe'), n. [Hind. rūnjunh, fr. Skr. rūnya silver, coined silver or gold, handsome.] A silver coin, and money of account, in the East Indies.

The valuation of the rupee of sixteen annas, the standard coin of India, by the United States Treasury department, varies from time to time with the price of silver. In 1889 it was rated at about thirty-two cents.

partment, varies from time to time with the price of silver. In 1889 it was rated at about thirty-two cents.

Ru'pel-la-ry (ru'pēl-lā-rỳ), a. [From L. rupes a rock.]

Rocky. [Obs.] "This rupellary nidary." Evelyn.

Ru'pert's drop' (ru'perts drop'). A kind of glass drop with a long tall, made by dropping melted glass into water. It is remarkable for bursting into fragments when the surface is scratched or the tail broken:—secalled from l'rince Rupert, nephew of Charles I., by whom they were first brought to England. Called also Rupert's ball, and glass teor.

| Ru'pi-a (ru'pi-a), n. [NL., fr. G. puwos filth, dirt.] (Med.) An eruption upon the skin, consisting of vesicles with inflamed base and filled with serous, purulent, or bloody fluid, which dries up, forming a blackish crust.

Ru'pi-al (ru'pi-al), a. Of or pertaining to rupia.

| Ru-pi-al (ru'pi-al), a. Of or pertaining to rupia.
| Ru-pi-o'-la (ru-pi-k'b-la), n. [NL., fr. L. rupes, gen. rupis, a rock + colere to inhabit.] (Zoöl.) A genus of beautiful South American passerine birds, including the cock of the rock.

cock of the rock.

The species are remarkable for having an elevated fan-shaped crest of feathers on the head, and for the

beautiful color of their plumage, which is mostly some delicate shade of yellow or orange.

Ru-pio'o-line (ru-pYk't-līn), a. (Zoöl.) Rock-inhab-

Rup'tion (rup'shun), n. Rup'tion (rupsaun), n. [L. ruptio, fr. rumpere, rup-tum, to break.] A breaking open; breach; rupture. "By ruption or aportion." Wiseman.



plebeian; a roturier. [R.]

The exclusion of the French requireries ("roturiers," for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility.

Rup'ture (rup'tūr; 135), n. [L. ruptura, fr. rumpere, ruptum to break; cf. F. rupture. See Reave, and cf. Rour a defeat.] 2. The act of breaking apart, or separating; the state of being broken asunder; as, the rupture of the skin; the rupture of a pressel or fiber; the rupture of a lutestring.

Arbuthnot.

Histol. from the erg. that seen.

I latch from the egg, that soon,
Bursting with kindly rupture, forth disclosed
Their callow young.

2. Breach of peace or concord between individuals; open hostility or war between nations; interruption of friendly relations; as, the parties came to a rupture.

He knew that policy would disincline Napoleon from a rupture with his family.

E. Evevet.

two with his family.

3. (Med.) Hernia. See Hernia.

4. A bursting open, as of a steam boiler, in a less sudden manner than by explosion. See Explosion.

Modulus of rupturs. (Engin.) See under Modulus.

Syn. — Fracture; breach; break; burst; disruption; dissolution. See Fracture.

Rup'ture, v. t. [imp. & p. Ruptured (-tûrd); p. r. & vb. n. Rupruring.] 1. To part by violence; to reak; to burst; as, to rupture a blood vessel.

2. To produce a hernia in.

Rup'ture, v. i. To suffer a breach or disruption.

Rup'tured (-tûrd; 135), a. (Med.) Having a rupture, r hernia.

2. Of or pertaining to agriculture; as, rural economy.
Rural dean. (Eccl.) See under DEAN.—Rural deanny
(Eccl.), the state, office, or residence, of a rural dean.
Syn.—Rustic.—Eural, Rustic. Rural refers to the
country itself; as, rural scenes, prospects, delights, etc.
Rustic refers to the character, condition, taste, etc., of
the original inhabitants of the country, who were generally uncultivated and rude; as, rustic manners; a rustic
dress; a rustic bridge; rustic architecture, etc.
We turn

We turn To where the silver Thames first rural grows. Thomson.

Lay bashfulness, that rustic virtue, by to manly confidence thy thoughts apply. Dryden. || Ru-ra/leg (ru-ra/lez), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) The ossamer-winged butterfiles; a family of small butteries, including the hairstreaks, violets, and theclas. Ru'ral-ism (ru'ral-iz'm), n. 1. The quality or state

Ru'ral-ism (rµ'ral-iz'm), n. 1. The quality or state of being rural; ruralness.

2. A rural idiom or expression.
Ru'ral-ist, n. One who leads a rural life. Coventry.
Ru-ral-ist, n. One who leads a rural life. Coventry.
Ru-ral-ist, n. One who leads a rural life. Coventry.
Ru-ral-ist, n. One who leads a rural life. Coventry.
Ru-ral-ist, n. The quality or state of being rural.
2. A rural place. "Leaty ruralities." Carlyle.
Ru'ral-ize (rµ'ral-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ruralized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ruralized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ruralized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Ruralized (-izd); To render rural; to give a rural appearance to.
Ru'ral-ize, v. i. To become rural; to go into the country; to rusticate.
Ru'ral-iy, adv. In a rural manner; as in the country.
Ru'ral-ness, n. The quality or state of being rural.
Ru-ric-ol-ist (ru-rik-i-ist), n. [L. ruricola; rus, ruris, the country + colere to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country.
Ru'ri-dec'a.nal (rµ'ri-dek'à-nal), a. [L. rus, ruris,

Ru-rio'o-list (ru-rik'ō-list), n. [L. ruricola; rus, ruris, the country + colere to inhabit.] An inhabitant of the country. [R.] Ru'ri-dec'a-nal (ru'ri-dek'a-nal), a. [L. rus, ruris, the country + decanus the chief of ten. See Dean.] Of or pertaining to a rural dean; as, a ruridecand district; the ruridecand incluet. [R.]

Ru-rig'e-nous (ru-ri/tō-nūs), a. [L. rurigena; rus, ruris, the country + genere, gignere, to bring forth, pass., to be bo.cn.] Born in the country. [Obs.]

Ruse (ruz), n. [F., fr. OF. reiser, rehuser, to turn saide, to shuffle, retreat, fr. L. recusare to refuse; pref. re-again + causa cause. See Cause, and cf. Recusant.]

An artifice; trick; stratagem; wile; fraud; deecit.

Euse de guerre (ruz'de ggr') [F.], a stratagem of war.

Rush (rūsh), n. [OE. rusche, rische, reache, AS. risce, akin to LG. rusk, risch, D. &G. rusch; all probably fr.

L. ruscum butcher's broom; akin to Goth. raus reed, G. rohr.] 1. (Bot.) A name given to many aquatic or marsh-growing endogenous plants with soft, slender stems, as the species of Juneus and Scirpus.

237 Some species are used in bottoming chairs and plaiting mats, and the pith is used in some places for wicks to lamps and rushlights.

25. The mercet trifle; a straw.

John Bull's friendship is not worth a rush. Arbuthnot.

Bog rush. See under Bos.—Club rush, any rush of the genus Scirpus.—Flowering rush. See under FLowering.—Net rush. (a) Any plant of the genus Scieria, rushlike

plants with hard nutlike fruits. (b) A name for several plants with hard nutilke fruits. (b) A name for several species of Cuperus having tuberous roots.—Rush breem, an Australian leguminous plant (Viminaria denudata), having long, slender branches. Also, the Spanish broom. See under Stantst.—Rush casale. See under Candla.
Rush grass any grass of the genus Villa, grasses with wirey stems and one-flowered spikelets.—Rush tood (Zool), the natterjack.—Seouring rush. (Bol.) Same as Dutch rush, under Dutch.—Spike rush, any rushlike plant of the genus Eleccharis, in which the flowers grow in dense spikes.—Sweet rush, a sweet-scented grass of Arabia, etc. (Andropogon schananthus), used in Oriental medical practice.—Wood rush, any plant of the genus Lecula, which differs in some technical characters from Juncus.

Rush (Rish) v. [Inna & n. Rishen (Mahl) v. [Inna & n.

which differs in some technical characters from Juncus.

Rush (rūsh), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rushen (rūsht); p.
pr. & vb. n. Rushing.] [OE. ruschen; cf. AS. hryscan to
make a noise, D. ruischen to rustle, G. rauschen, MHG.
rūschen to rush, to rustle, LG. rusken, OSw. ruska, 1cel.

& Sw. ruska to shake, Dan. ruske to shake, and E.
rouse.] 1. To move forward with impetuosity, violence,
and timultuous rapidity or haste; as, armies rush to
battle; waters rush down a precipice.

Like to an entered tide, they all rush by. To enter into something with undue haste and ea-erness, or without due deliberation and preparation;
 to rush into business or speculation.

They . . . never think it to be a part of religion to rush into a office of princes and ininisters.

Sprat.

the office of princes and ministers.

Rush, v. 1. To push or urge forward with impetuosity or violence; to hurry forward.

2. To recite (a lesson) or pass (an examination) without an error: [College Cant, U. S.]

Rush, n. 1. A moving forward with rapidity and force or eagerness; a violent motion or course; as, a rush of troops; a rush of winds; a rush of water.

A gentleman of his train spurred up his horse, and, with violent rush, severed him from the duke. Sir II. Wott. 2. Great activity with pressure; as, a rush of busi-

2. Great activity with pressure; as, a rush of business. [Collog.]
3. A perfect recitation. [College Cant, U. S.]
4. (Football) (a) A rusher; as, the center rush, whose place is in the center of the rush line; the end rush. (b) The act of running with the ball.

Bunt rush (Football), a combined rush by main strength.

Rush'-bear'ing (-būr'ing), n. A kind of rural festival held at the dedication of a church, when the parishioners brought rushes to strew the church. [Eng.] Nares.

Rush'buo'kler (-būk'klēr), n. A bullying and violent person; a braggart; a swashbuckler. [Obs.]

That flock of stout, bragging rushbucklers.
Robinson (More's Utonia).

Rushed (rüsht), a. Abounding or covered with rushes.

Rush'er (rüsh'er), n. One who rushes. Whitlock.

Rush'er, n. One who strewed rushes on the floor at ances. [Obs.]

Rush'ness (-I-nes), n. [From Rushy.] The quality ratate of abounding with rushes.

Rush'ing-ly, adv. In a rushing manner.

Rush'ing-ly, adv. In a rushing manner.

Rush'ight' (-lit'), n. A rush candle, or its light; ence, a small, feeble light.

Rush'ike' (-lik'), a. Resembling a rush; weak.

Rush'y (-y), a. 1. Abounding with rushes.

2. Made of rushes.

My rushy couch and frugal fare. Goldsouth.

My rushy couch and frugal fare. Ru'sine (rp'sin), a. [NL rusa, the name of the genus, Malay rūsa deer.] (Zoūl.) Of, like, or pertaining to, a deer of the genus Rusa, which includes the sambur deer (Rusa Aristotelis) of India.

Rusine antier ($Zo\ddot{o}l$.), an antier with the brow tyne simple, and the beam forked at the tip.

Rusk (rüsk), n. [Sp. rosea de mar sea rusks, a kind of biscuit, rosea properly meaning, a screw, spiral.] 1. A kind of light, soft bread made with yeast and eggs, often toasted or crisped in an oven; or, a kind of sweetened biscuit.

2. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, Rusine Antler. 3. Bread or cake which has been made rown and crisp, and afterwards smart. as for stores.

as for stores.

3. Bread or cake which has been made brown and crisp, and afterwards grated, brown and crisp, and afterwards grated, c Royal Tyne. or pulverized in a mortar.

Rus'ma (rŭz'ma), n. [Corrupt. from Turk. khyryzma a paste used as a depilatory, fr. Gr. χρίσμα an unguent: cf. F. rusma.] A depilatory made of orpinent and quicklime, and used by the Turks. See Rhusma.

Russ (rūs or rips), n. xing. & pl. 1. A Russian, or the Russians. [Rare, except in poetry.]

2. The language of the Russians.

Russ'set (rūs'sēt), a. [F. rousset, dim. of roux red, L. russus (for rudtus, rudhtus), akin to E. red. See RED, and cf. Roussette.]

1. Of a reddish brown color, or (by some called) a red gray; of the color composed of blue, red, and yellow in equal strength, but unequal proportions, namely, two parts of red to one each of blue and yellow; also, of a yellowish brown color.

The morn, in russet mandle clad.

Shak. The morn, in russet mantle clad.

Our summer such a russet livery wears. Druden. 2. Coarse; homespun; rustic. [R.] Shak. Rus'set, n. 1. A russet color; a pigment of a russet

color.

2. Cloth or clothing of a russet color.

3. A country dress; — so called because often of a russet color.

Dryden.

russet color.

4. An apple, or a pear, of a russet rolor; as, the English russet, and the Rozbury russet. th.

Rus'set-ing, n. See Russer, n., 2 und 4.

Rus'set-y (*), a. Of a russet colo; russet.

Rus'sia (rush'à or ru'shà), n. A ceuntry of Europe and Asia.

Russia iron, a kind of sheet iron made in Russia, having a lustrous blue-black surface. — Russia lather, a soft kind of leather, made originally in Russia but now

elsewhere, having a peculiar odor from being impregnated with an oil obtained from birch bark. It is much used in bookbinding, on account of its not being subject to moid, and being proof against insects. — Russia matting, matting manufactured in Russia from the inner bark of the linden (Title Europea).

Russian (rūsh'an or rushan; 277), a. Of or pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or language. -n. A native or inhabitant of Russia; the language of Russia.

taning to Russia, its inimitants, or language.—π. A native or inhabitant of Russia; the language of Russia. Russian bath. See under BATH.

Rus'sian-ize (-iz), v. t. To make Russian, or more or less like the Russians; as, to Russianize the Poles. Rus'si-fi-oa'tion (rūs's-fi-kā'shūn), n. [Russia + L.-ficare (in comp.) to make. See -Fx.] The act or process of Russifying, or the state of being Russified. Rus'si-fy (rūs's-fi), v. t. [Cf. F. russifier. See -Fx.] To Russianize; as, to Russiy conquered tribes. Rus'so-phile (rūs'sō-fī), n. [Russia + Gr. Rus-soph'-list (rūs-sōfi-fi), n. [Russia + Gr. Rus-soph'-list (rūs-sōfi-fi), n. [Russia + Gr. Rus-soph'-list (rūs-sōfi-fi), n. [Russia + Gr. Rus-soph'-bist (-sōf'ō-bist), φοβεύν to fear.] One who dreads Russia or Russian intinence. [Words sometimes found in the newspapers.]

Rus'so-pho'bi-a (rūs'sō-fō'b)-a), n. Morbid dread of Russia or of Russian influence.

Rust (rūst), n. [AS rust akin to D. roest, G. & Sw. rest lead with the result for the rest transfer or delice for the result fo

Russia or of Russian influence.

Russia or of Russian influence.

Rust (rust), n. [AB. rust; akin to D. roest, G. & Sw. rost, Icel. ryō;—named from its color, and akin to E. red. v113. See RED.] 1. (Chem.) The reddish yellow coating formed on iron when exposed to moist air, consisting of ferric oxide or hydroxide; hence, by extension, any metallic film of corrosion.

2. (Bot.) A minute mold or fungus forming reddish or rusty spots on the leaves and stems of cereal and other grasses (Trichobasis Rubiyo-vera), now usually believed to be a form or condition of the corn mildew (Puccinia graminis). As rust, it has solitary reddish spores; as corn mildew, the spores are double and blackish.

corn mildew, the spores are double and blackish.

The Rust is also applied to many other minute funging which intest vegetation, such as the species of Ustilayo, Uredu, and Lecythea.

That which resembles rust in appearance or effects. Specifically: (a) A composition used in making a rust joint. See Rust joint, below. (b) Foul matter arising from degeneration; as, rust on salted uneat. (c) Corrosive or injurious accretion or influence.

Sacred truths cleared from all rust and dross of human mix Ethon Basilike Likon Basilike

The Rust is used in the formation of compounds of obvious meaning; as, rust-colored, rust-consumed, rust-eaten, and the like.

saten, and the life.

Rust joint, a joint made between surfaces of iron by filling the space between them with a wet nixture of east-iron borings, sal ammoniae, and sulphur, which by oxidation becomes hard, and impervious to steam, water, etc.—Rust mite (Zooh), a minute mite (Phytopius oleriorus) which, by puncturing the rind, causes the rust colored patches on oranges.

Rust Mit a Dorsal Vi Prust of Living And Rustry, a Side V Rust, v. i. [imp. & p. p. RUSTED; p. b. Incontract rust; to be or become oxidized.

It gold ruste, what shall from do?

Our armors now may rust

I. To be affected.

1 gold ruste, what shall from do?

Our armors now may rust.

2. To be affected with the parasitic fungus called rust; also, to acquire a rusty appearance, as plants.

3. Fig.: To degenerate in idleness; to become dull or impaired by inaction.

Must 1 rust in Egypt? never more
Appear in a ma, and be the chief of Greece? Dryden.

Rust, v. t. 1. To cause to contract rust; to corrode with rust; to affect with rust of any kind.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them. Shak.

Accp up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them. Shak.

2. Fig.: To impair by time and inactivity. Johnson.

Rust'ful (-ful), a. Full of rust; rosembling rust; causing rust; rusty. "Rustful sloth." Quarles.

Rus'tio (rus'ttk), a. [L. rusticus, fr. rus, rurts, the country: cf. F. rustique. See Rural...] 1. Of or pertaining to the country; rural; as, the rustic gods of antiquity. "Rustic lays."

And many a holy text around the start.

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.
She had a rustic, woodland air. Wo Wordsworth

2. Rude; awkward; rough; unpolished; as, rustic anners. "A rustic muse." Spenser.

manners. "A rustic muse."

3. Coarse; plain; simple; as, a rustic entertainment;

4. Simple : artless : unadorned : unaffected. 4. Simple; artless; unadorned; unanected. PopeRustic meth (Zööl.), any moth belonging to Agnotis and
allied genera. Their larva are called cutworms. See
CUTWORM.—Rustic work. (a) (Arch.) Cut stone facing
which has the joints worked with grooves or channels,
the face of each block projecting beyond the joint, so that
the joints are very conspicuous. (b) (Arch. & Woodwork)
Summer houses, or Curniture for summer houses, etc.,
made of rough limbs of trees fancifully arranged.

Syn. — Rural; rude; unpolished; inelegant; untaught; awkward; rough; coarse; plain; unadorned; simple; artless; honest. See RURAL.

Rus/tio, n. 1. An inhabitant of the country, especially one who is rud, coarse, or dull; a clown.

Hence to your fide, you rustics! hence, away. Pope.

2. A rural person having a natural simplicity of character or manners; an artless, unaffected person. [Poetic] Rus/tio-al (-t/-kal), a. Rustic. "Rustical society." Rus/tic-al (-ti-kal), a. Rustic. "Rus/tic-al society."

Thackeray. — Rus/tic-al-ly, adv. — Rus/tic-al-ness, n.

Rus'ti-cate (ris'ti-kāt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rusticatab (-kā'tād); p. pr. & vb. n. Rusticating.] [L. rusticatus, p. p. of rusticari to rusticate. See Rustic.] To go into or reside in the country; to rursize. Pope. Rus'ti-cate, v. t. To require or compel to reside in the country; to banish or send away temporarily; to impose rustication on.

The town is again beginning to be full, and the nusticated beauty sees an end of her bankshment

Rus'ti-oa'ted (rūs'ti-kā'tēd), a. (Arch.) Resembling rustic work. See Rustic work (a), under Rustic.
Rus'ti-oa'tion (rūs'ti-kā'shūn), n. [L. rusticatio.]

1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; specifically, the punishment of a student for some offense, by compelling him to leave the institution for a time. for a time

10r a time.
2. (Arch.) Rustic work.
Rus-tio'1-ty (rŭs-tis'1-ty), n. [L. rusticitas: cf. F. rusticité.] The quality or state of being rustic; rustic manners; rudeness; simplicity; articesness.

The sweetness and nutcity of a pastoral can not be so well xpressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly instead and qualified with the Doric dialect.

Addison.

The Saxons were refined from their usticity. Sir W. Scott.

Rus'tic-ly (rŭs'tĭk-lÿ), adv. In a rustic manner; stically.

Chapman.

Rust'-1. (rust'-1.), adv. In a rusty state.

Rust'-1. (rust'-1.), adv. In a rusty state.

Rust'-1. (rus'-1.), adv. In a rusty state.

Rust'-1. (rus'-1.), r. i. [imp. & p. p. Rustlen (-'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Rustlen (-'lng). [AS. hristlan torustle; or cf. Sw. rusta to atir, make a riot, or E. rush, v.]

1. To make a quick succession of small sounds, like the rubbing or moving of slik cloth or dry leaves.

He is coming; I hear his strawrustle. Shal.

the running or moving of sink crown or dry seaves.

He is coming; I hear his straw runtle. Shak.

Prouder than runtling in unpaid-for silk. Shak.

To stir about energetically; to strive to succeed; to bustle about. [Slang, Western U. S.]

Rus'tle, v. t. To cause to rustle; as, the wind rustles

A quick succession or confusion of small Rus'tle, n. sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw, by rubbing silk, or the like; a rustling.

When the noise of a torrent, the rustle of a wood, the song o birds, or the play of lambs, had power to fill the attention, an suspend all perception of the course of time.

Idle:

Rus'tler (rus'ler), n. 1. One who, or that which,

rusties.

2. A bovine animal that can care for itself in any circumstances; also, an alert, energetic, driving person. [Slang, Western U. S.]

Rust/less (rist/les), a. Free from rust.

Rust/y (rüst/y), a. [AS. rustig.] [Compar. Rusties [(-1-87); superl. Rustiest.] 1. Covered or affected with rust; as, a rusty knife or sword; rusty wheat.

2. Impaired by inaction, disuse, or neglect.

[Hector.] in this dull and long-continued truce, is rusty grown.

3. Discolored and rancid; reasty; as, rusty bacon.
4. Surly; morose; crusty; sullen. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] "Rusty words." Piers Plowman.
5. Rust-colored; dark. "Rusty blood." Spenser.
6. Discolored; stained; not cleanly kept; filthy.

The rusty little schooners that bring firewood from the British

7. (Bot.) Resembling, or covered with a substance resembling, rust; affected with rust; rubiginous.

Rut (rit), n. [F. rut, OF. ruit, L. rughus a rearing, fr. rugire to rear;—so called from the noise made by deer in rutting time.] 1. (Physiot.) Sexual desire or estrus of deer, cattle, and various other mammals; heat; then the resemble there with the contractive with.

also, the period during which the æstrus exists.

2. Roaring, as of waves breaking upon the shore; rote. See Rote.

2. Roaring, as of waves breaking upon the shore; rote. See Rote.

Rut v. i. [imp. & p. p. Rutter]; p. pr. & vb. n. Ruttino] To have a strong sexual impulse at the reproductive period; — said of deer, cattle, etc.

Rut, v. t. To cover in copulation.

Rut, n. [Variant of route.] A track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a groove in which anything runs. Also used figuratively.

Rut, v. t. To make a rut or ruts in; — chiefly used as a past participle or a participial adj.; as, a rutted road.

Ru'ta-ba'ga (rutta-ba'ga), n. (Bot.) A kind of turnip commonly with a large and long or ovoid yellowish root; a Swedish turnip. See Turniv.

Ru'ta'ceous (ruttā'shin), n. [L. rutaccus, from ruta rue. See Rus the plant.] (Bot.) Of or pertaining to plants of a natural order (Rutaccw) of which the rue is the type, and which includes also the orange, lemon, dittany, and buchu.

the type, and which includes also valid dittany, and buchu.

Ru'tate (ry'ctt), n. (Chem.) A salt of rutic acid.

Ruth (ryth), n. [From Rut, v.: of. Iced. hryggo, hrygo]. I. Sorrow for the misery of another; pity; tenderness. [Poetic] "They weep for ruth." Chaucer.

"Have ruth of the poor." Piers Plouman.

To stir up gentle ruth, Both for her noble blood, and for her tender youth. Spenser, 2. That which causes pity or compassion; misery; distress; a pitiful sight. [Obs.]

It had been hard this ruth for to see. Chaucer.

With wretched miseries and woeful ruth. Spenser.
Ru-then'io (ru-thën'fk), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to,
or containing, ruthenium; specifically, designating those
compounds in which it has a higher valence as contrasted

ith ruthenious compounds.
Ru-the'ni-ous (ru-the'ni-us), a. (Chem.) Pertaining

to, or containing, ruthenium; specifically, designating those compounds in which it has a lower valence as contrasted with ruthenic compounds.

Ru-the'ni-um (ruthe'ni-lim), n. [NL. So named from the Ruthenians, a Little Russian people, as coming from Russia, the metal having been found in the Ural mountains.] (Chem.) A rare element of the light platinum group, found associated with platinum ores, and isolated as a hard, brittle steel-gray metal which is very infusible. Symbol Ru. Atomic weight 103.5. Specific gravity 12.26. See Platinum metals, under Platinum. Ruth'ini (ruth'ful), a. Full of ruth; as: (a) Pitiful; cander. (b) Full of sorrow; worful. (c) Caussing sorrow. Shak.—Ruth'lial.ly, adv.

Ruth'less, a. Having no ruth; cruel; pitiless.

They rage the hostile bands restrain,

Their rage the hostile bands restrain, All but the ruthless monarch of the main.

All but the ruhless monach of the main. Pope.

Ru'tic (ru'tik), a. [Cf. Ruth'less-ness, n.

Ru'tic (ru'tik), a. [Cf. Rutacrous.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, rue (Ruta; as, rutic acid, now commonly called capric acid.

Ru'tilant (-ti-lant), a. [L. rutilans, p. pr. of rutilare to have a reddish glow; shining.

Parchamata. Colored with the rutilar run time. Finding.

Parchments . . . colored with this rutilant mixture. Frelim.

Ru'ti-late (-lat), v. i. [L. rutilare, rutilatum.] To shine; to emit rays of light. [Obs.] Ure. Ru'tile (ry't1), n. [L. rutilats red, inclining to golden yellow.] (Mm.) A mineral usually of a reddish brown color, and brilliant metallic adamantine luster, occurring in tetragonal crystals. In composition it is titanium dioxide, like octahedrite and brookite.

Ru-til'i-an (ru-til'i-an), n. (Zoid.) Any species of

dioxide, like octahedrite and brook Ru-til'i-an (ry-til'i-an), n. (2 lamellicorn beeties belonging to Rutilia and allied genera, as the spotted grapevine beetle (Peludnota punctata).

Ru'tin (ry'tin), n. (Chem.) A glucoside resembling, but distinct from, quercitrin. Rutin is found in the leaves of the rue (Ruta graveolens) and other plants, and obtained as a bitter yellow crystalline substance which yields quercitin on decomposition.

position.

Rut'ter (rht'ter), n. [D. rutter a rider. Cf. Ruttier] A horseman or trooper. [Obs.]



Rutilian (Peluluota punctata), Nat. size.

Such a regiment of rutters Never defied men braver.

Nevo defed men braver.

Rut'ter, n. [From Rur.] That which ruts.

Rut'ter-kin (-kYn), n. An old crafty fox or beguiler;
— a word of contempt. [Obs.]
Rut'ti-er (rüt'ti-er), n. [F. routier, ir. route a road.
See Rours.] A chart of a course, esp. at sen. [Obs.]
Rut'tish (-tIsh), a. Inclined to rut; lustful; libidinous; salacious. Shak.— Rut'tish-ness, n.
Rut'tie, n. A rattling sound in the throat arising from difficulty of breathing; a rattle. [Obs.]
Rut'ty (-ty), a. Ruttish; lustful.
Rut'ty, a. Full of ruts; as, a rutty road.
Rut'ty, a. Full of ruts; as, a rutty road.
Rut'ty, a. [See Root.] Rooty. [Obs.] Spenser.
Ru'ty-lene (ry't-l'en), n. (Chem.) A liquid hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₈, of the acetylene series. It is produced artificially.

Ry'al (ri'al or rê-si'), a. Royal. [Obs.] Chaucer.

artificially.

Ry'al (ri'al) or rê-âl'), a. Royal. [Ohs.] Chaucer.

Ry'al (ri'al), n. See Rial, an old English coin.

Ry'der (ri'dis), n. 1. A clause added to a document; a rider. See Rider. [Ohs.]

2. [D. rijder, properly, a rider.] A gold coin of Zealand [Notherlands] equal to 14 florins, about \$5.00.

Ryo (ri), n. [OE. rie, riee, AS. ryge; akin to Icel. rugr, Sw. ridg, Dan. rug, D. rogge, OHG. rocco, rogge, C. Grocken, ruggen, Lith. rugci, Russ. roje, and perh. to Gr. öpuça rice. Cf. Rice.] 1. (Bot.) A grain yielded by a hardy cereal grass (Secale cereale), closely allied to wheat; also, the plant itself. Rye constitutes a large portion of the breadstuff used by man.

2. A disease in a hawk.

Ainsworth.

2. A disease in a hawk. Rys grass, Italian rys grass. (Bot.) See under Grass. See also RAY Grass, and DARNEL. — Wild rys (Bot.), any plant of the genus Elymus, tall grasses with much the appearance of rys.

appearance of rye.

Rynd (rind or rInd), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A piece of iron crossing the hole in the upper millstone by which the stone is supported on the spindle.

Ry'ot (ri'ot), n. [Ar. & Hind. ra'iyat, the same word as ra'iyat, a subject, tenant, peasant. See RAYAH.] A peasant or cultivator of the soil. [India]

The Indian ryot and the Egyptian fellah work for less pay than any other laborers in the world.

than any other faborers in the world.

Ry-poph's-gous (ri-pöf'à-ghs), a. [Gr. pörnos filth-deyeù to eat.] (Zoöd.) Esting, or subisting on, filth.

Rys (ris or ris), n. Abranch. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Rysh (rish), n. Rush, a plant. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Rysh (rish), n. [Cf. A8. riö brook.] A ford.

Ryth (rith), n. [Cf. A8. riö brook.] A ford. [Obs.]

Rytl-na (ritt-nh), n. [Nu., fr. Gr. pörs a wrinkle.]

[Zoöd.) A genus of large edentulous sirenians, allied to the dugong and manatee, including but one species (R. Krelleri); — called also Steller's sea cote. [Written also Rhytina.]

The street of th

S (§s), the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet, is a consonant, and is often called a sibilant, in allusion to its hissing sound. It has two principal sounds, one a mere hissing, as in sack, this; the other a vocal hissing (the same as that of z), as in is, wise. Besides these it sometimes has the sounds of sh and zh, as in sure, measure. It generally has its hissing sound at the beginning of words, but in the middle and at the end of words its sound is determined by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in iste, débris. With the letter h it forms the digramy sh, Se (Ginde to Pronunciation, Se 255-261.

words its sound is determined by usage. In a few words it is silent, as in side, débris. With the letter h it forms the digraph sh. See Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 255-261. Both the form and the name of the letter S are derived from the Latin, which got the letter through the Greek from the Phomician. The ultimate origin is Egyptian. S is etymologically most nearly related to c, z, t, and r; as, in ice, O.E. is; E. hence, O.E. hennes; E. rase, race; erase, racor; that, G. das; E. reason, F. raison, L. patio; E. was, were; chair, chaise (see C, Z, T. and R).

T, and R.

-s. 1. [OE. -cs, AS. -as.] The suffix used to form the plural of most words; as in roads, elfs, sides, accounts.

2. [OE. -s, for older -lh, AS. -5.] The suffix used to form the third person singular indicative of English verbs; as in falls, tells, sends.

3. An adverbial suffix; as in towards, needs, always, originally the genitive, possessive, ending. See -'s. -'s. [OE. -cs, AS. -cs.] The suffix used to form the possessive singular of nouns; as, boy's; man's.

's. A contraction for is or (colloquially) for has. "My heart's subdued."

Shak.

8s'adh (sh'adh), n. See Sadh.

henrt's subdued."

Sa'adh (să'Ad), n. See SADH.

San (săn), n. pl. (Ethnol.) Same as Bushmen.

Sab'a-dil'la (săt'à-d'Il'là), n. [Sp. cebadilla.] (Bot.)

A Mexican liliaceous plant (Schenocaulon officinale);
also, its seeds, which contain the alkaloid veratrine. It was formerly used in medicine as an emetic and pur-

was formerly used in medicine as an emetic and purgative.

Sa-bas'an (sh-bā'an), a. & n. Same as Sarian.

Sa-bas'an-ism (-iz'n), n. Same as Sarianism.

Sa'ba-ism (sā'bā-lz'm), n. See Sarianism.

Sa'ba-ism (sā'bā-lz'm), n. See Sarianism.

Sa'ba-ism (sā'bā-lz'm), n. (Bot.) A genus of paint trees including the palmetto of the Southern United States.

Sab'a-oth (sāb'ā-sh or sh-bā'o'th; 277), n. pl. [Heb. tsebā'ōth, pl. of tsābā' an army or host, fr. tsābā' to go forth to war.] 1. Armies; hosts. [Used twice in the English Bible, in the phrase "the Lord of Sabaoth."]

2. Incorrectly, the Sabbath.

Sab'bat (sāb'bāt), n. [See Sabbath.] In mediaval demonology. the nocturnal assembly in which demons and sorecrers were thought to celebrate their orgies.

Sab'bata'ri-an (sāb'bā-tā'rī-an), n. [L. Sabbata-rius: cf. F. subbataire. See Sabbath.] 1. One who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, agreeably to the letter of the fourth commandment in the Decalogue.

There were Christians in the early church who held this opinion, and certain Christians, esp. the Seventh-day Baptists, hold it now.

2. A strict observer of the Sabbath.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an, a. Of or pertaining to the Sabbath,
or the tenets of Sabbatarians.

Sab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism (-Yz'm), n. The tenets of Sabba-

Bab'ba-ta'ri-an-ism (-Iz'm), n. The tenets of Sabba-tarians.

Bab'bath (süb'bath), n. [OE. sabat, sabbat, F. sabbat, L. sabbattum, Gr. σάββατον, fr. Heb. shabbāth, fr. shbath to rest from labor. Cf. Sabbat. 1. A season or day of rest; one day in seven appointed for rest or worship, the observance of which was enjoined upon the Jews in the Decalogue, and has been continued by the Christian church with a transference of the day observed from the last to the first day of the week, which is called also Lord's Day. also Lord's Day.

Remember the sabbath day, to keep it holy. Ex. xx. 8.

2. The seventh year, observed among the Israelites as one of rest and festival.

Lev. xxv. 4.

3. Fig.: A time of rest or repose; intermission of pain, effort, sorrow, or the like.

Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb. Sabbath breaker, one who violates the law of the Sabbath.—Sabbath, breaking, the violation of the law of the Sabbath.—Sabbath, breaking, the violation of the law of the Sabbath, and the Sabbath of the Sabbath of the Sabbath of the Sabbath of the Sabbath.

mile, which, after Assolutation, the Sews were allowed to travel on the Sabbath.

Syn. — Sabbath, Sunday. Sabbath denotes the institution; Sunday is the name of the first day of the week. The Sabbath of the Jews is on Saturday, and the Sabbath of most Christians on Saturday. In New England, the first day of the week has been called "the Sabbath," to mark it as holy time; Sunday is the word more commonly used, at present, in all parts of the United States, as it is in England. "So if we will be the children of our heavenly Father, we must be careful to keep the Christian Sabbath day, which is the Sunday." Homilies.

Sabbath-less, a. Without Sabbath, or internisation of labor; hence, without respite or rest. Bacon.

Sab-batio (ab-bat'lk), | a. [Gr. σαββατικός: cf. F. Sab-batio (ab-bath; resembling the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an internission of labor.

Sabbattal year (Jewish Antiy), every seventh year, in

Sabbatical year (Jewish Antiq.), every seventh year, in

which the Israelites were commanded to suffer their fields and vineyards to rest, or lie without tillage.

Sab'ba-tism (sab'ba-tYz'm), n. [L. sabbatismus, Sab'ba-tism (shi'bh-tiz'm), n. [L. sabbatismus, Gr. σαββαιτωρίς, fr. σαββατίζων to keep the Sabbath: cf. F. sabbatisme. See Sabbath: Intermission of labor, as upon the Sabbath; rest.

Sab'ba-ton (sāb'bh-tōn), n. [Cf. Sp. zapaton a large shoe, F. sabbt a wooden shoe.] A round-toed, armed covering for the feet, worn during a part of the sixteenth century in both military and civil dress.

Sa-be-ism (sāb'b-1z'm), n. & n. Same as Sabian.

Sa'be-ism (sā'b-tz'm), n. Same

X 2

as Sablanism.

"Sa-bel'la (sà-bĕl'là), n. [NL.,
fr. L. sabulum gravel.] (Zoöl.) A
genus of tubicolous annelids having a circle of plumose gills around

the head.

8a-bel/1i-an (sh-bel/1i-an), a.

Pertaining to the doctrines or tenets of Sabellius. See Sabellius, n.

8a-bel/1i-an, n. (Eccl. Hist.) A follower of Sabellius, a presbyter of Ptolemais in the third century, who maintained that there is but our present in the Garband our one person in the Godhead, and that the Son and the Holy Spirit are only different powers, opera-tions, or offices of the one God the

Father.

Sa-bel'li-an-ism (-Yz'm), n. Sabella (S. microphthal. ma). A Branchism (Metal.) The doctrines or tenets of ma). A Branchism and Front End of Sabellius. See Sabellain, n. Sa-bel'loid, s. [Sa-bel'loid, sa-bel'loid, n. [Sa-bel'loid, n. [Sa-bel'loid, n. [Sa-bel'loid, n. [Sa-bel'loid, n. [Sa-bel'loid, n. [Sa-bel' (sa'ber), n. [F. sabre, G. sübel; of uncer-Sa'bre | tain origin; cf. Hung. száblya, Pol. szábla, Russ. szábla, and L. Gr. Cabée crooked, curved.]

A sword with a broad and heavy blade, thick at the back, and usually more or less curved like a scimiter; a cavalry sword.

Saber fish, or Sabre fish (Zoöl.), the cutlass fish.

Saber fish, or Sabre fish (Zool.), the cutlass fish. Saber had, or sabre him (2004), the cuthes hish.

Sa'ber, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sabernel (-bird)

Sa'bre, or Sabred (-bird); p. pr. & vb. n.

Sabening or Sabring (-biring).] [Cf. F. sabrer.]

To strike, cut, or kill with a saber; to cut
down, as with a saber.

You send troops to saber and bayonet us into submission.

mission.

Sa'ber-bill'
Sa'bre-bill'
Sa'bre-bill'
Sa'bl-an (Sa'bl-an), a. [L. Sabaeus.] [Written also Sabeun, and Sabæunism.] 1. Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia, celebrated for producing aro-2. Relating to the religion of Saba, or to the worship

2. Relating to the religion of Saba, or to the worsing of the heavenly bodies.

Sa'Di-Am, n. An adherent of the Sabian religion; a worshiper of the heavenly bodies. [Written also Sabæan, and Sabean.]

Sa'Di-Am-Ism (-iz'm), n. The doctrine of the Sabians; the Sabian religion; that species of idolatry which consists in worshiping the sun, moon, and stars; heliolatry. [Written also Sabæanism.]

Sab'i-cu (sab'I-kōō), n. The very hard wood of a leguminous West Indian tree (Lysiloma Sabicu), valued for shiphuliding.

legummous west anamed to the for shipbuilding.

Sa'bine (sā'bin), a. [L. Sabinus.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Sabines, a people of Italy.—n. One of the

Sabine people.

Sab'ine (sab'In), n. [F., fr. L. Sabina herba, fr. Sabini the Sabines. Cf. Savin.] (Bot.) See Savin.

Sa'hle (sa'b'i), n. [OF. sable, F. zibeline sable (in sense 4), LL. sabellum; cf. D. sabel, Dan. sabel, zobel, Sw. sabel, sobel, G. zobel; all fr. Russ. sbbole.] 1. (Zoöl.)

A carnivorous animal of the Weasel family (Mustela zibellina) native of the northern latitudes of Europe, Asia, and America. notad for its flue soft and value. and America, - noted for its fine, soft, and valua-



TOTAL America.

The American sable, or marten, was former considered a distinct species (Mustela Americana), but it differs very little from the Asiatic sable, and is now considered only a geographical variety.

The fur of the sable.

A mourning garment; a funeral robe;—generally is the little.

4. (Her.) The tincture black; - represented by vertical and horizontal lines crossing each ***

Sa'ble (sā'b'l), a. Of the color of the sable's fur; dark; black; — used chiefly in poetry.

chiefly in poecry.

Night, sable goddess! from her chon throne, in rayless majesty, now stretches forth Her leaden scepter o'er a slumbering world.

Young.

Sable antelope (Zool.), a large South Sable (Her.) Sable antelope (Zool.), a large South Sable (Her.). African antelope (Hippotragus niyer). Both sexes have long, sharp horns. The adult male is black; the female is dark chestnut above, white beneath.—Sable iron, a superior quality of Russia iron;—so called because originally stamped with the figure of a sable.—Sable mouse (Zool.), the lemming.

Sa'ble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sailed (a'b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Sabling (-bling). To render sable or dark; to drape darkly or in black.

Sabled all in black the shady sky. G. Fletcher.

|| Sa'bot' (sâ'bō'), n. [F.] 1. A kind of wooden shoe worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, Sweden, and some

2. (Mil.) A thick, circular disk of wood, to which the cartridge bug and projectile are attached, in fixed annuprojectile are attached, in fixed animulation for cannon; also, a piece of soft

metal attached to a projectile to a Sabot for Round
take the groove of the riffing.

|| Sa' bo' tière (sā' bb' t'yār'), n.

[F.] A kind of freezer for ices.
Sa' bre (sā' bèr'), n. & v. See

Sa bre (sā' bèr'), n. & v. See

|| Sa'bre-tasche/ (-tash/), n. [F. sabretache, G. sübeltasche : sabel saber + tasche a pocket.]

tasche; sübel saber + tasche a pocket.] (Mil.)
A leather case or pocket worn by cavalry at
the left side, suspended from the sword belt.
Campbell (Dict. Mil. Sci.).
Sa-bri'na work' (sa-bri'na work') Ava
riety of appliqué work for quilts, table covers, etc. Cauffeild & S. (Dict. of Needlework).
Sab'u-lose' (sab't-lose'), a. [L. sabulosus,
from sabulum, sabulo, sand.] (Bot.) Growing
in savial valore.

from sabulum, sabulo, sand.] (Bot.) Growing in sandy places.

Sab'u-lou'-ty (-los'I-ty), n. The quality of heing sabulona; sandiness; grittiness.

Sab'u-lous (-lis), a. [L. sabulosus.] Sandy; gritty.

Sao (sak), n. (Ethnol.) See SACs.

Sac, n. [See SAKE, SOC.] (O. Eng. Law) The privilege formerly enjoyed by the loud of a manor, of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines.

Sao (sak), n. [F., fr. L. saccus a sack. See SACK a bag.] I. See 2d SACK.

2. (Biol.) A cavity, bag, or receptacle, usually containing fluid, and either closed, or opening into another cavity or to the exterior; a sack.

2. (Biol.) A cavity, bag, or receptacie, usually containing fluid, and either closed, or opening into another cavity or to the exterior; a sack.

Sac'a-laft (skik'-lāt), n. (Zooil.) A kind of fresh-water bass; the crappie. [Southern U. S.]

Ba'car (sā'k'ā'), n. See Saker.

Sac-cade' (sāk-kād'), n. [F.] (Man.) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Sac'cate (sāk-kād'), n. [F.] (Man.) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Sac'cate (sāk-kād'), n. [F.] (Man.) A sudden, violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins on a sudden and with one pull.

Sac'cate (sāk-kād'), n. [F.] (Man.) A sack or pouch; furnished with a sack or pouch, as a petal.

2. (Zooil.) Of or pertaining to the Saccata, a suborder of etenophores having two pouches into which the long tentacles can be retracted.

Sac'cha-rate (sāk-kād'la), n. (Chem.) (a) A salt of saccharose, or any similar carbohydrate, with such bases as the oxides of calcium, barium, or lead; a sucrate.

Sac-charife (sāk-kāf'la), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, saccharine substances; specifically, designating an acid obtained, as a white amorphous gummy mass, by the oxidation of mannite, glucose, sucrose, etc.

Sao'cha-rif'er-ous (săk'kā-rīf'ēr-ūs), a. [L. saccha-ron sugar + -ferous.] Producing sugar; as, saccharif-

for ascertaining the quantity of asc. paine matter in some air som

writen also succhard, hometer. however is an hydrometer adapted by its scale to hold out the proportion of saccharine matter in a soluth out of any specific gravity. The polarising saccharined have of the chemist is a complex optical apparatus, in which touth polarised light is transmitted through the saccharine solution, and the proportion of sugar indicated by the relation, the deviation of the plane of polarization.

up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. They are the active agents in producing the fermentation of wine, beer, etc. Saccharomyces cerevisize is the yeast of sedimentary beer. Also called Torula.

"Saccharo-my-eftes (-ni-se-tizz), n. pl. (Biol.) A family of fungi consisting of the one genus Saccharomyces.

Sac'cha-ro-nate (săk'kā-rō-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt

of saccharonic acid. Sac'cha-ron (sak'k\u00e4-r\u00f3n), n. [Saccharin + lactone.] (Chem.) (n) A white crystalline substance, $C_0H_0O_0$, obtained by the oxidation of saccharin, and regarded as the lactone of saccharonic acid. (b) An oily liquid, $C_0H_{10}O_0$, obtained by the reduction of saccharin.

obtained by the reduction of saccharin.

Sac'cha-ron'16 (-rön'Ik), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, saccharone; specifically, designating an unstable acid which is obtained from saccharone (a) by hydration, and forms a well-known series of salts.

Sac'cha-rose (sk'rka-rös', n. (Chem.) Cane sugar; sucrose; also, in general, any one of the group of which saccharose, or sucrose proper, is the type. See Sucross.

Sac'cha-rous (-rūs), a. Saccharine.

| Sac'cha-rum (-rūm), n. [NL. See Saccharine.]

(Bot.) A genus of tall tropical grasses including the sugar cane.

Bac'oho-lac'tate (săk'kô-lăk'tût), n. [See Saccho-Lactic.] (Chem.) A salt of saccholacie acid; — formerly called also saccholate. [Obs.] See Mucatr.

Sac'oho-lac'tlo (-tlk), J. [L. saccharon sugar + lac, lactis, milk.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid now called mucic acid; saccholic. [Obs.]

Sac-chul'mate (săk-kůl'mât), n. (Chem.) A salt of sacchulmic acid.

Sac-chol'ic (sik-köl'fk), a. Saccholactic. [Obs.]
Sac-chul'mate (sik-köl'fk), n. (Chem.) A sat of sacchulmic acid.
Sac-chul'mite (·mfk), a. [Saccharine + ulmic.]
(C'hem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained as a dark amorphous substance by the long-continued boiling of sucross with very dilute sulphuric acid. It resembles humic acid. [Written also sacculmic.]
Sac-chul'min (·mfn), n. (Chem.) An amorphous huminike substance resembling sacchulmic acid, and produced together with it.
Sac-chi'er-ous (sik-sif'ēr-ūs), a. [L. saccus a sack + feraus.] (Biol.) Bearing a sac.
Sac'ol-form (sik'sl-f\(\frac{1}{6}\) Farm, a. [L. saccus a sack + feraus.] (Biol.) Having the general form of a sac.

|| Sac'ou-form (sik'sl-f\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fi, a. [L. saccus a sack + \frac{1}{2}\) form.] (Biel.) Having the general form of a sac.
|| Sac'ou-form (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fi), a. [L. saccus a sack + \frac{1}{2}\) form.] (Zo\(\frac{1}{2}\) Same as Pillber as sack + \frac{1}{2}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fi), a. Like a sac; sacciform.
Sac'ou-la'ted (-\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'\(\frac{1}{6}\) Fix (sik'\(\frac{1}{6}\)), n.; pl. Saccula (-\frac{1}{6}\). (Sack) Saccil'um (sik'k\(\frac{1}{6}\)), n.; pl. Saccila (-\frac{1}{6}\). (Lit).

"Baco'cus (ask/kis), n.; pl. Bacci (-si). [L., a sack.] (Biol.) A sac.

Sa-oel'lum (sa-sā/lūm), n.; pl. Backla (-là). [L., dim. of sacrum a sacred place.] (a) (Rom. Antiq.) An unroofed space consecrated to a divinity. (b) (Recl.) A small monumental chapel in a church.

Baco'cudotal (sacradotal), a. [L. sacradotals, Fi sacerdotal, of it, sacradotal, of the priestal, or to the order of priests; relating to the priesthood; priestly; as, sacerdotal dignity; sacerdotal functions.

The accordancy of the accordate order was long the ascend.

The ascendency of the sacerdotal order was long the ascend ney which no urally had properly belongs to intellectual su Macaulay

Sao'er-do'tal-isim (-1z'm), n. The system, style, spir-, or character, of a priesthood, or sacerdotal order; ...'on to the ir-berests of the sacerdotal order. Sa. er-do'tal-iy, adv. In a sacerdotal manner.

Sach'el (sach'81), n. A small bag. See SATCHEL.
Sa'chem (sa'chem), n. A chief of a tribe of the
merican Indians; a sagamore. See Sagamone.
Sa'chem-dom (-dim), n. The government or jurisiction of a sachem.

Dr. T. Dwight.

Ba'ohem-dom (-ddm), n. The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

Dr. T. Dwight.

Ba'ohem-ship, n. Office or condition of a sachem.

Ba'chet' (sa'shā'), n. [F., dim. of sac. See Sac.]
A scent bag, or perfume cushion, to be laid among hand-kerchiefs, garments, etc., to perfume them.

Ba-ci'e-ty (sā-sī'ē-tỳ), n. Satiety. [Obs.] Bacon.

Sack (sāk), n. [OE. seck, F. sec dry (cf. Bp. seco, lt. secco), from L. siccus dry, harsh; perhaps akin to Grioγyōs, Skr. sikata sand, lr. sesc dry, W. hysp. Cf. Dzsicott.] A name formerly given to various dry Spanish wines. "Sherris sack" [i. e., sherry].

Shak.

Sack posset, a posset made of sack, milk, and some other ingredients.

Sack, n. [O.E. suk, sek, AB. succ, swee, L. succus, Gr. oakkos, from Heb. suk; cf. F. sac, from the Latin. Cf. Sac, Savenell, Sack to plunder.] I. A bag for holding and carrying goods of any kind; a receptacle made of some kind of pliable material, as cloth, leather, and the

some kind of pliable material, as cloth, leather, and the like; a large pouch.

2. A measure of varying capacity, according to local usage and the substance. The American sack of salt is 215 pounds; the suck of wheat, two bushels. McEtrath.

3. [Perhaps a different word.] Originally, a loosely hanging garment for women, worn like a cloak about the shoulders, and serving as a decorative appendage to the gown; now, an outer garment with sleeves, worn by women; as, a dressing sack. (Written also sacque.)

4. A sack coat; a kind of cont worn by men, and extending from top to bottom without a cross seam.

5. (Biol.) See 2d Sac, 2.

Sack bearer. (Zoöl.) See Basket worm, under BASKET.

5. (Biol.) See 2d Sac, 2.

Sack bearer. (Zoöl.) See Basket worm, under Basket.—
Back tree (Bol.), an East Indian tree (Antiaris saccidora), which is cut into lengths, and made into sacks by turning the bark inside out, and leaving a slice of the wood for a bottom.— To give the sack to or got the sack to or got the sack, to discharge, or be discharged, from employment; to jilk, or be jilted. [Slang]

Sack. v. f. 1. To put in a

Sack, v. t. 1. To put in a sack; to bag; as, to sack corn. Bolsters sacked in cloth, blue and crimson.

L. Wallace.

2. To bear or carry in a sack b Larva; c Larva apport the back or the shoulders.

Sack of another Species.

upon the back or the shoulders. Sack of another Species. [Colloq.]

Sack, n. [F. sac plunder, pillage, originally, a pack, packet, booty packed up, fr. L. saccus. See Back a bag.]

The pillage or plunder, as of a town or city; the storm and plunder of a town; devastation; ravage.

The town was stormed, and delivered up to sack, — by which phrase is to be understood the perpetration of all those outrages which the ruthless code of war allowed, in that age, on the persons and property of the defenseless inhabitants, without regard to sex or age.

Sack v. f. [imp. & v. v. Sacken fakkth: v. v. v. & Sacken fakkth: v. v. v. &

Sack Bearers.

Sack, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sacked (säkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Sackino.] [See Sack pillage.] To plunder or pillage, as a town or city; to devastate; to ravage.

The Romans lay under the apprehensions of seeing their city acked by a barbarous enemy.

Addison.

sacked by a harbarous enemy.

Sack'age (sak'āj; 48), n. The act of taking by storm and pillaging; sack. [R.]

Sack'but (-būt), n. [F. saquebute, OF. saquebute a sackbut, earlier, a sort of hook attached to the end of a lance used by foot soldiers to unhorse cavalrymen; propmeaning, pull and push; fr. saquier, sachier, to pull, draw (perhaps originally, to put into a bag or take outfrom a bag; see Sack a bag) + bouter to push (see Butt to thrust). The name was given to the musical instrument from its being lengthened and shortened.] (Mus.) A brass wind instrument, like a bass trumpet, so contrived that it can be longthened or shortened according to the tone required;—said to be the same as the trombone. tone required;—said to be the same as the trombone.
[Written also sagbut.]

Moore (Encyc. of Music).

The sackbut of the Scriptures is supposed to have been a stringed instrument.

Sack'oloth ('klöth'; 115), n. Linen or cotton cloth such as sacks are made of; coarse cloth; anciently, a cloth or garment worn in mourning, distress, mortification or without the constant of the constant was a such as a such tion, or penitence.

Gird you with sackcloth, and mourn before Abner. 2 Sam. iii. 31. Thus with sackcloth I invest my woe.

Sack'clothed' (-klötht'), a. Clothed in sackcloth. Sack'er (-er), n. One who sacks; one who takes part in the storm and pillage of a town.

Sackful (-ful), n.; pl. Sackfuls (-fulz). As much a sack will hold.

Sack'rill (-full), n. pl. Sackfuls (-fulz). As much as a sack will hold.

Sack'rill, a. Bent on plunder. [Obs.] Chapman.
Sack'rill, a. Bent on plunder. [Obs.] Chapman.
Sack'rill, a. Bent on plunder. [Obs.] Chapman.
Sack'less, a. [AS. sacleas; bags, etc., are made.
Sack'less, a. [AS. sacleas; sacu contention + leas loose, free from.] Quiet; peaceable; harmless; innocent. [Obs. or Frov. Eng.]
Sack'-winged' (-wingd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having a peculiar pouch developed near the front edge of the wing;
—said of certain bats of the genus Saccepteryr.
Sacque (säk), n. [Formed after the analogy of the French. See 2d Sack.] Same as 2d Sack, 3.
Sa'cral (sāk'rāmant), n. [L. sacramentum as oath, a sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. sacrar to declare as sacred thing, a mystery, a sacrament, fr. sacrar to declare as sacred, sacer sacred : cf. F. sacrement.
See Sacred.] 1. The oath of allegiance taken by Roman soldlers; hence, a sacred ceremony used to impress an obligation; a solemn oath-taking; an oath. [Obs.]

I'll take the sacrament on 't. Shak.

2. The pledge or token of an oath or solemn covenant; a sacred thing; a mystery. [Obs.]

God sometimes sent a light of fire, and pillar of a cloud. . . . and the sacrament of a rainbow, to guide his people through their portion of sorrows.

Jer. Taylor.

3. (Theol.) One of the solemn religious ordinances enjoined by Christ, the head of the Christian church, to be observed by his followers; hence, specifically, the eucharist; the Lord's Supper.

eucharist; the Lord's Supper.

Syn. — SAORAMENT, EVGRARIST. — Protestants apply the term sacrament to baptism and the Lord's Supper, especially the latter. The Romish and Greek churches have five other sacraments, viz., continuation, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and extreme unction. As sacrament denotes an oath or vow, the word has been applied by way of emphasis to the Lord's Supper, where the most sacred vows are renewed by the Christian in commomorating the death of his Redeemer. Excharist denotes the divining of thanks; and this term also has been applied to the same ordinance, as expressing the grateful remembrance of Christ's sufferings and death. "Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings; others as an excharist and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received."

Jer. Taylor.

Sao'rament (sák'rāment), v. t. To bind by an oath.

Sao'ra-ment (sak'ra-ment), v. t. To bind by an oath. Bacra-men'tal (-mon'tal), a. [L. sacramentalis: cf. F. sacramental, sacramentel.] 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; of the nature of a sacrament. ment; sacredly or solemnly binding; as, sacramental

tes or elements.

2. Bound by a sacrament.

Bac'ra-men'tal. in. That which relates to a sacrament.

Sac'ra-men'tal. n. That which relates to a sacrament.

Bac'ra-men'tal-ism (-Yz'm), n. The doctrine and use of sacraments; attachment of excessive importance to sacraments.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ism (-Yz'm)

sacraments.

Sacra-men'tal-ist, n. One who holds the doctrine of the real objective presence of Christ's body and blood in the holy eucharist.

Sac'ra-men'tal-ly, adv. In a sacramental manner.

Sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an (-men-ta'ri-an), n. [LL. sacramentarius: cf. F. sacramentarive.] I. (Eccl.) A name given in the sixteenth century to those German reformers who rejected both the Roman and the Lutheran doctrine of the holy encharist.

trine of the holy eucharist.

Shipley.

2. One who holds extreme opinions regarding the

Sac'ra-men-ta'ri-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a sac-

Sao'ra-men-ta'ri-an, a. 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament, or to the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sao'ra-men'ta-ry (-môn'tâ-r'y), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or the sacraments; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to the Sacramentarians.

Sao'ra-men'ta-ry, n.; pl. -RIES (-rlz). [LL. sacramentarium: cf. F. sacramentarier.] 1. An ancient book of the Roman Catholic Church, written by Pope Gelasius, and revised, corrected, and abridged by St. Gregory, in which were contained the rites for Mass, the sacraments, the dedication of churches, and other ceremonies. There are soveral ancient books of the same kind in France and Germany.

2. Same as Sacramentarian, n., 1.

Papists, Anabaptists, and Sacramentarics. Jer. Taylor.

Papists, Anabaptists, and Sucramentaries. Jer. Taylor. Sac'ra-ment-ize (sak'ra-ment-iz), v. i. To administer the sacraments. [R.]Both to preach and sacramentize.

Designated or exalted by a divine sanction; possessing the highest title to obedience, honor, reverence, or veneration; entitled to extreme reverence; venerable.

Such neighbor nearness to our sacred [royal] blood Should nothing privilege him. Poet and saint to thee alone were given, The two most sacred names of earth and heaven.

4. Hence, not to be profaned or violated; inviolable Dryden. Secrets of marriage still are sacred held.

5. Consecrated; dedicated; devoted; - with to. A temple, sacred to the queen of love.

6. Solemnly devoted, in a bad sense, as to evil, vengeance, curse, or the like; accursed; baleful. [Archaic]

geance, curse, or the like; accursed; baleful. [Archaic]
But, to destruction sacred and devote.

Society of the Sacred Heart (R. C. Ch.), a religious order of women, founded in France in 1800, and approved in 1826. It was introduced into America in 1817. The members of the order devote themselves to the higher branches of female education.—Sacred baboon. (Zoid). See HAMADRYAS.—Sacred ban (Bol.), a seed of the Oriental lotus (Nelumbo speciosa or Nelumbium speciosum), a plant resembling a water liby; also, the plant itself. See LOTUS.—Sacred bestle. (Zoid.) See SCARAB.—Sacred canon. See CANON, n., S.—Sacred fab (Zoid.), any one fummerous species of fresh-water African fishes of the family Mormyridz. Several large species inhabit the

SACREDLY Nile and were considered sacred by the ancient Egyp-

Nile and were considered sacred by the ancient Egyptians; especially, Mormyrus oxyrhynichus.—Sacred ibis.
Seu Ibis.—Sacred ibis.
Seu Ibis.—Sacred and ibis.
Seu Ibis.—Sacred bis.
Any Asiatic monkey of the genus Sannopithecus, regarded as ascred by the Hindoos; especially, the entellus. See Extendus. (b) The sacred baboon. See Hamadrays. (c) The blunder, or rhesus monkey.—Sacred place (Civil Law), the place where a decessed person is buried.

place (Civil Law), the place where a deceased person is buried.

Syn.—Holy; divine; hallowed; consecrated; dedicated; devoted; religious; venerable; reverend.

- Sa'cred.ly (sā'krēd.ly), adv. — Sa'cred.ness, n.
Sa-crif'io.al (-l-kd), a. [L. sacrificus, sacrifica-Ba-crif'io.al (-l-kd), b. lis. See Sacrifica; Employed in sacrifice. [R.]
Sa-crif'io.al tel.sak.rif'I'-kā-b'l), a. Capable of being offered in sacrifice. [R.]
Sa-crifica-ante (-kamt), n. [L. sacrificus, p. pr.
See Sacrifica-at (-kamt), n. [L. sacrificus, p. pr.
See Sacrifica-at-or (sākrī-fī-kā-tē-r), n. [L.] A sacrificer; one who offers a sacrifice. [R.] Sir T. Browne.
Sa-crificia-at-ory (sā-krīfī-kā-tē-r), a. [Cf. F. sacrificus]. Offering sacrifice. [R.] Sherwood.
Sac'fī-fīce (sāk'rī-fīc; 277), n. [OE. sacrifice, sacrifice, fr. L. sacrificum; sacre sacred + facere to make. See Sacred, and Fact.] 1. The offering of anythinft to God, or to a god; consecratory rite.

Great pomp, and sacrifice, and praises loud,

Great pomp, and sacrifice, and praises loud, To Dagon. Milton

2. Anything consecrated and offered to God, or to a divinity; an immolated victim, or an offering of any kind, laid upon an altar, or otherwise presented in the way of religious thanksgiving, atonement, or conciliation.

Moloch, horid king, besmeared with blood
Of human sacrifice.

My life, if thou preserv'st my life,
Thy sacrifice shall be.

3. Destruction or surrender of anything for the sake
of something clse; devotion of some desirable object in
behalf of a higher object, or to a claim deemed more
pressing; hence, also, the thing so devoted or given
up; as, the sacrifice of interest to pleasure, or of pleasure to interest. ure to interest

A sale at a price less than the cost or the so. [Tradesmen's Cant]

value. [Tradesmen's Cant]

Burnt sacrifice. See Rurnt offering, under Burnt.—

Barrites hit (Baseball), in batting, a hit of such a kind
that the batter loses his chance of tallying, but enables
one or more who are on bases to get home or gain a base.

Bac'ri-fice (säk'ri-fiz; 277), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SacBuriced (-fizd); p. pr. & vb. n. Bacuriceno (-fizing).

[From Sacrifice, n.: cf. F. sacrifier, L. sacrificare;
sacer sacred, holy + -ficare (only in comp.) to make.

Bee-Fv.] 1. To make an offering of; to consecrate or
present to a divinity by way of explation or propitiation,
or as a token of acknowledgment or thanksgiving; to immolate on the altar of God, in order to atone for sin,
to procure favor, or to express thankfulness; as, to sacrifice an ox or a sheep.

Ott sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid. Milton.

Oft sacrificing bullock, lamb, or kid.

2. Hence, to destroy, surrender, or suffer to be lost, for the sake of obtaining something; to give up in favor of a higher or more imperative object or duty; to devote, with loss or suffering.

Condemned to sacrifice his childish years
To babbling ignorance, and to empty fears.

The Baronet had sacrificed a large sum . . . for the sake of
. making this boy his heir.

G. Eliot.

3. To destroy; to kill.

4. To sell at a price less than the cost or the actual alue. [Tradesmen's Cant]

Bac'ri-Hee, r. i. To make offerings to God, or to a

 Bao'ti-fice, r. i. To make offerings to God, or to a delty, of things consumed on the altar; to offer sacrifice.
 O teacher, some great mischief hath befallen
 To that meek man, who well had sacrificed. Milton.
 Bac'ti-fi'con (-fi'cōr), n. One who sacrifices.
 Bac'ti-fi'cial (-fish'al), a. Of or pertaining to sacrifice or sacrifices; consisting in sacrifice; performing sacrifice. "Sacrificial rites."
 Bac'ti-lege (*kk'ti-lēj), n. [F. sacrifège, L. sacrifegium, from sacriflegus that steals, properly, gathers or picks up, sacred things; sacer sacred + legere to gather, pick up. See Sacred, and Legerd. The sin or crime of violating or profaining sacrod things; the alienating to pick up. See SacreD, and Legend.] The sin or crime of violating or profaming sacred things; the alienating to laymen, or to common purposes, what has been appro-priated or consecrated to religious persons or uses.

And the hid treasures in her sacred tomb
With sacrilege to dig.

Families raised upon the ruins of churches, and enriched rith the spoils of sacrilege.

South.

South. Sacrilegus. | Violating sacred things; polluted with sacrilegus. | Violating sacred things; polluted with sacrilege; involving sacrilege; profane; implous.

Above the reach of sacrilegious hands. Pope.

- Bac'ri-le'gious-ly, adv. — Bac'ri-le'gious-ness, n. Bac'ri-le'giot (-le'jist), n. One guilty of sacrilege. Ba'cring (sā'krīng), a. & n. from Sacre.

Sa'cring (sa'kring), d. & n. from Sagre.

Sacring bell. See 'Sanctus bell, under Sarctus.

Sa'crist (sa'krist), n. [LL. sacrista. See Sagristan.]

A sacristan; also, a person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir, and take care of the books.

Sac'ris-tan (sāk'ris-tan), n. [F. sacristain, LL. sacrista, fr. L. sacer. See Sagre, and cf. Serron.] An officer of the church who has the care of the utensils or movables, and of the church in general; a sexton.

Sac'ris-ty (-ty), n.; pl. Sagristis (-tiz). [F. sacristie, LL. sacristie, fr. L. sacer. See Sagre.] An apartment in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; a vestry.

are kept; a vestry.

Sa'cro- (sā'krō-). (Anat.) A combining form denoting connection with, or relation to, the sacrum, as in sacro-cocygeal, sacro-iliac, sacrosciatic.

Sacrd: inviolable. [R.] Dr. H. More.
Sa'cro-sol-at'lo (sā'krō-sā-tā'l'k), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to both the sacrum and the hip; as, the sacrosciatic foramins formed by the sacrosciatic ligaments which connect the sacrum and the hip bone.

Sa'cro-ver'te-bral (-vēr'tē-bral), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sacrum and that part of the vertebral column immediately anterior to it; as, the sacroverte-bral angle.

column immediately anterior to it; as, the sacrovertebral angle.

|| Ba'crum (sā'krūm), n. ; pl. Sacra (-krā). [NL., fr. L. sacer sacred, os sacrum the lowest bone of the spine.] (Anat.) That part of the vertebral column which is directly connected with, or forms a part of, the pelvis.

|| Ba'crum (sā'krūm), n. ; pl. sacra or of several more or less consolidated. In man it forms the dorsal or posterior, wall of the pelvis, and consists of filo protection with the posterior extremity, which bears the coccyx.

| Sacs (saks), n. pl.; sing. Sac (sak). (Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians, which, together with the Foxes, formerly occupied the region about Green Bay, Wisconsin. [Written also Sacks.]
| Sad (sād), a. [Compar. Sadder (-dēr); superl. Sadders.] [OE. sad sated, tired, satisfied, firm, steadfast, AS. sæd satisfied, sated; akin to D. zal, OS. sad, G. satt, OHG. sal, leel. sadr, satur sated, Gr. āpeva to satiate, abpu enough. Cf. Assers, Satt, Sattats, Sattsty, Satters, Satters, Sattsty, Satts

IRE.] 1. Sated; satisfied; weary; tired. [O Yet of that art they can not waxen sad, For unto them it is a bitter sweet. 2. Heavy; weighty; ponderous; close; hard. [Obs., except in a few phrases; as, sad broad.]

His hand, more sad than lump of lead. Spenser.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and sad. 3. Dull; grave; dark; somber;—said of colors. "Sad-slored clothes." Walton. colored clothes.

Woad, or wade, is used by the dyers to lay the foundation of all sad colors.

Mortimer.

4. Serious; grave; sober; steadfast; not light or frivolous. [Obs.] "Ripe and sad courage." Chaucer. Lady Catharine, a sad and religious woman. Which treaty was wisely handled by sad and discrete council of both parties.

Ld. Berners

sol of both parties.

5. Affected with grief or unhappiness; cast down with affliction; downcast; gloomy; mournful.

First were we sad, fearing you would not come; Now sadder, that you come so unprovided.

The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad.

Milton.

6. Afflictive; calamitous; causing sorrow; as, a sad accident; a sad misfortune.

accident; a sad mistortune.

7. Hence, bad; naughty; troublesome; wicked.
[Colloq.] "Sad tipsy fellows, both of them." I. Taylor.

TF Sad is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, sad-colored, sad-eyed, sad-hearted, sad-looking, and the like.

Sad bread, heavy bread. [Scot. & Local, U.S.] Bartlett.

Bad bread, heavy brend. [Scot. & Local, U. S.] Bartlett. Syn.— Sorrowful; mournful; gloomy; dejected; depressed; cheerless; downcast; sedate; serious; grave; grievous; afflictive; calamitous.

Sad, v. t. To make sorrowful; to sadden. [Obs.]

How it sadded the minister's splitis! H. Peters.

Bad'da (sadd'dà), n. [Per. sad-dar the hundred gates or ways; sad a hundred +- dar door, way.] A work in the Persian tongue, being a summary of the Zend-Avesta, or sacred books.

Bad'den (sadd'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. BADDENED (-d'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. BADDENING.] To make sad. Specifically: (a) To render heavy or cohesive. [tbs.]

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice

Marl is binding, and saddening of land is the great prejudice it doth to clay lands.

Mortimer.

(b) To make dull- or sad-colored, as cloth. (c) To make grave or serious: to make melancholy or sorrowful.

Her gloomy presence saddens all the scene.

Her gloomy presence scaddens all the scene. Pope.

Sad'den, v. i. To become, or be made, sad. Tennyson.

Sad'de (-dēr), n. Same as Sadda.

Sad'de (sād'dl), n. [OE. scadel, AS. sadol; akin to

D. zadel, G. sattel, OHG. sattal, sattal, Icel. söðaul, Dan.

Sw. sadel; cf. Russ. siedlo; all perh. ultimately from
the root of E. sil.] 1. A seat for a rider, — usually made
of leather, padded to span coinfortably a horse's back,
furnished with stirrups for the rider's feet to rest in,
and fastened in place with a girth; also, a seat for the
rider on a bicycle or tricycle.

2. A padded part of a harness which is worn on a
horse's back, being fastened in place with a girth. It
serves various purposes, as to keep the breeching in
place, carry guides for the roins, etc.

3. A piece of meat containing a part of the backbone
of an animal with the ribs on each side; as, a saddle of
mutton, of "enison, etc.

of an animal with the ribs on each side; as, a saddle of mutton, of renison, etc.

4. (Nau.) A block of wood, usually fastened to some spar, and shaped to receive the end of another spar.

5. (Mach.) A part, as a flange, which is hollowed out to fit upon a convex surface and serve as a means of attachment or support.

6. (Zool.) The clitchus of an earthworm.

7. (Arch.) The threshold of a door, when a separate that the flower level were the flow or level flow.

piece from the floor or landing; — so called spans and covers the joint between two floors. called because it

spans and covers the joint between two floors.

Saddle bar (Arch.), one of the small iron bars to which
the lead panels of a glazed window are secured. Oxf.

(Noss. — Saddle gall (Fur.), a sore or gall upon a horse's
back, made by the saddle. — Saddle girth, a band passing
round the body of a horse to hold the saddle in its
place. — Saddle borse, a horse unitable or
trained for riding with a saddle. — Saddle joint, in sheet-metal roofing, a joint
formed by bending up the edge of a
sheet and folding it downward over the
turned-up edge of the next sheet. — Saddle

Saddle Joint.

roof (Arch.), a roof having two gables and one ridge:
—said of such a roof when used in places where a different form is more common; as, a tower surmounted by a
saddle roof. Called also saddleback roof.—Saddle shall
(Zool.), any thin plicated bivalve shell of the genera
Hucuna and Anomia;—so called from its shape. Called also saddle ouster.

Bad'dle (*&d'd'1), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SADDLED [A'd'1d); p. pr. & vb. n. SADDLEG (-d'llig).] [AS. sade-ian.] I. To put a saddle upon; to equip (a beast) for iding. "Saddle my horse."

Abraham rose up early, ... and saddled his ass. Gen. xxii. 3. 2. Hence: To fix as a charge or burden upon; to load; to encumber; as, to saddle a town with the expense of bridges and highways.

Sad'dle-back' (-bak'), a. Same as Saddle-backed.

Saddleback roof. (Arch.) See Saddle roof, under SADDLE.

Saddleback root. (Arch.) see Saddle-roof, under Saddle.

Sad'dle-back', n. 1. Anything saddle-backed; esp.,

a hill or ridge having a concave outline at the top.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) The harp seal. (b) The great black-backed gull (Larus marinus).

(c) The larva of a bombycid moth (Empretia stimulca) which has a large, bright green, saddle-shaped patch of color on the back.

Sad'dle-backed' (-bākt'),

Sad'dle-backed' (-bākt'),

1. Having the outline of
ne upper part concave like
ne seat of a saddle.

the seat of a saddle.

2. Having a low back and Saddleback (Empretia stimuligh nock, as a horse.

10. Bag'(1b-bagg' (-bägz'), n.

11. Bags, usually of leather, united by straps or a band, formerly much used by horseback riders to carry small articles, one bag hanging on each side.

10. Bag'(1b-bow' (-bo'), n. [AS. sadelboga.] The bow or arch in the front part of a saddle, or the pieces which form the front.

Sad'dle-cloth' (-klöth'; 115), n. A cloth under a sad-

Sad'dle-cloth' (-kibth'; 115), n. A cloth under a sadle, and extending out behind; a housing.
Sad'dled (-d'ld), a. (Zoöl.) Having a broad patch f color across the back, like a saddle; saddle-bucked.
Sad'dler (-diër), n. 1. One who makes saddles.
2. (Zoöl.) A harp seal.
Sad'dler y (-y), n. 1. The materials for making sadles and harnesses; the articles usually offered for sale a saddler's shop.

dles and harnesses, in a saddler's shop.

The trade or employment of a saddler.

Z. The trade or employment of a saddler.

Sad'dle-shaped' (sā'd'dl-shāpt'), a. Shaped like a saddle. Specifically: (a) (Bot.) Bent down at the sides so as to give the upper part a rounded form. Henslow. (b) (Geol.) Bent on each side of a mountain or ridge, without being broken at top; — said of strata.

Sad'dle-tree' (-trē'), n. The frame of a saddle.

For saddletree scarce reached had he, His journey to begin.

For saddletree scarce reached had he,
His journey to begin.

Sad'du-ca'lo (săd'û-kā'Tk; 135), a. Pertaining to, or
like, the Sadduceos; as, Sadducaic reasonings.

Sad'du-cee (săd'ū-kā'), n. L. Sadduceai, pl., Gr.

Zaôδowaio, Heb. Tsaddūkim;—so called from Tsādōk,
the founder of the sect.] One of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state,
and the existence of angels.—Sad'du-oo'an (-sō'an), a.

Sad'du-cee'ism (-sō'zim), n. The tenets of the
Sad'du-cism (-sō'zim), Sadducees.

Sad'du-cism (-sō'zim), Sadducees.

Sad'du-cism (-sō'zim), Radducees.

Sad'du-dism (-sō'zim), Sadducees.

Sad'du-cism (-sō'zim), Sadducees.

Sad'du-cism (-sō'zim), Radducees.

Sad'in (-sō'zim), n. Sadducees.

Sad'in (-sō'zim), n. Probably sad heavyiron.] An iron for smoothing clothes; a flatiron.

Sadly, adv. 1. Wearlly; heavily; firmly. [Obs.]

In go the spears full sadly in arest. Chaucer.

In go the spears full sadly in arest. 2. Seriously; soberly; gravely. [Obs.]

To tell thee sadly, shepherd, without blame Or our neglect, we lost her as we came. Milton.

3. Grievously; deeply; sorrowfully; miserably. "He actly suffers in their grief." Dryden. Bad/ness, n. 1. Heaviness; firmness. [Obs.]
2. Berlousness; gravity; discretion. [Obs.]

Her sadness and her benignity. 3. Quality of being sad, or unhappy; gloominess; sor-owfulness; dejection.

Dim sadness did not spare That time celestial visages. Syn. - Sorrow; heaviness; dejection. See GRIEF.

Syn. — Sorrow; heaviness; dejection. See Gree.

| Badr (säd'r), n. (Bot.) A plant of the genus Zizyphus (Z. Lotus); — so called by the Araba of Barbary,
who use its berries for food. See Lovus (b).

| Saeng'er-fest (säng'er-fist), n. [G. sängerfest.] A
festival of singers; a German singing festival.

Safe (säf), a. [Compar. Safer (-ef); superl. Safer.]
[OE. sanf, F. sanf, fr. L. saftyns, akin to salus health,
welfare, safety. Cf. Salutt, Salvatton, Sage a plant,
kavr, Salvo an exception.] I. Free from harm, injury,
or risk; untouched or unthreatened by danger or injury; unharmed; unhurt; secure, whole; as, safe from
disease; safe from storms; safe from foes. "And ye
dwelled safe."

They seemed all age films. Acts xxW 44

They escaped all safe in land. Acts xxyl. 44. Established in a safe, unenviid throng, 2. Conferring safety; securing from harm; not exposing to danger; confining securely; to be relied upon; not dangerous; as, a safe harbor; a safe bridge, etc. "The man of safe discretion."

The King of heaven F)ath doomed Milton.

This place our dungeon, not our safia retreat.

8. Incapable of doing harm; no longer dangerous; in secure care or custody; as, the prisoner is sa/e.

But Banquo's safe?

Ay, my good lord, safe in a ditch he bides. Safe hit (Baseball), a hit which enables the batter to get of first base even if no error is made by the other side.

Syn.—Secure; unendangered; sure.

Syn.—Secure; unendangered; sure.

Safe (sK), n. A place for keeping things in safety.

Specifically: (a) A strong and fireproof receptacle (as a movable chest of steel, etc., or a closet or vanit of brickwork) for containing money, valuable papers, or the like. (b) A ventilated or refrigerated chest or closet for securing provisions from noxious animals or insects.

Safe, v. t. To render safe; to make right. [Obs.] Shak.

Safe-oon'duct (-kön'dükt), n. [Safe-conduct: cf. F. sauf-conduit.] That which gives a safe passage; either (a) a convoy or guard to protect a person in an enemy's country or a foreign country, or (b) a writing, pass, or warrant of security, given to a person to enable him to travel with safety.

Shak.

Safe-con-duct' (sāf/kön-dūkt'), v. t. To conduct safely; to give safe-conduct to. [Poetic]

He him by all the bonds of love besought

He him by all the bonds of love besought To safe-conduct his love.

Spenser Spenser.

Sate/guard' (-gird'), n. [Safe + guard: cf. F. sauvegarde.] 1. One who, or that which, defends or protects;
defense; protection.

Shak.

Thy sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne. Gramille.

Thy sword, the safeguard of thy brother's throne. Gramville.

2. A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or property.

3. A pass; a passport; a safe-conduct. Shak.

Safe'guard', v. t. To guard; to protect. [R.] Shak.

Safe'esepying (*kēp'ing), n. [Safe + keep.] The

act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or

from escape; care; custody.

Safe'ly, adv. In a safe manner; without danger, in
jury, loss, or evil consequences.

Safe'ness, n. The quality or state of being safe;

freedom from hazard, danger, harm, or loss; safety;

security; as, the safeness of an experiment, of a jour
ney, or of a possession. of a possession.

ney, or of a possession.

Safe'-pledge' (-plöj'), n. (Law) A surety for the appearance of a person at a given time.

Bale'ty (-ty), n. [Cl. F. sauvete'.]

1. The condition or state of being safe; freedom from danger or hazard; exemption from hurt, injury, or loss.

Up led by thee,
Into the heaven of heavens I have presumed,
An earthly guest. . . With like sajety guided down,
Return me to my native element.

Milton.

2. Freedom from whatever exposes one to danger or from liability to cause danger or harm; safeness; hence, the quality of making safe or secure, or of giving confidence, justifying trust, insuring against harm or loss, etc.

Would there were any safety in thy sex,
That I might put a thousand sorrows off,
And credit thy repentance!

Beau. & FL.

3. Preservation from escape; close custody.

Imprison him, ...
Deliver him to safety; and return.
4. (Football) Same as Safety touchdown, below.

Deliver him to sayety; and return.

4. (Football) Same as Safety touchdown, below.

4. (Football) Same as Safety touchdown, below.

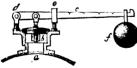
6. Safety arch (Arch.), a discharging arch. Bee under Dischance, v. t. — Safety belt, a belt made of some buoyant material, or which is capable of being inflated, so as to enable a person to float in water; a safety buoy, a buoy to enable a person to float in water; a safety buoy, a buoy to enable a person to float in water; a safety buoy, a buoy to enable a person to float in water; a safety buoy, a buoy to enable a person to float in water; a safety buoy.

6. Machine and the safety cap of a melevator or minolift, having appliances to prevent it from dropping if the lifting rope should break. — Safety lamp. (Mining) be under LAMP. — Safety match, a match which can be ignited only on a surface specially prepared for the purpose. — Safety pin, a pin made in the form of a clasp, with a guard covering its point so that it will not prick the wearer. — Safety ping. See Fusible plug, under Fusible. — Safety switch. See Switch. — Safety touchdown (Football), the act or result of a playor's touching to the ground behind his own goal line a ball which received its last impulse from a man on his own side; — distinguished from touchbuck. See Touchdown, — Safety valvaluar connection with the outer sir; especially, a bent funnel tube with buibs state (them.), a tube to prevent explosion, or to control delivery of gases by an automatically to permit the escape of steam, or confined gas, water, etc., from a holler, or other vessel, when the pressure of steam, or confined gas, water, etc., from a holler, or other vessel in which the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse.

Safety valve (stiffs), n. (Bol.) The safflower. [Obs.]

Safety walve, a valve which is held shut by a spring or weight and opens and the safety and of the pressure is less than that of the atmosphere, to prevent collapse.

Safflower (-flow'Gr, n. [F. saffeur, saffor, for safety: a safflower (-flow'Gr,



Salflow (salf(15), n. (Bol.) The safflower. [Obs.]
Salflower (-thou'sr), n. [F. safflower. [Obs.]
Salflower (-thou'sr), n. [F. safflower, saffor, for safflower, influenced by fleur flower. See Sappron, and Flower.] 1. (Bol.) An annual composite plant (Carthamus finctorius), the flowers of which are used as a dyestuff and in making rouge; bastard, or false, saffron.
2. The dried flowers of the Carthamus tinctorius.
3. A dyestuff from these flowers. See Sappanin (b).

Oil of saffower, a purgative oil expressed from the so of the saffower.

Saf'iron (-frün; 277), n. [OE. saffran, F. safran; cf. It. zafferano, Sp. azafran, Pg. azafrao; all fr. Ar. & Per. za farān, 1. (Bot.) A bulbous iridaceous plant (Crocus saftrus) having blue flowers with large yellow stigmes.

stigmas. See Crocus.

2. The aromatic, pungent, dried stigmas, usually with

part of the stile, of the Crocus sativus. Saffron is used in cookery, and in coloring confectionery, liquors, varnishes, etc., and was formerly much used in medicine.

3. An orange or deep yellow color, like that of the stigmas of the Crocus satirus.

Bastard safron, Dyer's safron. (Bol.) See Sapplower.

— Meadow safron (Bol.), a bulbous plant (Colchichum autumnale) of Europe, resombling safron.— Safron wood (Bol.), the yellowish wood of a South African tree (Elucation or occum); also, the tree itself.— Safron yellow, a shade of yellow like that obtained from the stigmas of the true safron (Crocus sativus).

the true sairron (Crocus saterns).

Saftron (saffront; 277), a. Having the color of the stigmas of saffron theorer; deep orange-yellow; as, a safron face; a saffron streamer.

Saftron, v. t. To give color and flavor to, as by means of saffron; to spice. [Obs.]

And in Latyn I speak a wordes few. To saffron with my predication. Chaucer.

And in Latyn I speak a wordes few,

Sal'tron-y (-y), a. Having a color somewhat like safton; yellowish.

Sal'tranin (skl'rā-nīn), n. (Chem.) (n) An orangered dyestuff extracted from the saffron. [R.] (b) A red dyestuff extracted from the saffron. [R.] (b) A red dyestuff extracted from the saffron. [R.] (b) A red dyestuff extracted from the saffron. [a.] (c) An orangered dyestuff extracted from estable mitro compounds of cresol, and used as a substitute for the safflower dye.

Sal'ra-nine (-nIn or -nēn), n. [So called because used as a substitute for safrauin.] (Chem.) An orange-red nitrogenous dyestuff produced artificially by oxidizing certain aniline derivatives, and used in dyeing silk and wool; also, any one of the series of which safranine proper is the type.

Sag (sag), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sagelo (sagd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sagelno (-ging).] [Akin to Sw. sacka to settle, sink down, LG. secken, D. zakken. Cf. Sink, v. i.]

1. To sink, in the middle, by its weight or under applied pressure, below a horizontal line or plane; as, a line or cable supported by its ends sags, though tightly drawn; the floor of a room sags; hence, to lean, give way, or settle from a vertical position; as, a building may sag one way or another; a door sags on its hinges.

2. Fig.: To lose firmness or clasticity; to sink; to droop; to fing; to bend; to yield, as the mind or spirits, under the pressure of care, trouble, doubt, or the like; to be unsettled or umbalanced. [R.]

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear, Shak.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear, Shall never say with doubt nor shake with fear. Shak. 3. To loiter in walking; to idle along; to drag or

droop heavily. To sag to leeward (Naut.), to make much leeway eason of the wind, sea, or current; to drift to leewar said of a vessel.

Totto

— said of a vessel.

Sag, v. l. To cause to bend or give way; to load.

Sag, n. State of sinking or bending; sagging.

Sa'ga (sā'gā), n.; pl. Sagas (-gāz). [Icel., akin to E. saw a saying. See Say, and cf. Saw.] A Scandinavian legend, or heroic or mythic tradition, among the Norsemen and kindred people; a northern European popular historical or religious tale of olden time.

And then the bluesved Norsemen teld.

And then the blue-eyed Norseman told A saya of the days of old.

Longfellow.

A saga of the days of old.

Sa-ga'dous (sa-ga'shia), a. [L. sagar, sagacis, akin to sagire to perceive quickly or keenly, and probably to E. seck. See Seek, and of Presace.] 1. Of quick scues perceptions; keen-seented; skilled in following a trail.

Sagacious of his quarry from so far.

Milton.

2. Hence, of quick intellectual perceptions; of keen penetration and judgment; discerning and judicious; knowing; far-sighted; shrewd; sago; wise; as, a sugarcious man : a sagacious remark.

clous man; a sagacious remark.

Instinct ... makes them, many times, sagacious above our apprehension.

Dr. H. Morr.

Only sagacious heads light on these observations, and reduce them into general propositions.

Syn.—See Shrewd.

Syn.—See Shrawd.
—Sa-ga/cious-1y, adv. — Sa-ga/cious-ness, n.
Sa-gac'i-ty (sa-gas'i-ty), n. [L. sagacitas. See Sa-oacrous.] The quality of being sagacious; quickness or acuteness of sense perceptions; keemess of discernment or penetration with soundness of judgment; shrewdness. - Sa-ga/cious-ness, n.

Some [brutes] show that nice sagacity of smell. Courser. Some [brutes] show that nice sagacity of smell. Conver.
Natural sagacity improved by generous education. V. Krox.
Syn. - Penetration: shrowtness; judiclousness. - SaGACITY, PENETRATION. Penetration enables us to enter
into the depths of an abstruse subject, to detect motives,
plans, etc. Sagacity adds to penetration a keen, practical judgment, which enables one to guard against the
designs of others, and to turn everything to the best
possible advantage.

possible advantage.

Sag'a-more (*&g'a-mör), n. 1. [Cf. Sachem.] The head of a tribe among the American Indians; a chief;—
generally used as synonymous with sachem, but some writters distinguish between them, making the sachem a chief

re distinguish between them, making the sachem a chief of the first rank, and a sagamore one of the second rank. Be it sagamore, sachem, or powwow."

2. A fuice used in medicine. [Ois.] Johnson.

8ag'a-pen (skg'a-ben), n. Bagapenum.

| Bag'a-pen (skg'a-ben), n. l. L. sagapenon, sacopenium, Gr. sayampov: cf. F. sagapin, gomme sagamin, sogapenum, Ar. sikbinaj, Per. sakbinah, sikhinah.]

(Med.) A fetid gum resin obtained from a species of Ferula. It has been used in hysteria, etc., but is now seldom met with.

(W. S. Disp.

seldom met with.

**Bag'a-thy (sag'a-thy), n. [F. sagatis: cf. Sp. sagati, sacti.] A mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton, or silk and wool; sayette; also, a light woolen fabric.

**Sage (skl), n. [OE. sauge, F. sauge, L. salvia, from salvus saved, in allusion to its reputed healing virtues. See Sara.] (Bot.) (a) A suffruticose labiate plant (Salvia officinalis) with grayish green foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc. The name is often extended to the whole genus of which many saccias are cultivated for via officinalis) with grayish green foliage, much used in flavoring meats, etc. The name is often extended to the whole genus, of which many species are cultivated for

ornament, as the scarlet sage, and Mexican red and blue sage. (b) The sagebrush.

sage. (b) The sageorism.

Meadow sage (Bol.), a blue-flowered species of Salvia (S. pratensis) growing in meadows in Europe.—Bage chaese, cheese flavored with sage, and colored green by the juice of leaves of spinach and other plants which are added to the milk.—Bage cock (Zoöl.), the male of the

added to the misage grouse; an a more general sense, the specific name of the sage grouse. Sage green, of a duli grayish green color, like the leaves of garden sage. Sage grouse (Zool.), a very large American grouse (Centrocercus urophasianus),

Sage Cock (Centrocereus urophasianus). Male.

can grouse Sage Cock (Centrocreus prophasianus). Male. Urophasianus), mative of the dry sagebrush plains of Western North America. Called also cock of the plains. The male is called sage cock, and the female sage here. Bage hare, or Sage rabbit (2001), a species of hare (Lepus Nutuali), or superior North America and lives among sagebrush. By recent writers it is considered to be merely a variety of the common cottontail, or wood rabbit. — Sage han (Zoul), the female of the sage grouse. — Sage sparrow (Zoul), a small sparrow (Amphispica Bell), var. Accudents) which inhabits the dry plants of the Rocky Mountain region, living among sagebrush.— Sage thrasher (Zoul), a singing bird (Oroscopics montanus) which inhabits the sagebrush plains of Western North America.— Sage willow (Saik triatis) forming a low bush with nearly sessile grayish green leaves.

Sage (Sāj), a. [Compar. Sager (sā'jĕr); superl. Sager Sager)



Bage (sāj), a. [Compar. Sager (sā')ār'); superl. Sager (sāj), a. [Compar. Sager (sā')ār'); superl. Sager. [F., fr. L. sapius (only in nesapius unwise, foolish), fr. supere to be wise; perhaps akin to E. sap. Cf. Savor, Sapient, Institu.] 1. Having nice discernment and powers of judging; prudent; grave; sagacious.

All you suge counselors, hence! Shak.

2. Proceeding from wisdom; well judged; shrewd; well adapted to the purpose.

Commanders, who, closking their fear under show of sage advice, counseled the general to retreat.

Millon.

3. Grave; serious; solemn. [R.] [Great bards] "in sage and solemn tunes have sung." Milton. Syn.—Wise; sagacious; sapient; grave; prudent; judicious.

Sage, n. A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; especially, a man venerable for years, and of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

At his birth a star,
Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the Eastern sages.

Milton.

Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come, And guides the Eastern seque.

Sage'brush' (-brüsh'), n. (Bot.) A low irregular shrub (Artemisia truicutata), of the order Compositæ, covering vast tracts of the dry alkaline regions of the American plains; — called also sagebush, and wild sage.

Sage'ly, adv. In a sage manner; wisely.

Sage'ness (sāj'ārš), n. [Russ. sajene.] A Russian measure of length equal to about seven English feet.

Sage'ness (sāj'ārš), n. The quality or state of being sage; wisdom; sagcacity; prudence; gravity. Ascham.

Sag'e-nite (sāj'ā-nit), n. [F. sagenite, fr. L. sagena a large net. See Seine.] (Min.) Acicular rutile occurring in reticulated forms imbedded in quartz.

Sag'e-nit'ic (sāj'ā-nit), n. (Min.) Resembling sagenite; —applied to quartz when containing acicular crystals of other minerals, most commonly rutile, also tourmaline, actinolite, and the like.

Sag'ger (sāg'gēr), n. [See Seggal.] 1. A pot or case of fire clay, in which fine stoneware is inclosed while baking in the kiln; a seggar.

2. The clay of which such pots or cases are made.

Sag'ging (-fing), n. A bending or sinking between the ends of a thing, in consequence of its own, or an imposed, weight; an arching downward in the middle, as of a ship after straining. Cf. Hogains.

Sag'i-nate (sāj'i-nāt), v. t. [L. saginatus, p. p. of saginare to fat, fr. sagina stuffing.] To make fat; to painper. [R.] "Many a saginated boar." Cowper.

Sag'i-nate (sāj'i-nāt), v. t. [L. saginatio.] The act of fattening or pampering. [R.]

Sag'i-nation (-nāshūn), n. [L. saginatio.] The act of fattening or pampering. [R.]

Sag't'ta (sā-jit'tā), n. [L. saginatio.] The act of fattening or pampering. [R.]

Sag't'naction (-nāshūn), n. [L. saginatio.] The act of sattening or pampering. [R.]

Sag't'naction (-nāshūn), n. [L. saginatio.] The act of sattening or pampering. [R.]

Sag't'naction (-nāshūn), n. [L. saginatio.] The act of sattening or pampering. [R.]

Sag't'naction (-nāshūn), n. [L. saginatio.] The act of sagination or the fold of sagination or t

5. (Zoòl.) A genus of transparent, free-swimming marine worms having lateral and caudal fins, and capable of swimming rapidly. It is the type of the class Chetognatha.



Sagitta (S. elegans). a Head and Cephalic Setm; bc Lateral Fins; d Caudal Fins; c Ovaries; f Opening of Male Repro-

2. (Anat.) (a) Of or pertaining to the sagittal suture; in the region of the sagittal suture; rabdoidal; as, the sagittal furrow, or groove, on the inner surface of the roof of the skull. (b) In the mesial plane; mesial; as, a sagikal section of an animal.

Sagittal suture (Anat.), the suture between the two parietal bones in the top of the skull; — called also rabdoidal suture, and interparietal suture.

rietal bones in the top of the skull; — called also rabdoidal sulture, and interparted sulture.

|| Bag'it-ta't-us (să'j't-tā'r'-us), n. [L., literally, an archer, fr. sagittarius belonging to an arrow, resulture (să'j't-tā'r'-us), n. [L., literally, an archer, fr. sagittarius belonging to an arrow in sulture (signs of the zodiac, which the sun enters about November 22, narked thus [7] in almanaes; the Archer. (b) A zodiacal constellation, represented on maps and globes as a centaur shooting an arrow.

Bag'it-ta-ry (să'j't-tā-ry), n. [See Sagittaun, alif horse, armed with a bow and quiver.

2. The Arsenal in Venice; — so called from having a figure of an archer over the door.

Bag'it-ta-ry, a. [L. sagittarius.]

Pertaining to, or Sir T. Browne.

Bag'it-tate (-tāt), a. [NL. sagittatius, fr. L. sagitta an arrow.] Shaped like an arrow.

Bag'it-tate (-tāt), a. [NL. sagittatius]

Sagittate (-tāt), a. Sagittat sagittate

Bag'it-tated (-tāt), a. Sagittat sagittate

Bag'it-tated (-tāt), a. Sagittat sagittate

Bag'it-tated (-tāt), a. Sagittat sagittate



Sagittal; sagittate. ward.

Sag'it-ta'ted (-tw'töd), a. Sagittal; sagittate.

Sag'it-to-cyst (säj'it-tō-sist), n. [See Saoitta, and
Cyst.] (Zoid.) A defensive cell containing a minute
rodlike structure which may be expelled. Such cells are
found in certain Turbellaria.

rodlike structure which may be expelled. Such cells are found in certain Turbellaria.

**Ba'go* (sā'gō), n. [Malay. sāgn.] A dry granulated starch imported from the East Indies, much used for making puddings and as an article of diet for the sick; also, as starch, for stiffening textile fabrics. It is prepared from the stems of several East Indian and Malayan palm trees, but chiefly from the Metroxylon Sngu; also from several cycadaceous plants (Cycus revoluta, Zomia integrifolia, etc.).

Portland sago, a kind of sago prepared from the corms of the cuckopint (Arum maculatum).—Sago palm. (liol.)

(a) A palm tree w h i ch yields sago. (b) A species of Cycus revoluta).

—Bago spleen (Mcd.).

— Bago spleen (Mcd.).

— a morbid condition of the spleen, produced by amyloid degeneration of the organ, in which a cross section shows scattered gray translucent bodies looking like grains of sago.

**Bagnit' (sagnit) v.*

**Bagnit' (sagnit') v.*

**Bagnit' (sagnit'



"Ba'gum (sā'gum), n.; pl. Saga (-ga). [L. sagum, sagus; cf. Gr. σαγος. Cf. Saya kind of

saguin, tagus; cl. Gr.
cayos. Cl. Saya kind of
serge.] (Rom. Antiq.) Sago Palm (Metrorylon Rumphil).
The military cloak of the Very much reduced.
Roman soldiers.

|| Sa'gus (sā'gus), n. [NL. See Saco.] (Bot.) A
genus of palms from which sago is obtained.

Sa'gy (sā'jy), n. Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

|| Sa'hib (să'hāb), || Sa'heb (-hāb), n. [Ar. çāhib
master, lord, fem. çāhibah.] A respectful title or appellation given to Kuropeans of rank. [India]

|| Sa'hi-bah (sā'hā-ba), n. [See Sahie.] A lady; mistress. [India]

**ess. [India]

Sa. hid'ic (sā-hid'fk), a. Same as Theraic.

Sah'ite (sā-hid'fk), n. (Min.) See Salite.

|| Sa.hul' (sā-hiwe'), n. (Zoil.) A marmoset.

|| Sa't (sā't), n. [Ci. Pg. sahi.] (Zoil.) See Capu-

|| Ba'l (sāt's). n. [Cf. Pg. sahi.] (Zoöt.) See Capuchins, 3(a).
|| Bai'bling (si'bling), n. [Dial. G.] (Zoöt.) A European mountain trout (Saivelinus alpinus); — called also Bavarian churr.
|| Ba'lo (sā'Ik), n. [F. saique, Turk. shaika.] (Naut.) A kind of ketch very common in the Levant, which has neither topgallant sail nor mizzen topsail.
|| Bai'a (sā'd), np. & p. p. of Sax.
|| Bai'a (sā'd), np. & p. p. of Sax.
|| Bai'a (sā'd), np. & p. p. of Sax.
|| Bai'a (sā'd), np. & p. p. of Sax.
|| Bai'a (sā'd), np. Russ. saika.] (Zoōt). An antelope (Saiga Tartarica) native of the plains of Siberia and Eastern Russia. The male has erect annulated horns, and tufts of long hair beneath the eyes and ears.
|| Bai'a (sā'kr), n. (Mil.) Same as BAKER. [Obs.]
|| Bai'a (sā'kr), n. (Mil.) Same as BAKER. [Obs.]
|| Bai'a (sā'), n. [Oc. seil. As. segel. seg'; akin to D. zeil. OHG. segal, G. & Sw. segel, Icel. seg!, Dan. seil.
|| √183.] 1. An extent of canvas or other fabric by means of which the wind is made serviceable as a power for propelling vessels through the water.
|| Behoves him now both sail and oar. || Milon.
|| 2. Anything resembling a sail, or regarded as a sail.

2. Anything resembling a sail, or regarded as a sail.
3. A wing; a van. [Poetic]

To weather his broad sails.

Spens

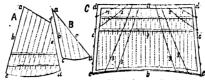
4. The extended surface of the arm of a windmill.

5. A sailing vessel; a vessel of any kind; a craft.

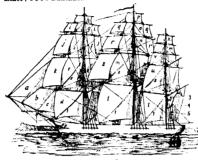
In this sense, the plural has usually the same form as the singular; as, twenty sail were in sight. 6. A passage by a sailing vessel; a journey or excursion upon the water.

Bails are of two general kinds, fore-and-aft sails, pare sails. Square sails are always bent to yards, heir foot lying across the line of the vessel. Foreand square sums. Square same are strong with their foot lying across the line of the vessel. Fore-and-aft sails are set upon stays or gaffs with their foot in line with the keel. A fore-and-aft sail is triangular, or quadrilateral with the after leech longer than the fore leech. Square sails are quadrilateral, but not necessarily square. See Phrases under Fore, a., and Square, a.; also, Bark, Beig, Schooner, Ship, Stay.

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A Fore-and-aft Sail: a Peak, or Head; b After Leech; c Clew d Tack; e Luff, or Fore Leech; f Nock. B Triangula Sail: a Head, or Peak; b Leech; c Clew; d Tack; e Luff C Square Sail: a Head; b Foot; c Leeches; d d Head earing Cringles; ce Clews: f Second Reef-band (the First Reef-band is above): 11 Outer Leech Lines; 22 Inner Leech Lines; 3333 Buntlines.



SAILS OF A SHIP.

SAILS OF A SHIP.

a Flying Jib; b Jib; c Fore Topmast Staysail; d Fore Course, or Foresail; e Fore Topmasil; f Fore Topmallant Sail; p Fore Royal; h Fore Skysail; if Fore Royal; b Fore Skysail; si Fore Royal; b Holding Sails; f Fore Topmast Studding Sail; si Fore Royal Studding Sail; p Sails at E Fore Topmast Studding Sail; p Main Royal; p Main Skysail; p Mizzen Course, or Crossjack; p Mizzen Skysail; p Spanker, partip brailed in (the corresponding sails on the other masts are the Fore Trysail and Main Tryssill); 1 1 1 Clew Garnets; 2 2 2 Clew Lines; 3 Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 6 Foot Brail; p Throat Brail of Spanker; 4 Middle Brail; 6 Foot Brail; p Mizzen Copanil, sail but Main Skysail; p Mizzen Copanil; and rigging, often take the place of the Topsail.

Sail button (Nant.), a purchase for hoisting sails aloft

"Lower Topsail"). The having an independent yard and rigging, often take the place of the Topsail.

Sail burton (Naul.), a purchase for hoisting sails aloft for bending. — Sail fluke (Zail.), the whilf. — Sail hook, a small hook used in making sails, to hold the scams square. —Sail loft, a loft or room where sails are cut out and made. — Sail room (Naul.), a room in a vessel where sails are stowed when not in use. — Sail yard (Naul.), they yard or spar on which a sail is extended. — Shoulder-of-mutton sail (Naul.), a triangular sail of peculiar form. It is chiefly used to set on a boat's mast. —To crowd sail. (Naul.), to present sails. —To make sail (Naul.), to extend on additional quantity of sail. —To soot a sail (Naul.), to extend or spread a sail to the wind. —To set sail (Naul.), to unfurl or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage. —To shorten sail (Naul.), to cutend in a part. —To strike sail (Naul.), to lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting, or in sudden gusts of wind; hence, to acknowledge interiority; to abate pretension. —Under sail, having the sails spread.

Sail (sāi), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sailed (sāid); p. pr. & vb. n. Sailino.] [AB. segelian, seglian. See Sail., n.]

1. To be impelled or driven forward by the action of wind upon sails, as a ship on water; to be impelled on a body of water by the action of steam or other power.

2. To move through or on the water; to swim, as a fish or a water fow!

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water: to pass by

2. To move through or on the water; to swim, as a fish or a water fowl.

3. To be conveyed in a vessel on water; to pass by water; as, they sailed from London to Canton.

4. To set sail; to begin a voyage.

5. To move smoothly through the air; to glide through the air without apparent exertion, as a bird.

As is a winged messenger of heaven. . . . When he bestrides the lazy pacing clouds, And sails upon the bosom of the air.

Sail, v. t. 1. To pass or move upon, as in a ship, by means of sails; hence, to move or journey upon (the water) by means of steam or other force. A thousand ships were manned to sail the sea

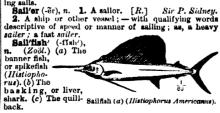
2. To fly through; to glide or move smoothly through.

Hublime she sails

The acrial space, and mounts the winged gales. 3. To direct or manage the motion of, as a vessel; as, to said one's own ship. Totten.

Sail's ble (sāl'd-b'l), a. Capable of being sailed over; navigable; as, a sailable river.

Sail'boat', n. A boat propelled by a sail or sails. Sail'cloth' (-klöth'), n. Duck or canvas used in mak-



Bail'ing (sāl'Iug), n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, sails; the motion of a vessel on water, impelled by wind or steam; the act of starting on a voyage.

2. (Naut.) The art of managing a vessel; seamanship; navigation; as, globular sailing; oblique sailing.

337 For the several methods of sailing, see under Cigcular, Globular, Oblique, Parallel, etc.

Sailing mater (U. S. Navy), formerly, a warrant officer, ranking next below a lieutenant, whose duties were to navigate the vessel, and under the direction of the executive officer to attend to the stowage of the hold, to the cables, rigging, etc. The grade was merged in that of master in 1862.

master in 1862.

Sail/eas (sāl/lēs), a. Destitute of salls. Pollok.

Sail/mak'er (-māk'ēr), n. One whose occupation is to make or repair sails.— Sail/mak'ing, n.

Sail'or (-ēr), n. One who follows the business of navigating ships or other vessels; one who understands the practical management of ships; one of the crew of a vessel; a mariner; a common seaman.

Syn. - Mariner; seaman; seafarer.



sel; a mariner; a common scaman.

Syn. — Mariner; seaman; seafarer.

Sailor's choice. (20il.) (a) An excellent marine food fish (Diplodus, or Lagodon, rhomboides) of the Southern United States; — called also porgy, squirrel fish, yellowtail, and sailt-valer bream. (b) A species of grunt (Orthoprisis, or Pomadasys, chrysopterws, an excellent food fish common on the southern coasts of the United States; — called also hogists, and pigish.

Saily (§), a. Like a sail. [R.] Drayton.

Saim (sām), n. [OF. sain, LL. saginum, fr. L. sagina a fattening.] Lard; grease. [Scal. & Prov. Eng.]

[Sai-mir (sāi-nēr'), n. (Zoil.) The squirrel monkey.

Sain (sām), obs. p. n. of Say, for sagen. Said. Shak.

Sain, v. t. [Cl. Saint, Sake.] To sanctify; to bless so as to protect from evil influence. [R.] Sir W. Scatt.

Sain/foin (sān'foin; 277), n. [F., fr. sain wholesome (L. sanus; see Sane) + foin hay (L. fennun); or porth fr. saint sacred (L. sanctus; see Sainfoin.] (b) A kind of tick trefoil (Desmodium Canadense). [Canada]

Saint (sānt), n. [F., fr. L. sanctus sacred, properly p. p. of sancire to render sacred by a religious act, to appoint as sacred; akin to sucer sacred. Cl. Sacren, Sanctire, Sanctus, Sanctified; a holy or godly person; one eminent for piety and virtue; any true Christian, as being redeemed and consecrated to God.

Them that are sanctified in Christ Jeaus, called to be soints.

Them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints.

I Con. i. 2.

2. One of the blessed in heaven.

Then shall thy saints, unmixed, and from the impure Far separate, circling thy holy mount,
Unfeigued hallelujahs to thee sing.

Then shall thy saints, unmixed, and from the impure Far separate, circling thy holy mount, unfeigned hallefujahs to thee sing. Milton.

3. (Eccl.) One canonized by the church. [Abbrev. St.] Saint Andrew's cross. (a) A cross shaped like the letter X. See Illust. 4, under Cross. (b) (Bot.) A low North American shrub (Ascyrum Cruz-Andrew), the petals of which have the form of a Baint Andrew's cross. Gray. Saint Anthony's cross, a T-shaped cross. See Illust. 6, under Cross.— Baint Anthony's fars, the erysipelas; — popularly so called because it was supposed to lave been cured by the intercession of Baint Anthony.— Saint Anthony ant (Bot.), the groundant (Bunum fierussium);— so called because swine feed on it, and St. Anthony was once a swinelerd. Dr. Prior.— Baint Anthony's turnip (Bot.), the bulbous crowfoot, a favorite food of swine. Dr. Prior.— Baint Barnady Sthite (Bot.), a kind of knapweed (Centemera solstificial's) flowering on St. Barnabas's Day, June 11th. Dr. Prior.— Baint Barnad (Zod.), a breed of large, handsome dogs celebrated for strength and sagacity, formerly bree chiefly at the Hospice of St. Bernard in Switzerland, but now common in Europe and America. There are two races, the smooth-haired and the rough-haired. See Illust. under Doo.— Saint Catharine's flower (Bot.), the plant love-in-amist. See under Love.— Saint Cutbert's beads (Paleon.), the fossil joints of crinoid stems.— Saint Daboec's heath (Bot.), a heatherlike plant (Menzicsia caraled), named from an Irish saint.— Saint Distaf's Day, See under Distafr.— Saint Elmo's fre, a luminous, famelike appearance, sometimes seen in dark, tempestuous nights, at some prominent point on a ship, particularly at the masthead and the yardarms. It has also been observed on land, and is due to the distanguishing badge of ships of the royal navy of England — called also the white ensign. Brande & C.—Saint George's cross (Her.), a Greek cross guies upon a field argent, the field being represented by a narrow finbrintion in the ensign, or union jack; or white 3. (Eccl.) One canonized by the church. [Abbrev. St.]

Saint (saint), v. I. [imp. & p. p. Sainten); p. pr. & vb. n. Sainting.] To make a saint of; to euroll among the saints by an official act, as of the pope; to canonize; to give the title or reputation of a saint to (some one).

A large hospital, creeted by a shoemaker who has been beatified, though never sainted.

Addison To saint it, to act as a saint, or with a show of piety.

Saint, $v.\ i.$ To act or live as a saint. [R.] Shak. **Saint'dom** (-d\(im), n. The state or character of a

saint [R] Tenny Saint [R] Tenny Saint [R] Tenny Saint [R] Tenny Saint [R] A most sainted king." Amongst the enthroned gods on sainted seats. Millon

Amongst the charoned gods on samted seats. Mitton.

2. Entered into heaven; — a euphemism for dead.

Saint'ess, n. A female saint. [R.] Bp. Fisher.

Saint'hood (-hōōd), n. 1. The state of being a saint; the condition of a saint.

2. The order, or united body, of saints; saints, considered collectively.

It was supposed he felt no call to any expedition that might endanger the reign of the military sainthood. Sir W. Scott. Saint'ish, a. Somewhat saintlike; — used ironically.

Saint'ism (-Yz'm), n. The character or quality of saints; also, hypocritical pretense of holiness.

Saint'like' (-lik'), a. Resembling a saint; suiting a saint; becoming a saint; saintly.

Glossed over only with a saintlike show.

Dryden.

Saint11-ness (-IY-nös), n. Quality of being saintly.
Saint1y, a. [Compar. Saintler (-IY-ër); superl.
SaintLest.] Like a saint; becoming a holy person. So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity.

So dear to Heaven is saintly chastity. Milton.

Saint-ol'o-gist (sānt-ol'o-jist), n. [Saint + logy + -ist.] (Theol.) One who writes the lives of saints. [R.]

Saint'ship, n. The character or qualities of a saint.

Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an (-si-mô'ni-an), n. A follower of the Count de St. Simon, who died in 1825, and who maintened the saint of the count of the count of the count of the saint of the count of the saint of the the Count de St. Simon, who died in 1820, and who main-ained that the principle of property held in common, and the just division of the fruits of common labor among the members of society, are the true remedy for the social evils which exist. Brande & C. Saint'-Si-mo'ni-an-ism (-Iz'm), n. The principles

doctrines, or practice of the Saint-Simonians; — called also Saint-Simonism.

also Saint-Simmism.

Saith (sčth), 3d pers. sing. pres. of Say. [Archaic]

Baith (sčth), n. [Gael. saoidhean.] (Zoöl.) The

pollock, or coalfish; — called also sillock. [Scot.]

Sal'ya (săiYvà or siv'a), n. [Skr. çaira devoted to

Siva.] One of an important religious sect in India which

regards Siva with peculiar veneration.

Sal'yism (-viz'n), n. The worship of Siva.

Sa-jone' (så-jön'), n. Same as Sagene.

Ba'jou (sä'jöö; F. så/zhöv'), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) Same as

Saflajou.

Bake (sak), n. [OE. sake cause, also, lawsuit, fault, AB. sacu strife, a cause or suit at law; akin to D. zaak cause, thing, affair, 6. sache thing, cause in law, OHG. sahha, Icel. sök, Sw. sak, Dan. sag, Goth. sakö strife, AB. sacan to contend, strive, blame, OHG. sahhan, MHG. sachen to contend, strive, edefend one's right, accuse, charge in a lawsuit, and also to E. seek. Cf. Seek.] Final cause; end: purpose of obtaining; cause; motive; reason; interest; concern; account; regard or respect;—used chiefty in such phrases as, for the sake of, for his sake, for man's sake, for mercy's sake, and the like; as, to commit crime for the sake of gain; to go abroad for the sake of or's health. Sake (sak), n. [OE. sake cause, also, lawsuit, fault.

of one's health. Moved with wrath and shame and ladies' sake. Spenser. Moved with wrath and sname and indice.

I will not again curse the ground any more for man's sake,

Gen. viii. 21.

Will he draw out, For anger's sake, finite to infinite?

Knowledge is for the sake of man, and not man for the sake of knowledge.

Sir W. Hamilton.

or knowledge.

Sir W. Hamilton.

179 The st of the possessive case preceding size is sometimes omitted for cuphony; as, for goodness size.

18 of conscience size.

18 of conscience size.

18 cor. x. 28. The plural sizes is often used with a possessive plural.

18 For both our sizes.

18 Shak.

Sacker (sā'kār), n. [F. sacre (cf. It. sagro, Sp. & Pg. sacre), either fr. L. sacer sacred, holy, as a translation of Gr. iépá falcon, from iepás holy, or more probably from Ar. cagr hawk.] [Written also sacar, sacre.]

1. (Zoöl.) (a) A falcon (Falco sacer) native of Southern Europe and Asia, closely resembling the lanner.

The female is called chargh, and the male charghed, or sakerel.

(b) The peregrine falcon. [Prov. Eng.]
2. (Mil.) A small piece of artillery. On the bastions were planted culverins and sakers. Macaulay. The culverins and sakers showing their deadly muzzles ove

Harmort.

Safker-et (skikör-ét), n. [F. sacret. See Saker.]

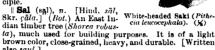
(Zoöl.) The malg of the saker (a).

Safki (skik), n. [Of. F. & Pg. saki; probably from the native name.] (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of South American monkeys of the genus Pithecia. They

have large ears, and a long hairy tail which is not pre-

The black saki (Pithecia satanas), the white-headed (P. leucocephala), and the redbacked, or hand-drinking, saki (P. chiropotes), are among the best known. The name is loosely applied, also, to other South American monkeys with tails which are not prehensile.

Sakril (siktés), n. [Skr.] (Hind. Myth.) The divine energy, personified as the wife of a delty (Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, etc.); the female principle. ciple



brown color, close-grained, heavy, and durable. [Written also saul.]

Bal (sal.], [L. See Salt.]** (Chem. & Pharm.) Salt.

Sal absinthit [NL.] (Old Chem.)**, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of wormwood (Artemisia Absinthitum). — Sal acctoselles [NL.]** (Old Chem.)**, salt of sorrel. — Sal alembroth. (Old Chem.) See Alem-BROTH. — Sal ammoniac (Chem.)**, animonium chloride, BROTH. — Sal ammoniac (Chem.)**, animonium chloride, BROTH. — Sal ammoniac (Chem.)**, animonium chloride, BH-QL, white crystalline volatile substance having a sharp salty taste, obtained from gas works, from nitrogenous matter, etc. It is largely employed as a source of ammonia, as a reagent, and as an expectorant in bronchitis. So called because originally made from the soot from camel's dung at the temple of Jupiter Ammon in Africa. Called also muritate of ammonia. — Sal catharticus [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, Epsom salts. — Sal culinarius [L.]* (Old Chem.)**, common salt. or sodium chloride. — Sal Gyrenaicus. [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, Bee Sal ammoniac, above. — Sal de duobus, Sal duplicatum [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, potassium sulphate; — so called because erroneously supposed to be composed of two salts, one acid and one alkaline. — Sal diureticus [NL.]* (Old Med. Chem.)**, potassium acetate. — Sal enixm [NL.]* (Old Med. Chem.)**, acid potassium sulphate. — Sal gemms [NL.]* (Old Men.)**, potassium acetate. — Sal enixm [NL.]* (Old Med. Chem.)**, acid potassium sulphate. — Sal gemms [NL.]* (Old Mem.)**, ommon salt occurring native. — Sal Martis [NL.]* (Old Mem.)**, or stannic chloride; — the alchemical name of iron being Mars. — Sal microcosmicum. [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, squar of lead, or lead acetate; — the alchemical name of iron being Mars. — Sal microcosmicum. [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, Salt plumbi [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, squar of lead, or lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being Salturn. — Sal sedativus [NL.]* (Old Chem.)**, squar of lead, or lead acetate; — the alchemical name of lead being Salturn. — Sal sedativus [NL.] Sol (săi), n. [L. See Salt.] (Chem. & Pharm.) Salt.

Sa-laam', v. i. To make or perform a salam. I have salaamed and kowtowed to him.

I have salaamed and kowtowed to him. II. James.

Sal'a-bil'i-ty (sāl'A-bil'I-ty), n. The quality or condition of being salable; salableness.

Bal'a-bie (-b'l), a. [From Sale.] Capable of being sold; fit to be sold; finding a ready market.—Sal'a-bie-ness, n.—Sal'a-bly, adv.

Sal'a-dious (sā-lil'shibs), a. [L. salax, -acis, fond of leaping, lustful, fr. salire to leap. See Sallent.] Having a proponsity to venery; lustful; lecherous. Dryden.—Sa-lac'dious-ly, adv.—Sa-la'clous-ness, n.

Sa-lac'lity (sā-lil'sl-ty), n. [L. salacitas: cf. F. salaciti.] Stroug propensity to venery; lust; lecherousness.

Sal'ad (sāl'ad), n. [F. saladc, Olt. salata, lt. inssalata, it. salare to salt, fr. L. sal salt. See Sallt, and cf. Slaw.] 1. A preparation of vegetables, as lettuce, celery, water cress, noins, etc., usually dressed with salt, vinegar, oil, and spice, and eaten for giving a relish to other food; as, lettuce salad; tomato salad, etc.

Leaves eaten raw are termed salad.

1. Watta.

Leaves eaten raw are termed salud. 2. A dish composed of chopped meat or fish, esp. chicken or lobster, mixed with lettuce or other vegetables, and seasoned with oil, vinegar, mustard, and other condiments; as, chicken salad; lobster salad.

Salad burnet (Bot.), the common burnet (Posanguisorba), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy

Sanguisorba), sometimes eaten as a salad in Italy.

Sal'ade (ad), n. A helmet. See SALET.

Sal'ad-ing (ad:hig), n. Vegetables for salad.

Sal'æ-ra'tus (-2-rā'tūs), n. See SALERATUS.

Sal'a-gane (sāl'a-gāu), n. [From the Chinese name.]

Zoòl.) The esculent swallow. See under Esculent.

Sal'al-ber'ry (sāl'āl-bēr'ry), n. [Probably of American Indian origin.] (Bol.) The edible fruit of the Gaultheria Shallon, an ericaceous shrub found from California northwards. The berries are about the size of a common grape and of a dark purple color.

|| Sa-lam' (sā-lām'), n. [Ar. salām peace, safety.]

A salutation or compliment of ceremony in the East by word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very

word or act; an obeisance, performed by bowing very low and placing the right palm on the forehead. [Writ-

iow and placing the right pain on the foreness. [writen also salaam.]

Sal'a-man'der (skl'Δ-mān'dēr), n. [F. salamandre,
L. salamandra, Gr. σαλαμάνδρα; cf. Per. samander,
samandel.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of



Spotted Salamander (Amblystoma punctatum). (3/)

Urodela, belonging to Salamandra, Amblystoma, Plethodon, and various allied genera, especially those that are more or less terrestrial in their habits.

more or less terrestrial in their habits.

CF The salamanders have, like lizards, an elongated body, four feet, and a long tail, but are destitute of scales. They are true Amphibia, related to the frogs. Formerly, it was a superstition that the salamander could live in fire without harm, and even extinguish it by the natural codiness of its body.

I have maintained that salamander of yours with fire any time this two and thirty years.

Shal.

Whereas it is commonly said that a salamander extinguisheth fire, we have found by experience that on hot coals, it dieth immediately.

Ref To Brown.**

mediately.

2. (Zoöl.) The pouched gopher (Geomys tuza) of the Southern United States.

3. A culinary utensil of metal with a plate or disk which is heated, and held over pastry, etc., to brown it.

4. A large poker. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

5. (Metal.) Solidified material in a furnace hearth.

Giant salamander. (Zool.) See under Giant. — Salamander's hair or wool (Min.), a species of asbestus or mineral flax. [Obs.] Bacon.

mander's hair o'' wool (Min.), a species of asbestus or mineral flax. [Obs.] Bacom.

| Sal'a-man dri'ns (sal'à-mān-dri'nà), n. pl. [NL.]
(Zoöl.) A suborder of Urodela, comprising salamanders.
Sal'a-man'drine (-mān'dri'n), a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a salamander; enduring fire. Addison.
Sal'a-man'droid (-droid), a. [Salamander + -vid.]
(Zoöl.) Like or pertaining to the salamanders.
|| Sal'a-man'droi'de-a (-droi'dē-à, n. pl. [NL.] (Zool.) A division of Amphibia including the salamanders
and allied groups; the Urodela.
Sal'a-matone' (sâl'a-ma-ston' or sâ-lkin'-), n. (Min.)
A kind of blue sapphire brought from Ceylon. Dana.
Sal-lan'ga-na (sâ-lân'ga-nà), n. The salagane.
Sal'a-ride (sāl'a-rid), a. Receiving a salary; paid
by a salary; having a salary attached; as, a salaried
officer; a salaried office.
Sal'a-ry (săl'â-ry), a. [L. salarius.] Saline. [Obs.]

officer; a salarical office.

Sal'ary (sal'ary), a.

Sal'ary (sal'ary), a.

Sal'ary (sal'ary), a.

Jal'ary (salarium, originally, salt money, the money given to the Roman soldiers for salt, which was a part of their pay, fr. salarius belonging to salt, fr. sal salt. See Salar.

Jal'ary (salarius belonging to salt, fr. sal salt. See Salar.

Jal'ary (salarius belonging to salt, fr. sal salt. See Salar.

Jal'ary (salarius) person at regular intervals for services; fixed regular wages, as by the year, quarter, or month; stipend; hire.

This is hire and salary, not revenge. Recompense for services paid at, or reckoned by, short intervals, as a day or week, is usually called wages.

short intervals, as a day or week, is usually called wages. Syn.—Stipend; pay; wages; hire; allowance.

Sal'a-ry, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Salaried (-rid); p. pr. & vb. n. Salaring (-rid-ing).] To pay, or agree to pay, a salary to; to attach a salary to; as, to salary a clerk; to salary a position.

Sale (sal), v. See let Sallow. [Obs.] Spenser.

Sale, n. [Icel. sala, sal, akin to E. sell. See Sell, v. t.] 1. The act of selling; the transfer of property, or a contract to transfer the ownership of property, or one contract to transfer the ownership of property, or one person to another for a valuable consideration, or for a price in money.

or a price in money.

2. Opportunity of selling; demand; market.

They shall have ready sale for them.

3. Public disposal to the highest bidder, or exposure of goods in market; auction.

Sin W. Temple.

Bill of sale. See under Bill.—Of sale, On sale, For sale, to be bought or sold; offered to purchasers; in the market.—To set to sale, to offer for sale; to put up for purchase; to make merchandise of. [Obs.] Millon.

purchase; to make merchandise of. [Obs.] Millou.

Sale'a-ble (-b-b'l), a., Sale'a-bly, adv., etc. See

Sal'a-ble (-b-b'l), a., Sale'a-bly, adv., etc. See

Sal'a-bros'l-ty (sal'a-bros'l-ty), n. Roughness or
ruggedness. [Obs.]

Sal'a-brous (sal'a-bris), a. [L. salebrosus, fr. salebra
a rugged road, fr. salire to leap.] Rough; rugged. [Obs.]

Sal'a-brous (sal'a-bris), a. [Ar. salleb, perhaps a corruption
of an Arable word for fox, one Ar. name of the orchis
signifying literally, for's teaticles: cf. F. salep.] [Written also saleb, salop, and saloop.] The dried tubers of
various species of Orchis, and Eulophia. It is used to
make a nutritious beverage by treating the powdered

various species of Orchis, and Eulophia. It is used to make a nutritious beverage by treating the powdered preparation with hot water.

Sal'e-ra'tus (all'8-ra'tus), n. [NL. sal aëratus;—so called because it is a source of fixed air (carbon dioxide). See Sal., and Aerated.] (Old Chem.) Aerated salt; a white crystalline substance having an alkaline tasts and reaction, consisting of sodium bicarbonate (see under Sodium). It is largely used in cooking, with sour milk (lactic acid) or crean of tartar as a substitute for yeast. It is also an ingredient of most baking powders, and is used in the preparation of effervescing drinks.

Sales'man (allz'man), n.: pl. Salesmen (-men). [Sale + man.] One who sells anything; one whose occupation is to sell goods or merchandise.

merchandise

or merchandise.

Sale'work' (sal'wtrk'), n. Work or things made for sale; hence, work done carelessly or slightingly. Shak.

Sa'li-an (sa'li-an), a. Denoting a tribe of Franks who established themselves early in the fourth century on the river Sala [now Yssel]; Salic.—n. A Salian Frank.

Sa'li-ant (sa'li-ont), a. (Her.) Same as Salient.

Sal'i-aunco (sa'li-ons), n. [See Salix.] Salience; on-slaught. [Obs.] "So fierce saliaunce." Spenser.

Sal'lo (sa'l'k), a. [F. salique, fr. the Salian Franks, who, in the fifth century, formed a body of laws called in Latin leges Salicæ.] Of or pertaining to the Salian Franks, or to the Salic law so called. [Also salique.]

Salte law (a) A code of laws formed by the Salian

Salic law. (a) A code of laws formed by the Salian Franks in the fifth century. By one provision of this code women were excluded from the inheritance of landed property. (b) Specifically, in modern times, a law

supposed to be a special application of the above-tioned provision, in accordance with which males a can inherit the throne. This law has obtained in Fre and at times in other countries of Europe, as Spain.

can inherit the throne. This law has obtained in France, and at times in other countries of Europe, as Spain.

Sal'1-02'00018 (Sal'1-Kā'shūs), a. [L. salix,-icis, the willow.] Belonging or relating to the willow.

Sal'icin (Sal'1-sal), n. [L. salix,-icis, a willow: of. F. salicine. See Sallow the tree.] (Chem.) A glucoside found in the bark and leaves of several species of willow (Saliz) and poplar, and extracted as a bitter white crystalline substance.

Sal'1-07'(-1-11), n. [Salicin + -yl.] (Chem.) The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid and of certain related compounds.

Sal'1-07'(-11), n. [Salicylic + aldehyde.] (Chem.) A thin, fragrant, colorless oil, HO.CaH.,CHO, found in the flowers of meadow sweet (Spirza), and also obtained by oxidation of salicin, saligenin, etc. It reddens on exposure. Called also salicyloi, salicylic acid.

Sal'1-07'(-1-1')(1'), a. (Chem.) A sali of salicylic acid.

Sal'1-07'(-1-1')(1'), a. (Chem.) A sali of salicylic acid.

Sal'1-07'(-1-1')(1'), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or designating, an acid formerly obtained by fusing salicin with potassium hydroxide, and now made in large quantities from phenol (carbolic acid) by the action of carbon dioxide on heated sodium phenolate. It is a white crystalline substance. It is used as an antiseptic, and in its salts in the treatment of rheumatism. Called also hydroxybenzoic acid.

Sal'1-07'ide (sal'1-3')'id o'-id), n. [Salicylic + anhydride.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance obtained by dehydration of salicylic acid.

Called also hydroxybenzoic acid.

Bal't-py'lde (sil'-sil'Id or id), n. [Salicylic + anhydride.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance obtained by dehydration of salicylic acid.

Bal't-py'lite (it), n. (Chem.) A compound of salicylis :— named after the analogy of a salt.

Bal't-py'lo (-5), n. [Salicylic + L. oleum oil.] (Chem.) Bame as Salicylata.

Bal't-py'lo (-5), n. [Salicylic + L. oleum oil.] (Chem.) Bame as Salicylata.

Bal't-pous (sâ-lis'l-lüs or săl'I-sil'üs), a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance formerly called salicylous acid, and now salicylal. [Obs.]

Ba'li-eno (să'li-cus), n. [See Salient.] 1. The quality or condition of being salient; a leaping; a springing forward; an assaulting.

2. The quality or state of projecting, or being projected; projection; protrusion. Sir W. Hamilton.

Ba'li-enoy (-5n-sy), n. Quality of being salient; hence, vigor. "A fatal lack of poetic saliency." J. Morley.

Ba'li-ent (-ent), a. [L. saliens, -entis, p. pr. of salire to leap: cf. F. salilant. See Sally, n. & v. i.] 1. Moving by leaps or springs; leaping; bounding; jumping.

"Frogs and salient animals." Sir T. Browne.

2. Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

"xrogs and satient animals." Sir T. Browne.

2. Shooting out or up; springing; projecting.

He had in himself a salient, living spring of generous and manly action.

Burke.

3. Hence, figuratively, forcing itself on the attention; prominent; conspicuous; noticeable.

He [Grenville] had neither salient traits, nor general comprehensiveness of mind.

Buncroft.

A. (Math. & Fort.) Projecting outwardly; as, a salient ngle;—opposed to reintering. See Illust. of Bastion.

5. (Her.) Represented in a leaping

position; as, a lion salient. Salient angle. See SALIENT, a., 4.—
Salient polygon (Geom.), a polygon all
of whose angles are salient.—Salient
polyhedron (Geom.), a polyhedron all of
whose solid angles are salient.

Sa'li-ent, n. (Fort.) A salient angle or part; a projection.
Sa'li-ent-ly, adv. In a salient man-

Sa-lif'er-ous (sa-l'f'er-us), a. [L. sal salt + -ferous.] Producing, or impregnated with, salt.

Saliferous rocks (Geol.), the New Red Sandstone system of some geologists;—so called because, in Europe, this formation contains beds of sait. The saliferous beds of New York State belong largely to the Salina period of the Upper Silurian. See the Chart of Geology.

the Upper Silurian. See the Charl of Geology.

Sal't-fi'a-ble (sal'f-fi'a-bl), a. [Cf. F. salifiable. See Salif-fi' Chem.) Capable of neutralizing an acid to form a salt;—said of bases; thus, ammonia is salifiable.

Sal't-fi-oa'tion (ff'-ka'shun), n. [Cf. F. salification.] (Chem.) The act, process, or result of salifying; the state of being salified.

Sal't-fi' (sal'f-fi), v.t. [imp. & p. p. Salifiable (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Salifying (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Salifying (-fid) [F. salifier; from L. sal salt + -ficare (only in comp.) to make. See -vr.] (Chem.) (a) To combine or impregnate with a salt. (b) To form a salt with; to convert into a salt; as, to salify a base or an acid.

Sal-ig' e-nin (sal-lif'e-nin), n. [Salicin + -pen.]* (Chem.) A phenol alcohol obtained, by the decomposition of salicin, as a white crystalline substance;—called also hydroxy-benzyl alcohol.

Sal'-got (sal'f-got), n. [F.] (Bot.) The water chest-

Sal'i-got (sal'I-got), n. [F.] (Bot.) The water chest natans

nut (Trapa natans).

Sal-im'o-ter (sal-Im'c-ter), n. [L. sal salt + -meter.]

An instrument for measuring the amount of salt present
in any given solution. [Written also salometer.]

Sal-im'e-try (-try), n. The art or process of measuring the amount of salt in a substance.

Sal-in'na (sal-in'na), n. [Cf. L. salinae, pl., salt works,
from sal salt. See BAIME, a.] 1. A salt marsh, or salt
pond, inclosed from the sea.

2. Salt works.

Sa-li'na pe'ri-od (pē'ri-ūd). [So called from Salina, a town in New York.] (Geol.) The period in which the American Upper Silurian system, containing the brine-producing rocks of central New York, was formed. Set to Chart of Geology.

Sali-na'tion (sāl'i-ne'shūn), n. The act of washing with salt water. [R. & Obs.] Greenhill.

Saline (sāl'in or sā-lin'; 277), a. [F. salin, fr. L. sal salt: cf. L. salinae salt works, salinum saltcellar. Salt works

See Salt.] 1. Consisting of salt, or containing salt; as, saline particles; saline substances; a saline cathartic.
2. Of the quality of salt; salty; as, a saline taste.
Sa'line (sal'in or a-lin'; 277), n. [Of. F. saline. See
Saline, a.] A salt spring; a place where salt water is collected in the carth.
Sal'ine (sal'in), n. 1. (Chem.) A crude potash obtained from best-root residues and other similar sources.

Written also salin.]
2. (Med. Chem.) A metallic salt; esp., a salt of potasium, sodium, lithium, or magnesium, used in medicine.
Ba-line'ness (sa-lin'nes), n. The quality or state of

Sa-line'ness (så-lin'nës), n. The quanty or state or being salt; saltness.

Sal'a-nii'er-ous (săl'i-nii'er-ūs), a. [Saline + -fer-ous.] Same as Salirencous.

Sa-lin-'iorm (sal'in'i-fôrm), a. Having the form or the qualities of a salt, especially of common salt.

Sa-lin-'iory (sāl'i-nōm'ē-tēr), n. [Saline + -me-ter.] A salimeter.

Sa-lin'ous (sāl-lin'ūs), a. Saline. [Obs.]

Sal'ique (sāl'i'k or sā-lēk'), a. [F.] Salic. Shak.

She fulminde out her scoru of law salious. Tenuson.

fulmined out her scorn of laws salique. Tennyson.

She fulmined out her scorn of law salique. Tranyson.

Sal'1-re'tin (sal'1-rê'tin), n. [Saligenin + Gr. pyriyn
resin.] (Chem.) A yellow amorphous resinoid substance
obtained by the action of dilute acids on saligenin.

Bal'1-bu'1-1 a (sal'1-bu'1-4), n. [Named after R.

A. Salisbury, an English botanist.] (Bot.) The ginkgo
tree (timkgo biloba, or Salisburia adiantifolia.

Sal'ite (sal'it), v. t. [L. salibus, p. p. of salire to
salt, fr. sal salt.] To season with salt, to salt. [Obs.]

Sal'ite (sal'it), n. [So called from Sala, a town in
Sweden.] (Min.) A massive lamellar variety of pyroxene, of a dingy green color. [Written also sahlite.]

Sal'iva (sal'iva), n. [L.; cf. Gr. siahov.] (Physiol.)
The secretion from the salivary glands.

The man the salivary glands.

The secretion from the salivary glands.

The In man the saliva is a more or less turbid and slightly viscid fluid, generally of an alkaline reaction, and is secreted by the parotid, submaxillary, and sublingual glands. In the mouth the saliva is mixed with the secretion from the buccal glands. The secretions from the individual salivary glands have their own special characteristics, and these are not the same in all animals. In man and many animals mixed salivar, i. e., saliva composed of the secretions of all three of the salivary glands, is an important digestive fluid on account of the presence of the peculiar enzyme, ptyslin.

Salivary (xyl): 277 a Salivary

games, is an important eigestive into on account of the presence of the peculiar enzyme, ptyalin.

Sa-H'val (-val; 277), a. Salivary.
Sal'I-vant (sal'I-vant), a. [L. salivans, p. pr. of salivare. See Salivare.] Producing salivation.

Sal'I-vant, n. That which produces salivation.

Sal'I-vant, n. That which produces salivation.

Sal'I-varty (sal'I-va-ty), a. [L. salivarius slimy, clammy: cf. F. salivaire.] (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to saliva; producing or carrying saliva; as, the salivary ferment; the salivary glands; the salivary ducts, etc.

Sal'I-vate (-vāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Salivare (-vă'tâ); p. pr. & v. b. n. Salivarius]. [L. salivatius, p. p. of salivare to salivate. See Saliva.] To produce an abnormal flow of saliva in; to produce salivation or ptyalism in, as by the use of mercury.

Sal'I-va'tion (-vā'shūn), n. [L. salivatio: cf. F. salivation.] (Physiol.) The act or process of salivating; an excessive secretion of saliva, often accompanied with soreness of the mouth and gums; ptyalism.

If may be induced by direct chemical or mechanical stimulation, as in vigorous mastication of some tasteless substance like rubber, or indirectly by some agent which affects the whole system, as mercury compounds.

Hess substance has a hole system, as mercury compounds.

Ss. livous (sk. livois), a. [L. salivonts: cf. F. salivous.] Pertaining to saliva; of the nature of saliva.

[Salix (skllks), n.; pl. Salices (sk. lives). [L., the willow.] (Bot.) (a) A genus of trees or shrubs including the willow, osler, and the like, growing usually in wet grounds. (b) A tree or shrub of any kind of willow.

Sal'len-ders (skllen-ders), n. pl. [F. solandres, solandre.] (Far.) An cruption on the hind log of a horse. [Written also sellanders, and sellenders.]

On the inside of the hock, or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee, there is occasionally a scurfy cruption called "mallenders" in the fore leg, and "sallenders" in the hind leg. Vinatt.

Sal'let (săl'let), n. [F. salude, Sp. celada, or It. celula, fr. L. (cassis) caelalu, fr. cuelure, caelatum, to engrave in relief. So cacadum, to engrave in relief. So called from the figures engraved upon it.] A light kind of helmet, with or without a visor, introduced during the 15th century. [Written also salade.] Then he must have a sallet where with his head may be saved.

Sal'let, Sal'let-ing, n. Salad. Sallet Shak

[Obs.] Shak.

82[11-anos (-11-ans), n. Salience. [Obs.]

82[10-w (.4l'lō), n. [OE. salience, AB. seath; akin to OHG. salaha, G. saliveide, Icel. selja, L. saliv; Ir. sali salieach, Gael. seileach, W. helyg, Gr. śhikn.] 1. The willow; willow twigs. [Poetic]

And bend the plient sallow to a shield. Finckes.

The sallow knows the basketmaker's thumb. Emcrson.

2. (Bot.) A name given to certain species of willow, especially those which do not have flexible shoots, as Saliz caprea, S. cinerea, etc.

Sallow thorn (Bot), a European thorny shrub (Hippo-bhee rhamnoides) much like an Elazagnus. The yellow erries are sometimes used for making jelly, and the lant affords a yellow dye.

plant anords a yellow dye.

Sallow, a. [Compar. Sallower (-êr); superl. Sallowers.] [AS. salu; akin to D. zaluw, OHG. salo, Icel. sölr yellow.] Having a yellowish color; of a pale, sickly color, tinged with yellow; as, a sallow skin. Shallow, v. t. To tinge with sallowness. [Poetic]

July breathes hot, sallows the crispy fields. Lowell Dickens. Sal'low-ish, a. Somewhat sallow.

Sal'low-ness (săl'It-nes), n. The quality or condition

Sallow-mass (skilis-nes), n. The quality or condition of being sallow.

Addison.

Sally (skily), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sallied (-lid); p. pr. & vb. n. Sallino [F. sailir, fr. L. salire to leap, spring, akin to Gr. daleopal; cf. Skr. gr to go, to flow. Cf. Sallent, Assall, Assault, Exult, Imsult, Saltation, Saltine, To leap or rush out; to burst forth; to issue suddenly, as a body of troops from a fortified place to attack besiegers; to make a sally.

They break the truce, and sally out by night. Dryden.
The for retires, - she heads the sallying host. Byron.

The foc retires, — she heads the sallying host. Byron.

Sally, n. ; pl. Sallies (-lv.). [F. saillie, fr. saillir.

Se Sally, n. ; pl. Sallies (-lv.). [F. saillie, fr. saillir.

Se Sally, n. ; pl. Sallies forth; a darting; a spring.

2. A rushing or bursting forth; a quick issue; a sudden eruption; specifically, an issuing of troops from a place besieged to attack the besiegers; a sortle.

Sallies were made by the Spaniards, but they were besten in with loss.

3. An excursion from the usual track : range : digres-

sion: deviation. Every one shall know a country better that makes often sal-lies into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that . . . goes still round in the same track.

Locke.

4. A flight of fancy, liveliness, wit, or the like; a flashing forth of a quick and active mind.

The unaffected mirth with which she enjoyed his sallies.

Sir W. Scott.

5. Transgression of the limits of soberness or steadiness; act of levity; wild gayety; frolic; escapade.
The excursion was esteemed but a sally of youth. Sir II. Wotton.

The excursion was esteemed but a sally of youth. Sir'II. Wotton.
Sally port. (a) (Fort.) A postern gate, or a passage underground, from the inner to the outer works, to afford free egress for troops in a sortie. (b) (Naval) A large port on each quarter of a fireship, for the escape of the men into boats when the train is fired; a large port in an old-fashioned three-decker or a large modern ironclad.

Sally Lunn' (lün'). [From a woman, Sally Lunn, who is said to have first made the cakes, and sold them in the streets of Bath, Eng.] A tac acks slightly sweetened, and raised with yeast, baked in the form of biscults or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

Sally-man (mkm), n. (Zoid.) The yelella:—called

Sal'ly-man (-man), n. (Zoöl.) The velella; - called

or in a thin loaf, and eaten hot with butter.

Sal'y-man (-măn), n. (Zoöl.) The velella; — called also salecman.

Salm (săm), n. Psalm. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Sal'ma-gun'dî (săl'ma-ghu'dǐ), n. [F. salmigondis, of uncertain origin; perhaps from L. salgama condita, l.; salgama pickles + condita preserved (see Condita); or from the Countess Salmagondi, lady of honor to Maria de Medici, who is said to have invented it; or cf. It. salame salt meat, and F. salmis a ragout.] 1. A mixture of chopped meat and pickled herring, with oil, vinegar, pepper, and onions.

2. Hence, a mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a potpourri; a miscellany. W. Irring.

Sal'mi (săl'mā), n. (Cookery) Same as Salmis.

Sal'mi (săl'mā), n. (Cookery) Same as Salmis.

Bal'miao (săl'mā), n. [F.] (Cookery) A ragout of partly roasted game stewed with sauce, wine, bread, and condiments suited to provoke appetite.

Salm'on (săm'mi, n.; pl. Salmons (-tinz) or (collectively) Salmon. [OE. saumonn, salmon, F. saumon, fr. L. salmo, salmonis, perhaps from salire to leap. Cf. Sallx, v.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of fishes of the genus Salmo and allied genera. The common almon (Salmo salar) of Northern Europe and Esatern North America, and the California salmon, or quinnat, are the most important species. They are extensively preserved for food. See Quinnat.



Common Salmon (Salmo salar).

Common Salmon (Salmo salar).

The salmons ascend rivers and penetrate to their head streams to spawn. They are remarkably atrong fishes, and will even leap over considerable falls which lie in the way of their progress. The common salmon has been known to grow to the weight of seventy-five pounds; more generally it is from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Young salmon are called parr, peal, small, and griles. Among the true salmons are: Black salmon, or Lake salmon, the nameyoush. Dog salmon, a salmon of Western North America (Oncorhynchus keta).—Hump-backed salmon, a Pacific-coast salmon (Incorhynchus gorbacked).—King salmon, the quinnat.—Landocked salmon, a variety of the common salmon (var. Schop), long confined in certain lakes in consequence of obstructions a variety of the common salmon (var. Schop), long confined in certain lakes in consequence of obstructions that prevented it from returning to the sea. This last is called also dwarf salmon.

Among fishes of other families which are locally and erroneously called sulmon are: the pike perch, called sack salmon; the spotted, or southern, squeteague; the cabrilla, called kelp salmon; young poliock, called sea salmon, and the California yellowtail.

2. A reddish yellow or orange color, like the fiesh of

2. A reddish yellow or orange color, like the flesh of the salmon.

the salmon.

Baimon berry (Bot.), a large red raspberry growing from Alaska to California, the fruit of the Rubus Nutkunus.—
Baimon killer (Zool.), a stickleback (Gusterosteus calisphractus) of Western North America and Northern Asia.—

Baimon ladder, Baimon stair. See Fish ladder, under Fish.—Baimon pela, a young salmon. Crabb.—Baimon trout. (Zool.) (a) The European seatont (Zool.) (a) The Curopean seatont (Zool.) (a) The American many sushing the salmon pela salmon but is smaller, and has smaller and more numerous scales. (b) The American many sushing the salmon of the first salmon purpuration, and the salmon is the salmon.

Baim'on, a. Of a reddish yellow or drange color, like that of the flesh of the salmon.

or nanes including the trout and salmon. — n. Any fish of the family Salmonide.

Sal'o-gen (săl'ō-jōn), n. [L. sal salt + -gen.] (Chem.) A halogen. [Obs.]

Sal'ol (săl'ō), n. [Salicylic+-ol.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance consisting of phenol salicylate.

Ba-lom'e-ter (sal-lòm'ē-tōn), n. [Se SALIMETER.

Ba-lom'e-try (-try), n. Salimetry.

|| Ba-lom'e-try (-try), n. [F. See SALOON.] An apartment for the reception of company; hence, in the plural, fashionable parties; circles of fashionable society.

Sa-lom' (sal-lòn'), n. [F. salon (cf. It. salone), fr. F. salle a large room, a hall, of German or Dutch origin; cf. OHG. sal house, hall, G. saal; akin to AS. sæl, sele, D. zaal, leel. salr, Goth. saljam to dwell, and probably to L. salum ground. Cf. Solx of the foot, Solx ground, sarth.] 1. A spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company or for works of art; a hall of reception, esp. a hall for public entertainments or amusements; a large public room or parlor; as, the salcon of a steamboat.

The gilden saloons in which the first magnates of the realm . . gave banquets and balls.

Macaulay.

2. Popularly, a public room for specific uses; esp., a barroom or grogshop; as, a drinking saloon; an eating saloon; a dancing saloon.

We hear of no hells, or low music halls, or low dancing s loons [at Athens].

Loons (at Athens).
Sa-loop' (så-lööp'), n. An aromatic drink prepared from sassafras bark and other ingredients, at one time much used in London. J. Smith (Dict. Econ. Plants).
Saloop bush (Bot.), an Australian shrub (Rhagodia hastala) of the Goosefoot family, used for fodder.

Salp (sălp), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of Salpa, or of the family Salpidæ.

|| Salra (sălpa), n.; pl. L. Salpæ (-pē), E. Salpa, or of the family Salpidæ.

|| Salra (sălpa), n.; pl. L. Salpæ (-pē), E. Salpa (-pāz). [NL.: cf. L. salpæ a kind of stockfish.] (Zoöl.) A genus of transparent, tubular, free-swimming oceanic tunicates found abundantly in all the warmer latitudes. See Rlustration in Appendix.

The Each species exists in two distinct forms, one of which lives solitary, and produces, by budding from an nternal organ, a series of the other kind. These are nited together, side by side, so as to form a chain, or cluster, often of large size. Each of the individuals composing the chain carries a single egg, which develops into the solitary kind.

cluster, often of large size. Each of the individuals composing the chain carries a single egg, which develops into the solitary kind.

Sal'pi-an (săl'pi-an),

Sal'pi-an (săl'pi-an),

Sal'pi-con (săl'pi-an),

Sal'pi-con (săl'pi-kōn), n. [F. salpicon, Sp. salpi-con.] Chopped meat, bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal or other joints; stuffing; farce. [Obs.] Bacon.

|| Sal'pi-gi'tis (săl'pi-si'tis), n. [NL. See Sal-pinx, and -tris.] (Med.) Inflammation of the salpinx.

|| Sal'pin-gi'tis (săl'pin-si'tis), n. [NL. from Gr. \sigma'anve\xi.

|| Sal'pin-gi'tis (săl'pin-si'tis), n. [NL. from Gr. \sigma'anve\xi.

|| Sal'pin-gi'tis (săl'pin-si'tis), n. [NL. from Gr. \sigma'anve\xi.

|| Sal'gin-gi'tis (săl'pin-si'tis), n. [NL. from Gr. \sigma'anve\xi.

|| Sal'sa-fy (săl'sā-fy), n. [Bot.) See Salsiys.

Sal'sa-fy (săl'sā-fy), n. (Bot.) See Salsiys.

Sal'sa-fy (săl'sā-fy), n. (Bot.) See Salsiys.

Salse (săls), n. [F.] A mud volcano, the water of which is often inpregnated with salts, whence the name Sal'si-fy (săl'să-fy; 27), n. [F. salsiyis.] (Bot.) See Oyster plant (a), under Oyster.

Sal'sa-sa'd (săl'să-fy; 27), n. [F. salsiyis.] (Bot.) See Oyster plant (a), under Oyster.

Sal'sa-sa'd (săl'să-fs-fa), a. [L. salsus salted, salt - acidus soid.] Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidity; both salt and acid. [R.]

Sal'so'da (săl'sō'da), n. [NL., fr. L. salsus salt, because they contain alkaline salts.] (Bot.) A genus of plants including the glasswort. See Glasswort.

Salt salt-nous (săl-sō'l-ins), a. [L. salsuyo.-ginis, saltness, from salsus salted, salt: cf. F. salsugineux.] (Bot.) Growing in brackish places or in salt marshes.

Salt (salt), n. [AB. sealt; akin to OS. & OFries. salt, D. zout, G. salz, Icel., Sw., & Dan. salt, L. sal, Gr. āk., Salt., Salt., saltnes, from salsus salted, salt: cf. F. salsugineux.] (Bot.) Growing in brackish places or in salt marshes.

Salt (salt), n. [AB. sealt; sakin to OS. & OFries. salt, D. zout, G. salz, Icel., Sw., & Dan. salt, L. sal, Gr. āk., Salt. Salt. Salt. Salt. Salt. Salt

3. Hence, also, piquancy; wit; sense; as, Attic salt.
4. A dish for sait at table; a saltcellar.
1 out and bought some things; among others, a dozen of silter saits.

5. A sailor; - usually qualified by old. [Collog.] Around the door are generally to be seen, laughing and go siping, clusters of old salts.

Hawthern

6. (Chem.) The neutral compound formed by the union of an acid and a base; thus, sulphuric acid and iron form the sall sulphate of iron or green vitriol.

iron form the star supplied of iron or green virtual.

27 Except in case of ammonium salts, accurately appaking, it is the acid radical which unites with the base or basic radical, with the claim of hydrogen, of water, or of analogous compounds as side products. In the case of discid and triscid bases, and of dibasic and tribasic acids, the mutual neutralization may vary in degree, producing respectively basic, neutral, or acid salts.

See Phrases below.

7. Fig.: That which preserves from corruption or error; that which purifies; a corrective; an antiseptie; also, an allowance or deduction; as, his statements must be taken with figrain of salt.

Ye are the salt of the earth.

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8. pl. Any mineral salt used as an aperient or cathartic, especially Epsom salts, Rochelle salt, or Glauber's salt.
9. pl. Marshes flooded by the tide. [Prov. Eng.]
Above the salt, Below the salt, phrases which have survived the old custom, in the houses of people of rank, of placing a large saltcellar near the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of distinction, and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations. See Saltroor.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks below the sait. B. Jouson.

distinction, and those below to dependents, inferiors, and poor relations. See Saltroot.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks below the sail.

H. Jonson.

—Acid sait. (Chem.) (a) A salt derived from an acid which has several replaceable hydrogen atoms which are only partially exchanged for metallic atoms or basic radicals; as, acid potassium sulphate is an acid sail. (b) A salt, whatever its constitution, which merely gives an acid reaction; thus, copper sulphate, which is composed of a strong acid united with a weak base, is an acid sail in this sense, though theoretically it is a neutral sait.—Altaline sait (Chem.), a sail which gives an alkaline reaction, as sodium carbonate.—Amphid sait (Old Chem.), a sait of the oxy type, formerly regarded as composed of two oxides, an acid and a basic oxide. [Obsolescent]—Basic sait. (Chem.) (a) A sail which contains more of the basic constituent than is required to neutralize the acid. (b) An alkaline sait.—Binary sait (Old Chem.), a sait of the oxy type conveniently regarded as composed of two ingredients (analogously to a ladiod sait), viz., a metal and an acid radical.—Double sait (Chem.), a sait regarded as formed by the union of two distinct salts, as common alum, potassium aluminium sulphate. See under DOUBLE—Espam saits. See in the Vocabulary.—Essential sait (Old Chem.), a salt of a hold sait (Chem.), a simple sait. (Chem.) See under Erneraka.—Glauber's sait or saits. See in the Vocabulary.—Essential sait (Chem.), a simple sait of the provide base or analogous compound. (Obs.)—Permanent sait, a salt which undergoes no change on exposure to the air.—Proto sait (Chem.), a sait derived from an oxygen acid.—Per sait (Old Chem.), a salt derived from an oxygen acid.—See under Erneraka.—Glauber's sait or saits. See in consider sait of the hartshorn, under Harrshonn.—Bait of lead being Saitors. Ammonium carbonate.—Sait of some of the cother (Old Chem.), a sait derived from a protoxide base or analogous compound.—Bait

Salt (salt), a. [Compar. Salten (-ër); superl. Salt. Est.] [AS. sealt, salt. See Salt, n.] 1. Of or relating to salt; abounding in, or containing, salt; prepared or preserved with, or tasting of, salt; salted; as, salt beef; salt water. "Salt tears." Chaucer.

water. "Sait tears." Chaucer.
2. Overflowed with, or growing in, salt water; as, a salt marsh; salt grass.
3. Fig.: Bitter; sharp; pungent.
1 have a salt and sorry rhoun offends me. Shak.

4. Fig. : Salacious ; lecherous ; lustful.

A. Fig.: Balacious; lecherous; lustful.

A. Fig.: Salacious; lecherous; lustful.

Shak.

A. Fig.: Salacious; lecherous; lustful.

Shak.

A. Fig.: Salacious; lecherous; lustful.

Shak.

Salt acid (Chem.), hydrochloric acid.—Salt block, an apparatus for evaporating brine; a salt factory. Knight.

Balt bottom, a flat piece of ground covered with saline efflorescenes. (Western U. S.) Rurtlett.—Balt cake (Chem.), the white caked mass, consisting of sodium sulphate, which is obtained as the product of the first stage in the manufacture of soda, according to Leblanc's process.—Salt fah. (a) Salted fish, especially cod, haddock, and similar fishes that have been salted and dried for food. (b) A marine fish.—Salt garden, an arrangement for the natural evaporation of sea water for the production of salt, employing large shallow basins excavated near the seashore.—Salt gauge, an instrument used to test the strength of brine; a salimeter.—Salt horse, salted beef. [Slann].—Salt junk, hard salt beef for use at seas. [Slang.]—Salt lick. See Lick, n.—Balt marsh, grass land subject to the overflow of salt water.—Salt-marsh caterpillar (Zoid.), an American bombyeld moth (Spilosoma acrum) which is very destructive to the salt-marsh grass and to other crops. Called also woolly bear. See Illust. under Morn, Pura, and Woolly bear, under Woollt.—Salt-marsh fisabane (Bol.), a strong-scented composite herb (Pluchea camphorata) with rayless purplish leads, growing in salt marshes.—Salt-marsh not (Zoid.), the clapper rail. See under Ralt.—Salt-marsh fisches (Bol.), a strong-scented composite herb (Pluchea camphorata) with rayless purplish leads, growing in salt marshes.—Salt-marsh in the ground where salt water is evaporated by the heat of the salt, as that grain, a spring of salt water.—Salt-marsh each salt in natural salt ponds, or inclosures from the salt sast in, a fine where salt is obtained or made.—Salt raing, a kind of yeast in which common salt is a principal ingredient. [U. S.].—Salt raker, one who collects salt in natural salt

— Salt-water sailor, an ocean mariner. — Salt-water tailor. $(Zo\"{o}l.)$ See Bluerish.

Salt, v. t. [mp. & p. p. Salted; p. pr. & vb. n.
Matt. v. 13. Salting.] 1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with

SALTMOUTH

salt; to preserve with salt or in brine; to supply with salt; as, to salt fish, beef, or pork; to salt cattle.
To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as

a ship, for the preservation of the timber.

To sait a mine, to artfully deposit minerals in a mine in order to deceive purchasers regarding its value. [(knf] — To sait away, To sait down to prepare with, or pack in, sait for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, collequially, to save, lay up, or invest saiely, as money.

salt for preserving, as meat, eggs, etc.; hence, colloquially, to save, lay up, or invest safely, as money.

Salt (salt), v. i. To deposit salt as a saline solution; as, the brine begins to salt.

Salt (salt), n. [L. saltus, fr. salire to leap.] The act of leaping or jumping; a leap. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Sal'tant (saltun), a. [L. saltuns, p. pr. of sallare to dance, v. intens. fr. salire to leap: of. R. sautani. See Sally, v. 1. Leaping position; springing forward;—applied especially to the salurrel, weasel, and rat, also to the cat, greylound, monkey, etc.

|| Sal'ta-rel'a (sal'ta-rel'ai), n. See Saltarrello. || Eal'ta-rel'a (sal'ta-rel'ai), n. See Saltarrello (sal'ta-rel'ai), n. [Ir. L. salture to jump.] A popular Italian dance in quick 3-4 or 6-8 time, running nostly in triplets, but with a hop step at the beginning of each measure. See Tarantella.

Sal'tate (sal'tat), v. i. [See Saltant.] To leap or dance. [R.]

Sal-ta'tion (sal-ta'sh'un), n. [L. saltatio: cf. F. saltation.] 1. A leaping or jumping.

Continued his saltation without pause. Sir W. Scott.

Continued his saltation without nause. Sir W. Scott.

2. Beating or palpitation; as, the saltation of the great artery.

3. (Biol.) An abrupt and marked variation in the con-

dition or appearance of a species; a sudden modification which may give rise to new races.

We greatly suspect that nature does make considerable jumps in the way of variation now and then, and that these saliations give rise to some of the gaps which appear to exist in the series of known forms.

|| Sal'ta-to'ri-a (sal'tâ-tō'ri-à), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) division of Orthoptera including grasshoppers, locusts,

and crickets.

Sal'ta-to'ri-al (-al), a. 1. Relating to leaping; saltatory; as, saltatorial exercises.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) Same as Saltatorious. (b) Of or pertaining to the Saltatoria.

Sal'ta-to'ri-ous (-us), a. Capable of leaping; formed for leaping; saltatory; as, saltatorious insect or leg.

Sal'ta-to-ry (sal'ta-to-ry), a. (L. saltatorius. See Saltant, and cf. Saltane.) Leaping or dancing; having the power of, or used in, leaping or dancing.

Saltatory evolution (Biol.), a theory of evolution which

Baltatory evolution (Biol), a theory of evolution which holds that the transmutation of species is not always gradual, but that there may come sudden and marked variations. See Saltation.—Saltatory spasm (Med.), an affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor causes the patient to spring into the air, so as to make repeated involuntary motions of hopping and jumping. A. Ross.

affection in which pressure of the foot on a floor causes the patient to spring into the air, so as to make repeated involuntary motions of hopping and jumping. J. Ross.

Salt'oush' (splt'bush'), n. (Bot.) An Australian plant (Atriplex nummularia) of the Goosefoot family.

Salt'oat' ('kkt'), n. A mixture of salt, coarse meal, lime, etc., attractive to pigcons.

Salt'oat' (salt'sel-lêr), n. [OE. saltsaler; salt + F. salt're saltcelar, from L. sal salt. See Salt, and cf. Salant.] Formerly a large vessel, now a small vessel of glass or other material, used for holding salt on the table.

Salt'or (-er), n. One who makes, sells, or applies salt; one who salts meat or fish.

Salt'ern (-ërn), n. A building or place where salt is made by boiling or by evaporation; salt works.

Salt'oot' (-fobt'), n. A large saltcellar formerly placed near the center of the table. The superior guests were ceated above the saltfoot.

Salt'-green' (-green'), a. Sca-green in color. Shak.

Salt'ig-(-i), n. (Zool.) The European dab.

Salt'ig-(salt'er), n. See Salties.

Salt'ig-grade (salt'Il-grad), a. [L. salt'grade (salt'Il-grad), a. [L. salt'argrade.] (Zool.) A tribe of spiders including those which lie in wait and leap upon their prey; the leaping spiders.

Salt'igrade. (salt'Il-grad), a. [L. salt'grade.] (Zool.) Having feet or legs formed for leaping.

Salt'im-ban'co (salt'Im-ban'kb), n.

[It., literally, one who leaps or mounts upon a bench; saltare to leap + in in, upon + banco a bench.] A mountelmank; a quack. [Obs.] [Written also santinbanco.]

Saltimbanco., quacksalvers, and charlatans. Sir T. Browne.

Salt'ing (salt'Ing), n. 1. The act of sprinkling, im-



Saltimbancos, quacksalvers, and charlatans. Sir T. Browns.

Salting (salt/Ing), n. 1. The act of sprinkling, impregnating, or furnishing, with salt.

2. A salt marsh.

Sal'ting (sal'tSr), n. [F. sautoir, fr. LL. saltatorium a sort of stirrup, fr. L. saltatorium saltatory. See Saltatory. Sallty, r.] (Her.)

A St. Andrew's cross, or cross in the form of an X,—one of the honorable ordinaries.

ordinaries.

Sal'tire-wise' (-wiz'), adv. (Her.) In
the manner of a saltire;—said especially of the blazoning of a shield divided
by two lines drawn in the direction of and and a bend sinister, and crossing



t the center.

Salt'ish (salt'Ish), a. Somewhat salt. — Salt'ish-ly,
dv. — Salt'ish-ness, n.

Salt'iss. a. Destitute of salt; insipid.

Salt'y, adv. With taste of salt; in a salt manner.

Salt'mouth' (-mouth'), n. A wide-mouthed bottle

with glass stopper for holding chemicals, especially crys-

Salt'ness (salt'něs), n. The quality or state of being salt, or impregnated with salt; salt taste; as, the saltness

of sea water.

Salt'pe'ter } (-pe'ter), n. [F. salpêtre, NL. sal peSalt'pe'ter } trae, literally, rock salt, or stone salt;
—so called because it exudes from rocks or walls. See
Saltr, and Pereiry.] (Chem.) Potassium nitrate; niter;
a white crystalline substance, KNO₃, having a cooling
saline taste, obtained by leaching from certain soils in
which it is produced by the process of nitrification (see
NITHIFICATION, 2). It is a strong oxidizer, is the chief
constituent of gunpowder, and is also used as an antiseptic in curing meat, and in medicine as a directic,
diaphoretic, and refrigerant.

Chili saltmeter (Chem.), asdium nitrate (distinguished

diaphoretic, and refrigerant.

Chili saltpeter (Chem.), sodium nitrate (distinguished from potassium nitrate, or true saltpeter), a white crystalline substance, NaNO₃, having a cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste. It is obtained by leaching the soil of the rainless districts of Chili and Peru. It is deliquescent and cannot be used in gunpowder, but is employed in the production of nitric acid. Called also cubic niter.—Saltpeter acid (Chem.), nitric acid:—sometimes so called because made from saltpeter.

cause made from saltpeter.

Salt'pe'trous (-pe'tr'us), a. [Cf. F. salpêtreux.] Pertaining to saltpeter, or partaking of its qualities; impregnated with saltpeter. [Obs.]

Salt' rheum' (salt' run'). (Med.) A popular name, esp. in the United States, for various cutaneous eruptions, particularly for those of eczema. See Eczema.

Salt'wort' (-wdrt'), n. (Bot.) A name given to several plants which grow on the seashore, as the Batis maritima, and the glasswort. See Glasswort.

Black saltwort, the sea milkwort.

Salty (.y), a. Somewhat salt; saltish.

Sa-lu'bri-ous (sá-lū'bri-ūs), a. [L. salubris, or saluber, fr. salus health; akin to salvus safe, sound, well.

See SAFE.] Favorable to health; healthful; promoting health; as, salubrious air, water, or climate.

Syn.—Healthful; wholesome; healthy; salutary.

Syn.— Heatmin; wholesome; neathly; saturary.—
Sa-lu'bri-ous-ly, adv.—Sa-lu'bri-ous-ness, n.—
Sa-lu'bri-ty (-ty), n. [L. sainbritas: cf. F. sainbrité.
See Salubrious.] The quality of being sainbrious; favorableness to the preservation of health; sainbriousness; wholesomeness; healthfulness; as, the sainbrity of the air, of a country, or a climate. "A sweet, dry smell of sainbrity."

G. W. Cable.

Sa-lue' (sa-lu'), v. t. [F. saluer. See Salute.] To

salute. [Obs.]
There was no "good day" and no salugng. Chaucer. Sal'u-ta-ry (sal'ú-tā-ry), a. [L. salutaris, from salus, tits, health, safety: cf. F. salutaire. See Salutanovs.]

1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; as, sal-

1. Wholesome; healthful; promoting health; as, satutary exercise.
2. Promotive of, or contributing to, some beneficial purpose; beneficial; advantageous; as, a salutary design.

Syn. — Wholesome; healthful; salubrious; beneficial; useful; advantageous; profitable.

useful; advantageous; profitable.

— Sal'u-ta-ri-ly (-r'-ly), adv. — Sal'u-ta-ri-ness, n.

Sal'u-ta-ri-ly (-r'-ly), adv. — Sal'u-ta-ri-ness, n.

Sal'u-ta-ri-ly (-r'-ly), adv. — Salutatio: cf. F. salutation. See Saluture.] The act of saluting, or paying respect or reverence, by the customary words or actions; the act of greeting, or expressing good will or courtesy; also, that which is uttered or done in saluting or greeting. In all public meetings or private addresses, we those forms of salutation, reverence, and decency usual amongst the most sober nersons.

See Taylor.

sauration, reverence, and decency usual amongst the most sober persons.

Syn. — Greeting: salute: address. — SALUTATION, GREETING, SALUTE. Greeting is the general word for all manner of expressions of recognition, agreeable or otherwise, made when persons meet or communicate with each other. A greeting may be hearty and loving, chilling and offensive, or merely formal, as in the opening sentence of legal documents. Salutation more definitely implies a wishing well, and is used of expressions at parting as well as at meeting. It is used especially of uttered expressions of good will. Salute, while formerly and sometimes still used in the sense of either greeting or salutation, is now used specifically to denote a conventional demonstration not expressed in words. The guests received a greeting which relieved their embarrassment, offered their salutations in well-chosen terms, and when they retired, as when they entered, made a deferential salute.

Woe unto you, Phaisecs: for ye love the uppermost seats in

Wee unto you, Pharisees! for ye love the uppermost seats in the synagogues, and greetings in the markets.

Luke xi. 43. When Elisabeth heard the salutation of Mary, the bube leaped in her womb.

Luke i. 41.

I shall not trouble my reader with the first salutes of our three friends.

friends. **Sa-lu'ta-to'ri-an** (sā-lū'tā-tō'rī-an), n. The student who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual Commencement or like exercises of a college, — an honor commonly assigned to that member of the graduating class who ranks second in scholarship. [U.S.] **Sa-lu'ta-to-ri-ly** (sā-lū'tā-tō-rī-ly), adv. By way of salutation

salutation.

Salu'ta-to-ry (-ry), a. [L. salutatorius. See Salu'ta-to-ry (-ry), a. [L. salutatorius. See Salure.] Containing or expressing salutations; speaking a welcome; greeting; — applied especially to the oration which introduces the exercises of the Commencements, or similar public exhibitions, in American colleges.

Salu'ta-to-ry, n. 1. A place for saluting or greeting; a vestibule; a porch. [Obs.] Millon.

2. (American Colleges) The salutatory oration.

Salutate (salutate), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Salutator, from salus, -utis, health, safety. See Saluerrous.] 1. To address, as with expressions of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; to hail.

to greet ; to hail.

I salute you with this kingly title 2. Hence, to give a sign of good will; to compliment by an act or ceremony, as a kiss, a bow, etc.

You have the prettiest tip of a finger. . . . I must take the freedom to salute it.

Addison.

3. (Mil. & Naval) To honor, as some day, person, or nation, by a discharge of cannon or small arms, by dipping colors, by cheers, etc.

4. To promote the welfare and safety of; to benefit; to gratify. [Obs.] "If this salute my blood a jot." Shak.

Salute' (salūt'), n. [Of. F. salut. See Salute, v.]

1. The act of saluting, or expressing kind wishes or respect; salutation; greeting.

2. A sign, token, or ceremony, expressing good will, compliment, or respect, as a kins, a bow, etc. Tennyson.

3. (Nil. & Naval) A token of respect or honor for some distinguished or official personage, for a foreign vessel or flag, or for some featival or event, as by presenting arms, by a discharge of cannon, volleys of small arms, dipping the colors or the topsails, etc.

Salut'eff'er-ous (sal'd-til'er-ds), a. [L. salutifer; salutary; thenelth; salutary; beneficial; as, salutiferous sir. [K.]

Innumerable powers, all of them salutiferous. Cultworth.

Syn. — Healthful; healthy; salutary; salutrous.

Innumerable powers, and them saturyerous. Catacoria.

Syn.—Henlthful; healthy; salutary; salubrious.

Sal'u-tif'er-ous-ly, adv. Salutarily. [R.]

Sal'va-bil'-ly (sal'va-bil'r-tý), n. The quality or condition of being salvable; salvableness. [R.]

In the Latin scheme of redemption, salvability was not possible outside the communion of the visible organization.

A. V. G. Allen.

Sal'va-ble (sāl'vā-b'l), a. [L. salvare to save, from salvax safe. Cf. Savable.] Capable of being saved; admitting of salvation. Dr. H. More.— Sal'va-bleness, n.— Sal'va-bly, adv.
Sal'vage (-vā; 48), n. [F. salvage, OF. salver to save, F. sauver, fr. L. salvare. See Save.] 1. The act of saving a vessel, goods, or life, from perils of the sea.

Salvage of life from a British ship, or a foreign ship in British waters, ranks before salvage of goods. Encyc. Brit.

waters, ranks before salvage of goods.

2. (Maritime Law) (a) The compensation allowed to persons who voluntarily assist in saving a ship or her cargo from peril. (b) That part of the property that survives the peril and is saved.

Salvage, a. &n. Savage.

Salvaging, a. &n. Savage.

Salvarion (salvaïshin), n. [OE. salvacion, sauvacion, F. salvation, fr. L. salvatio, fr. salvare to save. See Save.]

1. The act of saving; preservation or deliverance from dostruction, danger, or great calamity.

2. (Theol.) The redemption of man from the bondage of sin and liability to eternal death, and the conferring on him of everlasting happiness.

To carn salvation for the sons of men.

Milton.

To earn salvation for the sons of men. Milton.
Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation. 2 Cor. vii. 10.

3. Saving power; that which saves Fear ye not; stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will show to you to-day.

Ex. xiv. 13.

which he will show to you to-day.

Balvation Army, an organization for prosecuting the work of Christian evangelization, especially among the degraded populations of cities. It is virtually a new sect founded in London in 1861 by William Booth. The evangelists, male and female, have military titles according to rank, that of the chief being "General." They wear uniform, and in their phraseology and mode of work adopt a quasi military style.

Balvation 184 a. Assemblid.

adopt a quasi military style.

Sal-va'tion-ist, n. An evangelist, a member, or a recruit, of the Salvation Army.

Sal'va-to-ry (sal'v'a-tō-ry), n. [LL. salvatorium, fr. salvare to save.] A place where things are preserved; a repository. [R.] Sir M. Halc.

| Sal've (vs, interf. [L., hail, God save you, imperat. of salvere to be well. Cf. Salvo a volley.] Hail!

Sal've (sal'vō or salv), v. t. To say "Salve" to; to greet; to salute. [Obs.]

By this that stranger knight in presence came.

By this that stranger knight in presence came, And goodly salved them. Spenser.

And goodly salted them.

Salve (säv; 277), n. [AS. sealf ointment; akin to LG. salve, D. zalve, salf, G. salbe, OHG. salba, Dan. salve, Sw. salfra, Goth. salbān to anoint, and probably to Gr. (Hesychius) čAvos oil, čAvos butter, Skr. sarpis clarified butter. v155, 291.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; a healing ointment. healing ointment.

Cha

2. A soothing remedy or antidote. Chaucer.

Counsel or consolation we may bring.
Salve to thy sores.
Milton.

Salve to thy sores.

Salve to thy sores.

Salve bug (Zoöl.), a large, stout isopod crustacean (Æpa psora, parasitic on the halibut and codish,—used by fishermen in the preparation of a salve. It becomes about two inches in length.

Salve, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Salven (sävd); p. pr. & vb. n. Salving.] [AS. scalfan to anoint. See Salve, n.] 1. To heal by applications or medicaments; to over by sevendial treatment.

cure by remedial treatment; to apply salve to; as, to salve a wound.

2. To heal, to remedy; to cure; to make good; to soothe, as with an ointment, especially by some device, trick, or quibble; to gloss over.

But Ebranck salved both their infamies With noble deeds. What may we do, then, to salce this seeming inconsiste

Salve (sălv), v. t. & t. [See Salvage.] To save, as a ship or goods, from the perils of the sea. [Recent]
Salver (sāv'ēr), n. One who salves, or uses salve as a remedy; hence, a quacksalver, or quack. [Obs.]
Salver (săl'vēr), n. [St. Salvage.] A salvor. Skeat.
Salver (săl'vēr), n. [Sp. salva pregustation, the tasting of viands before they are served, salver, fr. salvar to save, to taste, to prove the food or drink of nobles, from L. salvare to save. See Save.] A tray or waiter on which anything is presented.
Salver—shaped' (-shāpt'), a. (Rot.) Tubular, with a spreading border. See Hypografical salver shaped.

|| Sal'vi-a (skl'vY-a), n. [L., sage.] (Bot.) A genus of plants including the sage. See Sage. Sal-viffo (skl-viffk), a. [L. salvificus saving; sal-vus saved, safe + facere to make.] Tending to save or secure safety. [Obs.]
Sal'vo (skl'vô), n.; pl. Salvos (-vōz). [L. salvo jure, literally, the right being reserved. See Safe.] An exception; a reservation; an excuse.

ion; a reservation, and cautions, and reservations.

Eikon Hastlike.

They admit many salvos, cautions, and reservations. Eikon Biantike.

Salvo, n. [F. salve a discharge of heavy cannon, a volley, L. salve hail, imperat. of salvere to be well, akin to salvus well. See Safe.] 1. (Mil.) A concentrated fire from pieces of artillery, as in endeavoring to make a break in a fortification; a volley.

2. A salute paid by a simultaneous, or nearly simultaneous, firing of a number of cannon.

Salvor (-vēr), n. [See Salvation, Save.] (Law) One who assists in saving a ship or goods at sea, without being under special obligation to do so. Wheaton.

Sam (sām), adv. [AB. same. See Same, a.] Together. [Obs.] "All in that city sam." Spenser.

Sa-marra (sā-mā/rā or sām/ā-rā), n. [L. samara, samera, the seed of the elm.]

(Bot.) A dry, indehiscent, usually one-seeded, winged fruit, as that of the ash, maple, and elm; a key or key fruit.

Sam'are (săm'âr), n. See Simah.

n. [NL., fr. E. samarskite.]
(Chem.) A rare metallic element of doubtful identity.

Lip Samarium was discovered, by means of spectrum analysis, in certain minerals (sumarskite, cerite, etc.), in which it is associated with other elements of the earthy group. It has been confounded with the doubtful elements decipium, philippium, etc., and is possibly a complex mixture of elements not as yet elearly identified. Symbol Sm. Provisional atomic weight 150.2.

Sam'a-roid (aĭm'ā-roid; 277), a. [Samara + -oid,] (Bot.) Resembling a samara, or winged seed vessel.

Sa-mar'skite (sā-mār'rki), n. See Simar.

Sa-mar'skite (sā-mār'rkikt), a. [After Samarski, a Russian.] (Min.) A rare mineral having a velvet-black color and submetallic luster. It is a niobate of uranium, iron, and the ytrirum and cerium metals.

Sam'bo (sām'bō), n. [Sp. zambo, sambo.] A colloquial or humorous appellation for a negro; sometimes, the offspring of a black person and a mulatto; a zambo.

Sam'bou (sām'bō), n. (Zoōl.) Same as Sambur.

[Sam-burus (sām'būc), n. [L. an elder tree.]

[Mus.) An ancient stringed instrument used by the Greeks, the particular construction of which is unknown.

Sam'bur (sām'būr), n. [Hind. sāmbar, sābar.] (Zoōl.) An East Indian deer (Rusa Aristotelis) having a mane on its neck. Its antlers have but three prongs. Called also gerow. The name is applied to other species of the

An East Indian deer (Risa Aristotelis) having a mané on its neck. Its antiers have but three prongs. Called also gerow. The name is applied to other species of the genus Rusa, as the Bornean sambur (R. equina).

Same (sām), a. [AS, same, adv.; akin to OS, same, samo, adv., OHG, sam, a., sama, adv., Icel. samr, a., Sw. samme, samma, Dan. samme, Goth. sama, Russ. samuti, Gr. bytos (Ike, L. simul at the same time, similis like, and R. some, a., -some. V191. Cf. Anomalous, Assemble, Homeofathy, Homily, Seem, v. i., Semi, Similar, Some.] I. Not different or other; not another or others; identical; unchanged.

Thou art the same, and thy year-shall have no end. Ps. 6i. 27.

2. Of like kind, species, sort, dimensions, or the like; not differing in character or in the quality or qualities compared; corresponding; not discordant; similar; like. The ethereal vigor is in all the same. Dryden.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned.

What ye know, the same do I know. Job xiii. 2. Do but think how well the same he spends, Who spends his blood his country to relieve. Daniel,

Who spends his blood his country to relieve. Daniel.

F. Same is commonly preceded by the, this, or that, and is often used substantively as in the citations above. In a comparative use it is followed by as or with.

Beca like the same odors as we do. Lubbock.

[He] held the same political opinions with his illustrions friend.

Blacenday.

Same'li-ness (-li-ness), n. Sameness, 2. [R.] Bayne.
Same'ness, n. 1. The state of being the same; identity; absence of difference; near resemblance; correspondence; similarity; as, a sameness of person, of manner, of sound, of appearance, and the like. "A sameness of the terms."

Byp. Horstey.

2. Hence, want of variety; tedious monotony.

Syn. — Identity; identicalness; oneness.

Sa-mette' (sā-mēt'), n. See Samitz. [Obs.]
Sa'mi-an (sā'mi-an), a. [L. Samius.] Of or per-taining to the island of Samos.

Fill high the cup with Samian wine. Byron.

Samian earth, a species of clay from Samos, formerly used in medicine as an astringent.

used in medicine as an astringent.

Sa'mi-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Samos.

Sa'mi-al (sa'mi-dl; 277), n. [Turk. sam-yeli; Ar. samm poison + Turk. yel wind. Cf. Simoom.] A hot and destructive wind that sometimes blows, in Turkey, from the desert. It is identical with the simoom of Arabia and the komsin of Syria.

Sa'mi-d-(-6t), a. & n. [Of. F. samiote.] Samian.

Sa'mi-de (-6t), a. & n. [Of. samit, LL. samitum, examitum, from LGr. εξάμιτος, ξάμητος, woven with six

threads; Gr. $\delta \hat{t}$ six + $\mu i \tau \sigma_5$ a thread. See Six, and cf. Draity.] A species of silk stuff, or taffets, generally interwoven with gold.

Tennyson.

In silken samite she was light arrayed. Spenser.

Sam'let (săm'lēt), n. [Cf. Salmoner.] The parr.

Sam'mi-er (săm'nīt-er), n. A machine for pressing the water from skins in tauning.

Sa-movan (sa-mōvan), a. Of or pertaining to the Samoan Islands (formerly called Navigators' Islands) in the South Pacific Ocean, or their inhabitants.—n. An Inhabitant of the Samoan Islands.

Sa'mo-var (sk'mō-vär), n. [Russ. samovar.] A metal urn used in Russis for making tea. It is filled with water, which is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, with chimney attached, which passes through the urn.

Sam'oy-qodes' (sa'mo'-šūz'), n. pl.; sing. Samoyene (-ōd'). (Ethnol.) An ignorant and degraded Turanian tribe which occupies a portion of Northern Russia and a part of Siberia.

tribe which occupies a portion of Northern Russia and a part of Siberia.

Samp (samp), n. [From American Indian sāpac, saupac, made soft, or thinned.] An article of food consisting of maize broken or bruised, which is cooked by bolling, and usually eaten with milk; coarse hominy.

"Sam'pan (săm'păn), n. (Naut.) A Chinese boat from twelve to fifteen feet long, covered with a house, and sometimes used as a permanent habitation on the inland waters. [Written also snapan.]

Sam'phire (săm'fir or săm'fer; 277), n. [F. l'herbe de Saint Pierre. See Saint', and Perreel.] (Bot.) (a) A fleshy, suffrutescent, umbelliferous European plant (Crithmum maritimum). It grows among rocks and on cliffs along the seacoast, and is used for pickles.

Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade! Shak.

Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade! Shak.

(b) The species of glasswort (Salicornia herbacea);—
called in England marsh samphire. (c) A seashore shrub
(Borrichia arborescens) of the West Indies.

Golden samphire. See under GOLDEN.

Golden sampline. See under Golden.

Sam'ple (sam'pl), n. [OE. sample, asaumple, OF.

sammple, example, fr. L. exemplum. See Example, and

Cf. Ensample, Sample I. Example; pattern. [Obs.]

Spenser... "A sample to the youngest." Shak.

Spenser. "A sample to the youngest.

Thus he concludes, and every hardy knight
His sample followed. 2. A part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen; as, goods are often purchased by samples.

I design this but for a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss.

Syn. - Specimen ; example. See Specimen.

Sam'ple, v. ℓ . 1. To make or show something simir to; to match. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

2. To take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to

2. 10 take or to test a sample or samples of; as, to sample sugar, teas, wools, cloths.

Sam/pler (-plèr), n. [See Exampler, Exemplar.]

1. One who makes up samples for inspection; one who examines samples, or by samples; as, a wool sampler.

2. A pattern; a specimen; especially, a collection of needlework patterns, as letters, borders, etc., to be used as samples, or to display the skill of the worker.

Susie dear, bring your sampler and Mrs. Schumann will show you how to make that W you bothered over. E. E. Hale.

|| Sam'shoo | (-shōo), n. [Chinese san-shao thrice || Sam'shu | fired.] A spirituous liquor distilled by the Chinese from the yeasty liquor in which boiled rice has fermented under pressure. S. W. Williams.

rice has fermented under pressure. S. W. Williams.

Sam'son (sām's'n), n. An Israelite of Bible record (see Julges xiii), distinguished for his great strength; hence, a man of extraordinary physical strength.

Samen post. (a) (Naul.) A strong post resting on the keelson, and supporting a beam of the deck; also, a temporary or movable pillar carrying a leading block or pulley for various purposes. Hrande & C. (b) In deepwell boring, the post which supports the walking beam of the apparatus.

San'a-bil'i-ty (săn'a-bil'ī-ty), n. The quality or state of being sanable; sanable-ness; curableness.

San'a-bic (săn'a-b'l), a. [L. sanabilis, fr. sanare to heal, fr. sanus sound, healthy. See Sanz.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy.

Syn.—Remediable; curable; healable.

San's-ble-ness, n. The quality of being sanable.

Sana'tion (sk-nā'shūn), n. [L. sanatio. See Sana-LL.] The act of healing or curing. [Obs.] Wiseman.

San's-tive (skn'A-tiv), a. [LL. sanatious.] Having the power to cure or heal; curative; healing; tending to heal; sanatory.— San's-tive-ness, n.

San's-to'ri-um (-tô'ri-im), n. [NL. See Sanatory.]
An establishment for the treatment of the sick; a resort for invalids. See Sanataum.

San's-to-ry (-tô-ry), a. [LL. sanatorius, fr. L. sanare to heal. See Sanall.] Conducive to health; tending to cure; healing; curative; sanative.

Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such

Sanatory ordinances for the protection of public health, such quarantine, fever hospitals, draining, etc. De Quincey.

Sanatory and sanitary should not be confounded. Sanatory signifies conductive to health, while sanitary has the more general meaning of pertaining to health.

punisament at the auto-cas-le.

Sanco'-bell' (sānc'bil'), | n. See Sanctus bell, under

Sanc'ts bell' (sānk'ti), | Sanctus.

Sanc'ti-beate (sānk'ti-l'-kāt), v. t. [L. sanctificatus, p. p. of kanctificare.] To sanctify. [Obs.] Barrow.

Sano'ti-ii-ca'tion (sănk'ti-fi-kā'shūn), n. [L. sanc-tificatio: cf. F. sanctification.] 1. The act of sanctifying or making holy; the state of being sanctified or made holy; esp. (Theol.), the act of God's grace by which the affections of men are purified, or alienated from sin and the world, and exaited to a supreme love to God; also, the state of being thus purified or sanctified.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation through inctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 These, ii. 13.

sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth. 2 Thess. ii. ii. 2. The act of consecrating, or of setting apart for a sacred purpose; consecration.

Bano'ti-fied (ank'ti-fid), a. Made hely; also, made to have the air of sanctity; sanctimonious.

Bano'ti-fied (-fier), n. One who sanctifies, or makes hely; specifically, the Holy Spirit.

Bano'ti-fier (-fier), v. i. imp. & p. p. Sanctiffer (-fid); p. pr. & vh. n. Sanctiffer (n. comp.) [F. sanctifier, L. sanctifier; sanctins holy + -ficare (in comp.) to make. See Saint, and -rr.] 1. To make sacred or holy; to set apart to a holy or religious use; to consecrate by appropriate rites; to hallow.

God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it. Gen. ii. 3.

God blessed the seventh day and sauctified it. Gen. ii. 3 Moses . . . sanctified Aaron and his garments. Lev. viii. 30. 2. To make free from sin; to cleanse from moral cor

ruption and pollution; to purify. Sanctify them through thy truth. John xvii. 17

3. To make efficient as the means of holiness; to ren-

der productive of holiness or piety. A means which his mercy hath scarcified so to me as to make me repent of that unjust act. Eikon Basilike

4. To impart or impute sacredness, venerableness, inviolability, title to reveronce and respect, or the like, to; to secure from violation; to give sanction to.

The holy man, amazed at what he saw, Made haste to sanctify the bliss by law. Truth guards the poet, sanctifies the line.

Truth guards the poet, sanctifes the line. Pope.

Sanc'ti-fy'ing-ly (-fi'/ig-ly), adv. In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

Sanc-til'o-quent (sank-til'ô-kwent), a. [L. sanctus holy + loquens, p. pr. of loquit to speak.] Discoursing on heavenly or holy things, or in a holy manner.

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-al (sank'ti-mo'ni-al), a. [Cf. LL. sanc-timonialis.] Sanctimonious. [Obs.]

Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous (-ts), a. [See Earnetmonx.] 1. Possessing sanctimony; holy; sacred; saintly. Shak.

Making a show of sanctity; affecting saintliness; hypocritically devout or pious. "Like the sanctimonious pirate." Shak.—Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly, adv.—Sanc'nosis.

Shak. - Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ly, adv. - Sanc'-

pirate." Saar. — Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-iy, aav. — Sanc'ti-mo'ni-ous-ness, n.

Sanc'ti-mo-ny (*\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) k't'-mo'n-\(\pi\), n. [L. sanctimonia, fr. sanctim holy: cf. OF. sanctimonia. See Saint:] Holiness; devoutiess; scrupulous austerity; sanctity; especially, outward or artificial saintliness; assumed or protended holiness; hypocritical devoutiess.

Her pretense is a pilgrimage; . . . which holy undertaking with most austere sanctimony she accomplished. Shak

with most susters sanctimony the accomplished. Shall.

Sanc'tion (sank'shin), n. [L. sanctio, from sancire, sanctum, to render sucred or inviolable, to fix unalterably: cf. F. sanction. See Saint.] 1. Solemn or ceremonious ratification; an official act of a superior by which he ratifies and gives validity to the act of some other person or body; establishment or furtherance of anything by giving authority to it; confirmation; approbation.

The strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of circ testimony.

1. Watts.

2. Anything done or said to enforce the will, law, or authority of another; as, legal sanctions. Syn. - Ratification; authorization; authority; coun-

Syn. — Rathleation; authorization; authority; countenance; support.

Sanc'tion, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sanctionen (-shund); p. pr. & vb. n. Sanctioning.] To give sanction to; to ratily; to confirm; to approve.

Would have counseled, or even sanctioned, such perflous examination.

Syn. - To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance.

Syn. — To ratify; confirm; authorize; countenance.

Sano'tion.=xy (-\hat{z}\-r\hat{y}\), a. Of, pertaining to, or giving, sanction. [R.]

Sanc'ti-tude (-tf-tud), n. [L. sanctitude.] Holiness; sacredness; sancitiy. [R.]

Sanc'ti-ty (-ty), n.; pl. SancTitus (-tfz). [L. sanctitus, from sanctus holy. See Saint.] 1. The tate or quality of being sacred or holy; holiness; saintliness; moral purity; godliness.

To sanctity she made no pretense, and, indeed, narrowly, escaped the imputation of irreligion.

Sacradness: salemnity: inviolability; religious bind-

2. Sacredness; solemnity; inviolability; religious binding force; as, the sanctity of an oath.

3. A saint or holy being. [R.]

About him all the sanctities of heaven.

Milton.

Syn. — Holiness; godliness; piety; devotion; good-ness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity. See the Note under Religion.

ness; purity; religiousness; sacredness; solemnity. See the Note under Reinolon.

Sanc'tu-a-rise (sknk'tt-a-riz), v. t. To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [Obs.] Shak.

Sanc'tu-a-ry(-a-ry), n.; pl. Sanctuaries (-riz). [OE. seintuarie, Or. saintuarie, F. sanctuarie, fr. L. sanctuarium, from Sr. saintuarie, F. sanctuarie, fr. L. sanctuarium, from Sr. saintuarie, Or. seintuarie, Or. saintuarie, Or. seintuarie, Or. saintuarie, Or. shakered place; a consecrated spot; a holy and inviolable site. Hence, specifically: (a) The most retired part of the temple at Jerusalem, called the Holy of Holies, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and he only once a year, to intercede for the people; also, the most sacred part of any religious building, sap, that part of a Christian ohurch in which the altar is placed. (c) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a place where divine service is performed; a church, temple, or other place of

worship. (d) A sacred and inviolable asylum; a place of refuge and protection; shelter; refuge; protection. These laws, whoever made them, bestewed on temples the privilege of sanctuary.

Milton.

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some relies at it took sanctuary under ground, and escaped the common destiny.

Sanc'tum (skipk'tun), n. [L., p. p. of sancire to consecrate.] A sacred place; hence, a place of retreat; a room reserved for personal use; as, an editor's sanctum.

[Sanctum sanctrum [L.], the Holy of Holies; the most holy place, as in the Jewish temple.

Sanc'um (-this), n. [L. sanctus, p. p. of sancire.]

Sanc'tus (-this), n. [L. sanctus, p. p. of sancire.]

1. (Eccl.) A part of the Mass, or, in Protestant churches, a part of the communion service, of which the first words in Latin are Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus [Holy, holy, holy]; — called also Tersanctus.

2. (Mus.) An anthem composed for these words.

Sanctus bell, a small bell usually suspended in a bell cot at the apex of the nave roof, over the chancel arch, in mediseval churches, but a hand bell is now often used;—so called because rung at the singing of the Sanctus, at the conclusion of the ordinary of the Mass, and again at the elevation of the host. Called also Mass bell, sacring bell, saints' bell, sance-bell, sancte bell.

Band (sand), n. [AB. sand; akin to D. zand, G. sand, OHG. sant, Icel. sandr, Dan. & Sw. sand, Gr. αμαθος.]

1. Fine particles of stone, esp. of siliceous stone, but not reduced to dust; comminuted stone in the form of loose grains, which are not coherent when wet.

finer matter, called sand, is no other than very small

2. A single particle of such stone. [R.] Shak.
3. The sand in the hourglass; hence, a moment or interval of time; the term or extent of one's life.

The sands are numbered that make up my life. Shak.

An esance are numbered that make up my life. Shak.

4. pl. Tracts of I and consisting of sand, like the deserts of Arabia and Africa; also, extensive tracts of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide. "The Libyan sands." Millon. "The sands o' Dee." (** Kingsley.**

5. Courage; pluck; grit. [Slang]

exposed by the ebb of the tide. "The Libyan sands." Millon. "The sands o' Dee." (** Kingsley.")

5. Courage; pluck; grit. [Slang]

Sand badger (Zoil.), the Japanese badger (Meles ankuma).— Sand bagg. (a) A bag filled with sand or carth, used for various purposes, as an fortification, for ballast, etc. (b) A long bag filled with sand, used as a club by assassins.—Sand ball, soap mixed with sand, made into a ball for use at the toilet.—Sand bath. (a) (**Chem.*) A vessel of hot sand in a laboratory, in which vessels that are to be heated are partially immersed. (b) A bath in which it body is immersed in hot sand.—Sand bad, at hick layer of sand, whether deposited naturally or artificially specifically, a thick layer of sand into which molten metal is run in casting, or from a reducing furnace.—Sand birds. [Zoil.), a collective name for numerous species of limicoline by the sand has a process of engraving and cutting glass and other hard substances by driving sand against them by a steam jet or otherwise; also, the apparatus used in the process.—Sand box. (a) A box with a perforated top or cover, for sprinkling paper with sand. (b) A box carried on locomotives, from which sand runs on the rails in front of the driving wheel, to prevent slipping.—Sand-box tres (bot.), a tropical American tree (Hura crepidano. Its fruit is a depressed many-celled woody capsule which, when completely dry, bursts with a loud report and scatters the seeds. See Hinst. of Rema.—Sand bag. (Zoil.), an analy seakeaches. If is often used as bair by fishermen.

The sandy seakeaches. If is often used as bair by fishermen.

The sand seakeaches. If he solve a sand crab. (Zoil.), and a crack (Far.), a crack extending downward from the corner, and seathers the conduction of the condu

mostly belong to the genus *Pterocles**, as the common Indian specius (*P. crandus**). The large sand grous (*P. crandus**). The property of the pittall sand grouse (*P. clehata) are also found in lindis. So differ, under *Pterocles**, and the property of the pittal sand grouse (*Pterocles**). The sandus of the property of the pittal sand grouse (*Pterocles**). The sandus of the property of the pittal sand grouse (*Pterocles**). The sandus of the property of the pittal sand grouse (*Pterocles**). The sandus of the property of the pittal sand grouse (*Pterocles**). The sandus of the pittal sand grouse (*Pterocles**). The sandus of the property of the pittal sandus of the pittal sandus

Sand (sand), v. t. [imp. Sand (sand), v. t. [tmp. & p. P. Sanden, p. pr. & vb. n. Banding.] 1. To sprinkle or cover with sand.

2. To drive upon the sand.

Rusting Research.

[Obs.] Rearrow Burton.

3. To bury (oysters) beneath drifting sand or mud.

4. To mix with sand for purposes of fraud; as, to sand

igar. [Colloq.] San'dal (san'dal), n. Same as Sendal.

Sails of silk and ropes of sandal. Longfellow

San'dal, n. Sandalwood. "Fans

Tennyson. of sandal."

San'dal, n. [F. sandale, L. sandalim, Gr. σωνδάλων, dim. of σάν-δαλον, probably from Per. sandal.]

(a) A kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a protection for the foot, covering its lower surface, but not its upper. (b) A kind of slipper. (c) An oversion with parallel openings across the instep.



San'daled (san'dald), a. 1. Wearing sandals.

The measured footfalls of his sandaled feet. Longfellow 2. Made like a sandal.

2. Made like a sandal.

San-dal'1-form (sån-dal'I-förm), a. [Sandal + -form.]

(Bot.) Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

San'dal-wood' (sän'dal-wööd'), n. [F. sandal, santal, fr. Ar. çandal, or Gr. σάνταλον; both ultimately fr. Skr. candana. Cf. Sandens. [Bot.) (a) The highly perfumed yellowish heartwood of an East Indian and Polynesian tree (Santalum album), and of several other trees of the same genus, as the Hawaiian Santalum Freycinetianum and S. pypularium, the Australian S. latifolium, etc. The name is extended to several other kinds of fragrant wood. (b) Any tree of the genus Santalum, or a tree which yields sandalwood. (c) The red wood of a



lead, but inferior to true minium. [Written also sandyz.] [Obs.]

Sand'man' (sănd'măn'), n. A mythical person who makes children sleepy, so that they rub their eyes as if there were sand in them.

Sand'neok'er (-nëk'ër), n. (Zoöl.) A European flounder (Hippoglossoules limandoides);—called also rough dab, long fluke, sand fluke, and sand sucker.

Sand'pa'per (-pë'pe'), n. Paper covered on one side with sand glued fast,—used for smoothing and polishing.



2. (Zoöl.) A small lamprey eel; the pride. Curlew sandpiper. See under Curlew. — Stilt sandpiper. See under Stilt.

Sand'pit' (sănd'pit'), n. A pit or excavation from hich sand is or has been taken. San'dre (săn'dër), n. (Zoöl.) A Russian fish (Lucto-erca sandre) which yields a valuable oil, called sandre

perca sanare) which yields a valuable oil, called sanare oil, used in the preparation of caviare.

Sand'stone' (sind'ston'), n. (Geol.) A rock made of sand more or less firmly united. Common or siliceous sandstone consists mainly of quartz sand.

sandstone consists mainly of quartz sand.

52 Different names are applied to the various kinds of sandstone according to their composition, as, grandic, argillaceous, micaceous, etc.

Flexible sandstone (Min.), the finer-grained variety of itacolumite, which on account of the scales of mica in the lamination is quite flexible. —Red sandstone, a name given to two extensive series of British rocks in which red sandstones predominate, one below, and the other above, the coal measures. These were formerly known as the Old and the New Red Sandstone respectively, and the former name is still retained for the group preceding the Coal and referred to the Devonian age, but the term New Red Sandstone is now little used, some of the strata being regarded as Permian and the remainder as Triassic. Bee the Chart of Geology.

Sand'wich (-wich; 277), n. [Named from the Karl of Sandwich.] Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin

Sand/wioh (-wich; 277), n. [Named from the Earl of Sandiwich.] Two pieces of bread and butter with a thin slice of meat, cheese, or the like, between them.

Sand/wich, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Sandwiche (-wicht); p. pr. & vb. n. Sandwichen.] To make into a sandwich; also, figuratively, to insert between portions of something dissimilar; to form of alternate parts or things, or alternating layers of a different nature; to interlard.

Sand/worm/ (-wirm/), n. (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of numerous species of annelids which burrow in the sand of the seashore. (b) Any species of annelids of the genus Sabellaria. They construct firm tubes of agglutinated sand on rocks and shells, and are sometimes destructive to oysters. (c) The chigor, a species of flea.

Sand/wort/ (-wirt/), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Arenaria, low, tufted herbs (order Caryophyllacex).

Sandy (-y), a. [Compar. Sanding (-1-er); superl.

Sanding [-1] [AS. sanding 1] 1. Consisting of, abounding with, or resembling, sand; full of sand; covered or sprinkled with sand; as, a sandy desert, road, or soil.

2. Of the color of sand; of a light yellowish red color; as, sandy hair.

sprinkled with sand; as, a sandy desert, road, or soil.

2. Of the color of sand; of a light yellowish red color; as, sandy hair.

| San'dyx (san'dYks), n. [L.] See Sandix.
| Sane (san), a. [L. sanus; cf. Gr. \(\sigma\) of, safe, sound. Cf. Sound, a.]
| L. sanus; cf. Gr. \(\sigma\) of, safe, sound. Cf. Sound, a.]
| L. senus; cf. Gr. \(\sigma\) of, safe, sound. Cf. Sound, a.]
| L. senus; cf. Gr. \(\sigma\) of, safe, sound. Cf. Sound, a.]
| L. senus; cf. Gr. \(\sigma\) of, safe, sound. Cf. Sound, a.]
| L. senus; catching the individual mind; having the mental faculties in such condition as to be able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions in an ordinary manner;—said of persons.

Syn.—Sound; healthy, underanged; unbroken.

Sane (san'g, in), not Sino.
| Sane (san'g, in), see Sana.
| San'g, in), see Sana.
| Sane (san'g, in), see Holy Grail, under Grail.
| Sane (san'g, in), see Holy Grail, under Grail.
| Sane (san'g, in), see Holy Grail, under Sane (san'g, in), see Holy Grail, under Grail.

GRAIL.

San-guif'er-ous (săn-gwif'ër-ūs), a. [L. sanguts blood + -ferous.] (Physiol.) Conveying blood; as, sanguiferous vessels, i. e., the arteries, veins, capillaries.

San'gui-fl-ca'tion (săn'gwi-fl-kā'shūn), n. [Cf. F. sanguification. See Sanaurr.] (Physiol.) The production of blood; the conversion of the products of digestion into blood; hematoris

ion of blood; the conversion of the products of digestion not blood; hematosis.

San'gui-fi'er (skn'gwY-fi'er), n. A producer of blood.

San-guif'lu-ous (skn-gwYf'iù-fis), a. [L. sanguis lood + fluere to flow.] Flowing or running with blood.

San'gui-fy (san'gwY-fi), v. t. [L. sanguis blood + y: cf. F. sanguifer.] To produce blood from.

San-guig'e-nous (skn-gwY-fi-nus), a. [L. sanguis - genous.] Producing blood; as, sanguigenous food.

San'gui-na'csous (-gwY-na'shūs), n. Of a blood-red plor: sanguine.

color; sanguine.

|| Ban'gui-na'ri-a (săn'gwi-nā'ri-a), n. [NL. See SANGUNARY, a. & n.] 1. (Bot.) A genus of plants of the Poppy family.

TF Sanguinaria Canadensis, or bloodroot, is the only species. It has a perennial rootstock, which sends up a few roundish lobed leaves and solitary white blossoms in early spring. See Bloodroot.

See BLOODROOT.

2. The rootstock of the bloodroot, used in medicine as an emetic, etc.

San'gui-na-ri-ly (săn'gwi-nā-ri-ly), adv. In a sanguinary manner.

San'gui-na-ri-ness, n. The quality or state of being sanguinary.

San'gui-na-ry (-ry), a. [L. san-guinarius, fr. sanguis blood: cf. F. sanguinaire.]

1. Attended with much bloodshed; bloody; murder-ous; as, a sanguinary war, contest, or battle.

We may not propagate religion by were.

We may not propagate religion by wars, or by sanguinary persecutions to force consciences.

Bacon.

Sanguinaria. 2. Bloodthirsty; cruel; eager to shed blood.

Passion . . . makes us brutal and sanguinary.

Syn. - Bloody; murderous; bloodthirsty; cruel.
San'gul-na-ry, n. [L. herba sangutnaria an herb
that stanches blood; cf. F. sangutnarie. See Sanounant, a.] (Bot.) (a) The yarrow. (b) The Sangulnaria.

San'guine (sin'gwin), a. [F. sanguin, L. sanguineus, fr. sanguis blood. Cf. Sanguineous.] 1. Having the color of blood; red.

Of his complexion he was sanguine. Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with woe.

Like to that sanguine flower inscribed with wee. Milton.

2. Characterized by abundance and active circulation of blood; as, a sanguine bodily temperament.

3. Warm; ardent; as, a sanguine temper.

4. Anticipating the best; not desponding; confident; full of hope; as, sanguine of success.

8yn. — Warm; ardent; lively; confident; hopeful.

8an'guine, n. 1. Blood color; red.

2. Anything of a blood-red color, as cloth.

In sanguine and in pes he clad was all.

3. (Min.) Bloodstone.

4. Red crayon. See the Note under Crayon, 1.

8an'guine, v. t. To stain with blood; to impart the color of blood to; to ensanguine.

San'guine, v. r. 10 stain with blood; to impart the color of blood to; to ensanguine.

San'guine-less, a. Destitute of blood; pale. [R.]

San'guine-ly, adv. In a sanguine manner.

I can not speculate quite so sanguncily as he does. Furke.

San'guine-ness, n. The quality of being sanguine.

San-guin's-ous (săn-gwin'ž-ūs), a. [L. sanguineus.

see Sanguine.] 1. Abounding with blood; sanguine.

2. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting lood.

Sir T. Browne.

2. Of or pertaining to blood; bloody; constituting blood.

3. Blood-red; crimson.

San-guin'1-ty (-Y-ty), n. The quality of being sanguine; sanguineness. [R.]

San'gui-niv'o-rous (săn'gwY-nYv'ō-rūs), a. [L. sanguis + vorare to dovour.] Subsisting on blood.

San-guin'o-lenoy (săn-gwYn'ō-len-sy), n. The state of being sanguinelent, or bloody.

San-guin'o-lent (-lent), a. [L. sanguinelentus, from sanguis blood: cf. F. sanguinelent.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; as, sanguinelent sputa.

San'gui-sunge (săn'gwY-su), n. [L. sanguisuga; sanguis blood + sugere to suck.] (Zoöl.) A bloodsucker, or leech.

Sanguiv'o-rous (săn-gwYv'ō-rūs), a. [L. sanguis

San'gul-suge (săn'gwl-sūj), n. [L. sanguisuga; sanguis blood + sugere to suck.] (Zoöl.) A blood-sucker, or leech.

San-guiv'o-rous (săn-gwlv't-rūs), a. [L. sanguis blood + vorare to devour.] (Zoöl.) Subsisting upon blood;—sald of certain blood-sucking bats and other animais. See Vampurs.

San'he-drim (săn'hō-drim), \ n. [Heb. sanhedrīm, fr. San'he-drim (săn'hō-drim), \ n. [Heb. sanhedrīm, fr. san'he-drim (săn'hō-drim), \ n. [Heb. sanhedrīm, fr. san'he-drim (săn'hō-drim), \ dr. συνέδριον; σύν with + έδρα a seat, fr. ἔζεσθαι to sit. See Str.] (/evw-ish Antiq.) The great council of the Jows, which consisted of seventy members, to whom the high priest was added. It had jurisdiction of religious matters.

San'he-drist (-drist), n. A member of the Sanhe-drim. Schaeffer (Lange's Com.).

|| San'helts (-drist), n. [Skr. sanhhite, properly, combination.] A collection of Vedic hymns, songs, or verses, forming the first part of each Veda.

San't-die (săn'h'-tū), n. [F., from L. sanare to heal.] (Bol.) Any plant of the umbelliferous genus Sanicula, reputed to have healing powers.

San't-dine (săn'h'-tū), n. [Gr. σανίς, -ίδος, a board. Bo called in allusion to the tabular crystals.] (Min.) A variety of orthoclase feldpar common in certain eruptive rocks, as trachyte;— called also glassy feldspar.

*| Sa'ni-ds. (sā'n'-tā'n, n. [A]. (Med.) A thin, serous fluid commonly discharged from ulcers or foul wounds.

Sa'ni-ous (-ūs), a. [L. saniosus, fr. sanies: cf. F. saniesz.] 1. (Med.) Pertaining to sanies, or partaking of its nature and appearance; thin and serous, with a slight bloody tings; as, the saniosus matter of an ulcer.

2. (Med.) Discharging sanies; as, a saniosus ulcer.

San't-ta'r-ta'n, n. An advocate of sanitary measures: San't-ta'r-ta'n, n. An advocate of sanitary measures.

San't-ta'r-ta'n, n. [NL. See Santrary.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium. "A sanidarium for troops."

San't-ta'r-ta'n, san't-ta'r-tūn, n. [NL. See Santrary.] A health station or retreat; a sanatorium.

A health station or retreat; a sanatorium. "A sanitar rium for troops." L. Oliphant

rium for troops."

San'i-ta-ry (sin'i-tà-ry), a. [L. sanitas health: cf.
F. sanitaire. See Santry.] Of or pertaining to health; designed to secure or preserve health; relating to the preservation or restoration of health; hygienic; as, sanitary commission. See the Note under Sanatorx.

Sanitary Commission. See under Commission.

San'i-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. The act of rendering sanitary; the science of sanitary conditions; the preservation of health; the use of sanitary measures; hygiene. How much sanitation has advanced during the last half cenury.

H. Hartshorne

San'l-ty (san'l-ty), n. [L. sanitas, from sanus sound, healthy. See Sanz.] The condition or quality of being sane; soundness or health of body or mind, especially of

sane; soundness or health of body or mind, especially of the mind; saneness.

San'gak (saw'gak), n. [Turk. sanjāg.] A district or subdivision of a vilayet. [Turkey]

Sank (sank), imp. of Sink.

Bank'ha (sank'na), n. [Skr. cankha a shell.] A chank shell (Turbinella pyrum); also, a shell bracelet or necklace made in India from the chank shell.

#Bankh'ya (sank'ya), n. A Hindoo system of philosophy which refers all things to soul and a rootless germ called prakriti, consisting of three elements, goodness, passion, and darkness.

*Ban'nop (san'nop), n. Sane as Sannur. Bancroft.

San'nup! cnip), n. A male Indian; a brave; — correlative of squaw.

San'nup (-nth), n. A male Indian; a brave; — correlative of squaw.

San'ny (săn'ny), n. The sandpiper. [Prov. Eng.]

|| Sans (săn; E. sănz), prep. [F., from L. sine without.] Without; deprived or destitute of. Rarely used as an English word. "Sans fail." Chaucer.

Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything. Shak.

San'scrit (săn'skrīt), n. See Sansknīt.

|| Sans'—ovilotte' (F. săn'ku'lōt'; E. sănz'kū-lōt'), n.

[F., without Breeches.] I. A fellow without breeches;

a ragged fellow; — a name of reproach given in the first French revolution to the extreme republican party, who rejected breeches as an emblem peculiar to the upper

classes or aristocracy, and adopted pantaloons.

2. Hence, an extreme or radical republican; a violent revolutionist; a Jacobin.

Mence, an extreme or radical reputation, a violent rolutionist; a Jacobin.
 Sans/-cu-lot'tic (sănz/kū-lōt't'k), a. Pertaining to, involving, sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Cartule.

or involving sans-culottism; radical; revolutionary; Jacobinical.

Sans'-ou-lot'tism (-t'z'm), n. [F. sans-culottisme.]

Extreme republican principles; the principles or practice of the sans-culottes.

San'skrit (sân'skrit), n. [Skr. Sanskrit the Sanskrit inanguage, literally, the perfect, polished, or classical language, it samskria prepared, wrought, made, excelent, perfect; sam together (akin to E. same) + kria made. See Same, Create.] [Written also Sanscrit.] The ancient language of the Hindoos, long since obsolete in vernacular use, but preserved to the present days the literary and sacred dialect of India. It is nearly alied to the Persian, and to the principal languages of Europe, classical and modern, and by its more perfect preservation of the roots and forms of the primitive language from which they are all descended, is a most important assistance in determining their history and relations. C. Paakhiri, and Veda.

San'skrit, as, a Sanskrit dictionary or inscription.

San-skrit'ic (săn-skrit'îk), a. Sanskrit.

San'skrit-ist, n. One versed in Sanskrit.

Bans'skrit-ist, n. One versed in Sanskrit.

Bans'skrit-ist, n. [Sanskrit] [F.] Without care; free and easy.

San'tal (săn'tăl), n. [Santalum + piperonal.] (Chem.)

"Bans"-Bout Cir (san'soo'se'), auv. [F.] without care; free and easy.

San'tal (san'tal), n. [Santalum + piperonal.] (Chem.)

A colorless crystalline substance, isomeric with piperonal, but having weak acid properties. It is extracted from sandalwood.

onal, but having weak acid properties. It is extracted from sandalwood.

San'ta-la'ocous (-tā-lā'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Santalaceæ), of which the genus Santalum is the type, and which includes the buffalo mut and a few other North American plants, and many peculiar plants of the southern hemisphere.

San-tā-l'to (sān-tā'l'k), a. ((hem.) Of, pertaining to, or obtained from, sandalwood (Santalum); — used specifically to designate an acid obtained as aresinous or red crystalline dyestuff, which is called also santalin.

San'ta-lin (sān'tā-līn), a. [Cf. F. santaline.] (Chem.) Santalic acid. See SANTALIC.

|| San'ta-lim (-lūm), n. [NL. See SANDALWOOD.]
(Bot.) A genus of trees with entire opposite leaves and small apetalous flowers. There are less than a dozen species, occurring from India to Australia and the Pacific Islands. See SANDALWOOD.

San'tees' (sān'tōz'), n. pl.; sing. SANTEC (-tē').

(Ethnol.) One of the seven confederated tribes of Indians belonging to the Sioux, or Dakotas.

San'ter (sān'tōr), v. t. See Sauxten.

|| San'ton (sān'tōv), n. [Sp. santon, augmented fr. santo holy, L. sanctus.] A Turkish saint; a kind of dervish, regarded by the people as a saint; also, a hermit.

San'to-nate (săn'tō-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of santonic acid.

San-ton'fo (săn-tŏn'fk), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining

tonic acid.

San-ton'10 (san-tōn'1k), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, an acid (distinct from santoninic acid) obtained from santonin as a white crystalline substance.

San'to-nin (san'tō-n'in), n. [L. herba santonica, a kind of plant, fr. Santonia people of Aquitania; cf. Gr. σωντόνιον: cf. F. santonine.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance having a bitter taste, extracted from the buds of levant wormseed and used as an anthelmintic. It occasions a peculiar temporary color blindness, causing objects to appear as if seen through a yellow glass.

San'to-nin'ate (-n'n'at), n. (Chem.) A salt of santo-ninic acid.

minic acid.

San'to-in'io (-n'in'ik), a. ((Them.) As an ot sanco-inic acid.

San'to-in'io (-n'in'ik), a. ((Them.) Of or pertaining to santonin;—used specifically to designate an acid not known in the free state, but obtained in its salts.

Sa'c (sa'c), n. (Zo'd.) Any marine annelid of the genus Hyalinacia, especially H. tubicola of Europe, which inhabits a transparent movable tube resembling a quill in color and taxture.

Sap (sap), n. [AS. surp; akin to OHG. saf, G. saft, Icel. saf; of uncertain origin; possibly akin to L. saper to taste, to be wise, supa must or new wine boiled thick. Cf. Saft, Saft, Saft, I. The juice of plants of any kind, especially the ascending and descending juices or circulating fluid essential to nutrition.

The ascending is the crude sap, the assimilation of which takes place in the leaves, when it becomes the claborated sap suited to the growth of the plant.

2. The sapwood, or alburnum, of a tree.
3. A simpleton; a saphead; a milksop. [Slang]

3. A simpleton; a saphead; a milksop. [Slang]

Sap ball (Bot), any large fungus of the genus Polyporus. See Polypours. - Sap green, a dull light green pigment prepared from the juice of the ripe berries of the Rhommus catharticus, or buckthorn. It is used especially by water-color artists. - Sap rot, the dry rot. See under Dry. - Sap sucker (Zoid), any one of several species of small American woodpeckers of the genus Sphyrapicus, especially the yellow-bellied woodpecker (S. varius) of the Eastern United States. They are so named because they puncture the bark of trees and feed upon the sap. The name is loosely applied to other woodpeckers. - Sap tabe (Bot.), a vessel that conveys sap.

Sap, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sapped

Sap. v. f. [imp. & p. p. Sapped (sapt); p. pr. & vb. n. Sapping.] [F. saper (cf. Sp. sapar, It. sappare), fr. sape a sort of scythe, LL. sappa a sort of mattock.] 1. To subvert by digging or wearing



Yellow-bellied Say Sucker (Sphyrapi-cus varius). Male.

away; to mine; to undermine; to destroy the founda-

Nor safe their dwellings were, for sapped by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.

Dryden.

Their nouses len upon their nousehold gods.
 (Mil.) To pierce with saps.
 To make unstable or infirm; to unsettle; to weaken.

Bing out the grief that saps the mind. Tennyson. Sap (sap), v. t. To proceed by mining, or by secretly ndermining; to execute saps. W. P. Craightli.

Both assaults are carried on by sapping. Tatler.

Sap, n. (Mil.) A narrow ditch or trench made from the foremost parallel toward the glacis or covert way of a bosleged place by digging under cover of gabions, etc.

a bosieged place by digging under cover of gabions, etc. Sap faget Mil.), a fascine about three feet long, used, in supping, to close the crevices between the galious before the parapet is made. —Sap roller (Mil.), a large gabion, six or seven feet long, filled with fascines, which the saper asometimes rolls along before him for protection from the fire of an enemy.

sapper sometimes rolls along before him for protection from the fire of an enemy.

Sap'a-dil'lo (sap'à-dil'lò), n. (Zoil.) The sapajou.

Sap'a-jou (sap'à-jōō; F. sa'pa'zhōō'), n. [F. sapajou. Sap'a-jou (sap'à-jōō; F. sa'pa'zhōō'), n. [F. sapajou. Sapiou. Braz. sapansou.] (Zool.) Any one of several species of South American monkeys of the genus Cebus, having long and prehensile tails. Some of the species are called also copuchins. The bonnet sapajou (C. suberistatus), the golden-handed sapajou (C. chrysopus), and the white-throated sapajou (C. hypoleucus) are well known species. See Caruchin.



are well known species. See CA-DCHIM.

Sa-pan' wood' (sa-j-an' wood'). [Malay sapang.] (Bot.)

A dyewood yielded by Crestlpini.

Sappan, a thorny leguminous tree of Southern Asia and the neighboring islands. It is the original Brazil wood. [Written also sappan wood.]

Sap'tul (sap'ful), a. Abounding in sap; sappy.

Sap'haad' (-bād'), n. A weak-minded, stupid fellow; a milksop. [Low]

Sap-he'nous (sh-fē'nh's), a. [Gr. σαφ'π manifest.] (Andt.) (a) Manifest; — applied to the two principal superficial veins of the lower limb of man. (b) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the saphenous veins; sap, the saphenous veins; as, the saphenous veins gas, the saphenous vein passes.

ing in the broad fascia of the unique was considered as the broad fascia of the unique was considered. Sapid (sapid), a. [L. sapides, fr. sapere to taste: cf. F. sapide. See Sapient, Savor.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor, or flavor. Camels, to make the water sapid, do raise the mud with their sair T. Browne.

Sa-pid'i-ty (sa-pid'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. sapidité.] The quality or state of being sapid; taste; savor; savoriness. Whether one kind of sapidity is more effective than another.

M. S. Lamson.

Sap'id-ness, n. Quality of being sapid; sapidity.

When the Israelites fancted the sapidness and relish of the fleshpots, they longed to taste and to return. Jer. Taylor.

Ba'pi-ence (sa'pi-ens), n. [L. sapientia: cf. F. sapience. See Sarient.] The quality of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; knowledge.

Cowper. Woman, if I might sit beside your feet, And glean your scattered sapience.

Sa'pl-ent (-ent), a. [L. sopiens, -entis, p. pr. of sa-pere to taste, to have sense, to know. See Sacz, a.] Wise; sage; discerning; — often in irony or contempt. Where the supient king Held dalliance with his fair Egyptian spouse. Milton.

Syn.—Sage; asgacious; knowing; wise; discerning.
Sa'pi-en'tial (-ën'shal), a. [L. sapientialis.] Having r affording wisdom.—Sa'pi-en'tial-ly, adv.

The sumential books of the Old [Testament]. Jer. Taylor.

The sepiential books of the Old [Testament]. Jer. Taylor.

Sa'pl-en'tious (-shūs), a. Sapiential. [Obs.]

Sa'pl-ent-lye, v. T. To make sapient. [R.] Coleridge.

Sa'pl-ent-ly (sā'pl-ent-ly), adv. In a sapient manner.

Sap'in-da'ocous (sāp'in-dā'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or

pertaining to an order of trees and shrubs (Sapindaces),
including the (typical) genus Sapindus, the maples, the

maryosa, and about seventy other genera.

|| Sa-pin'dus (sa-p'u'dūs), n. [NL., fr. L. sapo soap

+ Indicus Indian.] (Bot.) A genus of tropical and sub
tropical trees with plunate leaves and panieled flowers.

The fruits of some species are used instead of soap, and

their round black seeds are made into necklaces.

Sap'less (sāp'ēs), a. 1. Destitute of sap; not juicy.

2. Fig.: Dry; old; husky; withered; spiritless. "A

somewhat sapless womanhood."

Loveell.

Now sapless on the verge of death he stands. Dryden.

Now sapless on the verge of death he stands. Dryden. Sap'ing (-I'ng), n. A young tree. Shak. Sap'o-dil'la (sap'ō-dil'la), n. [Sp. zapote, sapotillo, zapotillo, Mexican cochit-zapotl. Cf. Savora.] (Bot.) A tall, evergreen, tropical American tree (Achras Sapota); also, its edible fruit, the sapodilla plum. [Written also sapadillo, sappadillo, sappadilla, and zapotilla.]

Sapodilia plum (Bot.), the fruit of Achras Sapoda. It is about the size of an ordinary quince, having a rough, brithe, dull brown rind, the flesh being of a dirty yellowish white color, very soft, and deliciously sweet. Called also naseberry. It is eatable only when it begins to be spotted, and is much used in desserts.

Sa-pog'e-nin (sá-pöj'ē-nīn), n. [Saponin + -gen + -in.] (Chem.) A white crystalline substance obtained by the decomposition of saponin.

Sap'o-na'coous (sāp'ō-nā'shis), a. [L. sapo, -onis, soap, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. soap. See Soap.]

Resembling soap; having the qualities of soap; soapy. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salt.

Sap'o-nao'i-ty (săp'ō-năs'I-ty), n. The quality or

state of being saponaceous.

Sap'o-nary (sap'o-na-ry), a. Saponaceous. Boyle.

Sa-pon'i-fi'a-hie (sa-pon'i-fi'a-bi), a. Capable of conversion into soap; as, a saponifiable substance.

Sa-pon'i-fi-oa'fion (sa-pon'i-fi-ka'shin), n. [cf. F. saponification. See Saronify.] The act, process, or result, of soap making; conversion into soap; specifically (Chem.), the decomposition of fats and other ethereal salts by alkalies; as, the saponification of ethylentics.

Sa-pon'i-fi'er (sa-pon'i-fi'er), n. (Chem.) That which

Sa.-pon'1-M'er (sa-pōn'1-M'ōr), n. (Chem.) That which saponifies; any reagent used to cause saponification.

Sa-pon'1-fy (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Saponification.

p. pr. & vb. n. Saponifirm [-fi'/ing.] [L. sapo, -onis, sap. + -fy: cf. F. saponifier.] To convert into soap, as tallow or any fat; hence (Chem.), to subject to any similar process, as that which ethereal salts undergo in decomposition; or to supply the same converging to the same convergence of the same convergence of

as tailow of any lat; hence (*Chem.), to subject to any similar process, as that which ethereal salts undergo in decomposition; as, to saponify ethyl acetate.

Saponine (*Chem.)* A poisonous glucoside found in many plants, as in the root of soapwort (*Saponaria), in the bark of soap bark (*Quillain*), etc. It is extracted as a white amorphous powder, which occasions a soapy tather in solution, and produces a local amesthesia. Formerly called also *struthiin*, quillain*, *senegin*, polygalic acid*, etc. By extension, any one of a group of related bodies of which saponin proper is the type.

Saponite (-nit), n. [Sw. *siponit*, fr. L. *sapo*, -onis*, soap.] (*Min.)* A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpenine and cavities in tarp rock.

Saponite (*Min.)* A hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina and saponite of the sa

nule. | [UOS.] | $\mathbb{B}\mathbf{a}'\mathbf{por}$ (sa'por), n. [L. See Savor.] Power of affecting the organs of taste; savor; flavor; taste.

There is some sapor in all aliments. Sir T. Browne

parent variety of corundum, highly prized as a gem.
Of rubies, sapphires, and of pearles white. Chaucer.

Sapphire occurs in hexagonal crystals and also in granular and massive forms. The name sapphire is usually restricted to the blue crystals, while the bright red crystals are called Oriental rubies (see under RUBY), the amethystine variety Oriental anethyst (see under AMB-THYST), and the dull massive varieties corundum (a name which is also used as a general term to include all varieties). See CORUNDUM.

2. The color of the gem; bright blue.
3. (Zoöl.) Any humming bird of the genus Hylocharis, native of South America. The threat and breast are usually bright blue.

Star sapphire, or Asteriated sapphire (Min.), a kind of sapphire which exhibits asterism.

sapphire which exhibits asterism.

Sap'phire, a. Of or resembling sapphire; sapphirine; blue. "The sapphire blaze." Gray.

Sap'phir-ine (saf'ōr-in), a. Resembling sapphire; made of sapphire; having the color, or any quality, of sapphire. "Sapphirine degree of hardness." Boyle.

Sap'pho (saf'ō), n. [See Sapphir.] (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of brilliant South American humping high of

ornmant south American humming birds of the genus Sappho, having very bright-colored and deeply forked tails;—called also fretail.

Bap'pi-ness (sap'pi-ness), The quality of being sap-

7. The quanty or being suppy; julciness.

Sap po dil/1a (sap/po-dil/1a), n. (Hot.) See Sapontia.

Sap by (sap/pp), a. [Compar. Sapple (sap), a. [Compar. Sapple (sap), a. [Compar. Sapple (sapple spanua).

Sapple (sapple spanua).

Sapple (sapple spanua).

2. Hence, young; not firm; weak; feeble.
When he had passed this weak and sappy age. Hayward.

3. Weak in intellect. [Low]4. (Bot.) Abounding in sap; resembling, or consisting

4. (Bot.) Abounding in sap; resembling, or consisting largely of, sapwood.
Sap'py (sap'py), a. [Written also sapy.] [Cf. L. sapere to taste.] Musty; tainted. [Obe.]
Sa-proph's-gan (sa-prof)'*a-gan), n. [Gr. σαπρός rotten + φαγείν to est: cf. F. saprophage.] (Zoöl.) One of a tribe of beetles which feed upon decaying animal and vegetable substances; a carrion beetle.
Sa-proph'a-gous (-güs), a. (Zoöl.) Feeding on carrion.

Sap'ro-phyte (săp'rō-fīt), n. [Gr. σαπρός rotten -Bap'ro-phyte (săp'rō-fit), n. [Gr. σαπρός rotten + σντόν a plant.] (Bot.) Any plant growing on decayed animal or vegetable matter, as most fungi and some flowering plants with no green color, as the Indian pipe. Bap'ro-phyt'ie (-fiv'lk), n. Feeding or growing upon decaying animal or vegetable matter; pertaining to a saprophyte or the saprophytes. Bap'sa_go (sāp'sa-gô), n. [G. schabzieger; schaben to shave, to scrape + zieger a sort of whey.] A kind of Swiss cheese, of a greenish color, fisvored with melilot. Sap'skull' (-kkll'), n. A saphead. [Low] Bap'u-ca'la (sāp'ū-kā'yà; Pg. sā'pōc-kā'yà), n. [Pg. sapucaya.] (Bot.) A Brazilian tree. See Lectthes, and Monkey-гот. [Written also sapucaya.] Sapucals aut (Bot.), the seed of the sapucais; - called

Sapucaia nut (Bot.), the seed of the sapucaia; so paradise nut.

Sap'wood' (sap'wood'), n. (Bot.) The alburnum, or

Sap'wood' (sap'wood'), n. (Bot.) The alburnum, or part of the wood of any exogenous tree next to the bark, being that portion of the tree through which the sap flows most freely;—distinguished from heartwood.

Sar'a-ba-ite (sar'a-hā-it), n. [LL. Sarabaitae, pl.] (Eccl. Hist.) One of certain vagrant or heretical Oriental monks in the early church.

Sar'a-band (-band), n. [F. sarabande, Sp. zarabanda, fr. Per. serbend a song]. A slow Spanish dance of Saracenic origin, to an air in triple time; also, the air itself. She has brought us the newest saraband from the court of Queen Mab.

Queen Mab. Sir W. Scott. Sar'a-oen (-sēn), n. [L. Saracenus, perhaps fr. Ar. sharqi, pl. sharqiin, Oriental, Eastern, fr. sharqq to rise, said of the sun : cf. F. sarrasin. Cf. Sarcenur, Sarrasin, Sirocco.] Anciently, an Arab; later, a Mussulman; in the Middle Ages, the common term among Christians in Europe for a Mohammedan hostile to the crusaders.

Crusaders.

Baracens' consound (Bal.), a kind of ragwort (Senecio Saracenicus), anciently used to heal wounds.

Bar'a-oen'ic (-sēn'īk), β a. Of or pertaining to the Sar'a-oen'ic-al (-l-kal), β Baracens; as, Saracenic architecture. "Suracenic music." Sir W. Sectit.

Bar'a-sun (κār'ā-κīn), n. (Arch.) Bee Sarrasun.

[Hind. Myth.) The sakt or wife of Brahma; the Hindoo goddess of learning, music, and poetry.

Bar'casm (κār'κā-κ̄n), n. [F. sarcasme, L. sarcasmus, Gr. σαρκασμός, from σαρκάζευ to tear flesh like dogs, to bite the lips in rage, to speak bitterly, to sneer, r. σάρς σαρκός, itesh.] A keen, reproachful expression; a satirical remark uttered with some degree of secorn or contempt; a taunt; a gibe; a cutting jest.

The sarcasms of those critics who imagine our art to be a matter of inspiration.

Syn.—Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.

Syn. — Satire; irony; ridicule; taunt; gibe.
Sar-cas'mous (sär-käs'mŭs), a. Sarcastic.
Sarcasmous scandal." itic. [Obs.] Hudibras.

"Narcasmous scandal."

Sar-oas'tlo (-ks*tlk), | a. Expressing, or expressed

Sar-oas'tlo-al (-tl-kal), | by, sarcasm; characterized
by, or of the nature of, sarcasm; given to the use of sar
casm; bitterly satirical; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a flerce and screenic reprehension would this have

drawn from the friendship of the world!

South.

What a herce and screenic represents would the have drawn from the friendship of the world!

Sar-cas'tlo-al-ly, adv. In a sarcastic manner.

Sar'oel (sai's&l), n. [OF. cercel, F. cerceau, L. circellus, dim. of circulus. See Circle.] One of the outer pinions or feathers of the wing of a bird, esp. of a hawk.

Sar'oelle' (sai's&l'), n. [F., fr. L. guerquedula.]

(Zoöl.) The old squaw, or long-tailed duck.

Saroe'net (sair'net), n. [OF. carcenet; cf. LL. caracenicum cloth made by Saracens. See Saracen.] A species of fine thin silk fabric, used for lining, etc.

[Written also sarsenet.]

Thou green sarcenet flap for a sore eye. Shak.

Saro'din (sār'sin), n. Same as Hypoxanyein.

Sarcin (sär'sin), π. Same as Hypoxanyem.

Sarcin (sär'sin), π. Same as Hypoxanyem.

Sarcin (sär'sin), π. Same as Hypoxanyem.

I Sar-oi'na (sär'sin), π. Shue as Hypoxanyem.

I Sar-oi'na (sär'sin), π. Shue, τ. Gr. σάρκινος of flesh, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (Biol.) A genus of bacteria found in various organic fluids, especially in those of the stomach, associated with certain diseases. The individual organisms undergo division along two perpendicular partitions, so that multiplication takes place in two directions, giving groups of four cubical cells. Also used adjectively; as, a sarcina micrococcus; a sarcina group.

Sarcina form (Biol.), the tetrad form seen in the division of a dumb-bell group of micrococci into four;—applied particularly to bacteria. See Micrococcus.

Sar'oie (sär'k'i), π. l. [F. sarcler to weed, fr. L. sarculars to hoe, fr. sarculum hoe.] To weed, or clear of weeds, with a hoe. [Obs.]

Sar'oo- (sär'kt-). A combining form from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; as, sorrophagous, flesh-eating; sarcology.

I Sar-oo- (sär'kt-). A combining form from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh; as, sorrophagous, flesh-eating; sarcology.

I Sar-oo- (sär'kt-). A combining form from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + βάσις base.]

(Bot.) A fruit consisting of many dry indehiscent cells, which contain but few seeds and cohere about a common style, as in these (direction in the follows).

style, as in the mallows

Sar'oo-blast (sir'kō-blāst), n. [Sarco-+-blast.] (Zo-ol.) A minute yellowish body present in the interior of certain rhizopods.

Sarco-carp (-kärp), n. [Sarco-+ Gr. καρπός fruit: cf. F. sarcocarpe.] (Bot.) The fleshy part of a stone

fruit, situated between the skin, or epicarp, and the stone, or endocarp, as in a peach. See Illust. of Empo-

This term has also been used to denote any fruit which is fleshy throughout.

M. T. Masters.

This term has also been used to denote any fruit which is fleaby throughout.

Bar'oo-cele (& & r k \(\delta \) \ & \(\delta \) \ \ \(\delta \) \ \\(\delta \) \ \(\delta \) \ \(

pertaining to sarcode.

Sar'coid (sär'koid), α. [Gr. σαρκοειδής. See Sarcode.]

Sar'codd (săr'koid), α. [Gr. σαρκοειδής. Sec Sarcone.] (Biol.) Resembling fiesh, or muscle; composed of sarcode. Sar'oo-lac'tio (săr'kō-lăk'tlk), α. [Sarco-+ lactic.] (Physiol. Chem.) Relating to muscle and milk; as, sarcolactic acid. Sec Lactic acid, under Lacric. Sar'oo-lem'ma (-lĕm'mà), n. [NL., from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, fiesh + λέμμα rind, skin.] (Anat.) The very thin transparent and apparently homogeneous sheath which incloses a striated muscular fiber; the myolemma.

Sarton-lime (săr'hō-lim), α. [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, fiesh.] Sar'co-line (sur'kt-lin), α. [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.]

Bar'co-line (sār'kō-lin), a. [Gr. σαρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (Min.) Flesh-colored.

Sar'co-log'io (sār'kō-lŏj'Yk), a. Of or pertaining to Sar'co-log'io (sār'kō-lŏj'Yk), a. Of or pertaining to Sar'co-log'io (sār'kō-lŏj'Yk), n. [Sarco-+-logy cf. F. sarcologie.] That part of anatomy which treats of the soft parts. It includes myology, angiology, neurology, and splanchnology.

| Sar-co'ma-ts), F. Sarcomas (-kō'māx). Nl., from Gr. σάρκωμα, from σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh.] (Med.) A tumor of fleshy consistence;—formerly applied to many varieties of tumor, now restricted to a variety of maligant growth made up of cells resembling those of fetal development without any proper intercellular substance.

Sar-com's-tous (-kōm'a-tūs or -kō'mā-tūs, a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to sarcoma: resembling arcoma.

Sar-com'a-rous (-kom'a-tus or -ko'ma-tus), n. (aca.) Of or pertaining to sarcoma: resembling rarcoma. # Sar-coph'a-ga (skr-ko'f'a-ga), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. See Sarcophaous.] (Zoöl.) A suborder of carnivorous and insectivorous marsupials including the dasyures and

and insectivorous marsupials including the dasyures and the oposeums.

| Sar-coph'a-ga, n. [NL., fem. sing. See Sarcopha-gus.] (Zoòl.) A genus of Diptera, including the flesh flies.

Sar-ooph'a-gan (-gan), n. 1. (Zoòl.) Any animal which eats flesh, especially any carnivorous marsupial.

2. (Zoòl.) Any fly of the genus Sarcophaga.

Sar-ooph'a-gus (-gūs), n. (Zoòl.) Feeding on flesh; flesh-eating; carnivorous.

Sar-ooph'a-gus (-gūs), n., pl. L. Sarcophaga (-jī), F. Sarcophaguses (-gūs-z). [L., fr. Gr. σαρκοφαγος, properly, eating flesh; σάρξ, σαρκό, flesh + φαγεν to eat. Cf. Sarcasm.] 1. A species of limestome used among the Greeks for making coffins, which was so called because it consumed within a few weeks the flesh of bodies deposited in it. It is otherwise called lapis Assius, or Assian stone, and is said to have been found at Assos, a city of Lycia.

2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin.

Assum, σ. cath of Lycia.

2. A coffin or chest-shaped tomb of the kind of stone described above; hence, any stone coffin.

3. A stone shaped like a sarcophagus and placed by a grave as a memorial.

Bar-coph'agy (-jy), n. [Gr. σαρκοψαγία. See Sancophagus.] The practice of eating fiesh.

Bar'co-phile (six rkd·fil), n. [Surco-+Gr. φίλοι a lover.] (Zοῦλ.) A fleah-eating animal, especially any one of the carnivorous marsupials.

|| Bar-cop'tes (six kδρ/tδz), n. [NL., from Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh + κόπτειν to cut.] (Ζοῦλ.) A genus of parasitic mites including the itch mites.

Bar-cop'tid (-t/d), n. (Ζοῦλ.) Any species of the genus Sarcopies and related genera of mites, comprising the itch mites and mange mites. — a. Of or pertaining to the itch mites.

itch mites.

|| Sar'co-rham'phi (săr'kb-răm'fi), n.
|| pl. [NL., fr. Gr. σάρξ. σαρκός, flesh +
ράμφος beak.] (Zοῦλ.) A division of raptorial birds comprising the vultures.
|| Sar'co-sep'tum (-sēp'tūm), n.; pl.
|| Sarcosep'ta (-sēp'tūm), n.; pl.
|| Sarcosep'ta (-sēp'tūm), n.; copies scabet, (Zοολ.) One of the mesenteries of an anomalous scabet, Much enlarged.

(Zool.) One of the mesenteries of an anomal engine scale; thozoan.

Sar'oo-sin (sir'kt-sin), n. (Physiol. Chem.) A crystalline nitrogenous substance, formed in the decomposition of creatin (one of the constituents of muscle tissue). Chemically, it is methyl glycocoll.

|| Sar-oo'sis (sir-kō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σάρκωσις, fr. σάρξ, σαρκός, fiesh.] (Med.) (a) Abnormal formation of fiesh. (b) Sarcoma.

Sar-oot'io (-kōt'lk), a. [Gr. σαρκωτικός: cf. F. sarcotique.] (Med.) Producing or promoting the growth of fiesh. [R.] = n. A sarcotic medicine. [R.]

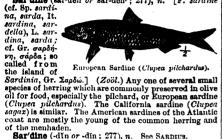
Sar'oous (sir'kin), a. [Gr. σάρξ, σαρκός, fiesh.] (Anat.) Fieshy; — applied to the minute structural elements, called sarcous elements, or sarcous disks, of which striated muscular fiber is composed.

Sar'ou-la'tion (sir'kt-la'shin), n. [L. sarculatio. See Sarcia.] A weeding, as with a hoe or a rake.

Sar'd sird), n. [L. sarda, Gr. σάρξος, or σάρξος (so. λίθος), i. e., Sardian stone, fr. Σάρδος Sardian, Σάρδος Sardes, the capital of Lydia: cf. F. sarde. Cf. Sardius.]

(Min.) A variety of carnelian, of a rich reddish yellow or brownish red color. See the Note under Chalcedony. Sarda-chate (sărdă-kāt), n. [L. surduchates: cf. F. sardachate. See Sard, and Agare.] (Min.) A variety of agate containing sard.
Sardan (-dan), n. [It. sardella. See Sardine [Obs.]
Sardel, n. A precious stone. See Sardine. [Obs.]
Sardine (sărden or sărden; 277), n. [F. sardine (cf. Sp. sardi.

(of. Sp. sara



sagax) is similar. The American sardines of the Atlantic coast are mostly the young of the common herring and of the menhaden.

Sar'dine (-din or -din; 277), n. See Sardius.

Sar'dine'.an (sār-din'i-an), a. [L. Sardinianus.] Of or pertaining to the island, kingdom, or people of Sardinia.—n. A native or inhabitant of Sardinia.

Sar'di-us (sār'di-us), n. [L. sardius, lapis sardinus, Gr. σάρδυσο λέφε, σάρδυσ. Bee Sard.] A precious stone, probably a carnelian, one of which was set in Anron's breastplate.

Ex. xxviii. 17.

Sar'di-us (sār'doin), n. [Cf. F. sardonie.] (Min.)

Sard; carnellan.

Sar-do'ni-an (sār-dō'nī-an), a. [Cf. F. sardonien.]

Sardonie. [Obs.] "With Sardonian smile." Spenser.

Sar-don'io (-dōn'īk), a. [F. sardonique, L. sardonius, Gr. ααρδάνος, σαρδόνος, perhaps fr. σαίρων to grin like a dog, or from a certain plant of Sardinia, Gr. Σαρδώ, which was said to screw up the face of the eater.]

Forced; unnatural; insincere; hence, derisive, mocking, malignant, or bitterly sarcastic; — applied only to a laugh, smile, or some facial semblance of gayety.

Where strained, sardonic smiles are glozing still.

Where strained, aurdonic smiles are glozing still,
And grief is forced to laugh against her will. Sir H. Wotton
The scornful, ferocious, sardonic grin of a bloody rufflan.

Sardonic grin or laugh, an old medical term for a spas-nodic affection of the muscles of the face, giving it an

suppearance of laughter.

Sar-don'lo, a. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a kind of linen made at Colchis.

of linen made at Colchis.

Sar'do-nyx (sir'dō-nIks), n. [L., fr. Gr. σαρδόννξ.

See Sarp, and ONYX.] (Min.) A variety of onyx consisting of sard and white chalcedony in alternate layers.

[Sar'ac | Sar'ac | Sar, [Hind. sār,] The principal garment of a Hindoo woman. It consists of a long piece of cloth, which is wrapped round the middle of the body, a portion being arranged to hang down in front, and the remainder was east across the beauty was the left should be a supplied to the body. mainder passed across the bosom over the left shoulder. Sargas'so (särgäs'so), n. [Sp. sargazo seaweed.] (Bot.) The gulf weed. See under Gurr. Sargasse Sea, a large tract of the North Atlantic Ocean where sargasso in great abundance floats on the surface.

alled also sar, and saragu. || **Sa'ri** (sü'rĕ), n. Same as

|| **Sa-rigue'** (så-rēg'), n. [F., from Braz. çarigueia, çariguei-ra.] (Zoöl.) A small South Troin Briz. car inguent, carriguera.] (Zoöl.) A small South
American opossum (Didelphys
opossum), having four white
spots on the face.

Bark (särk), n. [AS. serce,
syrce, a shirt; akin to Icel.
serkr, Sw. särk.] A shirt. [Scot.]

Bark, r. t. (Curp.) To cover
with sarking, or thin boards.

Barkin (sär/kin), n. [Gr.
capf, caprós, flesh.] (Physiol.
Chem.) Same as Hyroxanyiun.

Bark/ling (sär/king), n.

Bark/ling (sär/king), n.

Sark'ing (sark'ing), n. [From Sark shirt.] (Carp.) Thin boards for sheathing, as above the rafters, and under the

above the rafters, and under the shingles or slates, and for similar purposes.

Sar'lac (sär'läk), n. [Mongolian sarlyk.] (Zoöl.)

Sar'lyk (-lik), f. The yak.

Sar-mat'lac (sär-mät'lak), or pertaining to Sarmatia, or its inhabitants, the ancestors of the Russian and the Poles.

Sar'ment (sär'mänt), n. [L. sarmentum a twig, fr. sarpers to cut off, to trim: of. F. sarment.] (Bot.) A prostrate fillform stem or runner, as of the strawberry. See Runner.

ee Runner. **Bar/men-ta/ceous (sär/m**ěn-tä/shtis), *a. (Bot.*) Bearing

Sar'men-ta'ocous (sik'měn-ta'shib), a. (Bot.) Bearing sarments, or runners, as the strawberry.

Sar'men-tose' (sik'měn-tōs' or sik'-měn'tōs), a. [L. sarmentosus: cf. F. sarmenteur.

See Sarment,] (Bot.) (a) Long and filiform, and almost naked, or having only leaves at the joints where it strikes root; as, a sarmentose stem. (b) Bearing sarments; sarmentseous.

Sar-men'tops (akr-měn'tüs), a. (Bot.) Sarinentose.



7

Sarigue (Didelphys opos-

the state of the s

1277

Sarn (sirn), n. [W. sarn a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-atone. [Prov. Eng.] Johnson.

| Ba'rong (sir'roig), n. [Malay sārung.] A sort of petticost worn by both sexes in Java and the Malay Archipelago.

Ba'ros (sī'rōs), n. [NL. fr. Gr. ozopc.] (Astron.) A Chaldean astronomical period or cycle, the length of which has been variously estimated from 3.600 years to 3.600 days, or a little short of 10 years. Brande & C.

Sar'plar (sār'plēr), n. [Ct. Lix arplare. See Sannier.] A large bale or package of wool, containing cighty tods, or 2.240 pounds, in weight. [Eng.]

Sar'plar (sār'plēr), n. [F. serpillière; ct. Fr. sarpetheira, Lix. serpelleria, serpleria, Catalan sarpallera, Honarpillera.] A coarse cloth made of hemp, and used for packing goods, etc. [Written also sarpelere.] Tyrchitt.

Sar'po (sār'pō), n. [Corruption of Sp. sapo a toad.] (2001.) A large toadfish of the Southern United States and the Gulf of Mexico (Batrachus tau, var. pardus).

| Sar'an-oe'ni-a (sār'rā-sā'nī-ā), n. [NL. So named after a Dr. Sarvazin of Quebec.] (Bot.) A genus of American perennial herbs growing in bogs; the American ptether plant.

can pitcher plant.

(F) They have hollow pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves, and solitary flowers with an umbrella-shaped style. Surracenia purpurea, the sidesaddle flower, is sommon at the North; S. fava, rubra, Drummondii, variolaris, and psillacina are Southern species. All are insectivorous, catching and drowning insects in their curious leaves. See Illust. of Sidesaddle flower, under Superiority. rious leaves. Sidesaddle.

SIDESADDLE.

Saf'ra-sin } (săr'ră-s'n), n. [F. sarrasine, LL. saraSaf'ra-sine } cina. See Saracen.] (Fort.) A portcullis, or herse. [Written also sarasin.]

Saf'sa (săr'să), n. Sarsaparilla. [Written also sarza.]

Saf'sa pa-rilla (-pă-rillă), n. [Sp. zarzaparrilla;

zarza a bramble (perhaps fr. Bisc. sartzia) + parra a
vine, or Parillo, a physician sald to have discovered it.]

[Bot.] (a) Any plant of several tropical American species of Smilaz. (b) The bitter mucliaginous roots of such
plants, used in medicine and in sirups for soda, etc.

The name is also applied to many other plants and their roots, especially to the Aralia nudicautis, the wild sarsaparilla of the United States.

wild sarsaparilla of the United States.

Sar'sa-pa-ril'Un (-I'n), n. Seo Parillin.

Sarse (särs), n. F. sas, OF. saas, LL. selatium, fr.

L. seta a stiff hair.] A fine slove; a searce. [Obs.]

Sarse, v. t. To sift through a sarse. [Obs.]

Sar'sen (sär'sŏn), n. [Etymol. uncertain; perhaps for saracen stone, i. e., a heathen or pagnn stone or moment.] One of the large sandstone blocks scattered over the English chalk downs; — called also sarsen stone, and Druid stone. [Eng.]

Sarse'net (särs'nöt), n. See Sarcner.

Sart (särt), n. An assart, or clearing. [Obs.] Bailey.

Sart'o'fi-al (sär-tö'fi-al), a. [See Sarconus.] 1. Of or portaining to a tailor or his work.

Our legs skulked under the table as free from sartorial im-

Our legs skulked under the table as free from sartorial im-ertinences as those of the noblest suvages.

Lowell

pertinences as those of the noblest savages.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the astorius muscle.

#Sartovius (*is), n. [NL., fr. L. sartor a patcher, tailor, fr. sarcire, sartum, to patch, mend.] (Anat.) A muscle of the thigh, called the tailor's muscle, which arises from the hip bone and is inserted just below the knee. So named because its contraction was supposed to produce the position of the legs assumed by the tailor in sitting. itting.

in sitting.

Sa'rum use' (sā'rūm ūs'). (Ch. of Eng.) A liturgy, or use, put forth about 1087 by St. Osmund, bishop of Sarum, based on Anglo-Saxon and Norman customs.

Sash (sāsh), n. [Pers. shast a sort of girdle.] A scarf or band worn about the waist, over the shoulder, or otherwise; a belt; a girdle, — worn by women and children as an ornament; also worn as a badge of distinction by military officers, members of societies, etc.

Sash, v. t. To adorn with a sash or scarf. Burke.

Sash, n. IF, châssis a frame, sash, fr. châsse a shrine.

tion by military officers, members of societies, etc.

Sash, v. t. To adorn with a sash or scarf. Burke.

Sash, v. [F. châssis a frame, sash, fr. châsse a shrine, reliquary, frame, L. capsa. See Cassa box.] 1. The framing in which the panes of glass are set in a glazed window or door, including the narrow bars between the panes.

2. In a sawmill, the rectangular frame in which the saw is strained and by which it is carried up and down with a reciprocating motion;—also called gate.

French sash, a casement swinging on hinges; — in dis-nction from a vertical sash, sliding up and down.

tinction from a vertical sash, sliding up and down.

Sash, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sashen (säsht); p. p. R.

th. n. Sashno.] To furnish with a sash or sashes; as,
to sash a door or a window.

Sash'er-y (ër-y), n. [From 1st Sash.] A collection
of sashes; ornamentation by means of sashes. [R.]

Distinguished by their sasheries and insignia. Carlyle.

Sash'oon (-5on), n. [Etymology uncertain.] A kind
of pad worn on the leg under the boot. [Obs.] Nares.

Sa'sin (sā'sin), n. (Zoil.) The Indian antelope (Antilope besoartica, or
cerricapra), noted for its beauty and
swiftness. It has long, spiral, divergent
horns.



with aromatic bark and leaves.—Chilian sassafras, an aromatic tree (Laurelia sempervirens).—New Zealandes.—sassafras, a similar tree (Laurelia Novæ Zelandie).—Sassafras nut. See Pichurim Bean.—Swamp sassafras, the sweet bay (Magnolia glauca). See MAGNOLIA.

Sas weet Day (Automotic glauca). See MAGNOLIA.

Sas sa. nage (sas sa. nage), n. [See Saras a sieve.]
Stones left after sifting.

Sas sa. ra/ra (sas sa. ra/ra), n. [Perh. a corruption of certitorari, the name of a writ.]

Out she shall pack, with a sassarara.

Sassa (sas) n. [D. sas fall pack, with a sassarara.

navigable.

Out she shall pack, with a sassarava. Goldsmith.

Sasse (aks), n. [D. sas, fr. F. sus the basin of a water[all.] A sluice or lock, as in a river, to make it more
navigable. [Obs.]

Sas/sen-ach (sks/sh-kk), n. [Gael. sassanach.] A Baron; an Englishman; a Lowlander. [Celtic] Sir W. Scott.

Sas/so-lin (sks/sh-lin), n. [From Sasso, a town
Bas/so-line (-lin or lön), in Italy: cf. F. sassolin.]

(Min.) Native boric acid, found in saline incrustations
on the borders of hot springs near Sasso, in the territory
of Florence.

(Din.) Native Done acai, todaes in the territory of Florence.

Sas'so-rol(sās'sō-rōl), \ n. (Zoōl.) The rock pigeon.

Sas'so-rol(la crōl'lā), \ See under Progon.

Sas'so-rol(la crōl'lā), \ See under Progon.

Sas'sy bark' (sās'sŷ bārk'). (Bot.) The bark of a West African leguminous tree (Brythrophlaum Guine-ense, used by the natives as an ordeal poison, and also medicinally; — called also mancona bark.

|| Sas'tra (sās'trā), n. Same as Shaster.

Sat(sāl), imp. of Str. [Written also sate.]

Sat'an (sāl'un; sāl'an, obs.), n. [Heb. sālān an adversary, fr. sālan to be adverse, to persecute: cf. Gr. Sarav, Saravās, L. Satam, Satamas.] The grand adversary of man; the Devil, or Prince of darkness; the chief of the fallen angels; the archifend.

I beheld Satan as lightning fall from heaven. Luke x. 18.

I beheld Satan as lightning full from heaven. Luke x. 18.

Sa-tan'loc (sa-tān'līk),] α. [Cf. F. satanique, Gr. Σα
Sa-tan'lo-al (·I·kal), | τανικός.] Of or pertaining to

Satan; having the qualities of Satan; resembling Satan; extremely malicious or wicked; devilish; informal. "Satanic strength." "Satanic host." Millon.

Detest the slander which, with a Satanic smile, exults over the character it has ruined.

Satan'lo-al-ly-ad. Satan'lo-al-russ."

Betest the stander which, with a Satan's smile, exhibit on the character it has ruined.

Sa-tan'io-al-1y, adv. — Sa-tan'io-al-ness, n.

Sa'tan-ism (sā'tan-īz'm), n. The evil and mallclous disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit. [R.]

Sa'tan-ist, n. A very wicked person. [R.] Granger.

Sa'tan-oph'a-ny (sa'tan-ōt'a-ny), n. [Satan + Gr.

φαίνεσθαι it appear.] An incarnation of Satan; a being possessed by a demon. [R.]

Satoh'el (sāch'cl), n. [OF. sachel, fr. L. saccellus, dim. of saccus. See Sacus bag.] A little sack or bag for carrying papers, books, or small articles of wearing apparel; a hand bag. [Spelled also sachel.]

The whining schoolboy with his satchel. Shak.

Sato (sāc), v. t. [inn. & v. p. SATED; v. pr. & v. b. h.

Sate (sat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sates; p. pr. & vb. n. Saturs.] [Probably shortened fr. satiate: cf. L. satur full. See Satiate.] To satisfy the desire or appetite of; to satiate; to glut; to surfeit.

Crowds of wanderers sated with the business and pleasure of great cities.

Sate (sat; rarely sat), imp. of Sir.

Sate (sit; rarely sit), imp. of Srr.

But sate an equal guest at every board. Lovell.

Sat-en' (sit-ën'), n. [Cf. Satin.] A kind of dress goods made of cotton or woolen, with a glossy surface resembling satin.

Sateless (sit'les), a. Insatiable. [R.] Young.

Sat'el-lite (sit'el-lit), n. [F., fr. L. satelles, -tits, an attendant.] 1. An attendant attached to a prince or other powerful person; hence, an obsequious dependent.

"The satellites of power."

1. Disraeli.

2. (Astron.) A secondary planet which revolves about

2. (Astron.) A secondary planet which revolves about mother planet; as, the moon is a satellite of the earth. See Solar system, under SOLAR.

Satellite moth (Zooll), a handsome European noctuid moth (Scopelosoma satellitia).

Sat'el-lite, a. (Anat.) Situated near; accompany-g; as, the satellite veins, those which accompany the

streics. Sat'el-li'tious (-lish's), α . Pertaining to, or consting of satellites. [R]Sat'ol-littous (Hibrary), Cheyne. Sting of, satellites. [R.]
Sath'a-nas (sath'a-nas), n. [L. Satanas. See Satan.]
Chaucer. Wyelf.

Sath'a-nas (sath'a-nas), n. [L. Satanas. Des Satas.]
Stan. [Obs.] Chaucer. Wyelif.
Sa'ti-ate (sa'sh'-at; 48), a. [L. satiatus, p. p. of satiare to satisfy, from sat, satis, enough. See San, n., and cf. Satz.] Killed to satiety; glutted; sated;—followed by with or of. "Satiate of applause." Pope.
Sa'ti-ate (-āt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sattate [-ā'tēd];
p. pr. & vb. n. Sattatino.] 1. To satisfy the appelie or desire of; to feed to the full; to furnish enjoyment to, to the extent of desire; to sate; as, to satiate appearing a satisfy and satisfy the sapering and satisfy and satisf

These [smells] rather woo the sense than satiate it. Bacon. I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they should be satiated with my blood. Eikon Basilike.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; to gratify to reple-

swiftness. It has long, spiral, divergent swiftness, it has long, spiral, desired, swiftness, it has long, spiral, desired, swiftness, it has long, spiral, spiral, swiftness, it has long, spiral, swift, swiftness, it has long, spiral, swift, swift, swift, swiftness, it has long, spiral, swift, s

of gratification which excites wearisomeness or loathing;

In all pleasures there is satistu. But thy words, with grace divine Imbucd, bring to their sweetness no satiety. Milton. Syn. - Repletion; satiation; surfeit; cloyment

Sym.—acqueuon; satiation; surfeit; cloyment.

Sat'in (săt'in), n. [F. satin (of. Pg. setim), fr. It.

setino, from seta silk, L. saeta, seta, a thick, stiff hair, a

bristle; or possibly ultimately of Chinese origin; cf.

Chin. sz-tiin, sz-tivan. Cf. Satzku.] A silk cloth, of a

thick, close texture, and overshot woof, which has a

clown surfer.

Cloths of gold and satis rich of hue. Cloths of gold and satius rich of hue. Chancer.

Denmark satin, a kind of lasting; a stout worsted stuff, woven with a satin twill, used for women's shoes. — Farmers' satin. See under Farmer.—Batin bird (Zoil.), an Australian bower bird. Called also satin grackle.—Satin flower. (Bot.) See Honsery, 4.—Batin spar. (Min.) (a) A fine fibrous variety of calcite, having a pearly luster. (b) A similar variety of gypsum.—Satin sparrov (Zoil.) the shinling flycatcher (Mynagra nitida) of Thamania and Australia. The upper surface of the male is rich blackish green with a metallic luster.—Satin stone, satin spar.

Sat'1-net' (sat'1-net'), n. [F., fr. satin. See Satin.]
A thin kind of satin.
A kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen

2. A kind of cloth made of cotton warp and woolen filling, used chiefty for trousers.

Sat'in-wood' (sat'in-wood'), n. (Bot.) The hard, lemon-colored, fragrant wood of an East Indian tree (Chloroxylon Sweigenig). It takes a lustrous finish, and is used in cabinetwork. The name is also given to the

(Chloroxylon Swetchia). It takes a lustrous finish, and is used in cabinetwork. The name is also given to the wood of a species of prickly ash (Nunthoxylum Caribæum) growing in Florida and the West Indies.

Sat'In-y (-y), a. Like or composed of satin; glossy; as, to have a satiny appearance; a satiny texture.

Sat'Ino (Sat'Nin), n. [L. satio, fr. servere, satum, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [Obs.] Sir T. Brown, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [Obs.] Sir T. Brown, to sow.] A sowing or planting. [Obs.] Sir T. Brown, to satira, satura, fr. satura (sc. lanr) a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, a medley, fr. satur full of food, sated, fr. sat, satis, enough: cf. F. satire. See Sate, Sad, a., and cf. Saturate.] 1. A composition, generally poetical, holding up vice or folly to reprobation; a keen or severe exposure of what in public or private morals deserves rebuke; an invective poem; as, the Satires of Juvenal.

2. Keenness and severity of romark; caustic exposure to reprobation; trenchant wit; sarcasm.

Syn.—Lampoon; sarcasm; irony; ridicule; pasquin-

Syn. - Lampoon: sarcasm: irony; ridicule; pasquinade; burlesque; wit; humor.

Satir'ic (satir'ik), a. [L. satiricus: cf. F. satiBatir'ic-al (-i-kal), rique.] 1. Of or pertaining
to satire; of the nature of satire; as, a satiric style.

2. Censorious; severe in language; sarcastic; insulting. "Satirical rogue."

Syn. Cutting of the satire of satire.

Syn. Cutting; caustic; poignant; sarcastic; ironical; bitter; reproachful; abusive.

— Sa-tir'ic-al-ly, adv. — Sa-tir'ic-al-ness, n.
Sat'ir-ist (sat'er-tst), n. [Cf. F. satiriste.] One who satirizes; especially, one who writes satire.

The mighty satirist, who . . . had spread terror through the Whiz ranks.

Macaulan.

Whig ranks.

Sat'ir-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SATRIZEO (-izd);
p. pr. & vb. n. SATRIZING (-i'zIng).] [Cf. F. satiriser.]

To make the object of satire; to attack with satire; to censure with Recnness or severe sarcasm.

censure with keenness or severe sarcasm. It is as hard to sativize well a man of distinguished vices, as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. Swift.

Sat'is-fao'tion (sit'is-fak'shūn), n. [OF. satisfaction, F. satisfaction, fr. t. satisfactio, fr. satisfacts to satisfy. See Satisfy.] 1. The act of satisfying, or the state of being satisfied; gratification of desire; contentment in possession and enjoyment; repose of mind resulting from compliance with its desires or demands.

The public between cover to anyong the execution and satisfying the satisfied of the content of the

The mind having a power to suspend the execution and faction of any of its desires.

2. Settlement of a claim, due, or demand; payment; indemnification; adequate compensation.

We shall make full satisfaction.

3. That which satisfies or gratifies; atonement.

Die he, or justice must; unless for him Some other, able, and as willing, pay The rigid satisfaction, death for death.

Syn. - Contentment; content; gratification; pleasure; recompense; compensation; amends; remuneration; indemnification; atonement.

Satisfactive (-tYv), a. Satisfactory. [Obs.]
Satisfactive discernment of faith. Sur T. Brown

Satisfactive discernment of faith. Sur T. Browne.

Satisfactory (-tō-rỳ), a. [Cf. F. satisfactoire.]

1. Giving or producing satisfaction; yielding content, especially, relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty, and enabling it to rest with confidence; sufficient; as, a satisfactory account or explanation.

2. Making amends, indemnification, or recompense;

causing to cease from claims and to rest content pensating; atoning; as, to make satisfactory compensa-tion, or a satisfactory apology.

A most wise and sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ.

Bp. Sanderson.

-Sat'is-fac'to-ri-ly (-rī-ly), adv. - Sat'is-fac'to-ri

-- Hat'is-lac'to-ri-ly (-ri-ly), adv. -- Hat'is-lac'to-ri-mess, n.

Bat'is-fi'a-ble (-fi'4-b'1), a. That may be satisfied.

Bat'is-fi'er (-fi'), n. One who satisfies.

Bat'is-fi'er (-fi'), n. Une who satisfies.

Bat'is-fi'er (-fi'), n. (fi'), p. pr. Satisfier (-fi'), p. pr. & vb. n. Batisffier (-fi'), p. pr. & vb. n. advisfacere. See Sad, a., and Facr. 1. In general, to fill up the measure of a want of (a person or a thing); hence, to gratify fully the desire of; to make content; to supply to the full, or so far as to give contentment with what is sought or wished for.

Death shall ... with us two

Death shall . . . with us two Be forced to satisfy his ravenous maw.

2. To pay to the extent of claims or deserts; to give what is due to; as, to satisfy a creditor.

3. To answer or discharge, as a claim, debt, legal demand, or the like; to give compensation for; to pay off; to requite; as, to satisfy a claim or an execution.

4. To free from doubt, suspense, or uncertainty; to give assurance to; to set at rest the mind of; to convince; as, to satisfy one's self by inquiry.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and satisfying.

Hyn.—To satiate; sate; content; gratify; compensate. See BATIATE.

Sat'is-Fy (sat'is-fi), v. i. 1. To give satisfaction; to

ate. See SATIATE.

Sat'ls-fy (sat'ls-fi), v. i. 1. To give satisfaction; to fiord gratification; to leave nothing to be desired.

2. To make payment or atonement; to atone. Millon.

Sat'ls-fy'ing-ly (-fi'Ing-ly), adv. So as to satisfy;

satisfactorily.

Sa'tive (sā'tīv), a. [L. sativus, fr. serere, satum, to sow.] Sown; propagated by seed. [Obs.] Evelyn.

Sa'tle (sā't'l), r. t. & i. To settle. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sa'trap (sā'trāp or sāt'rāp; 277), n. [L. satrapes, Gr. σατράπης, fr. OPers. klshatrapāvan ruler: cf. F. satrape.] The governor of a province in ancient Persla; hence, a petty autocrat despot.

Sa'trap-al (sā'trāp-al or sāt'rā-pal), a. Of or pertain-

Sa'trap-al (sa'trap-al or sat'ra-pal), d. Of or pertaming to a satrap, or a satrap, sa satrap, sa satrap, sa satrap, sa satrap.
Sa'trap-ess (sa'- or sat'-), n. A female satrap.
Sa-trap'lo-al (sa'trap'kal), a. Satrapal. [R.]
Sa'trap y (sa'trap'y or sat'ra-py; 277), n.; pl. SA-TRAPIES (-1z). [L. satrapia, satrapea, Gr. σατραπεία:
cf. F. satrapie.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrapia parischilding of the satrapia.

TRAPIES (-12).

cf. F. satrapie.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

Sat-su'ma ware' (sit-sōo'mā wār'). (Fine Arts) A kind of ornamental hard-glazed pottery made at Satsuma in Kiu-siu, one of the Japanese islands.

Sat'u-ra-ble (sāt'ū-rā-b'l; 135), a. [L. saturabilis: cf. F. saturable.] Capable of being saturated; admitting of saturation.—Sat'u-ra-bl'l't-y(-b'l')-t-y), n. Sat'u-rant (-rant), a. [L. saturabs, p. pr. See Saturated.

Sat'u-rant. (-rant), a. [L. saturating.

Sat'u-rant, n. 1. (Chem.) A substance used to neutralize or saturate the affinity of another substance.

2. (Med.) An antacid, as magnesia, used to correct acidity of the stomach.

Sat'u-rate (-rāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Saturate (-rū'-Sat'u-rate (-rū'-v. t. [imp. & p. p. Saturate (-rū'-v. [imp.] & p. saturate (-rū'-v. [imp. & p. p. saturate (-rū'-v. [imp.] & p. p. saturate (-rū'-v. [imp.] & p. saturate (-rū'-v. [imp.] & p. p. saturate

acidity of the stomach.

Sat'u-rate (-rat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Saturated (-rat', t&d); p. pr. & vb. n. Saturatine.] [L. saturatus, p. p. of saturate to saturate, fr. satur full of food, sated. See Satura.] 1. To cause to become completely penetrated, impregnated, or soaked; to fill fully; to sate.

Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow saturated with the moisture of the Atlantic.

Macaulay.

Fill and saturate each kind
With good according to its mind.

2. (Chem.) To satisfy the affluity of; to cause to become inert by chemical combination with all that it can hold; as, to saturate phosphorus with chlorine.

Saturate (rat), p. a. [L. saturatus, p. p.] Filled to repletion; saturated; soaked.

Dries his feathers saturate with dew.
The sand beneath our feet is saturate
With blood of martyrs. Longfellow

Sat'u-ra'ted (-rā'tēd), a. 1. Filled to repletion; holding by absorption, or in solution, all that is possible; as, saturated garments; a saturated solution of salt.

2. (Chem.) Having its affinity satisfied; combined with all it can hold;—said of certain atoms, radicals, or compounds; thus, methane is a saturated compound. Contrasted with unsaturated.

A saturated compound may exchange certain in-gredients for others, but can not take on more without such exchange.

such exchange.

Saturated color (Optics), a color not diluted with white; a pure unmixed color, like those of the spectrum.

Saturation (-rā'shīn), n. [L. saturatio: cf. F. saturation.] 1. The act of saturating, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation.

2. (Chem.) The act, process, or result of saturating a substance, or of combining it to its fullest extent.

substance, or or combining it to its fullest extent.

3. (Optica) Freedom from mixture or dilution with white: purity; — said of colors.

3. The degree of saturation of a color is its relative purity, or freedom from admixture with white.

3. The degree of saturation of a color is its relative purity, or freedom from admixture with white.

3. One who, or that which saturates

Saturates.

Sat'ur-day (sat'ūr-dā; 48), n. [OE. Saterday, AS.
Sat'ur-day (sat'ūr-dā; 48), n. [OE. Saterday, AS.
Saterdag, Sætermsdæg, Sætermsdæg, literally, Saturn's
day, fr. L. Saturnus Baturn + AS. dæg day; cf. L. dies
Saturni.] The seventh or last day of the week; the day
following Friday and preceding Sunday.

Satu'ri-ty (satū'rī-ty), n. [L. saturitas, fr. satur
full of food, sated.] The state of being saturated; fullness of supply. [Obs.]

Marner.

Sat'urn (sat'ūrn), n. [L. Saturnus, literally, the
sower, fr. serere, satum, to sow. See Sæsson.] L. (Roman
Myth.) One of the elder and principal deities, the som
of Cœlus and Terra (Heaven and Earth), and the father
of Jupiter. The corresponding Greek divinity was Kpópos, later Xpópos, Time.



2. (Astron.) One of the planets of the solar system.

next in magnitude to Jupiter, but more remote from the sun. Its diameter is seventy thousand miles, its mean distance from the sun nearly eight hundred and eighty millions of miles, and its year, or periodical revolution round the sun, nearly twenty-nine years and a half. It is surrounded by a remarkable system of rings, and has eight satellites.

3. (Alchem.) The metal lead. [Archaic]

Sat'ur-na'li-a (eāt'ūr-nā'li-ā), n. pl. [L. See Saturn] 1. (Rom. Antiq.) The festival of Saturn, celebrated in December, originally during one day, but afterward during seven days, as a period of unrestrained license and merriment for all classes, extending even to the slaves.

2. Hence: A period or occasion of general license, in

2. Hence: A period or occasion of general license, in which the passions or vices have riotous indulgence.

Sat'ur-na/li-an (-au), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the

Sat'ur-na'il-an (-an), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia.

2. Of unrestrained and intemperate joility; riotously merry; dissolute. "Saturnalian amusement." Burke.
Sa-tur'ni-an (sà-tūr'ni-an), a. [L. Saturnius.]

1. (Roman Myth.) Of or pertaining to Saturn, whose age or reign, from the mildness and wisdom of his government, is called the golden age.

2. Hence: Resembling the golden age; distinguished for peacefulness, happiness, contentment.

Augustus, born to bring Saturnian times. Pope.

Augustus, born to bring Saturnian times. 3. (Astron.) Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn; as,

the Saturnian year. Saturnian verse (*Pros.*), a meter employed by early Roman satirists, consisting of three innbics and an extra syllable followed by three trochees, as in the line:—

The queen | was in | the kitch | en || cating | bread and | honey.

honey.

Satur'ni-an, n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of large handsone moths belonging to Saturnia and allied genera. The luna moth, polyphenius, and promethea, are examples. They belong to the Siliworm family, and some are raised for their silk. See Polyphenius.

Saturni-cen'tric (sāt'ūrn-i-sūu'trik), a. (Astron.) Appearing as if seen from the center of the planet Saturn; relating or referred to Saturn as a center.

Sat'ur-nine (sāt'ūr-nin), a. [L. Saturnus the god Saturn, also, the planet Saturn: cf. F. saturnin of or pertaining to lead (Saturn, in old chemistry, meaning lead), saturniter, saturnine, saturnine. See Saturn.

2. Heavy; grave; gloomy; dul;—the opposite of mercurial; as, a saturnine person or temper. Addison.

3. (Old Chem.) Of or pertaining to lead; characterized by, or resembling, lead, which was formerly called Saturn. [Archaie]

Saturn.

Saturn. [Archaic]

Saturnine colic (Med.), lead colic.

Saturnine colic (Med.), lead conc.

Sat'ur-nism (-niz'm), n. (Med.) Plumbism. Quain.

Sat'ur-nist (-nist), n. A person of a dull, grave,
W. Browne.

Saturnist (-nist), n. A person of a dual, grave, gloomy temperament. W. Browne.
Sa'tyr (sā'tēr; 277), n. [L. satyrus, Gr. σάτυρος: cf. F. satyre.] 1. (Class. Myth.) A sylvan deity or demigod, represented as part man and part goat, and characterized by riotous merriment and lasciviousness.

Rough Saturs danced; and Fauns, with cloven heel, From the glad sound would not be absent long. Milton.

2 (Zoöl.) Any one of many species of butterflies belonging to the family Nymphalidw. Their colors are commonly brown and gray, often with ocelli on the wings. Called meadow browns Called also

3. (Zoöl.) The orang-

|| Sat/y-ri/a-sis (sat/-

| Saty-ri'a-sis (sat/1-ri'a-sis), n. [L., fr.
Gr. σατυριάστι. Sec (one of the Satyrs (Cercyonis
Satyra.] Immoderate
venereal appetite in
show markings of the under
the male. Quain.
Satyr'10 (sattir'lk), | μ. [L. satyricus, Gr. σατυριSatyr'10-a1 ('-1-kal), | μ. μ. | μ. satyricus, Gr. σατυριSatyr'10-a1 ('-1-kal), μ. μ. [L. γ. Gr. σατύριον.] (Bot.)
Any one of several kinds of orchids. [Obs.]
Sau'ba ant' (sg'bá ant'). (Zoöl.) A South American ant (Ecodoma cephalotes) remarkable for having two large kinds
of workers besides the ordinary ones,
and for the immense size of its formi-

and for the immense size of its formiand for the immense size of its formi-carries. The sauba ant cuts off leaves of plants and carries them into its sub-terranean nests, and thus often does great damage by defoliating trees and cultivated plants.

great damage by second conditions of the condition of the

2. Any garden vegetables eaten with meat. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.]

Roots, herbs, vine fruits, and saled flowers... they dish up various ways, and find them very delicious sauce to their meats, both roasted and boiled, fresh and sait.

Beverig.

3. Stewed or preserved fruit eaten with other food as a relish; as, apple sauce, cranberry sauce, etc. [U. S. "Stewed apple sauce." Mrs. Lincoln (Cook Book)

Hallimell 4. Sauciness; impertinence. [Low] To serve one the same sauce, to retaliate in the same kind. [Vulyar]

Sauce (spa), v. t. [Cf. F. saucer.] [imp. & p. p. Saucen (spat); p. pr. & vb. n. Sauchs (spat); p. pr. & vb. n. Sauchs (spat) [1. To accompany with something intended to give a higher relish; to supply with appetizing condiments; to season; to fia-

vor.
2. To cause to relish anything, as if with a sauce; to tickle or gratify, as the palate; to please; to stimulate; hence, to cover, mingle, or dress, as if with sauce; to make an application to. [R.]

Earth, yield me roots;
Who seeks for better of thee, scace his palate
With thy most operant poison!

3. To make poignant; to give zest, flavor, or interest to; to set off; to vary and render attractive.

Then fell she to sauce her desires with threatenings.

Sie P. Sidney.

Thou sayest his meat was sauced with thy upbraidings. Shak

Thou sayes his meat was sauced with thy upbraidings. State.

4. To treat with bitter, pert, or tart language; to be impudent or saucy to. [Colloq. or Low]

I'll sauce her with bitter words. Shak.

|| Sauce (sos), n. [F.] (Fine Arts) A soft crayon for use in stump drawing or in shading with the stump.

Sauce-a-lone' (say'a-lon'), n. [Etymol. uncertain.]

(Bot.) Jack-by-the-ledge. See under Jack.

Sauce, (-böks'), n. [See Sauce, and Saucy.] A saucy, impudent person; especially, a pert child.

Saucebox, go, meddle with your lady's fan, And prate not here!

And prate not here!

Sauce'pan' (-p\u00e4n'), n. A small pan with a handle, in which sauce is prepared over a fire; a stewpan.

Sau'oer (sa'se'r), n. [F. saucière, from sauce. See Sauce.] 1. A small pan or vessel in which sauce was set on a table. [Obs.]

2. A small dialt, commonly deeper than a plate, in which saure was set on a table.

2. A small dish, commonly deeper than a plate, in which a cup is set at table.

3. Something resembling a saucer in shape. Specifically: (a) A flat, shallow caisson for raising sunken ships. (b) A shallow socket for the pivot of a capstan.

Bau'ci-1y (sq'si-1y), adv. In a saucy manner; impudently; with impertinent boldness.

Addison.

Bau'ci-ness, n. The quality or state of being saucy; that which is saucy; impertinent boldness; contempt of superiors; impudence. superiors; impudence.

Your sauciness will jest upon my love. Syn. — Impudence; impertinence; rudeness; inso-mce. See Impudence.

| Bau'ois'son' (50's's's'), \ n. [F., fr. saucisse sau || Sau'ois'son' (50's's's's'), \ \ sage. See Sausage.]

1. (Mining or Gun.) A long and slender pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and used to communicate fire to mines, caiseans benefits the same seems.

powder, and used to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb chests, etc.

2. (Fort.) A fascine of more than ordinary length.

Sau'oy (sq'sy), a. [Compar. Saucter (-si-er); super!.

Sauciers] [From Sauce.] 1. Showing impertinent boldness or pertness; transgressing the rules of decorum; treating superiors with contempt; impudent; insolent; as, a saucy follow.

Am I not protector, saucy priest? Shak.

2. Expressive of, or characterized by, impudence; impertment; as, a saucy eye; saucy looks.

We then have done you bold and savey wrongs.

Syn. — Impudent; insolent; impertinent; rude.

Sauer kraut' (sour krout'), n. [G., fr. sauer sour + kraut herb, cabbage.] Cabbage cut fine and allowed to ferment in a brine made of its own juice with salt, — a German dish.

Sauf (saf), a. Safe. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Sauf, conj. & prep. Save; except. [Obs.] "Sauf
myself." Chaucer.

I myself."

Saufly, adv. Safely. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Sau'ger (say'ger), n. (Zoöl.) An American fresh-water
food fish (Stizostedion Canadense); — called also gray
pike, blue pike, hornfish, land pike, sand pike, pickering, and nickerel

ptke, blue pike, hornfish, land pike, sand pike, pickering, and picherel.

Saugh, Sauh (sg), obs. imp. sing. of See. Chaucer.

Sauls (sgks), n. pl. (Ethnol.) Same as Sacs.

Saul (sgl), n. Soul. [Obs.]

Saul (sgl), n. Boul. [Obs.]

Sauli (sgl), n. A hired mourner at a funeral.

[Scot.]

Sault (E. söö; F. sö), n. [OF., F. sout, fr. L. satins.

Bee Salt a leap.] A rapid in some rivers; as, the Sault

Ste. Marie. [U. S.]

Saun'ders (sän'derz), n. See Sanders.

Baun'ders (sän'derz), n. [Corrupted fr. F. centres bleues blue ashes.] A kind of color prepared from calcined lapis lazuli; ultramarine; also, a blue prepared from carbonate of copper. [Written also sanders-blue.]

Saun'ter (sän'der), v. t. [Imp. & p. P. Saunteren (t-tend); p. pr. & vb. n. Saunternurer to adventure (one's sailer), through a shortened form s'aunter. See Adventers one, a. & v.] To wander or walk about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to lounge; to stroll; to loiter.

One could lie under elm trees in a lawn, or saunter in meadows the side of a stream.

Masson. One could lie under elm trees in a lawn, or saunter in meadows by the side of a stream.

Masson.

Syn. - To loiter; linger; stroll; wander.

Saun'ter, n. A sauntering, or a sauntering place.

That wheel of fops, that saunter of the town. You

That wheel of fops, that saunter of the town. Young.

Saun'ter-er (-ër), n. One who saunters.

Saur (sar), n. [Contracted from Gael, salachar filth, nastiness, fr. salach maty, fr. sal filth, refuse.] Soil; dirt; dirty water; urine from a cowhouse. [Prov. Eng.]

Sau'rel (sar'rel), n. (Zoöl.) Any carangold fish of the genus Trachurus, specially T. trachurus, or T. saurus, of Europe and America, and T. picturatus of California. Called also skipjack, and horse mackerel.

|| Sau'ri-a (sa'ri-a), n. pl. [NL, from Gr. σαῦρος a lizard.] (Zoöl.) A division of Reptilia formerly established to include the Lacertilia, Crocodilia, Dinosauria, and other groups. By some writers the name is restricted to the Lacertilia.

and other groups. By some writers the name is restricted to the Lacertilia.

Sau'ri-an (-αn), a. (Zοῦl.) Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the Sauria. —n. One of the Sauria.

Sau'ri-oid (sa'rī-oid), a. (Ζοῦl.) Same as Sauron.

Sau'ri-oid (sa'rī-oid), a. (Ζοῦl.) Same as Sauron.

Sau'ro-ba-tra'ohi-a (sa'rī-ba-tra'kī-ā), n. pl. [NL. See Saurat, and Baracama.] (Ζοῦl.) The Urodela.

Sau-rog'na-thous (sa-rōg'na-thūs), a. [Gr. σαῦρος n lizard + γνάθος the jaw.] (Ζοῦl.) The Urodela.

Having the bomes of the palate arranged as in saurians, the vomer consisting of two lateral halves, as in the woodpeckers (Pici).

Sau'roid (sa'roid), a. [Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + -οid.: ci. Gr. σαῦρος the palate arranged as in saurians. (b) Resembling in saurian superficially; as, a

bling a saurian superficially; as, a sauroid fish.

sauroid fish.

Sauroid-ioh'nite (sa'roid-Ik'nit),

n. [See Sauroid, and Ichnite.] (Paleon.) The fossil track of a saurian.

"Sau-top'o-da (sa-rōy'ō-dā), n.

pl. [NL., fr. Gr. σαυρος a lizard +
-poda.] (Paleon.) An extinct order

of herbivorous dinosaurs having the
fact of a saurian ture, instead shird of herbivorous dinosaurs having the feet of a saurian type, instead of birds like, as they are in many dinosaurs.

It includes the largest known land animals, belonging to Brontosaurus, Camarasaurus, and allied genera.

See Hustration in Appendix.

Saurografications Skull of Woodpecker.

Vomer; I Palatines: I Pherippididition of Woodpecker.

Vomer; I Palatines: I Pherippidition.

Vomer; I Pal

birds.

|| **Sau-roy'te-ryg'i-a** (ε_β-röp't[‡]-rij'¹-ā), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. σαύρος a lizard + πτέρυξ, υγος, a wing.] (Paleon.) Same as Plestosauria.

|| **Sau-ruy'tes** (ε_β-rij'¹-ē), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. σαῦρος a lizard + οὐρά a tail.] (Paleon.) An extinct order of birds having a long vertebrated tail with quills along each side of it. Archeropteryx is the type. See Archæopteryx, and Odontornithes.

OPTERYX, and ODONTORNITHES.

SAUTY (sqr'y), n; pl. SAURIES (-T'z). [Etymol. uncertain.] (Zool.) A slender marine fish (Scombercsox saurus) of Europe and America. It has long, thin, beak-like jaws. Called also billfish, gowdnook, saurnook, skipper, skipjack, skopster, lizard fish, and Egypt herring.



Saury. V

Saursage (sarsh); 48), n. [F. saucisse, LL. salcitia, salsicia, fr. salsa. See Sauce.] 1. An article of food consisting of meat (csp. pork) minced and highly seasoned, and inclosed in a cylindrical case or skin usually made of the propared intestine of some animal.

2. A saucisson. See Saucisson. Withelm. Saurse-fiem (sarse-fiem), a. [OF. saus salt (L. salsus) + flemme phlegm.] Having a red, pimpled face. [Obs.] [Written also sauceften.] Chaucer. Saus-sur-ite (sasseth.), n. [F. So called from M. Saus-sure.] (Min.) A tough, compact mineral, of a white, greenish, or grayish color. It is near zoisite in composition, and in part, at least, has been produced by the alteration of feldspar.

composition, and in part, at least, has been produced by the alteration of feldspar.

Saut. Saute (sat), n. An assault. [Obs.]

"Sau'ter (sō'ta'), p. p. of Sauther. C. Owen.

"Sau'ter (sō'ta'), v. t. [F., properly, to jump.] To fry lightly and quickly, as meat, by turning or tossing it over frequently in a hot pan greased with a little fat.

Sau'ter (sō'ta'), n. Fsalter. [Obs.] Piers Plowman. Sau'te-relle' (sō'te-rell'), n. [F.] An instrument used by masons and others to trace and form angles.

Sau'terne' (sō'ta'n'), n. [F.] A white wine made in the district of Sauterne, France.

Sau'trie (sp'tr'), n. Psaltery. [Obs.] Chaucer.

"Sau've-garde' (sō've-gard'), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) The monitor.

monitor. Say'a-ble (sāv'a-b'l), a. [From Save. Cf. Salva-ler.]

ELE.] Capable of, or admitting of, being saved.

In the person prayed for there ought to be the great disposition of being in a sarable condition.

Jer. Taylor three

tion of being in a surable condition.

Sav'a-ble-ness, n. Capability of being saved.

Sav'a-ble-ness, n. Capability of being saved.

Sav'age(sav's); 48), a. [F. sauvage, OF. salvage, ir.
L silvatives belonging to a wood, wild, fr. silva a woo strfax.

See Shlyan, and cf. Sylvatic.] 1. Of or pertaining tanalythe forest; remote from human abodes and cultivation;
in a state of nature; wild; as, a savage wilderness.

Wild; untamed; uncultivated; as, savage beas.

Cornels, and savage berries of the wood.

J. Steps.]

3. Uncivilized; untaught; unpolished; rude

savage life; savage manners.

savage life; savage manners.

What nation, since the commencement of the Christever rose from savage to civilized without Christianity.

4. Characterised by cruelty; barbarous; fierclous; inhuman; brutal; as, a savage spirit.

Syn. — Feroclous; wild; uncultivated; unit taught; uncivilized; unpolished; rude; brutificationship; barbarous; cruel; inhuman; it less; merciless; unmerciful; atrocious.

Sevage, n. 1. A human being in his nae; Scalaria (S. rudeness; one who is untaught, uncivilized:

Dautolesii).

2. A man of extreme, unfeeling, brutal cruelty; barbarian.

Sav'age (săv'āj; 48), v. t. To make savage. [R.]
Its bloodhounds, accaged by a cross of wolf. Southey.
Sav'age-ly, adv. In a savage manner.
Sav'age-ness, n. The state or quality of being savage.
Wolves and bears, they sav,
Casting their savageness saide have done
Like offices of pity.
Savageness (saviety savageness)

Sav'age-ry (sav'ti-ry; 277), n. [F. sauvageric.]

1. The state of being savage; savageness; savagism.

A like work of primeval savagery. C. Kingeley.

A like work of prineval saragery. C. Kingsley.

2. An act of cruelty; barbarity.

The wildest saragery, the vilest stroke,
'That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse. Shak.

3. Wild growth, as of plants. Shak.

Sav'a giam (-4-ji2'm), n. The state of being savage; the state of rude, uncrivilized men, or of men in their native wildness and rudeness.

Sav/a-nil'la (sav/a-nil'la), n. (Zoül.) The tarpum.

tive wildness and rudeness.

Sava_nil/a (sāv'ā-nīl'lā), n. (Zoül.) The tarpum.

[Local, U.N.]

Sa-van'na (sā-vān'nā), n. [Of American Indian origin; cf. Sp. sabana, F. savanc.] A tract of level land covered with the vegetable growth usually found in a damp soil and warm climate, — as grass or reds, — but destitute of trees. [Spelt also savannah.]

Savanna fower (Bol.), a West Indian name for several climbing apocyneous plants of the genus Echiles. — Bavanna sparrow (Zoūl.), an American sparrow (Anunodramus sandwichensis or Passerculus savanna) of which soveral varieties are found on grassy plains from Alaska to the Eastern United States. — Savanna wattle (Bol.), a mame of two West Indian trees of the genus Cithareryum.

[Sa'vāni' (sā'vān'), n.; pl. Savants (F. sā'vān'; E. sā'vānz'). [F., fr. savoir to know, L. sapere. Sec Sag. a.] A man of learning; one versed in literature or science; a person eminent for acquirements.

Saye (sāv or sāv), n. [Sec Sage the herb.] The herb sage, or salvia. [Obs.]

Save (sāv), v. (. [imp. & p. p. Saved (sāvd); p. pr. & vb. n. Savino.] [OE. saven, sauven, salven, Of. salver, sauver, F. sauver, L. salvare, fr. salvus saved, safo. Sec Bafe, a.] 1. To make safe; to procure the sāfety of; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to rescue from impending danger; as, to save a house from the flames.

God save all this fair company.

Chaucer.

He cried, saying, Lord, save me. Matt. ziv. 30.

God save all this fair company.

God save all this fair company.

He cried, saying, Lord, save me.

Thou hast . . . quitted all to save

A world from utter loss.

Milton.

A world from utter loss.

2. (Theol.) Specifically, to delivendness sin and its penalty; to rescue from a state o spiritual death, and bring into a star constellation Libra. Christ Jesus came into the world to PLATFORM.

3. To keep from being spent p. SCALED (skäld); p. pr. & waste or expenditure; to lay upf or measure according to Now save a nation, and to grade or vary according to to prepare from doing somethat having with himself.

to prevent from doing somethent bearing with his past,

to prevent from doing somethen bearing with his past. Shat war, a dabt, wages, etc., to reduce many the state of state of the state of the

l. of

Glide under the green wave.

2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal or other material resembling in size and thinness the scale of a fish; as, scale of iron, of bone, etc.

3. (Zoöl.) One of the small scalelike structures cover ing parts of some invertebrates, as those on the wing of Lepidoptera and on the body of Thysanura; the ely tra of certain annellids. See Lepidoptera.

4. (Zoöl.) A scale insect. (See below.)

5. (Bot.) A small appendage like a rudimentary leaf resembling the scales of a fish in form, and often in ar rangement; as, the scale of a bad, of a pine cone, anthe like. The name is also given to the chaff on th stems of ferms. the like. The stems of ferns.

stems of ferms.

6. The thin metallic side plate of the handle of pocketknife. See Illust. of Pocketknife.

7. An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vesse in which water is heated, as a steam boiler.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Fe₂O₄. Also, a similar coating upon other metals.

oxide, Fe₃O₄. Also, a similar coating upon other metalicovering scale (Zoil.), a hydrophyllium.—Ganoid scale (Zoil.) see under GANOID.—Seals armor (Mil.), armormade of small metallic scales overlapping, and fastene upon leather or cloth.—Scale bestle (Zoil.), the tige bettle.—Scale carp (Zoil.), a carp having normal scale:—Scale insect (Zoil.), a carp having normal scale:—Scale insect (Zoil.), and one of numerous species of small hemipterous insects belonging to the family Coccider, in which the females, when adult, become more or less scalelike in form. They are found upon the leaves and twigs of various trees and shrubs, and often do great damage to fruit rees. See Orange scale, under Orange Scale most (Mol.), any leafy-stemmed mose of the order Hepatics;—so called from the surficed of the Orange small impricated scalellike leaves of most of the species. See HaPATICA, 2, and JUNEERMANNIA.

All much enlarged.



Saving (saving), prep. or conj.; but properly a participle. With the exception of; except; excepting; also, without disrespect to. "Saving your reverence." State. "Saving your presence." Burns.

None of us put off our clothes, saving that every one put them off for washing. off for washing.

And in the stone a new name written, which no man knows at hearing he that receive hit.

Rev. ii. 17.

Sav'ing, n. 1. Something kept from being expended lost; that which is saved or laid up; as, the savings

of years of economy.

2. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a saving to honesty.

L'Estrange.

Savings bank, a bank in which savings or earnings are deposited and put at Interest.

Sav'ing-ly, adv. 1. In a saving manner; with fru-

gality or parsimony.

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

2. So as to be finally saved from eternal death.

Savingly born of water and the Spirit. Waterland.

Savingly born of water and the Spirit. Waterland.

Saving-ness, n. 1. The quality of being saving; carefulness not to expend money usalessly; frugality; parsimony.

2. Tendency to promote salvation.

Savior (sāv'yēr), n. [OE. saveour, OF. salveor, F. sauveur, fr. L. salvator, fr. salvare to save. See Save, v.] [Written also saviour] 1. One who saves, preserves, or delivers from destruction or danger.

2. Specifically: The (or our, your, etc.) Savior, he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ, the Redeemer.

Savior-ess, n. A female savior. [Written also saviouress.] [R.]

Savor, Savour, F. saveur, fr. L. sapor, fr. sapore to taste, savor. See Save, a., and cf. Safid, Instfid, Safon.]

[Written also savour.] 1. That property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; taste and odor; flavor; relish; scent; as, the savor of an orange or a rose; an ill savor and I feel soft things. Shak.

I smell sweet sarors and I feel soft things.

2. Hence, specific flavor or quality; characteristic property; distinctive temper, tinge, taint, and the like. Why is not my life a continual joy, and the savor of heaven perpetually upon my spirit?

Baster.

3. Sense of smell; power to seent, or trace by seent.

[R.] "Beyond my savor."

4. Pleasure; delight; attractiveness. [Obs.]

She shall no savor have therein but his. Chancer.

Syn. - Tast vor; relish; odor; scent; smell.

o. & p. p. SAVOHED (-verd); p. pr. [Cf. OF, savorer, F. savourer. See also sarour.] 1. To have a parwith of.

uality or nature; to indicate the smack; — with of.

such of distraction. that sarors of party. Addison.

and feeling. Chancer

he taste; te the

> Milton. n; to

> > \ell

on the edge, which remove successive portions of the material by cutting and tearing. F = Saw is frequently used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound.

Saw is frequently used adjectively, or as the first part of a compound.

Band aw, Crosscut asw, etc. See under Band, Crosscut, etc.—Circular asw, a disk of steel with aw teeth upon its periphery, and revolved on an arbor.—Baw bench, a bench or table with a flat top for aswing, especially with a circular saw which projects above the table.—Baw farms, the frame or sash in a sawmill, in which the saw, or gang Circular Saw and Saw Bench. of saws, is held.—Baw gate, a saw frame.—Saw gate, the frame or sash in a sawmill, in which the saw, or gang Circular Saw and Saw Bench. of saws, is held.—Baw gate, as aw frame.—Saw gate, the form of cotton gin invented by Eli Whitney, in which the cotton fibers are drawn, by the teeth of a set of revolving circular saws, through a wire grating which is too fine for the seeds to pass.—Baw grass (Bot.), any one of certain cyperaceous plants having the edges of the leaves set with minute sharp teeth, especially the Cladium Mariscus of Europe, and the Cladium effusum of the Southern United States. Cf. Razor prass, under Razon.—Saw log, a log of suitable size for sawing into lumber.—Saw mandrel, a mandrel on which a circular saw is fastened for running.—Saw pt, a pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above. Mortimer.—Saw sharpener (Zoöl.), the great titmouse;—so named from its call note. [Prov. Enp.]—Seroll saw, a ribbon of steel with saw teeth upon one edge, stretched in a frame, and adapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

Saw (sa), v. l. [imp. Sawen (sad); p. p. Sawen or Sawn (san); p. pr. & & with a saw is worked.) 1. To cut with a

acapted for sawing curved outlines; also, a machine in which such a saw is worked by foot or power.

Saw (sa), v. t. [imp. Sawed (sad); p. p. Sawed or Sawn (san); p. pr. & vb. n. Sawing.] 1. To cut with a saw; as, to saw timber or marble.

2. To form by cutting with a saw; as, to saw boards or planks, that is, to saw logs or timber into boards or planks; to saw shingles; to saw out a panel.

3. Also used figuratively; as, to saw the sir.

Saw, v. i. 1. To use a saw; to practice sawing; as, a man saws well.

2. To out, as a saw; as, the saw or mill saws fast.

3. To be cut with a saw; as, the timber saws smoothly.

Saw'mar'ra nut' (saw'mar'na nut', Saw Be Souan Nut.

Saw'bull' (sa'b'll'), n. The alewife. [Local, U. S.].

Saw'bulk' (sa'b'll'), n. A nickname for a surgeon.

Saw'buck' (sa'b'll'), n. A nickname for a surgeon.

Saw'buck' (sa'b'll'), n. A nickname for a surgeon.

Saw'buck' (sa'b'll'), n. A corrupt spelling and pronunciation of solder.

Saft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. [Slang]

Soft sawder, seductive praise; flattery; blarney. [Slang]

Saw'dust' (sq'dhat'), n. Dust or small fragments of wood (or of stone, etc.) made by the cutting of a saw.

Saw'er (sq's'n), n. One who saws; a sawyer.

Saw'fish' (sq'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of elasmobranch fishes of the genus Pristic They have a sharklike form, but are more nearly allied to the rays. The flattened and much elongated amout has been struct to the bulking threat the pristing of the same saw of start to the saw of the same saw of start to the saw of the same saw of start to the saw of the same saw of start to the saw of a row of stout toothlike structures inserted along each edge, forming a sawlike organ with which it mutilates or kills its prey.



Saw'fly' (sa'fli') species of hym sects belon-

SAX-TUBA

Saw'yer (sa'yer), n. [Saw + -yer, as in lawyer. Cf. Sawe...] 1. One whose occupation is to saw timber into planks or boards, or to saw wood for fuel; a sawer.

2. A tree which has fallen into a stream so that its branches project above the surface, rising and falling with a rocking or swaying motion in the current. [U. S.]

3. (Zoid.) The bowfin. [Local, U. S.]

Sax (saks), n. [As. seaz a knife.] A kind of chopping instrument for trimming the edges of roofing slates.

Sax's-tille (sak's-till), a. [L. sazatiis, fr. sazum a rock: cf. F. sazatiie.] Of or pertaining to rocks; living among rocks; as, a sazatile plant.

Sax'aborn' (sak's-forn'), n. (Mus.) A nince of the sazum and sazum a

saxicava.

Sax'i-ca'vous (-vūs), a. [L. saxum
rock + cavare to make hollow, fr. cavus hollow: cf. F. saxicave.] (Zoūl.)
Boring, or hollowing out, rocks; --said
of certain mollusks which live in
holes which they burrow in rocks. See
flust. of Littenomus.

Sax-lo'o-line (săks-'k'ô-lin), a. [L.
saxum a rock + colere to inhabit.]
(Zoūl.) Stone-inhabiting; pertaining
to, or having the characteristics of, the
stonechats.

(2001.) Brone-minabiling; persaming to, or having the characteristics of, the stonechata.

Sax-io'o-lous (-lüs), a. [See Saxic-OLINE.] (Bot.) Growing on rocks.

|| Sax-if'ra-ga (säks-If'rà-gà), n. [L., saxifrage. See Saxifrage.] (Bot.) A genus of exogenous y] totalous plants, embracing about on. ...indred saxicava arctica): i Incursaming the same see Saxifrage. Saxifrage. See Saxifrage.

Sax'i-fra-ga'ceous (säks'i-frà-gà'-serifrage. Serifrage (Biss') of or pertaining to a natural order of plants (Saxifrage. The order includes also the alum root, the hydrangeas, the mock orange, currants and gooseberries, and many other plants.

Sax'ifra-gan' (säks-Ifrà-gant), a. [See Saxifrage.]

Breaking or destroying stones; saxifragous. [R.] — n.

That which breaks or destroys stones. [R.]

Sax'i-frage (säks'I-frā); 48), n. [L. saxifraga, from saxifragus stone-breaking; saxum rock + frangere to break: cf. F. saxifrage. See Fracture, and cf. Sassa-fras, Saxon.] (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Saxifraga, mostly peremial herbs growing in crevices of rocks in mountainous regions.

Burnet saxifrage, a European umbelliferous plant (Pim-sizella Saxifrage, a low half-succu-

mountainous regions.

Burnet saxifrage, a European umbelliferous plant (Pimpinella Sarifraga). Golden saxifrage, a low half-succulent herb (Chrysospicrium oppositifolium) growing in rivulets in Europe; also, C. Americanim, common in the United States. See also under Golden.—Meadow saxifrage, or Pepper saxifrage. Bee under MaxDow.

Sax-ifra-gous (säks-ifra-güs), a. [L. saxifragus: cf. F. saxifrage See Saxifrage.] Dissolving stone,

Say (sā), obs. imp. of See. Saw. Chaucer.
Say (sā), n. [Aphetic form of assay.] 1. Trial by sample; assay; sample; specimen; smack. [Obs.]
If those principal works of God... be but certain tastes and says, as it were, of that final benefit. Chaucer.

Thy tongue some say of breeding breathes. 2. Tried quality; temper; proof. [Obs.]
He found a sword of better say.

3. Essay; trial; attempt. [Obs.]

B. Jonson To give a say at, to attempt. grve z wy w, to attempt.

13. Jonson.

14. Jonson.

15. Jonson.

16. Say, v. t. Sav. n.

1 1. A kind of silk or satin. [Obs.]
Thou say, thou serge, ney, thou buckram lord! Shak. 2. A delicate kind of serge, or woolen cloth. [Obs.]
His garment neither was of silk nor say. Spense

Say, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. San (self), contracted from sayed; p. pr. & vb. n. Sating.] [OE. seggen, seyen, siggen, sayen, sayen, Sayen, San (self), contracted from sayed; p. pr. & vb. n. Sating.] [OE. seggen, seyen, siggen, sayen, sayen, AS. seeggen; dit to OS. seggen, D. zeggen, tel. seggen, OHG. sagen, G. sagen, Iccl. segge, Sw. saga, Dan. sige, Lith. sakyti; cf. OL. insecetell, relate, Gr. seyene (for seyense), somere. Cf. Saga, Saw as asying.] 1. To utter or express in words; to tell; to speak; to declare; as, he said many wise things.

Arise, and say how thou canust here.

Sak.

2. To repeat; to rehearse; to recite; to pronounce; as, to say a lesson.

Of my instruction hast thou nothing bated. In what thou hadst to san?

After which shall be said or sung the following hymn.

Bk. of Com. Prayer

3. To announce as a decision or opinion; to state positively; to assert; hence, to form an opinion upon; to be sure about; to be determined in mind as to.

But what it is, hard is to say. 4. To mention or suggest as an estimate, hypothesis, or approximation; hence, to suppose;—in the imperative, tollowed sometimes by the subjunctive; as, he had, say flity thousand dollars; the fox had run, say ten miles.

Nay, for nonpayment that the debt should double, Shak.

Is twenty hundred kisses such a trouble?

It is said, or They say, it is commonly reported; it is mored; people assert or maintain. — That is to say, that; in other words; otherwise.

Say, v. 1. To speak; to express an opinion; to make snewer; to reply.

You have said; but whether wisely or no, let the forest judge.

Nath.

To this argument we shall soon have said; for what concerns us to hear a husband divulge his household privacies? Millon. Tay, n. [From Say, v.t.; cf. Saw a saying.] A speach; something said; an expression of opinion; a current story; a maxim or proverb. [Archaic or Colloq.] He no sooner said out his say, but up rises a cunning snap.

L'Estrange.

That strange palmer's boding say,
That fell so ominous and drear
Full on the object of his fear. Sir
Say'or (sa'er), n. One who says; an utterer.

Mr. Curran was something much better than a sayer of smart

wings. **Sa-yette'** (*å-yött'), n. [F. Cf. Say a kind of serge.]

mixed stuff, called also sagathy. See Sacathy. **Say'ing** (sa'Ing), n. That which is said; a declaration; a statement, especially a proverbal one; an aphonic as the same of the sam rism; a proverb.

Many are the sayings of the wise.
In ancient and in modern books enrolled.

Syn.—Declaration; speech; adage; maxim; aphorism; apothegm; saw; proverb; byword.

Say'mar (sā'mān); n. [Say sample + man.] One who assays. [Obs.]

Say'mas'ter (sā'mār'tēr), n. A master of assay; one who tries or proves. [Obs.] "Great saymaster of state."

B. Jonson.

Saynd (sānd); ch. p. p. of Sayas to since Chauser.

state."

Baynd (sand), obs. p. p. of Senge, to singe. Chancer.

Shlood (zblidd), interj. An abbreviation of God's
blood;—used as an oath. [Obs.]

Scab, scabb, scabb, Dan. & Sw. skab, and also L. scabies,
scabb, sceabb, Dan. & Sw. skab, and also L. scabies,
fr. scabere to scratch, akin to E. shave. See Shave, and
cf. Shae, Shaner.]

1. An incrustation over a sore,
wound, vesicle, or pustule, formed by the drying up of
the discharge from the diseased part.

2. The itch in man; also, the scurvy. [Colleg. or Obs.]

3. The mange, sap, when it appears on sheep. Chaucer.

2. The itch in man; also, the scurvy. [Colloq. or Obs.]
3. The mange, esp. when it appears on sheep. Chaucer.
4. A disease of potatoes producing pits in their surface, caused by a minute fungus (Tuburcinia Scabies).
5. (Founding) A slight irregular protuberance which defaces the surface of a casting, caused by the breaking away of a part of the wall of the mold.
6. A mean, dirty, pairry fellow. [Low] Shak.
7. A nickname for a workman who engages for lower wages than are fixed by the trades unions; also, for one who takes the place of a workman on a strike. [Cant]
Scab, v. i. [imp. & p. B. Scabere (skäbd); p. pr. & vb. n. Scabere.]
5. The wound scabbed over.
5. Scabbard (skäbd'), n. [OE. scaubert, scaubert,

Soab'bard (skib'bārd), n. [OE. scaubert, scauberk, OF. scaubers, escaubers, pl., scabbards, probably of German or Scand. origin; cf. Ioel. skālpr scabbard, and G. bergen to conceal. Cf. HAUBERK.] The case in which the blade of a

d, dagger, is kept; a sword.

Nor in thy scabbard sheathe that famous blade. Fairfax.

Scabbard fish (Zoöl.), a long, compressed, silver-colored temioid fish (Lepidopus caudatus, or argyreus),

found on the European coasts, and more abundantly about New Zealand, where it is called frostfish and considered an excellent food fish.

Scab'bard (skäb'bërd), v. l. To put in a scabbard.
Scab'bard plane' (skäb'bërd plan'). See Scalcboard dane, under Scalzboard.
Scab'baed (skäb'bëd or skäbd), a. 1. Abounding with

plane, under Scaleboard.

Scalebod (skäb'löd or skäbd), a. 1. Abounding with scales; diseased with scales.

2. Fig.: Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. Bacon.

Scalebod-ness (skäb'löd-ness), n. Scaleboness.

Scalebol-ly (skäb'lö-lý), adr. In a scaleby manner.

Scalebol-ness, n. The quality or state of being scaleby.

Scalebol-(-b'), v. t. See Scapels.

Scalebol-(-b'), a. [Compar. Scalebol-(-b'-e'r); superl.

Scalebol-(-b'), a. [Compar. Scalebol-(-b'-e'r); superl.

Scalebol-(-b's), a. [L. scales, if ull of scales.

2. Diseased with the scale, or mange; mangy. Swift.

Hoa'bl-ous (skäb'lō-z), n. [L.] [Med.) The itch.

Sca'bl-ous (-bs), a. [L. scalebosus, from scales the scale of. F. scaleux.] Consisting of scales; rough; itchy; leprous; as, scaleous eruptions. Arbuthnot.

Sca'bl-ous, n. [Cf. F. scaleuxe. See Scaleous, a.]

Bot.) Any plant of the genus Scaleboss, aseveral of the species of which are common in Europe. They resemble the Composite, and have similar heads of flowers, but the anthers are not connected.

Swest scaleous. (n) Mourning bride. (b) A daisylike plant (Erigeron annum) having a stout branching stem.

Scalebing (skäb'ling), n. [See Scapele.] A frag-

Scab'ling (skab'lling), n. [See Scapple.] A frag-nent or chip of stone. [Written also scabline.] Boar ling (skab'ling), n. [See SCAPPLE.] A fragment or chip of stone. [Written also scabline.]

Sca-bred't-ty (skà-br&d'I-ty), n. [L. scabredo, fr. scaber rough.] Roughness; ruggedness. [Obs.] Burton.

Soa'brous (sk&'br\tiles), a. [L. scabrosus, fr. scaber rough: cf. F. scabreux.] 1. Rough to the touch, like a file; having small raised dots, scales, or points; scably, scurfy; scaly.

2. Fig.: Harsh; unmusical. [R.]

His verse is scabrous and hobbling. The verse is sective and hobbling. Dryden.

Scabrous-ness, n. The quality of being scabrous.

Scabrwort' (scabrwurt'), n. (Bot.) Elecampane.

Soad (skäd), n. [Gael. & Ir. squdan a herring.] (Zool.)

(a) A small carangoid fish (Trachu.

rus saurus) abun-dant on the European coast, and less common on the American. name is ap-l also to several allied species.



(b) The goggler; — called also big-eyed scad. See Gooder. (c) The friar skate. [Scot.] (d) The eigar fish, or round robin.

round robin.

Sonfiold (skättöld), n. [OF eschafant, eschafant, escafant, escafant, escafant, F. échafant; probably originally the same word as E. & F. catafalque, It. catafalco. See CATAFALQUE.] 1. A temporary structure of timber, boards, etc., for various purposes, as for supporting workmen and materials in bullding, for exhibiting a spectacle upon, for holding the spectators at a show, etc.

Pardon, gentles all, The flat, unraised spirits that have dared On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth So greaf an object.

2. Specifically, a stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal; as, to die on the scuffold. That a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of nation.

That a scaffold of execution should grow a scaffold of corentation.

3. (Metal.) An accumulation of adherent, partly fused material forming a shelf, or dome-shaped obstruction, above the tuyeros in a blast furnace.

Scaffold, r. t. To furnish or uphold with a scaffold.

Scaffold-age (-#), n. A scaffold [R.] Shak.

Scaffold-ing, n. 1. A scaffold; a supporting framework; as, the scaffolding of the body.

2. Materials for building scaffolds.

Scagfia (skälyà), n. [It. scaglia a scale, a shell, a chip of marble.] (Min.) A reddish variety of limestone.

Scaglia (skälyöl), n. [It. scagliuola, dim. of scaglia. See Scaglia.] An imitation of any veined and ornamental stone, as marble, formed by a substratum of finely ground gypsum mixed with splinters of marble, spar, grante, etc., and subsequently colored and polished.

Scaffa (skäla), n.; pl. Scark (-|#), [L. a ladder.]

1. (Surg.) A machine formerly employed for reducing dislocations of the humerus

2. (Anat.) A term applied to any one of the three canals of the cochlea.

Scal'ado (skäla), n. (Mil.) See Escalane.

Scal'ado (skäla), n. (Mil.) In the quaternion analysis, a quantity that has magnitude, but not direction.

Scalaria (skälä-ria, skaläria, n. [L., flight of steps.]

|| **Soa-la'ri-a** (skå-lä'ri-a), n. [L., flight of steps.]

"Soa-la'ria (skâ-lă'rī-â), n. [L., flight of (Zoōi.) Any one of numerous species of marine gastropods of the genus Scalaria, or family Scalaridæ, having elongated apiral turreted shells, with rounded whoris, usually crossed by ribs or varices. The color is generally white or pale. Called also ladder shell, and wentletrap. See Ptenoglossa, and Wentletrap. See State form: cf. F. scalari/forme.] 1. Resembling a ladder in form or appearance; having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder; as, the scalariform cells and scalariform pits in some plants. 2. (Zoōi.) Like or pertaining to a scalaria.

Scala-ry (skā'lā-ry), a. [L. scalaris, fr. scalae, pl., scala, staircase, ladder.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Obs.] Sir T. Brown.
Scal'a-wag (skā'lā-wāg), n. A scamp; a scapegrace.
[Spelt also scaldawag.] [Slang. U. S.] Bartlett.
Scald (skald), v. L. [mp. & p. p. Scalded; p. pr. & b. n. Scalding.] [OF. eschalder, eschauder, escauder, F. cchauder, fr. L. excaldure, ext. burn with hot liquid or steam; to pain or injure by contact with, or immersion in, any hot fluid; as, to scald the hand.

Mine own terms

Mine own tears
Do scald like molten lead.

Here the blue flames of scalding brimstone full. Here the blue flames of scalding brimatone fail. Cowley.

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in hot water or other liquor; as, to scald milk or meat.

Soald, n. A burn, or injury to the skin or flesh, by some hot liquid, or by steam.

Scald, a. [For scalled. See Scall...]

1. Affected with the scab; scalby.

2. Scurvy; patry; as, scald rhymers. [Obs...] Shak.

Scald crow (Zoöl.), the hooded crow. [Ireland] — Scald head (Mod.), a name popularly given to several diseases of the scalp characterized by pustules (the dried discharge of which forms scales) and by falling out of the hair.

Scald. Secretary on the head See Scall. Scancer.

Scald, n. Scurf on the head. See Scall. Spenser. Scald (skäld or skald; 277), n. [iccl. skäld.] One of the ancient Scandinavian poets and historiographers; a recitor and singer of herole poems, eulogies, etc., among the Norsemen; more rarely, a bard of any of the ancient Teutonic tribes. [Written also skald.]

A war song such as was of yore chanted on the field of battle y the scalds of the yet heathen Saxons. Sir W. Scott.

A war soing such as was of yore chanted on the need of Datine by the scalds of the yet theathen Saxons.

Scald'er (-\vec{v}r), n. A Scandinavian poet; a scald.

Scald'fish' (skald'fish'), n. [Scald, a.+ fish.] (Zo\vec{v}l). A European flounder (Arnoglossus Interna, or I setta arnoglossus);—called also megrim, and smooth sole.

Scald'o (skäld'tk or skald'fish, a. Of or pertaining to the scalds of the Norsemen; as, scaldic poetry.

Scale (sk\vec{v}l), n. [AS. sc\vec{u}le, perhaps influenced by the kindred Icel. sk\vec{u}l balance, dish, akin also to D. schaal a scale, bowl, shell, G. schale, OHG. sc\vec{u}la, Dan. skaal afrinking cup, bowl, dish, and perh to E. scale of a fish. Cf. Scale of a fish. Skull the brain case.]

1. The distinct of a balance; hence, the balance itself; an instrument or machine for weighing; as, to turn the scale;—chiefly used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument or apparatus for weighing. Also used figuratively.

The battle hung.

The scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more than the scales are turned.

The scales are turned; her kindness weighs no more Now than my yows. Waller.

pl. (Astron.) The sign or constellation Libra.

Platform scale. See under Platform.

Scale. v. l. [imp. & p. p. Scaled (skāld); p. pr. & vb. n. Scaling.] To weigh or measure according to a scale; to measure; also, to grade or vary according to a scale or system.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. To scale, or scale down, a debt, wages, etc., to recebt, etc., according to a fixed ratio or scale. [U. A.

debt, etc., according to a fixed ratio or scale. [U. S.]

Scale, n. [Cf. AS. scealn, scaln, a shell, parings;
skin to D. schaal, G. schale, OHG. scala, Dan. & Sw.
skal a shell, Dan. skiæl a fish scale, Goth. skalja tile, and
E. shale, shell, and perhaps also to scale of a blance;
but perhaps rather fr. OF. excule, escule, F. écaille scale
of a fish, and écale shell of beans, pease, eggs, nuts, of
German origin, and akin to Goth. skalja, G. schale. See
SHALE, 1. (Anal.) One of the small, thin, membranous, bony or horny pieces which form the covering of
many fishes and reptiles, and some mammals, belonging
to the dermal part of the skeleton, or dermoskeleton.
See Cycloid, CTENOID, and GANOID.

Fish that, with their fins and shining scales.

Fish that, with their fins and shining scales, Glide under the green wave.

2. Hence, any layer or leaf of metal or other material, resembling in size and thinness the scale of a fish; as, a

resembling in size and thinness the scale of a man, we, scale of iron, of bone, etc.

3. (Zoži). One of the small scalelike structures covering parts of some invertebrates, as those on the wings of Lepidoptera and on the body of Thysanura; the elytra of certain annelids. See Lepidoptera.

4. (Zoži). A scale insect. (See below.)

5. (Bot.) A small appendage like a rudimentary leaf, resembling the scales of a fish in form, and often in arrangement; as, the scale of a bud, of a pine cone, and the like. The name is also given to the chaff on the town of ferns.

rangement; as, the scale of a bad, of a pine cone, and the like. The name is also given to the chaff on the stems of ferns.

6. The thin metallic side plate of the handle of a pocketknife. See Illust. of Pocketknife.

7. An incrustation deposited on the inside of a vessel in which water is heated, as a steam boiler.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Feol.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Feol.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings. It consists essentially of the magnetic oxide, Feol.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms on the magnetic oxide, Feol.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron of a similar coating upon other metals.

8. (Metal.) The thin oxide which forms of scale armort (Mil.), and one of mild in the same of the second upon least the fance of the second or of numerous species of small hemiprerous insects belonging to the family Coccider, in the family coccider, in the family coccider, in the second insects belonging to the family Coccider, in the



Scabbard Fish.

34

Boale (skāl), v. t. 1. To strip or clear of scale or scales; as, to scale a fish; to scale the inside of a boiler.

2. To take off in thin layers or scales, as tartar from the teeth; to pare off, as a surface. "It all the mountains were scaled, and the earth made even." T. Burnet.

3. To scatter; to spread. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

4. (Gun.) To clean, as the inside of a cannon, by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. Totten.

Scale, v. i. 1. To separate and come off in thin layers or lumina; as, some sandstone scales by exposure.

Those that cast their shell are the lobster and crab; the old skins are found, but the old shells never; so it is likely that they scale off.

Bacon.

Almose that cast their sent are the locater and error in color states are found, but the old shells never; so it is likely that they seide off.

2. To separate: to scatter. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Scale, n. [L. scalae, pl., scala, staircase, ladder; a kin to scander to climb. See Scan; cf. Escalabe.] 1. A ladder; a series of steps; a means of ascending. [Obs.]

2. Hence, anything graduated, especially when employed as a measure or rule, or marked by lines at regular intervals. Specifically: (a) A mathematical instrument, consisting of a slip of wood, ivory, or metal, with one or more sets of spaces graduated and numbered on its surface, for measuring or laying off distances, etc., as in drawing, plotting, and the like. See GUNTER'S SCALE. (b) A series of spaces marked by lines, and representing proportionately larger distances; as, a scale of miles, yards, feet, etc., for a map or plan. (c) A basis for a numeral system; as, the decimal scale; the binary scale, etc. (d) (Mus.) The graduated series of all the tones, ascending or descending, from the keynote to its octave;—called also the ganut. It may be repeated through any number of octaves. See Chromatic scale, Diatonic scale, Major, scale, and Minor scale, under Chromator, Mator, Major, and Minor.

3. Graduation; succession of ascending and descending steps and degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; as, a scale of being.

There is a certain scale of duties... which for want of study, min right order, all the world is in confusion. Millon.

There is a certain scale of duties . . . which for want of studying in right order, all the world is in confusion.

Millon.

ing in right order, all the world is in confusion.

4. Relative dimensions, without difference in proportion of parts; size or degree of the parts or components in any complex thing, compared with other like things; especially, the relative proportion of the linear dimensions of the parts of a drawing, map, model, etc., to the dimensions of the corresponding parts of the object that is represented; as, a map on a scale of an inch to a mile.

is represented; as, a map on a scale of an inch to a mile.

Scale of chords, a graduated scale on which are given
the lengths of the chords of arcs from 0° to 90° in a circle
of given radius, — used in measuring given angles and in
plotting angles of given numbers of degrees.

Scale, r. t. [Cf. It. scalare, fr. L. scalar, scala. See
Scale a ladder.] To climb by a ladder, or as if by a ladder; to ascend by steps or by climbing; to clamber up;
as, to scale the wall of a fort.

Scale r. i. To lead up by stare, to ascend [Chr.]

Scale, v. i. To lead up by steps; to ascend. [Obs.]

Scale, r. i. To lead up by steps; to ascend. [Obs.]
Satan from hence, now on the lower stair.
That scaled by steps of gold to heaven-gate,
Leoks down with wonder.

Scale Dack' (-bak'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous
species of marine annelids of the family Polymoidæ, and
allies, which have two rows of scales, or elytra, along
the back. See Illust. under CHÆTOFODA.

the back. See Illust, under Chartoroda.

Scale/beam' (-bēm'), n. 1. The lever or beam of a balance; the lever of

a platform scale, to

a platform scale, to which the poise for weighing is applied.

2. A weighing apparatus with a sliding weight, resembling a steelyard.

Scale/board'.
(Skäl/bord': commonly skäb/erd), n.

Scalebeam, 2.

(a k k l/h ör d'; commonty ak k l/b ör d'; commonty ak k l/b ör d'; commonty ak k l/b ör d';
n. [3d ccole + board.] 1. (Print.) A
thin slip of wood used to justify a page. [Obs.] Crabb.
2. A thin veneer or leaf of wood used for covering the
surface of articles of furniture, and the like.
Scaleboard plane, a plane for cutting from a board a
wide shaving forming a scaleboard.
Scaled (ak k l d), a. 1. Covered with scales, or scalelike structures; — said of a fish, a reptile, a moth, ctc.
2. Without scales, or with the scales removed; as,
scaled herring.

scaled herring.
3. (Zoöl.) Having feathers which in form, color, or arrangement somewhat resemble scales; as, the scaled dove.

Scaled dove (Zoöl.), any American dove of the genus
Scardofella. Its colored feather tips resemble scales.

Scalenes (κkā'l'ēs), a. Destitute of scales.
Scalenes (κkā'l'ēs), a. [L. scalenus, Gr. σκαληνός cf. F. scalène.] 1. (Geom.) (a) Having the sides and angles unequal; — said of a triangle.
(b) Having the axis inclined to the base, as a

2. (Anat.) (a) Designating several triangular muscles called scalene muscles. (b) Of or pertaining to the scalene muscles.

Scalene muscles (Anat.), a group of muscles, usually three on each side in man, extending from the cervical vertebræ to the first and second ribs.

Sca-lene', n. (Geom.) A triangle having its sides and

angles unequal.

Sca-le'no-he'dral (ská-lē'nō-hē'dral), a.
(Crystallog.) Of or pertaining to a scalenohe-

Sos-le'no-he'dron (-drön), n. [Gr. σκαλη-μός uneven+ έδρα seat, base.] (Crystallog.) A pyramidal form under the rhombohedral system, inclosed by twelve faces, each a sca-

system, inclosed by twenty and the triangle.

Scal'er (skal'er), n. One who, or that which, scales; specifically, a dentist's instrument for removing tartar from the teeth.

Scale'-winged' (skal'wingd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having the wings covered with small scalelike structures, as the

pidoptera; scaly-winged. Scal'1-ness (skal'1-ness), n. The state of being scaly;

roughness.

Scaling (skälling), a. 1. Adapted for removing scales, as from a fish; as, a scaling knife; adapted for removing scale, as from the interior of a steam boiler; as, a scaling hammer, bar, etc.

2. Serving as an aid in clambering; as, a scaling ladder, a fortified place.

used in assaulting a fortified place.

Scall-lo'la (skäl-yō'là), n. Same as Scathola.

Scall (skal), n. [Icel. skall a bald head. Cf. Scala.]

A souri or scabby disease, especially of the scalp. Cf. SCALD. It is a dry scall, even a leprosy upon the head. Ler. xiii. O. Scall, a. Scabby; scurfy. [Obs.] Shak. Scalled (skald), a. Scabby; scurfy; scurfy; scall. [Obs.] With scalled brows black." Chaucer.

Scalled head. (Med.) See Scald head, under Scald, a.

Scaled nead. (Mcd.) See Scala nead, under SCALD, d.

Scal'lion (skäl'yŭn), n. [OF. escalone, eschaloingne,
L. caepa Ascalonia onion of Ascalon; caepa onion +
Ascalonius of Ascalon, fr. Ascalo Ascalon, a town in Palestine. Cf. SHALLOT. 1. (Mcd.) A kind of small onion
(Allium Ascalonicum), native of Palestine; the eschalot, r shallot

(Allum Ascumerum), indeve of a mescale; the escinator or shallot.

2. Any onion which does not "bottom out," but remains with a thick stem like a leek. Amer. Cyc.

Scallop (aköl'lüp; 277), n. [OF. escalope a shell, probably of German or Dutch origin, and akin to E. scale of a flah; cf. D. schelp shell. See Scale of a fish, and cf. Escalop.]

[Written also scallop.] 1. (Zoöl.)

Any one of numerous species of marine bivalve mollusks of the genus Pecton and allied genera of the family Pectinidx. The



genus Pecten and allied genera of the family Pectinidæ. The shell is usually radially ribbed, and the edge is therefore often undulated in a characteristic manner. The large adductor muscle of some of the species is much used as food. One species (Vola Jacobans) occurs on the coast of Patsine, and its shell was formerly worn by pilgrims as a mark that they had been to the Holy Land. Called also fanchell. See Percent 2. fan shell. See Preten. 2.

The common edible scallop of the Eastern United States is Pecten irradians; the large sea scallop, also used as food, is P. Clintonius, or tenuicostatus.

2. One of a series of segments of circles joined at their extremities, forming a border like the edge or surface of a scallop shell.

3. One of the shells of a scallop; also, a dish resem-

3. One of the shells of a scallop; also, a dish resembling a scallop shell.

ScallOp, r. t. [imp. & p. p. Scalloped (-lhpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Scalloping.]

1. To mark or cut the edge or border of into segments of circles, like the edge or surface of a scallop shell. See Scallop, n., 2.

2. (Cookery) To bake in scallop shells or dishes; to prepare with crumbs of bread or cracker, and bake. See Scalloped oysters, below.

Scalloped (-lhpt), a. 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with or in a scallop.

2. Having the edge or border cut or marked with segments of circles. See Scallop; cooked with crumbs. Scalloped oysters (Cookery), opened oysters baked in

Scalloped oysters (Cookery), opened oysters baked in deep dish with alternate layers of bread or cracker rumbs, seasoned with pepper, nutmeg, and butter. This as at first done in scallop shells.

was at first done in scallop shells.

Scallop-free, n. One who fishes for scallops.

Scallop-ing, n. Fishing for scallops.

Scalp (skalp), n. [Cf. Scallop.] A bed of oysters or mussels. [Scot.]

Scalp. n. [Perhaps akin to D. schelp shell. Cf. Scallop.]

Lop.] 1. That part of the integument of the head which is usually covered with hair.

By the bare scale of Robin Hood's for friends.

By the bare scalp of Robin Hood's fat friar, This fellow were a king for our wild faction! This fellow were a king for our wild faction! State.

2. A part of the skin of the head, with the hair attached, cut or torn off from an enemy by the Indian warriors of North America, as a token of victory.

3. Fig.: The top; the summit. Macaulay.

Scalp lock, a long tuft of hair left on the crown of the head by the warriors of some tribes of American Indians.

Scalp, v. [imp. & p. P. Scalpen (akipt); p. pr. & vb. n. Scalpinos,] 1. To deprive of the scalp; to cut or tear the scalp from the head of.

2. (Surp.) To remove the skin of.

We must scalp the whole lid fof the eye]. J. S. Wells. We must scalp the whole lid [of the eye]. J. S. Wells.

3. (Milling) To brush the hairs or fuzz from, as wheat grains, in the process of high milling. Knight.

Soalp, v. i. To make a small, quick profits by slight fluctuatic...s of the market;—said of brokers who operate in this way on their own account. [Cant]

Scal'pel (akkl'pel), n. [L. scalpellum, dim. of scal-prum a knife, akin to scalpere to cut, carve, scrape: cf. F. scalpel.] (Surg.) A small knife with a thin, keen blade,—used by surgeons, and in dissecting.



Scalp'er (akalp'er), n. 1. One who, or that which,

scalps.

2. (Surg.) Same as Scalping iron, under Scalfing.

3. A broker who, dealing on his own account, tries to get a small and quick profit from slight fluctuations of the market. [Canf]

4. A person who buys and sells the unused parts of railroad tickets. [Canf]

Scalp'ing (skalp'ing), a. & n. from Scalp.

Scalping from (Surg.), an instrument used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspatory.—Scalping knife, this used by North American Indians in scalping.

knife used by North American Indians in scalping.

Scal'pri-form (skäl'pri-form), a. [L. scalprum chisel, knife + form.] (Anat.) Shaped like a chisel; as, the scalpriform incisors of rodents.

Scally (skäl'y), a. 1. Covered or abounding with scales; as, a scaly fish. "Scaly crocodile." Milton.

2. Resembling scales, lamine, v. ivers.

3. Mean; low; as, a scaly fello.

4. (Bot.) Composed of scales lyin, as, a scaly bulb; covered with scales; as, a scaly bulb; covered with scales; as, a scaly stale.

Scaly ant-eater (Zoöl.), the pangolin.

Scaly ant-eater (Zool.), the pangolin.

as, a scally bulb; covered with scales; S. N. May stern.

Scaly—winged (-wingd'), a. (Zoùl.) Scale-winged.

Scam'ble (skäm'd'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Scamene.
(b'ld); p. pr. & v. h. Scamene.
(b'ld); pr. & w. h. Scamene.
(b'ld); pr. & w. h. Scamene.

In To move awkwardly; to be shuffling, irregular, or unsteady; to sprawl; to shamble. "Some scambling shifts." Dr. H. More. "A fine old hall, but a scambling house." Evelyn.

2. To move about pushing and jostling; to be rude and turbulent; to scramble. "The scambling and unquiet time did push it out of . . question." Shak.

Scam'ble, v. t. To mangle. [Obs.] Mortimer.

Scam'bler (skäm'ble), n. 1. One who scambles.

2. A bold intruder upon the hospitality of others; a mealtime visitor. [Scot.]

Scam'bling-ly(-bl'ng-ly), adv. In a scambling manner; with turbulence and noise; with bold intrusiveness.

Scam'ell (skäm'sl), or Scam'mel, n. (Zoùl.) The female bar-tailed godwit. [Prov. Eng.]

TP Whether this is the scannel mentioned by Shakespeare ["Tempest," ii. 2] is not known.

| Sca.mil'lus (sk4-mi'l'lūs), n.; pl. Scamill (-li).

"Bea-mil'lus (ská-m'l'lŭs), n.; pl. Scamilli (-li).
[L., originally, a little bench, dim. of scamnum bench, stool.] (Arch.) A sort of second plinth or block, below the bases of lonic and Corinthian columns, generally without moldings, and of smaller size horizontally than

Scam-mo'ni-ate (skam-mo'ni-at), a. Made from

the pedestal.

Scam-mo'ni-ate (akkm-mō'ni-āt), a. Made from scammony; as, a scammoniate aperient.

Scam'mo-ny (akkm'nnō-ny), n. [F. scammonée, L. scammonia, scammonea, Gr. σκαμμωνία.] 1. (Bot.) A species of bindweed or Convolvulus (C. Scammonia).

2. An inspissated sap obtained from the root of the Convolvulus Scammonia, of a blackish gray color, a nauseous smell like that of old cheese, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is used in medicine as a cathartic.

Scamp (akkmp), n. [OF. escamper to run away, to make one's escape. Originally, one who runs away, a fugitive, a vagabond. See Scamper.] A rascal: a swindler; a rogue.

dler; a rogue.

Scamp, v. t. [Cf. Scamp, n., or Scamt, a., and Skimp.] To perform in a hasty, neglectful, or imperfect manner; to do superficially. [Colloq.]

A workman is said to scamp his work when he does it in a superficial, dishonest manner. Wedgwood. Much of the scamping and dawdling complained of is that of men in catablishments of good repute.

T. Hughes.

men in establishments of good repute.

Scam/pa-vi/a (skäm/pā-vē/a), n. [It.] A long, low war galley used by the Neapolitans and Sicilians in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Scam/per (skäm/pē), n. 5. [imp. & p. p. Scamperred (-pērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Scampenus.] [OF. escamper to escape, to save one's self; L. ex from + compus the field (sc. of battle). See Camp, and cf. Decam; Scamp, n., Shamble, v. t.] To run with speed; to run or move in a quick, hurried manner; to hasten away. Macaulny.

The lady, however... could not help scampering about the The lady, however, . . . could not help scampering about the com after a mouse.

S. Sharpe.

room after a mouse.

Scam'per, n. A scampering; a hasty flight.

Scam'per-er (-êr), n. One who scampers. Tyndall.

Scamp'sh (skämp'ish), a. Of or like a scamp; knayish; as, scampish conduct.

Scan (skän), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Scannen (skänd); p. pr. & vb. n. Scannino.] [L. scandere, scansum, to climb, to scan, akin to Skr. skand to spring, leap: cf. F. scander. Cf. Ascend, Descend, Scale a ladder.] 1. To mount by steps; to go through with step by step. [Obs.]

Nor stayed till lab the highest stage had sand. Spring. Nor stayed till she the highest stage had scand. Spenser.

No stayed this no the nignest stage has scand. Sprace.

2. Specifically (Pros.), to go through with, as a verse, marking and distinguishing the feet of which it is composed; to show, in reading, the metrical structure of; to recite metrically.

3. To go over and examine point by point; to examine with care; to look closely at or into; to scrutinize.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and sifted.

Atterbury.

naule to be scanned and sifted.

Scan'dal (skin'dal), n. [F. scandale, fr. L. scandalum, Gr. σκάνδαλον, a smare laid for an enemy, a stumbling block, offense, scandal: cf. OE. scandle, OF. escandle. See SLANDER.] 1. Offense caused or experienced; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is regarded as wrong, criminal, heinous, or flagrant; opprobrium or disgrace.

D. O, what a scandal is it to our crown,
That two such noble peers as ye should jar!
[I] have brought scandal
To Israel, diffidence of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts.

Milton. Reproachful asperaton; opprobrious censure; defamatory talk, uttered heedlessly or maliciously.

You must not put another scandal on him. Shak.

S. (Equity) Anything alleged in pleading which is impertinent, and is reproachful to any person, or which derogates from the dignity of the court, or is contrary Dantell. to good manners.

Byn. - Defamation; detraction; slander; calumny; opprobrium; reproach; shame; disgrace.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), v. t. 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to slander. [R.]

I do fawn on men and hug them hard And after scandal them. Shal

2. To scandalize; to offend. [Obs.] Bp. Story. Syn. - To defame; traduce; reproach; slander; ca lumniate; asperse; vilify; disgrace.

lumniate; asperse; vilify; disgrace.

Scan'dal-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCANDALIZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. SCANDALIZING (-Vzing).] [F. scandalizer, L. scandalizere; from Gr. σκανδαλίζεν.]

1. To oftend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action which is considered immoral or criminal;

to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using less things.

less things.

The congregation looked on in silence, the better class seam-dalized, and the lower orders, some laughling, others backing the soldier or the minister, as their fancy dictated. Sir W. Scott.

2. To reproach; to libel; to defame; to slander. To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the or-

Scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), a. [Cf. F. scandaleux.] 1. Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any. Hooker 2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a scandalous crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a scandalous story.

Soan dal-ous-ly, adv. 1. In a manner to give of-

fense; shamefully

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dig ity of his station.

2. With a disposition to impute immorality or wrong.

Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice.

Soan'dal-ous-ness, n. Quality of being scandalous.

| Soan'da-lum mag-na'tum (skin'dà-lim māg-nā'tim). [L., scandal of magnates.] (Law) A defamatory
speech or writing published to the injury of a person of
dignity; — usually abbreviated scan. mag.
Soan'dent (skin'dent), a. [L. scandens, entis, p. pr.
of scandere to climb.] Climbing.

Soan'den's (skan'den'), a. [L. scandens, ents, p. pr. of scandere to climb.] Climbing.

***Escandent plants may climb either by twining, as the hop, or by twisted leadstalks, as the clematis, or by tendrils, as the passion flower, or by rootlets, as the ivy.

**Soan'di-a* (skän'di-ā), n. [NL. See Soannum]

**Chem.) A chemical earth, the oxide of scandium.

**Soan'dio (-dik), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to scandium; derived from, or containing, scandium.

**Soan'di-na'vi-an (akān'di-īn'vi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, that is, Sweden, Norway, and Demmark.—n. A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

**Soan'di-um (skān'di-īm), n. [NL. So called because found in Scandinavian minerals] (Chem.) A rare metallic element of the boron group, whose existence was predicted under the provisional name ekaboron by means of the periodic law, and subsequently discovered by spectrum analysis in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (euzenite and gadolinte). It has not yet been isolated. Symbol Sc. Atomic weight 44.

Soan'dion(skān'shūn), n. [L. scansio, fr. scandere, scansum, to climb. See Scan.] (Pros.) The act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

ning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

|| Scan-so'res (skän-sō'rez), n. pl. [NL. fr. L. scandere, scansum, to climb.] (Zoöl.) An artificial group of birds formerly regarded as an order. They are distributed among several orders by modern ornithologists.

|| The toes are in pairs, two before and two behind, by which they are enabled to cling to, and climb upon, trees, as the woodpeckers, parrots, cuckoos, and trogons. See Illust. under Aves.

Scan-so'ri-al (-rI-al), a. (Zoöl.) (a) Capable of climbing; as, the woodpecker is a scansorial bird; adapted for climbing; as, a scansorial toot. (b) Of or pertaining to the Scansores. See Illust. under Avzs. Scansorial tall (Zoöl.), a tail in which the feathers are stiff and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

sun and sharp at the tip, as in the woodpeckers.

Scant (akint), a. [Compar. Scanter (-ër); superl.

Scantest.] [leel. skamt, neuter of skamr, skammr, short; cf. skamta to dole out, to portion.] 1. Not full, large, or pleutiful; scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; meager; not enough; as, a scant allowance of provisions or water; a scant pattern of cloth for a garment.

His sermon was scant, in all, a quarter of an hour. Ridley

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence. Syn. - See under SCARTY.

SOART, w. t. [imp. & p. p. SCANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SCANTED; p. tr. & vb. n. SCANTED; p. tr. & vb. n. SCANTED; p. tr. & vb. n. SCANTED; to stint; as, to scant one in provisions; to scant ourselves in the use of necessaries.

Where a man hath a great living laid together and where he is scanted.

Bucon

scanted.

I am scanted in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.

Dryden

Dryden.

2. To out short; to make small, narrow, or scanty; to curtail. "Scant not my cups."

Shak.

Scant, v. i. To fail, or become less; to scantle; as, the wind scants.

Scant, adv. In a scant manner; with difficulty; scarcely; hardly. [Obs.]

So weak that he was scant able to go down the stairs. Fuller.

Scant, n. Scantness; scarcity. [R.] T. Carevo.

Scant'i-ly ('.i-ly), adv. In a scanty manner; not fully; not plentifully; sparingly; parsimoniously.

His mind was very scantily stored with materials. Maccaulay.

Scant'i-ness w. Oughtwo recondition of being scanty.

Scant'l ness, n. Quality or condition of being scanty. Scan'tle (akan't'), v. i. [Dim. of scant, v.] To be deficient; to fail. [Obs.]

Drayton.

Scan'tle (akăn't'l), v. t. [OF. escanteler, eschanteler, to break into cantles; pref. es- (L. ex) + cantel, chantel, corner, side, piece. Confused with E. scant. See CANTLE.] To scant; to be niggard of; to divide into small pieces; to cut short or down. [Obs.]

pieces; to cut short or down. [Obs.]

Must your discretion scantic; keep it back. J. Webster.

Scant'let (akänt'lät), m. [OF. eschantelet corner.] A
small pattern; a small quantity. [Obs.] Sir M. Hale.

Boant'ling (-ling), a. [See Scant, a.] Not plentiful; small; scanty. [Obs.]

Soant'ling, n. [Of. OF. eschantillon, F. échantillon,
a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused
with scant insufficient. See Scantz, v. t.] 1. A fragment; a bit; a little piece. Specifically: (a) A piece or
quantity cut for a special purpose; a sample. [Obs.]

Such as exceed not this scanting; - to be solace to the sovcreign and harmiess to the people.

A pretty scanting of his knowledge may be taken by his deferring to be baptized so many years.

(b) A small quantity; a little bit; not much. [Obs.]

(b) A small quantity; a little bit; not much. [Obs.]

Reducing them to narrow scantlings. Jer. Taylor 2. A piece of timber sawed or cut of a small size, as

3. The dimensions of a piece of timber with regard to its breadth and thickness; hence, the measure or di-

to its breadth and thickness; hence, the measure of amensions of anything.

2. A rough draught; a rude sketch or outline.

5. A frame for casks to lie upon; a treatle.

8 cantily, adv. 1. In a scant manner; not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

Scandly they durst their feeble eyes dispread Upon that town.

We hold a tourney here to-morrow morn,
And there is scandly time for half the work.

Tennyson.

Scant'ness, n. The quality or condition of being ant; narrowness; smallness; insufficiency; scantiness. Scantness of outward things."

Barrow.

"Scantness of outward things." Barrow. Scanty (-y), a. [Compar. Scantier (-Y-\vec{e}r); superl. Scantier.] [From Scant, a.] 1. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant. Its dominions were very narrow and scanty. Locke. Now scantier limits the proud arch confine. Pape.

Now scantier limits the proud arch confine. Pope.

2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; s, a scanty supply of words; a scanty supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too scanty of words. I. Waits.

Syn.—Scant; narrow; small; poor; deficient; meager scarce; chary; sparing; parsimonious; penurious; nig-gardly; grudging.

gardly; grudging.

Scape (skap), n. [L. scapus shaft, stem, stalk; cf. Gr. σκάπος a staff: cf. F. scape. Cf. Scapters.] 1. (Bot.) A peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterra-

from the ground or from a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

2. (Zvil.) The long basal joint of the antenna of an Insect.

3. (Arch.) (a) The shaft of a column.

(b) The apophygo of a shaft.

Scape, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p.

SCAPED (akāpt); p. pr. & vb. n. SCAPING.] [Aphetic form of escape.] To escape. [Obs. or Poetic] Millon.

Out of this prison help that we may scape. Chaucer.

Scape, n. 1. An escape. [Obs.]

I spake of most disastrous chances.

Of hairbreadth scapes in the imminent, deadly breach. Shak.

2. Means of escape; evasion. [Obs.]

2. Means of escape; evasion. [Obs.] Donne.
3. A freak; a slip; a fault; an escapade. [Obs.] Not pardoning so much as the scapes of error and ignorance

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. [Obs.] Shak.

Scape'gal'lows (-gal'l'lis), n. One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes. [Colleg.] Dickens.

Scape'goat' (-gūt'), n. [Scape (for escape) + goat.]

1. (Jewish Antiq.) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. Lev. xvi. 10.

2. Hence, a person or thing that is made to bear lame for others.

Scape'grace' (-grās'), n. A graceless. unprincipled

2. Hence, a person or thing that is made to bear blame for others.

Scape grace' (·grās'), n. A graceless, unprincipled person; one who is wild and reckless.

Beaconsfield.

Scape fless, a. (Bat) Destitute of a scape.

Scape ment (·ment), n. [See Scape, v., Escapement.]

Same as Escapement, n. [See Scape, v., Escapement.]

Same as Escapement (as of a clock or a watch) into the teeth of which the pallets play.

Scaphar'der (skā-fān'dēr), n. [Gr. σκάφο, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνίρ, ανέφος, a man: cf. F. scaphander.] The case, or impermeable apparel, in which a diver can work while under water.

Scaphism (skā'fa'm), n. [Gr. σκάφη a trough.]

An ancient mode of punishing criminals among the Persians, by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like, and exposed to the sun and to insects until he died.

Scaphifte, it), n. [L. scapha a boat, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάστεν to dig.] (Paleon.) Any fossil cephalopod shell of the genus Scaphites, belonging to the Ammonite family and having a chambered boatshaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph-oe-rite (skäl'ō-sërit), n. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ hoat +E. cerite.] ($Zo\bar{s}t$.) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antenne of many Crustacea.

Scaphog'na-thite (skäl-fōg'nà-thit), n. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ boat + $\gamma\nu d\bar{o}c$ jaw.] ($Z\bar{o}dt$.) A thin leaflike appendage (the expoodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaphoid (skäl'fold; 277), a. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ a boat + sid: cf. F. scaphoide.] (Anat.) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. -n. The scaphoid bone.

Scaphol bone. (a) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (b) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under Navicular. Scaph'o-lu'nar (skā!'ċ-lū'nēr), a. [Scaphol + lunar.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the scaphol and lunar bones of the carpus.—n. The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

#Bca-phopoda (skh-föp/ö-då), n. pl. [NL., 110 σκάφη a boat + -poda.]
(Zool.) A class of marine cephalate Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, #Sca-phop'o-da (skå-föp'ö-då), n. pl. [NL., from Gr.

both ends, a policy problem of the Scaphopoda (Denta alium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells, and other similar shells. Called also ProsopocephColemoconcha.

One of the Scaphopoda (Denta lium agile) | Footy e Tentaclium agile) | Footy e Te

and other similar shells.

Called also Prosopocephala, and Solenconcha.

Soa'pi-form (a k x̄ 'p Y
form; 277), a. (Bol.) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skx̄ 'p
Kap'o-lite (skx̄ 'p -

alumina and soda.

The scapolite group includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also meionite, dipyre, etc.

Scap'ple (skäp'p'l), v. t. [Cf. OF. eskapeler, eschapler, to cut, hew, LL. scapellere. Cf. Scarbial (a) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (b) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone.

Gevil.

Scap'u-la (skäp'd-la), n.; pl. L. Scapulæ (-18), E. Scapula (-18), [L.] 1. (Anat.) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (Zoil.) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinold arise.

Scap'u-lar (-18r), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. Scapulaire.

BCap'u-lar (-ler), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPU-ARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (Anat.), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.—Scapular region, or Scapular tract (Zööl.), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arrise.

Scap'u-lar, n. (Zoöl.) One of a special group of

Bcap'u-lar, n. (Zoil.) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'u-lar (skäp'0-ler), \(\bar{n}\). [F. scapulaire, LL. scapula shoulder blade.]

1. (R. C. Ch.) (a) A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. (b) The name given to two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

Addis & Arnold.

2. (Surg.) A handage passing over the shoulder to sun-

nary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

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2. (Surg.) A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

Scap'u-la-ry, a. Same as Scap'u-la-ry, a.

Scap'u-la-ry, n. (Zoöl.) Same as Zd and 3d Scapular.

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Scap'u-let (Jet), n. [Dim. of scapula.] (Zoöl.) A secondary mouth fold developed at the base of each of the armilke lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostome meduses. See Illustration in Appendix.

Scap'u-lo-(Je.). A combining form used in austomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the scapula of the shoulder; as, the scapulo-clavicular articulation, the articulation between the scapula and clavicle.

Bcar'us (akā'pus), n. [L.] See let Scape.

Scar (skār), n. [OF. scare, F. eschare an cschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. escar), L. eschara, fr. Gr. expapa hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. Eschara by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, ... and not a wrinkle, were at frequence and its lacet.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . . and not a wrinkle car, or fracture on all its body. T. Eurnet.

2. (Bot.) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its support. See Riust. under AXILLARY.

Soar, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scarren (skird); p. pr. & vb. n. Scarring.] To mark with a scar or scars.

Yet I'll not shed her blood : Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow.

His cheeks were deeply scarred.

Soar, v. i. To form a scar.

Soar, n. [Scot. scar, scaur, Icel. sker a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; akin to Dan. skiær, Sw. skär.

Cf. Skerey.] An isolated or protruding rock; a steep rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth. [Written also scaur.]

shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Scaph'o-oe-phal'io (skii'/ 5-s\frac{3}{2}\$-Scaphite (Scaphites fill'N), a. (Anal.) Of, pertaining to, sequalis). Requered with, scaphocephaly (auced.

Scaph'o-oeph'a-ly (-ski'\(\delta\)-ly), n. [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κφαλή head.] (Anal.) A deformed condition of the scarus, a kind of fish, Gr. σκάφοι.] (Zoöl.)

A marine food fish, the scarus, or parrot fish.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), v. t. 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to slander. [R.]

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Scant (akint), a. [Compar. Scanter (-ër); superl.

Scantest.] [leel. skamt, neuter of skamr, skammr, short; cf. skamta to dole out, to portion.] 1. Not full, large, or pleutiful; scarcely sufficient; less than is wanted for the purpose; scanty; meager; not enough; as, a scant allowance of provisions or water; a scant pattern of cloth for a garment.

His sermon was scant, in all, a quarter of an hour. Ridley

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary.

Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence. Syn. - See under SCARTY.

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I am scanted in the pleasure of dwelling on your actions.

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So weak that he was scant able to go down the stairs. Fuller.

Scant, n. Scantness; scarcity. [R.] T. Carevo.

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Scant'let (akänt'lät), m. [OF. eschantelet corner.] A
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a sample, pattern, example. In some senses confused
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(b) A small quantity; a little bit; not much. [Obs.]

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We hold a tourney here to-morrow morn,
And there is scandly time for half the work.

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"Scantness of outward things." Barrow. Scanty (-y), a. [Compar. Scantier (-Y-\vec{e}r); superl. Scantier.] [From Scant, a.] 1. Wanting amplitude or extent; narrow; small; not abundant. Its dominions were very narrow and scanty. Locke. Now scantier limits the proud arch confine. Pape.

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2. Somewhat less than is needed; insufficient; scant; s, a scanty supply of words; a scanty supply of bread.

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Scape (skap), n. [L. scapus shaft, stem, stalk; cf. Gr. σκάπος a staff: cf. F. scape. Cf. Scapters.] 1. (Bot.) A peduncle rising from the ground or from a subterra-

from the ground or from a subterranean stem, as in the stemless violets, the bloodroot, and the like.

2. (Zvil.) The long basal joint of the antenna of an Insect.

3. (Arch.) (a) The shaft of a column.

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Scape, v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p.

SCAPED (akāpt); p. pr. & vb. n. SCAPING.] [Aphetic form of escape.] To escape. [Obs. or Poetic] Millon.

Out of this prison help that we may scape. Chaucer.

Scape, n. 1. An escape. [Obs.]

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Scape'gal'lows (-gal'l'lis), n. One who has narrowly escaped the gallows for his crimes. [Colleg.] Dickens.

Scape'goat' (-gūt'), n. [Scape (for escape) + goat.]

1. (Jewish Antiq.) A goat upon whose head were symbolically placed the sins of the people, after which he was suffered to escape into the wilderness. Lev. xvi. 10.

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Same as Escapement (as of a clock or a watch) into the teeth of which the pallets play.

Scaphar'der (skā-fān'dēr), n. [Gr. σκάφο, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνίρ, ανέφος, a man: cf. F. scaphander.] The case, or impermeable apparel, in which a diver can work while under water.

Scaph'ssm (skā'fa'm), n. [Gr. σκάφη a trough.]

An ancient mode of punishing criminals among the Persians, by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like, and exposed to the sun and to insects until he died.

Scaph'ite, jethonging to the Ammonite contains, and the pallets go host, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάστεν to dig.] (Paleon.) Any fossil cephalopod shell of the genus Scaphites, belonging to the Ammonite family and having a chambered boat-shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph-oe-rite (skäl'ō-sërit), n. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ hoat +E. cerite.] ($Zo\bar{s}t$.) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antenne of many Crustacea.

Scaphog'na-thite (skäl-fōg'nà-thit), n. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ boat + $\gamma\nu d\bar{o}c$ jaw.] ($Z\bar{o}dt$.) A thin leaflike appendage (the expoodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaphoid (skäl'fold; 277), a. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ a boat + sid: cf. F. scaphoide.] (Anat.) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. -n. The scaphoid bone.

Scaphol bone. (a) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (b) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under Navicular.

Scaph'o-lu'nar (skä!'&-lu'nêr), a. [Scaphold + lu-nar.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the scaphol and lunar bones of the carpus. — n. The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

#Bca-phopoda (skh-föp/ö-då), n. pl. [NL., 110 σκάφη a boat + -poda.]
(Zool.) A class of marine cephalate Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, #Sca-phop'o-da (skå-föp'ö-då), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. both ends, a policy problem of the Scaphopoda (Denta alium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells, and other similar shells. Called also ProsopocephColemoconcha.

One of the Scaphopoda (Denta lium agile) | Footy e Tentaclium agile) | Footy e Te

and other similar shells.

Called also Prosopocephala, and Solenconcha.

Soa'pi-form (a k x̄ 'p Y
form; 277), a. (Bol.) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skx̄ 'p
Kap'o-lite (skx̄ 'p -

alumina and soda.

The scapolite group includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also meionite, dipyre, etc.

Scap'ple (skäp'p'l), v. t. [Cf. OF. eskapeler, eschapler, to cut, hew, LL. scapeller. Cf. SCARBLEA] (a) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (b) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone.

Gevil.

Scap'u-la (skäp'd-la), n.; pl. L. SCAPULE (-18), E. SCAPULAS (-182). [L.] 1. (Anat.) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (Zoil.) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinold arise.

Scap'u-lar (-18r), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULES (-18r), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire.]

BCap'u-lar (-ler), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPU-ARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (Anat.), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.—Scapular region, or Scapular tract (Zööl.), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arrise.

Scap'u-lar, n. (Zoöl.) One of a special group of

Bcap'u-lar, n. (Zoil.) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'u-lar (skäp'0-ler), \(\bar{n}\). [F. scapulaire, LL. scapula shoulder blade.]

1. (R. C. Ch.) (a) A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. (b) The name given to two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

Addis & Arnold.

2. (Surg.) A handage passing over the shoulder to sun-

nary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

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2. (Surg.) A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

Scap'u-la-ry, a. Same as Scap'u-la-ry, a.

Scap'u-la-ry, n. (Zoöl.) Same as Zd and 3d Scapular.

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Scap'u-let (Jet), n. [Dim. of scapula.] (Zoöl.) A secondary mouth fold developed at the base of each of the armilke lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostome meduses. See Illustration in Appendix.

Scap'u-lo-(Je.). A combining form used in austomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the scapula of the shoulder; as, the scapulo-clavicular articulation, the articulation between the scapula and clavicle.

Bcar'us (akā'pus), n. [L.] See let Scape.

Scar (skār), n. [OF. scare, F. eschare an cschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. escar), L. eschara, fr. Gr. expapa hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. Eschara by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, ... and not a wrinkle, were at frequence and its lacet.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . . and not a wrinkle car, or fracture on all its body. T. Eurnet.

2. (Bot.) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its support. See Riust. under AXILLARY.

Soar, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scarren (skird); p. pr. & vb. n. Scarring.] To mark with a scar or scars.

Yet I'll not shed her blood : Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow. His cheeks were deeply scarred.

Soar, v. i. To form a scar.

Soar, n. [Scot. scar, scaur, Icel. sker a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; akin to Dan. skiær, Sw. skär.

Cf. Skerey.] An isolated or protruding rock; a steep rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth. [Written also scaur.]

shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Scaph'o-oe-phal'io (skii'/ 5-s\frac{3}{2}\$-Scaphite (Scaphites fill'N), a. (Anal.) Of, pertaining to, sequalis). Requered with, scaphocephaly (auced.

Scaph'o-oeph'a-ly (-ski'\(\delta\)-ly), n. [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κφαλή head.] (Anal.) A deformed condition of the scarus, a kind of fish, Gr. σκάφοι.] (Zoöl.)

A marine food fish, the scarus, or parrot fish.

Scan'dal (skăn'dal), v. t. 1. To treat opprobriously; to defame; to asperse; to traduce; to slander. [R.]

I do fawn on men and hug them hard And after scandal them. Shal

2. To scandalize; to offend. [Obs.] Bp. Story. Syn. - To defame; traduce; reproach; slander; ca lumniate; asperse; vilify; disgrace.

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Scan'dal-ize (-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SCANDALIZED (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. SCANDALIZING (-Vzing).] [F. scandalizer, L. scandalizere; from Gr. σκανδαλίζεν.]

1. To oftend the feelings or the conscience of (a person) by some action which is considered immoral or criminal;

to bring shame, disgrace, or reproach upon.

I demand who they are whom we scandalize by using less things.

less things.

The congregation looked on in silence, the better class seam-dalized, and the lower orders, some laughling, others backing the soldier or the minister, as their fancy dictated. Sir W. Scott.

2. To reproach; to libel; to defame; to slander. To tell his tale might be interpreted into scandalizing the or-

Scan'dal-ous (-ŭs), a. [Cf. F. scandaleux.] 1. Giving offense to the conscience or moral feelings; exciting reprobation; calling out condemnation.

Nothing scandalous or offensive unto any. Hooker 2. Disgraceful to reputation; bringing shame or infamy; opprobrious; as, a scandalous crime or vice.

3. Defamatory; libelous; as, a scandalous story.

Soan dal-ous-ly, adv. 1. In a manner to give of-

fense; shamefully

His discourse at table was scandalously unbecoming the dig ity of his station.

2. With a disposition to impute immorality or wrong.

Shun their fault, who, scandalously nice, Will needs mistake an author into vice.

Soan'dal-ous-ness, n. Quality of being scandalous.

| Soan'da-lum mag-na'tum (skin'dà-lim māg-nā'tim). [L., scandal of magnates.] (Law) A defamatory
speech or writing published to the injury of a person of
dignity; — usually abbreviated scan. mag.
Soan'dent (skin'dent), a. [L. scandens, entis, p. pr.
of scandere to climb.] Climbing.

Soan'den's (skan'den'), a. [L. scandens, ents, p. pr. of scandere to climb.] Climbing.

***Escandent plants may climb either by twining, as the hop, or by twisted leadstalks, as the clematis, or by tendrils, as the passion flower, or by rootlets, as the ivy.

**Soan'di-a* (skän'di-ā), n. [NL. See Soannum]

**Chem.) A chemical earth, the oxide of scandium.

**Soan'dio (-dik), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to scandium; derived from, or containing, scandium.

**Soan'di-na'vi-an (akān'di-īn'vi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, that is, Sweden, Norway, and Demmark.—n. A native or inhabitant of Scandinavia.

**Soan'di-um (skān'di-īm), n. [NL. So called because found in Scandinavian minerals] (Chem.) A rare metallic element of the boron group, whose existence was predicted under the provisional name ekaboron by means of the periodic law, and subsequently discovered by spectrum analysis in certain rare Scandinavian minerals (euzenite and gadolinte). It has not yet been isolated. Symbol Sc. Atomic weight 44.

Soan'dion(skān'shūn), n. [L. scansio, fr. scandere, scansum, to climb. See Scan.] (Pros.) The act of scanning; distinguishing the metrical feet of a verse by emphasis, pauses, or otherwise.

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Scaphar'der (skā-fān'dēr), n. [Gr. σκάφο, σκάφη, anything hollowed + ἀνίρ, ανέφος, a man: cf. F. scaphander.] The case, or impermeable apparel, in which a diver can work while under water.

Scaph'ssm (skā'fa'm), n. [Gr. σκάφη a trough.]

An ancient mode of punishing criminals among the Persians, by confining the victim in a trough, with his head and limbs smeared with honey or the like, and exposed to the sun and to insects until he died.

Scaph'ite, jethonging to the Ammonite contains, and the pallets go host, fr. Gr. σκάφη a boat, anything dug or scooped out, fr. σκάστεν to dig.] (Paleon.) Any fossil cephalopod shell of the genus Scaphites, belonging to the Ammonite family and having a chambered boat-shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more

skull, in which the vault is narrow, elongated, and more or less boat-shaped.

Scaph-oe-rite (skäl'ō-sërit), n. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ hoat +E. cerite.] ($Zo\bar{u}t$.) A flattened plate or scale attached to the second joint of the antenne of many Crustacea.

Scaphog'na-thite (skäl-fōg'nà-thit), n. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ boat + $\gamma\nu d\bar{v}\sigma$ jaw.] ($Z\bar{o}\bar{u}t$.) A thin leaflike appendage (the expoodite) of the second maxilla of decapod crustaceans. It serves as a pumping organ to draw the water through the gill cavity.

Scaphoid (skäl'fold; 277), a. [Gr. $\sigma\kappa d\phi\eta$ a boat + $s\bar{u}d$: cf. F. scaphoide.] (Anat.) Resembling a boat in form; boat-shaped. -n. The scaphoid bone. Scaphoid bone. (a) One of the carpal bones, which ar-

Scaphol bone. (a) One of the carpal bones, which articulates with the radius; the radiale. (b) One of the tarsal bones; the navicular bone. See under Navicular.

Scaph'o-lu'nar (skä!'&-lu'nêr), a. [Scaphold + lu-nar.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the scaphol and lunar bones of the carpus. — n. The scapholunar bone.

Scapholunar bone, a bone formed by the coalescence of the scaphoid and lunar in the carpus of carnivora.

#Bca-phopoda (skh-föp/ö-då), n. pl. [NL., 110 σκάφη a boat + -poda.]
(Zool.) A class of marine cephalate Mollusca having a tubular shell open at both ends, a pointed or spadelike foot for burrowing, and many long, #Sca-phop'o-da (skå-föp'ö-då), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. both ends, a policy problem of the Scaphopoda (Denta alium, or the tooth shells, and other similar shells, and other similar shells. Called also ProsopocephColemoconcha.

One of the Scaphopoda (Denta lium agile) | Footy e Tentaclium agile) | Footy e Te

and other similar shells.

Called also Prosopocephala, and Solenconcha.

Soa'pi-form (a k x̄ 'p Y
form; 277), a. (Bol.) Resembling a scape, or flower stem.

Scap'o-lite (skx̄ 'p
Kap'o-lite (skx̄ 'p -

alumina and soda.

The scapolite group includes scapolite proper, or wernerite, also meionite, dipyre, etc.

Scap'ple (skäp'p'l), v. t. [Cf. OF. eskapeler, eschapler, to cut, hew, LL. scapeller. Cf. SCARBLEA] (a) To work roughly, or shape without finishing, as stone before leaving the quarry. (b) To dress in any way short of fine tooling or rubbing, as stone.

Gevil.

Scap'u-la (skäp'd-la), n.; pl. L. SCAPULE (-18), E. SCAPULAS (-182). [L.] 1. (Anat.) The principal bone of the shoulder girdle in mammals; the shoulder blade.

2. (Zoil.) One of the plates from which the arms of a crinold arise.

Scap'u-lar (-18r), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPULES (-18r), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire.]

BCap'u-lar (-ler), a. [Cf. F. scapulaire. Cf. SCAPU-ARY.] Of or pertaining to the scapula or the shoulder.

Scapular arch (Anat.), the pectoral arch. See under PECTORAL.—Scapular region, or Scapular tract (Zööl.), a definite longitudinal area over the shoulder and along each side of the back of a bird, from which the scapular feathers arrise.

Scap'u-lar, n. (Zoöl.) One of a special group of

Bcap'u-lar, n. (Zoil.) One of a special group of feathers which arise from each of the scapular regions and lie along the sides of the back.

Scap'u-lar (skäp'0-ler), \(\bar{n}\). [F. scapulaire, LL. scapula shoulder blade.]

1. (R. C. Ch.) (a) A loose sleeveless vestment falling in front and behind, worn by certain religious orders and devout persons. (b) The name given to two pieces of cloth worn under the ordinary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

Addis & Arnold.

2. (Surg.) A handage passing over the shoulder to sun-

nary garb and over the shoulders as an act of devotion.

Addis & Arnold.

2. (Surg.) A bandage passing over the shoulder to support it, or to retain another bandage in place.

Scap'u-la-ry, a. Same as Scap'u-la-ry, a.

Scap'u-la-ry, n. (Zoöl.) Same as Zd and 3d Scapular.

Scap'u-la-ry, n. (Zoöl.) Same as Zd and 3d Scapular.

Scap'u-let (Jet), n. [Dim. of scapula.] (Zoöl.) A secondary mouth fold developed at the base of each of the armilke lobes of the manubrium of many rhizostome meduses. See Illustration in Appendix.

Scap'u-lo-(Je.). A combining form used in austomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the scapula of the shoulder; as, the scapulo-clavicular articulation, the articulation between the scapula and clavicle.

Bcar'us (akā'pus), n. [L.] See let Scape.

Scar (skār), n. [OF. scare, F. eschare an cschar, a dry slough (cf. It. & Sp. escar), L. eschara, fr. Gr. expapa hearth, fireplace, scab, eschar. Cf. Eschara by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix; a mark left by a previous injury; a blemish; a disfigurement.

This earth had the beauty of youth, ... and not a wrinkle, were at frequence and its lacet.

This earth had the beauty of youth, . . . and not a wrinkle car, or fracture on all its body. T. Eurnet.

2. (Bot.) A mark left upon a stem or branch by the fall of a leaf, leaflet, or frond, or upon a seed by the separation of its support. See Riust. under AXILLARY.

Soar, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scarren (skird); p. pr. & vb. n. Scarring.] To mark with a scar or scars.

Yet I'll not shed her blood : Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow. His cheeks were deeply scarred.

Soar, v. i. To form a scar.

Soar, n. [Scot. scar, scaur, Icel. sker a skerry, an isolated rock in the sea; akin to Dan. skiær, Sw. skär.

Cf. Skerey.] An isolated or protruding rock; a steep rocky eminence; a bare place on the side of a mountain or steep bank of earth. [Written also scaur.]

shaped shell. Scaphites are found in the Cretaceous formation.

Scaph'o-oe-phal'io (skii'/ 5-s\frac{3}{2}\$-Scaphite (Scaphites fill'N), a. (Anal.) Of, pertaining to, sequalis). Requered with, scaphocephaly (auced.

Scaph'o-oeph'a-ly (-ski'\(\delta\)-ly), n. [Gr. σκάφη a boat + κφαλή head.] (Anal.) A deformed condition of the scarus, a kind of fish, Gr. σκάφοι.] (Zoöl.)

A marine food fish, the scarus, or parrot fish.

of seeking to produce division in a church without justifiable cause.

inble cause.

Set hounds to our passions by reason, to our errors by truth, and to our schisms by charity.

Greek schism (Eccl.), the separation of the Greek and Roman churches.— Great schism, or Western schism (Eccl.), a schism in the Roman church in the latter part of the 14th century, on account of rival claimants to the pard throne.— Schism act (Law), an act of the English Parliament requiring all teachers to conform to the Established Church,— passed in 1714, repealed in 1719.

Schisma (skyz'mā), n. [L., a split, separation, Gr. oxiona: ci. F. schisma. See Schism.] (Anc. Mus.) An interval equal to half a comma.

Schismat'io (siz-māt'ic is: so nearly all orthoënists).

Schis-mat'le (siz-mat'ik; so nearly all orthoepists) a. [L. schamations, Gr. σχισματικός: cf. F. schismatique.] Of or pertaining to schism; implying schism; partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism;

partaking of the nature of schism; tending to schism; as, schismatic opinions or proposals.

Schis-mat'io (siz-nāt'ik; 277), n. One who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion. "They were popularly classed together as canting schismatics."

Macautay.

Syn.—Heretic; partisan. See Heretic.

Syn.—Heretic; partisan. See Heretic.

Syn.—Heretic; partisan. See Heretic.

Schis-mat'io-al (-mkt'l-kal), a. Same as Schismatic.

—Schis-mat'io-al (-mkt'l-kal), a. Same as Schismatic.

—Schis-mat'io-al ly, adv. —Schis-mat'io-al-ness, n.

Schis-mat'io-al-ly, adv. —Schis-mat'io-al-ness, n.

Bohis-mat'io-al-ly, adv. — Schis-mat'io-al-ness, n.

Bohis-mat'io-al-ly, adv. — No. Schismatizin.

Schismatics (siz'mi-si), a. Free from schism.

Schismatics (siz'm'is), a. Free from schism.

Schismatics (siz'm'is), a. Free from schism.

Schismatics (six'm'is), a. Free from schism.

Schismic (shist), n. [ar. cyaroś divided, divisible, fr.

oyi(sav to divide: cf. F. schiste. See Schism.] (Geol.)

Any crystalline rock having a foliated structure (see
Frolation) and hence admitting of ready division into
slabs or slates. The common kinds are mica schist, and
hormblende schist, consisting chiefly of quartz with mica
or hornblende and often feldspar.

Schis-taeoons (shis-tae'shis), a. Of a slate color.

Schist'osa (shis-tae'shis), a. Schistose.

Schist'osa (shis-tae'shis), a. [Geol.) Of or pertaining to schist; having the structure of a schist.

Schis-tosi'-ty (shis-tos'-ty), n. [Cf. F. schistosile.]

(Geol.) The quality or state of being schistose.

Schistos-(shiz'-b.-) [Gr. cyt'cev to split, cleave.] A

combining form denoting division or cleavage: as,

schizogomesis, reproduction by fission or cell division.

Schiz'o-cary (skiz'-b.-kärp), n. [Schizo-+ Gr. kochos

hollow.] (Anat.) See Extendecte.

Schiz'o-coe'lous (-se'l'is), a. [Schizo-+ Gr. kochos

hollow.] (Anat.) See Extendecte.

Schiz'og-nath (sk'z'og-nith), n.

See Sculzgon-rath (sk'z'og-nith), n.

See Sculzgon-rath (sk'z'og-nith), n.

Hacekel.

Schiz'og-nath (skiz'og-nath), n.
[See Schizonathous.] (Zoöl.) Any bird with a schizognathous palate.

Schizog'na-the (ski-zog'na-thö), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) The schizognathous birds.

Schizog'na-thism (-thiz'm), n.
(Zoöl.) The condition of having a chizognathous buston.

(Zoöl.) The condition of having a schizognathous palate.

Sohizognathous (-na-thus), a.

(Sohizo + Gr. yador the jaw.] (Zool.) Having the maxillo-palatine bones separate from each other and from the vomer, which is pointed in front, as in the guills, singles, grouse, and many other birds.

Schizonathous Palatics? (akIz/δ-mi-sö/tɛz), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. σχίζευ ν Yomer i Industrial (Biol.) A group of vegetable microorganisms which are devoid of chlorophyll and multiply be facilor.

organisms which are devoid of chlorophyll and multiply by fission, as bacteria, micrococci, etc.

(Schliz'o-ne-mer'te-a (-ne-mer'te-a), n. pl. [NL See Schliz'o-ne-mer'te-a) (Zoūl.) A group of nemertcans comprising those having a deep slit along each side of the head. See Illust. in Appendix.

Schliz'o-pel'mous (-pel'mūs), a.

[Schlizo-+ Gr. wéhua the sole of the foot.] (Zoūl.) Having the two flexor tendoms of the toes entirely separate, and the Ilexor hadlucis going to the first toe only.

sind the field with a factor with a first too only.

Schiz'o-phyte (skiz't-fit), n
[Schizo-+Gr. durdy a plant.] (Biol.
One of a class of vegetable organisms in the classification of Cohn, which in in the casameaton of Cohn, which includes all of the inferior forms that multiply by fission, whether they contain chlorophyll or not.

Schiz'o-pod (skiz'ō-pōd; 277), n.
(Zool.) One of the Schizopods. Also

used adjectively.

Schiz'o-pod (sk'z'ô-pôd; 277),
Schiz'o-pod (sk'z'ô-pôd; 277),
Schizo-pod (sk'z'ô-pôd; 277),
or the Schizopoda.

Flexor of the Toes.

chizopelmous Foot.

J Hallux, or Hind
Toe; JJ JJ JV
Second to Fourth
Toes; aa Flexor
of the Hallux; bb



"Schi-zop'o-da (ski-zöp'ō-da), n. pl. [NL. See CHIZO-, and -PODA-] (Zoöl.) A division of shrimplike

Thoracostraca in which each of the thoracic legs has a long fringed upper branch (exopodite) for swimming.

Schiz'o-rhi'nal (skiz'ō-ri'nal), a. [Schizo-+rhinal.]

1. (Anat.) Having the na-

aal bones separate.

2. (Zoöl.) Having the anterior nostrils prolonged backward in the form of a

|| Schlich (shlYk), n. [G.

|| Schlich (shlYk), n. [G.; akin to LG. slick mud, D. Schizorhinal Beak of Gull Stlyk, MlG. slick.] (Metal.) Schizorhinal Beak of Gull The finer portion of a crushed ore, as of gold, lead, or tin, separated by the water in certain wet processes. [Written also slich, slick.] Schmel'ze (shmël'tsë), n. [G. schmelz, schmelsglas.] A kind of glass of a red or ruby color, made in Bohemia. Schnapps (G. shnäps; E. shnäps), n. [G., a dram of spirite.] Holland gin. [U. S.]
Schneidertan (shnī-dērt-an), a. (Anat.) Discovered or described by C. V. Schneider, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century.

Schneidarian mambrana. the mucous membrane which

Schneiderian membrane, the mucous membrane which lines the nasal chambers; the pituitary membrane.

lines the masal chambers: the pituitary membrane.

Scho-har'ie grit' (skō-hār'i grīt'). (Geol.) The formation belonging to the middle of the three subdivisions of the Corniferous period in the American Devonian system;—so called from Schoharie, in New York, where it occurs. See the Chart of Geology.

Schol'ar (skō'lêr), n. [OE. scoler, AS. scōlere, fr. L. scholaris belonging to a school, fr. schola a school. See School.] 1. One who attends a school; one who learns of a teacher; one under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; a learner; a student.

I am no breeching scholar in the schools. I am no breeching scholar in the schools. Shak.

2. One engaged in the pursuits of learning; a learned person; one versed in any branch, or in many branches, of knowledge; a person of high literary or scientific attainments; a savant. Shak. Locke.

3. A man of books. Bacon.

4. In English universities, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives support in part from its revenues.

In part from its revenues.

Syn. — Pupil; learner; disciple. — Scholar, Pt Scholar refers to the instruction, and pupil to the and government, of a teacher. A scholar is one who under instruction; a pupil is one who is under the indiate and personal care of an instructor; hence we si of a bright scholar, and an obedient pupil.

of a bright scholar, and an obedient pupil.

Scho-lar'l-ty (skō-lar'n-ty), n. [OF. scholarite, or LL. scholaritas.] Scholarship. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Schol'ar-like' (skö'fĕ-lik'), a. Scholarly. Bacon.

Schol'ar-ty, a. Like a scholar, or learned person; showing the qualities of a scholar; ms, a scholarly ossay or critique.—adv. In a scholarly manner.

Schol'ar-ship, n. 1. The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; erudition: learning.

a scholar; attation; learning.

A man of my master's . . . great scholarship.

2. Literary education. [R.]

Any other house of scholarship.

3. Maintenance for a scholar; a foundation for the support of a student.

Syn. - Learning; erudition; knowledge.

Syn.—Learning: erudition; knowledge.

Scho-las'tic (skĉ-la'tlk), a. [L. scholasticus, Gr. σχολαστικό, fr. σχολα'ς ευ to have leisure, to give lectures, to keep a school, from σχολή leisure, a lecture, a school: cf. F. scholastique, scolastique. See School.]

1. Pertaining to, or suiting, a scholar, a school, or schools; scholarlike; as, scholastic manners or pride; scholastic learning.

2. Of or pertaining to the schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages (see Schoolman); as, scholastic divinity or theology; scholastic philosophy.

2. Of or pertaining to the schoolmen and divines of the Middle Ages (see Schoolman); as, scholastic divinity or theology; scholastic philosophy.

Lock.

3. Hence, characterized by excessive subtility, or needlessly minute subdivisions; pedantic; formal.

Scho-las'tic, n. 1. One who adheres to the method or subtilities of the schools.

2. (R. C. f.) See the Note under Jesuit.

Scho-las'tic-al'(-tl'kd), a. & n. Scholastic manner.

Scho-las'tic-al'(-tl'kd), a. & n. The method or subtilities of the schools of philosophy; scholastic formality; scholastic doctrines or philosophy.

The spirit of the old scholasticism... spurned laborious in restiration and slow induction.

The spirit of the old scholasticism . . . spurned laborious in-estigation and slow induction. J. P. Smith.

vestigation and stow induction.

Scholia (akδ/ll-a), n. pl. See Schollium.

Scholiast (akδ/ll-ast), n. [Gr. σχολιαστής, fr. σχόλιον a scholium: cf. F. scoliaste. See Schollum.] A maker of scholia; a commentator or annotator.

No . . . quotations from Talmudists and scholiasts . . . ever marred the effect of his grave and temperate discourses. Scho'li-as'tic (-as'tYk), a. Of or pertaining to a scho

Sono-11-as 'ILC (-as 'LIK), a. Or or pertaining to a some last, or his pursuits.

Scho-11-as (skö/17-az), v. i. [Cf. Gr. σχολιάζειν.] Το Millon.
Schol-10-al (skö/17-al), a. [L. scholieux, Gr. σχολιώς, fr. σχολή. See School.] Scholastic. [Obs.] Haiss.

| Soho-11-on (skö/11-oh), a. [NL.] A schollum.

|| Soho'1i-on (akō'1I-ōn), n. [NL.] A schollum.

A judgment which follows immediately from another is sometimes called a corollary, or consectary. . . . One which illustrates the science where it appears, but is not an integral part of it, is a schollon. Abp. Thomson (Laws of Thought).

Scho'1i-um (-tun), n.; pl. L. SCHOLIA (-à), E. SCHOLI-UMS (-tinz), [NL., fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολ). See Schooli-UMS (-tinz). [NL., fr. Gr. σχόλιον, fr. σχολ). See Schooli-um (-tuns) comment; a pecifically, an explanatory comment on the text of a classic author by an early grammarian.

2. A remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

Scho'ly (skō'ly), v. i. & t. To write scholia; to annotate. [Obs.]

tate. [Obs.] γ. [For shoal a crowd; prob. confused with school for learning.] A shoal; a multitude; as, a school of fish.

School. n. [OE scole, AS scolu, L. schola, Gr. σχολή leisure, that in which leisure is employed, disputation, lecture, a school, probably from the same root as σχήμα, the original sense being perhaps, a stopping, a resting. See SCHEME.] 1. A place for learned inter.

γεα an in At place for learned inter.

γεα instruction or learning: an ed.

γεα the school. ition; an institution for learning; an ed. lishment; a place for acquiring knowledg, training; as, the school of the prophets. antal

Disputing daily in the school of one Tyrannus Acted to 9 2. A place of primary instruction; an establishment for the instruction of children; as, a primary school; a common school; a grammar school.

As he sat in the school at his primer

3. A session of an institution of instruction.

How now, Sir Hugh! No school to-day?

4. One of the seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics, and theology, which were formed in the Middle Ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations

and subtilities of reasoning.

At Cambridge the philosophy of Descartes was still dominant in the schools.

Macaulay.

5. The room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors are held.

6. An assemblage of scholars; those who attend upon

instruction in a school of any kind; a body of pupils.

What is the great community of Christians, but one of the innunerable schools in the vast plan which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences?

Buckmister:

7. The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine, or accept the same teachings; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science,

a sect of denomination in philosophy, theology, selence, medicine, politics, etc.

Let no man be less confident in his faith . . . by reason of any difference in the several schools of Christians. Jer. Taylor. any difference in the several schools of Christians. Jer. Taylor.

8. The canons, precepts, or body of opinion or practice, sanctioned by the authority of a particular class or age; as, he was a gentleman of the old school.

His face pale but striking, though not handsome after the

Figuratively, any means of knowledge or discipline; as, the school of experience.

as, the school of experience.

Boarding school, Common school, District school, Normal school, etc. Seeundor Boarding, Common, District, etc.—High school, a free public school nearest the rank of a college. [U. S.]—School board, a corporation established by the burgesses or ratepayers, with the duty of providing public school accommodation for all children in their district.—School committee, School board, an elected committee of citizens having charge and care of the public schools in any district, town, or city, and responsible control of the money appropriated for school purposes. [U. S.]—School days, the period in which youth are sent to school.—Behool district, a division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [U. S.]—Sunday for study of the Bible and for religious instruction; the pupils, or the teachers and pupils, of such a school, collectively.

School, v. f. [imp. & p. p. SCHOOLED (skoold); p. pr.

School, r. t. [imp. & p. p. Schooled (skööld); p. pr. & rb. n. Schoolno.] I. To train in an institution of learning; to educate at a school; to teach.

He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned. Shak.

2. To tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove; to

2. 10 tutor; to chinde and admonish; to reprove; to subject to systematic discipline; to train.

It now remains for you to school your child.

And ask why Gou's Anonned be revised. Dryden.

The mother, while loving her child with the intensity of a sole affection, had schooled therself to hope for little other return than the waywardness of an April breeze.

School/Pooky (April) 2. A pool yield in schools for

School/book/ (-book/), n. A book used in schools for

sarning lessons. **School'boy'** (-boi'), n. A boy belonging to, or attend-

School boy' (1001) n. A schoolmistress.
School/dame' (-dām'), n. A schoolmistress.
School/er-y (-er-y), n. Something taught; precepts; schooling. [Obs.]
School/fel/dw (-fel/4t), n. One bred at the same

School'tel'low (-f2l'lt), n. One bred at the same school; an associate in school.

School'gtl' (-g2t'l', n. A girl belonging to, or attending, a school.

School'nouse' (-hous'), n. A house appropriated for the use of a school or schools, or for instruction.

School'nig, n. 1. Instruction in school; tuition; education in an institution of learning; act of teaching.

2. Discipline; reproof; reprimand; as, he gave his son a good schooling.

Schooling, a. [See School a shoal.] (Zoöl.) Collecting or running in schools or shoals.

Schooling, a. [See School a shoal.] (Zoöl.) Collecting or running in schools or shoals.

Schooling species like the herring and menhaden. G. B. Goode.

Schooling arm (-mäm' or -mäm'), n. A schoolmis-

School/mai'am (-mism' or -mism'), n. A schoolmismens. [Colloq. U. S.]
School/maid' (-misd'), n. A schoolgirl. Shak.
School/maid (-misd'), n. A schoolgirl. Shak.
School man (-mm), n.; pl. Schoolmen (-men). One ersed in the niceties of academical disputation or of

versed in the niceties of scademical disputation or of school divinity.

The schoolmen were philosophers and divines of the Middle Ages, csp. from the lith century to the Reformation, who spent much time on points of nice and abstract speculation. They were so called because they taught in the mediaval universities and schools of divinity.

School'mas/ter (-mas/ter), n. 1. The man who pre-ides over and teaches a school; a male teacher of a

omment; specifically, an explanatory comment on the sext of a classic author by an early grammarian.

2. A remark or observation aubjoined to a demonstration or a train of reasoning.

Scholy (akö'ly), n. A scholium. [Obs.] Hooker.

Hooker.

2. One who, or that which, disciplines and directs. The law was our schoolmaster, to bring us unto Christ.

School'mate' (skool'mat'), n. A pupil who attends

the same school as another.

School'mis'tress (-mis'tres), n. A woman who governs and teaches a school; a female school-teacher.

School'room' (-room'), n. A room in which pupils

BORON: TOUR (100m.) ... A vessel employed as a nautical training school, in which naval apprentices receive their education at the expense of the state, and are trained for service as sailors. Also, a vessel used as a

trained for service as sailors. Also, a vessel used as a reform school to which boys are committed by the courts to be disciplined, and instructed as mariners.

School'-teach'er (-tēch'ēr), n. One who teaches or instructs a school.—School-teach'ing, n.

School'ward (-wërd), adv. Toward school. Chaucer.

Schoon'er (skōon'ēr), n. [See the Note below. Cf.

Shun.] (Naut.) Originally, a small, sharp-built vessel, with two masts and fore-and-aft rig. Sometimes it carried square topsails on one or both masts and was called a topsail schooner. About 1840, longer vessels with three masts, fore-and-aft rigged, came into use, and since that time vessels with four masts and even with six masts, so rigged, are built. Schooners with more than two masts rigged, are built. Schooners with more than two masters are designated three - masted schooners, four - masted schooners, etc. See Illustration in Appendix.

coorse, etc. See Hustration in Appendix.

(F) The first schooner ever constructed is said to have been built in Gloucester, Massachusetts, about the year 1713, by a Captain Andrew Eobinson, and to have received its name from the following trivial circumstance: When the vessel went off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she scoons!" Robinson replied, "A scooner let her be;" and, from that time, vessels thus masted and rigged have gone by this name. The word scoon is popularly used in some parts of New England to cientee the act of making stones skip along the surface of water. The Scottish scon neans the same thing. Both words are probably allied to the Icel. skunda, skynda, to make haste, burry, AB. scunin, to avoid, shun, Prov. Exerc.

Exerc. According to the New England records, the word appears to have been originally written scooner. Babson, in his "History of Gloucester," gives the following extract from a letter written in that place on the 25th of Sept. 1721, by Dr. Mosse Prince, brother of the Rev. Thomas Prince, the annalist of New England: "Went to see Captain Robinson's lady." This gentleman was first contrier of schooners, and built the first of that sort about eight years since."

**Schoon'er, n. [D.] A large goblet or drinking glass,

Schoon'er, n. [D.] A large goblet or drinking glass,
—used for lager beer or ale. [U. S.]
Schorl (ahörl), n. [G. schörl; cf. Sw. skörl.] (Min.)
Black tournaline. [Written also shorl.]
Schor-la'coons (ahör-la'chhūs), a. Partaking of the
nature and character of schorl; resembling schorl.
Schorl'ous (shör-l'a's), a. Shorlaceous.

nature and character of schorl; Tesembling schorl.

Schorl'ous (shôrl'ūs), a. Shorlaceous.

Schorl'y (*ŷ), a. Pertaining to, or containing, schorl; as. schorly granite.

Schot'tish (shôt'tūsh), n. [F. schottish, schotisch, Schot'tish (shōt'tīsh), n. [F. schottish, schotisch, Schot'tīsh (schot'tīsh) (shōt'tīsh), n. [Statish Scottish, Scotch round dance in 24 time, similar to the polka, only slower; also, the music for such a dance; — not to be confounded with the Ecossaise.

Schröters. time theribera-th, n. [Named after Carl von Schreibers, of Vienna.] (Min.) A mineral occurring in steel-gray flexible folia. It contains iron, nickel, and phosphorus, and is found only in meteoric iron.

Schröde (skröd), n. See Scaod.

Schröde (skröd), n. See Scaod.

Schröde (skröd), n. See Scaod.

Schwann's' sheath' (shvänz' shōth'). [So called from Theodor Schrann, a Gorman anatomist of the 19th century.] (Anat.) The neurilemma.

Schwann's' white' sub'stance (hwit' sūb'stans).

(Anat.) The substance of the medullary sheath.

Schwan'gan' (shwän'gān'), n. Chinese abacus.

Bchwan'gan' (shwän'gān'), n. Chinese abacus.

Bchwan'gan' (shwän'gāt'ēr-kā'ze), n. [G. schweizrkäne Swiss choese.] Gruyfer cheese.

Schwenk'feld'en (-fāt'y-an), a religious sect founded by Kaspar von Schwenkfeld, a Silesian reformer who disagreed with Luther, especially on the defication of the body of Christ.

Schwan'and (st-ĕ'noid), a. [L. sciena a kind of fish (fr. Gr. grayn), — sail (Zūd'.) Of or pertaining to

who diagreed with Luther, especially on the defication of the body of Christ.

Bod. **mond(**si-*noid), a. [L. sciena a kind of fish (fr. Gr. σκίανα) + -σid.] (Zoid.) Of or pertaining to the Scienides, a family of marine fishes which includes the meagre, the squeteague, and the kingfish.

Bod. **graph (si'*a-grāf), n. [See Scianarht.] (Arch.) An old term for a vertical section of a building; — called also sciagraphy. Bee Vertical section, under Section.

Bod. **agraph'10-al.* (si'*a-grāf'/kal), a. [Gr. ξ-sciagraphigue, Gr. σκιαγραφικόs.] Pertaining to sciagraphy.

Bod. **agraph'10-al.* 19, adv.

1. The art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

2. (Arch.) Same as Sciagrafi.

Sod. **am'a-chy (si-ām'a-k), n. Bee Sciam'a-chy (si-ām'a-k), n. Bed. agraph'a.

Sod. **am'a-chy (si-ām'a-k), n. [Gr. σκιαθηρικός, fr. Sod'a-ther'lo-al.* (4-kal), β σκιαθηρικός, fr. Sod'a-ther'lo-al.* (4-kal), β σκιαθηρικός. Bee Isentanic.]

Bod. **at'lo. (si-āv'lk), a. [F. sciatique, LL. sciaticus, from L. *tschiadicus, Gr. ioγιαδικός. See Isentanic.]

(Anat.) Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; ischial; ischiatic; as, the sciatic nerve; sciatic pains.

Bod. **at'lo. n. [Ct. F. sciatique.] (Med.) Sciatica.

(Anat.) Of or pertaining to the hip; in the region of, or affecting, the hip; lachial; lachiatic; as, the sciatic nerve; sciatic pains.

Sci.at'lo, n. [Cf. F. sciatique.] (Med.) Sciatica.

Sci.at'lo. (Ned.), n. [NL.] (Med.) Neuralgia of the sciatio nerve, an affection characterized by paroxysmal attacks of pain in the buttock, back of the thigh, or in the leg or foot, following the course of the branches of the sciatic nerve. The name is also popularly applied

to various painful affections of the hip and the parts adjoining it. See Ischkadic passion, under Isomadic.
Sci.atic.al (st. ktři-knl), a. (Anat.) Sciatic.
Sci.atic.al-ly, adv. With, or by means of, sciatica.
Scib'bo-leth (shib'bō-lēth), a. Shibboleth. [Obs.]
Sci'enne (stens), n. [F., fr. L. scientia, fr. sciens,
scatis, p. pr. of scire to know. Cf. Consumors, Conscious, Nice.] 1. Knowledge; knowledge of principles
and causes; ascertained truth or facts.

If we conceive God's sight or science, before the creation, to

If we conceive Gold's sight or science, before the creation, to be extended to all and every part of the world, seeing every-ting as it is, his science or sight from all eternity lays no necessity on anything to come to pass. Hammond.

Shakespeare's deep and accurate science in mental philose

2. Accumulated and established knowledge, which as been systematized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths or the operation of general laws; knowledge classified and made available in work, life, or the search for truth; comprehensive, profound, or philosophical knowledge.

All this new science that men lere [teach]. Chaucer. Science is . . . a complement of cognitions, having, in point of form, the character of logical perfection, and in point of matter, the character of real truth.

natter, the character of real truth. See W. Hamilton.

3. Especially, such knowledge when it relates to the physical world and its phenomena, the nature, constitution, and forces of matter, the qualities and functions of living tissues, etc.;—called also natural science, and physical science.

Voltarie hardly left a single corner of the field entirely unexplored in science, poetry, instory, philosophy.

3. Morely, 4. A. M. March P. M. Green and C. M. Morely, the property of the property of

4. Any branch or department of systematized knowledge considered as a distinct field of investigation or object of study; as, the science of astronomy, of chemistry, or of mind.

The ancients reckoned seven sciences, namely, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, seometry, and astronomy; —the first three being included in the Trivium, the remaining four in the Quadrivium.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heaven, And though no science, fairly worth the seven.

5. Art, skill, or expertness, regarded as the result of knowledge of laws and principles.

His science, coolness, and great strength. G. A. Lawrence His science, coolness, and great strength. G. A. Laurence. Describe is applied or pure. Applied science is a knowledge of facts, events, or phenomena, as explained, accounted for, or produced, by means of powers, causes, or laws. Pure science is the knowledge of these powers, causes, or laws, considered apart, or as pure from all applications. Both these terms have a similar and special signification when applied to the science of quantity; as, the applied and pure mathematics. Exact science is knowledge so systematized that prediction and verification, by measurement, experiment, observation, etc., are called the exact sciences.

Comparative sciences. Inductive sciences. See under

Comparative sciences, Inductive sciences. See under Comparative, and Inductive.

Comparative sciences, Inductive sciences. See under COMPARATIVE, and INDUCTIVE.

Syn.— Literature; art; knowledge.— Science, Literature, Art. Science is literally knowledge, but more usually denotes a systematic and orderly arrangement of knowledge. In a more distinctive sense, science embraces those branches of knowledge of which the subject-matter is either ultimate principles, or facts as explained by principles or laws thus arranged in natural order. The term literature sometimes denotes all compositions not embraced under science, but is usually confined to the belles-lettres. [See Literature.] Art is that which depends on practice and skill in performance. "In science, science and art may be said to be investigations of truth; but one, science, inquires for the sake of knowledge; the other, art, for the sake of production; and hence science is more concerned with the higher truths, art with the lower; and science never is engaged, as art is, in productive application. And the most perfect state of science, therefore, will be the most high and accurate inquiry; the perfection of art will be the most apt and efficient system of rules; art always throwing itself into form of rules."

Salvenos, v. 1. To cause to become versed in science; in content of the con

efficient system of ruies; as a many Karslake.

Sci'ence, v. t. To cause to become versed in science; to make skilled; to instruct. [R.] Francis.

Sci'ent (si'ent), a. [L. sciens, -entis, p. pr.] Knowing; skillful. [Obs.] Cockeram.

[Sci-ent'er (st-ën'(ër), adv. [L.] (Law) Knowing: willfully.

2. Agreeing with, or depending on, the rules or principles of science; as, a scientific classification; a scientific ciples of science; as, a scientific classification; a scientific arrangement of fossils.

3. Having a knowledge of science, or of a science;

evincing science or systematic knowledge; as, a scientific chemist; a scientific reasoner; a scientific argument. Bossuet is as scientific in the structure of his sentences. Landor

Scientific method, the method employed in exact science and consisting of : (a) Careful and abundant observation and experiment. (b) Generalization of the results into formulated "Laws" and statements.

formulated. Laws and scatements.

Sol'en-tific-al (-I-kal), a. Scientific. Locke.

Sol'en-tific-al-ly, adv. In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be scientifically instructed. Lucke Sol'en-tist (si'ën-tYst), n. One learned in science; a scientific investigator; one devoted to scientific study; a savant. [Recent]

a savant. [Recent]

The Twenty years ago I ventured to propose one is name for the class of men who give their lives to scientific study! which has been slowly finding its way to general adoption; and the word scientist, though scarcely euphonious, has gradually assumed its place in our vocabulary.

B. A. Gould (Address, 1969).

Soil'1-cet (all'1-set), adv. [L., fr. scire licet you may

know.] To wit; namely; videlicet; - often abbrevi-

ated to sc., or ss.

Scil'la-in (sll'lâ-in), n. (Chem.) A glucoside extracted from squill (Scilla) as a light porous substance.

Scil'li-tin (sll'li-tin), n. [Cf. F. scillitine.] (Chem.)

A bitter principle extracted from the bulbs of the squil (Scilla), and probably consisting of a complex mixture of several substances.

several substances.

Scim'1-ter (skim'7-ter), n. [F. cimeterre, cf. It. sciScim'1-tar) mitarra, Sp. cimitarra; fr. Biscayan
cimetarra with a sharp edge; or corrupted from Per.
shimshtr.] 1. A saber with a much curved blade having the edge on the convex
side,—in use among Mohammedans, esp. the Arabs and
Persians. [Written also cimter, and accepted—in the convex
specific accepted—in the co

eter, and scymetar.] Scimiter.

2. A long-handled billhook. See Billhook.

Scimiter.

Scimiter pods (Hot.), the immense curved woody pods of a leguminous woody climbing plant (Entada scandens) growing in tropical India and America. They contain hard round flattish seeds two inches in diameter, which are made into boxes.

Scin (sin'koid), a. [L. scincus a kind of lizard fr. Gr. $\sigma\kappa(yxos) + -oid$. Gf. Skink.] (Zoid.) Of or peraining to the family Scincidx, or skinks. -n. A scincil s

taining to the family Scincidæ, or skinks.—n. A scincoidian.

"Scin-coi'de-a (s'in-koi'dê-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoül.)

A tribe of lizards including the skinks. See Skink.

Scin-coid'i-an (sin-koid'i-an), n. (Zoül.) Any one of numerous species of lizards of the family Scincidæ, or tribe Scincoidea. The tongue is not extensile. The body and tail are covered with overlapping scales, and the toes are margined. See Illust. under Skink.

Scin'iph (sin'if), n. [L. scinijes, cinijes, or ctriphes, pl., Gr. σκνίμ.] Some kind of stinging or biting insect, as n flea, a gnat, a sandfly, or the like.

Ez. viii. 17 (Douay version).

Scink (skink), n. (Zoül.) A skink.

Scink (skink), n. A slunk calf. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Scin-viil'a (sin-tiv'ia), n. [L.] A spark; the least particle; an iota; a tittle.

Scin'viil-lant (sin'til-lant), a. [L. scintillans, p. prof scintillare to sparkle. See Scinvillare.] Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling. M. Green.

Scin'viil-late (-ist), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Scinvillare.)

Soin iii-lant (sinti-lant), a. of scintillare to sparkle. See Scintillare. Emitting sparks, or fine igneous particles; sparkling. M. Green.

Sain iii-late (-lat), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Scintillares. [L. scintillares, scintillatum, from scintilla a spark. Cf. Stencil.]

1. To emit sparks, or fine igneous particles.

As the electrical globe only scintillates when rubbed against its cushion. Sir W. Scott.

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

Scin'til-la'tion (-livehun), n. [L. scintillatio: cf. F. scintillation.]

1. The act of scintillating.

2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

2. A spark or flash emitted in scintillating.

These scintillations are . . . the inflammable effluences discharged from the bodies collided.

Scin'til-lous (sin'til-lis), a. Scintillant. [R.]

Scin'til-lous-ly, adv. In a scintillant manner. [R.]

Scio-gra-phy (st-5g'ra-fy), n. See Schagharhy.

Scio-lism (si'd-lizh), n. [See Schagharhy.

Scio-list (si'd-list), n. [L. sciolus.] The knowledge of a sciolist; superficial knowledge.

Scio-list (si'd-list), n. [L. sciolus.] See Schagharhy.

One who knows many things superficially; a pretender to science; a smatterer.

These passages in that book were enough to humble the pre-

These passages in that book were enough to humble the pumption of our modern sciolists, if their pride were not reat as their ignorance.

Sir W. Temp

A master were lauded and sciolists shent. R. Browning. A master were lauded and sciolists shent. R. Browning.

Sci/o-lis'tic (-lis'tik), α. Of or pertaining to sciolism,
or a sciolist; partaking of sciolism; resembling a sciolist.

Sci/o-lous (si'δ-lis), α. [L. sciolus, dim. of scius
knowing, fr. scire to know. See Science] Knowing
superficially or imperfectly.

Scioma'a-chy (si-δm'a-ky), n. [Gr. σκιαμαχία, σκιομαχία; σκια a shadow + μαχη battle: cf. F. sciomachie,
sciomachie.] A fighting with a shadow; a mock contest;
an imaginary or futile combat. [Written also sciamachy.]

Sci/o-man'ov (si'f-man'sv), n. [Gr. σκια a shadow

Sciomachie.] A shadow

chy.]

Scivo-man'oy (si'ħ-măn'sy), n. [Gr. σκιά a shadow + -mancy: ct. F. sciomancie, sciamancie.] Divination by means of chadows.

Sci'on (si'thi), n. [OF. cion, F. scion, probably from scier to saw, fr. L. secare to cut. Cf. SECTION.] 1. (Bot.) (a) A shoot or sprout of a plant; a sucker. (b) A piece of a slender branch or twig cut for grafting. [Formerly written also cion, and cyon.]

2. Hence, a descendant; an heir; as, a scion of a royal stock.

Poyal stock.

Bci-op'tio (si-5p'tik), a. [Gr. σκιά shadow + δστικόs belonging to sight: cf. F. scioptique. Bee Offic.] (Opt.) Of or pertaining to an optical arrangement for forming images in a darkened room, usually called scioptic ball.

Scioptic ball (Opt.), the lens of a camera obscura mounted in a wooden ball which fits a socket in a window shutter so as to be readily turned, like the eye, to different parts of the landscape.

Sci-op'ti-oon (-ti-kon), n. [NL. See Scioptic.] A kind of magic lantern.

kind of magic lantern.

Sci-optics (-tlks), n. The art or process of exhibiting luminous images, especially those of external objects, in a darkened room, by arrangements of lenses or mirrors.

Sci-optic (-trlk), a. (Opt.) Scioptic.

Sci-optic (ahe to r si'ot), a. Of or pertaining to the island Scio (Chio or Chios).—n. A native or inhabitant of Scio. [Written also Chiot.]

Sci-otherio (si'otherik), a. [Cf. L. sciothericon a sundial. See SCLATHERIC.] Of or pertaining to a sundial.

Sciotheric telescope (Dialing), an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial, with a telescope attached to it, used for determining the time, whether of day or night.

Sci'ous (si'ūs), a. [L. scius.] Knowing; having knowledge. "Brutes may be and are scious." Coleridge.

|| Sci/re fa'ci-as (si'rt fa'shi-as). [L., do you cause to know.] (L., av) A judicial writ, founded upon some record, and requiring the party proceeded against to show cause why the party bringing it should not have advantage of such record, or (as in the case of scire facias to repeal letters patent) why the record should not be annufied or vacated.

| Whatton. Bouvier. | Scirrhoid (skir'roid), a. [Scirrhus + oid.] Resembling scirrhus.

Schr'hold (skir'roid), a. [Scirrhus + oid.] Resembling scirrhus.

Soir rhos'i-ty (skir-rōs'i-ty), n. (Med.) A morbid induration, as of a gland; state of being scirrhous.

Soir'rhous (skir'ris), a. [NL. scirrhous.] (Med.) Proceeding from scirrhus; of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; knotty; as, scirrhous affections; scirrhous disease. [Written also skirrhous.]

Soir'rhus (-ris), n.; pl. L. Scirrhous, for σκιρρος, σκίρος, fr. σκιρρός, σκιρός, σκιρός, fr. σκιρρός, σκιρός, fr. σκιρρός, σκιρός, hard.] (Med.) (a) An indurated organ or part; especially, an indurated gland. [Obs.] (b) A cancerous tumor which is hard, translucent, of a gray or bluish color, and emits a creaking sound when incised. [Somethmes incorrectly written schirrus; written also skirrhus.]

Sois'oi-ta'tion (si's'oi-tā'shin), n. [L. sciscitatio, fr. sciscitari to inquire, from sciscere to seek to know, v. incho. from scrive to know.] The act of inquiring; inquiry, demand. [Obs.]

Soisoi-ta'tion (si's), v. £. [L. scindere, scissum, to cut, split.]

To cut; to penetrate [Obs.]

Th. wicked steel scised deep in his right side. Fairiax.

The wicked steel seized deep in his right side. Fairfar

The wicked steel scient deep in his right side. Fairiar.

Sols'sel (sis'sel), n. [Cf. Scissile.] 1. The chippings of metals made in various mechanical operations.

2. The slips or plates of metal out of which circular blanks have been cut for the purpose of coinage.

Sols'si-ble (sis'si-b'l), a. [L. scindere, scissium, to split.] Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument. [R.]

Sols'sil (sis'sil, n. See Scissil.

Sols'sil (sis'sil, n. See Scissil.

ment. [R.]

Sols'sile (*81), n. See Scissel.

Sols'sile (*81), a. [L. soissilis, fr. scindere, scissum, to cut, to split: cf. F. scissile. See Sciiss.] Capable of being cut smoothly; scissible. [R.] Irbuthnot.

Sols'sion (slzh'din), n. [L. scissio, fr. scindere, scissum, to cut, to split: cf. F. scission.] The act of dividing with an instrument having a sharp edge. Wiseman.

Sols'si-par'l-ty, (sls'sl-par'l-ty), n. [L. scissus (p. p. of scindere to split) + parere to bring forth: cf. F. scissiparité.] (Biol.) Reproduction by fission.

Sols'sor (slz'zòr), v. l. To cut with scissors or shears; to prepare with the aid of scissors. Massinger.

Sols'sor (slz'zòr), n. pl. [OE sisoures, OF cisoires (cf. F. ciscaux), probably fr. LL. clsorium a cutting instrument, fr. L. caedere to cut. Cf. Chist., Conciss. The modern spelling is due to a mistaken derivation from L. scissor one who cleaves or divides, fr. scindere, scissum, to cut, split.] A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a pin in the center, by which they are held together. Often called a pair of scissors. [Formerly written also cisors, cizars, and scissars.]

Scissors ginder (Zoül.), the European goatsucker.

Scissors grinder (Zool.), the European goatsucker. [Prov. Eng.]

[Prov. Eng.]
Scis'sors-bill' (-bil'), n. (Zool.) See SRIMMER.
Scis'sors-tall' (str'zerz-tal'), n. (Zool.) A tyrant flycatcher (Milvulus forficatus) of the Southern United States and Mexico, which has a
deeply forked tail. It is light gray above,
white beneath, salmon on the flanks,
and flery red at the base of the crown
feathers.

Scis'sors-tailed' (-zerz-tald'), a. (Zool.) Having the outer tail teathers much the longest, the others decreasing regularly to the median

Scis'sure (blzh'ûr), n. [L. scis-

and arrowroot.

Sci'u-rine (si'ū-rīn; 277), a. [Cf. F. sciuries. See Scursus.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Squirrel family.

-n. A rodent of the Squirrel family.

Sci'u-roid (-roid), a. [Sciurus+-oid.] (Bot.) Resembling the tail of a squirrel;—generally said of branches which are close and dense, or of spikes of grass like barles.

branches which are close and dense, or of spikes of grass like barley.

| Sol'u-ro-mor'pha (si'ū-rō-mōr'fá), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. sciurus squirrel + Gr. μορφή form.] (Zoūl.) A tribe of rodents containing the squirrels and allied animals, such as the gophers, woodchucks, beavers, and others.
| Sol-u'rus (st-u'rūs), n. [L., a squirrel, Gr. σκίσυρο. See Squirrel. (Zoūl.) A genus of rodents comprising the common squirrels.

Solaun'dre (sklau'dēr), n. Slander. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Solau (sklāv or sklāv'lk), a. Same as Slavic.
Sclav'ism (sklāv'lk'u or sklāv'lz'm), n. Same as Slavic.
Sclav'ism (sklāv'lz'm or sklāv'lz'm), n. Same as Slavic.

SLAVISM.
Sols-vo'ni-an (sklá-vō'nĭ-an), a. & n. Same as SLA-

Sola-von'io (sklå-von'ik), α. Same as Slavonic. Solon'der (sklën'dër), α. Slender. [Obs.] Chancer. Solon'a-go'gy (sklër'à-gō'jÿ), n. [Gr. σκληραγωγία;

σκληρός hard + ἀγωγή a leading or training.] Severe discipline. [Obs.] Rp. Hacket.

|| Sole-re'ma (skiż rē'ma), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard.] (Med.) Induration of the cellular tissue.

hard.] (Med.) induration of the centuar tissue.

Sclerems of adults. See SCLERODERMA. "#Sclerems neonatorum (në-5-nà-tō'rlun) [NL., of the newborn], an afrection characterized by a peculiar hardening and rigidity of the cutaneous and subcutaneous tissues in the
newly born. It is usually fatal. Called also skinbound

Sole-ren'ohy-ma (-ren'kY-ma), n. [NL., from Gr. σκληρός hard + -enchyma as in parenchyma.] 1. (Bot.) Vegetable tissue composed of short cells with thickened or hardened walls, as in nutahells and the gritty parts of See SCLEROTIC.

P By recent German writers and their English slators, this term is used for liber cells. Goodale. 2. (Zoöl.) The hard calcareous deposit in the tissues

2. (2001.) The hard caracterist deposit in the closues of Anthozoa, constituting the stony corals. Scler'en-chym'a-tous (sklër'en-klm'a-tüs or sklëren-), a. (Bot. & Zool.) Pertaining to, or composed of, clerenchyma.

clerenchyma. Sclerenchyma. Sclerenchyma. Sclerenchyma. Sclerenchyma (skiĉ-ri'a-ka), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\sigma \kappa \lambda \gamma$ - $(\omega \sigma \kappa)$] (Mcd.) (a) A morbid induration of the edge f the eyelid. (b) Induration of any part, including

Soletite (sklë/rit), n. (Zoül.) A hard chitinous or alcareous process or corpuscle, especially a spicule of

The Alegonaria.

|| Sole-ri'tis (sklë-ri'tis), n. [NL.] See Sclerottris.
|| Solero'-hard + βάσις base.] (Zööl.) The calcareous or hornlike coral forming the central stem or axis of

or hornlike coral forming the central stem or axis of most compound alcyonarians;—called also foot accretion. See Illust. under Gorgoniaca,—called also foot accretion. See Illust. under Gorgoniaca, and Cœnenchyma.—Soler'o-barist o.bsfix]b. a.

Soler'o-barist o.bsfix]b. a.

Soler'o-derm (ski5-'5-dērm or ski5'-t5-; 277), n. [Gr. σκληρός hard + δέρμα skin: cf. F. scléroderme.] (a) (Zood.) One of a tribe of plectognath fishes (Sclerodermi) having the skin covered with hard scales, or plates, as the cowfish and the trunkfish. (b) One of the Sclerodermata. (c) Hardened, or bony, integument of various supple.

simulais.

Soler/o-der/ma (-der/ma), n. [NL.] (Med.) A discase of adults, characterized by a diffuse rigidity and hardness of the skin.

hardness of the skin.

| Scler'o-der'ma-ta (-ta), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) The stony corals; the Madreporaria.

Scler'o-der'mio (-dër'mik), | a. (Zoöl.) (a) Having Scler'o-der'mous (-mis), the integument, or skin, hard, or covered with hard plates. (b) Of or per-

skin, nard, or covered with nard places. (b) of or pertaining to the Sclerodermate.

Soler'o-der'mite (-mit), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The hard integument of Crustacea. (b) Sclerenchynna.

Beler'o-gen (sklör'ō-jēn or sklör'ā-), n. [Gr. σκληρός hard + -gen.] (Bot.) The thickening matter of woody cells; lignin.

cells; lignin.

Scleroge-nous (skiā-rōj'ē-nus), a. [Gr. σκληρός hard + -genous.] (Anat.) Making or secreting a hard substance; becoming hard.

Scleroid (skiē'roid), a. [Gr. σκληροειδής; σκληρός hard + είδος form.] (Bot.) Having a hard texture, as mutahells.

nutshells.

"Bole-ro'ma (sklê-rō'mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρός hard + -oma.] (Med.) Induration of the tissues. See Scierra A. Scieroderma, and Scierosis.

Sole-rom'e-ter (-rōm'c-ter), n. [Gr. σκληρός hard + -meter.] An instrument for determining with accuracy the degree of hardness of a mineral.

Sole-rosed' (-rōst'), a. Affected with sclerosis.

"Scie-ro'sis (sklē-rō'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σκλήρωσις, fr. σκληρός hard.] 1. (Med.) Induration; hardening; especially, that form of induration produced in an organ by increase of its interstifial compective tissue. se of its interstitial connective tissue.

2. (Bot.) Hardening of the cell wall by lignification. Gerebro-spinal sclerosis (Med.), an affection in which patches of hardening, produced by increase of the neuroglia and atrophy of the true nerve tissue, are found scattered throughout the brain and spinal cord. It is associated with complete or partial paralysis, a peculiar ierking tremor of the muscles, headache, and vertigo, and is usually fatal. Called also multiple, disseminated, or insular, sclerosis. (Bot.) Hardening of the cell wall by lignification.

Sole'ro-skel'e-ton (sklë/rō-skĕl'ċ-tūn), n. [Gr. σκλη-ρός hard + E. skelcton.] (Anat.) That part of the skeleton which is developed in tendons, ligaments, and apo-

neuroses.

Sole-ro'tal (sklė-rō'tal), a. (Anat.) Sclerotic.—n.
The optic capsule; the sclerotic coat of the eye. Owen.
Scle-rot'ic (-rōt'fk), a. [Gr. σκληρός hard: cf. F. sclerotique.] 1. Hard; firm; indurated;—applied expecially in anatomy to the firm outer coat of the eyeball, which is often cartilaginous and sometimes bony.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sclerotic coat of the eye; sclerotical.

3. (Med.) Affected with sclerosis; sclerosed.

Science: Americal with sciences; sciences, Science a distinction is made, science purenchyma being applied to tissue composed of cells with the walls hardened but not thickened, and science/hyma to tissue composed of cells with the walls hardened but not thickened, and science/hyma to tissue composed of cells with the walls both hardened and thickened.

ened.

Scle-rot'ic, n. [Cf. F. sclerotique.] (Anal.) The sclerotic cost of the eye. See Illust. of Evr (d).

Scle-rot'ic, a. (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, an acid obtained from ergot or the sclerotium of a fun-

an acid obtained from ergot or the selerotium of a fungus growing on rye.

Sole-rot'ic-al (-Y-ka)), a. (Anat.) Sclerotic.

Beler'o-ti'tis (skikr'ō-ti'tis), n. [NL. See SCLEROTIC,
and -ITE.] (Med.) Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

Bele-roti-um (skik-rō'shi'-tin), n.; pl. SCLEROTIA
(-â). [NL., fr. Gr. σκληρόs hard.] 1. (Bot.) A hardened
body formed by certain fungl, as by the Claviceps purpurea, which produces ergot.

2. (Zool.) The mature or resting stage of a plasmo-

2. (Zool.) The mature or resting stage of a plasmodium.

Soler'o-tome (skib'r'b-töm or skib'rb-töm), n. [Gr. σκληρός hard + τέμνειν to cut.] (Anat.) One of the bony, cartinginous, or membranous partitions which separate the myotomes.— Soler'o-tom'10 (-tōm'Ik), a.

Sole'rous (skib'riis), a. [Gr. σκληρός.] (Anat.)

Hard; indurated; sclerotic.

Soot (sköt), v. T. To prop; to scotch. [Prov. Eng.]

Soob'ty (sköb'by), n. The chaffinch. * kng. Soob'ty (sköb'by), n. The chaffinch. * kng. Soob'ty (sköb'by), n. The chaffinch. * kng. Soob'ty (sköb'by), n. sing. * L. scob'torn.

Soobe (sköb), n. sing. * pl. [L. scobs, or scotch, fr. scabere to scrape.] 1. Raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substance.

2. The dross of metals.

Sooff (sköt; 115), n. [OE. scof; akin to OFries. schof, OHG. scoph, leel. skaup, and perh. to E. shore.]

1. Derision; ridicule; mockery; derisive or mocking expression of scorn, contempt, or reproach.

With scoff, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. Shak.

With scoffs, and scorns, and contumelious taunts. Shak.

2. An object of scorn, mockery, or derision.

The scoff of withered age and beardless youth. The scoff of withered age and beardless youth. Cowper.

Scoff, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Scoffen (sköft; 115); p.
pr. & vb. n. Scoffens.] [Cf. Dan. skuffe to deceive, delude, Icel. skopa to scoff, OD. schoppen. See Scoff, n.]
To show insolent ridicule or mockery; to manifest contempt by derisive acts or language; — often with at.

Truth from his lips prevailed with double sway,
And fools who came to scoff, remined to pray. Goldsmath.

God's better gift they scoff at and refuse. Cowper.

Syn. - To sneer; mock; gibe; jeer. See SNEER. Scoff, v. t. To treat or address with derision; to assail scornfully; to mock at.

To scoff religion is ridiculously proud and immodest.

To scoff religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. Glanvill.

Sooff'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who scoffis. 2 Pet. in. 3.

Sooff'er Y (-\vec{y}), n. The act of scoffing; scoffing conduct; mockery.

Holinshed.

Sooff'ing-ly, adv. In a scoffing manner. Broome.

Scoke (skōk), n. (Rot.) Poke (Phytolaeca decandra).

Soolay' (skō-lā'), v. i. See Scolen. [Obs.]

Soold (skōld), v. i. [imp. & p. N. Scolent; p. pr. & vb. n. Scolent; all in to D. schelden, G. schelten, OHG. sceltan, Dan. skielde.] To find fault or rail with rude claimor; to brawl; to utter harsh, rude, boisterous rebuke; to chide sharply or coarsely; — often with at; as, to scold at a servant. as, to scold at a servant.

Pardon me, lords, 't is the first time that ever I was forced to scold.

I was forced to scotd.

Scold, v. f. To child with rudeness and clamor; to rate; also, to rebuke or reprove with severity.

Scold, n. 1. One who scolds, or makes a practice of scolding; esp., a rude, clamorous woman; a shrew.

She is an irksome, brawling scold.

She is an irksome, brawling scold.

2. A scolding; a brawl.

Sould'er (-Er), n. 1. One who scolds.

2. (Zoūl.) (a) The object catcher: — so called from its shrill cries. (b) The old squaw. [Local, U. S.]

Scold'ing, a. & n. from Scold, v.

Scolding bridle, an iron frame. See Brank, n.. 2.

Scolding-ly, adv. In a scolding manner.

Scole (sköl), n. School. [Obs.] Chaucer.

|| Scole'ol-da (akt-le's'-da or -les'l-da), n. pl. [NL.

Scol'o-cite (sköl'e-sit or skö'lë: 277), n. [Gr.

Calcal sic skol sime mesotupe in delicate radiating groups of white crystals. It is a hydrous slicate of alumina and lime.

Called also lime mesotupe.

mineral occurring in delicate radiating groups of white crystals. It is a hydrous silicate of alumina and lime. Called also lime mesotype.

|| Sco-levo-mor/pha (skō-lē/kħ-mēr/tâ), n. pl. [NL. Bee Scolex, -morrhous.] (Zoōl.) Same as Scolecina. || Sco'lex (skō'lēks), n.; pl. Scoleces (skō-lē/sē.). [NL., from Gr. σκόληξ worm, grub.] (Zoōl.) (a) The embryo produced directly from the egg in a metagenetic series, especially the larva of a tapeworm or other parasitic worm. See Illust. of Echinococcus (b) One of the Scolecida.

Scolecida.

Sco-ley' (skt-le'), v. i. [Cf. OF. escoler to teach. See School.] To go to school; to study. [Ohs.] Chaucer.

|| Sco'li-o'sis (skδ'l\-\tilde{\si}\), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σκολός crooked.] (Med.) A lateral curvature of the spine.

|| Sco'li-chuns (sk\tilde{\si}\)\''-th\tilde{\si}\ or sk\tilde{\si}\)\''-th\tilde{\si}\ or sk\tilde{\si}\\ or sk\ti structure found in Potsdam sandstone, and believed to be the fossil burrow of a marine worm.

Socilop (sköl'dib), n. & v. See Scallop.

Socilop (sköl'dib), n. & v. See Scallop.

Gr. σκολόποξ:] (Ζοϋί.) Of or pertaining to the Scolspaciale, or Smipe family.

|| Boolopendra (sköl'd-pēn'drá), n. [L., a kind of multiped, fr. Gr. σκολόπνεθρα.]

1. (Ζοϋί.) A genus of venomous myriapods including the centipeds. See Centified.

2. A sea fish. [R.] Spenser.

Socilopendra.

(Ζοϋί.) Like or pertaining to the Scolopendra.

Sociloptial (sköl'tid), n.

色色。

Scolopendra. Nat. size.

Scol'y-tid (sköl'1-tid), n. [Gr. σκολύπτειν to cut short.] (Ζοόλ.) Any one of numerous species of small bark-boring beetles of the genus Scolytus and allied genera. Also used

Head and Anterior Seg-ments. a Antenna; b Maxillary Palpus; c Poison Fangs; d Labi-um; c First Pair of Legs. adjectively

| Scom/ber (akōm/hēr), n. | Folson Fangs; d 14n1-| [L., a mackerel, Gr. σκόμβρος.] Zööl.) A genus of acanthopterygious fishes which in-cludes the common mackerel.

Scomber-old (-old), a. & n. [Cf. F. scombéroide.] (Zoöl.) Same as Scombroid.

|| Scom'bri-for'mes (sköm'bri-fôr'mēz), n. pl. [NL] (Zvil.) A division of fishes including the mackerels, tunnies, and allied fishes.

Soom broid (akŏm'broid), a. [Scomber + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Like or pertaining to the Mackerel family. -n. Any fish of the family Scombride, of which the mackerel

Any fish of the family Scombridee, of which the mackerel (Scomber) is the type.

Scomber) is the type.

Scomber is the type.

Scomber is the type.

Scomber is the scomfile of skim'-), v. t. & i. To sufficate or stifle; to smother. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Scomm (skim'), n. [L. Scomma a taunt, jeer, scofl, Gr. σκώμα, fr. σκώπτευ to mock, scoff at.] 1. A buffion. [Obs.]

2. A flout; a jeer; a gibe; a taunt. [Obs.] Fotherby.

Scome (sköns), n. [D. schants, OD. schantse, perhaps from OF. esconse a hiding place, akin to esconser to hide, L. absconnest, p. p. of absconders. See Absconn, and C. Ensconce, Sconce a candlestick.]

1. A fortification, or work for defense; a fort.

No scome or fortress of his raising was ever known either to

No some or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have been forced, or yielded up, or quitted. Milton.

2. A hut for protection and shelter; a stall.
One that . . . must raise a sconce by the highway and se switches.

Bean. & F 3. A piece of armor for the head; headpiece; helmet.

I must get a sconce for my head. Shak-4. Fig.: The head; the skull; also, brains; sense; discretion.

cretion. [Colloq.]
To knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel. Shak

To knock him about the sconce with a dirty shovel. Shak.

5. A poll tax; a mulet or fine.

6. [OF. secons a dark lantern, properly, a hiding place. See Etymol. above.] A protection for a light; a lantern or cased support for a candle; hence, a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick.

Tapers put into lanterns or sconces of several-colored, oled paper, that the wind might not annoy them.

Golden sconces hang not on the walls.

7. Hence, the circular tube, with a brim, in a candlestick, into which the candle is inserted.

8. (Arch.) A squinch.

9. A fragment of a floe of ice.

10. [Perhups a different word.] A fixed seat or shelf.

[Prov. Eng.]

Sconce, v. t. [imp. & p. Sconced (skönst); p. pr. & vb. n. Sconcing.] 1. To shut up in a sconce; to imprisen; to insconce. [Obs.]

Immure him, sconce him, barricade him in 't. Marston.

2. To mulet; to fine. [Obs.]

Immure him, sconce him, barricade him in 't. Marston.

2. To mulet; to fine. [Obs.]

Sconchoon (sköu'chin), n. (Arch.) A squinch.

Scone (sköu), n. A cake, thinner than a bannock, made of wheat or barley or oat meal. [Written variously, scone, skone, skone, skone, etc.] [Scot.] Mrns.

Scoop (sköu), n. [Ok. scope, of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. skope, akin to D. schop a shovel, G. schüppe, and also to E. shove. See Shovel.] 1. A large ladle; a vessel with a long handle, used for dipping liquids; a utensil for bailing boats.

2. A deep shovel, or any similar implement for digning out and dipping or shoveling up anything; as, a flour scoop; the scoop of a dredging machine.

3. (Surg.) A spoon-shaped instrument, used in extracting certain substances or foreign bodies.

4. A place hollowed out; a basinlike cavity; a hollow.

Some had lain in the scoop of the rock. J. R. Drake.

Some had lain in the scoop of the rock. J. R. Drake

Some had fain in the scoop or the roca. o. A. Droc.

5. A sweep; a stroke; a swoop.

6. The act of scooping, or taking with a scoop or ladle; a motion with a scoop, as in dipping or shoveling.

Scoop net, a kind of hand net, used in fishing; also, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river. — Scoop wheal, a wheel for raising water, having scoops or buckets attached to its circumference; a tympanum.

Gassa v. firm. & n. n. Scoopen (akcort); p. pr.

tached to its circumference; a tympanum.

Scoop, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scoopen (skōopt); p. pr. & vb. n. Scoopen. [loc. scopen. See Scoop, n.] 1. To take out or up with, or as with, a scoop; to lade out.

He scooped the water from the crystal flood. Dryden.

2. To empty by lading; as, to scoop a well dry.

3. To make hollow, as a scoop or dish; to excavate; to dig out; to form by digging or excavation.

Those carbuncles the Indians will scoop, so as to hold above a pint.

Arbuthnot.

pint.

Scoop'er (-gr), n. 1. One who, or that which, scoops.

2. (Zoil.) The avocet; — so called because it scoops up the mud to obtain food.

Scoot (skööt), v. i. To walk fast; to go quickly; to run hastily away. [Colloq. & Humorous, U. S.]

Sco'parin (skö'pā-rīn), n. (Chem.) A yellow gelatinous or crystalline substance found in broom (Cytisus scoparius) accompanying sparteine.

Sco'pare (skö'pāt), a. [L. scopae, scopa, a broom.]

(Zoil.) Having the surface closely covered with hairs, like a brush.

like a brush.

-scope (-skop). [Gr. σκοπός a watcher, spy. See
Score.] A combining form usually signifying an instrument for viewing (with the eye) or observing (in any ment for viewing (with the eye) or observing (in any way); as in microscope, telescope, altiscope, anemoscope.

Scope (skop), n. [It. scope, L. scopes a mark, alm, Gr. σκοπός a watcher, mark, alm; akin to σκέπτεσθα, σκοπούν, to view, and perh. to E. spy. Cf. Skeptic, Bishop.] 1. That at which one aims; the thing or end to which the mind directs its view; that which is purposed to be reached or accomplished; hence, ultimate design, aim, or purpose: intention; drift; object. "Shooting wide, do miss the marked scope." Spenser.

Your scope is as mine own.

Your scope is as mine own,
So to enforce or qualify the laws
As to your soul seems good.

The scope of all their pleuding against man's authority, is to overthrow such laws and constitutions in the church. Hooker.

2. Room or opportunity for free outlook or aim; space for action; amplitude of opportunity; free course or vent; liberty; range of view, intent, or action.

Give him line and scope.

Shak.
In the fate and fortunes of the human race, scope is given to

the operation of laws which man must always fail to discern the reasons of the reasons of.

Excuse me if I have given too much scope to the reflections which have arisen in my mind.

An intellectual cultivation of no moderate depth or scope.

Hauthorne

3. Extended area. [Obs.] "The scopes of land granted to the first adventurers." Sir J. Davies.
4. Length; extent; sweep; as, scope of cable.

800'pe-line (ak0'pt-lin), a. (Zoül.) Scopeloid.

800'pe-loid (-loid), a. [NL. Scopelus, typical genus (fr. Gr. σκόπελος a headland) + -otd.] (Zoül.)

Like or pertaining to fishes of the genus Scopelus, or family lus, or family Scopelide, which small oceanic Scopeloid (Scopelus, or Myctophum, fishes, most of Mulleri).

which are phosphorescent. — n. (Zoöl.) Any fish of the

which are phosphorescent. — n. (Zoöl.) Any fish of the family Scopetide.

Sco-pit'er-ous (skt-pif'er-us), a. [L. scopae, scopa + -ferous.] (Zoöl.) Bearing a tuft of brushlike hairs.

Sco'pi-form (skö'pi-form), a. [L. scopae, scopa, a broom + -form.] Having the form of a broom or besom. "Zeolite, stelliform or scopiform."

Sco'pi-ped (-pēd; 277), n. [L. scopae, scopa, a broom + pes, pedis, a foot.] (Zoöl.) Same as Scorulped.

Elped.

Scop'pet (sköp'pět), v. t. [From Scoop, v. t.] To lade or dip out. [Obs.]

Scops' owl' (sköps' oul'). [NL. scops, fr. Gr. σκώψ the little horned owl.] (Ζοόλ.) Any one of numerous species of small owls of the genus Scops having ear tufts like those of the horned owls, especially the Euro-

species of simil owis of the general storys in the farepean scops owl (Scops giu), and the American screech owl (S. asio).

Scop'tic (sköp'tik),
Scop'tic-al (sköp'tik),
Scop'tic-al (sköp'tik),
Scop'tic-al-iy, adv. [Obs.]

A special tuft of hairs on the leg of a bee.

Scop'u-li-ped (skδp/t-lY-pēd),
n. [L. scopulae, pl., a little broom (fr. scopae a broom) + pes, pedis, foot. (Zoöl.) Any species of bee which has on the hind legs a brush of hairs used for collecting pollen, as the hive bees and bumblebees.

Scop'u-lous (-t-lfs), a. [L. scopulasus, fr. scopulus a rock, (fr. σκοπκλος.] Full of rocks; rocky. [Obs.]

Scor'butte (skôr'būt'tk), n. [LL scorbuts: cf. F. scorbutte. See Scurvy, n.] Scurvy. [Obs.] Furchas.

Scor-bu'tic (skôr-būt'tk), j. [Cf. F. scorbutte.]

Scor-bu'tic-al (-tY-kal), j. (Med.) Of or pertaining to scurvy; of the nature of, or resembling, scurvy; discassed with scurvy; as, a scorbutic person; scorbutic complaints or symptoms.—Scor-bu'tic-al-ly, adv.

| Scor-bu'tus (-tūs), n. [LL. See Scorbutz.] (Med.)

Scurvy. (Leg.)

Scurvy.

Source (skôrs), n. Barter. [Obs.] See Scorse. Source (skôrch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scorcher (skôrcht), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scorcher (skôrcht); p. pr. & vb. n. Scorchen.] [OE. scorchen, probably akin to scorcnen; c. Norw skrokken shrunk up, skrekka, skrökka, to shrink, to become wrinkled up, dial. Sw. skrākka to wrinkle (see Shruce); but perhaps influenced by OF. scorchier to strip the bark from, to flay, to skim, F. écorcher, LL. excorticare; L. ex from + cortex, -icis, bark (cf. Coray; because the skin falls off when scorched.] 1. To burn superficially; to parch, or shrivel, the surface of, by heat; to subject to so much heat as changes color and texture without consuming; as, to scorch linen.

Summer drouth or singed air Never scorch thy tresses fair. Milton

2. To affect painfully with heat, or as with heat; to dry up with heat; to affect as by heat.

Lashed by mad rage, and scorched by brutal fires. Prior.

3. To burn; to destroy by, or as by, fire. Power was given unto him to scorch men with fire. Rev. xvi. 8.

The fire that scorches me to death. Scorch, v. i. 1. To be burnt on the surface; to be parched; to be dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from scorching.

Mortimer.

2. To burn or be burnt.

He laid his long foreinger on the scarlet letter, which forth ith seemed to scorch into Hester's breast, as if it had been red to the scarlet letter. Hawthorne

Borching, a. Burning; parching or shriveling with heat. — Soorching-ly, adv. — Soorching-ness, n. Soore (skör), n. [AS. scor twenty, fr. sceran, scieran, to shear, cut, divide; or rather the kindred Icel. skor incision, twenty, akin to Dan. skure a notch, Sw. skåra. See Shear.] 1. A notch or incision; especially, one that is made as a tally mark; hence, a mark, or line, made for the purpose of account.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the ove and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used. Shak. 2. An account or reckoning; account of dues; bill; hence, indebtedness.

He parted well, and paid his score.

3. Account; reason; motive; sake; bahalf.

But left the trade, as many more Have lately done on the same score. Hudibras. You act your kindness in Cydaria's score.

4. The number twenty, as being marked off by a speal score or tally; hence, in pl., a large number.

Amongst three or four score hogsheads. Shak.

At length the queen took upon herself to grant patents of nis-

At length the queen took upon herself to grant patents of mispoly by scores.

5. A distance of twenty yards;—a term used in ancient archery and gunnery.

6. A weight of twenty pounds. [Prov. Eng.]

7. The number of points gained by the contestants, or either of them, in any game, as in cards or cricket.

8. A line drawn; a groove or furrow.

9. (Mus.) The original and entire draught, or its transcript, of a composition, with the parts for all the different instruments or voices written on staves one above another, so that they can be read at a glance;—so called from the bar, which, in its early use, was drawn through all the parts.

Moore (Encyc. of Musc.).

In score (Mus.), having all the parts arranged and placed.

through all the parts.

In score (Mus.), having all the parts arranged and placed in juxtaposition. Smart.—To quit scores, to settle or balance accounts; to render an equivalent; to make combalance accounts. pensation.

Does not the earth quit scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it?

Nouth.

noble fruits that issue from it?

Score (skor), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Scored (skord); p. pr. & vb. n. Scoring.]

1. To mark with lines, scratches, or notches; to cut notches or furrows in; to notch; to scratch; to furrow; as, to score timber for hewing; to score the back with a lash.

Let us score their backs.

A briar in that tangled wilderness Had scored her white right hand. M. Arnold. 2. Especially, to mark with significant lines or notches, for indicating or keeping account of something; as,

3. To mark or signify by lines or notches; to keep record or account of; to set down; to record; to charge.

Madam, I know when,
Instead of five, you scored me ten.
Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score.

Instead of five, you scored me ten.

Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score.

A To engrave, as upon a shield. [R.] Spenser.

5. To make a score of, as points, runs, etc., in a game.

6. (Mus.) To write down in proper order and arrangement, as, to score an overture for an orchestra. See Score, n., 9.

7. (Ged.) To mark with parallel lines or scratches; as, the rocks of New England and the Western States were scored in the drift epoch.

8core (skōrēr), n. One who, or that which, scores.

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8core (skōrēr), n. Scoriaceous.

8core (skōrēr), n. Scoriaceous.

8core (skōrēr), n. (Zoöl.) The young of any gull.

[Written also scaurie.] [Prov. Eng.]

8corification. See Sconer.] (Chem.) The act, process, or result of scorifying, or reducing to a slag; hence, the separation from earthy matter by means of a slag; as, the scorification of ores.

8corification of ores.



specincally, a final hat bowl-anged cup used in the first heating in assaying, to remove the earth and gangue, and to concentrate the gold and silver in a lead button.

Scotl-form (sk5'r1-f3rm), a. In the form of scotla.

Scotl-fy (i), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Scontribt (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Scontribt (-fi'lng). [Scotla + -fy. cf. F. scotlfer.] (Chem.) To reduce to scotla or slag; specifically, in assaying, to fuse so as to separate the gangue and earthy material, with borax, lead, soda, etc., thus leaving the gold and silver in a lead button; hence, to separate from, or by means of, a slag.

Scotl-ous (-us), a. Scotlaceous. Sir T. Browne.

Scotla (sk5rn), n. [OE. scorn, scotlar, off. escarn, escharn, eschar, of German origin; cf. OHG. skern mockery, skernôn to mock; but cf. also OF. escarner to mock.] I. Extreme and lofty contempt; haughty discregard; that disdain which springs from the opinion of the utter meanness and unworthiness of an object.

Scorn at first makes after love the more. Shak. Scorn at first makes after love the more.

And wandered backward as in scorn,
To wait an seon to be born.

2. An act or expression of extreme contempt.

Every sullen frown and bitter scorn

But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden*.

3. An object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbors, a scorn and a derision to them that are round about us.

Ps. xliv. 13.

uerision to them that are round about us.

Ps. xliv. 13.

To think scorn, to regard as worthy of scorn or contempt; to disdain. "He thought scorn to lay hands on Mordecai alone." Esther iii. 6.—To laugh to scorn, to deride; to make a mock of; to ridicule as contemptible. Syn.—Contempt; disdain; derision; contumely; despite; slight; dishonor; mockery.

spite; slight; dishonor; mockery.

Scorm, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scornen (skörnd); p. pr. & vb. n. Scornen, sc. p. p. Scornen, scarnen, schornen, OF. escarnir, escharnir. See Scorn, n.] 1. To hold in extreme contempt; to reject as unworthy of regard; to despise; to contemn; to disdain.

I scorn thy meat; 't would choke me.

This my long sufferance, and my day of grace,
Those who neglect and scorn shall never taste.

We scorn what is in itself contemptible or disgraceful.

C. J. Smith.

2. To treat with extreme contempt; to make the object of insult; to mock; to sooff at; to deride.

His fellow, that lay by his bed's side,
Gan for to laugh, and scorned him full fast. Chancer.

Gan for to laugh, and scormed him tuit fast. Chaucer.
To taunt and scorm you thus opprobriously. Shak.
Syn.—To contemn; despise; disdain. See CONTEMN.
SCOTM (skôrn), v. i. To scoff; to mock; to show contumely, derision, or reproach; to act disdainfully.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black, And, now I am remembered, sooned at me.

Soom/or (-\$\tilde{\pi}_1\), n. One who scorns; a despiser; a contenner; specifically, a scoffer at religion. "Great scorners of death."

Surely he scorneth the scorners: but he giveth grace unto the lowly.

Prov. iii. 34.

lowly.

Scorn'tul (-ful), a. 1. Full of scorn or contempt;
contemptuous; disdainful.

Scorn'tul of winter's frost and summer's sun.

Dart not scorn'tul glances from those eyes.

Stat.

2. Treated with scorn; exciting scorn. [Obs.]

The scornful mark of every open eye. Shak:

Syn.—Contemptuous; disdainful; contumelious; reproachful; insolent.

Proachful; insolent.

— Boorn'ful-1y, adv. — Boorn'ful-ness, n.

Boorn'ful-1y, adv. — Boorn'ful-ness, n.

Boorn'o-dite (skŏr't-dit), n. [G. scorodit; — so called in allusion to its smell under the blowpipe, from Gr. ακόροδον garlic.] (Min.) A lesk-green or brownish mineral occurring in orthorhombic crystals. It is a hydrous arseniate of iron. [Written also skorodite.]

Boor-ps'noid (skōr-pō'noid), a. [NL. Scorpaena, n typical genus (see Scorpsens) + -oid.] (Zoid.) Of or peraining to the family Scorpænide, which includes the scorpene, the rosefish, the California rockfishes, and many other food fishes. [Written also scorpænid.] See Illust. under Rockfish.

many other food fishes. [Written also scorpenial.] See Illust. under Rockfish.

Soot'pene («kūr'pēn), n. [F. scorpène, fr. L. scorpaena a kind of fish, Gr. σκόρπανα.] (Zööl.) A marine food fish of the genus Scorpæna, as the European hogfish (S. scrofa), and the California species (S. gultata).

Soot'pen («kūr'pēr), n. Same as Scauren.

Soot'pen («kūr'pēr), n. p. Scorpions.

(-d'nēz). [L.] 1. (Zööl.) A scorpion.

2. (Astron.)(a) The eighth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about the twenty-third day of October, marked thus [IM]) in almanacs.

(b) A constellation of the zodiac containing the bright star Antaros. It is drawn on the celestial globe in the figure of a scorpion.

| Soot'pi-o'de-a (-d'dê-à), n. pl. [NL.]

(Zööl.) Same as Scorpion's Scorpion's a scorpion' + clòs (form.] 1. Like a scorpion.

2. (Bot.) Having the inflorescence curved as corpion + clòs (form.] 1. Like a scorpion con cricinate at the end, like a scorpion's tail.

Soor'pi-o'de-a (-d'dê-à), n. pl. [NL.]

Scorpion 1. Like a scorpion, scorpius, scorpios corpions as corpion's tail.

Scorpion 2. (Bot.) Having the inflorescence curved in the corpion of numerous species of pulmonate arachnids of the order Scorpiones, having a suctorial mouth, large claw-bearing palpi.

one of numerous species of pulmonate arachinids of the order Scorpiones, having a suctorial mouth, large claw-bearing palpi, and a caudal sting.

See Scorpions have a flattened body, and a long, slender post-abdomen formed of six movable segments, the last of which terminates in a curved venomous sting. The venom causes great pain, but is unattended either with redness or swelling, except in the axillary or inguinal glands, when an extemity is affected. It is seldom if ever destructive of life. Scorpions are found widely dispersed in the warm climates of both the Old and New Worlds.

2. (Zool.) The pine or gray

the Old and New Worlds.

2. (Zoöl.) The pine or gray lizard (Sceloporus undulatus).
[Local. II. S.]

3. (Zoöl.) The scorpene.

4. (Script.) A painful scourge.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Kings xii. 11.

stellation. See Scorpto.

6. (Antiq.) An ancient military engine for hurling stones and other missiles.

Scorpion (Androctomus occitamus), under side. a Falcers: b Palpi, or Che bie: c First Pair of Legs; p Pecten, or Comb; l Stignata, or Openings of the Lung Cavities; s Sting.

stones and other missiles.

Book scorpion. (Zool.) See under Book. — False scorpion. (Zool.) See under Book. — False scorpion. (Zool.) See under Book scorpion. Scorpion bug, or Water scorpion. (Zool.). See NEFA. — Scorpion bug, or Water scorpion. (Zool.), a neuropterous insect of the genus Panorpus. See Panorpus. See Panorpus. See Panorpus. — Scorpion grass (Bot.), a plant of the genus amount of the genus amount of the genus amount of the genus amount (Bot.), a yellow-flowered legiminous shrip (Coronania Emerus) having a siender joined pod, like a scorpion's tail. The leaves are said to yield a dye like indigo, and be used sometimes to adulterate semms. — Scorpion's tail. (Zool.), any shell of the genus Pteroceras. — See Presoccas. — See Presoc

|| Soor'pi-o'nes (-ō'nāz), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoül.) A division of arachnids comprising the scorpions.
|| Soor'pi-o-nid'e-a (skôr'pi-ō-nid'ē-a), n. pl. [NL.]

"BOOK PR-0-BHC-8 (SOCTPI-0-BHC-8), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) Same as SCORTONES.

Soot pl-on-wort' (akôr'pl-un-wûrt'), n. (Bot.) A leguminous plant (Ornthopus scorpioides) of Southern Europe, having slender curved pods.

Soorse (akôrs or skōrs), n. [Cf. It. scorsa a course and E. discourse.] Barter; exchange; trade. [Obs.] And recompensed them with a better scorse.

Scorse, v. t. [Written also scourse, and scoss.] 1. To

Scorse, v. t. [Written also scourse, and scoss.] 1. To barter or exchange. [Obs.] Spenser. 2. To chase. [Obs.] Spenser. Scorse, v. i. To deal for the purchase of anything; to practice barter. [Obs.] B. Jonson. Bcor'ta-to-ry (sk0r'tà-tō-ry), a. [L. scortator a fornicator, from scortari to fornicate, scortum a prostitute.] Portaining to lewdness or fornication; lewd.

Scot (sk0t), v. A name for a horse. [Obs.] Chaucer. Scott, v. [Cf. L. Scoti, pl., AB. Scotta, pl. Scottas, Sceottas.] A native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scotsman, or Scotchman.

Scot, v. [Leel. skot; or OF. escot, F. écot, LL. scottum, scotum, from a kindred German word; akin to AB. scot, and E. shot, shoot; cf. AS. sceothar to shoot, to contribute. See Shoor, and cf. Shor.] A portion of money assessed or paid; a tax or contribution; a mulet; a fine; a shot. Scot and lot, formerly, a parish assessment laid on sub-

Scot and lot, formerly, a parish assessment laid on subjects according to their ability. [Eng.] Cowell. Now, a phrase for obligations of every kind regarded collectively. Experienced men of the world know very well that it is best to pay scot and lot as they go along.

Emerson.

to pay acut and to us they go along.

Scot'ale (-al), | n. [Scot + ale.] (O. Eng. Law) The

Scot'ale (-al), | keeping of an alehouse by the officer
of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for
liquor, for fear of his displeasure.

Scottand (akoch), a. [Cf. Scottish.] Of or pertaining
to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scottish.

to Scotland, its language, or its inhabitants; Scotlish.

Scotch broom (Bot.), the Cytisus scoparius. See Bacom.

—Scotch dipper, or Scotch duck (Zoūl.), the bufflehead; —
called also Scotch teal, and Scotchman.—Scotch adds, the
tich. [Low] Sir W. Scotl.—Scotch mist, a course, dense
mist, like fine rain.—Scotch nightingale (Zoūl.), the sedge
warbler. [Prov. Eng.]—Scotch pebble. See under PERBLE.—Scotch pine. (Bot.) See Right Fir.—Scotch thistie
(Bot.), a species of thistie (Imporuton acanthium);—so
called from its being the national emblem of the Scotch.

(Bot.), a species of thistic (Cnopordon accultum);—so called from its being the national emblem of the Scotch.

Scotch, n. 1. The dialect or dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland.

2. Collectively, the people of Scotland.

Scotch, r. t. [imp. & p. Scottened (sköcht); p. pr. & rb. n. Scottened.] [Cf. Prov. E. scote a prop, and Walloon ascot a prop, ascoter to prop, F. accoter, also Armor. skoaz the shoulder, skoazia to shoulder up, to prop, to support, W. psguvydd a shoulder, yspuvyddo to shoulder. Cf. Scoat.] [Written also scoatch, scoat.] To shoulder up; to prop or block with a wedge, chock, etc., as a wheel, to prevent its rolling or slipping.

Scotch, n. A chock, wedge, prop, or other support, to prevent slipping; as, a scotch for a wheel or a log on inclined ground.

Scotch, v. t. [Probably the same word as scutch; cf. Norw. skoka, skoko, a swingle for flax; perhaps akin to E. shake.] To cut superficially; to wound; to score.

We have scotched the snake, not kiled it. Shak.

Scotched colleps (Cookery), a dish made of pleces of bed

Scotched collops (Cookery), a dish made of pleces of beef or yeal cut thin, or minced, beaten flat, and stewed with onion and other condiments: — called also Scotch collops. [Written also scotcht collops.]

[Written also scotch collops.]

Sootch, n. A slight cut or incision; a score. Walton.

Sootch'-hop'per (-hop'per), n. Hopscotch.

Sootch'man (-man), n.; pl. Scotchmen (-men). 1. A

native or inhabitant of Scotland; a Scot; a Scotsman.

2. (Naut.) A piece of wood or stiff hide placed over
shrouds and other rigging to prevent classe by the running gear.

Sooter (skō'tēr), n. [C1. Prov. E. seote to plow up.]

(Zoùl.) Any one of several
species of northern sea
ducks of the genus Oide-

ducks of the genus Oide-

mia.

The European scoters are Oidemia nigra, called also black duck, and the velvet, or double, scoter (0. fusca). The common American species are the velvet, or white winged, scoter (0. Deglandi), called also velvet duck, whiteving, but coot, white-winge door; the black scoter (0. Americann), called also black coot, butterbill, copperance; and the surf scoter, or surf duck (0. perspicillation, called also baidpate, skunkhend, horsehead, patchhead, patchhead, patchhead, and spectacled coot. These birdsare collectively valled also roots. The females and young are called gray coots, and brown coots.

Scot'-free' (sköt'frē'), a. Free from payment of

Scot'-free' (sköt'frē'), a. Free from payment of cot; untaxed; hence, unhurt; clear; safe. Do as much for this purpose, and thou shalt pass scot-free

Then young Hay escaped scot-free to Holland. A. Lang

Then young Hay escaped scot-free to Holland. A. Lang
Sooth (skŏth., r. t. To clothe or cover up. [Obs.]

| Soo'ti-a (skŏ'shi-a), n. [L., fr. Gr. or. ororia darkness
a sunken molding in the base
of a pillar, so called from the
dark shadow it casts, from
ororio darkness.] (Arch.)
A concave molding used especially in classical architecture. Seo Illust. of Molding.

Rooting. 1. [Rootland | Poetic]

Boo'ti-a, n. [L.] Scotland. [Pactic]
O Scotia! my dear, my native soil!

Burm

O Scotia! my dear, my native soi! Riwns.

Scotist (skö'tist), n. (Eccl. Hist.) A follower of Duns Scotus (Johannes Erigena), a Franciscan scholastic of the 9th century, who maintained certain doctrines in philosophy and theology, in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

Scot'e-graph (sköt'ō-grāf), n. [Gr. σκότος darkness + -graph.] An instrument for writing in the dark, or without seeing.

Maunder.

SCOUT

| Scoto'ma (skö-tō'mā), n. [L.] (Med.) Scotomy.
| Scoto-my (skötō-mỳ), n. [NL. scotomia, from Gr.
| coxinua dizziness, fr. σκοτοῦν to darken, fr. σκότος darkness: cf. F. scotomia.] 1. Dizziness with dimness of sight. [Obs.]
| 2. (Med.) Obscuration of the field of vision due to the appearance of a dark spot before the eye.
| Scoto-scope (skōtō) are propertied in the dark or in a faint light. [Obs.] Pepys.
| Scotis in the dark or in a faint light. [Obs.] Pepys.
| Scotis (skōts), a. [For older Scottis Scottish. See Scottish.] Of or pertaining to the Scotch; Scotch; Scotch; as, Scots law; a pound Scots (1s. Sā.).
| Scotts'man (-man), n. See Scoteman.
| Scottering (skōtōf-lng), n. The burning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. [Prov. Eng.]
| Scot'ti-dism (-ti-slz'm), n. An idiom, or mode of expression, peculiar to Scotland or Scotchmen.
| That, in short, in which the Scottissm of Scotsmen most intimately consists, is the habit of emphasis.
| Scot'ti-dism (-ti-slz'm), n. Cortise to become like the Scotch; to make Scottish. [R.]
| Scot'tish (-tish), a. [From Scot a Scotchman: cf. As. Scyttisc, and E. Scotti, a., Scots, a.] Of or pertaining to the inhabitants of Scotland, their country, or their language; as, Scottish industry or economy; a Scottish chief; a Scottish dialect.
| Scoun'drel (akoun'dr'sl), n. [Probably from Prov. E. Scoun'drel (akoun'dr'sl), n. [Probably from Pr

Soun'drel, a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled.
Scoun'drel-dom (-dum), n. The domain or sphere of scoundrels; scoundrels, collectively; the state, ideas, or practices of scoundrels.

Soun'drel-ism (-'z'm), n. The practices or conduct.

Soun'drel-ism (-12'm), n. The practices or conduct of a scoundrel; baseness; rascality.

Scour (skour), r. L. [imp. & p. p. Scoured (skourd); p. pr. & rb. n. Scouring.] [Akin to LG. schüren, D. schuren, schuren, g. schuren, pan. skure, Sw. skura; all possibly fr. LL. escurare, fr. L. ex + curare to take care. Cf. Cura.] I. To rub hard with something rough, as sand or Bristol brick, especially for the purpose of cleaning; to clean by friction; to make clean or bright; to cleanse from grease, dirt, etc., as articles of dress.

2. To purge; as, to scour a horse.

3. To remove by rubbing or cleansing; to sweep along or off; to carry away or remove, as by a current of water; — often with off or away.

[I. will] stain my favors in a bloody mask,

[I will] stain my favors in a bloody mask, Which, washed away, shall scour my shame with it. Shak.

4. [Perhaps a different word ; cf. OF. escorre, escourre, 4. [Forman a dimerent word, cl. Or. Sacon's, cason's the scorrer, both fr. L. excurrere to run forth. Ct. I cunsion.] To pass swiftly over; to brush along; traverse or search thoroughly; as, to scour the coast.

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain.

Property of the coast of the plain.

Not so when swift Camilla scenar the plain. Pope.

Scouring barrel, a tumbling barrel. See under Tumbling.—Scouring cinder (Metal.), a basic slag, which attacks the lining of a shaft furnace. Raymond.—Securing rush. (Bot.) See Dutch rush, under Dutch.—Scouring stock (Woolen Manuf.), a kind of fulling mill.

Scour, v. i. 1. To clean anything by rubbing. Shak.
2. To cleanse anything.
Warm water is softer than cold, for it scoureth better. Bacon.

3. To be purged freely; to have a diarrhea.
4. To run swiftly; to rove or range in pursuit or search of something; to scamper.

So four flerce coursers, starting to the race, Scour through the plain, and lengthen every pace. Dryden.

Scour through the plant, and tengthen every pace. Thyden.

Scour's Diarrhea or dysentery among cattle.

Scour's (-2r), n. 1. One who, or that which, scours.

2. A rover or footpad; a prowling robber.

In those days of highwaymen and scources. Macaulay.

In those days of highwaymen and scources. Macaulay.

Soourge (akrij), n. [F. escourgée, fr. L. excoriata (se. ecutica) a stripped off (lash or whip), fr. excoriata to strip, to skin. See Excoriate. 1. A lash; a strap or cord; especially, a lash used to inflict pain or punishment; an instrument of punishment or discipline; a whip.

Up to coach then goes

The observed maid, takes both the scourge and reins.

Chapman.

2. Hence, a means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering; an infliction or affliction; a punishment.

Sharp scourges of adversity.

Chaucer.

What scourge for perjury Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? Shak.

Can this dark monarchy afford raise Clarence? Shak.

Scourge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scouraged (skfirjd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Scouragna (skfir'jlng).] [From Scourage,
n.: cf. OF. escorpier.] 1. To whip severely; to lash.
Is it lawful for you to scourge a... Roman? Acts xxii. 25.
2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict, as
for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every
son whom he receiveth.

2. To have a or afflict severely.

3. To harass or afflict severely.

3. To harass or afflict severely.

To securge and impoverish the people. Brougham.

Soonyger (skfr*jör), n. One who scourges or punishes; one who afflicts severely.

The West must own the scourger of the world. Byron.

Soonse (skous), n. (Naul.) A sailor's dish. Bread scouse contains no meat; lobscouse contains ment, etc.

See Lobscouse.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Soout (skout), n. [Icel. skūta a small craft or cutter.]

So we took a scout, very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers.

Popys.

Soout, n. [Icel. skūla to jut out. Cf. Scour to reject.] A projecting rock. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

Scout (akout), v. t. [Icel. skilia a taunt; cf. Icel. skilia to jut out, skola to shove, skjola to shoot, to shove. See Smoot.] To reject with contempt, as something abourd; to treat with ridicule; to float; as, to scout an idea or an apology. "Flout'em and scout'om." Shak. Scout, n. [OF. escoute scout, spy, fr. escouter, escoler, to listen, to hear, F. écouter, fr. L. auscultare, to hear with attention, to listen to. See Auscultations.]

1. A person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; especially, one employed in war to gain information of the movements and condition of an enemy.

Scoute each coast light-arméd scour,
Each quarter, to descry the distant for. Milton.

2. A college student's or undergraduate's servant:—

2. A college student's or undergraduate's servant;—
so called in Oxford, England; at Cambridge called a
gyp; and at Dublin, a skip, [Cant]
3. (Crioket) A fielder in a game for practice.
4. The act of scouting or reconnoitering. [Colloq.]

While the rat is on the scout.

Syn. — Scour, Sry. — In a military sense a scoul is a soldier who does duty in his proper uniform, however hazardous his adventure. A spy is one who in disguise penetrates the enemies' lines, or lurks near them, to ob-

Scout, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scouted; p. pr. & vb. n. couting.] 1. To observe, watch, or look for, as a scout: to follow for the purpose of observation, as a scout.

Take more men, And scout him round.

2. To pass over or through, as a scout; to reconnoi-

Scout, v. i. To go on the business of scouting, or watching the motions of an enemy; to act as a scout.

With obscure wing Scout far and wide into the realm of night.

Scout far and wide into the realm of night. Milton.

Boov'el (akūv'l), n. [OF. escouve, escouvetle, broom, L. scopae, or cf. W. sysgubelt, dim. of ysgub a broom.]

A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin.

Soow (skou), n. [D. schouv.] (Naut.) A large flatbottomed boat, having broad, square ends.

Boow, v. t. To transport in a scow.

Soow! (skoul), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Scowled (skould); p. pr. & vb. n. Scowling.] [Akin to Dan. skule; cf. ted. skolla to skulk, LG. schulen to hide one's self, D. schuilen, G. schielen to squint, Dan. skele, Sw. skela, AS. sceolh squinting. Cf. Skulk.] 1. To wrinkle the brows, as in frowning or displeasure; to put on a frowning look; to look sour, sullen, severe, or angry.

She scowled and frowned with froward countenance. Spenser.

She scowled and frowned with froward countenance. Spenser

2. Hence, to look gloomy, dark, or threatening; blower. "The scowling heavens." Thomson. Soowl, r. t. 1. To look at or repel with a scowl or a Millon. Millon.

2. To express by a scowl; as, to scowl defiance.

Soowl, n. 1. The wrinkling of the brown or face in frowning; the expression of displeasure, sullenness, or discontent in the countenance; an angry frown.

With selemn phiz, and critic scowl.

Lloyd.

2. Hence, gloom; dark or threatening aspect. Burns.

A ruddy storm, whose scoul
Made heaven's radiant face look foul.

Made heaven's radiant face look foul. Crashaw.

Scowling-ly, adv. In a scowling manner.

Barab'bed eggs' (skräb'bëd ēgz'). [Ci. Schamele.]

A Lenten dish, composed of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper. Halliwell.

Sarab'ble (skräb'b'l), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Schamele.

Scrab'ble (skrāb'b'l), v. i. Schamele. (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Schamele. (-b'ld).

[Freq. of scrape. Cf. Schamele, Schawl, v. t.] 1. To scrape, paw, or scratch with the hands; to proceed by clawing with the hands and feet; to scramble; as, to scrabble up a cliff or a tree.

Now after a while Little-faith came to himself, and getting up.

Now after a while Little-faith came to himself, and getting up made shift to scrabble on his way.

Bunyon.

2. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks o scribble; to scrawl. David . . . scrabbled on the doors of the gate. I Sam. xxi. 13

David . . . scrabbled on the doors of the gate. 1 Sam. xxi. 13.

Sorabble, v. 1. To mark with irregular lines or letters; to scribble; as, to scrabble paper.

Sorabble, n. The act of scrabbling; a moving upon the hands and knees; a scramble; also, a scribble.

Sorabble (skribble), n. [Cf. Gerabelle] (Zvöl.) (a)

The Manx shearwater. (b) The black guillemot.

Soraffele (skribble), n. [Cf. dial. Sw. skraka a great dry tree, a long, lean man, Gael. syreagach dry, shriveled, rocky. See Shrink, and cf. Scooo, Shraka, n.] 1. Something thin, lean, or rough; a bony piece; especially, a bony neckpiece of meat; hence, humorously or in contempt, the meck. tempt, the neck.

ady MacScrew, who . . . serves up a scrag of mutton on sil

2. A rawboned person. [Low]
3. A ragged, stunted tree or branch. Hallingell.

Scrag whale (Zoöl.), a North Atlantic whalehone whale (Agaphelus gibbosus). By some it is considered the young of the right whale.

young of the right whale.

Sorag'ged (198d), a. 1. Rough with irregular points, or a broken surface; soraggy; as, a scragged backbone.

2. Lean and rough; soraggy; as, a scragged backbone.

Sorag'gi-19 (-21-19), adv. In a scraggy manner.

Sorag'gi-ness, n. The quality or state of being scragged, scraggedness.

Sorag'gi-ness, n. The quality or state of being scraggy; scraggedness.

Sorag'gy (-g'), a. [Compar. Scradoure (-g'I-gr); supert. Scradged, "A scraggy rook." J. Philips.

2. Lean and rough; scragged. "His sinewy, scraggy neck."

Soraged, "A scraggy rook."

Soragged, "A scradgy rook."

Soragged, "A scraggy rook."

Soragged, "A scraggy rook."

Borag'ly, a. See Schaggy.
Sorag'-necked' (-někt'), a. Having a scraggy neck.

Scramble (akrambi), r. i. [imp. & p. p. Scramble (b'id); p. pr. & vb. n. Scrambleng (b'id); p. pr. & vb. n. Scrambleng (b'ilign). [Freq. of Prov. E. scramb to rake together with the hands, or of scramp to snatch at. Cf. Scramble.

1. To clamber with hands and knees; to scrabble; as, to scramble up a cliff; to scramble over the rocks.

2. To struggle eagerly with others for something thrown upon the ground; to go down upon all fours to seize something; to catch rudely at what is desired.

Of other care they little reckoning make.

Than how to scramble at the shearer's feast. Milton.

Scramble (akrambi), v. t. 1. To collect by scrambling; as, to scramble up wealth.

2. To prepare (eggs) as a dish for the table, by stirring the yolks and whites together while cooking.

Scramble, n. 1. The act of scrambling, climbing on all fours, or clambering.

2. The act of jostling and pushing for something desired; eager and unceremonious struggle for what is thrown or held out; as, as cramble to office.

Scarity [of money] enhances its price, and increases the cramble.

Scrambler (skrambiër), n. 1. One who scrambles;

Scram'bler (skrăm'blêr), n. 1. One who scrambles;

Locke.

Scrambler (skräm'bler), n. 1. One who scrambles; one who climbs on all fours.

2. A greedy and unceremonious contestant.

Scram'bling (-bling), a. Confused and irregular; awkward; scambling. — Scram'bling-ly, adv.

A huge old scrambling bedroom. Sir W. Scott.

Scramch (skranch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scranched (skranch); p. pr. & vb. n. Scranching.] [Cf. Dr. Schranzen. Cf. Cenner, Scring.] To grind with the teeth, and with a crackling sound; to craunch. [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.]

Scranc'y (skränk'y), a. Thin; lean. [Scot.]

Scranc'y (skränk'y), a. Thin; lean. [Scot.]

Scrancy (skränk'y), a. [See Scrannel.] Thin; lean; meager; scrawny; scrannel. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Scrap (skrän), n. [OE. scrappe, fr. Icel. skrap trifle, cracking. See Scrare, v. t.] I. Something scraped off; hence, a small piece; a bit; a fragment; a detached, incomplete portion.

I have no materials—not a scrap. De Quincey.

I have no materials - not a scrap. De Quincey.

1 have no materials—not a scrap. De Quincen.
2. Specifically, a fragment of something written or rinted; a brief excerpt; an unconnected extract.
3. pl. The crisp substance that remains after trying ut animal fat; as, pork scraps.
4. pl. Same as Scrap iron, below.

2. pi. Same as scrap iron, below.
Scrap forgings, forgings made from wrought iron scrap
Scrap yron. (a) Cuttings and waste pieces of wrough
on from which bariron or forgings can be made; — calle
so urought-iron scrap. (b) Fragments of cast iron o
sfective castings suitable for remetting in the foundry
called also foundry scrap, or cast scrap.

Scrapthody (1959), m. A blank book in which or

—called also foundry scrap, or cast scrap.

Scrap'book' (-book'), n. A blank book in which extracts cut from books and papers may be pasted and kept.

Scrape (skrāp), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scrape) (skrāpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Scrapen [sleel skrapa; akin to Sw. skrapa, Dan. skrabe, D. schrapen, schrabben, G. schrapen, and prob. to E. sharp.] 1. To rub over the surface of (something) with a sharp or rough instrument; to rub over with something that roughens by removing portions of the surface; to grate harshly over; to abrade; to make evon, or bring to a required condition or form, by moving the sharp edge of an instrument breadthwise over the surface with pressure, cutting away excesses and supersurface with pressure, cutting away excesses and super-fluous parts; to make smooth or clean; as, to scrape a bone with a knife; to scrape a metal plate to an even surface.

2. To remove by rubbing or scraping (in the sense

above). I will also scrape her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock.

Ezek. xxvi. 4

3. To collect by, or as by, a process of scraping; to gather in small portions by laborious effort; hence, to acquire avariciously and save penuriously;—often followed by together or up; as, to scrape money together.

The prelatical party complained that, to swell a number the oneonformists did not choose, but scrape, subscribers. Fuller.

4. To express disapprobation of, as a play, or to silonce, as a speaker, by drawing the feet back and forth upon the floor; — usually with down.

Macaulay.

the floor; — usually with aown.

To scrape acquaintance, to seek acquaintance otherwise than by an introduction.

He tried to scrape acquaintance with her, but failed ignominating the floor of the floor.

iously.

Scrape, v. i. 1. To rub over the surface of anything with something which roughens or removes it, or which smooths or cleans it; to rub harshly and noisily along.

2. To occupy one's self with getting laboriously; as, he scraped and saved until he became rich. "[Spend] their scraping fathers' gold."

Shak.

3. To play awkwardly and inharmoniously on a violin or like instrument.

or like instrument.
4. To draw back the right foot along the ground or

 To draw back the right foot along the ground or floor when making a bow.
 Scrape, n. 1. The act of scraping; also, the effect of scraping, as a scratch, or a harsh sound; as, a noisy scrape on the floor; a scrape of a pen.
 A drawing back of the right foot when bowing; also, a bow made with that accompaniment. H. Spencer.
 A disagreeable and embarrassing predicament out of which one can not get without undergoing, as it were, a minful publing or acraping; a perplayir, a diffault. The too eager pursuit of this his old enemy through thick and thin has led him into many of these scrapes.

Bp. Warburton

thin has led him into many of these scrapes.

Borape'pen'ny (-pön'ny), n. One who gathers and hoards money in trifling sums; a miser.

Borap'er (-3r), n. 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically: (a) An instrument by which the soles of shoes are cleaned from mud and the like, by drawing them across it. (b) An instrument drawn by oxen or horses, used for scraping up earth in

making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc. (c) (Naul.) An instrument having two or three sharps sides or edges, for cleaning the planks, masts, or decks of a ship. (d) (Itihography) In the printing press, a board, or blade, the edge of which is made to rub over the tympan sheet and thus produce the impression.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically: (a) One who plays awkwardly on a violin. (b) One who acquires avariciously and saves penuriously.

Scrap'ing (skrap'ring), n. 1. The act of scraping; the act or process of making even, or reducing to the proper form, by means of a scraper.

2. Something scraped off; that which is separated from a substance, or is collected by scraping; as, the scraping ings of the street.

Scrap'ing, a. Resembling the act of, or the effect produced by, one who, or that which, scrapes; as, scraping noise; a scraping miser.— Scrap'ing-iy, adv.

Scrap'pl-ly (skrap'pl-ly), adv. In a scrappy manner; in scraps.

Mary (Couden Clurke.

Scrap'py (-py), a. Consisting of scraps; fragmentary: legting universe and scraps; the product of the product of scraps; fragmentary: legting universe consistence as

in scraps.

Sorap'ny (-py), a. Consisting of scraps; fragmentary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a scrappy lecture.

A dreadfully scrappy dinner. Thackery,

ON consistency Cf. Scharon. To

tary; lacking unity or consistency; as, a scrappy necuneA dreadfully scrappy dinner. Thackeray.

Scrat (skrät), r. t. [OE. scratten. Cl. Scratch. [Obs.]

Scrat, r. i. To rake; to search. [Obs.] Mir. for Mag.

Scrat, n. [Cl. AS. scritta un hermaphrodite, Ir. scrut
a scrub, a low, mean person, Gael. sgrut, sgrut, an old,
shriveled person.] An hermaphrodite. [Obs.] Skinner.

Scratch (skräch), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Scatched
(skräch); p. pr. & vb. n. Schatchino.] [Ok. cracked
(skräch); p. pr. & vb. n. Schatchino.] [Ok. cracked
(perhaps influenced by OE. scratten to scratch); cf. OHG.
chrazzon, G. kratzen, Ob. kratsen, kretsen, D. krassen,
kw. kratsa to scrape, kratta to rake, to scratch, Dan.
kradse to scratch, to scrape, Icel. krota to engrave. Cf.
Gratt to rub.] 1. To rub and tear or mark the surface
of with something sharp or ragged; to scrape, roughen,
or wound slightly by drawing something pointed or rough
across, as the claws, the nails, a pin, or the like.

Small sand-colored stones, so hard as to scratch glass. Grete.

Be mindful, when invention fails,
To scratch your head, and bite your nails. 2. To write or draw hastily or awkwardly. "Scratch

out a pamphlet out a pamphlet."

3. To cancel by drawing one or more lines through, as the name of a candidate upon a ballot, or of a horse in a list; hence, to erase; to efface; — often with out.

4. To dig or excavate with the claws; as, some animals scratch holes, in which they burrow.

scratch holes, in which they burrow.

To scratch a tickst, to cancel one or more names of candidates on a party ballot; to refuse to vote the party ticket in its entirety. [U. S.]

Soratch, v. i. 1. To use the claws or nails in tearing or in digging; to make scratches.

Dull, tame things, . . . that will neither bite nor scratch.

Dr. H. More.

Dr. H. Mor.

2. (Billiards) To score, not by skillful play but by some fortunate chance of the game. [Cant, U. S.]

Scratch, n. 1. A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed or rough; a slight wound, mark, furrow, or incision. The coarse file . . makes deep scratches in the work. Boxon. These nails with scratches shall deform my breast. God forbid a shallow scratch should drive The Frince of Wales from such a field as this. Shak.

God forbid a shallow scratch should drive
The Prince of Wales from such a field as this.

2. (Pugilistic Matches) A line across the prize ring,
up to which boxers are brought when they join fight;
hence, test, trial, or proof of courage; as, to bring to
the scratch: to come up to the scratch. [Cant] Gross.

3. pl. (Far.) Minute, but tender and troublesome, excoriations, covered with scabs, upon the heels of horses
which have been used where it is very wet or muddy.

Law (Farmer's Veter. Adviser).

4. A kind of wig covering only a portion of the head.

5. (Billiards) A shot which scores by chance and not
as intended by the player; a fluke. [Cant, U. S.]

Scratch cradle. See Cratch cradle, under Cratch.—
Scratch grass (Rot.), a climbing knotweed (Polygonum
sagitatum) with a square stem beset with fine recurved
prickles along the angles.—Scratch wig. Same as
Scratch, 4, above.

Scratch, a. Made, done, or happening by chance;

Scratch, a. Made, done, or happening by chance; arranged with little or no preparation; determined by circumstances; haphazard; as, a scratch team; a scratch crew for a boat race; a scratch shot in billiarda. [Stang] Scratch race, one without restrictions regarding the ntrance of competitors; also, one for which the cometitors are chosen by lot.

petitors are chosen by lot.

Scratch'back' (-bāk'), n. A toy which imitates the sound of tearing cloth, — used by drawing it across the back of unsuspecting persons. [Eng.]

Scratch'brush' (-brüsh'), n. A stiff wire brush for cleaning from castings and other metal.

Scratch' ocat' (köt'). The first coat in plastering; — called also scratchwork. See PRICKING-UP.

Scratch'er (-\vec{v}\), n. One who, or that which, scratches; specifically (Zooil.), any rasorial bird.

Scratch'work' (-wod'), n. (Bot.) Cleavers.

Scratch'work' (-wirk'), n. See Scratch coat.

Scratch'work' (-wirk'), n. Characterized by scratches.

Scratch work (-wirk'), n. See Scratch COAT.
Scratch'y (-y), a. Characterized by scratches.
Scraw (skra), n. [Ir. scrath a turf, sgraith a turf, green sod; skin to Gael. sgrath, sgrath, the outer skin of anything, a turf, a green sod.] A turf. [Obs.] Scrift.
Scrawl (skral), r. i. See CRAWL. [Obs.] Latimer.
Scrawl, r. t. [imp. & p. Scrawler (skrald) r. pr. & vb. n. Scrawlaw. [Probably corrupted from scrabble.] To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly: to write hastly and carelessly; to scratch; to scribble; as, to scrawl s letter.

His name. scrawled by himself.

Macanlay.

His name, scrawled by himself.

Scrawl, v. i. To write unskillfully and inelegantly.

Though with a golden pen you scrawl. Swite

Sorawler (-ēr), n. One who scrawls; a hasty, awkward writer.

Soraw'ny (akra'ny), a. [Cf. Scrannel.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny.

Soray (skrā), n. [Cf. W. ysgräen, ysgräell, a sea swallow, [Frow. Eng.] [Written also scraye.]

Sore'a-ble (skrē'\(\frac{1}{2}\)-b'l), a. [L. screare to hawk, spit out.] Capable of being spit out. [Os.] Bailey.

Soreak (skrēk), r. [imp, & p. p. Scraked (skrēkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Scrakino.] [Cf. Ioel. skrækja to screech. (f. Creak, v., Scraech.] To utter suddenly a sharp, shrill sound; to screech; to creak, as a door or wheel.

Soreak, n. A creaking; a screech; a shriek. Ibp. Bull.

Soream (skrēm), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Scrakme.]

(skrēmd); p. pr. & vb. n. Scramma.] [Icol. skræmæ. oscare, terrify; akin to Sw. skräma, Dan. skræmme.

Cf. Screech.] To cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, or shrill, loud cry, as in fright or extrome pain; to shriek; to screech.

I heard the owl scream and the crickets cry. Shak. And scream in the sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as screem, n. A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as

Scream, n. A sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as terror or in pain; a shrick; a screech. "Screams of

horror."

Scream'er (-er), n. (Zowl.) Any one of three species of South American birds constituting the family Antimidæ, and the suborder Palamedew. They have two spines on each wing, and the head is either created or horned. They are is either created or easily tamed, and then serve as guardians for other poultry. The createst screamers, or chajas, belong to the genus Chauna. The hornod screamer or kami. screamer, or kami-chi, is Palamedea Scream'ing,
. 1. Uttering

screams; shriek

ing.
2. Having the Crested Screamer (Chauna chavaria). nature of a scream; like a scream; shrill; sharp.

The fearful matrons raise a screaming cry.

The tearful matrons raise a screaming ery.

Scree (skrē), n. A pebble; a stone; also, a heap of stones or rocky debris. [Prov. Eng.] Southey.

Screech (skrēch), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Screeche (skrēch); p. pr. & v. b. n. Screecheno.]

(skrēch); p. pr. & v. b. n. Screecheno.]

scritch, OE. skriken, skrichen, schriken, of Scand. origin; of. Icel. skrækja to shriek, to screech, skrikja to titter, Sw. skriku to shriek, Dan. skrige; also Gael. sgreach, sgreuch, W. ysgrechio, Skr. kharj to creak. Cf. Shriek, v., Screak, v.] To utter a harri, shrill cry; to make a sharp outery, as in terror or acute pain; to scream; to shriek. "The screech owl, screeching loud." Shak.

Screech, n. A harsh, shrill cry, as of one in acute pain or in fright; a shriek; a scream.

Screech kind or Screech thursh (Zwil) the fieldfare:—so

pain or in fright; a shrick; a scream.

Screech bird, or Screech thrush (Zooil.), the fieldfare; — so called from its harsh cry before rain.— Screech hawk (Zool.), the European goatsucker; — so called from its note. [Prov. Eng.]— Screech owl. (Zool.) (a) A small American owl (Scops asio), either gray or reddish in color. (b) The European barn owl. The name is applied also to other species.

Screech(Zoor.) (Zool.)

plied also to other species.

Screech'ers (-erz), n. pl. (Zoal.) The picarian birds, as distinguished from the singing birds.

Screech'y (-y), a. Like a
screech; shrill and harsh.

Screech (skrēd), n. [Prov. E.,
a shred, the border of a cap. See
SHRD.] 1. (Arch.) (a) A strip of
plaster of the thickness proposed
for the coat, applied to the wall
at intervals of four or five feet, as
a guide. (b) A wooden straightedge used to lay across the plaster
screed, as a limit for the thickness
of the coat.

of the coat.

2. A fragment; a portion; a American Screech Owl. shred. [Scot.]

2. A fragment, a potton. American Screech Owl.
shred. [Sect.]
Screed, n. [See 1st Screech. For sonse 2 cf. also
Gael. sgread an outcry.] 1. A breach or rent; a breaking forth into a loud, shrill sound; as, martial screeds.
2. An harangue; a long tirade on any subject.

The old carl gas them a screed of doctrine; ye might have eard him a mile down the wind.

Screen (skrön), n. [OE. scren, OF. escrein, escran, F. ecran, of uncertain origin; cf. G. schirm a screen, OHG. scirm, scrm, a protection, shield, or G. schirge a trestle, a stack of wood, or G. schranne a railing.]

1. Anything that separates or cuts off inconvenience, injury, or danger; that which shelters or conceals from view; a shield or protection; as, a fire screen.

Your leavy screens throw down. Some ambitious men seem as screens to princes in matter of danger and envy.

Shak

2. (Arch.) A dwarf wall or partition carried up to a certain height for separation and protection, as in a church, to separate the sisle from the choir, or the like.

3. A surface, as that afforded by a curtain, sheet, wall,

Scrawl (skral), n. Unskillful or inelegant writing; that which is unskillfully or inelegantly written.

The left hand will make such a scrawl, that it will not be legible.

You bid me write no more than a scrawl to you. Gray.

Scrawler (-\vec{e}r), n. One who scrawls; a hasty, awkward writer.

Scrawly (skra/ny), a. [Cf. Scrannel.] Meager; thin; rawboned; bony; scranny.

Scrawl (skra), n. [Cf. W. ysgrüen, ysgrüell, a sea swallow, Armor. skraw.] (Zoil.) A tern; the sea swallow. [Prov. Eng.] [Written also scraye.]

Screw-a-ble (skr\vec{e}n\vec{e}b), a. [L. screare to hank, spit. as frankla of being snit out. [One.] Hailen.

The were encouraged and screened by some who were in the were encouraged and screened by some who were in the were encouraged and screened by some who were in the sea see who have in the sea see who were in the sea see where in the sea see which is the sea seen that the sea see They were encouraged and screened by some who were in high commands.

high commands.

2. To pass, as coal, gravel, ashes, etc., through a screen in order to separate the coarse from the fine, or the worthless from the valuable; to sift.

Screen/ings (-Ingz), n. pl. The refuse left after screening sand, coal, ashes, etc.

Screw (skril), n. [OE. scrue, OF. escroue, escroe, female screw, F. écrou, L. scrubis a ditch, trench, in LL., the hole made by swine in rooting; cf. D. schroef a screw, G. schraubr, Icel. skriftal.] 1. A cylinder, or a cylindrical perforation, having a continuous rib, called the thread, winding round it spirally at a constant inclination, so as to leave a continuous spiral groove between one turn and the next.

groove between one turn and the next groove between one turn and the next,
— used chiefly for producing, when
revolved, motion or pressure in the
direction of its axis, by the sliding of
the threads of the cylinder in the
grooves between the threads of the
perforation adapted to it, the former
being distinguished as the external, or male screw, or, more usually, the Screw a External screw; the latter as the internal, or fe-or Male Screw; screw, or, more usually, the nut

male Serew, shown in Section, power, is a modification of the inclined plane, and may be regarded as a right-angled triangle marking the spiral thread of the serew, its base equaling the circumference of the cylinder, and its height the pitch of the thread.

or Male Screw; b Internal or Fe-

height the pitch of the thread.

2. Specifically, a kind of nail with a spiral thread and a head with a nick to receive the end of the screw-driver. Screws are much used to hold together pieces of wood or to fasten something; — called also wood screws, and screw nails. See also Screw bolt, below.

3. Anything shaped or acting like a screw; esp., a form of wheel for propelling steam vessels. It is placed at the stern, and furnished with blades having helicoidal surfaces to act against the water in the manner of a screw. See Screw propeller, below.

4. A steam vessel propelled by a screw instead of wheels; a screw steamer; a propeller.

5. An extortioner; a sharp bargainer; a skinflint; a niggard.

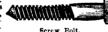
Thackeray.

niggard.

Thackeray.

6. An instructor who examines with great or unneces

6. An instructor who examines with great or unnecessary severity; also, a searching or strict examination of a student by an instructor. [Cant. American Colleges]
7. A small packet of tobacco. [Slang] Mayheu.
8. An unsound or worn-out horse, useful as a hack, and commonly of good appearance. Id. Lytton.
9. (Math.) A straight line in space with which a definite linear magnitude termed the pitch is associated (cf. 5th Ptrch, 10 (b)). It is used to express the displacement of a rigid body, which may always be made to consist of a rotation about an axis combined with a translation parallel to that axis.
10. (Zool.) An anaphipod crustacean; as, the skeleton screw (Cappella). See Sand screw, under Sand.





genus Passianus, of which there are about fifty species, natives of tropical lands from Africa to Polynesia; named from the spiral arrangement of the pineapple-like leaves. — Screw plate, a device for cutting threads on small screws, consisting of a thin steel plate having a series of perforations with internal screws forming dies. — Screw press, a press in which pressure is exerted by means of a screw. — Screw propeller, a screw or spiral bladed wheel, used



Screw press, a press in which pressure is exerted by means of a screw.— Screw propeller, a screw or spiral bladed in the propulsion of steam ves. Seeks; also, a steam ves. Seeks; also, a steam ves. Seeks; also, a steam ves. Seeks at a propelled by a screw a hell.

Cook, a long, slender, spiral gustropod Steam Vesch, a long, slender, spiral gustropod Steam Vesch, showing Screw Propelled, especially of the genus Turritella and allied genera. See Turritella and allied genera. See Turritella and allied genera. See Turritella and slied genera, a steamship propelled by a screw.— Screw stone (Paleon.), the fossil stem of an encrinite.— Screw tree (Bot.), any plant of the genus Helicteres, consisting of about thirty species of tropical shrubs, with simple leaves and spirally twisted, five-celled capsules;—also called twisted-horizer, and twisty.— Screw valve, a stop valve which is opened or closed by a screw.— Screw worm (Zoól.), the larva of an American fly (Compsonyia macellaria), allied to the blowfiles, which sometimes deposits its eggs in the nostrils, or about wounds, in man and other animals, with fatal results.— Screw wrench. (a) A wrench for turning a screw. (b) A wrench with an adjustable jaw that is moved by a screw.—To put the screw, or screws, to subject to pressure; to force.—Wood screw, a metal screw with a sharp thread of coarse pitch, adapted to holding fast in wood. See Hust. of Wood screw, under Wood.

Screw (skrij), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Screwed (skrijd); p. pr. & vb. n. Screwing.] 1. To turn, as a screw; to press, to press, fasten, or make firm, by means of a screw or screws; as, to screw a lock on a door; to screw a press.

2. To force; to squeeze; to press, as by screws.

To force; to squeeze; to press, as by screws
But screw your courage to the sticking place,
And we'll not fail.

And we'll not fail.

3. Hence: To practice exportion upon; to oppress by unreasonable or extortionate exactions.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable screwing and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.

Swyl.

4. To twist; to distort; as, to screw his visage.

He serened his face into a hardened smile.

Douden. 5. To examine rigidly, as a student; to subject to a evere examination. [Cant, American Colleges]

severe examination. [Cant, American Colleges]
To screw out, to press out; to extort.— To screw up, to force; to bring by violent pressure. Howell.— To screw in, to force in by turning or twisting.

Screw, v. 4. 1. To use violent means in making exactions; to be oppressive or exacting.

Howitt.

To turn one's self uneasily with a twisting motion; as, he screws about in his chair.

Screw-out'ting (-khu'ling), a. Adapted for forming a screw by outting; as, a screw-cutting lathe.

Screw-out'ting (-khu'ling), n. A tool for turning screws os as to drive them into their place. It has a thin end which enters the nick in the head of the screw.

Screw-out'ting, a. & n. from Screw, v. t.

Screwing, a. & n. from Screw, v. t.

Screwing machins. See Screw machine, under Screw.

Scrib'a-ble (skrib'a-b'l), a. [See Scribe.] Capable

Screwing machine. See Serve machine, under Screw. Scrib's-ble (skrib'4-b'l). a. [Bee Scribe.] Capable f being written, or of being written upon. [R.] Scrib-ba'tious (skri-ba'shis), a. [See Scribe.] Skill-in, or fond of, writing. [Obs.] Scrib'bat (skrib'băt), n. A painter's pencil. Scrib'bat (-b'l), v. t. [Cf. Scrabile.] (Woolen lanut). To card coarsely; to run through the scrib-ling reaching.

bling machine.

Scribble, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scribble (-b'ld);
p. pr. & vb. n. Scribbling).] [From Scrib.
1. To write hastily or carelessly, without regard to
correctness or elegance; as, to scribble a letter.
2. To fill or cover with careless or worthless writing.
Scribble, v. i. To write without care, elegance, or
value; to scrawl.

If Mayber scrabble is a scribble is scrawl.

If Mayius scribble in Apollo's spite. Scrib'ble, n. Hasty or careless writing: a writing of little value; a scrawl; as, a hasty scribble.

Neither did I but vacant scasons spend In this my scribble.

Danyan.

Neither did I but vacant scasons spend In this my scribble.

Borib'ble-ment (-ment), n. A scribble. [R.] Foster.

Borib'bler (-bler), n. One who scribbles; a petty author; a writer of no reputation; a literary hack.

The scribbler, n. A scribbling machine.

Borib'bling (-bl'Ing), n. [See 1st Scribble.] The act or process of carding coarsely.

Scribbling machine, the machine used for the first carding of wool or other fiber; — called also scribbler.

Scribbling, a. Writing hastily or poorly.

Ye newspaper willings I ye pert scribbling folks I Goldsmith.

Sorib'bling, n. The act of writing hastily or idly.

Sorib'bling, y, adv. In a scribbling manner.

Soribbling, I, act is scribbling manner.

Scribbling-ly, adv. In a scribbling manner.

Scribc (akrib), n. [L. scriba, fr. scribere to write; cf. Gr. σκάρφος a splinter, pencil, style (for writing), E. scarify. Cf. Ascerbe, Descenbe, Scarr, Scrivenber, Scriven

plained the law to the people.

Boribe (akrib), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Scribe (akribd); p. pr. & vb. n. Scribino.] 1. To write, engrave, or mark upon; to inscribe. [Obs.] Spenser. 2. (Carp.) To cut (anything) in such a way as to fit closely to a somewhat irregular surface, as a baseboard to a floor which is out of level, a board to the curves of a molding, or the like; — so called because the workman marks, or acribes, with the compasses the line that he afterwards out. he afterwards cuts.

3. To score or mark with compasses or a scribing iron. Scribing from, an iron-pointed instrument for scribing.
marking, casks and logs.

Scring iron, an iron-pointed instrument for scrining, or marking, casks and logs.

Sorthe, v. 4. To make a mark.

With the separated points of a pair of spring dividers scribe around the edge of the templet.

A. M. Mayer.

Sorth'er (skrib'8r), n. A sharp-pointed tool, used by joiners for drawing lines on stuff; a marking awl.

Sorth'ism ('Iz'm), n. The character and opinions of a Jewish scribe in the time of Christ. F. W. Robertson.

Sorid (skrid), n. A screed; a shred; a tragment. [R.]

Soring (skrid), n. 1. A kind of light cotton or linen fabric, often woven in openwork patterns,—used for curtains, etc.;—called also India scrim.

2. pl. Thin canvas glued on the inside of panels to prevent shrinking, checking, etc.

Sori'mer (skri'm'e), n. [F. escrimeur. See Skirmish.] A fencing master. [Obs.]

Sorim'mage (skrim'm'e), 48,) n. [A corruption of skirmish. "Sore scrymmishe." Ld. Berners.] [Written also scrummage.] I. Formerly, a skirmish; now, a general row or confused fight or struggle.

2. (Football) The struggle in the rush lines after the ball is put in play.

Sorimp (skrimp), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sceimfer (skrimp; p. pr. & vb. n. Scrimpin.] [Cf. Dan. skrumpe, G. schrumpfen, D. krimpen. Cf. Sirimp, Shaiks.] To make too small or short; to limit or straiten; to put on short allowance; to scant; to contract; to shorten; as, to scrimp the pattern of a coat.

Sorimp, n. A pinching miser; a niggard. [U.S.]

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Sorimp, n. A pinching miser; a niggard. [U.S.]

Sorimp, n. A pinching hiser; a niggard. [U.S.]

Scrimping bar, a device used in connection with a calico printing machine for stretching the fabric broadthwise so that it may be smooth for printing.

Knight.

se that it may be smooth for printing.

Sorimp'ness, n. The state of being scrimp.

Sorimp'ness, n. The state of being scrimp.

Sorimp'tion(-shūn), n. A small portion; a pittance; a little bit. [Prov. Eng.]

Sorim'shaw' (skrim'shg'), v. t. To ornament, as shells, ivory, etc., by engraving, and (usually) rubbing pigments into the incised lines. [Sallors' cant, U. S.]

Sorim'shaw', n. A shell, a whale's tooth, or the like, that is acrimshawed. [Sailors' cant, U. S.]

Sorine (skrin), n. [L. scrimium a case for books, letters, etc.; cf. OF. escrin, F. écrin. See Shrime.] A chest, bookcase, or other place, where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [Obs.]

But laid them up in his immortal scrime. Spenser.

But laid them up in his immortal scrine. But laid them up in his immortal scrine. Spenser.

Soringe (skrInj), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Schnord (skrInjd); p. pr. & vb. n. Schnord (skrInfjing).]

[Cf. Cringe.] To cringe. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Sorip (skrIp), n. [OE. scrippe, probably of Scandorigin; cf. leel. & OSw. skreppa, and also LL. scrippum, OB. esquerpe, escrepe, F. écharpe scart. Cf. Scharp.

Scarr a piece of dress.] A small bag; a wallet; a chuccr.

Satchel. [Archaic]

Chaucer.

And in requital ope his leathern scrip. Milton.

Scrip, n. [From script.] 1. A small writing, certificate, or schedule; a piece of paper containing a writing.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the scrip. State.

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts abroad, till scrips of paper can be made current coin.

Bills of exchange can not pay our debts aurosa, the Locke.

2. A preliminary certificate of a subscription to the capital of a bank, railroad, or other company, or for a share of other joint property, or a loan, stating the amount of the subscription and the date of the payment of the installments; as, insurance scrip, consol scrip, etc. When all the installments are paid, the scrip is exchanged for a bond or share certificate.

3. Paper fractional currency. [Collog. U.S.]

Sortypage (-pāj; 48), n. The contents of a scrip, or wallet. [Obs.]

Shak.

Boriut (akrīpt), n. [OK. script. L. scriptum something

wallet. [Obs.] Shak.
Soript (skrlpt), n. [OK. scrit, L. scriptum something
written, fr. scribere, scriptum, to write : cf. OF. escript,
cscrit, F. écrit. See Scalar, and cf. Scalar a writing.]
1. A writing; a written document. [Obs.] Chauce.
2. (Print.) Type made in imitation of handwriting.

This line is printed in Script.

3. (Law) An original instrument or document.
4. Written characters; style of writing.
Sorip-to'ri-um (skrip-to'ri-um), n; pl. Scrip-toria, (A.) [Ll. See Scrip-toria, pl. n an abbey or monastery, the room set apart for writing or copying manuscripts; in general, a room devoted to writing.
Writing rooms, or scriptoria, where the chief works of Latin literature... were copied and illuminated. J. R. Green.

literature... were copied and illuminated.

Sorip'to-ry (skrip'tō-ry), a. [L. scriptorius, tr. scribore, scriptom, to write.] Of or pertaining to writing; expressed in writing; used in writing; as, scriptory code. [R.]

Sorip'tur-al (skrip'tūr-al; 135), a. Contained in the Scriptures; according to the Scriptures, or sacred oracles; biblical; as, a scriptural doctrine.

Sorip'tur-al-ism (-1s'm), n. The quality or state of being scriptural; literal adherence to the Scriptures.

Sorip'tur-al-ist, n. One who adheres literally to the Scriptures.

Scrip'tur-al-ly, adv. In a scriptural manner. Scrip'tur-al-ness, n. Quality of being scriptural.

Scrip'ture (*krip'tûr; 135), n. [L. scriptura, fr. scriere, scriptum, to write: cf. OF. escripture, escriture, F. criture. Bee Scales.] 1. Anything written; a writing; a document : an inscription

I have put it in scripture and in remembrance. Then the Lord of Manny read the scripture on the tomb, the thich was in Latin.

2. The books of the Old and the New Testament, or of either of them; the Bible; — used by way of eminence or distinction, and chiefly in the plural.

There is not any action which a man ought to do, or to for ear, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibi-tion for it. bear, but the Scripture was grown than for it.

Compared with the knowledge which the Scriptures contain, every other subject of human inquiry is vanity. Buckminster.

3. A passage from the Bible; a text.

The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose. Shak.

Hanging by the twined thread of one doubtful Scripture.

Milton.

Scrip-tu'ri-an (-tū'rī-an), n. A Scripturist. [Obs.]
Scrip'tur-ist (skrîp'tūr-īst; 135), n. One who is strongly attached to, or versed in, the Scriptures, or who endeavors to regulate his life by them.

The Puritan was a Scripturist,—a Scripturist with all his cart, if as yet with imperfect intelligence... he cherished in scheme of looking to the Word of God as his sole and universal directory.

Palfrep. ne scheme of ersul director

Fair treetory.

Scrit (skrit), n. [See Scritt.] Writing; document; croll. [Ohs.] "Of every scrit and bond." Chaucer.

Scritch (skrich), n. A screech. [R.]

Perhaps it is the owler's scritch.

Colcridge.

Scrive ner (skriving or skriving ner late owners scrive).

Scrive ner (skriving or skriving ner late of scrive ner (skriving or skriving ner late scrive ner late scrive ner late ner l prepare writings.

The writer better scrivener than clerk.

Fuller 2. One whose business is to place money at interest; broker. [Obs.] Dryden.
3. A writing master. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Scrivener's palsy. See Writer's cramp, under WRITER.

Scrivener's palsy. See Writer's cramp, under Waiter.

| Soro-blo'u-la (skr5-b'kr'0-la), n.; pl. Scrobicul.*
(-18). [NL. See Scronculate.] (Zoid.) One of the amoth areas surrounding the tubercles of a sea urchin.
| Soro-blo'u-lat (-18'r), a. (Zoid.) Pertaining to, or surrounding, scrobicule; as, scrobicular tubercles.
| Soro-blo'u-late (-1-18't), a. [L. scrobiculat, dim. Soro-bic'u-late (-1-18't), a. [L. scrobiculat, dim. Scro-bic'u-late (-1-18't), a. [L. scrobiculat, dim. Scro-dis (skröd), a. A young codfish, especially when Sorode (skröd), a. [L. open on the back and dressed.] [Written also escrod.] [Local, U. S.]
| Sorod'dled ware (skröd'd'd'd wfr'). Mottled pottery made from scraps of differently colored clays.
| Sorod'u-la (skröl'0-la), n. [L. scrofulae, fr. scrofu a breeding sow, because swine were supposed to be subject to such a complaint, or by a fanciful comparison of the glandular swellings to little pigs; perhaps akin to Gr. young an old sow: cf. F. scrofules. Cf. Scrotte. [Med.) A constitutional disease, generally hereditary, especially manifested by chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the ment and mental by a tanduny to the davelon. degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, and marked by a tendency to the development of chronic intractable inflammations of the skin, ment of chronic intractable inflammations of the skin, nucous membrane, bones, joints, and other parts, and ya diminution in the power of resistance to disease or injury and in the capacity for recovery. Scrofula is now generally held to be tuberculous in character, and may develop into general or local tuberculosis (consumption). Scrofu-lide (-l'id or -l'id), n. (Med.) Any affection of the skin dependent on scrofula.

Scroful-lous (-liis), a. [Cf. F. scrofulcux.] 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; as, scrofulous tumors; a scrofulous labit of body.

2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. Arbuthnot

Scrofulous persons can never be duly nourished. Arbuthnot.

—Scroful-lous-ly, adr. — Scroful-lous-ness, m.
Scrog (skrög), n. [Cf. Scrad, or Gael. syrogag anything shriveled, from sgrag to compress, shrivel.] A stunted shrub, bush, or branch. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]
Scrog'sy'(-gy), a. Abounding in scrog; also, twisted; stunted. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Halliwell.
Scroll (akröl), n. [A dim. of OE. scroue, scrows (whence E. sscrow), OF. sscroe, escroue, F. écrou entry in the jail book, LL. scros scroll, probably of Teutonic origin; of. OD. schroade a strip, shred, slip of paper, akin to E. shred. Cf. Shred, Escrow.] 1. A coll of paper or parchment; a writing formed into a roll; a schedule; a list.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll. Isa. xxxiv. 4.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a scroll. Isa. xxxiv. 4. Here is the scroll of every man's nam

2. (Arch.) An ornament formed of undulations giving off spirals or sprays, usually suggestive of plant form. Roman architectural ornament is largely of some scroll

3. A mark or flourish added to a person's signature intended to represent a seal, and in some States allowed as a substitute for a seal. [U. S.]

4. (Geom.) Same as Skew surface. See under Skew.

Linen scroll. (Arch.) See under Linen.—Seroll chack (Mach.), an adjustable chuck, applicable to a lathe spindle, for centering and holding work, in which the jaws are adjusted and tightened simultaneously by turning a disk having in its face a spiral groove which is entered by teeth on the backs of the jaws.—Scroll saw. See under Saw.

unuer saw.

Scrolled (akröld), a. Formed like a scroll; contained in a scroll; adorned with scrolls; as, scrolled work.

|| Scroph'u-la'ri-a (akröi'ū-la'ri-a), n. [NL. 8c called because it was reputed to be a remedy for scrofula.] (Bot.) A genus of coarse herbs having small flowers in panicled cymes; figwort.

SCRUPULIZE

| Scroph'n-la/ri-a'ocous (skröt'ū-lā'ri-ā'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of or pertaining to a very large natural order of gamo-petalous plants (Scrophulariaces, or Scrophularines), usually having irregular didynamous flowers and a two-celled pod. The order includes the mullein, foxglove, snapdragon, figwort, painted cup, yellow rattle, and some exotic trees, as the Paulownia.

Scro'tal (skrō'tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, scrotal hernia.

Scro'tal (skrō'tal), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the scrotum; as, scrotal hernia.

Scro'to-cels (-t5-sōl), n. [Scrotum scrotum + -form.] Purse-shaped; pouch-shaped.

Scroto-cels (-t5-sōl), n. [Scrotum + Gr. κήλη a tumor: cf. F. scrotocile.] (Med.) A rupture or hernia in the scrotum; escrotal hernia.

| Scro'tum (skrō'tūm), n. [L.] (Anat.) The bag or pouch which contains the testicles; the cod.

Scrouge (skroul), v. t. [Etymol. uncertain.] To crowd; to squeeze. [Prov. Eng. & Callog. U. S.]

Scrow (skrō or skrou), n. [See Escnow, Scnoil.]

1. A scroll. [Obs.]

2. A clipping from skins; a currier's cuttings.

Scroyle (skrōil), n. [Cf. OF. escrouelle a kind of vermin, escrouellea, pl., scrolula, F. erouellex, fr. (assumed) Ll. scrofellae, pl. scrolula, F. erouellex, fr. (assumed) Ll. scrofellae, pl. scrolula, F. erouellex, fr. (assumed) kskrūl), v. t. [imp. & p. Scubben, probably of Dutch or Scand. origin; cf. Dam. skrubhe, bw. skrubba, D. schrobben, LG. schrubben.] To rub hard; to wash with rubbing; usually, to rub with a wet brush, or with something coarse or rough, for the purpose of cleaning or brightening; as, to scrub hard for a living.

Scrub, n. 1. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a mean fellow: "A sorry scrub."

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible i not altogether like the scrubs about us.

2. Something small and mean.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the scrubs about us.

Goldsmith.

2. Something small and mean.
3. A worn-out brush.
4. A thicket or jungle, often specified by the name of the prevailing plant; as, oak scrub, palmetto scrub, etc.

5. (Stock Breeding) One of the common live stock of a region of no particular breed or not of pure breed, esp. when inferior in size, etc. [U.S.]

esp. when inferior in size, etc. [U. S.]

Scrub bird (Zool.), an Australian passerine bird of the family Attrichornthildr, as Atrichta clamosa;—called also brush bird.—Scrub oak (Bol.), the popular name of several dwarfish species of oak. The scrub oak of New England and the Middle States is Quercus ilicifolio, a scraggy shrub; that of the Southern States is a small tree (Q. Calesber); that of the Rocky Mountain region is Q. unduidal, var. (Jambeli:—Scrub robin (Zool.), an Australian singing bird of the genus Drymodes.

Scrub, a. Mean: dirty: contamptible: secondary

Scrub, a. Mean; dirty; contemptible; scrubby.

How solitary, how south, does this town look! WalpolNo little scrub joint shall come on my board. Saupt.

Scrub game, a game, as of ball, by unpracticed players.

Scrub race, a race between scrubs, or between untrained animals or contestants.

Scrub game, a game, as of ball, by unpracticed players.
Scrub race, a race between scrubs, or between untrained animals or contestants.

Scrub'bed (-bēd), a. Dwarfed or stunted; scrubly.

Scrub'bed (-bēd), a. Dwarfed or stunted; scrubly.

Scrub'ber (-bēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, scrubs; esp., a brush used in scrubbing.

2. (Gas Manuf.) A gas washer. See under Gas.

Scrub'board' (-bōrd'), n. A baseboard; a mophoard.

Scrub'yo (-by), a. [Compar. Scruberre (-b-ēr); superl. Scruberre.] Of the nature of scrub; small and mean; stunted in growth; as, a scruby cur. "Dense, scrubly woods."

Scrub'stone' (-stōn'), n. A species of calciforous sandstone. [Prov. Eng.]

Scruff, n. [Gl. Scuff.] Scuff. [Obs.]

Scruff, n. [Gl. Scuff.] The nape of the neck; the loose outside skin, as of the back of the neck.

Scrum'mage (skrūm'nā); 48), n. See Scumade.

Scrum'mage (skrūm'nā); 48), n. See Scumade.

Scrum'nage (skrūm'nā); 48), n. See Scumade.

Scrum'nage (skrūm'nā); 48), n. See Scumade.

Scrunch (skrūnch), v. t. & i. [Gl. Scranch, Crunch.]

To scranch; to crunch.

Scruple (skrūf)), n. [L. scrupulus a small sharp or pointed stone, the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, a scruple, uneasiness, doubt, dim. of scrupus a rough or sharp stone, anxiety, uneasiness; perl. akin to Gr. σκύρος the chippings of stone, ξυρόν a razor, Skr. khura: cl. F. scrupule.] 1. A weight of twenty grains; the third part of a dram.

2. Hence, a very small quantity; a particle.

I will not bate thee a scruple.

Shok.

3. Hesitation as to action from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; unwillingness, doubt, or hesitation proceeding from motives of conscience.

mining what is right or expedient; unwillingness, doubt, or healtation proceeding from motives of conscience.

He was made miserable by the conflict between his tastes and his acruples.

To make scrupls, to hesitate from conscientious motives; to scruple.

tives; to scruple.

Scruple, v. (. [imp. & p. p. Scrupled (-p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Scrupling).] To be reductant or to hesitate, as regards an action, on account of considerations of conscience or expedience.

We are often over-precise, scrupling to say or do those things which lawfully we may. Fuller. hich lawfully we may.

Men scruple at the lawfulness of a set form of divine worSouth.

Soru'ple, v. f. 1. To regard with suspicion; to hesi-

tate at; to question.

Others long before them . . . scrupled more the books of hereties than of gentales.

Milton.

2. To excite scruples in; to cause to scruple. Letters which did still scruple many of them. E. Sym

Letters which did still scraple many of them. E. Symmons.

Scru'pier (-pièr), n. One who scruples.

Scru'pu-list (-pi-list), n. A scrupler. [Obs.]

Scru'pu-lise (-lis), v. t. To perplex with scruples;

to regard with scruples. [Obs.]

Bp. Montagu.

Sorn/pu-los/i-ty (skrp/pū-lōs/i-tỷ), n. [L. scrupu-losias.] The quality or state of being scrupulous; doubt; doubt/ulness respecting decision or action; caution or tenderness arising from the fear of doing wrong or offending; nice regard to exactness and propriety;

The first sacrilege is looked on with horror; but when they have made the breach, their scrupulosity soon retires.

Dr. H. More.

Careful, even to scrupulosity. . . . to keep their Sabbath. South. Carciul, even to scrupulosity, ... to keep their Sabbath. South.

Southplans (skripth-liss), a. [L. scrupulosus: cf.

F. scrupuleux.] 1. Full of scruples; inclined to scruple; nicely doubtful; hesitating to determine or to act, from a fear of offending or of doing wrong.

Abusing their liberty, to the offense of their weak brether which were scrupulous.

Hooker.

Careful; cautious; exact; nice; as, scrupulous abstinence from labor; scrupulous performance of duties.
 Given to making objections; captious, [Obs.]
 Equality of two domestic powers
 Breed scrupulous faction.

Shak.

4. Liable to be doubted : doubtful: nice. [Obs.] The justice of that cause ought to be evident; not of not scrupulous.

- Cautious; careful; conscientious; hesitating. — Scru'pu-lous-ly, adv. — Scru'pu-lous-ness, n. Scru'ta-ble (skrif'tā-b'l), a. Discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [R.] Dr. H. More. Scru-ta'tion (skru-tā'shūn), n. [L. scrutatio.] Search;

Scru-ta'tion (skry-ta'snun), n. [L. scrutano.] search; gerutiny. [Obs.]

"Scru-ta'tor (-tor), n. [L.] One who scrutinizes; a Apliffe.

Scru't-taeer' (skry't'-ner'), n. A scrutinizer; specifically, an examiner of votes, as at an election.

Scru'ti-nize (skry't'-niz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scrutinizer; chize (skry't'-niz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scrutinizen (-niz); p. pr. & vb. n. Scrutinizing (-niz)ing).]

[From Scrutinx.] To examine closely; to inspect or observe with critical attention; to regard narrowly; as, to scrutinize the measures of administration; to scrutinize the conduct or motives of individuals.

Whose votes they were obliged to scrutinize. Apliffe.

Whose votes they were obliged to scrutinize. Aylife.

Those pronounced him youngest who scrutinized his face the losest.

G. W. Cable.

closest G. W. Cable.

Soru'ti-nize, v. i. To make scrutiny.

Soru'ti-nizer (-ni/zer), n. One who scrutinizes.

Soru'ti-nous (-nüs), a. Closely examining, or inquiring; careful; strict. — Soru'ti-nous-ly, adv.

Soru'ti-ny (-ny), n. [L. scrutinium, ir. scrutari to search carefully, originally, to search even to the rags, fr. scruta trash, trumpery; perhaps akin to E. shred; cf. AS. scrudnian to make scrutiny.] 1. Close examination; minute inspection; critical observation.

They that have designed exactness and deep scrutiny have

They that have designed exactness and deep scruting have taken some one part of nature.

Thenceforth I thought thee worth my nearer view.

And narrower scruting.

Milton

2. (Anc. Church) An examination of catechumens, in the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.

the last week of Lent, who were to receive baptism on Easter Day.

3. (Canon Law) A ticket, or little paper billet, on which a vote is written.

4. (Parliamentary Practice) An examination by a committee of the votes given at an election, for the purpose of correcting the poll.

Baru-toire (skry-twär'), n. [Ob. .]

Baru-toire (skry-twär'), n. [OF. exeritoire. See Escryore.] An escritoire; a writing desk.

Baru-toire (skry-twär'), n. [OF. exeritoire. See Escryore.] An escritoire; a writing desk.

Baru-toire (skry), v. t. [Of. Excaucaate.] To squeeze, compress, crush, or bruise. [Obs. or Low] Spenser.

Bory (skri), v. t. To descry. (Obs. or Low] Spenser.

Bory, n. [From Scuy, v.] A flock of wild fowl.

Sory, n. [OE. ascrie, fr. ascrien to cry out, fr. OF. escrier, F. s'ecrier. See Ex., and Cav.] A cry or shout. [Obs.]

Boud (skūd), v. i. [imp, & p. p. Scudden, push, akin to skud shot, gunshot, a shoot, young bough, and to E. shoot. [V159. See Sucor.] L. To move swiftly; especially, to move as if driven forward by something.

The first nautilus that scudded upon the glassy surface of tarm primeral occame.

The first nautilus that scudded upon the glassy surface of warm primeval occans.

I. Taylor. The wind was high; the vast white clouds scudded over the blue heaven.

Beaconsfield.

2. (Naut.) To be driven swiftly, or to run, before a ale, with little or no sail spread.

Scut, v. t. To pass over quickly. [R.] Shenstone.

Scut, v. t. To pass of scutding; a driving along; a

rushing with precipitation.

2. Loose, vapory clouds driven swiftly by the wind.

Loose, vapory clouds driven switty by the wind.
 Borne on the scud of the sca. Longiclion.
 The scud was flying fast above us, throwing a veil over the moon.

 A slight, sudden shower. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.
 (Zoöl.) A small flight of larks, or other birds, less than a flock. [Prov. Eng.]
 (Zoöl.) Any swimming amphipod crustacean.

Storm scud. See the Note under CLOUD.

Soud (de (-d'l), v. i. [Freq. of scud: cf. Scuttle to hurry.] To run hastily; to hurry; to scuttle.

"Sou'do (skō5'dō), n.; pl. Scuttl (-dō). [It., a crown, a dollar, a shield, fr. L. scutum a shield. Cf. Scutz.]

a dollar, a shield, fr. L. scutum a shield. Cf. Scurz.]
(Com.) (a) A silver coin, and money of account, used in Italy and Sicily, varying in value, in different parts, but worth about 4 shillings sterling, or about 96 cents; also, a gold coin worth about the same. (b) A gold coin of Rome, worth 64 shillings 11 pence sterling, or about \$15.70.

Souff (skiff), n. [Cf. D. schoft shoulder, Goth. skuft hair of the head. Cf. Scruff.] The back part of the neck; the scruff. [Prov. Eng.]

Souff, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Scuffer (skiff); p. pr. & p. n. Scuffer.] To walk without lifting the feet; to proceed with a scraping or dragging movement; to shuffle.

Souffle (skiff'l), v.i. [imp. & p. p. Scuffle (f'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Scuffling (filing).] [Freq. of scuff, v.i.; cf. Sw. skuffa to push, shove, skuff a push, Danskuffe a drawer, a shovel, and E. skuffle, shove. See Shove, and cf. Sruffle.] 1. To strive or struggle with a close grapple; to wrostle in a rough fashion.
2. Hence, to strive or contend tumultuously; to struggle confused by ref. to show the struggle with a consequency of the struggle.

gle confusedly or at haphazard.

gle conjusedly of at implication.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantage in field, in an orderly way, than scuffle with an undisciply with the filter than the scale of the second seco

Soul'fle, n. 1. A rough, haphazard struggle, or trial tatrength; a disorderly wrestling at close quarters.

2. Hence, a confused contest; a tumultuous struggle superiority; a fight.

The dog leaps upon the scrpent, and tears it to pieces; but in the scuffe the cradic happened to be overturned. L'Estrange.

The dog leaps upon the scrient, and tears it to pieces: but in the scaffe the reade happened to be overturned. L'Estrange.

3. A child's pinafore or bib. [Prov. Eng.]

4. A garden hee. [Prov. Eng.]

8ouffler (skut/fsr), n. 1. One who souffles.

2. An agricultural implement resembling a scarifier, but usually lighter.

Soug (skūg), v. 1. [Cf. Dan. skygge to darken, a shade, 8w. skugga to shade, a shade, leel. skyggja to shade, 8w. skugga to shade, a shade, leel. skyggja to shade, 8w. skugga to shade, a shade, leel. skyggja to shade, 8w. skugga to shade, a shade.] To hide. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Soug, n. A place of shelter; the declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.]

Soull (skūl), Soulk'er (-ēr). See Skulk, Skulker. Soull (skūl), n. (Anat.) The skull. [Obs.]

Soull, n. [See 1st School.] A shoal of tish. Millon.

Soull, n. [Of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. skola to wash.]

1. (Naut.) (a) A boat; a cockboat. See Sculker.

(c) A single oar used at the stern in propelling a boat.

2. (Zoid.) The common skus gull. [Prov. Eng.]

Soull, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sculled (skūl); p. p. & vb. n. Sculling.] (Naut.) To impel (a boat) with a pair of sculls, or with a single scull or oar worked over the stern obliquely from side to side.

Soull'er (-ēr), n. 1. A boat rowed by one man with two sculls, or short oars. [E.] Dryden.

2. One who sculls.

Soul'ler-y (skūl'ēr-y), n.; pl. Sculleries (-Iz).

Souller y (akül'ler-y), n.; pl. Sculleries (-Yz). [Probably originally, a place for washing dishes, and for swillery, fr. OE. n. ilen to wash, AS. swillan (see Swill to wash, to drink), but influenced either by Iccl. skola, skyla, Dan. skylle, or by OF. escuelier a place for keeping dishes, fr. escuele a dish, F. ecuelle, fr. L. scutella a salver, watter (cf. Scurrica a basket); or perhaps the English word is immediately from the OF. escuelier; cf.

English word is immediately from the OF. cccuelter: cf. OE. squyllare a dishwasher.]

1. A place where dishes, kettles, and other culinary utensils, are cleaned and kept; also, a room attached to the kitchen, where the coarse work is done; a back kitchen.

2. Hence, refuse; filth; offal. [Obs.] Gauden.

Soullion (skillyūn), n. (Rot.) A scallion.

Soullion, n. [OF. escoulition (Oot.) a dishclout, apparently for escouvillon, F. écouvillon a swab; cf. also OF. soulilon a servant employed for base offices. Cf. Scovell.] A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial services in the kitchen.

The meanest scullion that followed his camp. Scul'lion-ly, a. Like a scullion; base. [Obs.] Milton.
Sculp (skulp), v. t. [See Sculrton.] To sculpture;
carve; to engrave. [Obs. or Humorous] Sandys.

Soul'pin (skŭl'pin), n. [Written also skulpin.]
(Zoöl.) (a) Any
one of numerous species of marine A STATE OF THE STA marine cot-toid fishes of **初期**

told fishes of the genus Cottus, or American Sculpin (AcanCottus, or American Sculpin (Acancottus, having a large head armed with several sharp spines, and a broad mouth. They are generally mottled with yellow, brown, and black. Several species are found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe and America. (b) A large cottoid market fish of California (Scorpanichthys marmoratus); - called also bighead, cabezon. scorpion, salpa. (c) The dragonet, or yellow sculpin, of Europe (Calliony-mus lyra).

The name is also applied to other related California species.

Deep water sculpin, the sea raven.

Sculp'tile (akŭip'-til), a. [L. sculp-

till, a. [L. sculp- Yellow Sculpin (Callionymus lyra). (%) tills. See SculpTon.] Formed by carving; graven; as, sculptile images.

Sir T. Browne. [Ols.] Sir T. Broune.
Soulptor (-ter), n. [L. sculptor, fr. sculpere, sculptum, to carve; cf. scalpere to cut, earve, scratch, and
Gr. ylvégeu to carve: cf. F. sculpteur.] 1. One who
sculptures; one whose occupation is to carve statues, or

works of sculpture.

2. Hence, an artist who designs works of sculpture, his first studies and his finished model being usually in a plastic material, from which model the marble is cut, or

to sculpture.

Soulpture (aktip/tür; 135), n. [L. sculptura: cf. F. sculpture.]

1. The art of carring, cutting, or hewing wood, stone, metal, etc., into statues, ornaments, etc., or into figures, as of men, besats, or other things; hence,

the art of producing figures and groups, whether in plas-tic or hard materials.

2. Carved work modeled of, or cut upon, wood, stone,

tc.
There, too, in living sculpture, might be seen
The mad affection of the Cretan queen.

Dryden.

Soulpture (skilptür; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soulpture (skilptür; 135), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soulptured (stird); p. pr. & vb. n. Sculpturing.] To form with the chisel on, in, or from, wood, stone, or metal; to carve; to engrave.

Sculp ' tur - esque' (-esk'), a. After the manner of sculpture; resembling, or relating to, sculpture.



Sculptured Tortoise. (%)

to, sculpture.

Scum (akum), n. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Dan. & Sw. skum, leel. skum, LG. schum, D. schwim, OHG. scum, G. schaum; probably from a root meaning, to cover. 158. Cf. HIDE skin, MEERSCHAUM, SKIM, v., SWY.]

1. The extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids in boiling or fermentation, or which form on the surface by other means; also, the scoria of metals in a molten state; dross.

Some to remove the scum as it did rise.

2. Refuse: recrement: anything vile or worthless.

2. Refuse; recrement; anything vile or worthless.
The great and innocent are insulted by the scum and refuse of the people.

Addison.

of; to skim.

You that scum the molten lead. Druden & Lee.

2. To sweep or range over the surface of. [Obs.] Wandering up and down without certain seat, they lived by scumming those seas and shores as pirates.

Millon.

Scum, v. i. To form a scum; to become covered with scum. Also used figuratively.

Life, and the interest of life, have stagnated and scummed over.

A. K. H. Bond.

Life, and the interest of life, have stagnated and scummed over.

Scum'ber (skim'bār), v. i. [Cf. Discumber.] To void excrement. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Massinger.

Scum'be(, n. Dung. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Massinger.

Scum'ble(-b'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scumbled(-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Scumblin (-b'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Scumblin (-b'lng).] [Free. of scum. \118.] (Fine Arts) To cover lightly, as a painting, or a drawing, with a thin wash of opaque color, or with color-crayon dust rubbed on with the stump, or to make any similar additions to the work, so as to produce a softened effect.

Scum'bling (skūm'bling), n. 1. (Fine Arts) (a) A mode of obtaining a softened effect, in painting and drawing, by the application of a thin layer of opaque color to the surface of a painting, or a part of the surface, which is too bright in color, or which requires harmonizing. (b) In crayon drawing, the use of the stump.

2. The color so laid on. Also used figuratively.

Shining above the brown scumbling of leafless orchards.

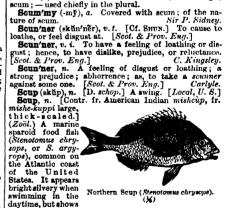
Shining above the brown scumbling of leafless orchards.

Scum'mer (-mer), v. i. To scumber. [Obs.] Holland.
Scum'mer, n. Excrement; scumber. [Obs.] Holland.
Scum'mer, n. [Cf. OF. escumoire, F. écumoire. Secum, and cf. Skimmer.] An instrument for taking off scum; a skimmer.

scum; a skimmer.

Scum'ming (-ming), n. (a) The act of taking off scum. (b) That which is scummed off; skimmings; scum;—used chiefly in the plural.

Scum'my (-my), a. Covered with scum; of the na-



Northern Scup (Stenotomus chrysops).

Swimming in the daytime, but shows broad blackish transverse bands at night and when dead. Called also porgee, paugy, porgy, souppaug.

The same names are also applied to a closely allied Southern species (Stenotomus Gardeni).

allied Southern species (Stenotomus Gardent).

Soup'paug (-pag), n. [Contr. fr. Amer. Indian mishcuppaug, pl. of mishcup.] (Zool.) See 2d Scur.

Soup'per (-per), n. [OF. excopir, escupir, to spit,
perhaps for escoppir, L. ex + conspuere to spit upon;
pref. con- + spuere to spit. Cf. Serr. v.] (Naul.) An
opening out through the waterway and bulwarks of a
ship, so that water falling on deck may flow overboard;
— called also scupper hole.

Scupper hose (Naut.), a pipe of leather, canvas, etc., attached to the mouth of the scuppers, on the outside of a vessel, to prevent the water from entering. Totten.

Scupper nail (Naut.), a nail with a very broad head, for securing the edge of the hose to the scupper.—Scupper plug (Naut.), a plug to stop a scupper.

Scup'per-nong (sküp'pêr-nông), n. [Probably of American Indian origin.] (Hot.) An American grape, a form of Vitis vulpina, found in the Southern Atlantic States, and often cultivated.

Sour (skûr), v. i. [Cf. Scour to run.] To move has tlly; to scour. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

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Sour (skûr), v. i. [Cf. Scour to run.] To move has tlly; to scour. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] [Seventer to cut slight or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Sourching. [Seventer to whip; to drub.] [Old or Prov. Eng.] Scotton or silk) by beating; to swingle.

3. To loosen and dress the fiber of (southon or silk) by beating; to free (fibrous substances) from dust by beating; to free (fibrous substances) from dust by beating, a machine used to scutch cotton, silk, or flax; — called also balling machine.

Souton, n. 1. A wooden instrument used in scutching flax and hempt.

The scurf is worn away of each committed crime. Dryden. 3. Anything like flakes or scales adhering to a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose grisly top
Belched fire and rolling snoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf.

Milton.

Belched fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy seurf.

4. (Bot.) Minute membranous scales on the surface of
Some leaves, as in the goosefoot. Gray.

Bourit (skür!), n. The bull trout. [Prov. Eng.]
Bourit (skür!), n. The bull trout. [Prov. Eng.]
Bourit (skür!), n. The bull trout. [Prov. Eng.]
Sourity (5), a. [Compar. Scurrier (-1-er); superl.
Scurriger.] Having or producing scurf; covered with
scurf; resembling scurf.
Scurritle (skür!ri), a. [L. scurritis, fir. scurra a buffoon, [ester: cf. F. scurrite.] Such as befits a buffoon
or vulgar jester: grossly opprotrious or lewelly joccose in
language; scurrilous; as, scurrite taunts.

The wretched affectation of scurite laughter. Cowley.
A scurrite or obscene jest will better advance you at the court
of Charles than your father's ancient name.

Sr W. scott.

Bour-ni'l-ty (skür-ri'l'i-ty), n. [L. scurrititas: cf.
F. scurritite.] 1. The quality or state of being scurrile
or scurritous; mean, vile, or obscene jocularity.

Your reasons ... have been sharp and sententious, pleasant
without scurritie. Is scurrite or scurritious; gross or obscane leaves. Low bufforener, valuar, when

2. That which is scurrile or scurrilous; gross or ob-2. That which is scurring of Scurrings, 8,000 of Scene language; low buffoonery; vulgar abuse.

Interrupting prayers and sermons with clamor and scurrility

Macaulan

Macaulan

Syn. - Scurrilousness; abuse; insolence; vulgarity; indecency.

Sour'ril-ous (skur'ril-us), a. [See Scurrile.]

1. Using the low and indecent language of the meaner sort of people, or such as only the license of buffoons can warrant; as, a scurrilous fellow.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; mean; foul; vile; obscenely jocular; as, scurrilous language.

The absurd and scurritous sermon which had very unwisely conhonored with impeachment.

Macaulay.

The absurd and scarrious sermon which had very unwisely been honored with impeachment.

Syn. — Opprobrious; abusive: reproachful: insulting: insolent; offensive: gross; vile; vulgar; low; foul; foul-mouthed; indecent; scurrile; mean.

— Sour'ril-ous-ly, adv. — Scur'ril-ous-ness, n.
Sour'ril (skūr'riv), n. (Zoöl.) The lesser tern (Sterna minuta). [Prov. Eng.]

Sour'ry (skūr'ry), v. i. [Cf. Scur, Skirr.] To hasten away or along; to move rapidly; to hurry; as, the rabbit scurried away.

Sour'ry, n. Act of scurrying; hurried movement.
Sour'vi-ness (skūr'vi-lē), adv. In a scurvy manner.
Sour'vi-ness (skūr'vi-nēs), n. The quality or state of being scurvy; vileness; meanness.

Sour'vy (skūr'vy), a.
[Compar. Scurvier (-vi-ēr); superl. Scurvier] [From Scurf; ef. Scurvy, n.]

1. Covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; scurfy; specifically, diseased with the scurvy. "Whatsoever man . . . be scurvy or scabbed." Lev. xxi. 18, 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; contemptible. "A scurvy trick."

That scurvy custom of taking tobacco.

Swift.

That scurry custom of taking tobacco. [He] spoke such scurry and provoking terms. Swift.

Soury, n. [Probably from the same source as scorbule, but influenced by scurf, scurfy, scurry, adj.; cf. D. scheurbuik scurry, G. scharbock, LL. scorbulus. Cf. Sconnutz.] (Med.) A disease characterized by livid spots, especially about the thighs and legs, due to extravastion of blood, and by spongy gums, and bleeding from almost all the nuccous membranes. It is accompand by the proper dependence of the score of the sc nom almost all the mucous membranes. It is accompanied by paleness, languor, depression, and general debility. It is occasioned by confinement, innutritious food, and hard labor, but especially by lack of fresh vegetable food, or confinement for a long time to a limited range of food, which is incapable of repairing the waste of the system. It was formerly prevalent among sailors and soldiers.

Scurvy grass. [Scurvy + grass; or cf. Icel. skarfakāl scurvy grass.] (Bot.) A kind of cress (Cochlearia officinalis) growing along the seascast of Northern Europe and in arctic regions. It is a remedy for the scurvy, and has proved a valuable food to arctic explorers. The name is given also to other allied species of plants.

Sout (aküt), n. [Cf. Icel. skott a fox's tail. \$\sqrt{159}.]\$ (Zoöl.) The tail of a hare, or of a deer, or other animal whose tail is short, esp. when carried erect; hence, sometimes, the animal itself. "He ran like a scut." Sketton.

How the Indian hare came to have a long tail, whereas that part in others attains no higher than a scut. Sir T. Browne. My doe with the black scut.

My doe with the black scat.

Sou'ta (skū'tā), n. pl. See Scutum.
Sou'tage (skū'tā); 48), n. [LL. scutagium, from L. scutum a shield.] (Eng. Hist.) Shield money; commutation of service for a sum of money. See Escuage.
Sou'tal (skū'tal), a. Of or pertaining to a shield.

A good example of these scutal monstrosities Sourate (-tit), a. [L. scutatus armed with a shield,

silk, or flax; — called also batting machine.

Soutch, n. 1. A wooden instrument used in scutching flax and hemp.

2. The woody fiber of flax; the refuse of scutched flax. "The smoke of the burning scutch." Cuthbert Bade.

Soutch/eon (-un), n. [Aphetic form of escutcheon.]

1. An escutcheon; an emblazoned shield. Bacon. The corpse lay in state, with, all the pomp of scutcheons, wax lights, black hangings, and mutes.

2. A smull relate of motel as the shield around a key.

2. A small plate of metal, as the shield around a keyole. See Excurcincon, 4.

Soutch'soned (-ind), a. Emblazoned on oras a shield.

Soutch'eoned (-und), a. Emblazoned on or as a shield.

Scutch'er (-er), n. 1. One who scutches.

2. An implement or machine for soutching hemp, flax, or cotton, etc.; a scutch; a scutching mechine.

Soutch' grass' (gras'). (Hot.) A kind of pasture grass (Cynodon Daciylon). See Bernuda grass; also Illustration in Appendix.

Soute (skut), n. [L. scutum a shield, a buckler. See Scudo.] 1. A small shield.

[Obs.]

2. An old French gold coin of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or about 80 cents.

a buckler. See Scupo.] 1. A small shield.

[Obs.]

2. An old French gold coin of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or about 80 cents.

3. (Zoid.) A bony scale of a reptile or fish; a large horny scale on the leg of a Pike, reduced. Bird, or on the belly of a snake.

| Bou-tel'la (skū-tčl'la), n. pl. See Scuttellum.
| Bou-tel'la (skū-tčl'la), n. pl. See Scuttellum.
| Bou-tel'la (skū-tčl'la), n. pl. See Scuttellum.
| Sou'tel-la'ted (skū-tčl'la), t. pl. scutella a dish, sal-Sou'tel-la'ted (slā-tčel), t. ver. Ct. Scuttrle a basket; composed of platelike surfaces; as, the scutellade bone of a sturgeon. Woodward.

2. [See Scuttellum.] (Zoid.) Having the tarsi covered with broad transverse scales, or scutella; — said ot certain birds.

Sou'tel-la'tion (-lā'shūn), n. (Zoid.) The entire covering, or mode of arrangement, of scales, as on the legs and feet of a bird.

Sou-tel'li-plan'tar (skū-tšl'li-fōrm), a. [L. scutella a dish +-form.] 1. Scutellate.

2. (Bot.) Having the form of a scutellum.

Sou-tel'li-plan'tar (skū-tšl'li-fōrm), a. [L. scutella a dish +-form.] 1. Scutellate and small scales on the posterior side, of the s Scutellatarsus;—said of certain birds.

| Sou-tel'lum (slūn), n. pl. Scuttella (-lā). [NL, neut. dim. of L. scutum a shield.] 1. (Bot.) A rounded apothecium having an elevated rim formed of the proper thallus, the fructification of certain lichens.

2. (Zoid.) (a) The third of the four pieces forming the upper part of a thoracio segment of an insect. It follows the scutum, and is followed by the small postscutellum; a scutella. See Thonax. (b) One of the transverse scales on the tarsi and toos of birds; a soutella.

| Sou'ti-branch (skū'ti-brān), a. (Zoid.) Scuti-branchiata. —n. One of the Scutibranchiata.
| Sou'ti-branchiata (-brān'kr-a), n. pl. [NL.] (Zood.). Same as Scuttibranchiata (-brān'kr-a), n. pl. [NL.] Scuttibranchiata.

Scutibranchiata

Scutioranchiata.

| Sou'ti-bran'ohi-a'ta (-ā'tā), n. pl. [NL. See Scutum, and Branchia.] (Zoöl.) An order of gastroped Mollusca having a heart with two auricles and one ventricle. The shell may be either spiral or shieldlike.

It is now usually regarded as including only the Rhipidoglossa and the Docoglossa. When originally established, it included a heterogeneous group of mollusks having shieldlike shells, such as Haliotis, Fissurella, Carinaria, etc.

having shieldlike shells, such as Haliotis, Fissurella, Carinaria, etc.

Sou'ti-bran'ohi-ate (-kY-āt), a. (Zoōl.) Having the gills protected by a shieldlike shell; of or pertaining to the Scutibranchiata. —n. One of the Scutibranchiata.

Sou-tif'er-ous (skū-tif'ēr-ūs), a. [L. scutum shield + -ferous.] Carrying a shield or buckler.

Bou'ti-form (akū'ti-fōrm), a. [L. scutum shield + -form: cf. F. scutiforme.] Shield-shaped; scuttate.

Sou'ti-ger (-jēr), n. [NL., fr. L. scutum shield + gerere to bear.] (Zoōl.) Any species of chilopod myrispods of the genus Scutigera. They sometimes enter buildings and prey upon insects.

Sou'ti-ged (-pēd), a. [L. scutum a shield + pes, pedis, a foot: cf. F. scutipède.] (Zoōl.) Having the anterior surface of the tarsus covered with scutella, or transverse scales, in the form of incomplete bands termi-

terior surface of the tarsus covered with scutella, or transverse scales, in the form of incomplete bands terminating at a groove on each side;—said of certain birds.

Sout'lle (akth't'l), n. [AS. scutel a dish, platter; cf. Icel. skutill; both fr. L. scutella, dim. of scutra, scuta, a dish or platter; cf. scutum a shield. Cf. SELLET.]

1. A broad, shallow basket.
2. A wide-mouthed vessel for holding coal; a coal hod.

Sout'lle, v. i. [For scuddle, fr. scud.] To run with affected precipitation; to hurry; to bustle; to scuddle. With the first dawn of day, old Janet was scuttling about the house to wake the baron.

Scut'tle, n. A quick pace; a short run. Spectator.

Sout'lle (akŭt't'l), n. [OF. escoutille, F. écoutille; cf. Sp. escotilla; probably akin to Sp. escotar to cut a thing so as to make it fit, to hollow a garment about the neck, perhaps originally, to cut a bosom-shaped piece out, and of Teutonic origin; cf. D. school lap, bosom, G. schoss, Goth. skauts the hem of a garment. Cf. Sherr an expanse.] I. A small opening in an outside wall or covering, furnished with a lid. Specifically: (a) (Naut.) A small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship, large enough to admit a man, and with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side or bottom of a ship. (b) An opening in the roof of a house, with a lid.

2. The lid or door which covers or closes an opening in a roof, wall, or the like.

Scuttle butt, or Scuttle cask (Naut.), a butt or cask with

in a roof, wall, or the like.

Scuttle butt, or Scuttle cask (Naut.), a butt or cask with a large hole in it, used to contain the fresh water for daily use in a ship.

Sout'tle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Scuttled (-t'ld); p. pr. & vb. m. Scuttling (-t'lng).]

1. To cut a hole or holes through the bottom, deck, or sides of (as of a ship), for

any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom of;

through the bottom, deck, or sides of (as of a ship), for any purpose.

2. To sink by making holes through the bottom of; as, to scuttle a ship.

§ Bcu'tum (akū'tūm), n.; pl. Scuta (-tā). [L.]

1. (Rom. Antiq.) An oblong shield mude of boards or wickerwork covered with leather, with sometimes an iron rim;—carried chiefly by the heavy-armed infantry.

2. (I. Eng. Law) A penthouse or awning. [Obs.]

3. (Zoòl.) (a) The second and largest of the four parts forming the upper surface of a thoracic segment of an insect. It is preceded by the prescutum and followed by the scutellum. See the Hlust. under Thorax.

(b) One of the two lower valves of the oper-culum of a barnacle.

| Bcyb'a-la (a'b'A-là), n. pl. [NL, fr. Gr. σκύβολον dung.] (Med.) Hardened masses of feccs.

Scye (si), n. Arm seye, a cutter's term for the armhole or past of the armhole of the waist of a garment. [Cant] Soyle (sil), n. [AS. scylan to withdraw or remove.]

To hide; to secrete; to conecal. [Obs.]

Scylla (sil'là), n. A dangerous rock on the Italian coast opposite the whirlpool Charyhdis on the coast of Sicily,—both personified in classical literature as ravenous monsters. The passage between them was formerly considered perilous; hence, the saying "Between Scylla and Charyhdia," singifying a great peril on either hand.

| Scylla's (sil-lē'a), n. [NL. See Scylla.] (Zoòl.)

A genus of occanic nudibranchiate mollusks having the small branched gills situated on the upper side of four fleshy lateral lobes, and on the median caudal crest.



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caudal crest.

Scyllea (S. Edwardsi).

These mollusks closely imitate the fronds of sargassum and other floating seaweeds among which they live.

Scyllaride of macruran Crustacea, remarkable for the depressed form of the body, and the broad, flat antenne. Also

broad, flat antennæ. Also used adjectively.

Soyl'life (sil'lit), n.
(Chem.) A white crystalline substance of a sweetish taste, resembling inosite and metameric with dextrose. It is extracted from the kidney of the dogfish (of the genus Scyllium), the shark, and the skate.

Snown-ear (si m't-

kidney of the dogfish (of the genus Scyllium), the shark, and the skate.

Stym's-tar (a I m't-ter), n. see Scinitre.

| Soy'pha (si'ià), n. ; pl. Scyphae (-ië). [NL.] (Bot.)

See Scyphis (off).

See Scyphis (off), n. ; pl. Scyphae (-ië). [NL.] (Bot.)

See Scyphis (off), n. ; pl. Scyphae (-ië). [NL.] (Bot.)

See Scyphis (off), n. ; pl. Scyphae a cup + form.] (Bot.) Cup-shaped.

| Soy'phi-form (ai'fi-form), a. [L. scyphus a cup + form.] (Bot.) Cup-shaped.

| Soy'phis'to-ma (si-fis'tb-mà), n. ; pl. Scyphistoma (si-fis'tb-mà), n. ; pl. [NL., from Gr. oxidoc a cup + phoxycov a gill.]

(Zoöl.) An order of fishes including Scyphistoma of Jelly-fish (Cyana nertica), other related families.

| Soy'pho-me-du'sse (si'fis-mā. Mouth: ss Stolona.

(U'sōl.) Same as Acrasped, or Discophora.

| Soy'phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. oxidoc a cup + phophoph'ori (si-fōl'b-n), n. pl.

sythe.] 1. An instrument for mowing grass, grain, or the like, by hand, composed of a long, curving blade, with a sharp edge, made fast to a long handle, called a spath, which is bent into a form convenient for use.

The sharp-edged scythe shears up the spiring grass. Drayton.

Whatever thing
The scythe of Time mows down. Milton.

2. (Antiq.) A scythe-shaped blade attached to ancient

2. (Antiq.) A scythe-shaped blade statement to mix the war chariots.

Scythe (sith), r. t. To cut with a scythe; to cut off as with a scythe; to mow. [Obs.]

Time had not scythed all that youth begun. Scythed (sithd), a. Armed with scythes, as a chariot.

Chariots seythed, On thundering axles rolled.

Scythe'man (sith'mān), n. ; pl. Scythemen (-mān), ne who uses a scythe; a mower. Macaulay.

Scythe'stone' (-stōu'), n. A stone for sharpening

Scyther's a whetstone.

Scythe's a whetstone.

Scythe's a whetstone.

Scythe's a whetstone.

Scythe's an (Ath'i-an), a. (Zoil.) Wilson's thrush;

so called from its note. [Local, U. S.]

Scythia an (Ath'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to Scythia (a name given to the northern part of Asia, and Europe adjoining to Asia), or its language or inhabitants.

Scythian lamb. (Bot.) See BAROMETZ.

Scythia ham. (2011) See DAROMETZ.

Scyth'1-an, n. 1. A native or inhabitant of Scythia; pecifically (Ethnol.), one of a Slavonic race which in arly times occupied Eastern Europe.

2. The language of the Scythians.

|| Scy'to-der'ma-ta (sir'th-der'ma-th), n. pl. [NL., fr. 3r. σύγος a hide + δέρμα a skin.] (Zool.) Same as Hologramones.

Gr. σκύτος a hide + δερμα a skin.] (2001.) Same as Holothuriodea.

Sdain (sdān), r. & n. Disdain. [Obs.] Spenser.

'Sdeath (sdāth), interj. [Corrupted fr. God's death.]
An exclamation expressive of impatience or anger. Shak.

Sdeign (sdān), v. t. To disdain. [Obs.]

But either sdeigns with other to partake. Spenser.

But either sdeigns with other to partake. Spenser.

Sea (&S), n. [OE. see, AS. s\vec{B}; akin to D. zee, OS. & OHG. s\vec{e}0, G. see, OFries. se, Dan. s\vec{v}, Sw. s\vec{v}0, lool. see, Goth. saiws, and perhaps to L. saevus flerce, savage.

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\sqrt{151 a.}\] 1. One of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean, found on the earth's surface; a body of salt water of second rank, generally forming part of, or connecting with, an ocean or a larger sea; as, the Medierranean Sea; the Sea of Marmora; the North Sea; the Caribbean Sea.

2. An inland body of water, esp. if large or if salt or brackish; as, the Caspian Sea; the Sea of Aral; sometimes, a small fresh-water lake; as, the Sea of Galilee.

3. The ocean; the whole body of the salt water which covers a large part of the globe.

I marvel how the fishes live in the sea.

Ambiguous between sea and land

Ambiguous between sea and land. The river horse and scaly crocodile.

4. The swell of the ocean or other body of water in a high wind; motion or agitation of the water's surface; also, a single wave; a billow; as, there was a high sea after the storm; the vessel shipped a sea.

5. (J.wish Antig.) A great brazen laver in the temple at Jerusalem; — so called from its size.

He made a molten sea of ten cubits from brim to brim, round in compass, and five cubits the height thereof. 2 Chron. iv. 2.

6. Fig.: Anything resembling the sea in vastness a sea of glory.

All the space . . . was one sea of heads. Macaulay.

All the space . . . was one sea of heads. Macaulay.

For Sea is often used in the composition of words of obvious signification; as, sea -bathel, sea -beaten, sea-bound, sea-bred, sea -circled, seallke, sea -nursed, sea-tossed, sea-walled, sea-worn, and the like. It is also used either adjectively or in combination with substantives; as, sea bird, sea-bird, or seabird, sea acorn, or sea-acorn.

sea bird, sea-bird, or seabird, sea acorn, or sea-acorn.

At sea, upon the ocean; away from land; figuratively, without landmarks for guidance; lost; at the mercy of circumstances. "To say the old man was at sea would be too feeble an expression." G. W. Cable.—At full sea, at the height of flood tide; hence, at the height. "But now God's mercy was at full sea." Jer. Taylor.—Beyond seas, or Beyond the sea or the seas (Law), out of the state, territory, realm, or country. Wharton.—Half seas exercial drunk. [Collon]. Speciator.—Heavy sea, a sea in which the waves run high.—Long sea, a sea characterized by the uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—Short sea, a sea in which the waves are short, broken, and irregular, so as to produce a tumbling or jerking motion.—To go to sea, to adopt the calling or occupation of a sailor. cupation of a sailor.

Sea' a'corn (se' a'kurn). (Zoöl.) An acorn barnacle

(Balanus).

Sea' ad'der (55' &d'dër). (Zoöl.) (a) The European fifteen-spined stickleback (Gasterosteus spinachia);—called also bismore. (b) The European tanglefish, or pipe-

Sea' an'ohor (se' an'ker). (Naut.) See Drag sail, under 4th Drag.

Sea' a-nem'o-ne (sē' à-nēm'ō-nē). (Zoöl.) Any one

of numerous species of soft-hodied Anthozoa, belonging to the order Actinaria; an actinian

tinian.

They have the oral disk surrounded by one or more circles of simple tapering tentacies, which are often very numerous, and when expanded somewhat resemble the petals of flowers, with colors varied and often very beautiful.

Sea' ape' (sē' āp'). (Zoil.)

(a) The thrasher shark. (b) The sea otter.

(a) The thrasher shark. (b)
The sea otter.

Sea' ap'ple (s& Kp'p'l).
(Bot.) The fruit of a West
Indian pain (Manicaria Plukenetii), often found floating in the sea.

A. Grisebach.



Sea' ar'row (25' ar'ro). (Zoöl.) A squid of the genus ministreples. See Source

Sea' arrow (se' arro). (2001.) A squid of the genus Ommastrephes. See Squin.
Sea' bank' (se' bănk'). 1. The seashore. Shak.
2. A bank or mole to defend against the sea.
Sea'-bar' (sē'bār'), n. (Zoöl.) A tern.
Sea' bar'row (sē' bār'rō). (Zoöl.) A sea purse.
Sea' bas' (sē' bār'). (Zoöl.) (a) A large marine food fish (Serranus, or Contemprity) altra.

or Centropristis, atrarius) which abounds on the Atlan-tic coast of the United the United
States. It
is dark bluish,
with black bands, and
more or less varied
with small white
spots and blotches. Called also, locally, blue bass, black
sea bass, blackfish, bluefish, and black perch. (b) A California food fish (Cynoscion nobile); — called also white
sea bass, and sea admon.

Sea' bai' (se' băt'). (Zoül.) See Batfish (a).
Sea'bean' (se' băt'). (Zoül.) See Batfish (a).
Sea'bean' (se' băt'). (Zoül.) See Batfish (a).
Sea'bean' (se' băt'). (Zoül.) Sem as Florida man.
Sea' bear' (se' băr'). (Zoül.) (a) Any fur seal. See
under Fur. (b) The white bear.
Sea'bear' (se' bār'). (Zoül.) Any green seaweed
(Cladophora rupestris) growing in dense tufts.
Sea' bear' (se' bār'). (Zoül.) Any swimming bird
frequenting the sea; a soa fowl.
Sea' biit' (se' bār'). (Zoül.) Any swimming bird
frequenting the sea; a soa fowl.
Sea' biit' (se' bār'). (Bot.) A plant (Suxda maritima) of the Gooseloot family, growing in salt marshes.
Sea'-blub'ber (se'blub'bêr), n. (Zoül.) A jellyfish.
Sea'board', a Bordering upon, or being near, the
soa; seaside; seacoast; as, a seaboard town.
Sea'board', adv. Toward the sea. [R.]
Sea'board', adv. Toward the sea. [R.]
Sea'board' (se'bōrd'), n. [As. szbūt.] I. A boat or vessel adapted to the open sea; hence, a vessel considered
with reference to her power of resisting a storm, or
maintaining herself in a heavy sea; as, a good sea boat.
2. (Zoül.) A chiton.
Sea'board' (se'bōrd'), n. R. a. See Seaboard.
Sea'board' (se'bōrd'), n. Born of the sea; produced
by the sea. "Neptune and his sea-born niece." Waller.
Sea'board' (se'bōrd'), a. Bounded by the sea.
Sea'board' (se'bōrd'), a. Born of the sea; produced
by the sea. "Neptune and his sea-born niece." Waller.
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by the sea. "Neptune and his sea-born niece." Waller.
Sea' board' (se'bōrd'). A by employed on shipboard.
Sea' board' (se'bōrd'). A by employed on shipboard.
Sea' board' (se'b States. It

RAINDW.

Soa' boy' (sē' boi'). A boy employed on shipboard.

Soa' breach' (sē' brēch'). A breaking or overflow of a bank or a dike by the sea.

Soa' bream' (sē' brēm'). (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of sparoid fishes, especially the common European species (Pagellus centrodontus), the Spanish (P. Oweni), and the black sea bream (Cantharus lineatus);

Duenij, and the black sea bream (Cantharus lineatus);

- called also old wife.

Sea' brief' (sē' brēf'). Same as Sea letter.

Sea' bug' (sē' brēf'). Same as Sea letter.

Sea'-buif' (sē'bit'), a. Built at, in, or by the sea.

Sea' buf'ter-fly' (būt'tār-fli'). (Zoūl.) A pteropod.

Sea' cab'page (sē' kāb'bāj; 48). (Bot.) See Sea ale, under Kale.

Sea' cal' (sē' kāt'). (Zoūl.) The common seal.

Sea' ca-na'ry (sē' kā-nā'ry). [So called from a whising sound which it makes.] (Zoūl.) The beluga, or hite whale. tling sound which it makes.] (Zoöl.) The beluga, white whale.

Sea' cap'tain (se' kap'tin). The captain of a ves

Sea' cap'rain (sē' kāp'līn). The captain of a vessel that sails upon the soa.

Sea' card' (sē' kārd'). Mariner's card, or compass.

Sea' card' (sē' kārd'). Mariner's card, or compass.

Sea' cat' (sē' kāt').

fish. (b) Any marinus, and Arinus

fetis, of the eastern coast of the United States. Many species are found on the coasts of Central and South America.

Sea' chart' (se' chart'). A chart or map on which of the shore, islands, shoals, harbors, etc., are

delineated. weed (sö'chĭk'wēd'). (Bot.) A fleshy plant (Arenaria peploides) growing in large tufts in the sands of the northern Atlantic seacoast;—called also sea sundwort, and sea puralune.

Sea' clam' (sö' kläm'). (Zoöl.) Any one of the large bivalve mollusks found on the open seacoast, especially those of the family Mactride, as the common American species (Lactra, or Spizula, solidissima);—called also beach clam, and surf clam.

Sea' coal' (sö' köl'). Coal brought by sea;—a name by which mineral coal was formerly designated in the south of England, in distinction from charcoal, which was brought by land.

Sea-coal facing (Foundino), facing consisting of miles.

Sea-coal facing (Founding), facing consisting of pulver ized bituminous coal.

Sez'coast' (se'kost'), n. The shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea or ocean. Also used adjectively. Sea' oob' (85' k5b'). (Zool.) The black-backed gull. Sea' oob' (85' k5b'). In a steamship, a cock or valve close to the vessel's side, for closing a pipe which municates with the sea

communicates with the sea.

2. (Zööl.) (a) The black-bellied plover. (b) A gurnard, as the European red gurnard (Triglu pint).

36a' 00'00a (85' k0'k5). (Bot.) A magnificent palm (Lodoicea Sechellarum) found only in the Seychelles Islands. The fruit is an immense two-lobed nut. It

was found floating in the Indian Ocean before the tree was known, and called sea coccanut, and double coccanut. Sea' col'an-der (se' kül'an-der). (Bot.) A large blackish seawerd (Agarum Turners), the frond of which

blackish seaweed (Agarum Turneri), the frond of which is punctured with many little holes.

Sea' cole'wort' (se' kōl'wirt'). (Boi.) Sea cabbage.

Sea' com'pass (se' kūm'pas). The mariner's compass. See under Confass.

Sea' coof' (se' kōt'). (Zoōl.) A scoter duck.

Sea' coof' (se' kōt'). (Zoōl.) A yellow cylindrical mass of egg capsules of certain species of whelks (Buccinum), which resembles an ear of maize.

Sea' cow' (se' kou'). (Zoōl.) (a) The manatee. (b) The dugong. (c) The walrus.

Sea' craw'fish' (se' krg'fish'). (Zoōl.) Any crusta
Sea' cray'fish' (se'krg'fish'). (can of the genus Patimurus and

and

allied genera, as the European spiny lobste vulgaris), which an article of food.

See LOBSTER.

Sea' crow'
(se'kro'). (Zoöl.)
(a) The chough.
[Ireland] (b) The cormorant.
(c) The blackheaded pewit,
and other gulls. (d) The skua.

(f) The coot.



Sea Crawfish (Palinurus vulgaris). (e) The razorbill. [Orkney Islands]

(f) The coot.

Sea' cu'cum-ber (se' kū'-kūm-ber). (Zoūl.) Any large holothurian, especially one of those belonging to the genus Pentacta, or Cucumaria, as the common American and European species (P. frondosa).

Sea' dace' (sē' dās'). (Zoūl.)

The European sea perch.

Sea' dai'io-dil (se' dăi'st-dil). (Bot.) A European amaryllidaceous plant (Pancratium maritimum

Real devil (est devil). (Zo. ol.) (a) Any very large ray, especially any species of the genus Manta or Cephaloptera, frondosa). some of which become more than



twenty feet across and weigh several tons. See also Oz

ray, under Ox. (b) Any large cephalopod, as a large Octopus, or a giant squid giant squid this). See Devilvish. (c) The an-



Sea' dog' Sea Devil (Manta, or Cephuloptera, birostrie).

5' dog').

b Under Side of Head, showing Gill Openings;

c Gills, enlarged.

Sea' dog' Sea Davil (Manta, or Cephaloptera, birestris).

(65' d 8g') b Under Side of Head, showing Gill Openings;

1. (Zoöl.) c Gills, enlarged.

(a) The dogfish. (b) The common seal.

2. An old sailor; a sait. [Collon]. The turnstone.

Sea' dove' (65' div'). (Zoöl.) The little auk, or rottele. See Illust. of Roters.

Sea' drag'on (65' drag'n). (Zoöl.) The pewit gull.

Sea' drag' (65' drag'n). (Zoöl.) The pewit gull.

Sea' drak' (65' drag'n). (Zoöl.) The pewit gull.

Sea' drak' (65' drag'n). (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of ducks which frequent the seacoasts and feed emainly on fishes and mollusks. The scotars, siders, old squaw, and ruddy duck are examples. They may be distinguished by the lobate hind toe.

Sea' ea'gle (55' 5'g'l). 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of fish-eating eagles of the genus Holiuctus and allied genera, as the North Pacific sea eagle (H. pelagicus), which has white shoulders, head, rump, and tail; the European white-tailed eagle (H. albiculla); and the Indian whito-tailed sea eagle and the osprey are also sometimes classed as sea eagles.

2. (Zoöl.) The eagle ray. See under RAy.

Sea' ea'g' (55' 5g'l). (Zoöl.) Any species of earshaped shells of the genus Haliotis. See Abalonz.

Sea' egg' (55' 5g'). (Zoöl.) The conger eel.

Sea' egg' (55' 5g'). (Zoöl.) The conger eel.

Sea' egg' (55' 5g'). (Zoöl.) The conger eel.

Sea' el's-phant (55' 5't-frant). (Zoöl.) A very large seal (Macrorhinus proboscideus) of the Antarctic seas, much hunted for its oil. It sometimes attains a length of thirty feet, and is remarkable for the prolongation of the nose of the adult male into an erectile elastic proboscias, about a front in length. Another species of smaller size (M. angustivostris) occurs on the ooast of Lower California, but is now nearly extinct.



Sea Elephant (M. proboscideus).

Bee' fan' (ab' fan'). (Zoöl.) Any gorgonian which branches in a fanilke form, especially Gorgonia flabellum of Florida and the West Indies.

Bee'far'er (ab'far'er), n. [Sea + West Indies.

Sea'far'er (sē'fār'er), n. [Sea + fare.] One who follows the sea as a business; a mariner; a sailor.

Sea'far'ing, a. Following the business of a mariner; as, a seafaring.

Land (ag' fēth'er). (Zoöl.)

Any gorgonian which branches in a

Sea' fen'nel (se' fen'nel). (Bot.)

See' fern' (se' fern'). (Zoöl.) Any gorgonian which

sa' fight' (sē' fīt'). An engagement between ships sa ; a naval battle. Sea' ingut' (se' itt'). An engagement cetween simple teea; a naval battle.

Sea' fir' (se' fêr'). (Zoöl.) A sertularian hydroid, specially Sertularia abietina, which branches like a

specially Sertularia abietina, which branches like a chilature fir tree.

Sea' flow'er (8' flow'er). (Zoöl.) A sea anemone,

or any related anthozoan.

Sea' foam' (s8' fom').

1. Foam of sea water

Sea' foam' (se' fom'). I. Foam of sea water.
2. (Min.) Meerschaum; — called also sea froth.
Sea' fowl' (se' foul'). (Zoöl.) Any bird which habitually frequents the sea, as an auk, gannet, gull, tern, or petrel; also, all such birds, collectively.
Sea' foz' (se' föks'). (Zoöl.) The thrasher shark.

se Thrasher.

Sea! froth' (së' fröth'; 115). See Sea foam, 2.

Sea'-gate' (së'gāt'), n. A long, rolling swell of the

Sea'-gait' | sea.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

-gait' sea. J. A. Long roungs swent of the regat.' sea. Sec. under Gauge (se' gai'). See under Gauge n. 'gher'kin (se' gêr'k'n), or Sea' gir'kin (gêr'-(Zoöl.) Any small holothurian resembling in form

a gnerkin.

Bea' gin'ger (se' j'in'jer). (Zoöl.) A hydroid coral
of the genus Millepora, especially M. alcicornia, of the
West Indies and Florida. Bo called because it stings the

of the genus Millepora, especially M. alcicornis, of the West Indies and Florida. Bo called because it stings the tongue like ginger. See Iliusi, under Millepora.

Bea' gir'dles (sē' gēr'dl'z). (Bot.) A kind of kelp (Laminaria digitala) with palmately cleft fronds;—called also sea wand, seaware, and tangle.

Bea'grif' (sē'gēr'), a. Burrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a scagirt isle.

Bea'god' (sē' gōd'). A marine deity; a fabulous being supposed to live in, or have dominion over, the sea, or some particular sea or part of the sea, as Neptune.

Bea'god'(sē'gōd') (sō'). A godess supposed to live in or reign over the sea, or some part of the sea.

Bea'go'ing (sō'gō') (sō') (Going upon the sea; especially, sailing upon the deep sea;—used in distinction from coasting or river, as applied to vessels.

Bea' goose' (sō' gōōs'). (Zoōl.) A phalarope.

Bea' goose' (sō' gōōs'). (Zoōl.) A phalarope.

Bea' grape' (sō' grāp'). I. (Bot.) (a) The gulf weed.

Bea' grape' (sō' grāp'). I. (Bot.) (a) The gulf weed.

2. pl. (Zoōl.) The clusters of gelatinous egg capsules of a squid (Loligo).

Bea'grase' (sō' grās'). (Bot.)

Bea'grase' (sō' grās'). (Bot.)

Bea'grase' (sō' grās'). (Bot.)

Bea'grase' (sō' grās'). (Bot.)

Beigrass.

Sea' green' (sē' grēn'). The green color of sea water.

Sea'-green', a. Of a beautiful bluish green color, like sea

water on soundings.

Sea' gud'geon (x5' gbj'un).
(Zoöl.) The European black

(Zoöl.) The European goby (Gobius niger).

See' gull' (se' gil'). (Zoöl.)
Any gull living on the seacoast.

|| See'ah (se'a), n. A Jewish
dry measure containing one
dry measure containing one

| Case of Loligo.

If Se'ah (sē'à), n. A Jewian dry measure containing one third of an ephah.

Sea' hare' (sē' hâr'). (Zoöl.) Any tectibranchiate mollusk of the genus Aplysia. See APLESA.

Sea' hawk' (sē' hāk'). (Zoöl.) A jager gull.

Sea' hawk' (sē' hākl'). (Bot.) A low perennial plant (Frankenia lævis) resembling heath, growing along the

ore in Europe

Sea' hedge'hog' (sz' hēj'hōg'). (Zoöl.) A sea urchin.
Sea' hedge'hog' (sz' hēj'hōg'). (Zoöl.) A sea urchin.
Sea' hem' (sz' hēn'). (Zoöl.) The common guillemot;
—spiled also to various other sea birds.
Sea' hol'ly (sz' hōl'ly). (Zoöl.) The porpoise.
Sea' hol'ly (sz' hōl'ly). (Bot.) An evergreen seaahore plant (Zryngium marttimum). See Exyngium.
Sea' holm' (sz' hōm'). A small uninhabited island.
Sea' holm'. (Soil.) Sea holly.
Sea' holm'. (Bot.) Sea holly.
Sea' holm'. (Bot.) Sea holly.
Sea' holm'. (Soil.) Sea holly.
Sea' holm'. (Soil.) Sea holly.
Sea' holm'. (Bot.) Sea h

Hippocampus.

In a passage of Dryden's, the word is supposed refer to the hippopotamus.

to refer to the hippopotamus.

Bea' hul'ver (a hul'ver). (Bot.) Sea holly.

Bea'-is'land (a17/and), a. Of or pertaining to certain islands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgis; as, *soa-taland cotton, a superior cotton of long fiber produced on those islands.

Bea' sal'ly (a jil'ly). (Zoöl.) A medusa, or jellyfish.

Bea' kale' (a kil'). (Zoöl.) See under Kale.

Bea' king' (a king'). One of the leaders among the Morremen who passed their lives in roving the seas in search of plunder and adventures; a Norse pirate chief.

**Bea' king' call king'.

Seal (sl), n. [OE. sele, AS. seolh; akin to OHG. selah, Dan. sæl, Sw. själ, Icel. selr.] (Zoöl.) Any aquatic carnivorous mammal of the families Phocide and Otartidæ.



Common Seal (Phoca vitulina).

Tommon Seal (Phoca vitulina).

The Seals inhabit seacoasts, and are found principally in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres. There are numerous speedes, bearing such popular names as sea tion, sea leopard, sea bear, or varine seal, fur seal, and sea elephant. The bearded seal (Erimathus barbatus, the hooded seal (Cytophora cristata), and the ringed seal (Phoca fatita), are northern speedes. See also Eared (Phoca fatita), and Fur. Seals are much hunted for their skins and fur, and also for their oil, which in some species is very abundant.

Harber seal (Ziūl), the compon seal (Phoca vitulina).

Is very abundant.

Harbor seal (Zoöl.), the common seal (Phoca vitulina). It inhabits both the North Atlantic and the North Pacific Ocean, and often ascends rivers;—called also marbled seal, nature seal, river seal, bay seal, land seal, sea calf, sea cat, sea dog, dolard, ranger, selchie, tangfish.

Seal, n. [OE. seel, OF. seel, F. sceau, fr. L. sigillum seal, n. [OL. seet, OF. seet, p. secul, ri. L. signtum a little figure or image, a seal, dim. of signum a mark, sign, figure, or image. See Ston, n., and cf. Stoll.]

1. An engraved or inscribed stamp, used for making an impression in wax or other soft substance, to be attached

to a document, or otherwise used by way of authenticaecurity or security. Wax, wafer, or other tenacious substance, set to an instrument, and impressed or stamped with a seal; as, to give a deed under hand and seal.

Till thou canst rail the scal from off my bond. Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud. Shak.

3. That which seals or fastens; esp., the wax or wafer placed on a letter or other closed paper, etc., to fasten it.

4. That which confirms, ratifies, or makes stable; that which authenticates; that which secures; assurance. Under the seal of silence."

Like a red seal is the setting sun
On the good and the evil men have done. Longfellow. 5. An arrangement for preventing the entrance or return of gas or air into a pipe, by which the open end of the pipe dips beneath the surface of water or other liquid, or a deep bend or sag in the pipe is filled with the liquid; a draintrap.

Great seal. See under Great. — Privy seal. See under Privy, a.—Seal lock, a lock in which the keyhole is covered by a seal in such a way that the lock can not be opened without rupturing the seal.—Seal manual. See under MANUAL, a.—Seal ring, a ring having a seal engraved on it, or ornamented with a device resembling a seal; a signet ring. Shak.

Seal, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sealed (sēld); p. pr. & vb. n. Sealino.] [OE. selen; cf. OF. seeler, seeler, F. sceler, LL. sigillare. See Seal a stamp.] 1. To set or affix a seal to; hence, to authenticate; to confirm; to ratify; to establish; as, to seal a deed.

And with my hand I seal my true heart's love 2. To mark with a stamp, as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality; as, to seal weights and measures; to seal silverware.

3. To fasten with a seal; to attach together with a wafer, wax, or other substance causing adhesion; as, to seal a letter.

4. Hence, to shut close; to keep close; to make fast; to keep sequence or secret.

to keep secure or secret. eal up your lips, and give no words but "mum." Shak.

5. To fix, as a piece of iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or the like.

6. To close by means of a seal; as, to seal a drainpipe with water. See 2d Seal, 5.

7. Among the Mormons, to confirm or set apart as a second or additional wife. [Utah, U. S.]

econd or additional wife. [Utau, U.S.]

If a man once married desires a second helpmate . . . she is alreaded to him under the solemn sanction of the church.

It. Stansbury.

Seal, v. i. To affix one's seal, or a seal. [Obs.] I will seal unto this bond.

Sea' la'oes (sē' lā'sēz). (Bot.) A kind of seaweed Chorda Filum) having blackish cordlike fronds, often

See' lam'prey (se' lam'pry). (Zoöl.) The common

Sea' lam'prey (sē' lām'pry). (Zoöl.) The common lamprey.

Bea' lan'guage (sē' lān'gwāj). The peculiar language or phraseology of seamen; sailor's cant.

Sea' lar's (sē' lār'). (Zoöl.) (a) The rock pipit (Anthus obscurus). (b) Any one of several small sandpipers and plovers, as the ringed plover, the turnstone, the dunlin, and the sanderling.

Sea' lav'en-der (sē' lāv'ān-dēr). (Bot.) See Marsh rosemary, under Marsh.

Sea' law'yer (sē' lāy'ār). (Zoöl.) The gray snapper. See under Santren.

Beal'-brown' (sēl'broun'), a. Of a rich dark brown color, like the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed.

Sea' law' (sē' kāy'). Legs abet to maintain their

color, like the fur of the fur seal after it is dyed.

Sea! legy (ab' Rigy). Legs able to maintain their
possessor upright in stormy weather at sea, that is, ability to stand or walk steadily on deck when a vessel is rolling or pitching in a rough sea. [Sailors' Cant] Totten.

Sea! lem'on (ab' Rim'din). (Zoòl.) Any one of sevral species of nudibranchiate mollusks of the genus
Doris and allied genera, having a smooth, thick, convex
vallow body.

ellow body.

Sea' leop'ard (at' lep'erd). (Zoöl.) Any one of

several species of spotted seals, especially Ogmorhiaus

leptonyx, and Leptonychotes Weddelli, of the Antarctic Ocean. The North Pacifi sea leopard is the harbor

Sea Leopard (Ogmorhinus leptonyx).

scal. Sca Leopard (Ogmorhinus leptonyr).

Beal'er
(sci'er), n. One who seals; especially, an officer whose duty it is to seal writs or instruments, to stamp weights and measures, or the like.

Beal'er, n. A mariner or a vessel engaged in the business of capturing seals.

Bea' let'rer (se' let'te'n. (Mar. Law) The customary certificate of national character which neutral merchant vessels are bound to carry in time of war; a passmort for a vessel and cargo.

port for a vessel and cargo.

Bea' let'tues (se' let'tis). (Bot.) The green papery fronds of several seaweeds of the genus Ulra, sometimes

Sea' lev'el (se' lev'el). The level of the surface of



California Sea Lion (Zalophus Californianus).

cisco.

Sea' loach' (*8'
loch'). (Zool.) The
three-bearded rockling.

loch'). (Zoùl.) The three-bearded rockling. See Rockling.

Sea' louse' (82' lous'). (Zoùl.) Any one of numerous species of isopod crustaceans of Cymothoa, Livonca, and allied genera, mostly parasites on fishes.

Seam (85m), n. [See Saim.] Grease; tallow; lard. [Ohr. or Irov. Eng.] Shak. Dryden.

Seam, n. [OE. seem, seam, AS. seâm; akin to D. soom, OHG. soom, G. aumn, Id. soom, Icel. saumr, Sw. & Dan. söm, and E. sew. √106. See Sew to fasten with thread.] 1. The fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces of cloth or leather.

two pieces of cloth or leather.

2. Hence, a line of junction; a joint; a suture, as on a ship, a floor, or other structure; the line of union, or joint, of two boards, planks, metal plates, etc.

3. (Geol. & Mining) A thin layer or stratum; a narow vein between two thicker strata; as, a seam of coal.

4. A line or depression left by a cut or wound; a scar; a cicatrix.

a cicarrix.

Seam blast, a blast made by putting the powder into seams or cracks of rocks.— Seam lace, a lace used by carriage makers to cover seams and edges;—called also seaming lace.— Seam presser. (Apric.)(a) A heavy roller to press down newly plowed furrows. (b) A tailor's saferior for pressing seams. Knight.— Seam set, a set for flattening the seams of metal sheets, leather work, etc.

Seam, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Seamed (semd); p. pr. & vb. n. Seaming. 1. To form a seam upon or of; to join by sewing together; to unite.

2. To mark with something resembling a seam; to

Seamed o'er with wounds which his own saber gave. Pope. 3. To make the appearance of a seam in, as in knitting a stocking; hence, to knit with a certain stitch, like that in such knitting.

Seam, v. 4. To become ridgy; to crack open.

Later their lips began to parch and seam. L. Wallace. Seam, n. [AB. seám, LL. sauma, L. sagma a packsaddle, fr. Gr. σάγμα. Bee Sumtra.] A denomination
of weight or measure. Specifically: (a) The quantity of
eight bushels of grain. "A seam of oats." P. Plowman.
(b) The quantity of 120 pounds of glass. [Eng.]
Bea.—maid' (semād'), n. 1. The mermaid.

2. A sea nymph.

Sea'-mall' (sē'mkl'), n. [Sea + (perhaps) Mall Mally, for Mary; hence, Prov. E. mally a hare.] (Zoöl.) A

iy, for Mary; hence, Frov. E. many a hare. [(2001.) a gull; the mew.

**Beayman (evanta n. pl. Shamen (-man). A merman; the male of the mermaid. [R.] "Not to mention mermalds or seamen." pl. Shamen (-men). [AS. seaman. (evanta n., pl. Shamen (-men). [AS. seaman.] no whose occupation is to assist in the management of ships at sea; a mariner; a sailor; — applied both to officers and common mariners, but especially to the latter. Opposed to landman, or landsman.

Able seeman, a sailor who is practically conversant with all the duties of common seamanship. — Ordinary seaman. See Ordinary.

Sea'man-like' (-lik'), a. Having or showing the skill of a practical seaman.

Sea'man-ship, n. The skill of a good seaman; the art, or working a ship.

Sea' man'tis (85' man'tis). (Zoöl.) A squilla.

See' marge' (sē' mārj'). Land which borders on the see; the seashore.

You are near the sea marge of a land teeming with life.

Seg'mark' (eë'mkrk'), n. Any elevated object on land which serves as a guide to mariners; a beacon; a landmark visible from the sea, as a hill, a tree, a steeple, or the like.

Sea' mat' (eë' mkt'). (Zoül.) Any bryozoan of the genus Flustra or allied genera which form frondlike

orals. Sea' maw' ($s\bar{v}'$ mn'). ($Zo\bar{v}l$.) The sea mew. Searmed ($s\bar{s}md$), a. (Falconry) Out of condition; not a good condition; — said of a hawk. Sea'-mell' ($s\bar{v}'m\bar{v}l'$), n. ($Zo\bar{v}l$.) The sea mew. Sea' mew' ($s\bar{v}'$ $m\bar{u}l'$). ($Zo\bar{v}l$.) A gull; the mew. Sea' mew' ($s\bar{v}'$ $m\bar{u}l'$). A geographical mlle. See like.

Bea' milk'wort' (se' milk'wûrt'). (Bot.) A low, eshy perennial herb (Glaux maritima) found along

orthorn seashores.

Seam'ing (sem'ing), n. 1. The act or process of

forming a seam or joint.

2. (Fishing) The cord or rope at the margin of a seine, to which the meshes of the net are attached.

chine for uniting the edges of sheet-metal plates by bending them and pluching them together. Seaming machine, a ma-

Seam'less, a. With-

Christ's seamless coat, all of a piece. Jer. Taylor.

Sea' monk' (sē' munk'). (Zoöl.) See Monk seal, under Monk.
Sea' mon'ster (sē'

Bea' mon'ster
mon'ster, (2001.) Any
large sea animal.
Bea' moss' (85' mos';
115). (Z o ö l .) An y
branched marine bryozoan resembling moss.
Bea' mouse' (85' mous'). (Zoöl.) (a) A dorsibranmouse' (85' mous'). (Zoöl.) (a) A dorsibran-

Sear mouse' (se' mous'). (2 chiato annelid, belonging to Aphrodite and allied genera, having long, slender, hairlike setse on the sides. (b) The dunlin.

Seam'ster (sēm'stēr), n. [See Szamstress.] One who se ws well, or whose occupation is to sew. [Obs.]

Seary'stresses (sēm'strās: 277).

Seam'stress (sem'stres; 277), Seam'stress (sEm'stres; 277),
n. [From older seamster, properly fem., AB. seamestre. See SEAM.] A woman whose occupation is sewing; a needlewoman. Seam'stress.y (-y), n. The business of a seamstress.

Ses' mud' (s8' midd'). A rich along the seashore, sometimes used as a manure; — called also sea coze.

Seam'y (sēm'y), a. Having Sea Mouse (Aphrodite acuteata).

a seam; containing seams, or showing them. "Many a seamy seam."

Burns.

Everything has its fair, as well as its seamy, side. Sir W. Scott.

Everything has its fair, as well as its seamy, side. Sir W. Scott.

Sean (sön), n. A seine. See Senne. [Prov. Eng.]

186'anco' (sā'iss'), n. [F., fr. L. seedens, -ontis,
p. pr. of sedere to sit. See Sir.] A seasion, as of some
public body; especially, a meeting of spiritualists to receive spirit communications, so called.

Sea' nee'dile (sē' nē'd'l). (Zoöl.) See Garrish (a).

Sea' nee'dile (sē' nē'd'l). A jellyfish, or medusa.

Sean'na-ohie (sēn'nā-k'l), n. [Gael. seanachaidh.]
A bard among the Highlanders of Scotland, who preserved and repeated the traditions of the tribes; also, a
genealogist. [Written also sennachy.] [Scot.]

Sea' on'ion (sē' ün'yün).

[801.] The officinal squill. See

Squil.

Sea! coze' (sb' \(\bar{\text{coz}}'\)). Same as Sea mud. Mortimer.

Sea! cs'ange (sb' \(\bar{\text{coz}}'\)) or'enj).

(Zodd.) A large American holothurian (Lophothurian Fabricit') having a bright orange convex body covered with finely granulated scales. Its expanded tentacles are bright red.

Sea!-orb' (sb'\text{orb}'), n. (Zo\(\bar{\text{col}}\)).

Sea Orange

Sea' ot'ter (sē' ŏt'tēr). (Zoöl.) An aquatic carnivore (Enhydris lutris, or marina) found in th North Pa-<u> 4</u>5 Its fur is nig...,
valued, especially by the
Chinese. It is Its fur is highly chinese. It is allied to the common ofter, but is larger, with feet more decidedly webbed. Sea Otter

Sec-otter's cabbage (Bot.), a gigantic kelp of the Pacific Ocean (Nereocystis Lutkeana). See Nereocystis.

cus, or Labrar, lupus); — called also sea duce. (b) The cumer.

(c) The sea bass. (d) The name is applied also to other species of fishes.

Sea' pheas'an' (fêz'ant). (Zoöl.) The pintail duck.

Sea' pie' (se' pi'). (Zoöl.) The oyster catcher, a limicoline bird of the genus Hemalopus.

Sea' pie'. A dish of crust or pastry and meat or fish, etc., cooked together in alternate layers, — a common food of sallors; as, a three-decker sea pie.

Sea' pie'os (se' pis'), n. A picture representing a scene at sea; a marine picture.

Sea' pie' (se' pig'). (Zoöl.) See 1st Sea fie.

Sea' pig' (se' pig'). (Zoöl.) See 1st Sea fie.

Sea' pig' (se' pig'). (Zoöl.) (a) A porpoise or dolphin. (b) A dugong.

Sea' pigeon (se' pij'dn). The common gullenot.

Sea' pig' (se' pig') (Zoöl.) (a) The garfish. (b) A large serranold food fish (Centropomus undecimalis) found on both coasts of America; — called also robalo. (c) The merince.

I have lived long enough; my way of life is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf.

I'm seared with burning steel. It was in . ain that the amiable divine tried to give salutary ain to that seared conscience.

Macaulay.

The discipline of war, being a discipline in destruction life, is a discipline in callousness. Whatever sympathies exare scared.

H. Spend

The Sear is allied to scorch in signification; but it is applied primarily to animal flesh, and has special reference to the effect of heat in making the surface hard. Scorch is applied to flesh, cloth, or any other substance, and has no reference to the effect of hardness.

Sear, n. [F. serre a grasp, pressing, fr. L. sera. See SERRY.] The catch in a gunlock by which the hammer is held cocked or half cocked.

Sea' rat' (88' rat'). 1. A pirate. [R.] Massinger. 2. (Zoöl.) The chimmra.

Sea' owl' (ab' oul'). (Zoöl.) The lumpfish.
Sea' pad' (ab' pad'). (Zoöl.) A starfish.
Sea' par'ridge (ab' par'rit). (Zoöl.) The puffin.
Sea' par'ridge (ab' par'rit). (Zoöl.) The glithead (Crenilabrus melops), a fish of the British coasts.
Sea' pass' (ab' pay). A document carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to show their nationality; a sea letter or passport. See Passport.

tral merchant vessels in time of war, to show their nationality; a sea letter or passport. See Passroat.

Sea' peach' (sē' pēch'). (Zoōl.) A beautiful American ascidian (Cynthia, or Holocynthia, pyriformis) having the size, form, velvety surface, and color of a ripe peach.

Sea' pear' (sē' pēr'). (Zoōl.) A pedunculated ascidian of the genus Boltonia.

Sea'pen' (sē' pērch'). (Zoōl.) A pennatula.

Sea' perch' (sē' pērch'). (Zoōl.) A pennatula.

**Sea* poliver (sē' pĭn'köōsh'ňn). (Zoöl.) (a) A ea purse. (b) A pentagonal starfish.

**Sea* pink' (sē' pĭnk'). (Bol.) See Thrift.

**Sea* pink' (sē' pĭnk'). (Bol.) See Thrift.

**Sea* poach'er (sē' pōth'ēr). The black-bellied plover.

**Sea* poach'er (sē' pōth'ēr). } (Zoöl.) The lyrie.

**Sea* poach'er (sē' pōk'ēr). \$

**Sea* poach'er (sē' pōk'ēr). \$

**Sea* poach'er (sē' pōp'py). (Bol.) The horn poppy.

**sea* pop'py (sē' pōp'py). (Bol.) The horn poppy.

**sea* pop'py (sē' pōp'py).

See inder flors.

See' por'ou-pine (se' pôr'kt-pin). (Zoöl.) Any fish of the genus Diodon, and allied genera, whose body is covered with spines. See Illust. under Diodon.

covered with spines. See **Illust.** under Diodon.

**Sea'* port* (se' port*). (Zoöl.) An American compound ascidian (Amoroccium stellatum) which forms large whitish masses resembling salt pork.

**Sea'*port' (se''port'), n. A port on the seashore, or one accessible for seagoing vessels. Also used adjectively; as, a **scaport* town.

Sea'* pud'ding (se' pud'ding). (Zoöl.) Any large holothurian. [proc.** Eng.*]

**Sea'* purse' (se' pūre'). (Zoöl.) The horny egg case of a skate, and of certain sharks.

Bea' purs'lane (se' pûrs'-in). (Bot.) See under Purslan).



Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf.

Sear, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Beared (serd); p. pr. & vb.
n. Searno.] [OE. seeren, AS. searian. See Sear, a.]

1. To wither; to dry up.
2. To burn (the surface of) to dryness and hardness; to cauterize; to expose to a degree of heat such as changes the color or the hardness and texture of the surface; to scorch; to make callous; as, to sear the skin or flesh. Also used figuratively.

I'm seared with burning steel. Rosse.

To sear up, to close by searing. "Cherish veins of good humor, and sear up those of ill." Sir W. Temple

Sear spring, the spring which causes the sear to catch in the notches by which the hammer is held.

See' ra'ven (se' ra'v'n). (Zoöl.) (a) An American cottoid fish (Hemitripierus Americanus) allied to the sculpina, found on the northern Atlantic coasts. Sea Raven (Hemitripterus

Americanus).

(b) The cormorant.

Searce (sers), n. [See Sarse.] A fine sieve. [Obs.]

Searce, v. t. To sift; to bolt. [Obs.] Mortimer.

Sear oer (ser'ser), n. 1. One who sifts or bolts. [Obs.]

2. A searce, or sieve. [Obs.] Holland.

Search (serch), v. t. [inp. & p. N. Searched (serch); p. pr. & vb. n. Searching.] [OE. serchen, cerchen, CF. cerchier, F. chercher, L. circure to go about, fr. L. circum, circa, around. See Chicle.] 1. To look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to examine; to explore; as, to search the city. "Search the Scriptures."

John v. 30.

They are come to search the house. Shak.

They are come to search the house. Shak. Search me, O God, and know my heart. Ps. CXXXIX. 23. 2. To inquire after: to look for: to seek.

I will both search my sheep, and seek them out. Ezek. xxxiv. 11. Enough is left besides to search and know. Milton.

3. To examine or explore by feeling with an instrument; to probe; as, to search a wound.

4. To examine; to try; to put to the test.

To search out, to seek till found; to find by seeking; as, to search out truth.

Syn. — To explore; examine; scrutinize; seek; investigate; pry into; inquire.

Search, v. i. To seek; to look for something; to make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to hunt.

make inquiry, exploration, or examination; to hunt.

Once more search with me.

Shak.

It suffices that they have once with care sifted the matter, and search, n. [Cf. OF. cerche. See Search, v. t.] The act of seeking or looking for something; quest; inquiry; pursuit for finding something; examination.

Thus the orb he reamed With narrow search, and with inspection deep Considered every creature.

Nor did my search of liberty begin
Till my black hairs were changed upon my chin. Dryden.

Right of search (Mar. Lanc), the right of the lawfully commissioned cruisers of belligerent nations to examine and search private merchant vessels on the high seas, for the enemy's property or for articles contraband of war.—Search warrant (Lanc), a warrant legally issued, authorizing an examination or search of a house, or other place, for goods stolen, secreted, or concealed.

Syn.—Serutiny; examination; exploration; investi-

Syn. — Scrutiny; examination; exploration; investigation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

gation; research; inquiry; quest; pursuit.

Search'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being searchade.

Search'a-ble-ness, n. Quality of being searchable.

Search'er (-6r), n. [Cf. Of. cercheor inspector;
an inquirer; an examiner; a trier. Specifically: (n)

Formerly, an officer in London appointed to examine the
bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death. Graunt.

(b) An officer of the customs whose business it is to
search ships marghadian luggers att. (a) An intertor (c) an omeer of the customs whose business it is to search ships, merchandise, luggage, etc. (c) An inspector of leather. [Prov. Eng.] (d) (Gun.) An instrument for examining the bore of a cannon, to detect cavities. (c) An implement for sampling butter; a butter trier. (f) (Med.) An instrument for feeling after calculi in the bladder, etc.

he bladder, etc.

Search'ing, a. Exploring thoroughly; scrutinizing; emetrating; trying; as, a searching discourse; a search-rag eye. "Piercing, searching, biting, cold." Dickens.—Search'ing-ly, adv.—Search'ing-ness, n.

Search'iess, a. Impossible to be searched; inscrutate; impenetrable.

ole; impenetrable.

Sear'dioth' (sēr'klöth'; 115), n. Cerecloth. Mortimer.

Sear'dioth', v. t. To cover, as a sore, with cerecloth.

Seard (sērd), a. Scorched; cauterized; hence, fig-aratively, insensible; not susceptible to moral influences.

A seared conscience and a remorseless heart. Macaulay.

A seared conscience and a remorseless heart. Macaulay.

Sear'ed-ness (ser'ed-ness), n. The state of being seared or callous; insensibility.

Bea' reed' (se' red'). (Bot.) The sea-sand reed. See inder Reed.

Sea' risk' (se' risk'). Risk of injury, destruction, or oss by the sea, or while at sea.

Sea' rob'ber (se' rôb'b'o). A pirate; a sea rover.

Sea' rob'in (se' rôb'l'a). See under Robes, and Illustation in Appendix.

Sea' room' (se' rôb'rob'.) (Naul.) Room or space at sea for a vessel to maneuver, drive, or soud, without peril of running sahore or aground.

Sea' roover (se' rôb'e). One that cruises or roves the sea for a vessel.

Sea' roover (se' rôb'e). One that cruises or roves he sea for plunder; a sea robber; a pirate; also, a justical vessel.

Iratical vessel.

Sea'-rov'ing, a. Cruising at random on the ocean.

Sea' salm'on (sē' săm'ūn). (Zoöl.) (a) A young pol
ck. (b) The spotted squeteague. (c) See SEA BASS (b),

Sea' salt' (sē' salt'). Common salt, obtained from

sa water by evaporation.

Sea' sand'pi'per (sē' sănd'pi'pêr). (Zoöl.) The pur
learn'slies.

Sea' sand'pyer (se' and pyper). (2001.) The purple sand(pyper).
Sea' sand'wort' (-wirt'). (Bot.) See Sea CRICKWERD.
Sea' sand'wort' (-wirt'). (Bot.) See Sea CRICKWERD.
Sea' sand's (2001.) Any marine saurian; esp. (Paleon.), the large extinct species of Mossaurus, ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, and related genera.
Sea'scape (se'Ashp), n. [Of. Landscare.] A picture representing a scene at sea. [Jocose] Thacksray.

Sea' scor'pi-on (so skor'pi-tin). (Zoöl.) (a) A European sculpin (Cottus scorpius) having the head armed with short spines. (b) The scorpene.

Sea' scurf' (so skurf'). (Zoöl.) Any bryozoan which

forms rounded irregular patches of coral on stones, seaweeds, etc.

Sea' ser'pent (88' aer'pent). 1. (Zoöl.) Any marine snake. See



SEA SMARE.

2. (Zoöl.)
large marine
mal of unkn arine ani- Ses Scurf (Hippothoa hyalina). A En-unknown tire Colony: B Some of the Cells often re-

nature, often re- more enlarged.

ported to have been seen at sea, but never yet captured. ported to have been seen at sea, but never yet captured.

EM Many accounts of sea serpents are imaginary or fictitious; others are greatly exaggerated and distorted by incompetent observers; but a number have been given by competent and trustworthy persons, which indicate that several diverse animals have been called sea serpents. Among these are, apparently, several large snakelike fishes, as the oar fish, or ribbon fish (Kepalecus), and huge conger esis. Other accounts probably refer to the giant adulds (Architeuthis). Some of the best accounts seem to describe a marine saurian, like the fossi Mossasuri, which were large serpentlike creatures with paddles.

Has/shall/(SFAN) (**)

Sea'shell' (se'shel'), n. (Zool.) The shell of any ma-

rine mollusk.

Sea'shore' (sē'shōr'), n. 1. The coast of the sea;
the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

Sea'shore' (ab'shōr'), n. 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.

2. (Law) All the ground between the ordinary highwater and low-water marks.

Sea'siok' (ab'sik'), a. Affected with seasickness.

Sea'siok' ness, n. The peculiar sickness, characterized by nausea and prostration, which is caused by the pitching or rolling of a vessel.

Sea'side' (sb'sid'), n. The land bordering on, or adjacent to, the sea; the seashore. Also used adjectively.

Sea' slat'er (sb'slat'br). (Zoöl.) Any isopod crustacean of the genus Ligia.

Sea' slug' (sb'slat'). (Zoöl.) (a) A small fish of the genus Liparis, having a ventral sucker. It lives among stones and seaweeds. (b) Any small creeping marine gastropod, as the species of Littorina, Natica, etc.

Sea' snake' (sb' snāk'). (Zoöl.) Any one of many species of venomous

Sea' anake' (se' snik species of venomous aquatic snakes of the family Hydrophide, having a flattened tail and living entirely in the sea, especially in the warmer parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

They food when fishes They feed upon fishes, and are mostly of mod-erate size, but some species become eight or en feet long and four



inches broad.

Sea' snip' (so' so' salp so (Pelamys bicolor).

sandpiper, as the knot and dunlin. (b) The bellows fish.

Sea'son (85's'n), n. [OE. sesoun, F. asison, properly, the sowing time, fr. L. satio a sowing, a planting, fr. serere, satum, to sow, plant; akin to E. sow, v., to scater, as seed.] I. One of the divisions of the year, marked by alterations in the length of day and night, or by distinct conditions of temperature, moisture, etc., caused mainly by the relative position of the earth with respect to the sun. In the north temperate zone, four seasons, namely, soring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generto the sun. In the north temperate sone, four seasons, namely, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, are generally recognized. Some parts of the world have three seasons,—the dry, the rainy, and the cold; other parts have but two,—the dry and the rainy.

The several scanner of the year in their beauty. Addison.

2. Hence, a period of time, especially as regards its threes for anything contemplated or done; a suitable or convenient time; proper conjuncture; as, the season for planting; the season for rest.

The season, prime for sweetest centered and size.

The season, prime for sweetest scents and airs. The season, prime for sweetest scenes and an asset S. A period of time not very long; a while; a time.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season.

Acts xiii. 11.

4. That which gives relish; seasoning. [Obs.]

4. That which gives reliah; seasoning. [Obs.]
You lack the season of all natures, sleep. Shak.
In season, in good time, or sufficiently early for the purpose.—Out of season, beyond or out of the proper time, or the usual or appointed time.
Sea/som, v. t. [imp. & p., Baasoned (-z'nd); p. pr. & v. b. Bassonine.]
1. To render suitable or appropriate; to prepare; to fit.

He is it and seasoned for his passage.

Shak.

He is it and seasoned for his passage.

2. To fit for any use by time or habit; to habituate; to accustom; to inure; to ripen; to mature; as, to season one to a climate.

3. Hence, to prepare by drying or hardening, or removal of natural juices; as, to season timber.

4. To fit for taste; to render palatable; to give sest or relish to; to spice; as, to season food.

5. Hence, to fit for enjoyment; to render agreeable. You season till with aports your serious hours. Drydes. The proper use of wit is to season conversation. Tilletson.

6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to termer.

6. To qualify by admixture; to moderate; to temper.

"When mercy seasons justice."

7. To inbue; to tinge or taint.

"Who by his turb being seasoned with the love of the truth."

Fuller. m their younger years with prudent and pious principles.

8. To copulate with; to impregnate. [R.] Holland.

fit fo

Sica'son (se'z'n), v. i. 1. To become mature; to grow fit for use; to become adapted to a climate.

2. To become dry and hard, by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance; a, timber scaons in the sun.

as, timber seasons in the sun.

3. To give token; to savor. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

Sea'sun-a-bie (-4-b'!), a. Occurring in good time, in
due season, or in proper time for the purpose; suitable to the season; opportune; timely; as, a seasonable

Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction. Ecclus. xxxv. 20.

Sea'son-a-ble-ness, n. — Sea'son-a-bly, adv. Sea'son-age (- \hat{a}), n. A seasoning. [Obs.] South. Sea'son-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to the seasons.

Seasonal dimorphism (Zoöl.), the condition of having two distinct varieties which appear at different seasons, as certain species of butterfiles in which the spring brood differs from the summer or autumnal brood.

Sea'son-er $(-\delta r)$, n. One who, or that which, searons, or gives a reliah; a seasoning. **Sea'son-ing**, n. 1. The act or process by which any-

2. That which is added to any species of food, to give it a higher relish, as salt, spices, etc.; a condiment.

3. Hence, something added to enhance enjoyment or relieve dullness; as, wit is the seasoning of conversation. Political speculations are of so dry and austere a nature, that neey will not go down with the public without frequent season-Addison.

seasoning tub (Bakery), a trough in which dough is set Knight.

Sea'son-less, a. Without succession of the seasons.
Sea' spi'der (se' spi'der). (Zoöl.) (a) Any maioid crab; a spider crab. See Maron, and Spider crab, under Striber. (b) Any pycnogonid.
Sea' squirt' (se' skwert'). (Zoöl.) An ascidian. See

Sea' squirt' (88' skwert'). (Zoöl.) An ascidian. See **Rivast. under Tuncata.

Sea' star' (stär'). (Zoöl.) A starfish, or brittle star.

Sea' star' (stär'). (Zoöl.) A starfish, or brittle star.

Sea' sur'geon (88' sfür'jün). (Zoöl.) (a surgeon fish.

Sea' swal'low. (88' swöl'lö). 1. (Zoöl.) (a) The common tern. (b) The storm petrel. (c) The gannet.

2. (Her.) See **Cornish chough, under Chousen.

Seat (88t). n. [OE. sets, loct. setl.; akin to Sw. säte, Dan. sæde, MHG. säze, AS. set, setl, and E. sit. v154.

Dan. sæde, MHG. säze, AS. set, setl, and E. sit. v154.

See Sir, and of. Serritz, n.] 1. The place or thing upon which one sits; hence, anything made to be sat in or upon, as a chair, bench, stool, saddle, or the like.

And Jesus... overthew the tables of the money changers, and the seats of them that sold doves.

Matt. xxi. 12.

The place occupied by anything or where any ner-

2. The place occupied by anything, or where any person or thing is situated, resides, or abides; a site; an abode, a station; a post; a situation.

Where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is. Rev. ii. 13. He that builds a fair house upon an ill seat committeth him-late prison.

A seat of plenty, content, and tranquillity. Macaulay.

3. That part of a thing on which a person site; as, the seat of a chair or saddle; the seat of a pair of pantalcons.

4. A sitting; a right to sit; regular or appropriate place of sitting; as, a seat in a church; a seat for the season in the opera house.

5. Posture, or way of sitting, on horseback.

She had so good a seat and hand she might be trusted with any mount.

6. Eliot. A seat of plenty, content, and tranquillity. Macaulay.

6. (Mach.) A part or surface on which another part or surface rests; as, a valve seat.

Seat worm (Zoöl.), the pinworm.

Seat, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Seated; p. pr. & vb. n. Seating.] 1. To place on a seat; to cause to sit down; as, to seat one's self.

The guests were no sooner seated but they entered into a warm debate.

2. To cause to occupy a post, site, situation, or the like; to station; to establish; to fix; to settle.

Thus high . . . is King Richard seated. They had seated themselves in New Guiana. Sir W. Raleigh. 3. To assign a seat to, or the seats of; to give a sitting to; as, to seat a church, or persons in a church.
4. To fix; to set firm.

From their foundations, loosening to and fro,
They plunked the scatted hills.

5. To settle; to plant with inhabitants; as, to scat a
country. [Obs.]

6. To put a seat or bottom in; as, to seat a chair.

Beat, v. i. To rest; to lie down. [Obs.] Spenser.
Sea' tang' (se' tăng'). (Bot.) A kind of seaweed;
tang: tangle.

To their nests of sedge and sea tang. Longfellow.

To their nests of sedge and sea tang. Longfellow.

Sea' term' (e8' t8rm'). A term used specifically by seamen; a nautical word or phrase.

Sea' thomgs' (e8' thory). A term used specifically by seamen; a nautical word or phrase.

Sea' thomgs' (e8' thory). A term used specifically by seamen; a nautical word or phrase.

Sea' thomgs' (e8' thory). In the composed of fat; having the appearance of the Seaveed (Himanthalia lorea) found on the northern coasts of the Atlantic. It has a thonglike forking process rising from a top-shaped base.

Seat'ing (e8'Ving), n. L. The act of providing with a seat or seats; as, the seating of an audience.

2. The act of making seats; also, the material for making seats; as, cane seating.

Sea' thoug' (e8' tôd'). (Zoöl.) The rock pipit.

Seat'teag (e8'Ving). (Zoöl.) (a) A sculpin. (b) A teadfals. (c) The angler.

Sea' trout' (e8' trout'). (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of several species of true trouts which descend rivers and enter the sea after spawning, as the European bult trout and salmon trout, and the eastern American spotted frout. (b) The common squeteague, and the spotted squeteague. (c) A California fish of the family Chiride, especially Hexagrammus decagrammus;—called also pooted rock trout. See Rock trout, under Rock. (d) A lafter of the latest of the similar fruit of Cordia Sebestana.

California sciencid fish (Cynoscion nobilis); - called

also white sea bass.

Ses' trum'pet (se' trum'pet). 1. (Bot.) A great blackish seawed of the Southern Ocean, having a hollow and expanding stem and a pinnate frond, sometimes twenty feet long.

twenty feet long.

2. (Zoôl.) Any large marine univalve shell of the genus Triton. See TRITON.

2. (Zoöl.) Any large marine univalve shell of the genus Triton. See Tairon.

See Tairon. A broeze, gale, or mist from the sea.

Ham. Nav. Encyg.

Sea' tur'ile (sē' tūr't'l). (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of several very large species of chelonians having the feet converted into paddles, as the green turtle, hawkbill, loggerhead, and leatherback. They inhabit all warm seas. (b) The sea pigeon, or guillemot.

Bea' ur'ohin (sē' ūr'chīn). (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of

species of

ous species of schinoderms of the order Echinoidea. When living they are covered with m o v a bile apines which are often long and sharp.

Seave (sev.)

7. [Cf. Dan.]

Green Sea Utship Communication of the control of are often long and sharp.

Seave sev, n. [Cf. Dan. siv, Sw. söf, Icel. sef.] A rush. [Prov. Eng.]

Green Sea Urchin (Strongylocentrotus
Drobachiensis). (K)

Hallivell. rush. [Prov. Eng.]

Seavy, a. Overgrown with rushes. [Prov. Eng.]

Sea' wall' (so wal'). [AS. saveall.] A wall, or
embankment, to resist encroachments of the sea.

Sea'-walled' (so wald). a. Surrounded, bounded,
or protected by the sea, as if by a wall.

Sea'wan (so wan), in. The name used by the Al
Sea'want (want), j gonquin Indians for the shell
beads which passed among the Indians as money.

F. Seawan was of two kinds: wampum, white, and suckinhock, black or purple.—the former having half the value of the latter. Many writers, however, use the terms seawan and wampum indiscriminately. Dartlett.

Sea' wand' (sē' wŏnd'). (Bot.) See SEA GIRDLES. Sea'ward (sē'wĕrd), a. Directed or situated toward

Two still clouds . . . sparkled on their seaward edges like a costed fleece. G. W. Cable.

Sea'ward, adv. Toward the sea. Drayton.
Sea'ware' (sē'war'), n. [Cf. AS. sæwār seaweed.]
(Bot.) Seaweed; esp., coarse seaweed. See WARE, and

SEA GIRDLES Sea'weed' (se'wed'), n. 1. Popularly, any plant or

plants growing in the sea.

2 (Bot.) Any marine plant of the class Algæ, as kelp, dulse, Fucus, Ulva, etc.

Sea' whip' (sē' hwīp'). (Zoöl.) A gorgonian hav-

Sea' whip' (sē' hwip').

ing a simple stem.

Sea' wil'geon (sē' wil'ūn). (Zoöl.) (a) The scaup
duck. (b) The pintail duck.

Sea'wile' (sē'wil'), n.; pl. Seawives (-wīvz'). (Zoöl.)

A European wraase (Labrus vetula).

Zoöl.) A gorgonian

coast of Europe.

Sea' wolf' (se' woolf'). (Zoöl.) (a) The wolf fish. (b)

The European sea perch. (c) The sea elephant. (d) A

a lion.
Sea' wood'oook' (se' wood'kök'). (Zoöl.) The bar-

sea lion.

See' wood'oook' (sē' wood'kōk'). (Zoöl.) The unitailed godwit.

See' wood' louse' (lous'). (Zoöl.) A sea slater.

See' worm'wood' (sē' wūrm'wood'). (Bot.) A European species of wormwood (Artemisia maritima) growing by the sea.

See'wor'thi-ness (sē'wūr'thi-nes), n. The state of the coolier of being seaworthy, or able to resist the ordinary of being seaworthy, or able to resist the ordinary

Searwor'thi-ness (sewir'thi-nes), n. The state or quality of being seaworthy, or able to resist the ordinary violence of wind and weather.

Searwor'thy (-thy), a. Fit for a voyage; worthy of being trusted to transport a cargo with safety; as, a seaworthy ship.

Sea' wrack' (se' rkk'). (Bot.) See Wrack.

Se-ba'coous (se'-ba'shib), a. [NL. sebaceus, from L. sebum tallow, grease.] (Physiol.) Pertaining to, or secreting, fat; composed of fat; having the appearance of fat; as, the sebaceous secretions of some plants, or the sebaceous humor of animals.

which softens and lubricates the hair and skin.

Be-bac'io (a&-bas'ik), a. [L. sebum tallow: cf. F. stbacique.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to fat; derived from, or resembling, fat; specifically, designating an acid (formerly called also sebte, and pyroleic, acid), obtained by the distillation or saponification of certain oils (as castor oil) as a white crystalline substance.

Be'bat (stbit), n. [Heb. shbbūt.] The eleventh month of the ancient Hebrew year, approximately corresponding with February. W. Smith (Bibl. Dict.).

Be'bate (a&'bāt), n. (Chem.) A sait of sebacic acid.

Be-bes'ten (a&-b&s'ten), n. [Ar. sebestân the tree: (S. Sp. sebestân.) [Bot.) The mucilaginous drupaceous fruit of two East Indian trees (Cordia Myro, and C. latifolia), sometimes used medicinally in pectoral diseases.

Se'hic (se'bik), a. See Sebacic. [Obs.]
Se-hil'er-ous (sê-bil'ér-dis), a. [L. sebum tallow +
-ferous.] 1. (Sod.) Producing vegetable tallow.
2. (Physiol.) Producing fat; sebaceous; ss, the sebiferous, or sebaceous, glands.
Se-hip's-rous (sê-bip's-rês), a. [L. sebum tallow +
purere to bring forth.] (Physiol.) Same as Sebirseous.
#Seb'or-rhe'a (seb'or-rê'a), n. [NL., fr. L. sebum
tallow + Gr. świr to flow.] (Med.) A morbidly increased
discharge of sebaceous matter upon the skir; stearrhea.
#Se-carle (sê-këris), n. [L., a kind of grain.] (Bot.)
A cenus of cereal grasses including rye.
Se'can-cy (sê'kān-sỹ), n. [See Secant.] A cutting; an intersection; as, the point of secarcy of one
line by another. [R.] Davies & Peck (Math. Dict.).
Se'cant (sê'kānt), a. [L. secars, -antis, p. pr. of secare to cut. See Section.] Cutting; dividing into two
parts; as, a secant line.

Solomi (88/Kint), a. [L. secans, -auris, p. pi. o. care to cut. See Section.] Cutting; dividing into two parts; as, a secant line.

Seloant, n. [Cf. F. secante. See Secant, a.] 1. (Geom.)

A line that outs another; especially, a straight line cutting a curve in two or more points.

2. (Trig.) A right line drawn from the center of a circle through one end of a circular arc, and terminated by a tangent drawn from the other end; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. See Trigonometrical function, under Function.

|| Sec'ao (akk'kô), a. [It.] Dry.

Secto painting, or Painting in secto, painting on dry plaster, se distinguished from fresco painting, which is on wet or fresh plaster.

passeer, as custinguissed from freeco parating, which is on wet or fresh plaster.

Se-code* (sc-sēd'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Secende); p. pr. & vb. n. Secenden.] [L. secedere, secessum; pref. se-aside+cedere to go, move. See Cede.] To withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; to separate one's self by a solemn act; to draw off; to retire; especially, to withdraw from a political or religious body.

Se-coder (sc-sēd'sr), n. 1. One who secedes.

2. (Eccl. Hist.) One of a numerous body of Presbyterians in Scotland who seceded from the communion of the Eatablished Church, about the year 1733, and formed the Secession Church, so called.

Se-cond'); p. pr. & vb. n. Secrennen.] [L. secenned (-sērnd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Secrennen.] [L. secenner. See Becrett.] 1. To separate; to distinguish. Averroes secens a sense of titilation, and a sense of hunger and thirst.

2. (Physiol.) To secrete; as, mucus secerned in the

2. (Physiol.) To secrete; as, mucus secerned in the

Se-cern'ent (-ent), a. [L. secernens, p. pr.] (Physiol.)

Se-cern'ent (-ent), a. [L. secernens, p. pr.] (Physiol.) ecreting; secretory.

Se-cern'ent, n. 1. That which promotes secretion.

2. (Anal.) A vessel in, or by means of, which the rocess of secretion takes place; a secreting vessel.

Se-cern'ment (-ment), n. (Physiol.) The act or

Be-cern'ment (-ment), n. [Physiot.] The act or process of secreting.

Be-cess' (sē-sēs'), n. [L. secessus. See Secrib.] Re-tirement; retreat; secession. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

Be-cession. See Sucrib.] 1. The act of seceding, separation from fellowship or association with others, as in a religious or political organization; withdrawal.

2. (U.S. Hist.) The withdrawal of a State from the mational Union.

Secession Church (in Scotland). See SECEDER.

Seces'sion-lam ('Iz'm), n. The doctrine or policy of cession; the tenets of secessionists.

Secession; the tenets of secessionists.

Secession; the tenets of secessionists.

Secessionists.

1. One who upholds secession.

2. (U. S. Hist.) One who holds to the belief that a State has the right to separate from the Union at its will.

Seche (35ch), v. t. & i. To seek. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Se'chi-mm (35'kt Vim), n. [N. L. cf. F. sechion; perhaps formed fr. Gr. σίκυος cucumber.] (Bot.) The edible fruit of a West Indian plant (Sechium edule) of the Gourd family. It is soft, pear-shaped, and about four inches long, and contains a single large seed. The root of the plant resembles a yam, and is used for food.

Seck (35k), a. [F. sec, properly, dry, L. siccus.]

Barren: unprofitable. Sec Rent seck, under Rant.

Beck'el (35k'), n. (Bot.) A small reddish brown sweet and julcy pear. It originated on a farm near Philadelphia, alterwards owned by a Mr. Seckel.

Se'cle (35k')), n. [L. sacculum: cf. F. siècle. See Seculume], declude' (35k'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Seculume]; p. pr. & vb. n. Seculume] [L. secludere, seclusum; pref. se-aside + claudere to shut. See Closs, v. t.]

1. To shut up apart from others; to withdraw into, or place in, solitude; to separate from society or intercourse with others.

place in, soli

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heaven Seclude their bosom slaves. Then

Seclude their bosom slaves.

2. To shut or keep out; to exclude. [Obs.] Evelyn.

— Se-olud'ed-ly, adv. — Se-olud'ed-ness, n.

Se-olu'sion (sè-klū'shūn), n. [See SECLUDE.] The
act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; separation from society or connection; a withdrawing; privacy;
to live in secluding. sa, to live in seclusion.

O blest seclusion from a jarring world, which he, thus ied, enjoys!

pied, enjoys!

Syn. — Solitude: separation; withdrawment; retirement: privacy. See Solitude.

Seclutaive (-aiv), a. Tending to seclude; keeping in seclusion; secluding; sequestering.

Second (ske fund), a. [F., fr. L. secundus second, properly, following, fr. secut to follow. See Sun to follow, and cf. Securnd.) 1. Immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place or time; hence, occurring again; another; other.

And he slept and dreamed the second time. Gen. 21.5.

Secundary of the seculation of the second control of the sec

2. Next to the first in value, power, excellence, dignity, or rank; secondary; subordinate; inferior.

May the day when we become the second people upon earth.

... be the day of our utter extirpation.

Landor.

3. Being of the same kind as another that has preceded; another, like a prototype; as, a second Cato; a second Troy; a second deluge.

A Daniel, still say I, a second Daniel!

A Daniel, still say I, a second Daniel! Shak.

Second Adventist. See ADVENTIET. — Second count, the child of a cousin. — Second distance (Art), that part of a ploture between the foreground and the background; — called also middle ground, or middle distance. [R.] — Second estate (Eng., the House of Peers. — Second girl, a female house-servant who does the lighter work, as chamber work or waiting on table. — Second intention. See under INTENTION. — Second story, Second foor, in America, the second range of rooms from the street level. This in England, is called the first floor, the one beneath being the ground floor.— Second thought or thoughts, consideration of a matter following a first impulse or impression; reconsideration. On second thoughts, gentlemen. I don't wish you had known On second thoughts, gentlemen, I don't wish you had known him.

Sec'ond (sĕk'ŭnd), n. 1. One who, or that which, follows, or comes after; one next and inferior in place, time, rank, importance, excellence, or power.

Man An angel's second, nor his second long. 2. One who follows or attends another for his support and aid; a backer; an assistant; specifically, one who acts as another's aid in a duel.

Being sure enough of seconds after the first onset.

Being sure enough of seconds after the first onset.

3. Aid; assistance; help. [Obs.]

Give second, and my love

Is everlasting thine.

4. pl. An article of merchandise of a grade inferior to the best; esp., a coarse or inferior kind of flour.

5. [F. seconde. See SECOND, a.] The sixtleth part of a minute of time or of a minute of space, that is, the second regular subdivision of the hour or the degree; as, sound moves about 1,140 English feet in a second; five minutes and ton seconds north of this place.

6. In the duodecimal system of mensuration, the twelfth part of an inch or prime; a line. See Inch, and PRIME, n., 8.

twelfth part of an inch or prime, a man.

PRIME, n., 8.

7. (Mus.) (a) The interval between any tone and the tone which is represented on the degree of the staff next above it. (b) The second part in a concerted piece; often popularly applied to the alto.

Second hand, the hand which marks the seconds on the dial of a watch or a clock.

and of a watch of a clock.

Sec'ond, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Seconder; p. pr. & vb.

n. Seconding.] [Cf. F. seconder, L. secundare, from secundus. See Second, a.] 1. To follow in the next
place; to succeed; to alternate. [R.]

In the method of nature, a low valley is immediately seconded
with an ambitious hill.

Fuller.

Sin is seconded with sin. South.

2. To follow or attend for the purpose of assisting; to support; to back; to act as the second of; to assist; to forward; to encourage.

(c) to encourage. We have supplies to second our attempt. In human works though labored on with pain, A thousand movements searce one purpose gain t In God's, one single can its end produce, Yet serves to second too some other use. Pone

Yet serves to second too some other use.

Specifically, to support, as a motion or proposal, y adding one's voice to that of the mover or proposer.

Second-a-ri-ly (s&k'ind-a-ri-ly), adv. 1. In a secondary manner or degree.

Secondly; in the second place. [Obs.]

God hath set some in the church, first apostles, secondarily rophets, thirdly teachers.

Second-a-ri-ness, n. The state of being secondary.

Full of a girl's sweet sense of secondariness to the object of er love.

Mrs. Oliphant her love. Mrs. Oliphant.

Soo'ond-a-ry (-ry), a. [Cf. F. secondaire, L. secundarius. See SECOND, a.] 1. Succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, rank, etc.; not primary; subordinate; not of the first order or rate.

heresoever there is moral right on the one hand, no second right can discharge it.

L'Estrance ry right can discharge it.

Two are the radical differences; the secondary difference Bucon

2. Acting by deputation or delegated authority; as, ne work of secondary hands.

a. According by deputation or delegated authority; as, the work of secondary hands.

3. (Chem.) Possessing some quality, or having been subjected to some operation (as substitution), in the second degree; as, a secondary salt, a secondary amine, etc. Cf. PRIMARY.

Cf. PRIMARY.
4. (Min.) Subsequent in origin; —said of minerals produced by alteration or deposition subsequent to the formation of the original rock mass; also of characters of minerals (as accordary cleavage, etc.) developed by sure or other causes. ($Zo\"{v}l$.) Pertaining to the second joint of the wing

of a bird.

6. (Med.) (a) Dependent or consequent upon another disease; as, Bright's disease is often secondary to scarlet fever. (b) Occurring in the second stage of a disease; as, the secondary symptoms of syphilis.

lever. (b) Occurring in the second suggests as, the secondary symptoms of syphillis.

Secondary accent. See the Note under Accent, n., 1.—

Secondary age. (Geol.) The Mesocolo age, or age before the Tertiary. See Mesocolo, and Note under Ass. n., 8.—

Secondary alsohal (Chem.), any one of a series of alcohols which contain the radical CH.OH united with two hydrocarbon radicals. On oxidation the secondary alsohols form ketones.— Secondary amputation (Surg.), an amputation for injury, performed after the constitutional effects of the injury have subsided.—Secondary axis (Opt.), any line which passes through the optical center of a lens but not through the centers of curvature, or, in the case of a mirror, which passes through the center of the mirror.—Secondary circle (Geom. & Astron.), a great circle that passes through the poles of another great circle and is therefore perpendicular to its plane.—Secondary circle that passes through the poles of another great circle and is therefore perpendicular to its plane.—Secondary circle that passes through the secondary circle (Secondary circle Mesondary circle (Secondary circle Mesondary circle Chem. & Astron.), a great circle that passes through the poles of another great circle and is therefore perpendicular to its plane.—Secondary circle (Secondary circle Mesondary c the poles of shocher great those and is well shot per great ular to its plane. — Secondary dreatt, Secondary sell (Elec.), a circuit or coil in which a current is produced by the in-duction of a current in a neighboring circuit or coil called the primary circuit or coil. — Secondary color, a color

formed by mixing any two primary colors in squal proportions.— Secondary coverts (Zool.), the longer coverts which coverlie the beast part of the secondary quills of a pint of the secondary cyretal (Min.).

See Hitsel. under Bird.— Secondary cyretal (Min.) a cyretal derived from one of the primary forms.— Secondary current (Elec.), a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primary current.— Secondary evidence, that which is admitted upon failure to obtain the primary or best evidence.— Secondary fiver (Med.), a fever coming on in a disease after the subsidence of the fever with which the disease began, as the fever which attends the outbreak of the eruption in smallpox.— Secondary hamertrage (Med.), hemorrhage occurring from a wounded blood vessel at some considerable time after the original bleeding has ceased.— Secondary planet. (Astron.) See the Note under Planet.—
Secondary qualities, those qualities of bodies which are not inseparable from them as such, but are dependent for their development and intensity on the organism of the percipient, such as color, taste, edor, etc.— Secondary qualits of realled also eccondaries. See Illust. of Bird.— Secondary rocks or strata (Geol.), those lying between the Primary or Paleosoic, and Tertiary (see Primary rocks, under Primary).— later restricted to strata of the Mesozoic age, and at present but little used.— Secondary syphilis (Med.), the second stage of syphilis, intending the period from the first development of constitutional symptoms to the time when the bones and the internal organs become involved.— Secondary int, any subdued tint, as gray.— Secondary union (Surp.), the union of wounds after suppuration; union by the second intention.

Syn.— Second ; second-rate; subordinate : inferior.

Secondary.

Syn. — Second; second-rate; subordinate; inferior.

Second.a.ry (self'und.a.ry), n.; pl. SECONDARIES (.rfr.). 1. One who occupies a subordinate, inferior, or auxiliary place; a delegate or deputy; one who is second or next to the chief officer; as, the secondary, or under-

or next to the chief officer; as, the secondary, or undersherif of the city of London.

Old Escalus... is thy secondary.

Shak.

2. (Astron.) (a) A secondary circle. (b) A satellite.

3. (Zoid.) A secondary quill.

Sec'ond-class' (-klās'), a. Of the rank or degree below the best or the highest; inferior; second-rate; as, second-class house; a second-class passage.

Soc'ond-ar (-8r), n. One who seconds or supports what another attempts, affirms, moves, or proposes; as, the seconder of an enterprise or of a motion.

Sec'ond-hand' (-hānd'), a. 1. Not original or primary; received from another.

They have but a secondhand or implicit knowledge. Locke.

2. Not new; already or previously possessed or used

2. Not new; already or previously possessed or used by another; as, a secondhand book, garment. At second hand. See HAND, n., 10.

At second hand. See HAND, n., 10.

Second-ly, adv. In the second place.

Becond'o (sek-Kon'dō; It sak-kōn'dō), n. [It.]

(Mu.) The second part in a concerted plece.

Second-rate' (sek'kind-rāt'), a. Of the second size, rank, quality, or value; as, a second-rate ship; second-rate cloth; a second-rate champion.

Bec'ond-sight' (-sit'), n. The power of discerning what is not visible to the physical eye, or of foreseeing future events, esp. such as are of a disastrous kind; the capacity of a seer; prophetic vision.

He was seized with a fit of second-sight.

Nor less availed his optic sleight,
And Soottish gift of second-sight.

Sac'ond-sight'(-dal a. Having the power of second-

Second-sight'ed, a. Having the power of second-sight. [R.]

Be'ore (85'krê or 85-krē'), a. Secret; secretive; faithful to a secret. [Obs.]

To be holden stable and secre. Chaucer.

Se'ore, n. A secret. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Se'ore-oy (se'krê-sy), n.; pl. Secreties (-siz). [From
Secreti.] 1. The state or quality of being hidden; as, his
movements were detected in spite of their secrety.

The Lady Anne,
Whom the king hath in secrecy long married. whom the king hath in secrecy long married.

Shak.

That which is concealed; as secret. [R.] Shak.

Seclusion; privacy; retirement. "The pensive secrecy of desert cell."

The quality of being secretive; fidelity to a secret; forbearance of disclosure or discovery.

It is not with public as with private prayer; in this, rather secrecy is commanded than outward show.

Secrecy is commanded than outward show.

Be'cro-ly (a&rt-ly), adv. Secretly, [Obs.] Chaucer.

Be'cro-lease, n. Secrecy; privacy. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Be'cret (a&rt-lease, n. Secret), fr. L. secret(cf. Sp. & Pg. secreto,

It. secreto, segreto), fr. L. secretus, p. p. of secenare to
put apart, to separate. See Centain, and cf. Secret,

SECERN.] 1. Hidden; concealed; as, secret treasure;

secret plana; a secret vow.

The secret things below unto the Lord and Cold.

The secret things belong unto the Lord our God; but those things which are revealed belong unto us.

Deut. xxix. 29. 2. Withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; in retirement or secrecy; secluded.

There, secret in her sapphire cell, He with the Nais wont to dwell.

S. Faithful to a secret; not inclined to divulge or betray confidence; secretive. [R.]Secret Romans, that have spoke the word, And will not palter.

Shak.

And will not palter. Shak.

4. Separate; distinct. [Obs.]
They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereunto, which were perfectly secret from matter.

5yn.—Hidden; concealed; secluded; retired; unseen; unknown; private; obscure; recondite; latent; covert; chandestine; privy. See Hiddens.

3e/Graft, n. [F. secret (of. Pr. secret, Sp. & Pg. secret. It. secreto, segreto), from L. secretum. Bea Shoars, c.]

1. Something studiously concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not revealed, or not to be revealed.

To tell our own secrets is often folly; to communicate those of others is treachery.

2. A thing not discovered; what is unknown or unexnystery.

All secrets of the deep, all nature's works. Wilton 3. pl. The parts which modesty and propriety require to be concealed; the genital organs.

In secret, in a private place; in privacy or secrecy; in a state or place not seen; privately.

Bread caten in secret is pleasant. Prov. iz. 17.

Bread eaten in secret is pleasant. Prov. iz. 17.

Be'oret (EKrit), v. t. To keep secret. [Obs.] Bacon.

Be'oret-age (-ij; 48), n. [F.] A process in which mercury, or some of its salts, is employed to impart the property of felting to certain kinds of furs.

Beoret-Agri-al (akir4-ij/ri-al), a. Of or pertaining to a secretary; befitting a secretary. [R.]

Secretarial, diplomatic, or other official training. Carlyle.

Secretarial, diplomatic, or other official training. Carlyle.

Secretarial: (±t), | n. [F. secrétarial.] The official training. Experimental (±t), | fice of a secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, etc.

Secretarial: (±t), | fice of a secretary; the place where a secretary transacts business, keeps records, etc.

Secretarial: (±t), | fice official transacts, | f

association, a public body, or an individual.

That which is most of all profitable is acquaintance w secretaries, and employed men of ambassadors.

3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend 3. An officer of state whose business is to superintend and manage the affairs of a particular department of government, and who is usually a member of the cabinet or advisory council of the chief executive; as, the secretary of state, who conducts the correspondence and attends to the relations of a government with foreign courts; the secretary of the treasury, who manages the department of finance; the secretary of war, etc.

4. A piece of furniture, with conveniences for writing and for the arrangement of papers; an escritoire.

5. (Zoöl.) The secretary bird.



Syn. - See the Note under CLERK, n., 4.

Sec're-ta-ry-ship, n. The office, or the term of office,

Of a secretary.

So-oret' (sê-krēt'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Secretze);
p. pr. & vb. n. Secreting.] [L. secretus separated, secret, hidden, p. p. of secernere. See Secret, and of.
Discretz, Discretz.] 1. To deposit in a place of hid-

DISCRETE, DISCRETE 1. To deposit in a place of inding; to hide; to conceal; as, to secrete stolen goods; to secrete one's self.

2. (Physiol.) To separate from the blood and elaborate by the process of secretion; to elaborate and emit as a secretion. See Secretion.

Why one set of cells should secrete bile, another urea, and a n, we do not know.

Carpenter Syn. - To conceal; hide. See Conceal.

Syn. — To concear; me. See Concear.

Se-oretion: (st. rg'shim), n. [L. secretio: cf. F. stcrétion.] 1. The act of secreting or concealing; as, the
secretion of dutiable goods.
2. (Physiol.) The act of secreting; the process by
which material is separated from the blood through the
agency of the cells of the various glands and elaborated
by the cells into new substances so as to form the various secretions, as the saliva, bile, and other digestive fluids. The process varies in the different glands, and hence are formed the various secretions.

hence are formed the various secretions.

3. (Physiol.) Any substance or fluid secreted, or elaborated and emitted, as the gastric juice.

Be'aret-is: (ac'k:5t-ist), n. A dealer in secrets. [Ohs.]

Be'are-ittious (sc'k:5t-ist), a. Parted by animal secretion; as, secretiitous humors.

Be-aret'ive (sc'k:5t-ist), a. Tending to secrete, or to keep secret or private; as, a secretive disposition.

Be-aret'ive-ness, n. 1. The quality of being secretive; disposition or tendency to conceal.

2. (Phren.) The faculty or propensity which impels to reserve, secrecy, or concealment.

Be'aret-ness, n. 1. The state or quality of being secret, hid, or concealed.

2. Becretiveness; concealment.

Donne.

2. Secretiveness; concealment.

Secretiveness; concealment.

Secretio—mo'to-ry (st kra'tt-mo'tt-ry), a. (Physiol.)

Causing secretion; — said of nerves which go to glands and influence secretion.

and influence secretion.

Secretiony (as. het/to-ry or sekra-to-ry; 277), a

[Cf. F. seorstoire. See Sucarra.] (Physiol.) Secreting
performing, or connected with, the office of secretion
secretions as a secretory vessels, nerves.—n. A secretory reasel; a secement.

Sect (sekt), n. [L. secare, sectum, to cut.] A cutting; a scion. [Obs.]

Sect (Wht), n. [F. secte, L. secta, fr. sequi to follow; often confused with L. secare, sectum, to cut. See Suz to follow, and cf. Serr, Surr, n.] Those following a particular leader or authority, or attached to a certain opinion; a company or set having a common belief or allegiance distinct from others; in religion, the believers in a particular creed, or upholders of a particular practice; especially, in modern times, a party dissenting from an established church; a denomination; in philosophy, the disciples of a particular master; a school; in society and the state, an order, rank, class, or party.

He beareth the sign of noverty.

He beareth the sign of poverty,
And in that sect our Savior saved all mankind. Piers Plowman

As of the sect of which that he was born.

He kept his lay, to which that he was sworn. Chaucer.

The cursed sect of that detestable and false prophet Mohammed.

Fabyan.

As concerning this sect [Christians], we know that everywhere it is spoken against.

Acts xxviii. 22.

Packs and sects of great ones Shak.

Packs and sects of great ones Shak.

That ebb and flow by the moon. Shak.

The effective strength of sects is not to be ascertained merely younting heads.

by counting heads.

Seo-ta'ri-an (sek-tā'ri-an), a. Pertaining to a sect, or to sects; peculiar to a sect; bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a denomination; as, secturian principles or prejudices.

Seo-ta'ri-an, n. One of a sect; a member or adherent

Sec-12/11-an, n. One of a sect; a memoer or annerent of a special school, denomination, or religious or philosophical party; one of a party in religion which has separated itself from an established church, or which holds tenets different from those of the prevailing denominations. nation in a state.
Syn. — See HERETIC.

Sectarian ism (-iz'm), n. The quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to the interests of a party; excess of partisan or denominational zeal; adherence to a

cess of partisan or demoninational zeal; adherence to a separate church organization.

Bootafrianize (is), v. t. To imbue with sectarian feelings; to subject to the control of a sect.

Bootafriam (sht/darlzm), n. Sectarianiam. [Obs.]

Bootafriam (sht/darlzm), n. Sectarianiam. [Obs.]

Bootafriam (sht/darlzm), n. Sectarianiam. [Consectary (is), n.; pl. Sectary. [R.] T. Warton.

Bootafriam (in), n.; pl. Sectariam; a member or adherent of a sect; a follower or disciple of some particular teacher in philosophy or religion; one who separates from an established church; a dissenter.

I never knew that time in England when men of truest religion were not counted sectaries.

gion were not counted sectaries.

Sectario (sek-ta/ta), n. [L., fr. sectari, v. intens.
fr. sequi to follow. See Suz to follow.] A follower; a
disciple; an adherent to a sect. [Obs.] Sir W. Raleigh.
Sectile (sekttl), a. [L. sectilis, in. secare, sectum,
to out: cf. F. sectile. See Szcrion.] Capable of being
out; specifically (Min.), capable of being severed by the
knife with a smooth out:—said of minerals.

Sec-til'-ty (sck-til'i-ty), n. The state or quality of
being sectile.

being sectile.

Beo'tion (sek'shin), n. [L. sectio, fr. secare, sectum, to cut; akin to E. saw a cutting instrument: cf. F. section. See Saw, and cf. Scion, Dissect, Insect, Secant, Secant, 1. The act of cutting, or separation by cutting; as, the section of bodies.

2. A part separated from something; a division; a portion; a slice. Specifically:—

2. A part separated from something; a division; a portion; a slice. Specifically:—

(a) A distinct part or portion of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; the division of a law or other writing; a paragraph; an article; hence, the character \$, often used to denote such a division.

It is hardly possible to give a distinct view of his several argu-lents in distinct sections. Locks.

(b) A distinct part of a country or people, community class, or the like; a part of a territory separated by geographical lines, or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme section of one class consists of bigoted dotards the extreme section of the other consists of shallow and reckless and the section of the other consists of shallow and reckless and the section of the other consists of shallow and reckless and the section of the other consists of the section of the other consists of t

empiries.

Mecaulay.

(c) One of the portions, of one square mile each, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; one thirty-sixth part of a township. These sections are subdivided into quarter sections for sale under the homestead and preemption laws.

subdivided into quarter sections for sale under the homestead and preemption laws.

3. (Geom.) The figure made up of all the points common to a superficies and a solid which meet, or to two superficies which meet, or to two lines which meet. In the first case the section is a superficies, in the second a line, and in the third a point.

4. (Nat. Hist.) A division of a genus; a group of species separated by some distinction from others of the same genus; —often indicated by the sign §.

5. (Mus.) A part of a musical period, composed of one or more phrases. See PHARE.

6. The description or representation of anything as it would appear if out through by any intersecting plane; the profile of what is beyond a plane passing through, or supposed to pass through, an object, as a building, a machine, a succession of strata; profile.

machine, a succession of strata; profile.

The machanical drawing, as in these fillustrations of a cannon, a longitudinal section (a) usually represents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically; a cross or transverse section (b), as cut crosswise and vertically; and a horisontal section (c), as cut through its center horizontally. Oblique sections are made at various angles. In architecture, a versical section is a drawing showing the interior, the thickness of the walls, etc., as if made on a vertical plane passed through a building.

Angular sections (Math.), a branch of



Angular sections (Math.), a branch of analysis which treats of the relations of sines, tangents, etc., of area to the sines, tangents, etc., of their multiplies or of their parts. [R.] — Gonic section. (Geom.) See under CONIO.— Section these (Drawing), an instrument to aid in

drawing a series of equidistant parallel lines, —used in representing sections.—This section, a section or slice, so of a mineral, animal, or vegetable substance, thin enough to be transparent, and used for study under the microscope.

enough to be transparent, and used for study under varieties on Syn. - Part; portion; division. - Section, Part. The English more commonly apply the word section to a part or portion of a body of men; as, a section of the clergy, a small section of the Whigs, etc. In the United States this use is less common, but another use, unknown or but little known in England, is very frequent, as in the phrases "the eastern section of our country," etc., the same sense being also given to the adjective sectional; as, sectional feelings, interests, etc.

Sac'stan-al (sEk'shun-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a

Beo'tion-al (sek'shun-al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a section or distinct part of a larger body or territory; local. All sectional interests, or party feelings, it is hoped, will here after yield to schemes of ambition.

after yield to schemes of sublition.

2. Consisting of sections, or capable of being divided into sections; as, a sectional steam boiler.

Section-al-ism (-12'm), n. A disproportionate regard for the interests peculiar to a section of the country; local patriotism, as distinguished from national. [U. S.]

Section-al-ize (-al-iz), r. In state or quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

Section-al-ize (-al-iz), r. I. To divide according to geographical sections or local interests. [U. S.]

The principal results of the struggle were to sectionalize par Nicolay & Hay (Life of Lincoln)

s. Sicolay & Hay (Lye of L Sec'tion-al-ly, adv. In a sectional manner. Sec'tion-lze (-iz), v. t. To form into sections. Sect'iam (skkt'lz'm), n. Devotion to a sect. Sect'ia, n. One devoted to a sect; a sectary. [R]

Scot'ist, n. One devoted to a sect; a sectary. [R.]
Scot'i-un'cle (sēkt'ī-un'k'l), n. A little or petty sectary.

[R.] "Some new sect or sectionate." J. Martineau.
Scotter (sēk'tār), n. [L., properly, a cutter, fr. secarc, sectum, to cut: cf. F. secteur. See Suctional I. (Geom.) A part of a circle comprehended between two radii and the included arc.

2. A mathematical instrument, consist.

2. A mathematical instrument, consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint, each arm marked with several scales, as of equal parts, chords, sines, acb Sector. tangents, etc., one scale of each kind on each arm, and all on lines radiating from the common center of motion. The sector is used for plotting, etc., to any scale.

3. An astronomical instrument, the limb of which embraces a small portion only of a circle, used for measuring differences of declination too great for the compass of a micrometer. When it is used for measuring zenith distances of stars, it is called a zenith zector.

Dip sector, an instrument used for measuring the dip of the horizon.—Sector of a sphere, or Spherical sector, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle solid generated by the revolution of the sector of its radii, or, more rarely, about any straight line drawn in the plane of the sector through its vertex.

Sectoral circle.

Sectoral circle.

ctoral circle

sectoral circle.

Sec-to⁷1-al (sKk-tö⁷1-al), a. (Anat.) Adapted for cutting.—n. A sectorial, or carnassial, tooth.

Sec^{*}u-lar (sök^{*}1-lör), a. [OE. secular, seculer, L. secular, fr. secular area, generation, age, the times, the world; perhaps akin to E. soul: cf. F. séculier.]

1. Coming or observed once in an age or a century.

The secular year was kept but once a century. Addison.

2. Pertaining to an age, or the progress of ages, or to long period of time; accomplished in a long progress of ime; as, secular inequality; the secular refrigeration of the globe.

the globe.

3. Of or pertaining to this present world, or to things not spiritual or holy; relating to temporal as distinguished from eternal interests; not immediately or primarily respecting the soul, but the body; worldly.

New foes arise, Threatening to bind our souls with secular chains. 4. (Eccl.) Not regular; not bound by monastic vows or rules; not confined to a monastery, or subject to the rules of a religious community; as, a secular priest.

He tried to enforce a stricter discipline and greater regard for morals, both in the religious orders and the secular clergy. Prescott.

5. Belonging to the laity; lay; not clerical.

I speak of folk in secular estate.

Secular equation (Astron.), the algebraic or numerical expression of the magnitude of the inequalities in a planet's motion that remain after the inequalities of a short period have been allowed for. — Secular games (Rom. Antiq.), games celebrated, at long but irregular intervals, for three days and nights, with sacrifices, there atrical shows, combats, sports, and the like. — Secular music, any music or songs not adapted to sacred uses.— Secular pump or poen, a hymn or poen composed for the secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

Secular land in the like is a secular secular pames, or one

secular games, or sung or rehearsed at those games.

Secular, n. 1. (Eccl.) A secular ecclesiastic, or one not bound by monastic rules.

Burke.

2. (Eccl.) A church official whose functions are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

Busby.

3. A layman, as distinguished from a clergyman.

Secular-ism (-is'm), n. 1. The state or quality of being secular; a secular spirit; secularity.

2. The tenets or principles of the secularists.

Secularist, n. One who theoretically rejects every form of religious faith, and every kind of religious worship, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; also, one who believes derived from the present life; also, one who believes that education and other matters of civil policy should be managed without the introduction of a religious ele-

Seo'u-lar'l-ty (-lar'l-ty), n. [Cf. F. sécularité, LL. saccularitas.] Supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

present life; worldliness.

A scularity of character which makes Christianity and its principal doctrines distasteful or unintelligible.

Boo'u-lar-i-za'tion (sh'u-lèr-i-za'nhūn), n. [Cf. F. sécularisation.] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being rendered secular; conversion from regular

or monastic to secular; conversion from religious to lay anxiety, or care; confidence of power or safety; hence, or secular possession and uses; as, the secularization of assurance; certainty.

or secular possession and uses; as, the secularization of church property.

Scotu-lar-izes (skt/d-ler-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Secularizes (skt/d-ler-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Secularizes].

[Cf. F. sécularizer.] 1. To convert from regular or monastic into secular; as, to secularize a priest or a monk.

2. To convert from spiritual to secular or common use; as, to secularize a church, or church property.

At the Reformation the abbay was accularized. W. Cove.

At the Reformation the abbey was secularized. W. Coxe. at the reformation the above was secularized. W. Core.

3. To make worldly or unspiritual. Bp. Horstey.

Sec'u-lar-ly, adv. In a secular or worldly manner.

Sec'u-lar-ness, n. The quality or state of being soular; worldliness; worldly-minuted-

Se'cund (sē'kund ; 277), a. [L. secun-Se'ound (sē'kūnd; 277), a. [L. secundus following the course or current of wind or water. See Seconn, a.] (Bot.)
Arranged on one side only, as flowers or leaves on a stalk.

Secundatis, p. p. of secundure to direct favorably.] To make prosperous. [R.]
Sec'un-da'tion (sēk'kin-dā'shūn), n.
Prosperity, [R.]
Sec'un-dine (sēk'kin-dā'shūn), n.
[Cf. F. secondine.] 1. (Bot.) The sec-Secund Raceme ond coat, or integrument, of an ovule, callyculata.

IF In the ripened seed the primine and secundine are usually united to form the testa, or outer seed coat. When they remain distinct the secundine becomes the mesosperm, as in the castor bean.

mesosperm, as in the castor bean.

2. [Cf. F. secondines.] The afterbirth, or placenta and membranes;—generally used in the plural.

8-cun'do-gen'i-ture (sö-k'm'/dö-jön'i-tür; 135), n.
[L. secundus second + gen'itura a begetting, generation.] A right of inheritance belonging to a second son; a property or possession so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a secundo-geni-tre of Spain.

Secur'a-ble (-kūr'a-b'l), a. That may be secured.
Secur's (se kūr'), a. [L. securus: pref. se without

- cura care. See Curz care, and cf. Surz, a.] 1. Free from fear, care, or anxiety; easy in mind; not feeling suspicion or distrust; confident.

But thou, sccure of soul, unbent with week.

2. Overconfident; incautious; careless; — in a bad

Macaulay.

Macaulay.

sense.

3. Confident in opinion; not entertaining, or not having reason to entertain, doubt; certain; sure; — commonly with of; as, secure of a welcome.

Confidence then bore thee on scare Either to meet no danger, or to find

Milton.

Milton.

4. Not exposed to danger; safe: — applied to persons and things, and followed by against or from. "Secure from (ortune's blows." Dryden.

Syn. - Safe; undisturbed; easy; sure; certain; assured; confident; careless; heedless; inattentive.

Secure', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Secure of st-kurd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Securing.]

1. To make safe; to relieve from apprehensions of, or exposure to, danger; to guard; to protect.

d; to protect.

I spread a cloud before the victor's sight,
Sustained the vanquished, and secured his flight. Dryden

2. To put beyond hazard of losing or of not receiving; to make certain; to assure; to insure; — frequently with against or from, rarely with of; as, to secure a creditor against loss; to secure a debt by a mortgage.

It secures its possessor of eternal happiness. T. Dick.

It secures its possessor of eternal happiness. T. Dick.

3. To make fast; to close or confine effectually; to render incapable of getting loose or escaping; as, to secure a prisoner; to secure a door, or the hatches of a ship.

4. To get possession of; to make one's self secure of; to acquire certainly; as, to secure an estate.

Secure arms (Mil.), a command and a position in the manual of arms, used in wet weather, the object being to guard the firearm from becoming wet. The piece is turned with the barrel to the front and grasped by the right hand at the lower band, the muzzle is dropped to the front, and the plece held with the and supported against the hip, and the thumb on the rammer.

Securely, adv. In a secure

Securely, adv. In a secure manner; without fear or apprehension; without danger; safely.

His daring foe . . . securely him defied.

Secure ment (-ment), n. 1

Secure ment (-ment), n. 1 The act

of securing; protection. [R.]
Society condemns the securement in all cases of perpetual protection by means of perpetual imprisonment. C.A. Ices.

perpetual imprisonment.

Soure'ness, n. The condition or quality of being secure; exemption from fear; want of vigilance; security.

Sour'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, secures.

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Sour'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, secures.

Sour'er (-in), n. [L. securis an ax or hatchet + -form cf. F. securiforme.] (Nat. Hist.)

Having the form of an ax or hatchet.

Sour'er habit (-bab), n. [L. securis ax, hatchet + E.

Having the form of an ax or hatchet.

Secontine plothing, n. [L. securis ax, hatchet + E. palp.] (Zoöl.) One of a family of beetles having the maxiliary palpi terminating in a hatchet-elapsed joint.

Secontine: G. F. securité. Sec SECURE, and cf. Surery.

1. The condition or quality of being secure; securies. Specifically: (a) Freedom from apprehension,

His trembling hand had lost the case, Which marks security to please. Sir W. Scott

Which marks security to please. Sir W. Scott.

(b) Hence, carelessness; negligence; heedlessness.

He means, my lord, that we are too remiss,
Whilst Holingbroke, through our security,
Grows strong and great in substance and in power. Shak.

Grows strong and great in substance and in power.

(c) Freedom from risk; safety.

Give up yourself merely to chance and hazard,
From firm security.

Some . . alleged that we should have no security for our Swift.

Swyt.

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; guard; defense. Specifically: (a) Something given, deposited, or pledged, to make certain the fulfillment of an obligation, the performance of a contract, the payment of a debt, or the like; surety; pledge.

Those who lent him money lent it on no security but his bare word.

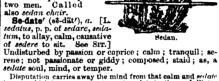
word.
(b) One who becomes surety for another, or engages himself for the performance of another's obligation.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond, a certificate of stock, etc.; as, government securities.

Syn. — Protection; defense; guard; shelter; safety; certainty; ease; assurance; carelessness; confidence; surety; pledge; bail.

surety; pledge; bail.

Bedan' (sē-dān'), n. [Said to be named from Scdan, in France, where it was first made, and whence it was introduced into England in the time of King Charles I.] A portable chair or covered vehicle for carrying a single person, — usually borne on poles by two men. Called also scdan chair.



Disputation carries away the mind from that calm and scalar emper which is so necessary to contemplate truth. I. Watts. Whatsoever we feel and know Too sedate for outward show. Wordscorth.

Syn.—Settled; composed; calm; quiet; tranquil; still; serene; unruffled; undisturbed; contemplative; sober: serious.

sober; serious.

— Se-date'ly, adv. — Se-date'ness, n.

Se-date'ly, adv. — Se-date'ness, n.

Se-date'ly, adv. — Se-date'ness, n.

Se-date'ly, a. [L. sedatio.] The act of calming, or the state of being calm. [R.]

Sed'a-tive (sed'd-k-tiy), a. [Ci. F. sédatif.] Tending to calm, moderate, or tranquilize; specifically (Med.), allaying irritability and irritation; assuaging pain.

Sed'a-tive, n. (Med.) A remedy which allays irritability and irritation, and irritative activity or pain.

Sed'ent (sed'ent), a. [L. sedens, -cnits, p. pr. of sedere to sit. See Sir.] Sitting; inactive; quiet. [R.]

Sed'en-ta-ri-ly (sed'en-ta-ri-ly), adv. In a sedentary manner.

manner.

Sed'en-ta-ri-ness, n. Quality of being sedentary.

Sed'en-ta-ry (séd'en-ta-ry), a. [L. sedentarius, fr. sedere to sit: cf. F. sédentaire. See SEDENT.] 1. Accustomed to sit much or long; as, a sedentary man.

Sedentary, scholastic sophists." Bp. Warburton.

2. Characterized by, or requiring, much sitting; as, a sedentary employment; a sedentary life.

Any education that confined itself to sedentary pursuits was essentially imperfect.

3. Inselfue: motionless: sluggish; hence colon; trans-

3. Inactive; motionless; sluggish; hence, calm; tran-quil. [R.] "The scalentary earth." Milton. The soul, considered abstractly from its passions, is of a re-miss, seelarary nature. Spectator.

dis, sedentary nature.

Spectrum.

4. Caused by long sitting. [Obs.] "Sedentary numb-Milton.

5. (Zoöl.) Remaining in one place, especially when firmly attached to some object; as, the oyster is a sedentary mollusk; the barnacles are sedentary crustaceans.

Sedentary spider (Zööl.), one of a tribe of spiders which rest motionless until their prey is caught in their web. [Sederunt (stdfrunt), n. [L., they sat, fr. sedere to sit.] A sitting, as of a court or other body.

'T is pity we have not Burns's own account of that long servant.

Prof. Wilson Acts of sederunt (Scots Law), ordinances of the Court of Session for the ordering of processes and expediting of justice.

Segge (**e), n. [OE. segge, AS. secg; akin to LG. segge; — probably named from its bladelike appearance, and akin to L. secare to cut, E. saw a cutting instrument; cf. Ir. setage, W. hesg. Cf. Hassock, SAw the instrument, I. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Carex, perennial, endogenous, innutritious herbs, often growing in dense tufts in marshy places. They have triangular jointless stems, a spiked inflorescence, and long grasslike leaves which are usually rough on the margins and iniciple. There are several hundred species.

The name is sometimes given to any other plant of the order Cyperacee, which includes Carex, Cyperus, Scirpus, and many other genera of rushlike plants.

2. (Zoöl.) A flock of herons.

Bodge hen (Zoil.), the clapper rail. See under 5th RAIL.

Bodge warbler (Zoil.), a small European singing bird
(Acrocephatus phragmitis). It often builds its nest among
reeds:—called also sedge bird, sedge wren, night warbler, and Scotch nightingale.

Sedged (sejd), a. Made or composed of sedge.
With your sedged crowns and ever-harmless looks. Shak. Sedg'y (sĕj'ÿ), a. Overgrown with sedge.
On the gentle Severn's sedgy bank.

"Es-diff-a (as-dYIT-a), n. pl.; sing. SEDITA (-dFis).
[L. sedife a seat.] (Arch.) Seats in the chancel of a church near the altar for the officiating clergy during intervals of service.

Sedit-ment (asdT-ment), n. [F. sédiment L. sedimentum a settling, fr. sedere to ait, to settle. [See Srr.]

1. The matter which subsides to the bottom, from water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs.

2. (Geol.) The material of which sedimentary rocks are formed.

Sed'i-men'tal (-men'tal), a. Sedimentary.
Sed'i-men'ta-ry (-ta-ry), a. [Cf. F. sedimentaire.]
Of or pertaining to sediment; formed by sediment; containing matter that has subsided.

Sedimentary rocks. (Geol.) See Aqueous rocks, under

AQUOUS.

Sed'i-men-ta'tion (-měn-tā'shūn), n. The act of depositing a sediment; specifically (deol.), the deposition of the material of which sedimentary rocks are formed.

Se-di'tion (sā-dish'ūn), n. [OE. sedicioun, OF. sedition, F. sédition, fr. L. seditio, originally, a going aside; hence, an insurrectionary separation; pret. sez. sed.aside + tio a going, fr. sre, tium, to go. Cf. Issur]

1. The raising of commotion in a state, not amounting to insurrection; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; excitement of discoutent against the government, or of resistance to lawful authority.

In soothing them, we nourish feaint our senate

ernment, or of resistance to lawful authority.

In soothing them, we nonrish 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion, insoleuce, sedition. Shak.
Noisy demagogues who had been accused of sedition. Macaulay.

2. Dissension; division; schism. [Obs.]

Now the works of the fiesh are manifest, ... emulations, writh, strife, seditions, heresics.

Gal. v. 18, 20.

windin, mene, seattons, neresies. Gal. v. 19, 20.

Syn. — Insurrection; tumult; uproar; riot; rebellion; revolt. See Insurrection.

Se-di'tion-a-ry (- \bar{a} -ry), n. An inciter or promoter of

Se-di'tiona-ry (-a-ry), n. An inciter or promoter of sedition.

Se-di'tious (st-di'sh'hs), n. [L. seditiosus: cf. F. séditieux.] 1. Of or pertaining to sedition; partaking of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; as, seditious behavior; seditious strile; seditious words.

2. Disposed to arouse, or take part in, violent opposition to lawful authority; turbulent; factious; guilty of sedition; as, seditious citizens.

— Se-di'tious-ly, adv. — Se-di'tious-ness, n.

Sed'liz (séd'lix), a. Same as Seditire.

Se-duos' (st-dus'), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sedice (st-dust'); p. pr. & v. b. n. Seducing (-du'sing.)] [L. sediost'; p. pr. & v. b. n. Seducine (-du'sing.)] [L. sediostre, seducium; pref. ss-aside + ducere to lead. Seducium; pref. ss-aside + ducere to lead. Sediosty; lo draw aside from the path of rectitude and duty in any manner; to entice to evil; to lead astray; to tempt and lead to iniquity; to corrupt.

For me, the gold of France did not seduce. Shak.

2. Specifically, to induce to surrender chastity; to de-

2. Specifically, to induce to surrender chastity; to de-bauch by means of solicitation.

bauch by means of solicitation.

Syn.—To allure; entice; tempt; attract; mislead; decoy; invelgie. See Allure.

Se-duce'ment (-ment), n. 1. The act of seducing.

2. The means employed to acduce, as flattery, promises, deception, etc.; arts of enticing or corrupting. Pope.

Se-du'cer (ab-du'ab', n. One who, or that which, seduces; specifically, one who prevails over the chastity of a woman by enticements and persuasions.

Ile whose firm faith no reason could remove, Will melt before that soft seducer, love.

Se-du'ci-ble (-si-b'l), a. Capable of being seduced; corruptible.

corruptible.

Se-du'cing (-sing), a. Seductive. "Thy sweet seducing charms." Courper.—Se-du'cing ly, adv.

Se-duc'tion (sé-dik'shin), n. [L. seductio: cf. F. séduction. See Seduce.] 1. The act of seducing; enticement to wrong doing; specifically, the offense of inducing a woman to consent to unlawful sexual intercourse, by enticements which overcome her scruples; the wrong or crime of persusialize a woman to surrander the wrong or crime of persuading a woman to surrender

the wrong or crime of persuading a woman to surrender her clastity.

2. That which seduces, or is adapted to seduce; means of leading astray; as, the seductions of wealth.

So-ductive (-tiv), a. Tending to lead astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances; tempting; alluring; as, a seductive offer.

This may enable us to understand how seductive is the influence of example.

So Acceptance of the control of the control

This may enable us to understand how seductive is the influence of example.

Se-duc'tive-ly, adv. In a seductive manner.

Se-duc'tress (-tres), n. A woman who seduces.

Se-duc'tress (-tres), n. M woman who seduces.

Se-duc'tress (-tres), n. M woman who seduces.

Se-duc'tress (-tres), n. M woman who seduces.

Se-duc'tley (si-du'n'-ty), n. [L. sedulutas. See Szdu-Lous.] The quality or state of being sedulous; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry; sedulousness.

The industrious bee, by his sedulity in summer, lives in honey all the winter.

Sed'u-lous (sed'd-lis; 135), a. [L. sedulus, perhaps from sedere to sit, and so akin to E. sit.] Diligent in application or pursuit; constant, steady, and persevering in business, or in endeavors to effect an object; steadily industrious; assiduous; as, the sedulous bee.

What signifies the sound of words in prayer, without the sifection of the heart, and a sedulous application of the proper means that may naturally lead us to such an end? L'Estronge.

Syn.—Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious;

means that may naturally lead us to such an end? I Entrange.

Syn. — Assiduous; diligent; industrious; laborious; unremitting; untring; gunwerled; persevering.

— Bed'u-lous-ly, adv. — Bed'u-lous-ness, n.

|| Se'dum (sē'dum), n. [NL., fr. L. sedere to sit; — so called in allusion to the manner in which the plants attach themselves to rocks and walls.] (Bot.) A genus of plants, mostly perennial, having succulent leaves and cymose flowers; orpline; stonecrop.

See (sē), n. [OE. se, see, OF. se, sed, sied, fr. L. sedes a seat, or the kindred sedere to sit. See Sir, and of. Sison.]

1. A seat; a site; a place where sovereign power is exercised. [Obs.]

Jove laughed on Venus from his sovereign see. Spenser.

2. Specifically: (a) The seat of episcopal power; a diocese; the jurisdiction of a bishop; as, the sec of New

Tork. (b) The seat of an archbishop; a province or jurisdiction of an archbishop; as, an archiepiscopal see.
(c) The seat, place, or office of the pope, or Roman ponitif; sa, the papal see. (d) The pope or his court at Bome; as, to appeal to the see of Rome.

Seed, bag (Artestan well), a packing to prevent percola-

colic see. See under Apostolic.

Aportolic see. See under Aportolic.

See (a5) v. t. [imp. Saw (ap); p. p. Shen (a5n); p. pr. & vb. n. Shenna.] [OE. seen, seen, seen, Al. seen; akin to OFries. sta, p. sein, Os. & OHG. sehan, G. sehen, Icel. sjä, Saw. see, Dan. see, Goth. saihvan, and probably to L. segut to follow (and so originally meaning, to follow with the eyes), Gr. επεσθαι, Skr. sac. C. Siserr, Sum to follow.] 1. To perceive by the eye; to have knowledge of the existence and apparent qualities of by the organs of sight; to behold; to descry; to view.

I will now turn saide, and see this great sight. Ex. iii. 3. 2 Win now turn sends, and see this great sight. Ex. 11. S.
2. To perceive by mental vision; to form an idea or conception of; to note with the mind; to observe; to discern; to distinguish; to understand; to comprehend; to ascertain.

ascertain.

Go, I pray thee, see whether it be well with thy brethren.

Gen. xxxvii. 14 Gen. xxxvii. 14.
Jesus saw that he answered discreetly. Mark xii. 34.

Who 's so gross That seeth not this pulpable device?

3. To follow with the eyes, or as with the eyes; to watch; to regard attentively; to look after. Shak.

I had a mind to see him out, and therefore did not care for contradicting him.

contracting nim.

4. To have an interview with; especially, to make a call upon; to visit; as, to go to see a friend.

And Samuel came no more to see Saul until the day of his death.

1 Som. xv. 35.

death.

5. To fall in with; to meet or associate with; to have intercourse or communication with; hence, to have knowledge or experience of; as, to see military service.

Make us glad according to the days wherein thou hast afficited us, and the years wherein we have seen evil. Ps. xc. 15. Verily, verily, I say unto you, if a man keep my saying, he shall never see death. John viii. 51. Improvement in wisdom and prudence by seeing men. Locke.

6. To accompany in person; to escort; to wait upon; as, to see one home; to see one aboard the cars.

as, to see one nome; to see one aboard the cars.

God you (him, or me, etc.) see, God keep you (him, me, etc.) in his sight; God protect you. [obs.] Chancer.—

To see (anything) out, to see (it) to the end; to be present at, or attend, to the end.—To see stars, to see flashes of light, like stars;—sometimes the result of concussion of the head. [Colloq].—To see (one) through, to help, watch, or guard (one) to the end of a course or an undertaking.

or guard (one) to the series of sight, or or perceiving by the proper organs; to possess or employ the sense of vision; as, he sees distinctly.

Whereas I was blind, now I see. John ix. 25.

2. Figuratively: To have intellectual apprehension; to perceive; to know; to understand; to discern;—often followed by a preposition, as through, or into.

For judgment I am come into this world, that they which not might see; and that they which see might be made blind John ix, 39.

Join 1x. 39.

Many sagacious persons will find us out, . . . and see through all our fine protensions.

Tillotson.

3. To be attentive; to take care; to give heed;generally with to; as, to see to the house.

See that ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xlv. 24.

Let me sec, Let us see, are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject, or some scheme or calculation.

Cassio's a proper man, let me see now, To get his place.

See is sometimes used in the imperative for look, or behold. "See, see! upon the banks of Boyne he stands."

Halifax.

stands."

To see about a thing, to pay attention to it; to consider
it.—To see on, to look at. [Obs.] "She was full more
blissful on to see." (Chaucer.—To see to, (a) To look at;
to behold; to view. [Obs.] "An altar by Jordan, a great
altar to see to." Josh, xxil. 10. (b) To take care about;
to look after; as, to see to a fire.

Seed. (a8d). n.; pl. SEED or SEEDS (sēdz). [OE. seed, sed, A8. sēd, fr. sāwan to sow; akin to D. zaad seed, G. saat, Icel. sāð, sæðt, Goth. manssēps seed of men, world. See Sow to scatter seed, and cf. Cozza.]

1. (Bot.) (a) A ripened ovule, consisting of an embryo with one or more integruments, or coverings; as, an apple seed; a currant seed. By germination it produces a new plant. (b) Any small seedlike fruit, though it may consist of a pericarp, or even a calyx, as well as the seed proper; as, paranip seed; thistle seed.



And Go said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself.

Gen. i. li.

Gen. 1.11.

Gen. 1

2. (Physiol.) The generative fluid of the male; semen; sperm; — not used in the plural.

3. That from which anything springs; first principle; original; source; as, the seeds of virtue or vice.

4. The principle of production.

Praise of great acts he scatters as a Which may the like in coming age

5. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants; as, he seed of Abraham; the seed of David.

3. To try to acquire or gain; to strive after; to aim at; as, to seek wealth or fame; to seek one's life.

to any number collectively, and admits of the plural form, though rarely used in the plural.

6. Race; generation; birth.

6. Race; generation; birth.

6. Bace to generation; birth generation of waterdown the bore hole. It consists of a bag encircling the tuthing and filled with flax seed, which swells when wet and fills the space between the tubing and the sides of the hole. — Seed to (Inc.), the germ or rudiment of the plant in the embryo state; the ovule.— Seed coat (Bot.), the covering of a seed.— Seed orn, or Seed grain (Bot.), corn or grain for seed.— Seed down, Bot.), the soft hairs on certain seeds, as cotton seed.— Seed grain (Bot.), corn or grain for seed.— Seed drill. See the Dant., 2 (2).— Seed eater (Zoll.), any finch of the genera Sporophila, and (ruthagra. They feed mainly on seeds.— Seed grain (Soll.), and grain when of a size suitable for transplantiation to a new locality.— Seed pear, a small pearl of little value.— Seed plat, or seed pear, a small pearl of little value.— Seed plat, or seed plat for transplanting; a nursery.— Seed stalk (Bot.), the stalk of an ovule or seed, a funicle.— Seed stalk (Bot.), the stalk of an ovule or seed, is funicle.— Seed thick (Zoll.), one of several species of ticks resembling seeds in form and color.— Seed vessel (Bot.), that part of a plant which contains the seeds; a pericarp.— Seed westl (Zoll.), and of the genus Aprim, which live in the seeds of the genus Aprim, which live in the seeds of various planta.— Seed westl (Zoll.), and one of numerous small weevils, especially those of the genus Aprim, which live in the seeds of various planta.— Seed westl (Zoll.), and one of numerous small weevils, especially those of the genus Aprim, which live in the seeds of the genus Aprim, which live in the seeds of the genus Apr

. S.]
Sect (sed), v. i. 1. To sow seed.
2. To shed the seed. Mortimer.
3. To grow to maturity, and to produce of

Many interests have grown up, and seeded, and twisted their roots in the crevices of many wrongs.

Landor.

Wrongs.

Seed, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shedder, p. pr. & vb. n. Shedder, l. To sprinkle with seed; to plant seeds in; to sow; as, to seed a field. Seed Weevil (Apion Sa-yi) of Wild Indigo. ×5

2. To cover thinly with something scattered; to ornament with seedlike decorations.

A sable mantle ecceled with waking eyes. B. Jonson.

A sable mantle eccded with waking eyes. B. Jonson.

To seed down, to sow with grass seed.

Seed'Dox' (-böks'), n. (Bot.) (a) A capsule. (b) A plant (Ludwigia alternifotia) which has somewhat cubical or box-shaped capsules.

Seed'cake' (-kkk'), n. A sweet cake or cooky containing aromatic seeds, as caraway.

Seed'cod' (-kbū'), n. A seedip. [Prov. Eng.]

Seed'or (-er), n. One who, or that which, sows or nearts asad.

lants seed. Seed'1-ness (-I-nes), n. The quality or state of being seedy, shabby, or worn out; a state of wretchedness or khaustion. [Colloy.]

What is called seediness, after a debauch, is a plain proof that sture has been outraged.

J. S. Blackie. exhaustion.

Seed'-lac' (-lak'), n. A species of lac. See the Note

sower carries the seed to be scattered. [2701. Eng.]
Seed'man. (-man), n. See Senbesan.
Seedzness, n. Seedtime. [Obs.]
Shak.
Seeds'man (sēdz'man), n.; pl. Seedsmen (-men).
1. A sower; one who sows or scatters seed.

Upon the slime and coze scatters seed.

Upon the slime and coze scatters his grain.

A person who deals in seeds.

Seed'time' (-tim'), n. [AS. sædtima.] The season roper for sowing.

oper for sowing.

Proper for sowing.

While the earth remaineth, scedime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not Gen. viii. 22

Gen. viii. 22.

Seed'y (-y), a. [Compar. Seedler (-1-fr.); superl.

Seeding I. Abounding with seeds; bearing seeds; having run to seeds.

2. Having a peculiar flavor supposed to be derived from the weeds growing among the vines; — said of certain kinds of French brandy.

3. Old and worn out; exhausted; spiritless; also, poor and miserable looking; shabbily clothed; shabby looking; sa, he looked seedy; a seedy coat. [Colloq.]

Little Flanigan here ... is a little seedy, as we say among us that practice the law.

that practice the isw.

Seedy toe, an affection of a horse's foot, in which a cavity filled with horn powder is formed between the laminæ and the wall of the hoof.

Seeing (selfng), conj. (but originally a present participle). In view of the fact (that); considering; taking into account (that); inasmuch as; since; because;—followed by a dependent clause; as, he did well, seeing that he was a require at he was so young. Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me? Gen. xxvi. 27

Wherefore come ye to me, seeing ye hate me? Gen. xxvi. 27.

Seek (s&k), a. Sick. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Beek, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sought (sat); p. pr. & vb.
n. Seeking.] [OE. seken, AS. secan, secean; akin to
St. shkan, LG. söken, D. zoeken, OHG. suchhan, G.
suchen, Icel. sækja, Sw. söka, Dan. söge, Goth. sökjan,
and E. soke. Cf. Beresche, Ransack, Sacacuous, Sake,
Soc.] I. To go in search of; to look for; to search for;
to try to find.

The man asked him, saying, What seekest thou? And he said, seek my brethren.

Gen. XXXVII. 15, 16.

2. To inquire for; to ask for; to solicit; to besesch.

4. To try to reach or come to; to go to; to resort to. Seek not Bethel, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. S. Since great Ulysses sought the Phrygian plains. Pope.

Seek (sök), v. t. To make search or inquiry; to endeavor to make discovery.

Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read. Isa. xxxiv. 16. To seek, needing to seek or search; hence, unprepared.
"Unpracticed, unprepared, and still to seek." Millon
[0bs.]—To seek after, to make pursuit of; to attempt to
find or take.—To seek for, to endeavor to find.—To seek
to, to apply to; to resort to; to court. [0bs.] "All the
earth sought to Solomon, to hear his wisdom." 1 Kings x.
24.—To seek upon, to make strict inquiry after; to follow
up; to persecute. [0bs.]—To seek

To seek
Upon a man and do his soul unrest.

Upon a man and do his soul unrest. Chaucer.

Seek'er (-er), n. 1. One who seeks; that which is
used in seeking or searching.

2. (Eccl.) One of a small heterogeneous sect of the
17th century, in Great Britain, who professed to be seeking the true church, ministry, and sacraments.

A skeptic [is] ever seeking and never finds, like our new up-start sect of Seckers.

A skeptic [is] ever seeking and never mus, mae out warms start sect of Seckers.

Bullokar.

Seek'—no-fur'ther (sūk'nō-fūr'thōr), n. A kind of choloe winter apple, having a subacid taste; — formerly called go-no-further.

Seek'—sor'row (-sōr'rō), n. One who contrives to give himself vexation. [Archaic] Sir P. Sidney.

Seel (sāl), v. t. [imp. & p. n. SELLED (sāld); p. pr. & vb. n. SELLED. [IF siller, ciller, fr. cill an eyelash, L. cilium.] 1. (Falconry) To close the eyes of (a hawk or other bird) by drawing through the lids threads which were fastened over the head.

Bacon.

Fools climb to fall: fond hopes, like seeled doves for want of better light, mount till they end their flight with falling.

J. Reading.

2. Hence, to shut or close, as the eyes; to blind.

Seel, v. i. [Cf. LG. sielen to lead off water, F. siller to run ahead, to make headway, E. sile, v. t.] To incline to one side; to lean; to roll, as a ship at sea.

Sir W. Raleigh.

to run ahead, to make headway, E. sile, v. t.] To incline to one side; to lean; to roll, as a ship at sea. [Obs.]

Seel (sei), h. The rolling or agistion of a ship in a Seel/ing, storm. [Obs.] Sandys.

Seel, n. [AS. seil, from seil good, prosperous. See Silly.] I. Good fortune; favorable opportunity; prosperity. [Obs.] "So have I seel." Chaucer.

2. Time; season; as, hay seel. [Prov. Eng.]

Seel'14 (sel'1-19), adv. In a silly manner. [Obs.]

Seel'y (-y), a. See Silly. [Obs.] Spenser.

Seem (sem), v. i. [imp. & p. D. Seemen (sem) of joint of the seem to become, befit, AS. seman to satisfy, pacify; akin to Lec. 28ma to honor, to bear with, conform to, seem becoming, fit, soma to beseem, to befit, sama to beseem, semja to arrange, settle, put right, Goth. samjaa to please, and to E. same. The sense is probably due to the adj. seemly. 191. See SAME, a., and cf. SEEMLY. To appear, or to appear to be; to have a show or semblance; to present an appearance; to look; to strike one's apprehension or fancy as being; to be taken as. "It now seemed probable."

Macaulay.

Thou picture of what thou seem'st. Shak.

All seemed well pleased; all seemed, but were not all. Milton. There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death.

There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death.

Prov. xiv. 12.

It seems, it appears; it is understood as true; it is said.

A prince of Italy, it seems, entertained his mistress on a great lake.

Addison.

lake.

Syn. — To appear; look. — Seem, Appear. To appear has reference to a thing's being presented to our view; as, the sun appears; to acem is connected with the idea of semblance, and usually implies an inference of our mind as to the probability of a thing's being so; as, a storm seems to be coming. "The story appears to be true," means that the facts, as presented, go to show its truth; "the story seems to be true," means that it has the semblance of being so, and we infer that it is true. "His first and principal care being to appear unto his people such as he would have them be, and to be such as he appeared." Sir P. Sidney,

Ham. Ay, madam, it is common.

Ham. Ay, madam, it is common.

If it be Queen.
Why seems it so particular with thee?
Ham. Seems, madam! Nay, it is; I know not "seems." Shak.

Seem'er (-ār), n. One who seems; one who carries or assumes an appearance or semblance. Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our seemers be.

Reem'ing, a. Having a semblance, whether with or without reality; apparent; specious; befitting; as, seeming friendship; seeming truth.

My lord, you have lost a friend indeed;
And I dare swear you borrow not that face
Of seeming sorrow, it is sure your own.

Stat.

Seam'ing. a. 1. Americance above a smblance to

Seem'ing, n. 1. Appearance; show; semblance; fair ppearance; speciousness.

These keep Seeming and savor all the winter long. Shak. 2. Apprehension; judgment. [Obs.] Nothing more clear unto their seeming.

His persuasive words, impregned With reason, to her seeming. Hooker. Milton.

Seem'ing-ly, adv. In appearance; in show; in sem-blance; apparently; ostensibly.

This the father seemingly complied with. Addison.

Seem'ing-ness, n. Semblance; fair appearance; plausibility.

Seem'less, a. Unseemly. [Obs.] Spenser.
Seem'li-ly (-li-ly), adv. In a seemly manner. [Obs.]
Seem'li-ness, n. The quality or state of being seemly; comeliness; propriety.

Beam'ly (sam'ly), a. [Compar. Seemiler (-11-ar); super!, Seemiler.] [Icel. semiligr, fr. semr becoming, fit; akin to sumr same, E. same; the sense being properly, the same or like, hence, fitting. See Seem, v. f.] Suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; fit; becoming; comely; decorous.

uitable; fit; becoming; comesy; accoust as.

He had a seemly nose.

I am a woman, lacking wit

To make a seemly answer to such persons.

Shalk

Suspense of judgment and exercise of charity were safer an emilier for Christian men than the hot pursuit of these controllars. Shal

versies.

Syn.—Becoming; fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; meet; decent; decorous.

Seem'ly (sēm'ly), adv. [Compar. Sermiler; superl. Sermiler.] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly.

Suddenly a man before him stood, Not rustic as before, but seemlier clad, As one in city or court or palace bred.

Seem'ly-hed (-héd), n. [See Hoop.] Comely or decent appearance. [Obs.] Rom. of R. Spenser.
Seen (sen), p. p. of Sez.
Seen, a. Versed; skilled; accomplished. [Obs.]

Well seen in every science that mote be. Noble Boyle, not less in nature seen.

Than his great brother read in states and men.

Dryden

Seep (sep), or Sipe (sip), v. i. [AS. sipan to distill.] To run or soak through fine pores and interstices; to come. [Scot. & U. S.]

Water seeps up through the sidewalks. G. W. Cable. Seep'age (-āj), or Sip'age, n. Water that has seeped coozed through a porous soil. [Scot. & U. S.] Seep'y (-y), or Sip'y, a. Oozy:—applied to land ader cultivation that is not well drained.

Seep'y (-y), or Sip'y, a. Oozy:— applied to land under cultivation that is not well drained.

Seer (ser'or), a. Sore; painful. [Prov. Eng.] Ray.
Se'er (ser'or), n. One who sees. Addison.
Seer (ser'), n. [From See.] A person who forceses events; a prophet.

Seer'ses, n. A female seer; a prophetess.
Seer'fish' (-fish'), n. (Zool.) A scombroid food fish of Madeira (Upbium Commersonii).

Seer'hand (ser'hând), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A kind of muslin of a texture between nainsook and mull.
Seer'snip, n. The office or quality of a seer.

Beer'suck r (-sük'er), n. A light fabric, originally made in the East Indies, of silk and linen, usually having alternating stripes, and a slightly craped or puckered surface; also, a cotton fabric of similar appearance.

Seer'wood' (-wood'), n. [See Sear.] Dry wood.

[Written also scarwood.] [Obs.] Dryden.

See'saw' (so'sa'), n. [Probably a reduplication of saw, to express the alternate motion to and fro, as

or sawing.

A play among children in which they are seated upon the opposite ends of a plank which is balanced in the middle, and move alternately up and down.

A plank or board justed for this and down.

2. A plank or board adated for this play.

3. A vibratory or recipoating motion.

Seesaw. rocating motion. He has been arguing in a circle; there is thus a seesaw between he hypothesis and fact.

Sir W. Hamilton

10. A. (Whist) Same as Crossruff.

11. (Whist) Same as Crossruff.

12. See Saw, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Seesawed (-sad'); p. pr. & vb. n. Seesawing.]

13. To move with a reciprocating motion; to move backward and forward, or upward and downward.

Sec'saw', v. t. To cause to move backward and forward in seesaw fashion.

He seesaws himself to and fro.

He secarce himself to and fro.

See'saw', a. Moving up and down, or to and fro; having a reciprocating motion.

Seet (35t), obs. imp. of Sir. Sate; sat.

Seeth (85t), obs. imp. of Sir. Seether.

Chaucer.

Seethe (85th), v. t. [imp. Seether (85thd) (Son (85d), obs.); p. p. Seether, Sonder (85d'd'n); p. pr. & v. n. Seether, AS. secoar, akin to D. sieden, OHG. sieden, G. sieden, Icel. sjöda, Sw. sjuda, Dan. syde, Goth. sauds a burnt offering. Ct. Son, n., Sonder, Suds.] To dococt or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil; as, to seethe flesh. [Written also seeth.] Set on the great pot, and seethe pottage for the sons of the prophets. 2 Kings iv. 38.

Seethe, v. i. To be in a state of ebullition or violent commotion; to be hot; to boll. 1 Sam. il. 13.

A long Pointe, round which the Mississippi used to whirl, and seethe, and foam.

G. W. Coble.

Seeth'er (-er), n. A pot for boiling things; a boiler.

Seeth'er (-ër), n. A pot for boiling things; a boiler.

Like burnished gold the little seether shone. Dryden.

Seg (28g), n. [See Sange.] (Bot.) 1. Sedge. [Obs.]

2. The gladen, and other species of Iris. Prior.

Seg, n. [Probably from the root of L. secare to cut.]

A castrated bull. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Halliwell.

Seg gar (28-gar'), n. See Cioan.

Seg gar (28-gar'), n. [Prov. E. saggard a seggar, seggard a sort of riding surtout, contr. fr. safeguard.] A case or holder made of fire clay, in which fine pottery is inclosed while baking in the kiln. [Written also saggar, sagger, and segger.] elosed white bases. Ore.

Gregor, and segger.]

Begge (seg), n. (Zoöl.) The hedge sparrow. [Prov. Halliwell.

Halltweit.

Beg'ment (sög'ment), n. [L. segmentum, fr. secare
to cut, cut off: cf. F. segment. Bee Saw a cutting instrument.] 1. One of the parts into which any body
naturally separates or is divided; a part divided or cut
off; a section; a portion; as, a segment of an orange; a
segment of a compound or divided leaf.

2. (Geom.) A part cut off from a figure by a line or plaue; especially, that part of a circle contained between a chord and an arc of that circle, or so much of the circle as is cut off by the chord; as, the segment acb in the

chord; as, the segment acb in the lustration.

3. (Mach.) (a) A piece in the form of

3. (Mach.) (a) A piece in the form of the sector of a circle, or part of a ring; as, ach Segment the segment of a sectional fly wheel or fly- of a Circle. wheel rim. (b) A segment gear.

4. (Biol.) (a) One of the cells or divisions formed by segmentation, as in egg cleavage or in fissiparous cell formation. (b) One of the divisions, rings, or joints into which many animal bodies are divided; a somite; a metamere; a somatome.

Segment gear, a piece for receiving or communicating reciprocating motion from or to a cogwheel, consisting of a sector of a circular gear, or ring, having cogs on the periphery, or face. — Segment of a line, the part of a line contained between two points on it. — Segment of a sphere, the part of a sphere cut off by a plane, or included between two parallel planes. — Ventral segment. (Accustics) See Loop, n., b.

See Loop. n. ... Seg'ment (seg'ment), v. i. (Biol.) To divide or separate into parts in growth; to undergo segmentation, or cleavage, as in the segmentation of the ovum.

Seg'men'tal (seg'men'tal), a. 1. Relating to, or

being, a segment.

2. (Anat. & Zowl.) (a) Of or pertaining to the segments of animals; as, a segmental duct; segmental papilla.

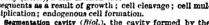
(b) Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.

pille. (b) Of or pertaining to the segmental organs.

Segmental duct (Anat.), the primitive duct of the empryonic exerctory organs which gives rise to the Wolfflan duct and ureter; the pronephric duct.

(a) (Anat.) The embryonic exerctory organs of vertebrates, consisting primarily of the segmental organs, and segments in amelids. They serve as renal organs, and often, also, as oviducts and sperm ducts. See Hiust. under Sipunculoidea.—Begmental duct, some of which become the urinary tubules of the adult.

Seg'ment ta'tion (ség'méntial duct), a self-division into officially (Hich.), a self-division into segmental organs of an Anneld. and External Organs of an Anneld. Segmental Organs of an Anneld. Segment



primarily open into the segmental organs of an tail duct, some of which become the urinary tubules of the adult.

**Bey "men tay 'ton (ség'mén ta'shain), n. The act or process of dividing into sogments; specifically (Biol.), a self-division into segments as a result of growth; cell cleavage; cell multiplication; endogenous cell formation.

**Begmentation cavity (Biol.), the cavity formed by the arrangement of the cells in segmentation or cleavage of the ovum; the cavity of the blastosphere. In the gastrula stage, the segmentation cavity in which the mesoniast is formed lies between the entoblast and ectoblast. See Illust, of invaoination.—Segmentation and female pronucleus in an impregnated ovum. See the Note under Pronucleus in an impregnated ovum. See the Note under Pronucleus.—Segmentation of the own or Egg cleavage (Biol.), the process by which the embryos of all the higher plants and animals are derived from the gorm cell. In the simplest case, that of small ova destitute of food yolk, the own or egg divides into two, and so on, thus giving rise to a mass of cells (mulberry mass, or morula), all equal and similar, from the growth and development of which the future animal is to be formed. This constitutes regular segmentation. See Holoshastic, Menoblastic, Alexithat, Centrolectiffal, Charlester, and Ovum.—Segmentation See Holoshastic, Menoblastic, Alexithat, Centrolectiffal, the blastosphere, or morula. See Morula.

Seg'ment-ed (-ment-ed**), a. Divided into segments or joints; articulated.

Seg'ment-ed (-ment-ed), a. Divided into segments

Seg'ment-ed (-mönt-öd), a. Divided into segments or joints; articulated.
Seg'ni-tude (ség'ni-tūd), } n. [L. segnitas, fr. segnis Seg'ni-ty (ség'ni-tÿ), slow, sluggiah.] Sluggiahnes; dulines; inactivity. [Obs.]

Be'gno (sān'yā), n. [It. See Sign.] (Mus.) A sign.
See Al. segno, and Dal. segno.
Se'go (sēg'gò), n. (Bol.) A liliaceous plant (Calochortus Nuttaliti) of Western North America, and its edible bulb; — so called by the Ute Indians and the Mormons.
Seg're-gate (sēg'rā-gāt), a. [L. segregatus, p. p. of segregare to separate; pref. se-aside + prez, gregia, a flock or herd. See Gregarious.] 1. Separate; select.
2. (Bot.) Separated from others of the same kind.
Seg're-gate (-gāt), v. t. [#mp. & p. p. Segregaturen.

Seg're-gate (-gat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Segregated); p. pr. & vb. n. Segregating.] To separate rom others; to set apart. They are still segregated, Christians from Christians, under odious designations.

I. Taylor.

Seg're-gate, v. i. (Geol.) To separate from a mass

Beg're-gate, v. i. (Geol.) To separate from a mass, and collect together about centers or along lines of fracture, as in the process of crystallization or solidification.

Beg're-ga'tion (-gā'shūn), n. [L. segregatio: cf. F. ségrégation.] 1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting.

2. (Geol.) Separation from a mass, and gathering about centers or into cavities at hand through cohesive attraction or the crystallizing process.

|| Seidhes (sāsh), n. pl. [F.] (Geol.) Local oscillations in level observed in the case of some lakes, as Lake Geneva.

Beid (sād; 277, n. [Ar. seyid prince.] A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali.

Beid'litz (sād'līts), a. Of or pertaining to Seidlitz, a village in Bohemia. [Written also Seditiz.]

Beidlitz powders, offervescing salts, consisting of two separate powders, one of which contains forty grains of

sodium bicarbonate mixed with two drachms of Rochalls and t(artrate of potassium and sodium) and the other contains thirty-five grains of tartaric acid. The powders are mixed in water, and drunk while effertessing, as a mild cathartic :—so called from the resemblance to the natural water of Seidlitz. Called also Rochelle powders.—Saidlitz water, a natural water from Seidlitz, containing magnesium, sodium, calcium, and potassium sulphates, with calcium carbonate and a little magnesium chloride.

Seigh (sā), obs. imp. sing. of See. Saw. Chaucer. Seign-su'ri-al (sēu-u'ri-al), a. [F., fr. seigneur. See Srighion.]

1. Of or pertaining to the lord of a manor; Sir W. Temple. manorial

manorial.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

Seign'ior (sēn'yĕr), n. [OF. seignor, F. seigneur, cf.

It. signore, Sp. señor from an objective case of L. senior
elder. See Senoe.]

1. A lord; the lord of a manor.

2. A title of honor or of address in the South of Europe, corresponding to Sir or Mr. in English.

Grand Seignior, the sultan of Turkey.

Seign'inrage (4); 48), n. [F. seigneuriage, OF. ignorage.] 1. Something claimed or taken by virtue if sovereign prerogative; specifically, a charge or toll educted from bullion brought to a mint to be coined.

deducted from ominon brought to a limit to be content.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than has been received in bullion and is called "levying a seigniorage"), the coin will rise to the extent of the seigniorage above the value of the bullion.

J. S. Mill.

Any person may have standard gold coined [at the English mint] in quantities of not less than 10,000£, at the public cost.

Acqualderable scipniorage is levied on the silver and copper currencies in this country.

Brande & C.

urrencies in this country.

2. A share of the receipts of a business taken in payment for the use of a right, as a copyright or a patent.

Seign/ior-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a seignior;

Esign/ior-al-ty (-ty), n. The territory or authority for a seignior, or lord.

Seign-ior-al-ty (-ty), n. The territory or authority for a seignior, or lord.

Seign-ior-al-ty (-ty), n. The territory or authority for a seignior, or lord.

Seign'ior-al-ry (-ty), n. Milman.
of a seignior, or lord.
Seign'ior-ial (sōn-yō'r\foral), a. Same as Seigneurial.
Seign'ior-iae (sōn'yōr-\foral), v. t. To lord it over. [Obs.]

As proud as he that seigniorizeth hell. Fairfar.

Seign'ior-y (-ÿ), n.; pl. -ies (-iz). [OF. seignorie, OF. seignorie, F. seigneurie; cf. It. signoria.] 1. The power or authority of a lord; dominion.

O'Neal never had any seigniory over that country but what y encroachment he got upon the English.

Spenser.

by encroachment he got upon the English.

2 The territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; a manor. [Written also seigneury, and seigneury.]

Seine (sen or san), n. [F. seine, or AS. segene, both fr. L. sagena, Gr. σαγήνη.] (Fishing) A large net, one edge of which is provided with sinkers, and the other with floats. It hangs vertically in the water, and when its ends are brought together or drawn ashore incloses the fish.

Seine boat, a boat specially constructed to carry and pay out a seine.

Sein'er (-βr), n. One who fishes with a seine.

Sein'ing, n. Fishing with a seine.

Seint (annt), n. [See Cincture.] A girdle. [Obs.]

Girt with a seint of silk."

Chaucer.

Seint.n. A saint. [Obs.]

Scin'tu-a-ry (san'tū-a-ry; 135), n. Sanctury. [Obs.]

Seir'tu-a-ry (san'tū-a-ry), n. [Gr. σειρά a cord + Ε. pepre.]

Beiro-spore (si'rō-spōr), n. [Gr. σειρά a cord + Ε. pepre.]

Beise (sōz), v. t. See Seize.

Seise (sōz), v. t. See Seize.

This is the common spelling in the law phrase to escised of (an estate).

Bei'sisd of (an estate).

Sel'sin (sĕ'zin), n. See Szizin.

Sels'mio (sis'mik), j. a. [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake, Sels'mal (sis'mal), from σείευ to shake.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake; caused by an earthquake.

Selsmic vertical, the point upon the earth's surface vertically over the center of effort or focal point whence the earthquake's impulse proceeds, or the vertical line connecting these two points.

earthquake's impulse proceeds, or one vertical lime connecting these two points.

Beis'mo-graph (-mō-grāf), n. [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + -graph.] (Physics) An apparatus for registering the shocks and undulatory motions of earthquakes.

Beis'mo-graph'o (-grāf'fk), a. Of or pertaining to a seismograph; indicated by a seismograph.

Beis-mog'ra-phy (sis-mög'ra-fy), n. 1. A writing about, or a description of, earthquakes.

2. The art of registering the shocks and undulatory movements of earthquakes.

Beis'mo-log'io-al (sis'mō-lōj'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining to seismology. — Beis'mo-log'lo-al-ly, adv.

Beis-mol'o-gy (-mōl'ō-jy), n. [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + -meter.] (Physics) An instrument for measuring the direction, duration, and force of earthquakes and like concussions. quakes and like concussions.

Seis/mo-met/rio (sis/mō-mēt/rik), a. Of or pertain-

Seis-mo-metric (signo-metric), a. Of or pertaining to seismometry, or a seismometry is a seismometric measurements.

Seis-mom'e-try (sis-mom'e-try). The mensuration of such phenomena of earthquakes as can be expressed in numbers, or by their relation to the coördinates of

space.

Seis'mo-scope (sis'mō-skōp), n. [Gr. σεισμός an earthquake + -scope.] (Physics) A seismometer.

Sei-ty (sei'-ty), n. [L. se one's self.] Something peculiar to one's self. [R.]

Sels'a-ble (sēz'a-b'l), a. That may be seised.

Seise (sēz), v. t. [mp. & p. Seisen (sēzd); p. pr. & vb. n. Seizeng.] [OE. seisen, saisen, OF. seisir, saisir, F. satirir, of Teutonic origin, and akin to E. set. The meaning is properly, to set, put, place, hence, to put in possession of. See Set, v. t.] 1. To fall or rush upon

suddenly and lay hold of; to gripe or grasp suddenly; oh and grasp.

For by no means the high bank he could seize. Spenser.

Seek you to seize and gripe into your hands
The royalties and rights of banished Hereford? Shak.

2. To take possession of by force.

At last they seize The scepter, and regard not David's sons 3. To invade suddenly; to take sudden hold of; to come upon suddenly; as, a fever seizes a patient.

Hope and doubt alternate seize her soul.

Pope.

4. (Law) To take possession of by virtue of a war-rant or other legal authority; as, the sheriff seized the or's goods.
To fasten; to fix. [Obs.]

As when a bear hath seized her cruel claws

Then the careas of some beast too weak.

Spenser.

1. in the mind; to comprehend fully and distinctly; as, to seize an idea.

7. (Naut.) To bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff, as yarn or marline; as, to seize ropes.

This word, by writers on law, is commonly writen seize, in the phrase to be seized of (an estate), as also, in composition, disseise, disseisen.

To be seised of, to have possession, or right of possession; as, A B was eized and possessed of the manor of Dale. "Whom age might see seized of what youth made prize." Chapman.—To seise on or upon, to fall on and grasp; to take hold on; to take possession of suddenly and forcibly.

Syn. — To catch; grasp; clutch; snatch; apprehend; rrest; take; capture.

arrest; take; capture.

Seis'ar (sēs'c'), n. One who, or that which, seizes.

Seis'ar (sēs'c'), n. [F. satime. See Seize.] 1. (Law)

Possession; possession of an estate of freehold. It may
be either in deed or in law; the former when there is
actual possession, the latter when there is a right to
such possession by construction of law. In some of the
United States seizin means merely vonership. Burtill.

2. The act of taking possession. [Obs.]

3. The thing possessed; property. Sir M. Hale.

The commonly spelt by writers on law seisin.

Livery of seizin. (Eng. Law) See Note under Livery, 1.

Seize'ing. (sēz'(no.), n. 1. The act of taking or grann-

Sels'ing (sez'Yng), n. 1. The act of taking or grasp g auddenly.

2. (Naut.) (a) The operation of fastening together or lashing. (b) The cord or lashing used for such fastening. Sel'zor (sē'zēr), n. (Law) One who seizes, or takes

Seession. **Sel/zure** (sē/zhūr; 135), n. **1**. The act of seizing, or the state of being seized; sudden and violent grasp or gripe; a taking into possession; as, the seizure of a thief, a property, a throne, etc.

2. Retention within one's grasp or power; hold; possession;

session : ownership.

Make o'er thy honor by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth. Dryden.

3. That which is seized, or taken possession of; a
thing laid hold of, or possessed.

Se'jant (sé'jant), a. [F. séant, p. pr. of seoir to
Se'jent) sit, L. sedere.] (Her.)

Sitting, as a lion or other beast.

Sejant rampant, sitting with the fore-feet lifted up. Wright.

Sejant rampant, sitting with the fore-feet lifted up.

Se-join' (sē-join'), v. t. [L. sejun-gers; pref. se- saide + jungere to join.

Se- join'] To separate. [Obs.]

Se- juno'tion (-jūnk'shūn), n. [L. sejun-tio. See Sajoin.] The act of diajoining, or the state of being disjoined. [Obs.]

Se-juno'tion (-jūnk'shūn), n. [L. sejun-tio. See Sajoin.] Capable of being disjoined. [Obs.]

Se-juno'tion. [Se-jūni']!-b'l], a. [See Sajoin.] Capable of being disjoined. [Obs.]

Se-juno'tion. [Se-jūni']!-b'l], a. [See Sajoin.] Capable of being disjoined. [Obs.]

Se-juno'tion. [Se-jūni']!-b'l], a. [See Sajoin.] Capable of being disjoined. [Obs.]

Se-juno'tion. [Se-jūni']!-juno. [Obs.]

Se-juno'tion. [Se-jūni']. [Obs.]

See Sajoin.] Capable (Se'), a. See Sajoin.] Capable (Se'), a. See Seinchil. See Jūnustration in Appendix.

Se-juno'tion. [Se-jūni']. [NL., fr. Gr. σίκλαχοι a fish having cartilages instead of bones.] (Zoöi.) An order of elasmobranche including the sharks and rays; the Pla-giostomi. Called also Selache, and Selachoidei.

Sel'a-chad'de-1 (Se'/4-koi'dè-1), n. pl. [NL. See Salachil, and Groza.] (Zoöi.) Same as Selachil.

Sel'a-chad'de-1 (Se'/4-koi'dè-1), n. pl. [NL. See Salachil, and Sroza.] (Zoöi.) An division of ganoid shes which includes the paddlefish, in which the mouth is armed with small teeth.

is armed with small teeth

is armed with small teeth.

"Sel'a-gi-mel'la (-ji-mel'la), n. [NL., fr. L. selago, -fust, a kind of plant.] (Bot.) A genus of cryptogamous plants resembling Lycopodia, but producing two kinds of spores; also, any plant of this genus. Many species are cultivated in conservatories.

Sel'ah (88'la), n. [Heb. selāh.] (Script.) A word of doubtful meaning, occurring frequently in the Psalma; by some, supposed to signify silence or a pause in the musical performance of the song.

Beyond the fact that Selah is a musical term, we know absolutely nothing about it.

Dr. W. Smith (Bib. Dict.)

Rel'comfit (88'laNeth) a [As selah selafah; selafah.

Sel'ount (sel'kooth), a. [AS. selcüð, seldcüð; seld rare + cuð known. See Uncourn.] Rarely known; un-usual; strange. [Obs.]

(Stange, [Obs.]

[She] wondered much at his so selcouth case. Spenser.

Bald (seld), a. [See Seldom.] Rare; uncommon;
unusual. [Obs.] Chaucer. Spenser.

Bald adv. Rarely; seldom. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Bald den (-den), adv. Beldom. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Bald don (-den), adv. [Usually, compar. MORE SELDOM (most'); superl. Most sellom (most'); but sometimes also, Beldomer (-et), Seldomer.] [AS. seidan,

seldon, seldum, fr. seld rare; akin to OFrica. sielden, D. seldon, G. selten, OHG. seltan, Icel. sjaldan, Dan. sielden, Bw. sillan, Goth. sildaleiks marvelous.] Rarely; not often; not frequently.

Wisdom and youth are seldom joined in one. Hooker.

Wisdom and youth are seldom joined in one. Hooker.

Sel'dom (sél'düm), a. Rare; infrequent. [Archaie]

"A suppressed and seldom anger." Jer. Taylor.

Sel'dom-ness, n. Rareness.

Beld'ssen', (séld'sén'), a. [As. seldsiene.] Seldom seen. [Obs.]

Seld'shown' (shōn'), a. [Seld + shown.] Rarely shown or exhibited. [Obs.]

Shok.

Se-leot' (sê-lêkt'), a. [L. selectus, p. p. of seligere to select; pref. se-aside + legere to gather. See Legend.]

Taken from a number by preference; picked out as more valuable or excellent than others; of special value or excellence; nicely chosen; selected; choice.

A few select spirits had separated from the crowd, and formed aft audience round a far greater teacher.

Se-leot', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Ellectue]; p. pr. & vb. n.

Be-leot', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Selected); p. pr. & vb. n. Selected). To choose and take from a number; take by preference from among others; to pick out; take by preference from among others; to pick out; take by the best authors for perusal. "On peculis as, to select the best authors for perusal. "On peculis authors of perusal." Milton.

The pious chief . . . A hundred youths from all his train selects Dryder Se-leot'ed-ly, adv. With care and selection. [R.]
Se-leottion (se-lek'shim), n. [L. selectio: cf. F. selection.]
1. The act of selecting, or the state of being selected; choice, by preference.
2. That which is selected; a collection of things chosen; as, a choice selection of books.

Natural selection. (Biol.) See under NATURAL.

Se-lect'ive (-lökt'īv), a. Selecting; tending to select.

This selective providence of the Almighty. Bp. Hall.

Se-leat'man (-man), n.; pl. Selectmen (-man). One of a board of town officers chosen annually in the New England States to transact the general public business of the town, and have a kind of executive authority. The number is usually from three to seven in each town.

timeer is usually from three to seven in each town.

The system of delegated fown action was then, perhaps, the
me which was defined in an "order made in 1635 by the inshitants of Charlestown at a full meeting for the government
t the town, by selectmen;" the name presently
extended
roughout New England to municipal governors.

throughout New England to municipal governors. Palivey.

Se-leot'ness, n. The quality or state of being select.

Seleot'or (-\$r), n. [L.] One who selects.

Sel'e-nate (sel'ê-nāt), n. (Chem.) A salt of selenic acid; — formerly called also seleniate.

Sel'en-hy'drio (-šn-hi'drīk), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, hydrogen selenide, H₂Se₃, regarded as an acid analogous to sulphydric acid.

Se-len'io (sel-lön'īk), a. [Of. F. selénique.] (Chem.) Of or pertaining to selenium; derived from, or containing, selenium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with selenious compounds.

in which the element has a higher valence as contrasted with selenious compounds.

Sel'e-nide (sel'e-nid or -nid), n. (Chem.) A binary compound of selenium, or a compound regarded as binary; as, ethly selenide.

Sel'e-nif'er-ous (sel'e-nif'er-us), a. [Selenium + -ferous.] Containing, or impregnated with, selenium; as, selenier-ous pyrites.

Sele'ni-o- (sel'e'ni-e-). (Chem.) A combining from a selenium of selenium of the measure of selenium.

So-le'ni-o- (s\vec{8}\vec{16}\vec{n1}\vec{-0}\). (Chem.) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of selenium or its compounds; as, selenio-phosphate, a phosphate having selenium in place of all, or a part, of the oxygen. So-le'n-ous (-ts), a. [Cf. F. sélénieuz.] (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or containing, selenium; specifically, designating those compounds in which the element has a lower valence as contrasted with selenic compounds.

Sel'e-nite (s\vec{8}\vec{1}\vec{c}-nit), n. (Chem.) A salt of selenious

Sel'e-nite, n. [L. selenites, Gr. σεληνίτης (sc. λίθος), from σεληνη, the moon. So called from a fancied resemblance in luster or appearance to the moon.] (Min.) A of gypsum, occurring in transparent crystals or

salety of gypsam, octaving in stamparent crystalline masses.

Sel'e-nit'io (-n't'lk), a. (Min.) Of or pertaining Sel'e-nit'io-al (-I-kal), to selenite; resembling or

Sel's-int'is-sal (-1-kel), to selente, resembling or containing selentia.

Sele'nl-um (sê-lê'nl-um), n. [NL., from Gr. σελήνη the moon. So called because of its chemical analogy to tellurium (from L. tellus the earth), being, as it were, a companion to it.] (Chem.) A nonmetallic element of the sulphur group, and analogous to sulphur in its compounds. It is found in small quantities with sulphur and some sulphur ores, and obtained in the free state as a dark reddish powder or crystalline mass, or as a dark metallic-looking substance. It exhibits under the action of light a remarkable variation in electric conductivity, and is used in certain electric apparatus. Symbol Se. Atomic weight 78.9.

Sel'an'urat (sēl'ê-ni'ū-rēt or sē-lēn'f-rēt: 277), s.

and is used in certain encourter.

Atomic weight 78.9.

Selte-ni'u-ret (sēl's-ni'ū-rēt or sē-lēn'ū-rēt; 277), n.

(Chem.) A selenide. [Obs.]

Selte-ni'u-ret'ed (-ū-rēt'ēd), a. (Chem.) Combined with selenium as in a selenide; as, seleniureted hydrogen. [Written also seleniureted.] [Obsoles.]

Selte'no-cen'trin (sē-lē'nō-sēn'tr'ik), a. [Ūr. σελίγη the moon + E. centric.] (Astron.) As seen or estimated from the center of the moon; with the moon central.

Selte'no-graph (sē-lē'nō-grāt'), n. A picture or delineation of the moon's surface, or of any part of it.

Selte-no-graph (sēl'ē-nō-grāt'); n. One skilled in selengraphy.

Wright.

Selte-no-graph' (sēl'ē-nō-grāt'); 277), a. [Čf.

Sel'e-nography. Wright.

Sel'e-no-graph'io (ell's-nô-graf'/k; 277), a. [Cf.
Sel'e-no-graph'i-oal (-graf'/kal), F. sélénograph'que.] Of or pertaining to selenography.

Sel'e-nogra-phist (ell's-nô-graf-fist), n. A selenog-

Bel'e-nog'ra-phy (-fÿ), n. [Gr. oshim the moon + graphy.] The science that treats of the physical features of the moon; — corresponding to physical geography in

respect to the earth. "Accurate selenography, or description of the moon."

Sit T. Browne.

Belte-no'nl-um (sel't-no'nl-lim), n. [Solenium + zulphonium.] (Chem.) A hypothetical radical of selenium, analogous to sulphonium. [R.]

Belte-nol'e-gy (-nol'd-gy), n. [Gr. σελήνη the moon + logy.] That branch of astronomy which treats of the moon. — Belte-no-log-l-cal (-nô-lo]'l-kal), a.

Selt (self), a. [As. self, self, sylf] is skin to OS. self, OFries. self, 1). zelf, G. selb, selber, selbst, Dan. selv, Bw. sjelf, Ical. sjalfr, Goth. silba. Cf. Belvace.] Bame; particular; very; identical. [Obs., except in the compound selfsame] "On these self hills." Sir W. Raleigh.

To shoot another arrow that self way

To shoot another arrow that self way
Which you did shoot the first. At that self moment enters Palamon Druden.

At that scl' moment enters Palamon. Dryden.

Self, n.; pl. Selves (sēlvz). 1. The individual as the object of his own reflective consciousness; the man viewed by his own cognition as the subject of all his mental phenomena, the agent in his own activities, the subject of his own feelings, and the possessor of capacities and character; a person as a distinct individual; a being regarded as having personality. "Those who liked their real selves."

A man's self may be the worst fellow to converse with in the

The self, the I, is recognized in every act of intelligence as the subject to which that act belongs. It is I that perceive, I that imagine, I that remember, I that attend, I that compare, I that feel, I that will, I that am conscious.

Sir W. Hamilton.

2. Hence, personal interest, or love of private interest; selfishness; as, self is his whole sim.
3. Personification; embodiment. [Poetic]
She was beauty's self.
Thomson.

She was beauty's self. Thomson.

The Self is united to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction. Thus, for emphasis: I myself will write; I will examine for myself; thou thayelf shall go; thou shall see for thyself; you yourself shall write; you shall see for yourself; she himself shall write; he shall examine for himself; she herself shall write; she shall examine for himself; she herself shall write; she shall examine for himself; she she leval thuself; that lee present staelf. It is also used reflexively; as, I abhor myself; thou curichest thuself; he loves himself; she admires herself; it pleases itself; we value ourselves; ye hurry yourselves; they see themselves. Himself, herself, themselves, are used in the nominative case, as well as in the objective. Seaus himself baptized not, but his disciples. John tv. 2.

the nominative case, as well as in the objective. "Jesus himsel/ baptized not, but his disciples."

Fall is used in the formation of innumerable compounds, usually of obvious signification, in most of which it denotes either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person in behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or towards whom or which a quality, attribute, for feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or it denotes the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, or the like; as, self-abandoning, self-abandoning, self-adought, self-abhorring, self-abouted, self-combating, self-controlled, self-constitued, self-condended, self-combating, self-controlled, self-deceiving, self-denying, self-adoughed, self-contended, self-contended, self-controlled, self-deceiving, self-denying, self-denying, self-abandoned, self-excusing, self-controlled, self-deceiving, self-denying, self-abandon, self-controlled, self-deceiving, self-denying, self-ontrolled, self-indicted, self-instituction, self-indicted, self-indicted, self-indicted, self-indicted, self-indicted, self-indicted, self-indicte

Self'-a-based' (sĕlf'á-bāst'), a. Humbled by conciousness of inferiority, unworthiness, guilt, or shame.
Self'-a-base'ment (-būs'ment), n. 1. Degradation

Self'-a-base'ment (-bas'ment), n. 1. Degradation to not's self by one's so war act.

2. Humiliation or abasement proceeding from conciousness of inferiority, guilt, or shame.

Self'-a-bas'ing, a. Lowering or humbling one's self.

Self'-a-b-hor'rence (-ab-hor'rens), n. Abhorrence of

Self-ab/ne-ga'tion (-ab/ne-ga'shun), n. Self-denial;

Self'-ab'ne-ga'tion (-\(\frac{1}{2}\)b'n\(\frac{1}{2}\)gain (-\(\frac{1}{2}\)b'n\(\frac{1}{2}\)gain (-\(\frac{1}{2}\)b'n\(\frac{1}{2}\)gain (-\(\frac{1}{2}\)b'n\(\frac{1}{2}\

Self-ac'tion (-**kk**/shūn), n. Action by, or originating in, one's self or itself. **Self'-ac'tive** (-**t**Iv), a. Acting of one's self or of itself: acting without depending on other agents. **Self'-ac-tiv'-iv** (-**ik**-tiv'-tiv), n. The quality or state of being self-active; self-action. **Self'-ad-ius'ting** (-**ik**-d-julat'ing), a. (*Mach*.) Capable of assuming a desired position or condition with relation to other parts, under varying circumstances, without requiring to be adjusted by hand; — said of a piece in machinery. machinery.

Self-adjusting bearing (Shafting), a bearing which is supported in such a manner that it may tip to accommodate flexure or displacement of the shaft.

Self-ad/mi-ra'tion (-Ed/mi-rE'shun), n. Admiration of one's self.

Self'—af-fairs' (-Ef-fârs'), n. pl. One's own affairs;
one's private business. [Obs.]

Shak.

Self'-af-fright'ed (self'M-frit'ed), a. Frightened at r by one's self. or by one's self.

Shak.

Self'-ag-gran'dize-ment (-kg-gran'diz-ment or -kg'gran-diz'ment), n. The aggrandizement of one's self.

Self'-an-ni'ni-la'ted (-an-ni'ni-la'ted), a. Annihilated by one's self.

self—an-ni-ha-tea (-a-n-hi-la-tea), d. Annihilation by Me's own acts; aminilation of one's desires. Addison. Self—ap-plause' (-ap-play"), n. Applause of one's self. Self—ap-ply'ing (-pli'ing), d. Applying to or by me's self.

ne's self. **Self'—ap-prov'ing** (-proov'Ing), a. Approving one's wn action or character by one's own judgment.

One self-approving hour whole years outweighs Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas.

Of suppa starers and of loud nutzes. Pope.

Self-as-serting (.is-serting), a. Asserting one's
self, or one's own rights or claims; hence, putting one's
self forward in a confident or assuming manner.
Self-as-serting (-ser'shin), z. The act of asserting
one's self, or one's own rights or claims; the quality of

being self-asserting.

Belf-as-sert'ive (-sert'Iv), a. Disposed to self-as-

self-asserting. as-sumed' (-sümd'), a. Assumed by one's own

tt, or without authority. **Belf**.—as_sured./.a.shurd/), a. Assured by one sown

if; self-reliant; complacent.

Self-han'ished (-ban'isht), a. Exiled voluntarily.

Self-be-got'ten (-bê-gōt't'n), a. Begotten by one's

alf, or one's own powers.

Self'-born'(-bōrn'), a. Born or produced by one's self.

Self'-onfered (-sēn'tērd), a. Centered in itself,

Self'-oen'tred) or in one's self.

There hangs the ball of earth and water mixt, Self-centered and unmoved. Dryden.

Self'-centered and unmoved.

Belf'-cent'ter-ing (-ter-ing), a. Centering in one's Self'-cent'tring (-tring), self.

Self'-cent'tring (-tring), self.

Self'-cent'tion (-sen-tra'shun), n. The quality or tate of being self-centered.

Self'-color (-chār'l-ty), n. Self-love. [Obs.] Shak.

Self'-col'or (self'kul'er), n. A color not mixed or arisented.

Self'-ool'ored (-ërd), a. Being of a single color;—
spiled to flowers, animals, and textile fabrics.
Belf'-oon-mand' (-kŏm-mānd'), n. Control over one's
own feelings, temper, etc.; self-control.
Self'-oom-mund' (-mūn'), n. Self-communion. [R.]
Self'-oom-mund' (-mūn'), n. Self-communion.
self'-oom-mun'ion (-mūn')\u00f1, k\u00e4-tiv), a. Imparting or communicating by its own powers.
Self'-oom-mun'ion (-mūn'\u00f1\u00f1, n. Communion with
one's self; thoughts about one's self.
Self'-oom-pla'oen (-sent), n. The quality
of being self-complacent.
Self'-oom-pla'oent (-sent), a. Satisfied with one's
own character, capacity, and doings; self-satisfied.
Self'-oon-opit' (-kŏn-sēt'), n. Conceit of one's self;
an overweening opinion of one's powers or endowments.
Syn.— See Egotiem.

Syn. - See Egorism.

Syn. — See Ecotism.

Self'-con-ceit'ed, a. Having an overweening opinion of one's own powers, attainments, or merits; vain; conceited. — Self'-con-ceit'ed-ness, n. Concern for one's self.

Self'-con-cent' c*sru'), n. Concern for one's self.

Self'-con'dem-na'tion (-kön'd\u00e4m-n\u00e4's\u00fan), n. Condemnation of one's self by one's own judgment.

Self'-con'fi-dence (-k\u00fan'd-dens), n. The quality or state of being self-confident; self-reliance.

A feeling of self-confidence which supported and sustained him.

him. Reaconsfield.

Sell'-con'fi-dent (-dent), a. Confident of one's own strength or powers; relying on one's own judgment or ability; self-reliant. — Self'-con'fi-dent ly, adv.

Self'-con'ju-gate (-kôn'ji-gât), a. (Geom.) Having the two things that are conjugate parts of the same figure; as, self-conjugate triangles.

Self'-con'scious (-shūs), a. 1. Conscious of one's acts or states as belonging to, or originating in, one's self. "My self-conscious worth."

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of the observation of others; as, the speaker was too self-conscious.

Self'-conscious.

The quality or state of being self-conscious.

Self'-oon's dous-ness, n. The quality or state of being self-conscious.

Self'-oon-sid'er-ing (-kön-sid'er-ing), a. Considering in one's own mind; deliberating. Pope.

Self'-oon-sist'en-oy (-sis'ten-sy), n. The quality or state of being self-consistent.

Self'-oon-sist'ent (-tent), a. Consistent with one's self or with itself; not deviating from the ordinary standard by which the conduct is guided; logically consistent throughout; having each part consistent with

elf'-con-sum'ing (-sum'Ing), a. Consuming one's

Self-contained (-tänd'), a. 1. Having self-control; reserved; uncommunicative; wholly engrossed in one's self-

ne's sen.

2. (Mach.) Having all the essential working parts con-ected by a bedplate or framework, or contained in a use, etc., so that the mutual relations of the parts do not

nd upon fastenings outside of the machin

Self-contained steam engine. (a) A steam engine having both bearings for the crank shaft attached to the frame of the engine. (b) A steam engine and boiler combined and fastened together; a portable steam engine.

and fastened together; a portable steam engine.

Bell'—con'tra-dlo'tion (-kön'trà-d'k'shūn), n. The
act of contradicting one's self or itself; repugnancy in
conceptions or in terms; a proposition consisting of two
members, one of which contradicts the other; as, to be
and not to be at the same time is a self-contradiction.

Bell'—con'tra-dict'o-ry (-d'k'tō-ry), a. Contradicting one's self or itself.

Bell'—con-trol'(-kön-trōl'), n. Control of one's self;
restraint exercised over one's self; self-command.

Salf-con-victed (sălf/kön-vĭkt/ād), a. Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, avowal, or acts. Salf-con-viction (-vit/ahiln), n. The act of convicting one's salf, or the state of being salf-convicted. Salf-cre-at'ed (-krā-āt'ād), a. Created by one's salf; not formed or constituted by another.
Salf-cul'ture (-kilittr; 135), n. Culture, training, or education of one's self by one's own efforts.
Salf-de-ceityd'(-dā-sāt'), n. The act of deceiving one's leif, or the state of being salf-deceived; salf-deception.
Salf-de-ceived'(-āt-āt'), n. Deceived or misled repecting one's salf by one's own mistake or error.
Salf-de-cep'tion (-sōr/shūn), n. Salf-deceit.
Salf-de-fense' (-fēns'), n. The act of defending ne's own person, property, or reputation.
In salf-defense (Law), in protection of salf, — it being Self'-con-vict'ed (self'kon-vikt'ed), a.

In self-defease (Law), in protection of self, — it being permitted in law to a party on whom a grave wrong is attempted to resist the wrong, even at the peril of the life of the assailant.

Wharton.

Self'-de-fen'sive (-fen'siv), a. Defending, or tend-Bell'—de-len'sive (-ten'siv), n. Defending, or tending to defend, one's own person, property, or reputation.

Sell'—deg'ra-da'tion (-deg'ra-da'shūn), n. The act of degrading one's self, or the state of being so degraded.

Sell'—de-la'tion (-de-la'shūn), n. Accusation of one's self. [R.]

Milman.

Sell'—de-lu'sion (-lū'zhūn), n. The act of deluding one's self, or the state of being thus deluded.

Milman.

me's self, or the state of being thus deluded.

Self'-de-ni'al (-ni'al), n. The denial of one's self; orbearing to gratify one's own desires; self-sacrifice.

Self'-de-ny'ing (-ni'lng), a. Refusing to gratify one's elf; self-sacrificing. — Self'-de-ny'ing-ly, adv.

Self'-de-pend'ent (-pënd'ent), a. Dependent on one's elf; self-depending; self-reliant.

Self'-de-pend'ing, a. Depending on the self-self-self.

eit; seif-depending; seif-reilant.

Self'-de-praved' (-prāvd'), a. Corrupted or depraved

y one's self.

Belf'-de-stroy'er (-dē-stroi'er), n. One who destroys

; a suicide. -de-struo'tion (-dt-strük'shun), n. The destruc-

Self-de-struction (-dĉ-strūk'shūn), n. The destruction of one's self; self-murder; suicide. Mitton. Self-de-structive (-tīv), a. Destroying, or tending to destroy, one's self or itself; suicidal.

Self-de-ter'mi-na'tion (-dĉ-tĉr'mi-nā'shūn), n. Determination by one's own self; or, determination of one's acts or states without the necessitating force of motives; applied to the voluntary power or activity.

Self-de-ter'min-ing (-min-ing), a. Capable of self-determination; as, the self-determining power of will.

Self-de-vised' (-dĉ-vīsd'), a. Devised by one's self.

Self-de-vote'ed (-dĉ-vōt'čd), a. Devised in person, or by one's own will.

Self-de-vote'ment (-ment), n. Self-devotion. [f.]

or by one's own will. Hawthorne. **Self'-de-vote'ment** (-ment), n. Self-devotion. [R.] **Self'-de-vo'tion** (-vō'shiūn), n. The act of devoting one's self, or the state of being self-devoted; willingness to sacrifice one's own advantage or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice. **Self'-de-vour'ing** (-vour'ing), a. Devouring one's all or itself.

self or itself.

Bell'—dis'-fu'sive (-dYf-fū'siv), a. Having power to diffuse itself; diffusing itself.

Norris.

Bell'—dis'-displine (-dYs'-lplin), n. Correction or government of one's self for the sake of improvement.

Bell'—dis-trust' (-dIs-trust'), n. Want of confidence in one's self; diffidence.

Bell'—d'u-ca'ted (-&d'd-k\(\bar{a}\)'\(\bar{c}\)'\(\bar{c}\)' a. Educated by one's own efforts, without instruction, or without performed to the self of the se

niary assistance from others

Self'-e-lect'ive (-ë-lëk'tiv), a. Having the right of electing one's self, or, as a body, of electing its own

Self'—en-joy'ment (-en-joi'ment), n. Enjoyment of

Self'-en-joy'ment (-En-joi'ment), n. Enjoyment of one's self; self-satisfaction.

Self'-es-teem' (-Es-tem'), n. The holding a good opinion of one's self; self-complacency.

Self'-es't-ma'tion (-Es'tf-ma'shun), n. The act of satimating one's self; self-esteem.

Self'-es't-denos (-Ev'1-dens), n. The quality or state the being self esidem's the self-esteem.

Self'-ev'i-dence (-&v'i-dens), n. The quality or state of being self-evident.

Lacke.

Self'-ev'i-dent (-dent), a. Evident without proof or reasoning; producing certainty or conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind; as, a self-evident proposition or truth.

Self'-ev'i-dent-ly, adv.

Self'-ev'o-lu'rtion (-5-lu'shin), n. Evolution of one's self; development by inherent quality or power.

Self'-ev'al-tartion (-&gr'al-ta'shin), n. The act of exalting one's self, or the state of being so exalted.

Self'-ex-am'i-nant (-&gr-Em'i-nant), n. One who examines himself; one given to self-examinations.

The humilisted self-examination for the state of the self-examination.

The humiliated self-examinant feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good.

Coloridae.

nature as well as good.

Self'—ex-am'i-na'tion (-nā'shūn), n. An examination into one's own state, conduct, and motives, particularly in regard to religious feelings and duties.

Self'—ex-at'ence (-egz-lat'cns), n. Inherent existence; existence possessed by virtue of a being's own nature, and independent of any other being or cause; —an attribute peculiar to God.

Self'—ex-ist'ent (-ent), a. Existing of or by himself, independent of any other being or cause; —as, God is the only self-existent being.

Self'—ex-plain'ing (-Es-plan'ing), a. Explaining itself; capable of being understood without explanation.

Self'—ex-po'sure (-po'shūr; 130), n. The act of exposing one's self; the state of being so exposed.

Bell'-ex-posure (-posure; 100), n. The act of exposing one's self; the state of being so exposed.

Self'-ter'ti-li-sa'tion (-fer'ti-li-sa'kshin), n. (Bot.)

The fertilisation of a flower by pollen from the same flower and without outer aid; autogamy.

Self'-ter'ti-lised (-fer'ti-lized), a. (Bot.) Fertilized by pollen from the same flower.

by pollen from the same flower.

Self'—glorf-ous (glorf-ts), a. Springing from vainglory or vainy; vain; boastin.

Belf'—gov'ern-ment (guv'ern-ment), n. 1. The act

of governing one's self, or the state of being governed by one's self; self-control; self-command.

2. Hence, government of a community, state, or nation by the joint action of the mass of people constituting such a civil body; also, the state of being so governed; democratic government; democracy.

It is to self-government, the great principle of popular representation and administration,—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all,—that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be.

D. Webster.

Self'-grat'u-la'tion (self'grat'u-la'shun; 135), n.

ratulation of one's self.

Self'-heal' (self'hel'), n. (Bot.) A blue-flowered lalate plant (Brunella vulgaris); the healall.

Self'-heal'ing (.hel'Ing), a. Having the power or

Self'-nearing thering, a making the property of healing itself.

Self'-neary (self/belp'), n. The set of the medels, without depending on the sid c

Self'-hom'l-olde (-hom'l-sid), n. The act of killing

Hakewill.

Self'-num a vocaco one's self; suicide.

Self'hood (self'hood), n. Existence as a separate self, Self'hood (self'hood), n. Existence as a separation independent person; conscious personality; in Bib. ality.
Self'—ig'no-rance (-Yg'nō-rans), n. Ignorance of one's

Selt'-ig'no-rance (.1g'nô-rans), n. Ignorance of one's own character, powers, and limitations.

Selt'-ig'no-rant (-rant), a. Ignorance of one's self.

Selt'-im-parting (.1m-pärt'Ing), a. Imparting by one's own, or by its own, powers and will.

Selt'-im-portance (.1m-pôrt'ans), n. An exaggerated estimate of one's own importance or merit, esp. as manifested by the conduct or manners; self-concect.

Selt'-im-portant (-tant), a. Having or manifesting an exaggerated idea of one's own importance or merit.

Selt'-im-pose' (-pōs't), a. Voluntarily taken on one's self; as, self-imposed tasks.

Selt'-im-pose'ture (-pōs'thr; 135), n. Imposture practiced on one's self; self-deceit.

Selt'-im'idig na'find ('In'dig'na'fahin), n. Indignation at one's own character or actions.

Selt'-in-indig'gene' (-in-db'fiens), n. Indulgence of one's appetites, desires, or inclinations; — the opposite of self-restraint, and self-dental.

Selt'-in-dul'genic (-jent), a. Indulging one's appetites.

setj-restraint, and setj-aental.
Self'-in-dul'gent (-jent), a. Indulging one's appetes, desires, etc., freely.
Self'-in'ter-est (-'In'ter-est), n. Private interest; the

Solf—in'ter-est (-'n'ter-5st), n. Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self.

Self—in'ter-est-ed, a. Particularly concerned for one's own interest or happiness.

Self—in'ter-ost-din (-in'vô-lu'dshin), n. Involution in one's self; hence, abstraction of thought; reverie.

Self'ish (self'ish), a. 1. Caring supremely or unduly for one's self; regarding one's own comfort, advantage, etc., in disregard, or at the expense, of those of others.

They judge of things according to their own private appetites and schish passions.

Custoorth.

In that throng of selfish hearts untrue. 2. (Ethics) Believing or teaching that the chief motives of human action are derived from love of self.

Hobbes and the selfish school of philosophers. Fleming.

Hobbes and the seljuin school of philosophers. Fleming. Soli'ish-ly, adv. In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Self'ish-ness, n. The quality or state of being self-ish; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness; that supreme self-love or self-preference which leads a person to direct his purposes to the advancement of his own interest, power, or happiness, without regarding those of others. those of others

those of others.

Selfishness,—a vice utterly at variance with the happiness of him who harbors it, and, as such, condemned by self-love.

Sir J. Mackintosh. Syn. - See Self-love.

Syn. — See Self-love.

Self'ism (-Iz'm), n. Concentration of one's interests on one's self; self-love; selfishness.

Self'ist, n. A selfish person. [R.] I. Taylor.

Self'—ins'ti-fi'er (-jis't'i-fi'er), n. One who excuses or justifies himself.

Self'—ins'dled (-Kin'dl'd), a. Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power.

Self'—know'ing (-nō'Ing), a. I. Knowing one's self, or one's own character, powers, and limitations.

2. Knowing of itself, without help from another.

Self'—know'edge (-nō'8)), n. Knowledge of one's self, or of one's own character, powers, limitations, etc.

Self'—know, what hearts have men! they never mount.

Lo now, what hearts have men! they never mount As high as woman in her selfless mood. Tennyson.

Self'ess-ness, n. Quality or state of being selfless. Self'-life' (-lif'), n. Life for one's self; living solely or chiefly for one's own pleasure or good.

Self'-love' (-liv'), n. The love of one's self; desire of personal happiness; tendency to seek one's own benefit or advantage.

Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. Pope.

Syn. — Selfshness. — Self-love, Self-renewes. The
term self-love is used in a twofold sense: 1. It denotes
that longing for good or for well-being which actuates the
breasts of all, entering into and characterizing every
special desire. In this sense it has no moral quality,
being, from the nature of the case, neither good nor evil.

It is applied to a voluntary regard for the gratification of special desires. In this sense it is morally good
or bad according as these desires are conformed to duty
or opposed to it. Selfshness is always voluntary and
always wrong, being that regard to our own interests,
gratification, etc., which is sought or indulged at the expense, and to the injury, of others. "Ro long as self-love
does not degenerate into ecifehness, it is quite compatible with true benevolence." Ferning. "Not only is the
phrase self-love used as synonymous with the desire of
nappiness, but it is often confounded with the word selfshness, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a
very different disposition of mind." Slewert.

Self-luminous (-lumi-nis), a. Possessing in it-Self-love, the spring of motion, acts the soul. Pope.

Self'-lu'mi-nous (-lū'mī-nūs), a. Possessing in itself the property of emitting light. Sir D. Brewster.

Self-made (alli'mad'), a. Made by one's self. Self-made man, a man who has risen from poverty or ob-sourity by means of his own talents or energies.

Sourty of means of his own talents or energies.

Self—met'tle (-më't'n), n. Inborn mettle or courage;
one's own temper. [Obs.] Shak.

Self—mo'tlon (-mö'shūn), n. Motion given by inherent power, without external impulse; spontaneous or
voluntary motion.

Matter is not indued with self-motion. Self'-moved' (-mōovd'), a. Moved by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.
Self'-mov'ing (-mōov'ing), a. Moving by inherent

without the aid of external impulse.

Self'—mov'ing (-mōov'ing), a. Moving by inherent power, without the aid of external impulse.

Self'—mur'der (-mîr'dār), n. Suicide.

Self'—mur'der-er (-êr), n. A suicide.

Self'—neg-leot'ing (-mēg-lēkt'ling), n. A neglecting of one's self, or of one's own interests.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin

"neglecting. Shak.

Self'ness. ... selfishness. [Obs.] Sir P. Sidney.

Self'-one' (-wun'), a. Secret. [Obs.] Marston.

Self'-o-pin'ion (-ō-pin'yūn), n. Opinion, especially high opinion, of one's self: an overweening estimate of one's self or of one's self one's new opinion.

Self'-o-pin'ioned (-yūnd), a. Having a high opinion of one's self: opinionated; conceited.

South.

Solf'-o-rig'-na'ting (-ō-rij')-na'ting), a. Beginning with a semigring from one's self.

Solf'-o-rig'-na'ting (-ō-rij'-nā'ting), a. Beginning with, or springing from, one's self.

Solf'-par'ti-al'i-ty (-pär'ah'-āl'I-ty or -pär-shāl'I-ty),
n. That partiality to himself by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. Kames.

Solf'-per-plaxed' (-për-plökst'), a. Perplexed by doubts originating in one's own mind.

Solf'-pos'ti-ed (-pöz'lt-ëd), a. Disposed or arranged by an action originating in one's self or in itself.

These redevules blocks of solf-are self-vented. Thudall

These molecular blocks of salt are self-posited. Tyndall. Self'-pos'it-ing, a. The act of disposing or arranging one's self or itself.

ging one's self or itself.

The self-posting of the molecules. R. Watts.

Self'-pos-sessed' (-pöz-zēst' or -pös-sēst'), a. Composed or tranquil in mind, manner, etc.; undisturbed.

Self'-pos-ses'sion (-pöz-zēsh'ūn or -pös-sēsh'ūn), n.

The possession of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind; composure.

Self'-pos-ses'sion' (-pöz-zēsh'ūn or -pös-sēsh'ūn), n.

Poste of one's powers; calmness; self-command; presence of mind; composure.

mand; presence of mind; composure.

Seli'-praise (ski'\raz'), n. Praise of one's self.

Seli'-praise 'est'\raz'\raz'' raz'' shi\rangle n, n. The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

Seli'-prop's ga'ting (-prop's-ga'ting), a. Propagating by one's self or by itself.

Seli'-reg'is-tering (-roj')s-tering), a. Registering itself: — said of any lustrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena, whether continuously.

Selly—reg instrument so contrived as to record itself;—said of any instrument so contrived as to record its own indications of phenomena, whether continuously or at stated times, as at the maxima and minima of variations; as, a self-registering anemometer or barometer.

Selfy—reg u-layted (-reg u-layted), a. Regulated by the lay itself.

Self-reg'u-la'ted (-reg'ū-la'ted), a. Regulated by one's self or by tiself.

Self-reg'u-la-tive (-la-tiv), a. Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself.

Self-reg'u-la-tive (-rè-li'ans), n. Reliance on one's own powers or judgment; self-trust.

Self-re-li'ann (-rè-li'ans), n. Reliance on one's self; trusting to one's own powers or judgment.

Self-re-nun'd-a'tion (-rè-nun's-la'shūn or -shl-la'-shūn), n. The act of renouncing, or setting aside, one's own wishes, claims, etc.; self-sacrifice.

Self-re-pell'len-cy (-rè-pell'len-sy), n. The quality or state of being self-repelling.

Self-re-pell'ing (-l'fug), a. Made up of parts, as molecules or atoms, which mutually repel each other; as, gases are self-repelling.

As, gases are self-repelling.

Self-repetition (-repetition, n. Repetition of one's self or of one's acts; the saying or doing what one has already said or done.

one has already said or done.

Self'-re-proach' (-re-prōch'), n. The act of repreaching one's self; censure by one's own conscience.

Self'-re-proached' (-re-prōcht'), a. Reproached by

self-re-proach'ing (-proch'ing), a. Reproaching one's self.—Belf'-re-proach'ing (-proch'ing), a. Reproaching one's self.—Belf'-re-proach'ing-ly, adv. Self'-re-proach'er-proch'ing-ly, adv. one's self; censure of one's conduct by one's own judg-

ment.

Self'—re-proved' (-rê-prövd'), a. Reproved by one's own conscience or one's own sense of guilt.

Self'—re-prov'ing (-pröv'ing), a. Reproving one's self; reproving by consciousness of guilt.

Self'—re-prov'ing-ly, adv. In a self-reproving way.

Self'—re-prov'ing-ly, adv. In a self-reproving way.

Self'—re-pug'mant (-rê-pūg'nant) a. Self-contradictory; inconsistent.

Belf'—re-pul'sive (-rê-pūl'siv), a. Self-repelling.

Self'—re-spect' (-rê-pūl'siv), a. Respect for one's self; regard for one's self; respect for one's self; respect for self; restrained by one's self or itself; restrained by one's self or itself; restrained by one's self or itself; restrained by one's own power or will.

Self'—re-straint' (-rê-strânt'), a. Restraint over one's self; self-control; self-command.

Self'—rev'er-snoe (-rēv'ēr-sns), a. A reverent respect for one's self.

's salf. Self-right/eous (-ri/chis), a. Righteous in one's

wn esteem; pharisaic.
Self'-right'ecus-ness, n. The quality or state of

being self-righteous; phariasism.

Belf-aso'ri-floo (-sik'ri-fiz), n. The act of sacrificition one's self, or one's interest, for others; self-devotion.

tion.

Self-sac't-fi/cing (-fi/ring), a. Vielding up one's own interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's self.

Self'same' (self'sam'), a. [Self, a. + same.] Precisely the same; the very same; identical.

His servant was healed in the selfame hour. Matt. viii. 13.

Sair was nested in the experime hour factor. The quality or state of being self-satisfied.

Self'-cat'is-fied (self'sat'is-fid), a. Satisfied with ne's self or one's actions; self-complacent.

Self'-sat'is-fy'ing (-fi'Ing), a. Giving satisfaction

o one's self.

Self'-seek'er (sëlf'sēk'ēr), n. One who seeks only is own interest, advantage, or pleasure.

Self'-seek'ing, a. Seeking one's own interest or appiness; selfish.

Self'-seek'ing, n. The act or habit of seeking one's wn interest or happiness; selfishness.

Self'-slamph'ter (-slaf'er), n. Suicide. Shak.

Self'-sui-fi'dien-cy (-sūf-l'sh'en-sỹ), n. The quality r state of being self-sufficient.

Self'-sui-fi'dient (-fish'ent), a. 1. Sufficient for one's elf without external aid or cobperation.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and self-sufficient, and such as can never need any mortal assistance. South.

can never need any mortal assistance. The need any mortal assistance. The need any mortal assistance. The need and mortal assistance. The need and mortal assistance. The need and the need

rustful of one's self.

Self'-taught' (-tat'), a. Taught by one's own efforts.

Self'-tor-ment'or (-tôr-ment'er), n. One who tornents himself.

Self'--tor-ment's (-tôr-ment'er)

ments himself.

Self'-tor'ture (-tör'tür; 135), n. The act of inflicting pain on one's self; pain inflicted on one's self.

Self'-trust' (-trüst'), n. Faith in one's self; self-

Self'-trust' (-trust'), n. Fattn in one s soil, reliance.

Self'-uned' (-und'), a. [F. self + L. unus one.]
One with itself; separate from others. [Ohs.] Sylvester.
Self'-view' (self/vul'), n. A view of one's self; specifically, carefulness or regard for one's one's self; specifically, carefulness or regard for one's own interests.

Self'-will' (-will'), n. [Abs. selfuill.] One's own will, sop, when opposed to that of others; obstinacy.

Self'-willed' (-wild'), a. Governed by one's own will; not yielding to the wishes of others; obstinate.

Self'-willed'ness, n. Obstinacy. Sir W. Scott.
Self'-wors'ship (-wilr'ship), n. The idolizing of one's self; immoderate self-conceit.

Self'-wrong' (-röng'; 115), n. Wrong done by a per-Shak.

Self'-willed'ness, n. Obstinacy. Sir W. Scott.

Self'-wworship (wife'ship), n. The idolizing of one's self: immoderate self-conceit.

Self'-wrong' (-röng'; 115), n. Wrong done by a person to himself.

Self'self' on a ridge, furrow, ill. sclio a measure of land. A short piece of land in arable ridges and furrows, of uncertain quantity; also, a ridge of land lying between two furrows. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Sel-juk'i-an (sel-jūk'i-an), a. Of or pertaining to Scliuk, a Tartar chief who embraced Mohammedanism, and began the subjection of Western Asia to that faith and rule; of or pertaining to the dynasty founded by him, or the empire maintained by his descendants from the 10th to the 13th century.

J. H. Newman.

Sel-juk'i-an, n. A member of the family of Seljuk; an adherent of that family, or subject of its government; (pl.) the dynasty of Turkish sultans sprung from Seljuk.

Sell (sel), n. Self. (Obs. or Scot.] B. Jonson.

Sell, n. A sell. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sell, n. A sell. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sell, n. [F. selle, L. sella, akin to sedere to sit. Ses Str.] 1. A saddle for a horse. [Obs.]

Sell, n. [F. selle, L. sella, akin to sedere to sit. Ses Str.] 1. A saddle for a horse. [Obs.]

Sell, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Soun (sold); p. pr. & vb. n.

SELING.] [OE. sellen, sillen, A8. sellan, syllan, to give, to deliver; akin to OS. sellian, OFries. sella, OHG. sellen, nel. selja to hand over, to sell, Sw. sulfa to sell, Dan. selge, Goth. soljan to offer a sacrifice; all from a noun akin to E. sale. Cf. Sale.] 1. To transfer to another for an equivalent; to give up for a valuable consideration; to dispose of in return for something, especially for money.

If thou will be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to

cially for money.

If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor.

Matt. xix. 21.

It mount to be pericet, go and set that thou hast, nine give to the poor.

Matt. xix. 21.

Salt is correlative to huy, as one party huys what the other sells. It is distinguished usually from exchange or barter, in which one commodity is given for another; whereas in selling the consideration is usually money, or its representative in current notes.

2. To make a matter of bargain and sale of; to accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty, trust, or the like; to betray.

You would have sold your king to slaughter. Shak.

3. To impose upon: to trick: to deceive: to make a

You would nave some your king to stategiers. Same.

3. To impose upon; to trick; to deceive; to make a fool of; to cheat. [Slang]

To sall one's life castly, to cause much loss to those who take one's life, as by killing a number of one's assailants, — To sall (anything) ont, to dispose of it wholly or entirely as, he had sold out his corn, or his interest in a business. Sell, v. f. 1. To practice selling commodities.

I will buy with you, sell with you ; . . . but I will not eat with

2. To be sold : as, corn sells at a good price

To sell out, to sell one's whole stock in trade or one's entire interest in a property or a business.

entire interest in a property or a business.

Sell., n. An imposition; a cheat; a hoax. [Colloq.]

Sellan-ders (edi/lan-ders), n. pl. (Far.) See Sal
Sellan-ders (edi/lan-ders), l. Lenders.

Sell'en (edi'fer), n. One who sells. Chaucer.

Sell'ers wa'ter (edi/lan-ders), Lenders.

Sell'ers wa'ter (edi/lan-ders), A mineral water
from Sellers, in the district of Nassau, Germany, containing much free carbonic acid.

Sell'ers wa'ter (edi/se). See Sellers water + the
root of Gr. y/yyerdex to be born.] A gasogene.

Sellyage (edi/ve), n. [Self + edge, i. e., its own

Sellyage (edi/ve), n. [Self + edge, i. e., its own

Sellyage proper edge; cf. OD. selfegge.] 1. The

edge of cloth which is woven in such a manner as to pre-

ent raveling.

2. The edge plate of a lock, through which the bolt *Enight*. 3. (Mining) A layer of clay or decomposed rock atone wall of a vein. See Gouge, n., 4. Raymot

3. (Mining) A layer of clay or decomposed rook along the wall of a vein. See Gouzz, n., 4. Raymond. Sel'veaged } (εδ!'veðid), a. Having a selvage. Sel'veages (εδ!'veðið), a. Having a selvage. Sel'veages (εδ!'veðið), a. (Naut.) A skein or hank of rope yarns wound round with yarns or marline, — used for stoppers, straps, etc.
Selves (εδ!v), a. Selt; same. [Obs.] Chaucer. Selves (εδ!v), a., pl. of Sell. Chaucer. Wyclif.

|| Se-mse'o-stom'a-ta (εδ-mē'tō-stom'ta-tā), n. pl. [NL. fr. Gr. σημαία a military standard + στόμα, αστος, mouth.] (Ζοῦλ.) A division of Discophore having large free mouth lobes. It includes Aurelia, and Pelagia.
Called also Semeostoma. See Illust. under Discorhora, and Medurs.

Sem'a-phore (εδιπ'έ-för), n. [Gr. σήμα a

and MEDUSA.

Sem's-phore (sĕm's-fōr), n. [Gr. σημα a sign + φερευ to bear: cf. F. εέπαιμλοτε.] A signal telegraph; an apparatus for giving signals by the disposition of lanterns, flags, oscillations. lating arms, etc.

Sem'a-phor'ic (sem'a-for'Yk), \ a. [Cf. F.

Sem'a-phor'io-al (-1-kal), semuphorique.] Of or pertaining to a semaphore, or semaphores; telegraphic.
Sem'a-phor'io-al-ly, adv. By means of a

emaphore.

Se-maph'o-rist (se-maf't-rist), n. One Semaphore.

Sommand Grant (see Mari O-Fist), n. One Semanhore. Who manages or operates a semanhore. Sem'a-tol'o-gy (sēm'a-tol'o-jy), n. [Gr. σήμα, σήμα-στο, sign + -logy.] The doctrine of signs as the expression of thought or reasoning; the science of indicating the science of the scien

sion of thought or reasoning; the science of indicating thought by signs.

Som'a-trope (sem'a-trop), n. [Gr. σημα sign + τριπειν to turn.] An instrument for signaling by reflecting the rays of the sun in different directions.

Som'bia-ble (sem'bla-b'l), α. [F., from sembler to seem, resemble, L. similare, simulare. See Shullate.]

Like; similar; resembling. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Som'bia-ble, n. Likeness; representation. [Obs.]

Som'bia-ble, n. Likeness; representation. [Obs.]

Som'bia-ble, no. [F. See Semilable, a. Shak.

Som'bia-ble, adv. In like manner. [Obs.] Shak.

Som'biance (-blans), n. [F. See Semilable, a.]

1. Seeming; appearance; show; figure; form.

Their semblance kind, and mild their gestures were. Fairfax.

2. Likeness; resemblance, actual or apparent; similitude; as, the semblance of worth; semblance of virtue. Only semblances or imitations of shells. Woodward.

Only semblances or imitations of shells. Woodward.

Som'blant (-blant), a. [F. semblant, p. pr.] 1 Like;
esembling. [Obs.]
2. Seeming, rather than real; apparent. [R.] Carlyls.
Sem'blant, n. [F.] 1. Show; appearance; figure;
emblance. [Obs.] figure; Spenser. Chaucer.

emblance. [Obs.]

His flatterers made semblant of weeping.

Westif Unke

2. The face. [Obs.] Wyelf (Luke xxiv. 5).

Sem'bla-tive (-blà-tiv), a. Resembling. [Obs.]

And all is semblative a woman's part.

Sem'ble (asm'bl'), v. i. [F. sembler. See Samella.

Ble. a.] 1. To imitate; to make a representation of likeness. [Obs.] Where sembling art may carve the fair effect.

Where sembling art may carve the fair effect. Prior.

2. (Law) It seems;—chiefly used impersonally in reports and judgments to express an opinion in reference to the law on some point not necessary to be decided, and not intended to be definitely settled in the cause.

Sem'ble, a. Like; resembling. [Obs.] T. Hudson.

Sem'bling (sem'bling), n. [Cf. Assemine.] (Zoil.)

The practice of attracting the males of Lepidopters or other insects by exposing the female confined in a cage.

The is often adopted by collectors in order to procure specimens of rare species.

| Se-mé' (se-må'), a. [F. semé, fr. semer to sow.]

EF It is often adopted by collectors in order to procure specimens of rare species.

|| Se-mé' (se-mâ'), a. [F. semê, fr. semer to sow.]
(Her.) Sprinkled or sown; — said of a field, or a charge, when strewed or covered with small charges.

Se'mei-og'ra-phy (se'mt-ōg'ra-fy), or Se'mi-og'ra-phy (se'mt), n. [Gr. σημείον sign + -graphy.] (Med.)

A description of the signs of disease.

Se'mei-o-log'lo-al (-δ-1δ]''-kal), or Se'mi-o-log'lo-al, a. Of or pertaining to the science of signs, or the systematic use of signs; as, a seneiological classification of the signs or symptoms of disease; a semeiological rangement of signs used as signals.

Se'mei-ol'o-gy (-δl'ō-jy), or Se'mi-ol'o-gy, n. [Gr. σημείον amark, a sign + logy.] The science or art of signs. Specifically: (α) (Med.) The science of the signs or symptoms of disease; symptomatology. (b) The art ousing signs in signaling.

Se'mei-ol'o-(-δl'lk), or Se'mi-ol'o, α. [Gr. σημείον στικό, fr. σημείον amark, a sign.] 1. Relating to signs or indications: pertaining to the language of signs, or to language generally as indicating thought.

2. (Med.) Of or pertaining to the signs or symptoms of diseases.

Se'mei-ol'ios (-l'ks), or Se'mi-ol'ios. n. Semeiology.

of diseases.
Se'mei-ot'ios (-Ĭks), or Se'mi-ot'ios, n. Semeiology.
Sem'e-ls (sēm'ē-lš), n. [L., fr. Gr. Σεμέλη.] (Gr. Μyth.) A daughter of Cadmus, and by Zeus mother of Parakhia.

Bacchus.

"Se'mon (sē'mēn), n.: pl. Semina (sēm'ī-nā). [L., from the root of serere, satum, to sow. See Sow to scatter seed.] I. (Bot.) The seed of plants.

2. (Physiol.) The seed or focundating fluid of male animals; sperm. It is a white or whitish viscid fluid secreted by the testes, characterized by the presence of spermatosoids to which it owes its generative power.

Semen contra, or Semen cine or cynm, a strong, aromatic, bitter drug, imported from Aleppo and Barbary, said to consist of the leaves, peduncles, and unexpanded flowers of various species of Ariemista; wormseed.

Sem'e-nif'er-ous (sem'e-nif'er-us), a. (Biol.) Semi-niferous.

Se-mester (st-mester), n. [G., from L. semestris

En-mast'es (as mist'es), n. [G., from L. semestris half-yearly; see air. + mensis a month.] A period of six months; especially, a term in a college or university which divides the year into two terms. **Sem:**-(asim'i-). [L. semi-; akin to Gr. $\dot{\eta}_{M^{-1}}$, Skr. sāmi-, AS. sām-, and prob. to E. same, from the division into two parts of the same size. Cf. Hemi-, Sandelind.] A prefix signifying half, and sometimes partly or imperfectly: as semiransumal, half yearly: semiransum. perfectly. semiannual, half yearly: semitransparent, imperfectly transparent.

The prefix semi is joined to another word either with the hyphen or without it. In this book the hyphen is omitted except before a capital letter; as, semisaid semiaquatic, semi-Arian, semisais, semicalcareous.

Sem'i-ac'id ('&r'id), a. Slightly acid; subacid.
Sem'i-a-cid'i-fied ('A-s'd'I-fid), a. Half acidified.
Sem'i-ad-her'ent ('hēr'ent), a. Adherent part way.
Sem'i-am-pler'i-caul ('ām-plēke'l-kal), a. (Bot.)
Partially amplexicaul; embracing the stem half round,

as a leaf.
Sam'i-an'gle (-an'g'l), n. (Geom.) The half of a

Sam'i-an'gle (-šn'g'l), n. (Geom.) The half of a given, or measuring, angle.
Sam'i-an'nu-al (-šn'n-al), a. Half-yearly.
Sam'i-an'nu-al-ly, adv. Every half year.
Sam'i-an'nu-al-left, a. Having the figure of a half circle; forming a semicircle.
Sam'i-A'ri-an (-šr'l-an), n. [See Arian.] (Ect. Hist.) A member of a branch of the Arians which did not acknowledge the Son to be consubstantial with the Father, that is, of the same substance, but admitted him to be of a like substance with the Father, not by nature, but by a peculiar privilege.

but by a peculiar privilege.

Sem'l-A'ri-an, a. Of or pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

Sem'l-A'ri-an ism (-Iz'm), n. The doctrines or ten

Sem'-A'rl-an-ism (-Is'm), n. The doctrines or tenets of the Somi-Arians.

Sem'-az'is (-šks'is), n. (Geom.) One half of the axis of an ellipse or other figure.

Sem'-bar-bar-la (-bis-bār'l-an), a. Half barbarous; partially civilized.—n. One partly civilized.

Sem'-bar-bar-bar-could (-bis-bar-la's), a. Half barbarous or uncivilized; as, semibarbaric display.

Bem'-bar-bar-ism (-bis'bar-la's), n. The quality or state of being half barbarous or uncivilized.

Sem'-bar-bar-cous (-ris), a. Half barbarous.

Sem'-bar-bar-cous (-ris), a. Half barbarous.

Sem'-bar-bar-cous (-ris), a.

Pref. semi-breve (of. F. semi-breve, it. semi-breve). [Formerly written semibref.] (Mus.) A note of half the time or duration of the breve; — now usually called

of half the time or duration of Semibroves. the breve: — now usually called a whole note. It is the longest note in general use. Semy!-brief' (-brëf'), n. (Mus.) A semibrove. [R.] Semy!-brief' (-brëf'), n. (R. C. Ch.) A bull issued by a pope in the period between his election and coronation. Semy!-ball of the semicalcareous plant. Half or partially calcareous; as, a semicalcareous plant. Semy!-ball of calcined; as, semicalcined iron. To denying of one semicalcareous of the semicalcareous of the semicalcareous plant.

calcined; as, *emicalcined iron.

Sem'i-cas'trate (-kas'trat), v. t. To deprive of one
testicle.—Sem'i-cas-tra'tion (-kas-tra'shun), n.

Sem'i-cen-ten'mi-al (-asn-tsn'ni-al), a. Of or pertaining to half of a century, or a period of fifty years;
as, a *semicentennial* commemoration.

as, a semicentential commemoration.

Semi-oen-ten'ni-al, n. A fiftieth anniversary.

Semi-oha-ot'io (-kā-ōt'ĭk), a. Partially chaotic.

Semi-oho'rus (-kō'rūs), n. (Mus.) A half chorus; a

passage to be sung by a selected portion of the voices, as
the female voices only, in contrast with the full choir.

Semi-Ohris'tian-ised (-kris'chan-izd), a. Half

Sem'i-Units' Han-less ("and only of the half of a circle; the part of a circle bounded by its diameter and half of its circumference. (b) A semicircumference.

2. A body in the form of half of a circle, or half of a circumference.

A half instrument for measuring angles.

Sem'i-otr'cled (-k'ld), a. Semicircular. Shak. Sem'i-otr'cu-lar (-kt-ler), a. Having the form of

Semicircular canals (Anat.), certain canals of the inner ar. See under Ear. Sem'i-cir-cum'fer-ence (-ser-kum'fer-ens), n. Half

of a circumference.

Sem'1-dirque (sem'1-sêrk), n. A semicircular hollow or opening among trees or hills.

Sem'1-co'lon (-kö'lön), n. The punctuation mark [:] indicating a separation between parts or members of a sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Sem'1-col'umn (-kö'lön), n. A half column; a collogitation of the seminary of the se

sentence more distinct than that marked by a comma.

Sem'i-ooi/umn (-köi/dm), n. A half column; a column bisected longitudinally, or along its axis.

Sem'i-oo-lum'nar (sem'i-kö-lum'ner), a. Like a semicolumn; flat on one side and round on the other; imperfectly columnar.

Sem'i-oom-pact' (-köm-pakt'), a. Half compact; imperfectly indurated.

Sem'i-oom-pact' (-köm-pakt'), a. Takin and the semicolumn (-köm-pakt').

erfectly indurated. **Sem'i-con'scious** (-kŏn'shŭs), a. Half conscious; imperfectly conscious. De Quincey.

Semi'l-cope' (căm'l-kōp'), n. A short cope, or an inerior kind of cope. [Obs.]

Semi'l-crus-ta'cous (-krüs-ta'shūs), a. Haif crus-

Bem'i-crys-tal-line (-kris-tal-lin or -lin), a. (Min.)

Half crystalline; — said of certain eruptive rocks composed partly of crystalline, partly of amorphous matter.

Sem'i-cu'hic-al (-kū'bl-kal), a. (Math.) Of or pertaining to the square root of the cube of a quantity.

Semicultical parabola, a curve in which the ordinates are proportional to the square roots of the cubes of the ab-

Semi-on'bi-um (-b'i-um),) n. [LL, fr. L. semi half Semi-on'pi-um (-p'i-um),] + cupa tub, cask.] A half bath, or one that covers only the lower extremities and the hips; a sitz-bath; a half bath, or hip bath.

Sem'i-cy-lin'drio (asm'Y-aY-lYn'drYle),) a. Half cylinn'i-cy-lin'ario-al (-dr'I-kal), a. Half deistical; n'i-de-is'tio-al (-de-Is'tI-kal), a. Half deistical; ring on deism. S. Miller. ordering on deism.

S. Miller.

Sem/1-dem'1-qua/ver (-dem'1-kwā/ver), n. (Mus.) A

demisemiquaver; a thirty-second note.

Sem'i-de-tached' (-de-tacht'), a. Half detached; partly distinct or separate.

Semidetached house, one of two tenements under a sin-le roof, but separated by a party wall. [Eng.]

Sem'i-di-am'e-ter (-di-am's-ter), n. (Math.) Half of a diameter; a right line, or the length of a right line, drawn from the center of a circle, a sphere, or other curved figure, to its circumference or periphery; a radius. Sem'i-di'a-pa'son (-di'a-pa'zon or -son), n. (Mus.)

An imperfect octave.

Sem'.4di'a-pen'te (-pĕn'tè), n. (Mus.) An imperfect or diminished fifth.

Busby.

Sem'.4di'a-pha-ne'l-ty (-di'a-fā-nē'l-tỳ), n. Haif or imperfect transparency: translucency. [R.] Boyle.

Sem'.4di-aph'a-nous (-di-ăi'â-nūs), a. Haif or imperfectly transparent; translucent.

Woodward.

Sem'.4di-ates'sa-rom (-di'a-tēs'sā-rōn), n. (Mus.)

An imperfect or diminished fourth. [R.]

Sem'.4di'tome' (-di'rōn'), n. [Pret. semt. + ditone: cf. It. semiditone. Cf. Hemiotrone.] (Gr. Mus.) A lesser third, having its terms as 6 to 5; a hemiditone.

Sem'.4di-ur'nai (-di-ur'nai), a. 1. Pertaining to, or accomplished in, half a day, or twelve hours; occurring twice every day.

accomplished in, that a day, or entered heart, course, which every day.

2. Pertaining to, or traversed in, six hours, or in half the time between the rising and setting of a heavenly the time between one same body; as, a semidiurnal arc.

A roof or ceiling

body; as, a semicitumat arc.

Sem'i-dome' (-dom'), n. (Arch.) A roof or csiling covering a semicircular room or recess, or one of nearly that shape, as the apse of a church, a niche, or the like. It is approximately the quarter of a hollow sphere.

Sem'i-dou'hle (-dub'i), n. (Eccl.) An office or feast celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones.

celebrated with less solemnity than the double ones. See DOUBLE, n., 8.

Sem'1-dou'ble, a. (Bot.) Having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect;—said of a flower.

Sem'1-flay'ble (-15'b'), n. That which is part fable and part truth; a mixture of truth and fable. De Quincey.

Sem'1-flayed'(-fl8kst'), a. Half bent.

Sem'1-floy'out-(-fl8y'kt), n. (Bot.) See Semiflosculous.

Sem'1-floy'out-(-fl8y'kt), n. (Bot.) A floscule, or floret, with its corolla prolonged into a strap-shaped petal;—called also semifloret.

Sem'1-flos'ou-lous (-fl8y'kt)-fls), a. (Bot.) Having

eta; — caned also senifloret.

Sem'l-flor'cu-lous (flös'kt-lüs), a. (Bot.) Having li the florets ligulate, as in the dandelion.

Sem'l-flu'ld (-flu'ld), a. Imperfectly fluid. — n. A

semifluid substance.

Sem'i-form' (sem'I-form'), n. A half form; an im-

perfect form.

Sem'-formed' (sem'I-formd'), a. Half formed; imperfectly formed; as, semiformed crystals.

Sem'I-glu'tin (-glu'tin), n. (Physiol. Chem.) A peptonelike body, insoluble in alcohol, formed by bolling collagen or gelatin for a long time in water. Hemicollin, a like body, is also formed at the same time, and differs from semiglutin by being partly soluble in alcohol.

Sem'I-iis-tor'l-cal (-his-tor'l-kal), a. Half or partly historical.

Sem'I-iis-tor'l-cal (-his-tor'l-kal), a. Half or partly historical.

Sem'i-ho'ral (-hō'ral), a. Half-hourly.
Sem'i-in'du-ra'ted (-In'du-ra'ted), a. Imperfectly indurated or hardened.

Sem'i-la-pid'i-fied (-la-pid'I-fid), a. Imperfectly

changed into stone.

Sem'1-len' (-18nz'), n. (Opt.) The half of a lens divided along a plane passing through its axis.

Sem'1-len-tic'u-lar (-18n-tik'ū-lēr), a. Half lenticu-lar or convex; imperfectly resembling a lens. Kirwan.

Sem'1-lg'ne-ons (-11g'nō-ūs), a. Half or partially ligneous, as a stem partly woody and partly herbaceous.

Sem'1-lig'nid(-11k'w'd), a. Half liquid; semifaid.

Sem'1-li-quid'1-ty (-II-kwid'd-ty), n. The quality or state of being semiliquid; partial liquidity.

Sem'1-log'io-al (-18j'T-kal), a. Half logical; partly logical; — said of fallacies.

Sem'1-lig (*sm'1-lig), n. [Cf. G. similar, semilor).

logical; — said of fallacies.

Sem'-lor (sem'l-lor), n. [Cf. G. similor, semilor.]

A yellowish alloy of copper and zinc. See Similor.

Sem'i-lu'nar (-lu'ner), a. Shaped like a half moon.

Semilunar bone (Anot.), a bone of the carpus; the lunar. See Lunar, n. — Semilunar, or Sigmoid, valves (Anot.), the valves at the beginning of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery which prevent the blood from flowing back into the ventricle.

artery which prevent the blood from flowing back into the ventricle.

Sem'i-lu'nar, n. (Anat.) The semilunar bone.
Sem'i-lu'na-y (-lū'nà-r'), a. Semilunar.
Sem'i-lune' (-lū'nà-r'), a. Semilunar.
Sem'i-lune' (-lū'n'), n. (Geom.) The half of a lune.
Sem'i-lune' (-lū'n'), n. (Geom.) The half of a lune.
Sem'i-met'al (-mět'al or -'l), n. (Chem.) An element possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable, as arsenic, antimony, bismuth, molybdenum, uranium, etc. [Obs.]
Sem'i-me-tal'lio (-mē-tāl'l'k), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to a semimetal; possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree; resembling metal.
Sem'i-mouth'ly (-mūnth'ly), a. Coming or made twice in a month; as, a semimonthly magazine; a semimonthly payment.—n. Something done or made every half month; esp., a semimonthly periodical.—adv. In a semimonthly manner; at intervals of half a month.
Sem'i-mute' (sem'i-mūt'), a. Having the faculty of speech but imperfectly developed or partially lost.
Sem'i-mute' (sem'i-mūt'), a. A semimute person.
Sem'i-mute' (sem'i-mūt'), a. La semimitis, ft. semen, seminis, seed, akin to serere to sow: cf. F. sėminal. See Sow to scatter seed.] 1. Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed or semen; as, the seminal finid.

2. Contained in seed; holding the relation of seed, source, or first principle; holding the first place in a series of developed results or consequents; garminal; radical; primary; original; as, sentinal principles of generation; sentinal virtue.

The idea of God is, beyond all question or comparison, the one great seminal principle.

Seminal leaf (Bot.), a seed leaf, or cotyledon. — Seminal sceptacle. (Zoöl.) Same as Spermatheca.

Sem'i-nal (sem'i-nal), n. A seed. [Obs.]
Sir T. Browne.

Sem'i-nal (sem'I-nal), n. A seed. [Obs.]

Sem'i-nal'i-ty (sem'I-nal'I'-ty), n. The quality or state of being seminel.

Sem'i-na-ri-st (sem'I-na'ri-an), n. [Cf. F. semina-sem'i-na-rist (sem'I-na-rist), frite.] A member of, or one educated for the priesthood in a seminary.

Sem'i-na-ry (sem'I-na-ry), n., pl. Seminarius (-riz').

L. seminarium, fr. seminarius belonging bed. [Dbs.] Abelia (production of seminary. seminis, seed. See Seminal. [Dbs.] Mortime-plantation; a nursery; a seed plat. [Obs.] Mortime-But if you draw them [seedlings] only for the thinning of your seminary, prick them into some empty beds. Evelyn.

2. Hence, the place or original stock whence anything

your eminary, prick them into some empty beds.

2. Hence, the place or original stock whence anything is brought or produced. [Obs.] Woodward.

3. A place of education, as a school of a high grade, an academy, college, or university.

4. Seminal state. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

5. Fig.: A seed bed; a source. [Obs.] Harvey.

6. A Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary; a seminarist. [Obs.] Jer. Taylor.

Semi-lasty. a. [L. seminarius.] Belonging to seed; seminal. [R.]

Sem'1-na-ry, a. [L. seminarius.] Belonging to seed; seminal. [R.]
Sem'1-nate (-nāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Seminates (-nāt'kād); p. pr. & vb. n. Seminaturo.] [L. seminatus, p. p. of seminare to sow, fr. semen, seminis, seed.] To sow; to spread; to propagate. [R.] Waterhouse.
Semi-nat'und (-nā'shūn), n. [L. seminatio: cf. F. sémination.] 1. The act of sowing or spreading. [R.]
2. (Bot.) Natural dispersion of seeds. Martyn.
Semi-naid (sem'1nd), a. [See Semen.] Thickly covered or sown, as with seeds. [Ohs.] B. Jonson.
Semi-naid-rous (semi-ni'er-is), a. [L. semen, seminis, seed + -ferous.] [Biol.) Seed-bearing; producing seed; pertaining to, or connected with, the formation of semen; as, semini/spous cells or vesicles.
Sem'-naid-al (-1-kal), | + facere to make.] (Biol.)
Forming or producing seed, or the male generative product of animals or of plants.
Sem'-inid-al (-1-kal), | + facere to make.] (Biol.)
Forming or producing seed, or the male generative product of animals or of plants.
Sem'-inid-ca' (dom'-nist), n. (Riol.) A believer in the Sem'-inid-ca' (dom'-nist), n. (Riol.) A believer in the old theory that the newly created being is formed by the admixture of the seed of the male with the supposed seed of the female.

Sem'-inide (sem'-nist), n. pl.; sing. Seminole (-nist).

seed of the female.

Sem'i-noles (scm'i-nōlz), n. pl.; sing. Seminole (-nōl).

(Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians who formerly occupied Florida, where some of them still remain. They belonged to the Creek Confederation.

Sem'i-nose' (-nōs'), n. [L. semen seed + glucose.]

(Chem.) A carbohydrate of the glucose group found in the thickened endosperm of certain seeds, and extracted as a yellow sirup having a sweetish-bitter taste.

Sem'i-nude' (-nūd'), a. Partially nude; half naked.

Sem'i-nymph' (sem'i-nīmi'), n. (Zoöl.) The pupa of insects which undergo only a slight change in passing to the image state.

to the image state.

Sem'i-oc-oa'sion-al-ly (sem'i-ok-ka'zhun-al-ly), adv.

Sem'i-00-0a'sion-al-iy (sem'i-0k-ka'zhun-al-iy), adv. Once in a while; on rare occasions. [Collog, U. S.]

Sem'i-0f-ii'cial (-5f-f\sh'al), a. Half official; having some official authority or importance; as, a semioficial statement. — Sem'i-0f-ii'cial-ly, adv.

Se'mi-0g'ra-phy (se'mi-5g'rā-fy), Se'mi-0l'o-gy (-5l'-5-fy), Se'mi-0-log'ic-al (-5-l\sij'l-ka'). Same as BEMEI-ORABUN SEWEDOCASION SEW

OGRAPHY, SEMEJOLOGY, SEMEJOLOGICAL. **Sem'i-o-pa'cous** (sem'I-o-pa'kus), a. Semiopaque. **Sem'i-o'pal** (-o'pal), n. (Min.) A variety of opal not

Sem'i-o-paque' (- δ -pāk'), α . Half opaque; only half

transparent.

Sem'i-or-bio'u-lar (-6r-b'k'û-lêr), a. Having the shape of a half orb or sphere.

Se'mi-o't'ac (*&m'i-ōt'k), a. Same as Semeiotic.

Se'mi-o't'ac (*&s), n. Same as Semeiotics.

Sem'i-o'val (*&m'i-ō'val), a. Half oval.

Sem'i-o'val (*&m'i-ō'val), a. Half oval.

Sem'i-o'va (*o't), a. Half oval.

Sem'i-o'v-gen-a'ted (-ōks'i-jōn-ā'tèd), a. Combined with oxygen only in part.

Sem'i-pal'gan (-pā'gan), a. Half pagan.

Sem'i-pal'mate (-pāl'm'at), } a. (Zoöl.) Having the Sem'i-pal'mate (-mā-tèd), } anterior toes joined only part way down with a wab:

toes joined only part way down with a web; half-webbed; as, a semipalmate bird or foot. See Illust. k under Avzs.

Sem'l-pa-rab'o-la (-pa-rab/6-la), n. (Gehelf.

Bem'i-pa-rab'o-la (-pa-rab's-la), n. (Geom.) One branch of a parabola, being terminated at the principal vertex of the curve.

Bem'i-ped (asm'i-ped), n. [L. semipes, and the footion of the curve.

Bem'i-ped (asm'i-ped), n. [L. semipes, and the footion of the curve.

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Bem'i-ped (asm'i-ped), n. [Footion of the curve.

Bem'i-ped (asm'i-ped), n. [Bed'i-ped), n. [Bed'i-

Sem'i-Pe-la'gi-an-iam (sēm'ī-pē-lā'jī-an-īz'm), n. The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Pelagians.
Sem'i-pel-lu'aid (-pēl-lū'aid), a. Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a semipellucid gem.

Sem'i-pel-lu'cdd (-pēl-lu'ald), a. Half clear, or imperfectly transparent; as, a semipellucid gem.

Sem'i-pel'lu-cid'i-ty (-pël'lü-sid'i-ty), n. The quality or state of being imperfectly transparent.

Sem'i-pen'ni-form (-pēn'ni-form), a. (Anat.) Half or partially penniform; as, a semipenniform muscle.

Sem'i-per'ma.nent, a. Half or partly permanent.

Sem'i-per-spid'u-ous (-pēr-spik'd-ūs),

Half transparent imperfectly clear.

Half transparent; imperfectly clear;

a. Half transparent; imperfectly clear; semipellucid.

Sem'i-phlo-gis'ti-ca'ted (sĕm'I-fitō-jis'ti-kā'tēd), a. (Old Chem.) Partially impregnated with phlogiston.

Sem'i-plume'(sĕm'I-plum'), n. (Zoöl.)

Mpregnated with phlogiston.

Sent'-plume (sem'-plum), n. (Zoöt.)

A feather which has a plumelike web, with
the shaft of an ordinary feather.

Sent'-pre'cious (-pr&sh'ūs), a.
Somewhat precious; as, semiprecious stones or metals.

Sent'-pre'cious (-pr&sh'ūs), a.
Somewhat precious; as, semiprecious stones or metals.

Sent'-pre'cious (-pr&sh'ūs), a.

Head; b Prothorax; and the solution of a lee. a.

Head; b Prothorax; and the solution of the solution of the solution; f Proposition of the planets of the planets when the larva and pups.

Sent'-quar'tile (-kwār'cit), n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets when the composition of the planets when the planets when the planets when the composition of the planets when the planets when the composition of the planets when the composition of the planets when the composition of the planets when the planets when

Nee degrees, or one sign and a hair.

Sem'i-qua'yer (-kwā'vēr), n. (Mus.) A note of half the duration of the quaver; — now usually called a sixteenth note.

Sem'i-quin'file (-kwin'tīl), n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or thirty-six degrees.

Sem'i-raco'on-dite (-rēk'ōn-dit or -rē-kōn'dīt), a. (Zool.) Half hidden or half covered; — said of the head of an insect when half covered by the shield of the thorax.

Sem'i-ring' (-rīng'), n. (Astad.) One of the incomplete rings of the upper part of the bronchial tubes of most birds. The semirings form an essential part of the syrinx, or musical organ, of singing birds.

Sem'i-sav'age (-sāv'āi), a. Half savage.

Sem'i-sav'age, n. One who is half savage.

Sem'i-sav'age, n. One who is half savage.

Sem'i-sav'age, n. (Astrol.) An aspect of the planets when they are distant from each other the twelfth part of a circle, or thirty degrees.

Sem'i-sol'id (-sōl'id), a. Partially solid.

Sem'i-soun (-sōl'id), a. Partially solid.

Sem'i-soun' (-sōl'id), a. Half sound; a low tone.

[Obs.] "Soft he cougheth with a semisoun." Chaucer.

Sem'i-spher'io (-sfēr'ik), a. half sphere. Kirwan.

Sem'i-spher'io-ai (-f-kal), a half sphere. Kirwan.

Sem'i-spher'io-ai (-f-kal), a half sphere. Kirwan.

Sem'i-steel' (-stēl'), n. Puddled steel. [U. S.] half spheroid.

alf spheroid.

Sem'i-stee! (-stē!'), n. Puddled steel. [U. S.]

| Sem'i-ta (sēm'i-ta), n.; pl. Semitæ (-tē). [L., a ath.] (Zoöl.) A fasciole of a spatangoid sea urchin.

Sem'i-tan'gent (-tān'jent), n. (Geom.) The tangent

of half an arc.

Sem'ite (-īt), n. One belonging to the Semitic race.

Also used adjectively. [Written also Shemite.]

Sem'i-te-rete' (-ī-tē-rēt'), a. (Nat. Hist.) Half terete.

Sem'i-te-ritan (-tēr'shan), a. (Med.) Having the characteristics of both a tertian and a quotidian intermittent.—n. An intermittent combining the characteristics of a tertian and a quotidian.

Sem-it'10 (sëm-it'lk), a. Of or pertaining to Shem or his descendants; belonging to that division of the Caucasian race which includes the Arabs, Jews, and related races. [Written also Shemitic.]

Semitic languages, a name used to designate a group of Asiatic and African languages, some living and some dead, namely: Hebrew and Phemician, Aramaic, Assyrian, Arabic, Ethiopic (Geez and Amharic). Encyc. Brit.

Sem'1-tism (sem'1-tiz'm), n. A Semitic idiom; a word of Semitic origin. [Written also Shemitism.]
Sem'1-tone (sem'1-ton), n. [Pref. semi-tone. Cf. Remtrone.] [Mus.) Half a tone; — the name commonly applied to the smaller intervals of the diatonic scale.

There is an impropriety in the use of this word, and half step is now preferred. See Tone. J. S. Dwight.

and half step is now preferred. See Tone. J. S. Dwight.

Semi-ton'io (-ton'Ik), a. Of or pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone, or of semitones.

Semi-transapt (-transapt, n. (Arch.) The half of
a transept; as, the north semitransept of a church.

Semi-trans-in'coant (sem'-trans-lu'sent), a. Slightly
clear; transmitting light in a slight degree.

Semi-trans-par'ent (-ent), a. Half or imperfectly
transparent.

m'i-ver-tio'ii-late (-ver-tie'il-lut), a. Partially

Semi-ver-tic/il-late (-ver-tis/Il-lit), a. Partially verticillate.

Semi-vir (sem'i-vir), a. [L. semivivus.] Only half alive. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Semi-vir-sous (-viv'rŝ-ds), a. Partially vireous.

Semi-vir-sous (-viv'rŝ-ds), a. Partially vireous.

Semi-vir-d-da-viton (-viv'rl-fis-ds), n. 1. The quality or state of being semivitrified.

2. A substance imperfectly vitrified.

Semi-vir'l-fised (-viv'rl-fid), a. Half or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

Semi-viv'd-di-(-viv'rl-fid), a. (Phon.) Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half vocal; imperfectly sounding.

Semi-vew'el (-vou's), n. (Phon.) (a) A sound intermediate between a vowel and a consonant, or partaking of the nature of both, as in the English w and y.

(b) The sign or letter representing such a sound.

Sem'i-week'ly (sem'i-wek'ly), a. Coming, or made,

Bem'1-week'ly (sem'1-wek'ly), a. Coming, or made, or done, once every half week; as, a semiweekly newspaper; a semiweekly trip.—n. That which comes or happens once every half week, esp. a semiweekly periodical.—adv. At intervals of half a week each.

|| Bem'c-lel'la (sem'6-lel'la), n. [It.] See Semolina.
|| Bem'c-lel'la (sem'6-lel'la), n. [It.] See Semolina.
|| Bem'c-lel'la (sem'6-lel'la), n. [It.] See Semolina.
|| Bem'c-lel'la (sem'6-lel'la), n. [It.] Sem semide bran, L. simila the finest wheat flour. Of. Semolina, Sinnki.] The fine, hard parts of wheat, rounded by the attrition of the milistones,—used in cookery.
|| Bem'c-l'ano (-le'nô), n. [It.] Same as Semolina.
|| Bem'c-l'ano (-le'nô), n. [It.] Same as Semolina.
|| Bem'per-vive (sem'ol'-vivent), a. [L. semper al-ways treat; evergreen. [R.] Smart.
|| Sem'per-vive (sem'per-viv), n. [L. semper al-ways treat; evergreen. [R.] Smart.
|| Bem'per-vive (sem'per-viv), n. [L. semper al-ways treat; evergreen. [R.] Sem'per-viven.
|| Bem'per-viven. (vel'vim), n. (Bot.) A genus of ficathy-leaved plants, of which the houseleek (Semperuivum tectorum) is the commonest species.
|| Bem'per-viven. (vel'vim), a. [L. sempiternus. [Sem'pi-ter'nal] (sem'pi-ter'nal), a. [L. sempiternus. [Sem'pi-ter'nal] (sem'pi-ter'nal), a. [L. sempiternus. Sir M. Hale.
|| 2. Without beginning or end; eternal. Blackmore.
|| Sem'pi-terne (sem'pi-tern), a. Sempiternal. [Obs.]
|| Sem'pter (sem'pi-tern), a. A seamstress.
|| Sem'pter (sem'pi-ters), n. L. sempiternias. [Sem'pt-tern'set (sem'pi-ters), n. A seamstress.
|| Sem'pt-tern'set (sem'pi-ters), n. A seamstress.
|| Sem'pt-terses were employed to make me shirts.

Two hundred sempstresses were employed to make me shirts. Switt.

Swift.

Semp'stress-y (-y), n. Seamstressy.

Sem'ster (sem'ster), n. A seamster. [Obs.]

|| Se-mun'ol-a (se-mun'shi-a), n. [L., fr. semi half | uncia ounce.] (Rom. Antiq.) A Roman coin equivaent to one twenty-fourth part of a Roman pound.

Sen (sen), n. A Japanese coin, worth about four fifths of a cent.

of a cent.

Sen. adv., prep., & conj. [See Since.] Since. [Obs.]

Sen'a-ry (sēn'a-ry), a. [L. senarius, îr. seni six sach, fr. sez six. See Six.] Of six; belonging to six; containing six.

Sen'ate (sēn'āt; 48), n. [OE. senat, F. sēnat, fr. L. senatus, fr. senatus,

The senate was thus the medium through which all affairs of the whole government had to pass.

Dr. W. Smith. the whole government had to pass.

Dr. W. Smith.

(b) The upper and less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, in the United States, in most of the separate States of the United States, and in some Swiss camtons. (c) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

2. The governing body of the Universities of Cambridge and London. [Eng.]

3. In some American colleges, a council of elected students, presided over by the president of the college, to which are referred cases of discipline and matters of general concern affecting the students. [U.S.]

Senate chamber, a room where a senate meets when it transacts business.—Senate house, a house where a senate meets when it transacts business.

Ben's tor (-4-ter), n. [OE. senatour, OF. senatour, F. sénateur, fr. L. senator.] 1. A member of a senate.

The duke and senators of Venice greet you. Shak.
In the United States, each State sends two senators for a term of six years to the national Congress.

tors for a term of six years to the national Congress.

2. (O. Eng. Law) A member of the king's council; a king's councilor.

Ben'a-to'ri-al (sĕn'a-tō'ri-al), a. [F. sénatorial, or L. senatorius.]

1. Of or pertaining to a senator, or a senate; as, senatorial duties; senatorial dignity.

2. Entitled to elect a senator, or by senators; as, the senatorial districts of a State. [U. S.]

Sen'a-to'ri-al-ly, adv. In a senatorial manner.

Sen'a-to'ri-ous (-la), a. Senatorial. [Obs.]

Sen'a-to'ri-ous (-la), a. Senatorial. [Obs.]

Sen'a-tor-ahip (sēn'a-tĕr-ship), n. The office or dignity of a senator.

Careac.

mity of a senator.

Senat'us-com-sult' (sê-nā'tūs-kon-sūlt'), n. [L. senatus conzultum.] A decree of the Roman senate.

Send (sēnd), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Senr (sēnt); p. pr. & v. n. Sending, on the first is sending, b. t. senden, G. senden, c. senden, c.

I have not sent these prophets, yet they ran. Jer. xxiii. 21. proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of my-but he sent me. Joka viii. 42. Servants, sent on messages, stay out somewhat longer than the message requires. Surjit.

2. To give motion to; to cause to be borne or carried; to procure the going, transmission, or delivery of; as, to

He . . . sent letters by posts on horseback. Esther viii. 10.

O send out thy light and thy truth; let them lead mc.

Ps. xliii. 3.

3. To emit; to impel; to cast; to throw; to hurl; as, to send a ball, an arrow, or the like.
4. To cause to be or to happen; to bestow; to inflict;

See, unite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; box; sh = s in asure.

to grant; — sometimes followed by a dependent proposi-tion. "God send him well!" Shak.

The Lord shall send upon thee cursing, vexation, and rebuke. Deut. xxviii. 20.

And sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. Matt. v. 45.
God send your mission may bring back peace. Sir W. Scott.

Bend (send), v. i. 1. To dispatch an agent or measurer to convey a measage, or to do an errand.

See ye how this son of a murderer hath sent to take away my head?

2. (Naut.) To pitch; as, the ship sends forward so violently as to endanger her masts.

Totten. To send for, to request or require by message to come r be brought.

or be brought.

Send, n. (Naut.) The impulse of a wave by which a vessel is carried bodily. [Written also scend.] W. C. Russell. "The send of the sea." Longfellow.

Sen'dal (sen'dal), n. [OF. cendal (cf. Pr. & Sp. cendal, lt. zendale), LL. cendalum, Gr. σινώων a fine Indian cloth.] A light thin stuff of silk. [Written also cendal, and sandal.]

Chaucer.

Wore she not a veil of twisted sendal embroidered with sil-

Send'er (sĕnd'ēr), n. One who sends. Shak.
Send'e-cas (sĕn'ē-kāz), n. pl.; sing. SENECA (-kā).
(Ethnol.) A tribe of Indians who formerly inhabited a part of Western New York. This tribe was the most numerous and most warlike of the Five Nations.

Seneca grass (Bot.), holy grass. See under Holy.— Seneca ell, petroleum or naphtha.—Seneca root, or Seneca snakeroot (Bot.), the rootstock of an American species of milkwort (Polygala Senega) having an aromatic but bitter taste. It is often used medicinally as an expectorant and diuretic, and, in large doses, as an emetic and cathartic. [Written also Senega root, and Seneka root.]

diurctic, and, in large doses, as an emetic and esthartic. [Written also Senega root, and Seneka root.]

**Be-ne'ci-o (st-nē'shī'-ō), n. [L., groundsel, lit., an old man. So called in allusion to the hoary appearance of the pappus.] (Bot.) A very large genus of composite plants including the groundsel and the golden ragwort. Se-neo'ci-tude (st-nēk'\t-tūd), n. [L. enectus aged, old age, senez old.] Old age. [R.] "Senectitude, weary of its tolls."

**Sen'e-gal (sān'ê-gā), n. (Med.) Seneca root.

**Sen'e-gal (sān'ê-gā), n. [Sen'e-gal] See under Gum.

**Sen'e-gal (-jan), n. (Med. Chem.) A substance extracted from the rootstock of the Polygala Senega (Seneca root), and probably identical with polygalic scid.

**Se-neo'cent (-sent), a. [L. senescent, p. pr. of senecare to grow old, incho. fr. senere to be old.] Growing old; decaying with the lapse of time. "The night was senescent." Poe. "With too senescent sir." Lowell.

**Sen'e-schal (sān'e-shal); formerly sēn'ē-skal), n. [OF. seneschal (sān'e-shal); sōn'ē-shal), com'e-shal (sān'e-shal); sōn'ē-shal), com'e-shal (sān'e-shal); sōn'e-shal (sā

a steward. Sometimes the seneschal had the dispensing of justice, and was given high military commands.

Then marshaled feast
Served up in hall with sewers and sensechals. Milton. Philip Augustus, by a famous ordinance in 1190, first estab-thed royal courts of justice, held by the officers called balliffs, seneschals, who acted as the king's lieutenants in his do-Hallam.

Sen'es-chal-ship, n. The office, dignity, or jurisdic-

Sen as customers, in tion of a seneschal.

Senge (sön), v. t. To singe. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sengreen (sěn'grēn), n. [Aß. singrēne, properly, evergreen, fr. sin (in composition) always + grēne green; a sin (in composition) always + grēne green; a senit (sē'nil), a. [L. senitis, from senez, gen. senit, old, an old man: cf. F. sénite. See Senios.] Of or pertaining to old age; proceeding from, or characteristic of, old age; affected with the infirmitties of old age; as, senite weakness. "Senite maturity of judgment." Boyle.

Senile gangrene (Med.), a form of gangrene occurring particularly in old people, and caused usually by insufficient blood supply due to degeneration of the walls of the smaller arteries.

smaller arteries.

Se-mil'i-ty (se-nil'i-ty), n. [Ct. F. sénilité.] The quality or state of being senilie; old age.

Semilor (sen'yer; 277), a. [L. senior, compar. of senez, gen. sente, old. See Sm.] 1. More advanced han another in age; prior in age; elder; hence, more advanced in dignity, rank, or office; superior; as, senior member; senior counsel.

2. Belonging to the final year of the regular course in American colleges, or in professional schools.

Sen'er, n. 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life.

2. One older in office, or whose entrance upon office was anterior to that of another; one prior in grade.

3. An aged person; an elder.

Pryden.

Each village senior paused to scan, And speak the lovely caravan.

4. One in the fourth or final year of his collegiate course at an American college; — originally called senior sophister; also, one in the last year of the course at a professional school or at a seminary.

Sen.ior7.ty (sēn.yor7.ty), n. The quality or state of before colors.

Sen.iar'l-ty (sEn-yōr'l-ty), n. The quality or state of being senior.

Sen'iar-ize (sōn'yōr-iz), v. i. To exercise authority; to rule; to lord it. [R.]

Sen'iar-y (-y), n. Seniority. [Obs.] Shak.

Sen'na (sōn'na), n. [Cf. It. & Bp. sena, Pg. shak.

Sen'na (sōn'na), n. [Cf. It. & Bp. sena, Pg. sene, refer : all fr. Ar. sand or senā.] 1. (Med.) The leaves of several leguminous plants of the genus Cassia (C. acust-folda, C. angustifolia, etc.). They constitute a valuable but nauseous cathartic medicine.

2. (Bot.) The plants themselves, native to the East,

but now cultivated largely in the south of Europe and in the West Indies

Bladder senna. (Bot.) See under BLADDER.—Wild senna (Bot.), the Cassia Maritandica, growing in the United States, the leaves of which are used medicinally, like those of the officinal senna.

States, the leaves of which are used and the middle of the officinal senia.

Sen'na-chy (sen'na-ky), n. See Seannachie.

Sen'nat (nat), n. [Properly, a sign given for the entrance or exit of actors, from OF. sinet, signet, dim. of signe. See Signer.] A signal call on a trumpet or cornet for entrance or exit on the stage. [Obs.]

Sen'net, n. (Zoöl.) The barracuda.

Sen'night (sen'nit), n. [Contr. fr. sevennight.] The space of seven nights and days; a week. [Written also sennight.] [Archaic] Shak. Tennyson.

Sen'nit (sén'nit), n. [Seven + knit.] 1. (Naut.)

A braided cord or fabric formed by plaiting together rope yarns or other small stuff.

A braided cord or fabric formed by plaiting together rope yarns or other small stuff.

2. Plaited straw or paim leaves for making hats.

Se-noc'u-lar (sē-nok'ū-lēr), a. [L. seni six each (fr. sez six) + coulus eye.] Having six eyes. [R.] Derham.

Se-non'i-an (sē-nok'ū-lēr), a. [F. sēcnonien, from the district of Sēnonais, in France.] (Geol.) In European geology, a name given to the middle division of the Upper Cretaceous formation.

Se-nor' (sā-nyōr'), n. [Sp. Cf. Senior.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a lady. Mrs.; Madam; also, a lady.

Se-flor'n (sā-nyōr'ā), n. [Sp.] A Spanish title of courtesy given to a lady. Mrs.; Madam; also, a lady.

Se-flor'n (sā-nyōr-sō-non) sanish title of courtesy given to a lady. Mrs.; Madam; also, a lady.

Se-flor'n (sā-nyōr-sō-non) sanish title of courtesy given to a lady.

Or coursesy given we will be a lady.

Bens (sens), adv. [See Since.] Since. [Obs.] Spenser.

Ben'sate (sen'sat), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sensate). [See Sen'sate). To feel or apprehend more or less distinctly through a sense, or the senses: as, to sensate light, or an odor.

ted), p. pr. ev. v. v. sastine. J. Even sansatze. J. To feel or apprehend more or less distinctly through a sense, or the senses; as, to sensate light, or an odor.

As those of the one are sensated by the car, so those of the other are by the eye.

Sen'sate (věn'sāt),

3a. [L. sensatus gifted with Sens'sated (věn'sā-tèd), sense, intelligent, fr. sensus sense. See Ernsz.] Felt or apprehended through a sense, or the senses. [R.]

Sen-sa'tion (věn-sa'shūn), n. [Cl. F. sensation. See Ernsatz.] 1. (Physiol.) An impression, or the conciousness of an impression, made upon the central nervous organ, through the medium of a sensory or afferent nerve or one of the organs of sense; a feeling, or state of consciousness, whether agreeable or disagreeable, produced either by an external object (stimulus), or by some change in the internal state of the body.

Perception is only a special kind of knowledge, and sensation.

se ratio of each other.

2. A purely spiritual or psychical affection; agreeable disagreeable feelings occasioned by objects that are not corporeal or material.

3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or that which

3. A state of excited interest or feeling, or that which causes it.

The sensation caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many.

Syn. — Perception. — Sensation, Perception. The difficultion between these words, when used in mental phickness by may be thus stated: if I simply smell a rose, I have a sensation; if I refer that smell to the external object which occasioned it, I have a perception. Thus, the former is mere feeling, without the idea of an object; the latter is the mind's apprehension of some external object as occasioning that feeling. "Sensation properly expresses that change in the state of the mind which is produced by an impression upon an organ of sense (of which change we can conceive the mind to be conscious, without any knowledge of external objects). Perception, on the other hand, expresses the knowledge or the intimations we obtain by means of our sensations concerning the qualities of matter, and consequently involves, in every instance, the notion of externality, or outness, which it is necessary to exclude in order to seize the precise import of the word sensation." Fleming.

Sensation-al (-al.), a. 1. Of or pertaining to sensation; as, sensation is the sole origin of knowledge.

Suited or intended to excite temporarily great interest or emotion; melodramatic; emotional; sensational journalism; a sensational proport.

Sensation-alize (-12m), n. 1. (Metaph.) The doc-

journalism; a sensational sport.

Son-sa'tion-al-ism (-Yz'm), n. 1. (Metaph.) The doctrine held by Condillac, and by some ascribed to Locke, that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed; sensualism; — opposed to tn-

that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and consist of sensations transformed; sensations; — opposed to intuitionalism, and rationalism.

2. The practice or methods of sensational writing or speaking; sa, the sensationalism of a novel.

Sensational-ist, n. 1. (Melaph.) An advocate of, or believer in, philosophical sensationalism.

2. One who practices sensational writing or speaking.

Sense (sens.), n. [L. sensus, from sentire, sensum, to perceive, to feel, from the same root as E. send; cf. OHG. sin sense, mind, sinana to go, to journey, G. sinana to meditate, to think: cf. F. sens. For the change of meaning cf. Sen, v. t. Sen Senn, and cf. Assent, Consent, Form, Consent, Schrift, Gert, v. t., Senterce, Sentiert, [1. (Physiol.) A faculty, possessed by animals, of perceiving external objects by means of impressions made upon certain organs (sensory or sense organs) of the body, or of perceiving changes in the condition of the body; as, the senses of sight, smell, hearing, taste, and touch. See Muscular sense, under Muscular, and Temperature sense, under Temperature.

Let fancy still my sense in Lethe steep Shak. What surmounts the reach Of human sense I shall delineate. Milton The traitor Sense recalls
The souring soul from rest.

Perception by the sensory organs of the body; sensation; sensibility; feeling.

In a living creature, though never so great, the sense and the flects of any one part of the body instantly make a transcur on through the whole.

Bacon

ason through the whole.

3. Perception through the intellect; apprehension; recognition; understanding; discernment; appreciation.

This Basilius, having the quick sense of a lover. Sir P. Sidney.

Anis Bashins, having the quick sense of a lover. Sir P. Sidney.

High disdain from sense of injured merit. Milton.

4. Sound perception and reasoning; correct judgment; good mental capacity; understanding; also, that which is sound, true, or reasonable; rational meaning. "He speaks sense." Shak.

He raves; his words are loose As heaps of sand, and scattering wide from sense. Dryden

5. That which is felt or is held as a sentiment, view, or opinion; judgment; notion; opinion.

I speak my private but impartial sense With freedom.

With freedom.

The municipal council of the city had cessed to speak the size of the citizens.

Macaulay.

6. Meaning; import; signification; as, the true sense of words or phrases; the sense of a remark.

the sense.

I think 't was in another sense.

Shak.

7. Moral perception or appreciation.

Some are so hardened in wickedness us to have no sense of a most friendly offices.

L'Estrange.

8. (Geom.) One of two opposite directions in which a line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

line, surface, or volume, may be supposed to be described by the motion of a point, line, or surface.

Common sense, according to Sir W. Hamilton: (a) "The complement of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions." (b) "The faculty of first principles." These two are the philosophical significations. (c) "Such ordinary complement of intelligence, that, if a person be deficient therein, he is accounted mad or foolish." (d) When the substantive is emphasized: "Native practical intelligence, natural prudence, mother wit, tact in behavior, acuteness in the observation of character, in contrast to habits of acquired learning or of speculation."—Moral sense, capacity of the mind to be aware of its own statos; consciousness; reflection. "This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself, and though it be not sense, as having nothing to do with external objects, yet it is very like it, and might properly enough be called internal sense." Locke.—Bense capsule (Anal.), one of the cartilaginous or bony cavities which inclose, more or less completely, the organs of smell, sight, and hearing.—Bense ergan (Physiol.), a specially irritable mechanism by which some one natural force or form of energy is enabled to excite sensory nerves; as the eye, ear, an end bulb or tactile corpuscle, etc.—Bense capsule (Anal.), one of the modified epithelial cells in or near which the fibers of the sensory nerves terminate.

Syn.—Understanding: reason.—Exxs. Understanding: Reason.—Bense ver a technical

Syn.—Understanding; reason.—Exse. Understanding; reason.—Exse. Understanding; reason.—Exse. Understanding; reason.—Exse. Understanding; reason.—Exse. Understanding; reason.—Sex even to the signification to these terms, which may here be stated. Sense is the mind's acting in the direct cognition either of material objects or of its own mental states. In the first case it is called the outer, in the second the inner, sense. Understanding is the logical faculty, t. e., the power of apprehending under general conceptions, or the power of classifying, arranging, and making deductions. Reason is the power of apprehending those first or fundamental truths or principles which are the conditions of all real and scientific knowledge, and which control the mind in all its processes of investigation and deduction. These distinctions are given, not as established, but simply because they often occur in writers of the present day.

**Sense. (Sons.) v. f. firm. R. v. v. Sense (Soust):

Sense (söns), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sensed (söns); p. pr. & vb. n. Sensino.] To perceive by the senses; to recognize. [Obs. or Colloq.]

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise sensed by others than they are by him?

Bense'tul (-ful), a. Full of sense, meaning, or reason; easonable; judicious. $[R_{-}]$ "Sense'ful speech." Spenser. Mon, otherwise senseful and ingenious." Norris. Sense'less, a. Destitute of, deficient in, or contrary

to, sense; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious stupid; foolish; unwise; unreasonable.

You blocks, you stones, you worse than senseless things. Shak.

The ears are senseless that should give us hearing. Shak.

The senseless grave feels not your pious sorrows. Rove.

They were a senseless, stupid race. Swift.

They would repent this their senseless perversions when it would be too late.

Clarendon.

Sonsolessly, adv. — Sensolessness, n. Sen'sl-bil'-ty (son'sl-bil'-ty), n.; pl. Sansibil'ris (-tiz). [Ci. F. sen'sibilide, LL. sensibilits.] 1. (Physiol.) The quality or state of being sensible, or capable of sensal-

tion; capacity to feel or perceive.

2. The capacity of sent or perceive.

2. The capacity of sent of the will; peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; delicacy of feeling; quick sent on or sympathy; as, sensibility to pleasure or pain; sensibility to shame or praise; exquisite sensibility; — often used in the plural. "Sensibilities as fine!"

10: 1''
The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of sensibility.
Burke.

His sensibilities seem rather to have been those of patriotisms as of wounded pride.

Marshall

A That quality of an instrument which makes it indicate very slight changes of condition; delicacy; as, the sensibility of a balance, or of a thermometer.

Syn. - Taste; susceptibility; feeling. See TASTE.

Sen's-like (sen's-b'l), a. [F., fr. L. sensibilis, fr. sensus sense.] I Capable of being perceived by the senses; apprehensible through the bodily organs; hence, also, perceptible to the mind; making an impression

upon the sense, reason, ode; understanding; as, consible neat; consible resistance. Its is not an interpolar to the total and the pain, Sir W. Temple. The diagrace was more sensibly to the total; ince of things. A. Snith. Any very sensible effect upon pan all quaving by the instructural objects; capable of a leaf, or compared to the affected mentality of the proper organismanting. In the proper organismanting finger. Shak. Would your cambric were sens.

3. Hence: Liable to impressions a seed. [Obs. t; easily still a seed. [Obs. t; easily still a sensible thermometer. With affection and affected; as, a sensible thermometer. With affection and affected the sum of the sense o

wondrous sensible."

A. Percelving or having perception, either by the senses or the mind; cognizant; perceiving so clearly as to be convinced; satisfied; persuaded.

He [man] can not think at any time, waking or sleeping, without being sensible of it.

They are now sensible it would have been better to comply than to refuse.

Addison.

than to refuse.

5. Having moral perception; capable of being affected by moral good or evil.

6. Possessing or containing sense or reason; gifted with, or characterized by, good or common sense; intelligent; understanding; wise.

with, or characterized by, good of common sense, interligent; understanding; wise.

Now a sensible man, by and by a fol.

Sanshbe note or tone (Mus.), the major seventh note of any scale; — so called because, being but a half step below the octave, or key tone, and naturally leading up to that, it makes the ear sensible of its approaching sound. Called also the leading tone. — Sensible horizon. See Horizon, 1,2 (a).

Syn. — Intelligent; wise. — Sensible, Invelligent we call one intelligent and conduct are marked and governed by sound judgment or good common sense. We call one intelligent may be in the call one intelligent man in subjects of intellectual interest. "I have then three with accounts from sensible men, furnished with matters of fact which have happened within their own knowledge." "Taree out the numerous footsteps. . of a most wise and intelligent architect throughout all this stupendous fabric."

whendous fabric."

Sen'si-ble (sēn'si-b'l), n.

Sensation; sensibiles

Which must needs relove the sensible of pain."

Millon.

2. That which impresses itself on the senses; anything perceptible.

Aristotle distinguished sensibles into common and proper.

Krauth-Flemin.

Fronth-Floning.

3. That which has sensibility; a sensitive being. [R.]
This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to regetals and sensibles.

Burton.

Sen's:-ble-ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being sensible; sensibility; appreciation; capacity of perception; susceptibility. "The sensibleness of the eye." Shurp. "Sensibleness and sorrow for sin." Hammond. The sensibleness of the divine presence. Hallywell.

The sensitieness of the divine presence. Intulgience; reasonableness; good sense.

Sen'ai-bly, adv. 1. In a sensible manner; so as to be perceptible to the senses or to the mind; appreciably; with perception; susceptibly; sensitively.

What remains past cure, Bear not too sensibly.

What remains past cure,

Bear not too sensity.

2. With intelligence or good sense; indiciously.

Son'si-fa'cient (sōn'si-fa'shent), a. [L. sensus sense + facere to make.] Converting into sensation. Harley.

Son.sif'er-ous (sōn-sif'ōr-ds), a. [L. sensifer; sensus sense + ferre to bear.] Exciting sensation; conveying sensation.

Harley.

Son.sif'io (-Ik), a. [L. sensificus; sensus sense + facere to make.] Exciting sensation.

Son.sif'io (-Ik), a. Susceptible of, or converting into, sensation; as, the sensificatory part of a nervous system.

nervous system.

Sen-sig's-nous (sēn-sij'ā-nūs), a. [L. sensus sense + genous.] Causing or exciting sensation. Huxley.

Sens'ism (sēns'lz'nn), a. Same as Sensualiss, 2 & 3.

Sens'ist, a. One who, in philosophy, holds to sensism.

Sen'si-tive (sēn'si-tiv), a. [F. sensitif. See Sense.]

1. Having sense or feeling; possessing or exhibiting the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; as, a sensitive soul.

2. Having quick and acute sensibility, either to the action of external objects, or to impressions upon the mind and feelings; highly susceptible; easily and acutely affected.

She was too sensitive to abuse and calumny. Macaulay.

She was too sensitive to abuse and calumny. Baccular 4.

3. (a) (Mech.) Having a capacity of being easily affected or moved; as, a sensitive thermometer; sensitive scales. (b) (Chem. & Photog.) Readily affected or changed by certain appropriate agents; as, silver chloride or bromide, when in contact with certain organic substances, is extremely sensitive to actinic rays.

4. Serving to affect the senses; sensible. [R.]

A sensitive love of some sensitive objects. Hammond.

5. Of or pertaining to sensation; depending on sensa-on; as, sensitive motions; sensitive muscular motions acted by irritation. E. Darwin. tion; as, sensitive mo excited by irritation.

excited by irritation.

E. Darwin.

Sensitive farm (Bot.), an American fern (Onoclea sensibilis), the leaves of which, when plucked, show a slight tendency to fold together. — Sensitive flame (Physics), as finne so arranged that under a suitable adjustment of pressure it is exceedingly sensitive to sounds, being caused to roar, flare, or become suddenly shortened or extinguished, by slight sounds of the proper pitch. — Sensitive joint veste (Bot.), an annual leguminous herb (Æschynomene hispida), with sensitive foliage. — Sensitive paper, paper prepared for photographic purposes by being rendered sensitive to the effect of light. — Sensitive plant (Bot.) (2) A leguminous plant (Mmost pudica, or M. sensitiva, and other allied species), the leaves

of which close at the alightest touch. (b) Any plant showing motions after irritation, as the sensitive brier (Schrashia) of the Bouthern States, two common American species of Cassia (C. nictitans, and C. Chamwcrista), a kind of sorrel (Ozalis sensitiva), etc.

- Sen'si-tive-ly (sen'si-tiv-ly), adv. - Sen'si-tive-

Ben'si-tiv'i-ty (-tiv'i-ty), n. The quality or state of being senative; — used chiefly in science and the arts; as, the sensitivity of iodized silver.

Sensitivity and emotivity have also been used as the scientific arm for the capacity of feeling.

Hickok.

term for the capacity of feeling.

**Ben'at-itse (e\tilde{b}_int-itse), v. t. (Photog.) To render sensitive, or susceptible of being easily acted on by the actinic rays of the aun; as, *sensitized paper or plate.

**Ben'at-it'ser(-ti'zer), n. (Photog.) An agent that

Sen'si-tree', n. (l'acto). An agent that sensitizes should be poured on the middle of the sheet.

Willis 'a Clements (The Platinotype).

Sens'to-ty' (-tô-ry), n. See Sensory.

Sens'to-(séns'tv), a. Having sense or sensibility; sensitive. [Obs.]

Sen'sor (sén'sèr), a. Sensory; as, the sensor nerves.

Sen-sor'ta-si (sén-sòr't-al), a. [Cl. F. sensorial. See Ernsorium; as, sensorial faculties, motions, powers.

A. Tucker.

Sen-sor't-um (-tm), n.; pl. E. Sensonums (-tmz), L. Sensonial. (-tm, n.; pl. E. Sensonial (-tmz), the nervous center or centers to which impressions from the external world must be conveyed before they can be percelved; the place where external impressions are localized, and transformed into sensations, prior to being reflected to other parts of the organism; hence, are localized, and transformed into sensations, prior to being reflected to other parts of the organism; hence, the whole nervous system, when animated, so far as it is susceptible of common or special sensations. Senso'nt-vo-l'tion-al (senso'int-vo-l'tah'din-al), a. (Physiol.) Concerned both in sensation and volition;—

(Physiol.) Concerned both in sensation and volition;—applied to those nerve fibers which pass to and from the cerebro-spinal axis, and are respectively concerned in sensation and volition.

Sen'so-ry (sën'sō-ry), n.; pl. Sensonies (-riz). (Physiol.) Same as Sensonius.

501.) Same as SENSORUA.
Sen'so-ry, a. (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to the sensorium or sensation; as, sensory impulses; — especially applied to those nerves and nerve fibers which convey applied to those nerves and nerve neers which convey to a nerve center impulses resulting in sensation; also sometimes loosely employed in the sense of afferent, to indicate nerve fibers which convey impressions of any

indicate herve theers which convey impressions of any kind to a nerve center.

Sen'su-al (skn'shu-al; 138), a. [L. sensualis, fary sensus sense: cf. F. sensual.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses, or bodily organs of perception; relating to, or concerning, the body, in distinction from the spirit.

Fleasing and sensual rites and ceremonies.

Far as creation's ample range extends.

The scale of sensual, mental powers ascends.

2. Hence, not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly; pertaining to, or consisting in, the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite; worldly.

These be they who separate themselves, sensual, having not the Spirit.

The spirit.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer... that good which is sensual before whatsoever is most divine.

Hooker. 3. Devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; luxurious; voluptuous; lewd; libidinous.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that where in sensual men place their felicity.

Atterbury.

4. Pertaining or peculiar to the philosophical doctrine

of sensualism.

Sen'su-al-ism (-iz'm), n. [Ci. F. sensualisme.]

1. The condition or character of one who is sensual; subjection to sensual feelings and appetite; sensuality.

2. (Philos.) The doctrine that all our ideas, or the operations of the understanding, not only originate in sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or rel-

sensation, but are transformed sensations, copies or relics of sensations; sensationalism; sensism.

3. (Ethics) The regarding of the gratification of the senses as the highest good.

Sensual-ist, n. [Cf. F. sensualist.]* 1. One who is sensual; one given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses as the means of happiness.

2. One who holds to the doctrine of sensualism.

**Sensual-ist to ('fettk), a. 1. Sensual.

2. Adopting or teaching the doctrines of sensualism.

Sensual-ist ('Alf-iy), n. [Cf. F. sensualits.

**Sensualits* sensibility, capacity for sensation.] The quality or state of being sensual; devotedness to the gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures; luxuriousness; lewdness.

Those pampered animals

CERS; SOWULDERS.

Those pampered animals

That rage in savage sensuality.

Shak:
They avoid dress, lest they should have affections tainted by ny sensuality.

Addison.

Sen'su-al-ly, adv. In a sensual manner.

Sen'su-al-ness, n. Sensuality; ficabiliness.

Sen'su-ism (-1s'm), n. Sensualism.

Sen'su-out'-ty (-5s'-ty), n. The quality or state of being sensuous; sensuousness. [R.]

Sen'su-ous (abn'shu-is), a. I. Of or pertaining to the senses, or sensible objects; addressing the senses; suggesting pictures or images of sense.

To this pectry would be made precedent, as being less subtle and fine, but more simple, sensuous, and passionate.

Silicon.

2. Highly susceptible to influence through the senses. - Sen'su-ous-ly (sen'shu-us-ly), adv. — Sen'su-ous-

Sent (sent), v. & n. See Scent, v. & n. [Obs.]

Sent, obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of Send, for sendeth.

Sent, imp. & p. p. of Send.

Sent'tence (sent'ens), n. [F., from L. sententia, for sentientia, from sentire to discern by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See Sense, n., and cf. Sentence.]

Tales of best sentence and most solace. Chaucer.

The discourse itself, voluble enough, and full of sentence.

Milton.

2. (a) An opinion; a decision; a determination; a judgment, especially one of an unfavorable nature.

My sentence is for open war. Milton
That by them [Luther's works] we may pass sentence upon his
doctrines.

doctrines. (b) A philosophical or theological opinion; a dogma; as, Summary of the Sentences; Book of the Sentences. 3. (Law) In civil and admiratly law, the judgment of a court pronounced in a cause; in criminal and ecclesiastical courts, a judgment passed on a oriminal by a court or judge; condemnation pronounced by a judicial tribunal; doon. In common law, the term is exclusively used to denote the judgment in criminal cases.

Received the sentence of the law.

4. A short saying, usually containing moral instruction; a maxim; an axiom; a saw.

5. (Gram.) A combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is marked at the close by a period, or full point. See Proposition, 4.

**Sentences are simple or compound. A simple sentence consists of one subject and one finite verb; as, "The Lord reigns." A compound sentence contains two or more subjects and finite verbs, as in this verse: —

He fills, he bounds, connects, and equals all. **Pope.

Dark sentence, a saying not easily explained.

A king . . . understanding dark sentences. Dan. viii. 22. Sen'tence, v. I. [imp. & p. p. SENTENCED (-tenst); p. pr. & vb. n. SENTENCING (-ten-sing).] 1. To pass or pronounce judgment upon; to doom; to condemn to punishment; to prescribe the punishment of.

Nature herself is sentenced in your doom.

Dryden.

2. To decree or amounce as a sentence. [Obs.] Stat.
3. To utter sententiously. [Obs.] Feltham.
Sen'ten-cer (-ten-ser), n. One who pronounces a intence or condemnation.

Sen-ten'ital (sen-isforshall), a. 1. Comprising senences; as, a sentential translation.

Abn. Newcome.
2 of or pertaining to a sentence, or full period; as, sentential pause.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence,
sentential pause.
Sentential ly, adv. In a sentential manner.
Senten'tia-rist (sént-tán'shí-t-rist), n. A senteniary.
Senten'ti-a-rist (rý), n. [LL sententiarius.] One
vito road lectures, or commented, on the Sentences of
eter Lombard, Bishop of Paris (1159-1160), a school
livine.

The nuglity

sen-ten'ti-os'i-ty (sén-tén'sh'i-os'i-ty), n. The quality (sén-tén'shii-os'i-ty), sir T. Browne or state of being sententious. [Obs.] Sir T. Broune.
Son.ten'(tious (son.ten'shish), a. [L. sententiosus. C. F. sentencieux.]
1. Abounding with sentences, axioms, and maxims; full of meaning; terse and energetic in expression; pithy; as, a sententious style or discourse; sententious truth.

How he apes his sire, Ambitiously sententious! Addisor 2. Comprising or representing sentences; sentential.

2. Comprising or representing sentences; sentential. Jobs.] "Sententious marks." Green.
— Sen-ten'tious-ly, adv. — Sen-ten'tious-ness, n.
Sen'ter-y (sen'tér-ỳ), n. A sentry. [Obs.] Millon.
Sen'teur (-tér), n. [F.] Seent. [Obs.] Molland.
Sen'ti-ence (sén'shif-enc or -shens), \ n. [See SenTence.] The quality or state of being sentient; esp., the quality or state of having sensation. G. H. Lewes.
An example of harmonious action between the intelligence and the sentiency of the mind.

Earct.
Sen'ti-ent (Michall-ent or -shent; 277), a. [L. sec.

Sen'ti-ent (sen'shi-ent or -shent; 277), a. [L. sen-Son'ti-ent (sen'shi-ent or -shent; 277), a. [L. sentiters, -entis, p. pr. of sentire to discern or perceive by the senses. See SENER.] Having a faculty, or faculties, of sensation and perception. Specif. (Physiol.), especially sensitive; as, the sentient extremities of nerves, which terminate in the various organs or tissues.

Sen'ti-ent, n. One who has the faculty of perception; a sentient being.

Sen'ti-ent-ly, adv. In a sentient or perceptive way.

Sen'ti-ent-ly, adv. In sentient or perceptive way.

Sen'ti-ent-ly, adv. In sentient or perceptive by the senses and the mind, to feel, to think. See SENTIENT, a.]

1. A thought prompted by peasion or feeling: a state

1. A thought prompted by passion or feeling; a state of mind in view of some subject; feeling toward or respecting some person or thing; disposition prompting to action or expression.

to action or expression.

The word sentiment, agreeably to the use made of it by our best English writers, expresses, in my own opinion very happly, those complex determinations of the mind which result from the cooperation of our rational powers and of our moral facilities.

Stewart.

Alike to council or the assembly came With equal souls and sentiments the as

2. Hence, generally, a decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reasoning; thought; opinion; notion; judgment; as, to express one's centiments on a subject. Sentiments of philosophers about the perception of external objects.

Reid.

Sentiment, as here and elsewhere employed by Reid in the neaning of opinion (sententia), is not to be imitated.

Sir W. Hamilton.

Sir W. Hamdlon.

3. A sentence, or passage, considered as the expression of a thought; a maxim; a saying; a toast.

4. Sensibility; feeling; tender susceptibility.

Mr. Hume sometimes employs (after the manner of the French

metaphysicians) sentiment as synonymous with feeling; a use of the word quite unprecedented in our tongue.

Sistemat. Less of sentiment than sense.

Less of sentiment than sense.

Remyon.

Syn. — Thought; opinion; notion; sensibility; feeling. — Sertiment, Orinton, Freling. An opinion is an intellectual judgment in respect to any and every kind of truth. Feeling describes those affections of pleasure and pain which spring from the exercise of our sentiment and emotional powers. Sentiment (particularly in the plural) lies between them, denoting settled opinions or principles in regard to subjects which interest the feelings strongly, and are presented more or less constantly in practical life. Hence, it is more appropriate to speak of our religious sentiments than opinions, unless we mean to exclude all reference to our feelings. The word sentiment, in the singular, leans ordinarily more to the side of feeling, and denotes a refined sensibility on subjects affecting the heart. "On questions of feeling, taxe, observation, or report, we define our sentiments. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions. The sentiments of the heart. The opinions of the mind. . There is more of instinct in sentiment, and more of definition in opinion. The admiration of a work of art which results from first impressions is classed with our sentiments; and, when we have accounted to ourselves for the approbation, it is classed with our opinions." W. Taylor.

Sent'it men'fall (egn'il-men'fall).

with our opinions." W. Taylor.

Son'ti-men'tal (sen'ti-men'tal), a. [Cf. F. sentimental.] 1. Having, expressing, or containing a sentiment or sentiments; abounding with moral reflections; containing a moral reflection; didactic. [Obsoles.]

Nay, ev'n each moral sentimental stroke.

Where not the character, but poet, spoke.

He lopped, as foreign to his claste design,
Nor spared a useless, though a golden line. Whitehead.

2. Inclined to sentiment; having an excess of sentiment or sensibility; indulging the sensibilities for their own sake; artificially or affectedly tender; — often in a reproachful sense. reproachful sense.

A sentimental mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness.

Whately.

3. Addressed or pleasing to the emotions only, usually of the weaker and the unregulated emotions.

3. Addressed or pleasing to the emotions only, usually to the weaker and the unregulated emotions.

Syn. — Romantic. — Sratimental. Romantic. Sentimental usually describes an error or excess of the sensibilities; romantic, a vice of the imagination. The votary of the former gives indulgence to his sensibilities for the mere luxury of their excitement; the votary of the latter allows his imagination to rove for the pleasure of creating scenes of ideal enjoyment. "Perhaps there is no less danger in works called sentimental. They attack the heart more successfully, because more cautiously," V. Knoz. "I can not but look on an indifferency of mind, as to the good or evil things of this life, as a mere romantic fancy of such who would be thought to be much wiser than they ever were, or could be." Bp. Stillingfiest.

Sen'ti-men'tal-ism (-Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. sentimentalisme.] The quality of being sentimental; the character or behavior of a sentimentalist; sentimentalist. One who has, or affects, sentiment or fine feeling.

Sen'ti-men'tal-ix (-men'tal-ix), v. t. To regard in a sentimental manner; as, to sentimentalize a subject. Sen'ti-men'tal-ixe (-men'tal-ix), v. t. To regard in a sentimental manner; is a son timental manner; as, to sentimentalize a subject. Sen'ti-men'tal-ixe (is a sentimentalist) to affect exquisite sensibility.

a sentimental manner; as, to sentimentalize a subject.

Sen'ti-men'tal-lee, v. i. To think or act in a sentimental manner, or like a sentimentalist; to affect exquisite sensibility.

Sen'ti-men'tal-ly, adv. In a sentimental manner.

Sen'tine (sön'tin), n. [L. sentina bilge water, hold of a ship, dregs: cf. F. sentine.] A place for dregs and dirt; a sink; a sewer. [Obs.]

Sen'ti-mel (sön'ti-nel; 92-94), n. [F. sentimelle (cf. It. sentimella); probably originally, a little path, the sentinel's beat, and a dim. of a word meaning, path; cf. F. sente path, L. semita; and OF. sentime, sentele, senteret, diminutive words. Cf. Senter.] 1. One who watches or guards; specifically (Mu.), a soldier set to guard an army, camp, or other place, from surprise, to observe the approach of danger, and give notice of it; a sentry.

The sentinels who paced the ramparts. Macaulay.

2. Watch; guard. [Obs.] "That princes do keep due sentinel."

3. (Zool.) A marine crab (Podophthalmus vigt) native of the Indian Ocean, remarkable for the great length of its eyestalks;—called also sentinel crab.

Sen'ti-mel, v. t. [imp. & p. Sentinellength of its eyestalks;—called also sentinel crab.

Sen'ti-mel, v. t. [imp. & p. D. SENTINELED (-neld) or SENTINELED; p. pr. & vb. n. SENTINELING or SENTINEL. To turnish with a sentinel; to place under the guard of a sentinel or sentinels.

Sen'ti-seo'tion (sön'ti-sök'shün), n. [L. sentire to feel + E. section.] Painful vivisection;— opposed to callizaction.

Sen'ty (-try), n.; pl. SENTRIES (-try). [Probably from OF. senteret a little path; cf. F. sentier path, and OF. senter. a sentinel.

Sen'ty (-try), n.; pl. SENTRIES (-try). [Probably from OF. senteret a little path; cf. F. sentier path, and OF. sentere to distant death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Form terrible to view, their sentry keep.

Senter becomes a sentinel.

Senter becomes a sentinel to the cover a sentinel senter.

Here toils, and death, and death's half-brother, sleep, Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep. Dryden

Forms terrible to view, their sentry keep. Dryden.

Santry box, a small house or box to cover a sentinel at his post, and shelter him from the weather.

"Benness (E. sen'sa; It. sen'tsa), prep. [It.] (Mus.)

Without; as, sensa stromentl, without instruments.

Se'pal (se'pal or sep'al), n. [NL. sepatum, formed in imitation of NL. petalum, petal, to denote one of the divisions of the calyx: cf. sepale.] (Bot.) A leaf or division of the calyx.

When the calyx consists of but one part, it is said to be mono-sepulous; when of two parts, it said to be disepulous; when of a variable and indefinite number of parts, it is said to be polysepulous;



when of several parts united, it is properly called camo-

Se'naled (se'pald or sep'ald), a. (Bot.) Having one

Se'paled (a&'pald or s&p'ald), a. (Bot.) Having one or more sepals.

Seyal-ine (a&p'al-In or -In), a. (Bot.) Relating to, or having the nature of, sepals.

Sepal'o-dy (a&-paid'o-dy), n. [Sepal + Gr. előot form.] (Bot.) The metamorphosis of other floral organs into sepals or sepaloid bodies.

Seyal-oid (a&p'al-oid), a. [Sepal + -oid.] (Bot.) Like a sepal, or a division of a calyx.

Seyal-oid (a&p'al-oid), a. (Bot.) Having, or relating to, sepals; — used mostly in composition. See under SEPAL.

Sey'a-ra-bil'i-ty (a&p'a-ra-bil')-ty), n. Quality of being separable or divisible; divisibility; separableness.

Sey'a-ra-bile (a&p'a-ra-bil'), a. [L. separabits: cf. F. separable.] Capable of being separated, disjoined, dispinited, or divided; as, the separable parts of plants; qualities not separable from the substance in which they exist. — Sep'a-ra-bly, adv.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the separableness of a yellow

Trials permit me not to doubt of the separableness of a yellow tincture from gold.

Boyle.

Bey's-rate (&p'A-rāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Separates, (-rā'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Separating.] [L. separatus, p. p. of separare to separate; pref. se- aside + parare to make ready, prepare. See Parada, and cf. Sever.]

1. To disunite; to divide; to disconnect; to sever; to

part in any manner.

y manner.

From the fine gold I separate the alloy.

Dryden.

Gen. xiii. 9. Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii. 9.
Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Rom. viii. 35. 2. To come between; to keep apart by occupying the space between; to lie between; as, the Mediterranean Sea separates Europe and Africa.

3. To set apart; to select from among others, as for a

special use or service.

Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto l have called them. Separated flowers (Bot.), flowers which have stamens and pistils in separate flowers; diclinous flowers. Gray.

Sep'a-rate, v. i. To part; to become disunited; to e disconnected; to withdraw from one another; as, the family separated.

Ramily separated.
Separated (-rat), p. a. [L. separatus, p. p.] 1. Divided from another or others; disjoined; disconnected; separated; — said of things once connected.

Him that was separate from his brethren. Gen. xlix. 26. 2. Unconnected; not united or associated; distinct; said of things that have not been connected.

For such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners.

Heb. vii. 20.

3. Disunited from the body; disembodied; as, a separate spirit; the separate state of souls.

Separate estate (Law), an estate limited to a married woman independent of her husband.—Separate maintenance (Law), an allowance made to a wife by her husband under deed of separation.

under deed of separation.

— Sep'a-rate-ly, adv. — Sep'a-rate-ness, n.

Sep'a-rat'lo-al (-rat/1-kal), a. Of or pertaining to separatism in religion; schimatical. [R.] Dr. T. Invight.

Sep'a-rat'ing (sep'4-rat'ling), a. Designed or employed to separate

ployed to separate.

Separating funnel (Chem.), a funnel, often globe-shaped, provided with a stopcock for the separate drawing off of immiscible liquids of different specific gravities.

Sepa-rartion (-rā'shūn), n. [L. separatio: cf. F. stparation.] The act of separating, or the state of being
separated, or separate. Specifically: (a) Chemical analysis. (b) Divorce. (c) (Steam Bollers) The operation of
removing water from steam.

Judicial separation (Law), a form of divorce; a separa-tion of man and wife which has the effect of making each a single person for all legal purposes but without ability to contract a new marriage.

Mostey & W.

Sep'a-ra-tism (sep'a-ra-tiz'm), n. [Cf. F. separatisme.] The character or act of a separatist; disposition to withdraw from a church; the practice of so with-

drawing.

Sep's-ra-tist (-t'ist), n. [Cf. F. séparatiste.] One who withdraws or separates himself; especially, one who withdraws from a church to which he has belonged; a seceder from an established church; a dissenter; a non-conformist; a schismatic; a sectary.

Heavy fines on divines who should preach in any meeting of separations.

Macaulau.

Sep'a-ra-tis'tic (-t'is't'k), a. Of or pertaining to separatists; characterizing separatists; schismatical.

Sep'a-ra-tive (sép'à-rà-t'iv), a. [L. separativus.]

Causing, or tending to cause, separation. "Separative virtue of extreme cold."

Sep'a-ra'tor (-rā'tār), n. [L.] One who, or that

Causing, or tending to cause, separation. "Separative virtue of extreme cold."

Sep's-ra'tor (-ra'ta'), n. [L.] One who, or that which, separates. Specifically: (a) (Steam Boilers) A device for depriving steam of particles of water mixed with it. (b) (Mining) An apparatus for sorting pulverised ores into grades, or separating them from gangue. (c) (Weaving) An instrument used for spreading apart the threads of the warp in the loom, etc.

Sep's-ra-to-ry (-ra-tô-ry), a. Separative. Cheyne.

Sep's-ra-to-ry, n. [Of. S. separatoire.] L. (Chem.) An apparatus used in separating, as a separating funnel.

2. (Surg.) A surgical instrument for separating the perioranium from the cranium. [Obs.]

Sep's-ra-trik (-re-triks), n.; pl. L. -raicks (-ra-tri'-se), E. -raiks (-ra-t

Se'phen ($\mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{s}}(\tilde{\mathbf{e}}\mathbf{n})$, n. ($\mathbf{Z}o\ddot{o}l$.) A large sting ray of the genus Trygon, especially T. sephen of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The skin is an article of commerce. $\mathbf{Se}^{\mathbf{r}}\mathbf{p}l \cdot \mathbf{e}$ ($\mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{s}}\mathbf{p}l \cdot \mathbf{a}$), n.; pl. E. \mathbf{Serias} ($\mathbf{4e}\mathbf{n}$), L. \mathbf{Seria} ($\mathbf{e}l$), L., \mathbf{f} . \mathbf{f} . \mathbf{r} or $\mathbf{q}n$ ($\mathbf{e}l$), \mathbf{f} . (\mathbf{r}) The common European cuttlefish. (b) A genus comprising the common cuttlefish and numerous similar species. Sea $\mathbf{f}ll_{\mathbf{s}}\mathbf{s}l$, under Cuttlerism.

prising the common cuttlefish and numerous similar species. See Illust. under CUTILERIA.

2. A pigment prepared from the ink, or black secretion, of the sepla, or cuttlefish. Treated with caustic potash, it has a rich brown color; and this mixed with red forms Roman sepia. Cf. India ink, under INDIA.

Sepis drawing or picture, a drawing in monochrome, ande in sepia alone, or in sepia with other brown pig-

Se'pi-a, a. Of a dark brown color, with a little red in

ments.

Sepita, a. Of a dark brown color, with a little red in its composition; also, made of, or done in, sepia.

Sepita (stypik or stypik), a. Of or pertaining to sepia; done in sepia; as, a sepic drawing.

Sepitacous (stypital and stypital and stypital and sepia; sepital and sepia; as, a sepic drawing.

Sepitacous (stypital and stypital and sepital and sepital

Seppuku, or hara-kiri, also came into vogue. W. E. Griffis. Sep'sin (sep'sin), n. [Gr. onits putrefaction.] (Physical Chem.) A soluble poison (ptomaine) present in putrid blood. It is also formed in the putrefaction of proteid protein the putrefaction of proteid protein the putrefaction of proteid protein the putrefaction of protein the putrefaction.

matter in general.

|| Sep'sis (εδρ'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σηψε putrefaction.] (Med.) The poisoning of the system by the introduction of putrescent material into the blood.

Sept (εδρt), n. [A corruption of εεct, n.] A clan, tribe, or family, proceeding from a common progenitor;

—used especially of the ancient clans in Ireland.

The chief, struck by the illustration, asked at once to be bap-tized, and all his sept followed his example. S. Lover.

Sep-tay mi-a (sep-te/mi-a), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σηπτός utrid + alua blood.] (Med.) Septicemia. **Sep'tal** (sep'tal), a. Of or pertaining to a septum or epta, as of a coral or a shell.

Sep'tane (-tan), n. [L. septem seven.] (Chem.) See

Sep'tane (-tān), n. [L. septem seven.] (Chem.) See Heftans. [R.]
Sep'tan'glo (-tān'g'!), n. [Septi- + angle.] (Geom.) A figure which has seven angles; a heptagon. [R.]
Sep-tan'gu-lar (sēp-tān'gū-lār), a. Heptagonal.
||Sep-ta'fi-um (-tā'rī-lūm), n.; pl. Septania (-à).
|NL., fr. L. septum, saeptum, an inclosure, a partition, fr. sepire, saeptire, to inclose. [Geol.) A flattened concretionary nodule, usually of limestone, intersected within by cracks which are often filled with calcite, barite, or other minerals.

cretionary nodule, usually of limestone, intersected within by cracks which are often filled with calcite, bartic, or other minerals.

Bep'tate* (sep'tat), a. [L. *septum, *saeptum, partition.]* Divided by a partition or partitions; having septa; as, a *septate* pod or shell.

Sep-tem'ber* (sep-tem'ber), n. [L. *fr. *septem seven, as being the seventh month of the Roman year, which began with March: cf. F. *septembre.** See Seven.] The ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.

Sep-tem'ber-er* (-8r), n. A Septembrist. *Carlyle.** Sep-tem'brist* (-brist), n.** [F. *septembrist.* Carlyle.** Sep-tem'brist* (-brist), n.** [F. *septembrist.* An agent in the massacres in Paris, committed in patrictic frensy, on the 22d of September, 170.* [L. *septemfuus; *septem seven + fluere to flow.] Flowing sevenfold; divided into seven streams or currents. [R.] *Fuller.** Sep-tem'par-title* (-par-tit or sep'tem-par'tit), a. [L. *septem seven + E. *partite.] Divided nearly to the base into seven parts; as a *septempartite leaf.

Sep-tem'vir-dun (-tr\-50n), n.** Septemtion. [Obs.]

*Sep-tem'vir (*sep-tem'var*), n.; pl. E. Septemvir (*var*), ll. *septemvir*, pl. *septem seven + vir*, pl. of vir man.] (Rom. Hist.) One of a board of seven men associated in some office.

Sep-tem'vir-rate (-vi-rit), n.** [L. *septemvir*us.] The office of septemvir; a government by septemvirs.

office of septemvir; a government b) septemvirs.

Bey'ten-s-ry (sep'ten-s-ry), a. [L. septemarius, from septem seven each, septem seven: cf. F. septemarius, from septem seven each, septem seven: T. Watts.

2. Lasting seven years; continuing seven years. "Septemary name."

2. Lasting seven years; continuing seven years. "Septenary penance."

Septenary penance."

Septenate. (at), a. [L. septens seven each.] (Bot.)

Having parts in sevens; heptanarous.

Septen'nate (septen'nat), n. [F. septennat.] A

period of seven years; as, the septennate during which

the President of the French Republic holds office.

Septen'ni-al (septen'ni-al), a. [L. septennium a period of seven years; septen seven + annus year. See

Seven, and Annual.] 1. Lasting or continuing seven

years; as, septennial parliaments.

2. Happening or returning once in every seven years;

as, septennial elections in England.

Septen'ni-al-ly, adv. Once in seven years.

Septem'ni-al-ly, adv. Once in seven year Septem'tri-al (-tri-al), a. Septentrional. Drayton.

"Sep-ten'tri-e (sep-ten'tri-t), n. [L. See Empres-TRION.] (Astron.) The constellation Ursa Major.

Sep-ten'tri-on (-un), n. [L. septentrio the northern regions, the north, fr. septentriones the seven stars near the north pole, called Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear, also those called the Little Bear; properly, the seven plow over; septem seven + trio, orig., a plow ox: of. F. septentrion.] The north or northern regions. Shak.

Both East and West, South and Scutentrione. Chaucer.

Both Essi and West, south and septembers. Character.

Sep-ten'tri-on (**ep-ten'tri-din-al), a. [L. septentrionSep-ten'tri-on-al (-din-al), and is: cf. F. septentrional.] Of or pertaining to the north; northern.

'From cold september on blasts."

Millon.

Sep-ten'tri-on-all-(**ep-ten'tri-din-all-(**all-)*), adv. Northerly.

Sep-ten'tri-on-all-(**all-)*), adv. Northerly.

Sep-ten'tri-on-all-(**all-)*), adv. Northerly.

Sep-ten'tri-on-all-(**all-)*), adv. Northerly.

he north; to north.

Str T. Browne.

Sep-tet' (sep-tet'), n. [From L. septem seven, like

Sep-tette' | duet, from L. due.] 1. A set of seven

ersons or objects; as, a septet of singers.

2. (Mus.) A musical composition for seven instru
ments or seven voices;—called also septuor.

Septitoli (septifoil), n. [F. sept seven (L. septem) +

_foil leaf: cf. L. septifoilum] 1. (Bot.) A European

merb, the tormentil. See Tormentil. Substruct. herb, the tormentil. See TORMENTIL.

2. (Arch.) An ornamental foliation having seven

(Arch.) An ornamental foliation having seven lobes. Cf. Cinqueron, Quarrerron, and Terror.
 (Eccl. Art) A typical figure, consisting of seven equal segments of a circle, used to denote the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the seven sacraments as recognized by the Roman Catholic Church, etc. [R.]
 Septil. (septil.). [L. septem seven.] A combining form meaning seven; as, septifolious, seven-leaved; septilateral seven; ided

lateral, seven-sided.

form meaning seven; as, septimonus, seven-leaved; septilateral, seven-sided.

Septic (sēptilk), a. [Septi-+-ic.] (Math.) Of the seventh degree or order.—n. (Alg.) A quantic of the seventh degree.

Septic (sēptilk), a. [L. septicus, Gr. σηπικός, fr. Septical (-ti-kal), σήπεω to make putrid: cf. F. septique.] Having power to promote putrefaction.

Septic, n. A substance that promotes putrefaction. [Septic, n. A substance that promotes putrefaction. [Septic or putrefactive + alμα blood.] (Med.) A poisoned condition of the blood produced by the absorption into it of septic or putrescent material; blood poisoning. It is marked by chills, fever, prostration, and inflammation of the different serous membranes and of the lungs, kidneys and other organs.

the different serous membranes and of the lungs, kidneys, and other organs.

Sep'ti-al-ly (sép'ti-kal-ly), adv. In a septic manner: in a manner tending to promote putrefaction.

Sep'ti-d'al (sép'ti-si'dal), a. [Septum + L. caedere to cut: cf. F. septicide.] (Bot.) Dividing the partitions; — said of a method of dehiscence in which a pod splits through the partitions and is divided into its component carpels.

Sep-tic'i-ty (sép-tis'i-ty), n. [See Expr.] Tendency to putrefaction; septic quality.

Sep'ti-fa'ri-ous (sép'ti-fa'ri-dis), a. [L. septifariam sevenfold. Cf. Bifarious.] (Bot.) Turned in seven different ways.

septifications (septification), a. (Lot).

Turned in seven different ways.

Septifications (septification), a. (Septim + Jerous: cf. F. septification), a. (Septim + Jerous: cf. F. septification), a. (Septim + Jerous: cf. F. septification), a. (Septim + Jerous: Conveying putrid polson; as, Septification), a. (Septim by Septification).

Septifications (-16-16), a. (Cf. Septim + Septification).

Septifications (septification), a. (Septim + John Lawing the form of a septim.

Septification (septification), a. (Septim + John Lawing the form of a septim.

Septification: -said of a method of dehiscence in which the valves of a pod break away from the partitions; -said of a method of dehiscence in which the valves of a pod break away from the partition, and these remain attached to the common axis.

common axia

Septi-lat'er-al (septi-lat'er-al), a. [Septi-p lateral.] Having seven sides; as, a septilateral figure.

septilateral figure.

Sep-til/ium (sep-til/yun), n. [F. septilion, formed fr. L. septem seven, in imitation of million.] According to the French method of numeration (which is followed also in the A Capsule United States), the number expressed by a opening by unit with twenty-four ciphers annexed. According to the English method, the number expressed by a unit with forty-two ciphers annexed. See

NUMERATIO Sep'ti-mole (sop'ti-mol), n. [L. septem seven.] (Mus.) A group of seven notes to be played in the time of four

or six.

Bep-tin'su-lar (sep-th'su-lar), a. [Septi-+ insular.]
Consisting of seven islands; as, the septimular republic of the Ionian Lales.

Bep-ti-syl'a-ble (sep-ty-sil'ia-b'i), n. [Septi-+ syllable.] A word of seven syllables.

Bep-to-lo (sep-te-lar), a. [L. septem seven.] (Chem.):
Bep-to-lo (sep-te-lar), a. [L. septem seven.] (Chem.):
Bep-to-max'il-la-ry (sep'tê-māks'il-lā-ry), a. (Anat.)
Of or pertaining to the nessal septum and the maxilla; attuated in the region of these parts.—n. A small bome between the nessal septum and the maxilla in many rep-tiles and amphiblans. between the nasal se tiles and amphibians

Elles and amphibians.

Sep'tu-a-ge-ma'ri-an (sep'tū-à-jē-nā'rī-an), n. A person who is seventy years of age; a septuagenary.

Sep'tu-ag's-ma-ry (sep'tū-kyē-nā-ry), a. [L. septugenarius, fr. septuagens seventy each; akin to septugens asventy, septem seven. Bee Barvan.] Companion seventy; also, seventy years old.—n. A manufacture of seventy; also, seventy years old.—n. A manufacture of seventy; also, seventy years old.—n. A manufacture of seventy; also, seventy years old.—n.

|| Sep/tu-a-ges/1-ma (sep/tt-4-jes/1-m4), n. []

sepiuagesimus the seventieth, fr. sepiuaginia seventy.]
(Eccl.) The third Sunday before Lent;—so called because it is about seventy days before Easter.

Sep'tu-a-ges'i-mal (sep'tū-à-jės'i-mal), a. Consisting of seventy days, years, etc.; reckoned by seventies.

Our abridged and sepiuagesimal age. Sir T. Browne.

Septuagint (**eptuagesimal age. Sir T. Brounc. Septuagint (**eptuagint). A Greek version of the Old Testament; — so called because it was believed to be the work of seventy (or rather of seventy-two) translators.

EF The causes which produced it [the Septuagint], the number and names of the translators, the times at which different portions were translated, are all uncertain. The only point in which all agree is that Alexandria was the birthplace of the version. On one other point there is a near agreement, namely, as to time, that the version was made, or at least commenced, in the time of the early Ptolemies, in the first half of the third century B. C.

Br. W. Smith (bib. Dict.).

Septuagint chronology, the chronology founded upon the dates of the Septuagint, which makes 1500 years more from the creation to Aloraham than the Hebrew Bible.

Septuary (**ery*), n. [L. septem seven.] Some-

Irom the creation to Abraham than the Hebrow Bible.

Sep/tu-a-ry (-\(\bar{a}\trive{\psi}\), n. [L. \(sep\times\) bomehing composed of seven; a week. [R.] \(Ash.\)

Sep/tu-late (-\(\bar{a}\trive{\psi}\)), a. [Dim. fr. \(sep\times\) tuning imperfect or spurious septa.

Sep/tu-lum (-\(\bar{a}\trive{\psi}\)), n.; pl. Seprula (-\(\bar{a}\trive{\psi}\)). [NL., dim. of L. \(sep\times\) tuning in a division between small cave tities or parts.

ities or parts.

|| Sep'tum (-tüm), n.; pl. Septa (-tå).

[L. septum, saeptum, an inclosure, hedge, fence, fr. sepire, saepire, to hedge in, inclose]. L. A wall separating two cavities; a partition; as, the nasal septum.

tum.

2. (Bot.) A partition that separates Septim (Rot.).

ses* Septia.

the cells of a fruit.

of the transverse partitions dividing the shell of a mollusk, or of a rhizopod, into several chambers. See Illust. under NAUTILUS. (c) One of the transverse partitransverse parti-tions dividing the body cavity of an anneHd



Septa of a Coral (Eu-

Sep'tu-or (sep'-i-or; 135), n. [F.] Mus.) A septet.

(Mus.) A septet.

Sep'u-ple (sép'tû-p'l), a. [LL. septuplus; cf. Gr. érrankoù; cf. F. septuple. Cf. Double, Quadruple.]

Seven times as much; multiplied by soven; sevenfold.

Septu-ple, v. t. [imp. & p. D. Septupled (p'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Septupling (-pl'ng).] To multiply by seven; to make sevenfold.

Sep'ul-ohre (sép'ūl-kêr), n. [OE. sepulere, OF. se-Sep'ul-ohre) pulere, F. sépulere, fr. L. sepulerum, fr. sepuler b bury.] The place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave; a tomb.

The stony entrance of this sepuleher. Shak.

The stony entrance of this sepulcher. Shak.

The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulcher. John xx. 1.

A whited sepulcher. Fig.: Any person who is fair outwardly but unclean or vile within. Bee Matt. xxiii. 27.

Sep'ul-cher (Göp'ül-kör; formerly often se-pül'kör),
Sep'ul-chre) v. t. [imp. & p. p. Serulchered
(-körd) or Serulchered (-körd); p. pr. & vb. n. Serulcherned
(-körd) or Serulchered (-körd); p. pr. & vb. n. Serulcherned
(-kör-ing) or Serulcherned (-kring).] To bury;
to inter; to entomb; as, obscurely sepulchered.

And so sepulchered in such pomp dost lie That kings for such a tomb would wish to die. Se-pul'chral (sc-phil'kral), a. [L. sepulcralis: cf. F. sepulcral.] 1. Of or pertaining to burial, to the grave, or to monuments erected to the memory of the dead; as, a sepulchral stone: a sepulchral inspirition.

dead; as, a sepulchral stone; a sepulchral inscription

2. Unnaturally low and grave; hollow in tone; — se
of sound, especially of the voice.

This exaggerated dulling of the voice . . . giving what is commonly called a sepulchral tone.

H. Sweet.

Sep'ul-ture (sep'ul-tur; 135), n. [F. sépullure, L. sepullura, fr. sepelire, sepullum, to bury.] 1. The act of depositing the dead body of a human being in the grave; burial; interment.

Where we may royal sepulture propare.

Where we may royal september 10 court.

2. A sepulcher; a grave; a place of burial.

Drunkenness that is the horrible sepulture of man's reason.

Chauce Se-qua'cious (at-kwā'ahlis), a. [L. sequaz, -acis, fr. sequi to follow. See Suz to follow.] 1. Inclined to follow a leader; following; attendant.

Trees uprooted left their place, Sequacious of the lyre.

2. Hence, ductile; malleable; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious.

Ray.

3. Having or observing logical sequence; logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the sequectors thinkers of the day. Sir W. Hamilton. Milton was not an extensive or discursive thinker, as Shakespeare was for the motions of his mind were slow, solemand sequectors, like those of the planets.

De Quincey.

Se-qua'dious.ness, n. Quality of being sequacious. Se-qua'dious.ness, n. Quality of being sequacious. Se-quac't-ty (a5-kwäkf'-ty), n. [L. sequaciousness. Bacon. Be'quai (a5'kwäl), n. [L. sequala, fr. sequi to follow:

cf. F. séquelle a following. See Suz to follow.] 1. That which follows; a succeeding part; continuation; as, the sequel of a man's adventures or history.

O. let me say no more!

Gather the sequel by that went before.

2. Consequence; event; effect; result; as, let the sun cease, fail, or swerve, and the sequel would be ruin.

3. Conclusion; inference. [R.] Whitgift.

Se-que'la (sê-kwê'lâ), n.; pl. Sequelle (-là). [L., a follower, a result, from sequé to follow.] One who, or that which, follows. Specifically: (a) An adherent, or a band or sect of adherents. "Coleridge and his sequela."

G. P. Marsh. (b) That which follows as the logical result of reasoning; inference; conclusion; suggestion. Sequelæ, or thoughts suggested by the preceding sphorisms. Coleridge.

(c) (Med.) A morbid phenomenon left as the result of

(c) (Med.) A morbid phenomenon left as the result of a disease; a disease resulting from another.

Sequence (Seckwens), n. [F. séquence, L. sequentia, fr. sequens. Sec Sequent] 1. The state of being sequent; succession; order of following; arrangement.

How art thou a king

But by fair sequence and succession? Shak.

Sequence and series of the seasons of the year. Bacon.

2. That which follows or succeeds as an effect; se-uel; consequence; result.

quel; consequence; result.

The inevitable sequences of sin and punishment. Bp. Hall.

3. (Philos.) Simple succession, or the coming after in time, without asserting or implying causative energy; as, the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as marghy invariable sequences.

the reactions of chemical agents may be conceived as merely invariable sequences.

4. (Mus.) (a) Any succession of chords (or harmonic phrase) rising or falling by the regular diatonic degrees in the same scale: a succession of similar harmonic steps. (b) A melodic phrase or passage successively repeated one tone higher; a rosalia.

5. (R. C. Ch.) A hymn introduced in the Mass on certain festival days, and recited or sung immediately before the gospel, and after the gradual or introit, whence the name.

B. Fitzpatrick.

the name.

Originally the sequence was called a Prose, because its early form was rhythmical prose.

Shipley

form was rhythmical prose.

6. (Card Playing) (a) (Whist) Three or more cards of the same suit in immediately consecutive order of value; as, ace, king, and queen; or knave, ten, nine, and eight (b) (Poker) All five cards, of a hand, in consecutive order as to value, but not necessarily of the same suit; when of one suit, it is called a sequence flush.

8e'quent (sö'kwent), a. [L. sequens, -entis, p. pr. of sequit to follow. See Suz to follow.] 1. Following; succeeding: in continuous.

ceeding: in continuance.

What to this was sequent Thou knowest already.

What to this was sequent
Thou knowest already.

2. Following as an effect; consequent.

8e'quent, n. 1. A follower. [R.]

2. That which follows as a result; a sequence.

8e-quent'tial (sê-kwēn'shal), n. Succeeding or following in order.— 8e-quent'tial-ly, adv.

8e-quent'tial (sê-kwēn'shal), n. Succeeding or following in order.— 8e-quent'tial-ly, adv.

8e-quest'er (sê-kwēs'tēr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sequesterae, L. sequestarae to give up for safe keeping, from sequester a depositary or trustee in whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled. Cf. Sequestrate.] 1. (Law) To separate from the owner for a time; to take from parties in controversy and put into the possession of, as property belonging to another, and hold it till the profits have paid the demand for which it is taken, or till the owner has performed the decree of court, or clears himself of contempt; in international law, to confiscate.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in cleancery were, in the street.

International law, to confiscate.

Formerly the goods of a defendant in chancery were, in the last resort, sequestered and detained to enforce the decrees of the court. And now the profits of a benefice are sequestered to pay the debts of ecclesiastics.

2. To cause (one) to submit to the process of sequestration; to deprive (one) of one's estate, property, etc.

It was histailer and his cook, his fine fashions and his French regouts, which sequestered him.

South.

ragouts, which sequestered him.

3. To set apart; to put aside; to remove; to separate from other things.

Bacon. I had wholly sequestered my civil affairs.

4. To cause to retire or withdraw into obscurity; to seclude; to withdraw; — often used reflexively.

When men most sequester themselves from action. Hooker.

A love and desire to sequester a man's self for a higher consection.

Bacon.

Bacon.

Boques'ter, v. i. 1. To withdraw; to retire. [Obs.]

To sequester out of the world into Atlantic and Utopian politics.

Dollites.

2. (Law) To renounce (as a widow may) any concern with the estate of her husband.

8-quester, n. 1. Sequestration; separation. [R.]

2. (Law) A person with whom two or more contending parties deposit the subject matter of the controversy; one who mediates between two parties; a mediator; an umpire or referee.

3. (Med.) Same as Sequestraum.

8-questered scenes."

Cowper.

Along the cool, sequestered vale of life.

Se-ques'tra-ble (-trà-b'l), a. Capable of being senestered; subject or liable to sequestration.

Se-ques'tral (-tral), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a

Seques'trai (trai), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

Seques'trai (trai), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

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Seques'trai (trai), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

Seques'trai (trai), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a sequestrum.

Seques'trai (*Seraphical ness and temphical legion (*Seraphical ness. n.

Seraphical ness. n.

Seraphi

committed.

|| Se-ques'trum (ac-kwes'trum), n.; pl. Sequestra (tra). [NL. See Sequestra.] (Med.) A portion of dead bone which becomes separated from the sound portion, as in necrosis.

Se'quin (sc'kwln), n. [F. sequin, It. zecchino, from zecca the mint, fr. Ar. sekkah, sikkah, a die, a stamp. Cf. Zechin.] An old gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th Cf. Zechin.] An old gold coin of Italy and Turkey. It was first struck at Venice about the end of the 13th century, and afterward in the other Italian cities, and by the Levant trade was introduced into Turkey. It is worth about 9s. 3d. sterling, or about \$2.25. The different kinds vary somewhat in value. [Written also chequin, and zequin.]

Sequol'a (sê-kwoi'a), n. [NL. So called by Dr. Endlicher in honor of Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian who invented letters for his people.] (Bot.) A genus of coniferous troes, consisting of two species, Sequoia gigantea, the "big tree" of California, and S. sempervirent, the redwood, both of which attain an immense height.

Se-quoi'sine (-Su), n. (Chem.) A hydrocarbon (C₃H₂) obtained in white fluorescent crystals, in the distillation products of the needles of the California "big tree" (Sequoia gigantea).

Se-ragil'o (sê-rāl'yō or sê-rāl'yō), n. [It. serragio, originally, an inclosure of palisades, afterwards also, a palace, seraglio (by confusion with Per. serā a palace, an entirely different word), fr. serrare to shut, fr. LL. serra a bar for fastening doors, L. sera. See Skent, Skents.] I. An inclosure; a place of separation.

[Obs.]

Levant to the Chetto, where the Jewa

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb, by themselves. I passed by the piazza Judea, where their scraptio begins.

Evelym.

The palace of the Grand Seignior, 2. The phace of the trans segmer, or Turkish sultan, at Constantinople, inhabited by the sultan himself, and all the officers and dependents of his court. In it are also kept the females of the harem.

of the harein.

3. A harein; a place for keeping wives or conculuines; sometimes, loosely, a place of licentious pleasure; a house of debauchery.

#Bera'l (\$\mathbb{E}\) a place, a king's court, a seraglio, an inn. Cf. Caravansary.

A palace; a seraglio; also, in the East, a place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary, or rest house.

-/-x-/NLhu/měn or

Ser'al-bu'men (ser'al-bu'men or

Sor'al-bu'men (skr'al-bu'môn or ser'-), n. (Physiol. Chem.) Serum albumin.

"So-rang' (sō-rāng'), n. (Per. sarhang a commander.)
The boatswain of a Lascar or East Indian crew.
"So-rap'e (sā-rū'pē), n. [Sp. Amer. sarape.] A blanket or shawl worn as an outer garment by the Spanish Americans, as in Mexico.

Sor'aph (sōr'uf), n.; pl. E. Seraphs (-ats), Heb. Seraphim (-ā-fīm). [Heb. serāphim, pl.] One of an order of celestial beings, each having three pairs of wings. In ecclesiastical art and in poetry, a seraph is represented as one of a class of angels.

As full, as erfect, in vile man that mourns,

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns.

As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.

Pope.

As the rapt scraph that adores and burns. Porressent moth (Zoil), any one of numerous species of geometrid moths of the genus Lobophora, having the hind wings deeply bilobed, so that they scene to have six wings. Se-raph'lo (si-ră(l'k), | a. [Cf. F. scraphique.] Of Se-raph'lo-al ('I-kal), or pertaining to a scraph; becoming, or suitable to, a scraph; angelic; sublime; refined. "Scraphic arms and trophics." Milton. "Scraphical fevror." Jer. Taylor.—Se-raph'lo-al-ly, adv.—Se-raph'lo-al-lyses. p.

Ser'a-phi/nn (sĕr'â-fĕ'nâ), n. [NL.] A seraphine. Ser'a-phine (sĕr'â-fĕ'nâ), n. [From SERAPH.] (Mus.) A wind instrument whose sounding parts are reeds, consisting of a thin tongue of brass playing freely through a slot in a plate. It has a case, like a piano, and is played by means of a similar keyboard, the bellows being worked by the foot. The melodeon is a portable variety of this instrument.

instrument.

| Bo-ra'pis (κĉ-ra'pis), n. [L., fr. Gr. Σάραπις, Σέραπις.] (Myth.) An Egyptian delty, at first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility; later, one of the divinities of the lower world. His worship was introduced into ce and Rome

Groece and Rome.

So-ras/taer (sō-rās/kēr), n.

[Turk., fr. Per. ser head, chief + Ar. 'usker an army.]

A general or commander of land forces in the Turkish empire; especially, the commander-in-chief or minister of war.

Se-ras'kier-ate (-at), n. The office or authority of a

seraskier. **Ser-bo'ni-an** (ser-bo'ni-an), a. Relating to the lake of Serbonis in Egypt, which by reason of the sand blowing into it had a deceptive appearance of being solid land, but was a bog.

A gulf profound as that Scrhonian bog . . . Where armies whole have sunk.

Sere (ser), a. Dry; withered. Same as SEAR.

But with its sound it shook the sails. That were so thin and sere.

But with its sound it shook the sails
That were so thin and sere.

Sere, n. [F. serre.] Claw; talon. [Obs.] Chapman.

|| Bo-rein' (se-rin'), n. [F. Cf. Serenade, n.] (Meteorol.) A mist, or very fine rain, which sometimes falls from a clear sky a few moments after sunset.

Ser'e-nade' (se'rê-nād'), n. [F. serranade, I. serenadel, I. serenade is serenade is serenade is serenade is serenade is serenade is serenader is serenader is serenader is serenader in the open air at night;—usually applied to musical entertainments given in the open air at night; especially by gentlemen, in a spirit of gallantry, under the windows of ladies.

(b) A piece of music suitable to be performed at such times.

times.

Ser'e-nade', v. t. [imp. & p. p. Serenade]; p. pr. & vb. n. Serenade in the electric with a serenade.

Ser'e-nade', v. t. To perform a serenade.

Ser'e-nad'er (-nad'er), n. One who serenades.

Ser'e-nad'er (-nad'er), n. One who serenades.

Ser'e-nad'er (-nad'er), n. [it. serenada.

Ser'e-nate (ser'e-nat'e), n. [it. serenada.

(Mus.) A piece of vocal music, especially one on an amorous subject; a serenade.

Or serenate, which the starved lover sings To his proud fair.

To his proud fair.

The name screnata was given by Italian composers in the time of Handel, and by Handel himself, to a cantata of a pastoral or dramatic character, to a secular ode, etc.; also by Mozart and others to an orchestral composition, in several movements, midway between the suite of an earlier period and the modern symphony.

Se-rene' (st-rën'), a. [L. serenus; cl. serescere to grove dry, Gr. σείρωσο hot, scorching.] 1. Bright; clear; unobscured; as, a serene sky.

The moon serene in glory mounts the sky.

Full many a gen of purest ray serene

Gray.

2. Calm; placid; undisturbed; unruffled; as, a serene aspect; a serene soul.

Millon.

The In several countries of Europe, Serene is given as a title to princes and the members of their families; as, His Serene Highness.

Bo-rene: (Med.) See AMAUROSIS. Milton.
So-rene', n. 1. Serenity; clearness; calmness. [Po-tic] "The serene of heaven." Southcy.

To their master is denied To share their sweet serenc.

2. [F. serein evening dew or damp. See SEREIN.] Evening air; night chill. [Obs.] "Some serene blast

Se-rene', v. t. [L. serenare.] To make serene.

Heaven and earth, as if contending, vie
To raise his being, and sevene his soil. Thoms
Se-rene(1y, adv. 1. In a serene manner; clearly.

Now setting Phæbus shone serenely bright. With unruffled temper; coolly; calmly.

Se-reng'iness, n. Serenity. Feltham.
Se-reng'i-tude (se-reng'i-tud), n. Serenity. [Obs.]
Se-reng'i-ty (-ty), n. [L. serenitas: cf. F. sérénité.]
1. The quality or state of being serene; clearness and

1. The quality or state or being service, considered calmness; quietness; stillness; peace.

A general peace and serenity newly succeeded a general trouble Sir W. Temple

2. Calmness of mind; evenness of temper; undisturbed state; coolness; composure.

I can not see how any men should ever transgress those mora ules with confidence and screnity. Locke

TF Serenity is given as a title to the members of certain princely families in Europe; as, Your Serenity.

Sart (sert), n. [F., fr. L. servus servant, slave; akin to servare to protect, preserve, observe, and perhaps originally, a client, a man under one's protection. Cf. SERVE, v. 1. A servant or slave employed in husbandry, and in some countries attached to the soil and transferred with it, as formerly in Russia.

arrive with it, as formerly in Kussia.

In England, at least from the reign of Henry II., one only, and that the inferior species (of villeins), existed.

But by the customs of France and Germany, persons in this abject state seem to have been called ser/s, and distinguished from rilleins, who were only bound to fixed payments and duties in respect of their lord, though, as it seems, without any legal redress if injured by him.

Hallam.

Syn.—Sery, Slave. A slave is the absolute property of his master, and may be sold in any way. A sery, according to the strict sense of the term, is one bound to work on a certain estate, and thus attached to the soil, and sold with it into the service of whoever purchases the land.

Sert'age (sert'aj: 48), sert'agun (-aum), n. Inc seed or condition of a sert'. Sert'hood (-hood), Sert'ism (-Iz'm), n. Serfage. Serge (serj), n. [F. serge, sarge, originally, a silken stuff, ir. L. serica, f. or neut. pl. of sericus silken. See Sericusous, Silk.] A woolen twilled stuff, much used as material for clothing for both sexes.

Silk sarge, a twilled silk fabric used mostly by tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats.

Bilk sarge, a twilled silk fabric used mostly by tailors for lining parts of gentlemen's coats.

Berge, n. [F. cierge.] A large wax candle used in the ceremonies of various churches.

Bergean_Oy (skir'den-k) or skir'.), n.; pl. Sergeant; sergeantship. [Written also serjeaner.]

Bergeant (skir'jent or skir'.; 277), n. [F. sergent, fr. L. serviens, entis, p. pr. of servire to serve. See Serve, and cf. Servant.] [Written also serjeant. Both spellings are authorized. In England serjeant is usually preferred, except for military officers. In the United States sergeant is common for civil officers also.] 1. Formerly, in England, an officer nearly answering to the more modern bailiff of the hundred; also, an officer whose duty was to attend on the king, and on the lord high steward in court, to arrest traitors and other offenders. He is now called sergeant-at-arms, and two of these officers, by allowance of the sovereign, attend on the houses of Parlament (one for each house) to execute their commands, and another attends the Court of Chancery.

The serpeants of the town of Rome them sought. Chancer. The magistrates sent the serjeants, saying, Let those men go. Acts xvi. 35.

Is strict in his arrest.

Shak.

2. (Mil.) In a company, battery, or troop, a noncom-

Is strict in his arrest.

2. (Mil.) In a company, battery, or troop, a noncommissioned officer next in rank above a corporal, whose duty is to instruct recruits in discipline, to form the ranks, etc.

Failing, etc.

In the United States service, besides the sergeants belonging to the companies there are, in each regiment, a sergeant major, who is the chief noncommissioned officer, and has important duties as the assistant to the adjutant; a quartermaster sergeant, who assists the quartermaster; ergeant, who assists in the colors; and a commissary sergeant, who assists in the care and distribution of the stores. Cridance sergeants have charge of the ammunition at military posts.

3. (Law) A lawyer of the highest rank, answering to the doctor of the civil law; — called also serjeant at law.
Eng.]

Blackstone.

[Eng.] Blackstone.

4. A title sometimes given to the servants of the servenin; as, sergeant surgeon, that is, a servant, or attendant, surgeon. [Eng.]

5. (Zoöl.) The cobia.

5. (Zoöl.) The cobia.

Drill sergeant. (Mil.) See under Drill.— Sergeant-at-arms, an officer of a legislative body, or of a deliberative or judicial assembly, who executes commands in preserving order and arresting offenders. See SERGEART. I.—Sergeant major. (n) (Mil.) See the Note under def. 2, above. (b) (Zoöl.) The cow pilot.

Ser'geant-cy (-xy), n. Ect. Of. sergenterie.] See SERGEART. [R.] [Written also serjeantry.]

Ser'geant-ty (-y), n. [Cf. Of. sergentic, Ll. sergentia. See SERGEART.] (Eng. Law? Tenure of lands of the crown by an honorary kind of service not due to any lord, but to the king only. [Written also serjeanty.]

Grand sergeanty, a particular kind of tenure by which

lord, but to the king only. [Written also serjeanty.]
Grand sergeanty, a particular kind of tenure by which the tenant was bound to do some special homorary service to the king in person, as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like. Tomlins. Covell. Blackstone.—Petit sergeanty. See under Perir.

Se'71.al (se'71.al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a series; consisting of a series; appearing in successive parts or numbers; as, a serial work or publication. "Classification... may be more or less serial." H. Spencer.

2. (Rot.) Of or pertaining to rows.

Gray,
Serial homology. (Biol.) See under Homoton.—Serie)

2. (801.) Of or pertaining to rows.

Serial homology. (Biol.) See under Homology.—Serial symmetry. (Biol.) See under Symmetry.

Se'ri-al, n. A publication appearing in a series or succession of parts; a tale, or other writing, published in successive numbers of a periodical.

Se'ri-al'1-ty' (-8171-ty), n. The quality or state of succession in a series: accurace.

Soft-al'-ty' (-a'l'1-ty'), n. The quality or state of succession in a series; sequence. H. Spencer.
So'r1-al-ty, adv. In a series, or regular order; in a serial manner; as, arranged serially; published serially.
So'r1-a'te (e\vec{e}'\tau^1-\vec{t}\), a. Arranged in a series or series or series or series.—So'r1-a'te (-\vec{e}'\tau^1), adv.
So'r1-a'tim (-\vec{e}'\tau^1), adv. [NL.] In regular order; one after the other; severally.
So'r1-a'tion (-\vec{e}'\tau^1), n. (Chem.) Arrangement or position in a series.

Bott-A'tion (-a'snun), n. (them.) Arrangement position in a series.

Se-ri'ocous (sê-rish'ūs), a. [L. sericus silken, sericum Seric stuff, silk, fr. Sericus belonging to the Seres, Cr. Zôper, a people of Eastern Asia, the modern Chinese, celebrated for their silken fabrics. Cf. Silk, Seroe a woolen stuff.]

1. Of or pertaining to silk; consisting of silk a silke

a woolen stuff.] 1. Of or pertaining to mile; silky, of silk; silky.

2. (Bot.) Covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface; as, a scriceous leaf.

3. (Zoöl.) Having a silklike luster, usually due to fine,

Close hairs.

Ser'i-ctin (sör'i-s'in), n. [L. sericus silken.] (Chem.)

A gelatinous nitrogenous material extracted from crude
silk and other similar fiber by boiling water;—called
also silk gelutin.

Ser'i-otte (sör'i-sit), n. [L. sericus silken.] (Min.)

A kind of muscovite occurring in silky scales having a
fibrous structure. It is characteristic of sericite schist.

| Ser'i-ote'ri-um (sör'i-kü'r'i-lm), n. [See Sericusous,
Ceous.] (Zoöl.) A silk gland, as in the silkworms.

Ser'i-cul'ture (sör'i-kü'r'i, n. [See Sericusous, and
Culture.] The raising of silkworms.

Se'rie (sör'è), n. [Cf. F. série.] Series. [Obs.]

| Ser'i-e'ms (sör'i-z'má), n. [Native name.] (Zoöl.)

Seri'age (seri'aj; 48), Seri'dom (-dum), n. The state rendition of a serf.

Seri'hood (-hōod), Seri'ism (-Iz'm), n. Seriage.

Serge (serj), n. [F. serge, sarge, originally, a silken

Series (serj), n. [L. Series (serj), Series (seres or seri-ez; 277), n. [L. series, fr. server, serium, to join or bind together; cf. Gr. eipeu to fasten, Skr. sarii thread.
Cf. Assert, Desera a solitude, Exert, Insert, Seraguo] I. A number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; order; course; order : course Succession of things; as, continuous ries of calam-Seriema itous events

During some years his life was a series of triumphs. Macaulay.

2. (Biol.) Any comprehensive group of animals or plants including several subordinate related groups.

Sometimes a series includes several classes; sometimes only orders or families; in other cases only species.

The Sometimes a series includes several classes; sometimes only orders or families; in other cases only species.

3. (Math.) An indefinite number of terms succeeding one another, each of which is derived from one or more of the preceding by a fixed law, called the law of the series; as, an arithmetical series; a geometrical series.

Serin (serin), n. [F. serien] (Zööl.) A European finch (Serinus hortulanus) closely related to the canary.

Berine (serin or-ën), n. [L. serieus silken.] (Chem.) A white crystalline nitrogenous substance obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on silk gelatin.

Seri-o-com'io (seri-i-s-kom'ik), a. Having a mixSeri-o-com'io (seri-i-s-kom'ik), a. [ture of seriousness and sport; serious and comical.

Beri-ous (seri-las), a. [L. serius: cf. F. sérieux, LL. seriosus.]

1. Grave in manuer or disposition; earnest; thoughtful; solemn; not light, gay, or volatile.

It is always serious, yet there is about his manner a graceful case.

Macaulay.

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest;

11e is always screen, 1 ease.

2. Really intending what is said; being in earnest Beaconsfield.

not jesting or deceiving.

3. Important; weighty; not trifling; grave.
The holy Scriptures bring to our ears the most serious things in the world.

4. Hence, giving rise to apprehension; attended with danger; as, a serious injury.

Syn. — Grave; solemn; earnest; sedate; important; weighty. See Grave.

weighty. See Grave.

- Se'ri-ous-ly, adv. — Se'ri-ous-ness, n.

Ser'iph (aër'fi), n. (Type Founding) See Certifi.

Ser'jeant (skir'jent or se'r'-), Ser'jeant-cy, etc. See

Sergeant, Sergeantox, etc.

Serjeant-at-arms. See Sergeant-at-arms, under SER-

Ser-moc/1-na/tion (ser-mos/1-na/shin), n. [L. sermo-cinatio. See Sermon.] The making of speeches or sermons; sermonizing. [Obs.] Representation of sermon. Sermon. [L.] One who makes sermons or speeches. [Obs.] Howell. Ser/mon. (ser/min), n. [OE. sermon, sermun, F. sermon., fr. L. sermo.-onis. a speaking, discourse, probably fr. serrere, sertum, to join, connect; hence, a connected speech. See Series.] 1. A discourse or address; a talk; a writing; as, the sermons of Chaucer. (Obs.]

dress; a talk; a writing, ac, and the control of the control of the public, usually by a clergyman, for the purpose of religious instruction, and grounded on some text or passage of Scripture.

This our life exempt from public haunts
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in everything.

Lie passaching much, but more his practice, wrought.

His preaching much, but more his practice, wrought, A living sermon of the truths he taught.

Dryden. 3. Hence, a serious address; a lecture on one's conduct or duty; an exhortation or reproof; a homily;—

often in a depreciatory sense.

Ser'mon, v. i. [Cf. OF. sermoner, F. sermonner to lecture one.] To speak; to discourse; to compose or deliver a sermon. [Obs.]

What needeth it to sermon of it more? Chancer.

What needeth it to sermon of it more? Chaucer.

Ser'mon. v. t. 1. To discourse to or of, as in a serion. [Obs.]

2. To tutor; to lecture. [Poetic] Shak.

Ser'mon-er' (-\vec{e}r'), n. A sermonizer.

Ser'mon-er' (-\vec{e}r'), n. A preacher; a sermonizer. [Derogative or Jocose]

Ser'mon-et' (-\vec{e}t'), n. A short sermon. [Written also exponently]

Ser-mon'to (ser-mon'Tk), a. Like, or appropriate

Ser-mon'to (ser-mon'Tk), a. Like, or appropriate
to a sermon; grave and

Ser-mon'lo (ser-mon'Ik), a. Like, or appropriate Ser-mon'lo-al (-1-kal), b. to, a sermon; grave and didactic. [R.] "Conversation ... satirical or sermon-ic." Prof. Wilson. "Sermonical style." V. Knor. Ser'mon-ing (ser'min-ing), n. The act of discoursing; discourse; instruction; preaching. [Obs.] Chaucer. Ser'mon-ist, n. See Sermonize. [R.] Ser'mon-ist, n. See Sermonize. [R.] Ser'mon-ist, v. t. [imp. & p. b. Sermonize. (izd): p. pr. & vb. n. Sermonizm (-izd): p. pr. & vb. n. Sermonizm (-izd): D. fr. Sermonizm (-izd):

Ser'mon-l'zer (-j'zër), n. One who sermonizes.

Ser'e-lin (sër'è-l'in or sër'-), n. [Serum + L. oleum oll.] (Physiol. Chem.) (a) A peculiar fatty substance

found in the blood, probably a mixture of fats, cholesterin, etc. (b) A body found in fecal matter and thought to be formed in the intestines from the cholesterin of the - called also stercorin, and stercolin.

Dile; — camed also stercorin, and stercotin.

Se-ron' (aĉ-rōōn'; 277), \ n. [Sp. seron a kind of hamSe-ron' (aĉ-rōōn'), \ per or pannier, aug. of sera
a large pannier or basket.] Same as Ceroon.

Bettom (se-ton), a large pannier or basket.] Same as CEROON.

137 This word as expressing a quantity or weight has no definite signification.

8e'rose' (s5'r59'), a. Berous. [Obs.] Dr. H. More. Se-ros-1-ty (s5-rōs-1-ty), n. [Of. F. séros-1-te. See Sz-Rous.] 1. The quality or state of being serous.

2. (Physiol.) A thin watery animal fluid, as synovial fluid and pericardial fluid.

Ser'o-tine (s5'r5-tin or -tin), n. [F. sérotine, fr. L. serotinus that comes or happens late.] (Zoöl.) The European long-eared bat (Vesperugo serotinus).

Be-rot'l-nous (s5-rōt'l-nūs), a. [L. serotinus, fr. serus late.] (Biol.) Appearing or blossoming later in the season than is customary with allied species.

Se'rous (s5'rūs), a. [Of. F. séreuz. See Szeum.] (Physiol.) (a) Thin; watery; like serum; as, the serous fluids. (b) Of or pertaining to serum; as, the serous glands, membrane. (Anat.) See under Membrane.

Serous membrane. (Anat.) See under MEMBRANE.

Ser'ow (sĕr'ō), } n. (Zoöl.) The thar.
Sur'row (sĕr'rō), } n. [L. See Serpent.] (Ason.) A constellation represented as a serpent held by tron.) A Serpentarius.

Berpentarius.

Ser'pent (-pent), n. [F., fr. L. serpens, -entis (sc. bestia), fr. serpens, p. pr. of serpere to creep; akin to Gr. έρπευ, Skr. sarp, and perhaps to L. repere, E. reptile. Cf. Herpes.] 1. (Zοῦl.) Any reptile of the order Ophidia; a snake, especially a large snake. See Illust. under Ophidia.

under UPHIDIA.

The serpents are mostly long and slender, and move partly by bending the body into undulations or folds and pressing them against objects, and partly by using the free edges of their ventral scales to cling to rough surfaces. Many species glide swiftly over the ground, some burrow in the earth, others live in trees. A few are entirely aquatic, and swim rapidly. See OPHIDIA, and FARG.

2. Fig. A subtle treesharms welliging account.

OPHIDIA, and FARG.

2. Fig.: A subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

3. A species of firework having a serpentine motion as it passes through the air or along the ground.

4. (Astron.) The constellation Serpens.

5. (Mus.) A bass wind instrument, of a loud and coarse tone, formerly much used in military bands, and sometimes introduced into the orchestra;—so called from its form.

called from its form.

Pharach's serpent (Chem.), mercuric sulphocyanate, a combustible white substance which in burning gives off a poisonous vapor and leaves a peculiar brown voluminous residue which is expelled in a serpentine form. It is employed as a scientific toy.—Serpent camber (Bot.), the long, slender, serpentine fruit of the cucurbitaceous plant Trichosunthes colubrina; also, the plant itself.—Serpent cagle (Zoöl.), any one of several spacies of raptorial birds of the genera Ctrcatius and Spilornis, which prey on serpents. They inhabit Africa, Southern Europe, and India. The European serpent agle is Circatius Gallicus.—Serpent sate. (Zoöl.) (a) (a) (a) (b) An Asiatic antelope; the markhoor.—Serpent star (Zoöl.), and a band of red running lengthwise.—Serpent star (Zoöl.), and ophirman; a brittle star.—Berpent's tongue (Paleon.), the fossil tooth of a hark; —so called from its resemblance to a tongue with its root.—Serpent withe (Bot.), a West Indian climbing plant (Arisolochia advartissima).—Tree serpent (Zoöl.), any species of African serpents belonging to the family Dendrophids.

Ser'pent, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Serfented; p. pr. & Serfented; v. t. [imp. & p. p. Serfented; p. pr. &

Dendrophidæ.

Ser'pent, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Serpented; p. pr. & vb. n. Serpenting.] To wind like a serpent; to crook about; to meander. [R.] "The serpenting of the Thames."

Evelyn.

Thames." Evelyn.

Ser'pent, v. t. To wind; to encircle. [R.] Evelyn.

Ser'penta'ri-a (ser'pen-ta'ri-a), n. [L. (sc. herba),
fr. serpens serpent.] (Med.) The fibrous aromatic root
of the Virginia snakeroot (Aristolochia Serpentaria).

Ber'pen-ta'ri-us (-us), n. [NL., fr. L. serpens serpent.] (Astron.) A constellation on the equator, lying
between Socrpio and Hercules; — called also Ophiuchus.

Ber-pen'ti-form (ser-pen'ti-form), a. [L. serpens a
serpent + -form.] Having the form of a serpent.

Ber'pen-tig'o-nous (ser'pen-ti)'e-nus), a. [L. serpens,
-nuis, a serpent + -genous: cf. L. serpentigena.] Bred
of a serpent.

of a serpent.

Ser'pen-tine (ser'pen-tin), a. [L. serpentinus: cf. F. serpentin.] Resembling a serpent; having the shape or qualities of a serpent; subtle; winding or turning one way and the other, like a moving serpent; anfractious; meandering; sinuous; signag; as, serpentine braid.

Thy shape

Like his, and color serpentine.

Serventine and Cf. (for same 1) F. serpentine.

Like his, and color serventine.

Milton.

Ser'pea-tine, n. [Cf. (for sense 1) F. serpentine, (for sense 2) serpentine.] 1. (Min.) A mineral or rock consisting chiefly of the hydrous silicate of magnesia. It is usually of an obscure green color, often with a spotted or mottled appearance resembling a serpent's skin. Precious, or noble, serpentine is translucent and of a rich cliggeen color.

TF Scrpentine has been largely produced by the alteration of other minerals, especially of chrysolite.

2. (Ordnance) A kind of ancient cannon.

Ser'pen-tine, v. i. To serpentize. [R.] Lyttleton. Ser'pen-tine-ly, adv. In a serpentine manner. Ser'pen-tin'i-an (ser'pen-tIn'I-an), n. (Eccl.) See

Ser'pen-tin-ise (ser'pen-t'n-is), v. t. (Min.) To convert (a magnesian silicate) into serpentine. — Ser'pen-tin'i-za'tion (-t'n'i-za'shin), n.

Ser'pen-ti'nous (ser'pen-ti'nus), a. Relating to, or like, serpentine; as, a rock serpentinous in character. Ser'pent-ize (ser'pent-iz), v. i. To turn or bend like a serpent, first in one direction and then in the opposite; to meander; to wind; to serpentine. [R.]

The river runs before the door, and serpentizes more than you

can conceive.

Ser'pent-ry (-ry), n. 1. A winding like a serpent's.

2. A place inhabited or infested by serpents.

Ser'pent-tongued' (-tingd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having a forked tongue, like a serpent.

Ser'pet (sêr'pêt), n. [L. sirpus, scirpus, a rush, bulrush.] A basket. [Obs.]

Ainsworth.

Ser'pette' (sêr-pêt'), n. [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade.

Knight.

n-w-power (ser-pev), n. [F.] A pruning knife with a curved blade.

Ser-pig'i-nous (ser-pij'i-nūs), a. [Cl. F. serpigi-neuz.] (Med.) Creeping;—said of lesions which heal over one portion while continuing to advance at another.

|| Ser-pi'go (ser-pi'go; 277), n. [LL., fr. L. serpere to creep.] (Med.) A dry, scaly eruption on the skin; especially, a ringworm.

Ser'po-let (ser'pō-lēt), n. [F.] (Bot.) Wild thyme.

|| Ser'pu-la (ser'pō-lā), n.; pl. L. Serpu-Læ (-lē), E. Serpu-Læ (-lā), E. Serpu-Læ (-lā), E. Serpu-Læ (-lā), E. Serpu-Læ (-lā), Any one of numerous species



as. A Serpula and Tubes. Nat. size. B Cephalic Appendages of Hydroides dianthus; o Operculum. erpulas.

usually irregularly contorted, but is sometimes spirally coiled. The worm has a wreath of plumelike and often bright-colored gills around its head, and usually an oper-culum to close the aperture of its tube when it retracts.

Sor.pu/li.an (ser-pu/l-tu), n. (Zoöl.) A serpula.

Sor.pu/li.an (ser-pu/l-tu), n. A fossil serpula shell.

Sor.refor, v. t. [F. serrer. See Sunav.] To crowd, press, or drive together. (Obs.)

Sor.refondi (ser-fold), n. [NL. Serrams, a typical genus (fr. L. serra a saw) + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Any fish of the family Serrandæ, which includes the striped bass, the black see bass, and many other food fishes.—

a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Serrandæ.

Sor/rated (-fa-téd.), perhaps akin to secare to cut, E. saw a cutting instrument. Cf. Sierral. 1. Notched on the edge, like a saw.

2. (Bot.) Beset with teeth pointing forwards or upwards; as, serrate leaves.

wards; as, serrate leaves.

Doubly serrate, having small serratures upon
the large ones, as the leaves of the elm.—
Serrate-ciliate, having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures;—said of a leaf.—
Serrate-dentate, having the serratures toothed.

Serration (-rk/shūn), n. 1. Condition of
being serrate; formation in the shape of a saw.

2. One of the teeth in a serrate or serrulate
margin.

Ser-ra'ti-ros'tral (-tY-rös'tral), a. [Serrate + rostral.] (Zoöl.) Having a toothed bill, like that of a toucan.

The toucan.

Ser-ra/tor (ser-ra/tor), n. [NL.] (Zovl.) Serrate

Ser-ra/tor (ser-ra/tor), n. [NL.] (Zovl.) Serrate

Serrate-ture (ser-ta-tur; 1335), n. [L. serratura a sawing, fr. serrature (ser-ta-tur; serratura), I. A notching, like that between the teeth of a saw, in the edge of anything.

2. One of the teeth in a serrated edge; a serration.

Ser/ri-ca/ted (ser/ri-kr/ted), a. [See Sericeous.]

Covered with fine silky down.

Ser/ri-corn (.kôrn), a. [L. serra saw + cornu horn.]

(Zovl.) Having serrated antenna.

Ser/ri-corn, n. (Zovl.) Any one of a numerous tribe of beetles (Serricornia).

The joints of the antenna are prominent, thus producing a serrate appearance. See thus producing a serrate appearance. See Illust. under ANTENNA.

Ser'ried (ser'rid), a. [See SERRY.] Crowded; compact; dense; pressed together.

Nor seemed it to relax their service files. Milton. Servicorn (Ludius attenua-Nor seemed it to relax their service files. Auton. Service on (Liu)

Service 1, 2007, pp. 100, pp. 101, pp. 101, diss attenuafr. L. serra saw + ferre to bear.] (Zoöl.)

A division of Hymenoptera comprising the sawfiles.

Serra saw + rostrum beak.] (Zoöl.) Same as LAMELLISerra saw + rostrum beak.] (Zoöl.) Same as LAMELLISerra saw + rostrum beak.]

ROSTRES.

Ser'rous (sĕr'rūs), a. [L. serra a saw.] Like the teeth of a saw; jagged. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Ser'ru-la (sĕr'ru-là), n. [L., a little saw.] (Zoöl.)

The red-breasted merganser.

Ser'ru-late (sĕr'ru-låt), a. [L. serrula a little saw.,

Ser'ru-late (-lū'löd), dim. of serra a saw.] Finely

serrate; having very minute teeth.

Ser'ru-lat'don (-lū'shūn), n. L. The state of being notched minutely, like a fine saw. Wright.

2. One of the teeth in a serrulate margin.

Ser'ry (sĕr'ry), e.t. [smp. & p. p. Serraiso (-rīd); p. pr. & vo. n. Serrayna.] [F. serrer, LL. serrare, serare, from L. sera a bar, bolt; akin to serere to join or bind

together. See Series.] To crowd; to press together. [Now perhaps only in the form servied, p. p. or a.] "Ser'tu-lar'i-a (ser'tu-lar'i-a), n. [NL., dim. fr. L. ser'da a garland.] (2021.) A genus of delicate branching hydroids having small sessile hydrothecæ along the sides

of the branches.

Ser'tu-la'ri-an (-an), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of Sertularid, or of Sertularidæ, a family of hydroids having branched chitinous stems and simple seasile hydrotheoæ.

Also used adjectively.

Se'rum (se'rüm), n. [L., akin to Gr. oper, Skr. sära curd.] (Physiol.)

(a) The watery portion of certain animal fluids, as blood, milk, etc. (b)

A thin watery fluid, containing more or less albumin, secreted by the serous membranes of the body, such as the pericardium and peritoneum.

Blood serum, the pale yellowish fluid

pericardium and peritoneum.

Blood serum, the pale yellowish fluid which exudes from the clot formed in the coagulation of the blood; the liquid portion of the blood, after removal of the blood corpuscles and the fibrin.

Muscle serum, the thin watery fluid which separates from the muscles after coagulation of the muscle plasma; the watery portion of the plusma. Serum albumin of the muscle plasma; the watery portion of the plusma. Serum albumin (Physiol. Chem.), an albumin of body, closely related to egg albumin, present in nearly all serous fluids; esp., the albumin of blood serum.— Serum globulin (Physiol. Chem.), paraglobulin. Serum of milk (Physiol. Chem.), the whey, or fluid portiof of milk, remaining after removal of the casein and fat.

Sery's Able (ser'd-b'l), a. (See Serve.) 1. Capab

Sertularian (Ser-tularia pumila). Nat. size.

Serv's -ble (sev's-b'l), a. [See Serve.] 1. Capable of being served.

2. [L. servabilis.] Capable of being preserved. [R.] Serv'age. (a); 48), n. [Cf. F. servage.] Serfage; alavery; servitude. [Obs.] Chaucer. Servial (servab), n. [Cf. F. serval.] (Zoöl.) An African wild cat (Fe-

African wild cat (February of moderate size. It has rather long legs and a tail of moderate length. Its color is tawny, with black spots on the body and rings of black on the tail.



on the tail.

Serval-ine (-in),

a. (Zoöl.) Related

to, or resembling, the serval.

Servant, servaunt, F.

servant, a. & p. pr. of servir to serve, L. servire. See

Servex, and cf. Sergann. 1. One who serves, or does

services, voluntarily or on compulsion; a person who is

employed by another for menial offices, or for other la
bor, and is subject to his command; a person who labors

or exerts himself for the benefit of another, his master

or employer; a subordinate helper. "A yearly hired

servant."

Men in office have begun to think themselves mer services and

zervant."

Lev. xxv. 53.

Men in office have begun to think themselves mere agents and servants of the appointing power, and not agents of the government or the country.

In a legal sense, stewards, factors, balliffs, and other agents, are servants for the time they are employed in such character, as they act in subordination to others. So any person may be legally the servant of another, in whose business, and under whose order, direction, and control, he is acting for the time being.

2. One in a state of subjection or houdage.

2. One in a state of subjection or bondage.

Thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt. Deut. v. 15.

Thou wast a servant in the land of Egypt. Dent. v. 15.

3. A professed lover or suitor; a gallant. [Obs.]

In my time a servant was I one. Chaucer.

Servant of servants, one debased to the lowest condition of servitude. — Your humble servant, or Your obedient servant, phrases of civility often used in closing a letter.

Our betters tell us they are our humble servants, but understand us to be their slaves. Swift.

stand us to be their slaves.

Serv'ant, v. t. To subject. [Obs.]

Shak.

Serv'ant-ess, n. A maidservant. [Obs.]

Wyclif.

Serv'ant-ry (-ry), n. A body of servants; servants, collectively. [R.]

Serve (serv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Served (servd); p. pr. & vb. n. Serving.] [OE. serven, servien, OF. & F. servir, fr. L. servire; skin to servus a servant or slave, servere to protect preserve.

servir, fr. L. servire; akin to servus a servant or slave, servare to protect, preserve, observe; cf. Zond har to protect, haurra protecting. Cf. Conserve, Deserve for; to labor in behalf of; to exert one's self continuously or statedly for the benefit of; to do service for; to be in the employment of, as an inferior, domestic, serf, slave, hired assistant, official helper, etc.; specifically, in a religious sense, to obey and worship.

In a resignous sense, to obey and worship.

God is my witness, whom I seric with my spirit. Rom. 1. 9.

Jacob loved Rachel: and said, I will sorre thee seven years for Bachel thy younger daughter.

No man can serie two masters.

Had I but seried my God with half the zeal I served my king, he would not in mine age Have left me naked to mine enemies.

Shak.

2. To be subordinate to; to act a secondary part under; to appear as the inferior of; to minister to.

Bodies bright and greater should not serve. The leas not bright.

The less not bright.

3. To be suitor to; to profess love to. [Obs.]

To serve a lady in his beste wise. (Chaucer.

To wait upon; to supply the wants of; to attend; apecifically, to wait upon at table; to attend at meals; to supply with food; as, to serve customers in a shop.

Others, pampered in their shameless pride, re served in plate and in their chariots ride. Dryden. 5. Hence, to bring forward, arrange, deal, or distribute, as a portion of anything, especially of food prepared for eating;—often with up; formerly with in.

Rid them cover the table, serve in the meat, and we will come in to dinner.

Rhak.

The outward service of ancient religion, the rites, coremonies, and ceremonial vestments of the children.

Some part he roasts, then serves it up so dressed. Dryden

Some part he rossis, then serves it up so creased. Dryden.

8. To perform the duties belonging to, or required in or for; hence, to be of use to; to benefit; as, a curate may serve two churches; to serve one's country.

7. To contribute or conduce to; to promote; to be sufficient for; to satisfy; as, to serve one's turn.

Turn it into some advantage, by observing where it can serve another end.

Jer. Taylor

8. To answer or be (in the place of something) to; as, sofa serves one for a seat and a couch.
9. To treat; to behave one's self to; to requite; to

9. To treat; to behave one's self to; to requite; to act toward; as, he served me very lil.

10. To work; to operate; as, to serve the guns.

11. (Luw) (a) To bring to notice, deliver, or execute, either actually or constructively, in such manner as the law requires; as, to serve a summons. (b) To make legal service upon (a person named in a writ, summons, etc.); as, to serve a witness with a subpena.

12. To pass or spend, as time, esp. time of punishment; as, to serve a term in prison.

13. To copulate with; to cover; as, a horse serves a mare; — said of the male.

14. (Tennis) To lead off in delivering (the ball).

15. (Naut.) To wind spun yarn, or the like, tightly around (a rope or cable, etc.) so as to protect it from chafing or from the weather. See under Servino.

To serve an attachment or a writ of attachment (Luw), to

around a rope or caom, etc.) so as to protect it from chaling or from the weather. See under Serving.

To serve an attachment or a writ of attachment (Law), to levy it on the person or goods by seizure, or to seize.—
To serve an execution (Law), to levy it on lands, grods, or person, by seizure or taking possession.—To serve an office, to discharge a public duty.—To serve a process (Law), in general, to read it, so as to give due notice to the party concerned, or to leave an attested copy with him or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode.—To serve a writ (Law), to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—To serve a writ (Law), to read it to the defendant, or to leave an attested copy at his usual place of abode.—To serve one out, to retailate upon; to requite. "I'll serve you out for this." C. Kingstey.—To serve one right, to treat, or cause to befall one, according to his deserts;—used commonly of ill deserts; as, it serves the secundrel right.—To serve one's self of, to avail one's self of, to avail one's self of, to make use of. [A dallicism]
I will serve myself of this concession. Chillingworth.—To serve to time or the hour, to regulate one's actions by the requirements of the time instead of by one's duty; to be a timeserver. [Obs.]

They think herein we serve the time, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment.

Rooker.

Syn. - To obey; minister to; subserve; promote; aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

aid; help; assist; benefit; succor.

Serve (efrv), v. 4. 1. To be a servant or a slave; to be employed in labor or other business for another; to be in subjection or bondage; to render menial service.

The Lord shall give thee rest... from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve.

In a. xiv. 3.

To perform domestic offices; to be occupied with household affairs; to prepare and dish up food, etc.

But Martha... said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister hath left me to serve slove?

The help is service: to do duty: to discharge the

3. To be in service; to do duty; to discharge the requirements of an office or employment. Specifically, to act in the public service, as a soldier, seaman, etc.

Many . . . who had before been great commanders, but now served as private gentlemen without pay.

Knolles.

4. To be of use; to answer a purpose; to suffice; to suit; to be convenient or favorable.

This little brand will serve to light your fire. Inyden.

As occasion serves, this noble queen And prince shall follow with a fresh supply.

And prince shall follow with a fresh supply.

5. (Tennis) To lead off in delivering the ball.

Servica (Eq. 1). 1. One who serves.

2. A tray for dishes; a salver.

Bervican (servi-an), a. Of or pertaining to Servia, a kingdom of Southern Europe. — n. A native or inhabitant of Servia.

Service (servi's), n., or Service tree' (tre'). [Properly, the tree which bears serves, OE. serves, pl., service berries, AS. syrfe service tree; akin to L. sorbius.] (Bot.) A name given to several trees and shrubs of the genus Pyrus, as Pyrus domestica and P. torminatis of Europe, the various species of mountain ash or rowan tree, and the American shad bush (see Shad bush, under Shad). They have clusters of small, edible, applelike berries.

Service berry (Bot.), the fruit of any kind of service

Bervice berry (Bot.), the fruit of any kind of service tree. In British America the name is especially applied to that of the several species or varieties of the shad bush (Amelanchier).

Bervice, n. [OE. servise, OF. service, service, F. service, from L. servitium. See SERVE.] 1. The act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another, or at another's command; attendance of an inferior, hired helper, slave, etc., on a superior, employer, master, or the like; also, spiritual obedience and love. "O God . . . whose service is perfect freedom." Bk. of Com. Prayer.

Madam, I entreat true peace of you, Which I will purchase with my duteous service. Shak God requires no man's service upon hard and unreasonable
Tillotson.

2. The deed of one who serves; labor performed for

another; duty done or required; office.

I have served him from the hour of my nativity, ... and have nothing at his hands for my servee but blows. Shuk.

This peem was the last piece of service I did for my master, Eng Charles.

To go on the forlorn hope is a service of peril; who will undertake it if it be not also a service of honor?

Macaulay.

3. Office of devotion; official religious duty performed;

and ceremonial vestments of the old law. Coloridge.

4. Hence, a musical composition for use in churches.

5. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function; hence, specifically, military or mayal duty; performance of the duties of a soldier.

When he cometh to experience of service abroad . . he maketh a worthy soldier.

Spenser.

eth a worthy soldier.

6. Useful office; advantage conferred; that which promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.

promotes interest or happiness; benefit; avail.

The stork's plea, when taken in a net, was the service she did
in picking up venomous creatures.

7. Profession of respect; acknowledgment of duty
owed. "Pray, do my service to his majesty." Shak.

8. The act and manner of bringing food to the persons
who eat it; order of dishes at table; also, a set or number of vessels ordinarily used at table; as, the service
was tardy and awkward; a service of plate or glass.

There was no extraordinary service seen on the board.

There was no extraordinary service seen on the board.

Hakewill.

9. (Law) The act of bringing to notice, either actually or constructively, in such manner as is prescribed by law; as, the service of a subprema or an attachment.

10. (Naut.) The materials used for serving a rope, otc., as spun yarn, small lines, etc.

11. (Tennis) The act of serving the ball.

12. Act of serving or covering. See Serve, v. t., 13. Service book, a prayer book or missal. — Service line (Tennis), a line parallel to the net, and at a distance of 21 feet from it. — Service of a writ, process, etc. (Luw), personal delivery or communication of the writ or process, etc., to the party to be affected by it, so as to subject him to its operation; the reading of it to the person to whom notice is intended to be given, or the leaving of an attested copy with the person or his attorney, or at his usual place of abode. — Service of an attachment (Law), the selzing of the person or goods according to the direction. — Service of an execution (Law), the levying of it upon the goods, estate, or person of the defendant. — Service pipe, a pipe connecting mains with a dwelling, as in gas pipes, and the like. Tomlinson. — To accept service. (Law) Bee under Accept. — To see service (Mil.), to do duty in the presence of the enemy, or in actual war.

Service-a-ble (servis-a-bi), a. 1. Doing service; promoting happiness; interest, advantage, or any good:

duty in the presence of the enemy, or in actual war.

Serv'icea.ble (serv'Is-a.b'l), a. 1. Doing service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful to any end; adapted to any good end or use; beneficial; advantageous. "Serviceable to religion and learning." Atterbury. "Serviceable tools." Macaulay.

I know thee well, a serviceable villain. Shak.

2. Prepared for rendering service; capable of, or fit for, the performance of duty; hence, active; dligent.

Courteous he was, lowly, and scruysable. Chaucer.

Bright-harnessed angels sit in order serviceable. Milton.

Seeing her so sweet and serviceable. Tennyson

Secup her so sweet and verticeable. Tempson.

— Serv'ice-a ble-ness, n.— Serv'ice-a-bly, adv.

Serv'icent (-l-ent), a. [L. serviens, entis, p. pr. See
Servient tenement or least (Law), that on which the
burden of a servitude or an easement is imposed. Cf.
Dominant estate, under DOMNANT. Gale & Whately.

Dominant estate, under Dominant. Gale & Whitely.

|| Ber'viette' (*\$r'vy&t'), n. [F.] A table napkin.
| Serv'ile (*\$rv'il; 277), a. [L. serwiis, fr. servus a
| servant or slave: cf. F. servile. See Serve.] 1. Of or
| pertaining to a servant or slave; befitting a servant or a
| slave: proceeding from dependence; here, meanly sub| missive; slavish; mean; cringing; fawning; as, servile
| flattery; servile fear; servile obedience.
| She must head the servile base. These

She must hend the scruile knee. Fearing dying pays death servile breath. 2. Held in subjection; dependent; enslaved

Even fortune rules no more, O servile land !

Even fortune rules no more, O servile land! Pope.

3. (Gram.) (a) Not belonging to the original root;
as, a servile letter. (b) Not itself sounded, but serving
to lengthen the preceding vowel, as e in tune.

Servile, n. (Gram.) An element which forms no
part of the original root; — opposed to radical.

Servile-ly, adv. In a servile manner; slavishly.

Servile-ness, n. Quality of being servile; servility.

Servil'4-ty (servil'1-ty), n. [Cf. F. servilité.] The
quality or state of being servile; servileness.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile

Than is a slave in base servility.

Shak.

Serving, a. & n. from SERVE.

Serving beard (Neut.), a flat piece of wood used in serving ropes. — Serving maid, a female servant; a maidservant. — Serving mailet (Neut.), a wooden in strum ent shaped like a mallet, used in serving

shaped like a mailet, used ropes. — Serving man, a male servant, or attendant; a manservant.—Serving stuff (Naul.), small lines for serving ropes.

Serv'ite (serv'it), n. [It. servita.] (R. C. Ch.) One of the order of the Religious Servants of the

Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Florence in 1233.

Berv'l-tor (sörv'/'-tör), a Serving Mallet: b The same in use in the process of Worming.

Berve: cf. F. serviteur.

1. One who serves; a servant; an attendant; one who acts under another; a follower or adherent.

who sets under another; a follower or adherent.

Your trusty and most valuant erritor. Shak.

2. (Univ. of Oxford, Eng.) An undergraduate, partly supported by the college funds, whose duty it formerly was to wait at table. A servitor corresponded to a sizer in Cambridge and Dublin universities.

Serv't-tor-ship, n. The office, rank, or condition of a carritor.

Serv'i-tude (serv'i-tud), n. [L. servitudo: cf. F. servitude.] 1. The state of voluntary or compulsory subjection to a master; the condition of being bound to service; the condition of a slave; slavery; bondage; hence, a state of slavish dependence.

You would have sold your king to slaughter, His princes and his peers to servitude. A splendid servitude; . . . for he that rises up early, and goes to bed late, only to receive addresses, is really as much abridged in his freedom as he that waits to present one.

South.

in his freedom as he that white to present one.

2. Servants, collectively. [Obs.]

After him a cumbrous train

Of herds and flocks, and numerous servitude. Milton.

3. (Law) A right whereby one thing is subject to another thing or person for use or convenience, contrary

to the common right.

another thing or person for use or convenience, contrary to the common right.

**The object of a servitude is either to suffer something to be done by another, or to omit to do something, with respect to a thing. The easements of the English correspond in some respects with the servitudes of the Roman law. Both terms are used by common law writers, and often indiscriminately. The former, however, rather indicates the right enjoyed, and the latter the burden imposed.

Aylife. Erskine.** E. Washburn.

Penal servitude. Bee under PENAL.—Personal servitude (*Awl), that which arises when the use of a thing is granted as a real right to a particular individual other than the proprietor.—Predial servitude (*Low), that which one estate owes to another estate. When it relates to lands, vineyards, gardens, or the like, it is called *urban.**

Servi-ture* (-tūt), n. Ervants, collectively. **(Obs.)**

Servi-ture* (-tūt), n. Ervants, collectively. **(Obs.)**

Servi-ture* (-tūt), n. [L. *sesmum, *seama, Gr. *orjoquov, orgoquy: cf. *F. *séame.] **(Bot.)** Either of two munual herbaccous plants of the genus Sesamum (*S. *nodicum*, and *S. *orientale*), from the seeds of which an oil is expressed; also, the small obovate, flattish seeds of these plants, sometimes used as food. See Benne.

Open Sesame, the magical command which opened the door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the respective of the second of the second of the second of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the robbers* den in the Arabian Nichts* tale of door of the

Open Seame, the magical command which opened the door of the robbers' den in the Arabian Nights' tale of "The Forty Thiesers;" hence, a magical password.—
Besame grass. (Bol.) Same as GAMA GRASS.

sesame grass. (Hot.) Same as GAMA οπΑσε.

Ses'a-moid (sēs'à-moid), a. [Gr. σησαμοειδής like
sesame; σήσαμου sesame + είδος form: cf. F. sésamoide.] 1. Resembling in shape the seeds of sesame.
2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sesamoid bones or
cartilages; sesamoidal.

Sesamoid bones, Sesamoid cartilages (Anat.), small bones or cartilages formed in tendons, like the patella and pisi-

form in man.

Ses'a-moid, n. (Anal.) A sesamoid bone or cartilage.

Ses'a-moid'al (-moid'al), a. (Anal.) Sesamoid.

Ses'ban (sēs'bān), n. [F., fr. Ar. saisabān, seisebān, a kind of tree, fr. Per. sīsabān seed of cinquefoil.] (Bol.) A leguminous shrub (Sesbania aculeata) which furnishes a fiber used for making ropes.

a fibor used for making ropes.

The name is applied also to the similar plant, sestanta Ægyptiaca, and other species of the same genus.

Sestanta Ægyptiaca, and other species of the same genus.

Sestanta Ægyptiaca, and other species of the same genus.

All. 1 (Chem.) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting that three atoms or equivalents of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed are combined with two for some other element or radical; as, seguitoromide, sesquicorbonate, sesquichloride, sesquioude.

TF Sesquidupli- is sometimes, but rarely, used in the amo manner to denote the proportions of two and a half o one, or rather of five to two.

to one, or rather of five to two.

Ses'qui-al'ter (sĕs'kWi-kl'tĕr), a. Besquialteral.

Bes'qui-al'ter,

In. [NL. sesquialtera.] (Mus.)

Bes'qui-al'tera. (-à,) A stop on the organ, containing several ranks of pipes which reënforce some of the high harmonics of the ground tone, and make the sound more brilliant

more brilliant.

Ses'qui-al'ter-al (-d), | a. [L. sesquialter once and Ses'qui-al'ter-ate (-tt), | a half; sesqui- + alter other; cf. F. sesquialtère.] Once and a half times as great as another; having the ratio of one and a half to one. Sesquialteral ratio (Muth.), the ratio of one and a half to one; thus, 9 and 6 are in a sesquialteral ratio.

Ses'qui-al'ter-ous (-bs'sik), a. [Sesqui- + basic.]

(Chem.) Containing, or acting as, a base in the proportions of a sesqui compound.

tions of a sesqui compound.

Ses'qui-du'pli-cate (-du'plY-kat), a. [Sesqui- + du-plicate.] Twice and a half as great (as another thing); having the ratio of two and a half to one.

Sesquiduplicate ratio (Math.), the ratio of two and a half o one, or one in which the greater term contains the esser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

to one, or one in which the greater term contains the lesser twice and a half, as that of 50 to 20.

Ses'qui-ox'de (-5ks'd or -id), n. [Sesqui-+ oxide.] (Chem.) An oxide containing three atoms of oxygen with two atoms (or radicals) of some other substance; thus, alumina, Al.O., is a sesquioxide.

Ses-quip's-dal (ses-kwip's-dal; 277), a. [Ses-quip's-dal': an (ses-kwip-te-dal': art), qui-+pedal': cf. F. sesquipédal, L. sesquipédalis.] Measuring or containing a foot and a half; as, a sesquipedalian pygmy;— sometimes humorously applied to long words.

Ses'qui-pe-dal'i-an-ism (-12'm), n. Sesquipe-dal'sem, dality.

Ses'qui-pe-dal'i-ty (ses-kwip-pi-dal'n-ty), n. 1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedal.

Sen'qui-pe-dal'i-ty (ses-kwip-pi-dal'n-ty), n. 1. The quality or condition of being sesquipedal.

Sen-quip'i-cate (ses-kwip'il-kāt; 277), a. [Sesqui-p-dal'ses (ses'kwi-spit)]

Ses-qui-p-dal'ses (ses'kwi-spit), n. [Sesqui-p-dal'sesquipedalis.

Ses'qui-salt (ses'kwi-salt), n. [Sesqui- + salt.]

(Chem.) A salt derived from a sesquioxide base, or made up on the proportions of a sesqui compound.

Sesqui-sul'phide (see/kwi-sulfit) or -fid), n. [Sequi-sul'phide (see/kwi-sulfit) or -fid), n. [Sequi-xul'phide]. (Chem.) A sulphide, analogous to a sesquioxide, containing three atoms of sulphur to two of the other ingredient; -formerly called also sequisulphide.

Sesqui-territan (-tôr'shal), a. Sesqui-tertian.

Ses'qui-territan (-tôr'shal), a. Sesqui-tertian.

Ses'qui-territan-al (-shun-al), insue belonging to the third. Cf. Terrian.] (Math.) Having the ratio of one and one third to one (as 4:3).

Ses'qui-territan (-sh'kwi-tôn), n. [Sesqui- + tone.]

(Mus.) A minor third, or interval of three semitones.

Seas (as 6:s), v. t. [Aphetic form of assess. See Assess, Cass.] To lay a tax upon; to assess. [Obs.]

Sess'al (ses'sil), a. [L sessits] low, dwarf, from seders, sessum, to sit: of. F. sessite.]

1. Attached without any sensible projecting support.

2. (Bot.) Resting directly upon the main stem or branch, without a petiole or footstalk; as, a sessite leaf or blossom.

3. (Zool.) Permanently attached.

Ses'sile-cyed' (-id'), a. (Zool.)

Ses'sile-eyed' (-id'), a. (Zoöl.)
Having eyes which are not elevated
on a stalk; — opposed to stalk-eyed. So
Sessile-eyed Crustaces, the Arthrostraca.

Sessile Leaves

Ses'sion (sesh'ŭn), n. [L. sessio, fr. sedere, sessum, to sit: cf. F. session. See Srr.] 1. The act of sitting, or the state of being seated. [Archaic]

So much his ascension into heaven and his session at the right hand of God do import.

Hooker.

Hower.

But Vivien, gathering somewhat of his mood.

Leaped from her session on his lap, and stood. Tennyson.

Leaped from her session on his lap, and stood. Tennyson.

etc., or the actual sitting of a court, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of such a body, for the transaction of business.

It's fit this royal session do proceed. 3. Hence, also, the time, period, or term during which a court, council, legislature, etc., meet daily for business; or, the space of time between the first meeting and the prorogation or adjournment; thus, a session of Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne, and closed by prorogation. The session of a judicial court is

It was resolved that the convocation should meet at the beginning of the next session of Parliament. Macaulay

ginning of the next session of Parliament.

Macaulay.

**The Sessions, in some of the States, is particularly used as a title for a court of justices, held for granting licenses to innkeepers, etc., and for laying out highways, and the like; it is also the title of several courts of criminal jurisdiction in England and the United States.

**Church session, the lowest court in the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and a body of elders elected by the members of a particular church, and having the care of matters pertaining to the religious interests of that church, as the admission and dismission of members, discipline, etc. — Court of Session, the supreme civil court of Sootland. — Quarter sessions. (Eng. Law) Sec under Quarter. — Sessions of the peace, sittings held by justices of the peace. [Eng.]

**Session-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a session or sessions.

sessions.

Sess'pool' (sös'pōol'), n. [Prov. E. suss hogwash, soss a dirty mess, a puddle + E. pool a puddle; cf. Gael. sos a coarse mess.] Same as Cassroot.

Ses'tarce (sös'törs), n. [L. sesteritus (sc. nummus), fr. sesteritus two and a half; semis half + teritus third: cf. F. sesterce.] (Rom. Antių.) A Roman coin or deomination of money, in value the fourth part of a denarius, and originally containing two asses and a half, afterward four asses, — equal to about two pence sterling, or four cents.

ing, or four cents.

The sestertium was equivalent to one thousand sesterces, equal to £3 17s. 1d. sterling, or about \$43, before the reign of Augustus. After his reign its value was about £7 16s. 3d. sterling. The sosterce was originally coined only in silver, but later both in silver and brass.

about 27 18s. 3d. sterling. The sasterce was originally coined only in silver, but later both in silver and brass.

Sestet' (sestat' or ses'it), n. [It. sestatto, fr. sesto sixth, L. sextus, fr. sex six.] 1. (Mus.) A piece of music composed for six voices or six instruments; a sextet;—called also sestuor. [Written also sestet, sestette.]

2. (Poet.) The last six lines of a sonnet.

[Sestet'to (sestat'th), n. [It.] (Mus.) A sestet.

Ses'tine (ses'th), n. Bec Sextair.

Ses'tine (ses'th), n. Bec Sextair.

Ses'tine (ses'th), n. [F.] A sestet.

Set (set), v. t. [imp. & p. Ber; p. pr. & vb. n.

Sertine.] [OE. setten, AS. setten; akin to OS. setten,
OFries. setta, D. setten, OHG. sezzen, G. setzen, Icel. setta, f. w. stitta, Dan. sette, Goth. satjan; causative from the root of E. sti. v. 154. See Err, and cf. Sexze.]

1. To cause to sit; to make to assume a specified position or attitude; to give site or place to; to place; to put; to fix; as, to set a house on a stone foundation; to set a book on a shelf; to set a dish on a table; to set a chest or trunk on its bottom or on end.

I do set my bow in the cloud. Gen. ix. 13.

I do set my bow in the cloud. Gen. 1x. 18. 2. Hence, to attach or affix (something) to something class, or in or upon a certain place.

Set your affection on things above.

The Lord set a mark upon Cain.

8. To make to assume a specified place, condition, or occupation; to put in a certain condition or state (described by the accompanying words); to cause to be.

The Lord thy God will set her on high. Deut. xwiii. 1.

I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother.

Every incident sets him thinking.

Colerudge.

4. To fix firmly; to make fast, permanent, or stable; o render motionless; to give an unchanging place, form, r condition to. Specifically:—
(a) To cause to stop or stick; to obstruct; to fasten to spot; hence, to occasion difficulty to; to embarrase; s, to set a coach in the mud.

They show how hard they are set in this particular. Addison. (b) To fix beforehand; to determine; hence, to make unyielding or obstinate; to render stiff, unpliant, or rigid; as, to set one's countenance.

His eyes were set by reason of his age. 1 Kings xiv. 4
On these three objects his heart was set. Macaulay. On these three objects his heart was set. Macaulay.

Make my heart as a millstone, set my face as a fint. Tennyson. Make my heart as a milistone, set my face as a finit. Tensyam.

(c) To fix in the ground, as a post or a tree; to plant; as, to set pear trees in an orchard.

(d) To fix, as a precious stone, in a border of metal; to place in a setting; hence, to place in or amid something which serves as a setting; as, to set glass in a sash.

And him too rich a jewel to be set in vulgar use. Dryden.

(e) To render stiff or solid; especially, to convert into curd; to curdle; as, to set milk for cheese.

5. To put into a desired position or condition; to adjust; to regulate; to adapt. Specifically:—

(a) To put in order in a particular manner; to prepare; as, to set (that is, to hone) a razor; to set a saw. Tables for to sette, and beddes make. Chaucer.

(b) To extend and bring into position; to spread; as, to set the sails of a ship.

(c) To give a pitch to, as a tune; to start by fixing the keynote; as, to set a psalm.

(d) To reduce from a dislocated or fractured state; to replace; as, to set a broken bone.

place; as, to set a broken bone. (e) To make to agree with some standard; as, to set a atch or a clock. (c) To make to agree with some standard, and the ratch or a clock.

(f) (Masonry) To lower into place and fix solidly, as he blocks of cut stone in a structure.

6. To stake at play; to wager; to risk.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.

Shak.

7. To fit with music; to adapt, as words to notes; to

prepare for singing.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute.

Set thy own songs, and sing them to my tute. Dryace.

8. To determine; to appoint; to assign; to fix; as, to set a time for a meeting; to set a price on a horse.

9. To adorn with something infixed or affixed; to stud; to variegate with objects placed here and there.

High on their heads, with jewels richly set,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.

Pastoral dales thin set with modern farms. Wordsworth. 10. To value; to rate; - with at.

To have a son set your decrees at naught. Shak I do not set my life at a pin's fee

I do not set my life at a pin's fee. Shak.

11. To point out the seat or position of, as birds, or other game;—said of hunting dogs.

12. To establish as a rule; to furnish; to prescribe; to assign; as, to set an example; to set lessons to be learned.

13. To suit; to become; as, it sets him ill. [Scot.]

14. (Print.) To compose; to arrange in words, lines, etc.; as, to set type; to set a page.

etc.; as, to set type; to set a page.

To set abroach. See Abroach. [Obs.] Shak.—To set against, to oppose; to set in comparison with, or to oppose to, as an equivalent in exchange; as, to set one thing against another.—To set against, to experate from the rest; to reserve.—To set as saw, to bend each tooth a little, every alternate one being bent to one side, and the intermediate ones to the other side, so that the opening made by the saw may be a little wider than the thickness of the back, to prevent the saw from sticking.—To set saide. (a) To leave out of account; to pass by; to omit; to neglect; to reject; to annul.

Setting aside all other considerations. I will endeavor to know

Setting axide all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth, and yield to that. Tillotson

Setting aside all other considerations, I will endeavor to know the truth, and yield to that.

Tillotson.

(b) To set apart; to reserve; as, to set aside part of one's income. (c) (Law) See under Aside. — To set at defiance, to defy. — To set at ease, to quiet; to tranquilize; as, to set the heart at ease. — To set at manght, to undervalue; to contemm; to despise. — Ye have set at manght all my counsel." Prov. 1, 25. — To set a trap, snaws, or gin, to put it in a proper condition or position to catch prey; hence, to lay a plan to deceive and draw another into one's power. — To set at work, or To set to work. (a) To cause to enter on work or action, or to direct how to enter on work. (b) To apply one's self; — used reflexively. — To set before. (a) To bring out to view before; to exhibit. (b) To propose for choice to; to offer to. — To set by. (a) To set apart or on one side; to reject. (b) To attach the value of (anything) to. "I set not a straw by thy dreamings." Chaucer. — To set by the compass, to observe and note the bearing or situation of by the compass. — To set case, to suppose; to assume. Cf. Put case, under Pur. v. t. ([bs.]) Chaucer. — To set down. (a) To enter in writing; to register. Some rules were to be set down for the government of the reverse.

Some rules were to be set down for the government of the rmy. Clarendon

(b) To fix; to establish; to ordain. This law we may name eternal, being that order which God . . hath set down with himself, for himself to do all things by Hooker.

(c) To humiliate.—To set syss on, to see; to behold; to fasten the eyes on.—To set fire to, or To set of fasten the communicate fire to; fig., to inflame; to enkindle the passions of; to irritate.—To set figing (Naul.), to hook to halyards, sheets, etc., instead of extending with rings or the like on a stay;—said of a sail.—To set forth. (t) To manifest; to offer or present to view; to exhibit; (t) display. (b) To publish; to promulgate; to make appear. Waller. (c) To send out; to prepare and send. [Obs.]

The Venetian admiral had a fleet of sixty galleys, set forth by the Venetians.

by the Venetians.

—To set forward. (a) To cause to advance. (b) To promote. —To set free, to release from confinement, imprisonment, or bondage; to liberate; to emancipate. — To set in, to put in the way; to begin; to give a start to. [Obs.] If you please to assist and set me in, I will recollect myself. Collier.

-To set in order, to adjust or arrange; to reduce to method. "The rest will I set in order when I come." I (for. xi. 34.—To set milk. (a) To expose it in open dishes in order that the cream may rise to the surface. (b) To cause it to become curdled as by the action of renet. Each 4(c).—To set much, or little, by, to care much, or little, for.—To set of, to value; to set by. [Obs.] "I set not an haw of his proverbs." Chaucer.—To set of. (a) To separate from a whole; to assign to a particular purpose; to portion of; as, to set off aportion of an estate. (b) To adorn; to decorate; to embellish.

They...set off the worst faces with the best airs. Addison.

They ... set off the worst faces with the best airs. Addison.

(c) To give a flattering description of. —To set off against, to place against as an equivalent; as to set off against, to place against another's. — To set on or upon. (a) To incite; to instigate. —Thou, traitor, hast set on thy wife to this." Shak. (b) To employ, as in a task. "Set on thy wife to observe." Shak. (c) To fix upon; to attach strongly to; as, to set one's heart or affections on some object. Bee definition 2, above. —To set one's cap for. Bee under CAr, n. —To set one's self against, to place one's self in a state of enmity or opposition to. —To set one's cet, to press them together tightly. —To set on for, to set going; to put in motion; to start. —To set one's to foot, to sakin; to allot; to mark off; to limit; as, to set out the share of each proprietor or heir of an estate; to They . . . set off the worst faces with the best airs. Addison.

(d) To raise, equip, and send forth; to furnish. [R.] The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war.

(e) To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

(e) To show; to display; to recommend; to set off.

I could set out that best side of Luther. Atterbury.

(f) To show; to prove. [R.] "Those very reasons set out how heinous his sin was." Atterbury. (g) (Law) To recite; to state at large.—To set over. (a) To appoint or constitute as supervisor, inspector, ruler, or commander.

(b) To assign; to transfer; to convey.—To set right, to correct; to put in order.—To set sail. (Nant.) See under Sail., n.—To set store by, to consider valuable.—To set the fashion, to determine what shall be the fashion; to establish the mode.—To set the teeth on edgs, to affect the teeth with a disagreeable sensation, as when acids are brought in contact with them.—To set the watch (Naul.), to place the starboard or port watch on duty.—To set to, to attach to; to affix to. "He... hath set to his seal that God is true." John iii. 33.—To set up. (a) To erect; to raise; to elevate; as, to set up a building, or a machine; to set up poot, wall, a pillar. (b) Hence, to exalt; to put in power." I will. over 1 set up, the throne of David over Israel." 2 Sam. iii. 10. (c) To begin, as a new institution; to institute; to establish; to found; as, to set up a manufactory; to set up a school. (d) To enable to commence a new business; as, to set up a son in trade. (e) To place in view; as, to set up a mark. (f) To raise; to utter loudly; as, to set up the voice.

I "liset up such a note as she shall hear. Dryden.

foudly; as, to set up the voice.

1 'll set up such a note as she shall hear.

(q) To salvance: to propose as truth or for reception; as, to set up a new opinion or doctrine. T. Burnet. (h) To raise from depression, or to a sufficient fortune; as, this good fortune quite set him up. (i) To intoxicate. [Sland] (j) (Print). To put in type; as, to set up copy; to arrange in words, lines, etc., ready for printing; as, to set up type.

— To set up the rigging (Nant.), to make it taut by means of tackles. R. H. Dana, Jr.

Syn. — See Pur.

Set (stt), v. i. 1. To mass below the horizon; to go

Set (set), v. i. 1. To pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; to sink out of sight; to come to an end.

Shak. Ere the weary sun set in the west. Thus this century sets with little mirth, and the next is likely arise with more mourning.

Fuller.

to arise with more mourning.

2. To fit music to words. [Obs.] Shak.

3. To place plants or shoots in the ground; to plant.

"To sow dry, and set wet." Old Proverb.

4. To be fixed for growth; to strike root; to begin to germinate or form; as, cuttings set well; the fruit has set well (i. e., not blasted in the blossom).

5. To become fixed or rigid; to be fastened.

A gathering and serring of the spirits together to resist, maketh the teeth ose hard one against another.

B. To congeal; to concrete; to solidify.

That fluid substance in a few musics begins to set. Boyle.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set. Boyle.

That must substance in a new minutes begins to set. Boye.

7. To have a certain direction in motion; to flow; to move on; to tend; as, the current sets to the north; the tide sets to the windward.

8. To begin to move; to go out or forth; to start;—now followed by out.

The king is set from London.

Shak.

9. To indicate the position of game;—said of a dog; s, the dog sets well; also, to hunt game by the aid of a

10. To apply one's self; to undertake earnestly;—now followed by out.

If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the cor mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it sha prove successful to him.

Hammon

11. To fit or suit one; to sit; as, the coat sets well. [Colloquially used, but improperly, for sit.]

[Colloquially used, but improperly, for sit.]

[The use of the verb set for sit in such expressions as, the hon is setting on thirteen eggs; a setting hen, etc., although colloquially common, and sometimes tolerated in serious writing, is not to be approved.

To set about, to commence; to begin. — To set forward, to move or march; to begin to march; to advance.—To set forward, to enter upon a particular state: as, winter set in early, to enter upon a particular state: as, winter set in early, to enter upon a particular state: as, winter set in early, to enter upon a journey; to set of. Addison. (c) To otte one's set; to become established. "When the weather was set in to be very bad." Addison. (c) To otte one's set of (a) To enter upon a journey; to state. (b) (Typeg.) To deface or soil the next sheet; — said of the ink on a freshly printed sheet, when another sheet comes in contact with the of the side of the sheet. To set on a upon. (d) To begin, as a journey or enterprise; to set about.

He that would seriously set mom the search of truth. Locke.

Bacon.

Cassto hath here been set on in the dark.

Casto hath here been set on in the dark. Shek.

— To set out, to begin a journey or course; as, to set out.

- To set out, to begin a journey or course; as, to set out for London, or from London; to set out in business; to

set out in life or the world. — To set to, to apply one's self to. — To set up. (a) To begin business or a scheme of life; as, to set up in trade; to set up for one's self. (b) To profess openly; to make pretensions.

Those men who set up for morality without regard to religion are generally but virtuous in part.

Swift

Set (set), a. 1. Fixed in position; immovable; rigid; as, a set line; a set countenance.

2. Firm; unchanging; obstinate; as, set opinions or

prejudices.

3. Regular; uniform; formal; as, a set discourse; set battle. "The set phrase of peace." Sha.

4. Established; prescribed; as, set forms of prayer.

5. Adjusted; arranged; formed; adapted.

5. Adjusted; arranged; formed; adapted.

Set hammer. (a) A hammer the head of which is not sightly fastened upon the handle, but may be reversed.

Anight. (b) A hammer with a concave face which forms a die for shaping anything, as the end of a bolt, rivet, etc.—Set line, a line to which a number of batted hooks are attached, and which, supported by floats and properly secured, may be left unguarded during the absence of the fisherman.—Set nat, a jam nut or lock nut. See under Nur.—Set sersw (Mach.), a screw, sometimes cupped or pointed at one end, and screwed through one part, as of a machine, tightly upon another part, to prevent the one from alipping upon the other.—Set speech, a speech carefully prepared before it is delivered in public; a formal or methodical speech.

Set, n. 1. The act of setting, as of the sun or other

public; a formal or methodical speech.

Set, n. 1. The act of setting, as of the sun or other heavenly body; descent; hence, the close; termination.

"Looking at the set of day."

The weary sun hath made a golden set. Shak.

2. That which is set, placed, or fixed. Specifically:—

(a) A young plant for growth; as, set of white thorn.

(b) That which is staked; a wager; a venture; a stake; hence, a game at venture. [Obs. or R.]

We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's grown into the hazard. Shak.

That was hut civil war, an equal set. Druden.

That was but civil war, an equal set.
(c) (Mech.) Permanent change of figure in

(c) (Mech.) Permanent change of figure in consequence of excessive strain, as from compression, tension, bending, twisting, etc.; as, the set of a spring.
(d) (Mech.) A kind of punch used for bending, indenting, or giving shape to, metal; as, a saw set.
(e) (Pile Driving) A piece placed temporarily upon the head of a pile when the latter cannot be reached by the weight, or hammer, except by means of such an intervening piece. [Often incorrectly written sett.]
(f) (Carp.) A short steel spike used for driving the head of a nail below the surface.
3. [Perhaps due to confusion with sect. sept.] A num-

head of a nail below the surface.

3. [Perhaps due to confusion with sect, sept.] A number of things of the same kind, ordinarily used or classed together; a collection of articles which naturally complement each other, and usually go together; an assortment; a suit; as, a set of chairs, of china, of surgical or mathematical instruments, of books, etc. [In this sense, sometimes incorrectly written sett.]

4. A number of persons associated by custom, office, common opinion, quality, or the like; a division; a group; a clique. "Others of our set." Tennyson.

This falls into different divisions, or sets, of nations connected.

This falls into different divisions, or sets, of nations connected nder particular religions.

R. P. Ward 5. Direction or course; as, the set of the wind, or of a

eurrent.

6. In dancing, the number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; also, the series of figures or movements executed.

7. The deflection of a tooth, or of the teeth, of a saw, which causes the saw to cut a kerf, or make an opening, wider than the blade.

wider than the blade.

8. (a) A young oyster when first attached. (b) Collectively, the crop of young oysters in any locality.

9. (Tennis) A series of as many games as may be necessary to enable one side to win six. If at the end of the tenth game the score is a tie, the set is usually called a deuce set, and decided by an application of the rules for playing off deuce in a game. See DEUCE.

10. (Type Founding) That dimension of the body of a type called by printers the width.

Dead set. (a) The act of a setter dog when it discovers

a type called by printers the width.

Dead set. (a) The act of a setter dog when it discovers
the game, and remains intently fixed in pointing it out.
(b) A fixed or stationary condition arising from obstacle
or hindrance; a deadlock; as, to be at a dead set. (c) A
concerted scheme to defraud by gaming; a determined
onset. — To make a dead set, to make a determined onset,
literally or figuratively.

Syn. — Collection; series; group. See PAIR.

Syn. — Collection; series; group. See Pair.

| Se'ia (as'th), n.; pl. Serre (-ti). [L. seta, sacta, a bristle.] 1. (Biol.) Any slender, more or less rigid, bristle like organ or part; as the hairs of a caterpillar, the slender spines of a crustacean, the hairlike processes of a protozoan, the bristles or stiff hairs on the leaves of a protozoan, the bristles or stiff hairs on the leaves of some plants, or the pedicel of the capsule of a moss.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) One of the movable chitinous spines or hooks of an annelid. They usually srise in clusters from muscular capsules, and are used in locomotion and for defense. They are very diverse in form. (b) One of the spinelike feathers at the base of the bill of certain birds.

Beta'coous (38-th'shin), a. [L. seta a bristle: cf. F. setacé.]

1. Set with, or consisting of, bristles; bristly; as, a stiff, setaceous tail.

2. Bristlelike in form or texture; as, a setaceous feather; a setaceous leaf.

er; a setaceous leaf.

Set'back (sét'bák'), n. 1. (Arch.) Offset, n., 4.

2. A backset; a countercurrent; an eddy. [U.S.]

3. A backset; a check; a repulse; a reverse; a relapse. [Collog. U.S.]

Set'back' (-bölv), n. (Shipbuilding) 1. An iron pin, or bolt, for fitting planks closely together. Craig.

2. A bolt used for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

Set'down' (-doun'), n. The humbling of a person by act or words, especially by a retort or a reproof; the retort or the reproof which has such effect.

Set-eo' (sét-s'), n. (Naut.) See 2d Setter.

Set'en (sét'en), obs. imp. pl. of Srr. Bat. Chaucer.

Set'e-wale (set'e-wal), n. See CETEWALE. [Obs.]
Set'-fair' (-far'), n. In plastering, a particularly
cod troweled surface.

Knight.

Seti-wate (est-ews). ... is plastering, a particularly good troweled surface. Knight.

Set'realix' (-fair'), n. Bee Septem. Knight.

Seth'en (seth'ln), adv. & conj. See Sincs. [Obs.]

Seth'en (seth'lk), a. See Sorne.

Setif'er-ous (setlif'er-da), a. [L. seta a bristle + ferous.] Producing, or having one or more, bristles.

Se'ti-form (se'ti-form), a. [Seta + form: cf. F. setiform.] Having the form or structure of seta.

Se'ti-ger (se'ti-form), a. [Seta + form: cf. F. setiform.] Having the form or structure of seta.

Se'ti-ger (se'ti-form), a. [Seta + form: cf. F. setiform.] Cool.) An annelid having seta; a chertopod.

Setiform. Setif's or setif's production of seta + gerous.] Covered with bristles; having or bearing a seta or seta; setiferous; as, setigerous glands; a setigerous segment of an annelid; specifically (Bot.), tipped with a bristle.

Settim (se'tim), n. See Shittim.

Setiform Prickles.

Setiform Prickles.

Setiform of an annelid specifically (Bot.), setiform from which the seta of annelids arise.

Setif-reme (se'ti-fom or set'i: Ti), n. [Seta + L. parere to produce.] (Zoöl.) Producing seta; = said of the organs from which the seta of annelids arise.

Set'i-reme (se'ti-fom or set'i: Ti), n. [Seta + L. parere to produce.] (Zoöl.) A swimming leg (of an insect) having a fringe of hairs on the margin.

Set'ness (se't-fos), n. The quality or state of being set; formality; obstincey. "The starched setness of a R. Masters.

Set'-of' (-5t': 115), n. [Set + of.] I. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

I do not contemplate such a heroine as a set-of' to the many sin imputed to me as committed against woman. D. Jerrold.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

3. (Law) A counterclaim; a cross debt or demand; a distinct claim filed or set up by the defendant against the plaintiff's demand.

the plaintiff's demand.

Set-off differs from recoupment, as the latter generally grows out of the same matter or contract with the plaintiff's claim, while the former grows out of distinct matter, and does not of itself deny the justice of the plaintiff's demand. Offset is sometimes improperly used or the legal term set-off. See Recoupment.

4. (Arch.) Same as OFFRET, 7.

5. (Print.) See OFFRET, 7.

Contract of Offset originally depoted.

b. (Print.) See OFFEET. 1. Syn. - SET-OFF. OFFEET. - Offset originally denoted that which branches off or projects, as a shoot from a tree, but the term has long been used in America in the sones of set-off. This use is beginning to obtain in England; though Macaulay uses set-off, and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers.

land; though Macaulay uses sci-off, and so, perhaps, do a majority of English writers.

Se'ton (sē't'n), n. [F. séton (cf. It. setone), from L. seta a thick, stiff hair, a briatle.] (Med. & Far.) A few silk threads or horsehairs, or a strip of linen or the like, introduced beneath the skin by a knife or needle, so as to form an issue; also, the issue so formed.

Se-tose' (sē-tos'), a. [L. setosus, sectosus, from seta, Se'tous (sē'tin), \() sacta, briatle: cf. F. séteux.]

Thickly set with bristles or bristly hairs.

Set'out' (sēt'out'), n. A display, as of plate, equipage, etc.; that which is displayed. [Colloq.] Dickens.

Set'—stitched' (-stlcht'), a. Stitched according to a formal pattern. "An old set-stitched chair, valanced, and fringed with party-colored worsted bobs." Sterne.

Set(sét, n. See Ser, n., 2(e) and 3.

Set-tee' (sēt-tē'), n. [From Ser; cf. Settle a seat.]

A long seat with a back, — made to accommodate several persons at once.

ersons at once.

persons at once.
Set-tee', n. [F. scétie, scitie.] (Naut.) A vessel with a very long, sharp prow, carrying two or three masts with lateen sails, — used in the Mediterranean. [Writ-

ten also setee.]

Set'ter (set'ter), n. 1. One who, or that which, sets; or in combination with an adverb, as a setter on (or

10. (2. (Zoöl.) A hunting dog of a special breed originally derived from

derived from a cross be-tween the spaniel and the pointer. Modern setters are usually trained to indicate the position of game birds by standing in a fixed posi-but



English Setter.

iginally they indicated it by sitting or crouching. There are several distinct varieties of setters; as, the Irish, or red, setter; the Gordon setter, which is usually red or tan varied with black; and the English setter, which is variously colored, but usually white and tawny red, with or without black.

One who hunts victims for sharpers.
 One who adapts words to music in composition.
 An adornment; a decoration; — with off. [Obs.]

5. An adornment; a decoration; — with off. [Obs.]

They come as ... setters off of thy graces. Whitlock.

(Pottery) A shallow seggar for porcelain. Urc.

Setter, v. t. To cut the dewlap (of a cow or an ox), and to insert a seton, so as to cause an issue. [Prov. Eng.]

Setter.wort (-wirt), n. (Bot.) The bear's-foot (Helleborus fartidus); — so called because the root was used in settering, or inserting setons into the dewlaps of cattle. Called also pegroots. Dr. Prior.

Setting (-ting), n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, set; as, the setting of type, or of gems; the setting of the sun; the setting (hardening) of moist plaster of Paris; the setting (set) of a current.

The sot of marking the position of game, as a setter does; also, hunting with a setter.
 Something set in, or inserted.

Thou shalt set in it settings of stones. Ex. xxviii. 17. 4. That in which something, as a gem, is set; as, the gold setting of a jeweled pin.

gold setting out a leweled plin.

Setting cost (Arch.), the finishing or last coat of plastering on walls or ceilings.—Setting dog, a setter. See Exter, n., 2.—Setting pole, a pole, often fron-pointed, used for pushing boats along in shallow water.—Setting rule.

(Print.) A composing rule.

Print.) A composing rule.

Set'lle (set't'l), n. [OE. setel, setil, a seat, AS. setl; kin to OHG. sezzal, G. sessel, Goth. sills, and E. sil.

/154. See Sir.] 1. A seat of any kind. [Obs.]

Upon the settle of his majesty."

Hampole.

2. A bench; especially, a bench with a high back.

3. A place made lower than the rest; a wide step or √154.

platform lower than some other part.

And from the bottom upon the ground, even to the lower settle, shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit. Ezek xliii. 14. Settle bed, a bed convertible into a seat. [Eng.]

Settle bed, a bed convertible into a seat. [Eng.]

Set'lle, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Settlen (-t'ild); p. pr. & vb. n. Settlen, ct'ild); p. pr. & vb. n. Settlen, AS. sedian. \154.

See Settle, v. In senses 7, 8, and 9 perhaps confused with OE. sahllen to reconcile, AS. sublian, ir. sah reconciliation, sacan to contend, dispute. Cf. Sake.] 1. To place in a fixed or permanent condition; to make firm, steady, or stable; to establish; to fix; esp., to establish in life; to fix is n. to establish in life; to fix in business, in a home, or the like.

And he settled his countenance stedfastly upon him, until he was ashamed. 2 Kings viii. 11 (Kev. Ver.).

The father thought the time drew on Of settling in the world his only son.

Of settling in the world his only son.

2. To establish in the pastoral office; to ordain or install as pastor or rector of a church, society, or parish; as, to settle a minister. [U. S.]

3. To cause to be no longer in a disturbed condition; to render quiet; to still; to calm; to compose.

God settled then the huge whale-bearing lake. Chapman.

Hoping that sleep night settle his brains. Bunyan.

Hoping that sleep might settle his brains. Bunyan.

4. To clear of dregs and impurities by causing them to sink; to render pure or clear; — said of a liquid; as, to settle coffee, or the grounds of coffee.

5. To restore or bring to a smooth, dry, or passable condition; — said of the ground, of roads, and the like; as, clear weather settles the roads.

6. To cause to sink; to lower; to depress; hence, also, to render close or compact; as, to settle the contents of a barrel or bag by shaking it.

7. To determine, as something which is exposed to doubt or question; to free from uncertainty or wavering; to make sure, firm, or constant; to establish; to compose; to quiet; as, to settle the mind when agitated; to settle questions of law; to settle the succession to a throne; to settle an allowance.

It will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. Swift.

8. To adjust, as something in discussion; to make up; o compose; to pacify; as, to settle a quarrel.

9. To adjust, as accounts; to liquidate; to balance; a, to settle an accounts It will settle the wavering, and confirm the doubtful. Swift.

10. Hence, to pay; as, to settle a bill. [Colloq.] Abbott.
11. To plant with inhabitants; to colonize; to people; as, the French first settled Canada; the Puritans settled New England; Plymouth was settled in 1620.

To settle on or upon, to confer upon by permanent grant; to assure to. "I... have settled upon him a good annuity." Addison.—To settle the land (Naut.), to cause it to sink, or appear lower, by receding from it.

Syn.—To fix; establish; regulate; arrange; compose; adjust; determine; decide.

Set'tle, v. 6. 1. To become fixed or permanent; to become stationary; to establish one's self or itself; to assume a lasting form, condition, direction, or the like, in place of a temporary or changing state.

The wind came about and settled in the west. Bacon.

Chyle . . . runs through all the intermediate colors until it settles in an intense red.

Arbuthnot.

2. To fix one's residence; to establish a dwelling place or home; as, the Saxons who settled in Britain.
3. To enter into the married state, or the state of a

householder.

As people marry now and settle.

4. To be established in an employment or profession; as, to settle in the practice of law.

5. To become firm, dry, and hard, as the ground after the effects of rain or frost have disappeared; as, the roads settled late in the spring.

6. To become clear after being turbid or obscure; to clarify by depositing matter held in suspension; as, the weather settled; wine settles by standing.

A government, on such occasions, is always thick before it settles.

Addison.

7. To sink to the bottom; to fall to the bottom, as

dregs of a liquid, or the sediment of a reservoir.

S. To sink gradually to a lower level; to subside, as the foundation of a house, etc.

9. To become caim; to cease from agitation.

Till the fury of his highness settle, Come not before him. 10. To adjust differences or accounts; to come to an greement; as, he has settled with his creditors.

11. To make a jointure for a wife.

He sighs with most success that settles well. Set'tled-ness (set't'ld-nes), n. The quality or state of being settled; confirmed state. [R.] Bp. Hall.
Set'tle-ment (-t'l-ment), n. 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled. Specifically:—

(a) Establishment in life, in business, condition, etc.; ordination or installation as pastor.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or settlement in the world.

L'Estrange. (b) The act of peopling, or state of being peopled; act

of planting, as a colony; colonization; occupation by settlers; as, the settlement of a new country.

(c) The act or process of adjusting or determining; composure of doubts or differences; pacification; liquidation of accounts; arrangement; adjustment; as, settlement of a controversy, of accounts, etc.

(d) Bestowal, or giving possession, under legal sanction; the act of giving or conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take, With settlement as good as law can make. Dryden

(e) (Law) A disposition of property for the benefit of some person or persons, usually through the medium of trustees, and for the benefit of a wife, children, or other relatives; jointure granted to a wife, or the act of

granting it. 2. That which settles, or is settled, established, or fixed

xed. Specifically:—

(a) Matter that subsides; settlings; sediment; lees; dregs. [Obs.]

Fuller's earth left a thick settlement.

(b) A colony newly established; a place or region newly settled; as, settlements in the West.
(c) That which is bestowed formally and permanently; the sum secured to a person; especially, a jointure made to a woman at her marriage; also, in the United States,

to a woman at her marriage; also, in the United States, a sum of money or other property formerly granted to a pastor in addition to his salary.

3. (Arch.) (a) The gradual sinking of a building, whether by the yielding of the ground under the foundation, or by the compression of the joints or the material. (b) pl. Fractures or dislocations caused by settlement.

4. (Low) A settled place of abode; residence; a right growing out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and subjects the parish or town to his support. Blackstone. Bouvier.

Act of settlement Equ., High, the statute of 12 and 13

Act of settlement (Eng. Hist.), the statute of 12 and 13 William III., by which the crown was limited to the present reigning house (the house of Hanover). Blackstone. Set'tier (set'tler), n. 1. One who settles, becomes xed, established, etc.

fixed, established, etc.

2. Especially, one who establishes himself in a new region or a colony; a colonist; a planter; as, the first settlers of New England.

3. That which settles or finishes; hence, a blow, etc., which settles or decides a contest. [Collog.]

4. A vossel, as a tub, in which something, as pulverized ore suspended in a liquid, is allowed to settle.

Set'tling (-tling), n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, settles; the act of establishing one's self, of colonizing, subsiding, adjusting, etc.

2. pl. That which settles at the bottom of a liquid; less; dregs; sediment.

Settling day, a day for settling accounts, as in the stock

Settling day, a day for settling accounts, as in the stock

market.

Set'-to' (set'tōo'), n. A contest in boxing, in an argument, or the like. [Colloq.] Halliwell.

|| Bet'n-la (set'tō-la), n.; pl. Setulæ (-lō). [L. setula, saetula, dim. of seta, saeta, bristle.] A small, short hair or bristle; a small seta.

Set'ule (-t̄-lo, n. [See Setulæ.] A setula.

Set'u-lose' (-t̄-lōs'), a. Having small bristles or setæ.

Set'wall' (-wal'), n. [Cf. Cetewale.] (Bot.) A plant formerly valued for its restorative qualities (Valeriana officinalis, or V. Pyrenaia). [Obs.] [Wither also setwal.]

Chaucer.

setwal.] Chaucer.

Boy'en (sby'n), a. [OE. seven, seeven, seofen, AS.
seofon, seofan, seofen; akin to D. zeven, OS., Goth., &
OHG. sibun, G. sieben, Icel. sjau, sjö, Sw. sju, Dan. syv,
Lith. septyni, Russ. seme, W. sath., Gael. seachd, Ir.
seacht, L. septem, Gr. intá, Skr. saptan. V305. Ct.
Hebdoman, Heptagon, September.] One more than six;
six and one added; as, seven days make one week.

six and one added; as, seven days make one week.

Seven sciences. See the Note under Science, n., 4.—

Beven stars (Astron.), the Pleiades.—Seven wonders of
the world. See under Wonders.—Seven-year apple (Bot.),
a rubiaceous shrub (Genipa Ciustifolia) growing in the
West Indies; also, its edible fruit.—Beven-year vine
(Bot.), a tropical climbing plant (Ipomaa tuberosa) related to the morning-glory.

Sev'en, n. 1. The number greater by one than six;

seven units or objects.

Of every beast, and bird, and insect small, Came sevens and pairs.

2. A symbol representing seven units, as 7, or vii.

Sev'en-fold' (-fold'), a. Repeated seven times; having seven thicknesses; increased to seven times the size or amount. "Seven-fold rage." Milton

Sev'en-fold', adv. Seven times as much or as often.

hosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him

Seven'night (sön'nit or -nIt; 277), s. A week; any period of seven consecutive days and nights. See SEN-

Be**v'en-score'** (sev''n-akör'), n. & a. Seven time wenty, that is, a hundred and forty.

The old Counters of Desmond . . . lived sene

The old Countess of Desmond...lived severacore years. Bacon.

Sev'en-ahoot'er (-shoot'er), n. A firearm, esp. a pistol, with seven barrels or chambers for cartridges, or one
capable of firing seven shots without reloading. [Collog.]

Bev'en-teem' (-tôv'), a. [OE. seventene, AS. seofontyne, i. e., seven-ten. Of. Bayantr.] One more than sixteen; ten and seven added; as, seventees years.

Bev'en-teem', n. 1. The number greater by one than
sixteen; the sum of ten and seven; seventeen units or
objects.

Seven-teenth (tank). a. [From Seventeen units, as 17, or xvii.

Seven-teenth (tank), a. [From Seventeen: of.

AB. seofonteoda, seofonteogeda.]

1. Next in order after the sixteen others.

In . . . the seventeenth day of the month . . . were all the fountains of the great deep broken up. Gen. vii. 11.

2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts nto which anything is divided.

Sev'en-teenth' (sev''n-tenth'), n. 1. The next in orser after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventeen; one of eventeen equal parts or divisions of one whole.

3. (Mus.) An interval of two octaves and a third.

Sev'enth (sev''nth), n. [From Seven: cf. AS. secfond.]

1. Next in order after the sixth; coming after six

On the seventh day, God ended his work which he had made and he rested on the seventh day from all his work which had made.

Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided; as, the eventh part.
 Seventh day, the seventh day of the week; Saturday.
 Seventh-day Baptists. See under BAPTIST.

Seventa-asy asparas. See under ARTES:

Seventh, n. 1. One next in order after the sixth; one coming after six others.

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which anything is divided.

3. (Mus.) (a) An interval embracing seven diatonic degrees of the scale. 0 0 (b) A chord which includes

(b) A chord which includes the interval of a seventh Seventh, 3 (b).

Seventh, 3 (b).

Seventh of a seventh Seventh, 3 (b).

Seventh of a seventh Seventh Seventh, 3 (b).

Seventh of a seventh Seventh Seventh, 3 (b).

A name given to three several issues of United States Treasury notes, made during the Civil War, in denominations of \$50 and over, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three tenths (thirty hundredths) per cent annually. Within a few years they were all redeemed or funded.

Sev'enti-ty (sev'inti-ty), adv. In the seventh place.

Sev'enti-eth (sev'inti-ty), a. [AS. hund-seofontions of the seventh year of his age.

2. Constituting or being one of seventy equal parts.

Sev'enti-eth, n. 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth.

The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of

2. The quotient of a unit divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts or fractions.

Sevien-ty (-ty), a. [AS. hund-seofontig. See Seven, and Ten, and cf. Seventeen, Sixty.] Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine.

Sevien-ty, n.; pl. Seventies (-tiz). 1. The sum of seven times ten; seventy units or objects.

2. A symbol representing seventy units, as 70, or lxx.

The Seventy, the translators of the Greek version of the Old Testament called the Septuagint. See SEPTUAGINT.

Old Testament called the Septuagint. See SEPTUAGINT.

Sev'en-ty-four' (-fōr'), n. (Naut.) A naval vessel carrying seventy-four guns.

Sev'en-up' (-up'), n. The game of cards called also all fours, and old stedge. [U. S.]

Sev'er (sēv'ēr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Severed (-ērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Severino.] [OF. severer, severer, to separate, F. severer to woan, fr. L. separare. See Serrarat, and cf. Several.] 1. To separate, as one from another; to cut off from something; to divide; to part in any way, especially by violence, as by cutting, rending, etc.; as, to sever the head from the body.

The angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from

The angels shall come forth, and sever the wicked from among the just.

Matt. xiii. 40.

2. To cut or break open or apart; to divide into parts; to cut through; to disjoin; as, to sever the arm or leg. Our state can not be severed; we are one.

3. To keep distinct or apart; to except; to exempt. will sever in that day the land of Goshen, in which my peo-dwell, that no swarms of flies shall be there. Ex. viii. 22. 4. (Law) To disunite; to disconnect; to terminate; as, 4. (Law) To disunite; to disconnect:

Blackstone.

Sev'er, v. i. 1. To suffer disjunction; to be parted, or rent asunder; to be separated; to part; to separate.

Shak.

2. To make a separation or distinction; to distinguish. The Lord shall sever between the cattle of Israel and the catof Egypt. Ex. ix. 4. of Egypt.

They claimed the right of severing in their challenge.

Macaulay.

Sev'er-a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being severed.

Sev'ex-al (-a), a. [OF., fr. LL. separalis, fr. L. separate, different. Seo Sever, Separate.] 1. Separate; distinct; particular; single.

Each separate.

Each might his several province well command, Would all but stoop to what they understand. Pope

2. Diverse; different; various. Spenser. Habits and faculties, several, and to be distinguished. Bacon

Four several armies to the field are led. Druden Four several armies to the near are red. Drygam.

3. Consisting of a number more than two, but not very many; divers; sundry; as, several persons were present when the event took place.

Several, adv. By itself; severally. [Obs.]

Every kind of thing is laid up several in barns or storehouses.

Robynson (More's Utopia).

Sev'er-al, n. 1. Each particular taken singly; an item; a detail; an individual. [Obs.]

There was not time enough to hear . . . The severals. Shak

2. Persons or objects, more than two, but not very

Several of them neither rose from any conspicuous family, or left any behind them.

Addison. 3. An inclosed or separate place; inclosure. [Obs.]

They had their several for heathen nations, their several for e people of their own nation.

Hooker. In several, in a state of separation. [R.] "Where pastures in several be."

Sev'er-al'i-ty (-Ki'i-ty), n.; pl. SEVERALITIES (-tiz).

Rach particular taken singly; distinction. [Obs.]

Bp. Hall.

Sev'er-al-ire (sev'er-al-ir), v. t. To distinguish. [Obs.] Sev'er-al-ly, adv. Separately; distinctly; apart from thers; individually.

There must be an auditor to check and revise each severally by itself.

De Ouinces.

Sev'er-al-ty (-ty), n. A state of separation from the est, or from all others; a holding by individual right. Forests which had never been owned in severalty. Bancroft.

Estate in severalty (Law), an estate which the tenant holds in his own right, without being joined in interest with any other person; — distinguished from joint tenancy, coparcenary, and common.

Blackstone.

ancy, coparcenary, and common.

Bev'er-anos (-ans), n. 1. The act of severing, or the state of being severed; partition; separation. Milman.

2. (Law) The act of dividing; the singling or severing of two or more that join, or are joined, in one writthe putting in several or separate pleas or answers by two or more disjointly; the destruction of the unity of interest in a joint estate.

Bo-vere' (*ê-vēr'), a. [Compar. Severer (-êr); superl. Severer! [L. severus; perhaps akin to Gr. σ'ββας awe, συμός revered, holy, solemn, Goth, swikns innocent, chaste: cf. F. sèrère. Cf. Asseverate, Pznsever.] 1. Serious in feeling or manner; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does.

Your looks must alter, as your subject does, From kind to fierce, from wanton to severe.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or government; harsh; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; as, severe criticism; severe punishment. "Custody severe." Milton. ciam ; severe punishment. Come ! you are too severe a moraler.

Let your zeal, if it must be expressed in anger, be always nore severe against thyself than against others. Jer. Taylor.

3. Rigidly methodical, or adherent to rule or principle; exactly conformed to a standard; not allowing or employing unnecessary ornament, amplification, etc.; strict;—said of style, argument, etc. "Restrained by reason and severe principles." Jer. Taylor.

The Latin, a most severe and compendious language. Dryden. 4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme; s, severe pain, anguish, torture; severe cold.

5. Difficult to be endured; exact; critical; rigorous;

as, a severe test.

Syn. - Strict; grave; austere; stern; morose; rigid; exact; rigorous; hard; rough; harsh; censorious; tart; acrimonlous; sarcastic; satirical; cutting; biting; keen; bitter; cruel. See Strict.

bitter; cruel. See STRICT.

- Se-vere'ly, adv. — Se-vere'ness, n.

- Se-ver'ly, (st-ver'lty), n.; pl. Severities (-tiz).

[L. severias: cf. F. sévériée.] The quality or state of being severe. Specifically: —

(a) Gravity or austerity; extreme strictness; rigor; harshness; as, the severity of a reprimand or a reproof; severity of discipline or government; severity of penalties. "Strict age, and sour severity." Millon.

(b) The quality or power of distressing or paining; extreme degree; extremity; intensity; inclemency; as, the severity of pain or anguish; the severity of cold or heat; the severity of the winter.

(c) Harshness; oruel treatment; sharpness of punishment; as, severity practiced on prisoners of war.

(d) Exactness; rigorousness; strictness; as, the severity of a test.

verify of a test. Confining myself to the severity of truth.

Confining myself to the severity of truth. Dryden.

Sev'er-y (a5v'&r-y), n. [Prob. corrupted fr. ciborium.
Oxf. Gloss.] (Arch.) A bay or compartment of a vaulted ceiling. [Written also civery.]

Sev'o-Ca'tion (söv'd-kā'ahūn), n. [L. sevocare, sevo-ca'um, to call aside.] A calling aside. [Obs.]

Sèvres blue' (sā'vr' blū'). A very light blue.

Sèvres ware' (wār'). Porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France, especially in the national factory situated there.

Sew $(s\overline{u})$, n. [OE. See SEWER household officer.] Juice; gravy; a seasoned dish; a delicacy. [Obs.] Gower.

I will not tell of their strange sewes.

1 will not tell of their strange senes. Chaucer.

Sew, v. t. [See Sure to follow.] To follow; to pursue; to sue. [Obs.]

Bow (a5), v. t. [imp. Sewend (a5d); p. p. Sewen, rarely Sewen (a5n); p. pr. & v. b. n. Sewend. [Oct. spia, Sw. siowian, siwian; akin to OHG. siuwan, loct. spia, Sw. sp. Dan. spe, Goth. siuyan, Lith. siuti, Russ. shiel, L. suere, Gr. sao-oview, Skr. siv. v. 105.

Cf. Seam a suture, Suture.] 1. To unite or fasten together by stitches, as with a needle and thread.

No man also seweth a piece of new folth on an old carment. No man also seweth a piece of new cloth on an old garment.

2. To close or stop by sewing; — often with up; as, to

set up a rip.

3. To inclose by sewing; — sometimes with up; as, to set money in a bag.

Sew, v. 4. To practice sewing; to work with needle and thread.

and thread.

Sow (sū), v. t. [V151 b. See Szwer a drain.] To drain, as a pond, for taking the fish. [Obs.] Tusser.

Sow'age (sū'āj; 48), n. 1. The contents of a sewer or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

or drain; refuse liquids or matter carried off by sewers.

2. Sewerage, 2.

Sewe (aŭ), v. t. To perform the duties of a sewer.

See Sd Sewer. [Obs.]

Sew'el (sū'el), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A scarecrow, generally made of feathers tied to a string, hung up to prevent deer from breaking into a place. Halliwell.

Se-well'els (st-well'els), n.

[Of American Indian origin.]

(Zoöl.) A peculiar gregarious burrowing rodent (Haplodon rufus), native of the coast region of the N or thwest ern United States. It somewhatresembles a muskrat or marmot,



but has only a rudimentary tail. Its head is broad, its eyes are small, and its fur is brownish above, gray beneath. It constitutes the family Haplodontide. Called also boomer, shout'l, and mountain beaver.

Sew'en (ast'8n), n. (Zoöl.) A British trout usually regarded as a variety (var. Cambricus) of the salmon trout.

Sew'en (ast'8n), n. 1. One who sews, or stitches.

2. (Zoöl.) A small tortricid moth whose larve sews together the edges of a leaf by means of silk; as, the apple-leaf seuer (Phozopteris nubeculana).

Sew'er (sū'8r; 277), n. [OF. sewiere, seuwiere, ultimately fr. L. ex out + a derivative of aqua water; cf. OF. essevour a drain, essever, esseuver, essuaver, to cause to flow, to drain, to flow, LL. exaquatorium a channel through which water runs off. Cf. Ewen, Aquantus.] A drain or passage to carry off water and filth under ground; a subterraneous channel, particularly in cities.

Sew'er, n. [Cf. OE. assever, and asseour, OF. asseour, F. asseoir to seat, to set, L. assidere to sit by, ase to press out.] Formerly, an upper servant, or household officer, who set on and removed the dishes at a feast, and who also brought water for the hands of the guests.

Then the sweer.

Poured water from a creat and golden ewer.

Then the sewer

Poured water from a great and golden ewer,
That from their hands to a silver caldron ran. Chapman.

Sew'er-age (-1); 48), n. 1. The construction of a

The system of sewers in a city, town, etc.; the general drainage of a city or town by means of sewers.
 The material collected in, and discharged by, sewers. [In this sense sewage is preferable and common.]
 Sew'in (sū'in), n. (Xoöi.) Same as Szwan.
 Sew'ing (sŏ'ing), n. 1. The act or occupation of one

2. That which is sewed with the needle.

Sewing horse (Harness making), a clamp, operated by the foot, for holding pieces of leather while being sewed.

— Sewing machine, a machine for sewing or stitching.

— Sewing press, or Sewing table (Bookbinding), a fixture or table having a frame in which are held the cords to which the back edges of folded sheets are sewed to form a book.

a book.

Sew'ster (-ster), n. A seamstress. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Sex. (seks.). [L. sex six. See Six.] A combining form meaning six; as, sexulgitism; sexennial.

Sex. n. [L. sexus: cf. F. sex.] 1. The distinguishing peculiarity of male or female in both animals and plants; the physical difference between male and female; the assemblage of properties or qualities by which male is distinguished from female.

One of the two divisions of organic beings formed on the distinction of male and female.
 (Bot.) (a) The capability in plants of fertilizing or of being fertilized; as, staminate and pistillate flowers are of opposite sezes. (b) One of the groups founded on this distinction.

The sex, the female sex : women, in general,

Sex'a-ge-na'ri-an (söks'á-jē-nā'ri-an), n. [See Sxx-Agenaky.] A person who is sixty years old.

Sex-ag'e-na-ry (söks-ā'yē-nā-ry or söks'á-jē-), a. [L. sexagenarius, fr. sexageni sixty each, akin to sexaginta sixty, sex six: cf. F. sexagenarie. See Six.] Pertaining to, or designating, the number sixty; proceeding by sixties; sixty years old.

Seragenary arithmetic. See under Sexagesimal. — Sexagesary, or Sexagesimal, scale (Math.), a scale of numbers in which the modulus is sixty. It is used in treating the divisions of the circle.

Sex ag'e-na-ry, n.

1. Something composed of sixty arts or divisions.

2. A sexagenarian.

Sir W. Scott.

2. A sexagenarian.

"Bex'a-ges'l-ma (seks'à-jes'l-mà), n. [L., fem. of sexagesimus sixtieth, fr. sexaginia sixty.] (Eccl.) The second Sunday before Lent;—so called as being about the sixtieth day before Easter.

Sex'a-ges'l-mal (-mal), a. [Ct. F. sexagésimal.]

Pertaining to, or founded on, the number sixty.

set canning to, or founded on, the number sixty.

Sexagesimal fractions or numbers (Arith. & Alg.), those fractions whose denominators are some power of sixty; as, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{3000}$, $\frac{1}{218000}$;—called also astronomical fractions, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations.—Sexagesimal, or Sexagenary, arithmetic, the method of computing by the sexagenary scale, or by sixties.—Bexagesimal scale (Math.), the sexagenary scale.

Sor'a-ges' mal, n. A sexagesimal fraction.
Sor'a-ges' mal, n. A sexagesimal fraction.
Sor'an'gle (sčks'ān'g'l), n. [L. sexangulus sexangular; sez six + angulus angle: cf. F. sexangle. cf. HEX-ANGULAE.]
ANGULAE.] (Geom.) A hexagon. [R.] Hutun.
Sor'an'gled (sčks'ān'g'l'd), a. [cf. F. sexangulaire.]
Sor-an'gu-lar (-ān'gū-lēr), } Having six angles; hexagonal. [R.]

Bex-an/gu-lar (-ān/gū-lēr), } Having six angles; hexagonal. [R.]

Bez-an/gu-lar-ly, adv. Hexagonally. [R.]

Bez-an/gu-lar-ly, adv. Hexagonally. [R.]

Bez-av/s-lent (-āv/a-lent), a. See Sexrvalent. [R.]

Bez-av/s-lent (-āv/a-lent), a. See Sexrvalent. [R.]

Bez-dig'it-ism, -01/j'it-lz'n), n. [Sez-dig'it-ism, or six toes on a foot.

Bex-dig'it-ist, n. One who has six fingers on a hand, or six toes on a foot.

Bex-dig'it-ist, a. Belonging to sex; having sex; distinctively male or female; as, the sezed condition.

Bex'e-na-ry (sēks/ē-nā-ry), a. Proceeding by sixes; sextuple; — applied especially to a system of arithmetical computation in which the base is six.

Bex-en'ni-al (sēks-ān'n-al), a. [L. sezennium a period of six years, sezennis of six years; sex six + annus a year. See Six, and Annual.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years.—n. A sexennial event.

Bex-en'ni-al-ly, adv. Once in six years.

Sex'i-syl·lab'ic (ekks'i-sil·lkb'Tk), a. [Sex-+ syllab-ic.] Having six syllables.

Sex'i-syl'la-ble (ešks'i-sil'lk-b'i), n. [Sex-+ syllable.] A word of six syllables.

Sex-i-v's-lent (söks'i-sil'lk-b'i), a. [Sex-+ L. valens, p. pr. See Valence.] (Chem.) Haxvalent. [R.]

Sex'loss (söks'iSs), a. Having no sex.

Sex'loc'u-lar (söks'iSk'd-lör), a. (Sex-+ locular: cf. F. exiloculaire.] (Bot.) Having six cells for seeds; six-celled; as, a sexlocular perioarp.

Sex'ly (söks'iy), a. Pertaining to sex. [R.]

Should I ascribe any of these things unto myself or my sexty cakness, I were not worthy to live. Queen Elisabeth.

Should I ascribe any of these things unto myself or my sexty weakness, I were not worthy to live.

Sex-ra/dl-ate (söks-rā/dl-āt), a. [Sex-+ radiate.]
(Zoùl.) Having six rays; — said of certain sponge spleules. See Illust. of Spicule.

Sext (sökst), n. [L. sexta, fem. of sextus sixth, fr. sex six: cf. fr. sexte.] (R. C. Ch.) (a) The office for the sixth canonical hour, being a part of the Breviary. (b) The sixth book of the decretals, added by lope Boniface VIII.

Sextain (söksttan), n. [L. sextus sixth, fr. sex six: cf. It. sextina.] (Pros.) A stanza of six lines; a sestine.

Sextans (-tānz), n. [L. Sec Sextant.] 1. (Rom. Antig.) A Roman coin, the sixth part of an as.

2. (Astron.) A constellation on the equator south of Leo; the Sextant.

Sextant (-tant), n. [L. sextans, -antis, the sixth part of an as, fr. sextus sixth, sex six. See Six.] 1. (Muth.)

The sixth part of a circle.

An instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, — used esp. at sea, for ascertaining the latitude and longitude. It is constructed on the same optical prin-ciple as Hadley's quad-rant, but usually of metal, rant, but usually of metal, with a nicer graduation, telescopic sight, and its arc the sixth, and sometimes the third, part of a circle. See QUADRANT.

3. (Astron.) The constellation Sextans.

Box sextant, a small sextant inclosed in a cylindrical case to make it more portable.

One form of Sextant. a Telescope for viewing the Images of the Sun through, and reflected from, the Horizon Glass; b Index or Large Mirror on upper end of Alidade; c Back Shades or Screens of colored glass; d Horizon Glass, one half transparent and one half mirror; e Fore Shades or Screens of colored glass; f Handle attached to back of Frame; g Lower part of Alidade with Vernier; h Graduated Arc or Limb; i Microscope for reading the Vernier. urical case to make it more portable.

Sex'ta-ry (-ta-ry), n., h. Sex nature, and refected for measure, weight, etc., fr. sextus sixth, sex six. (Rom. Antiq.) An ancient Roman liquid and dry measure, about equal to an English pint.

Sex'ta-ry (scks'ta-ry), A sacristan.

Sex'ta-ry (scks'ta-ry), A sacristan.

Sex'ta-ry (scks-tat'to, scks'ta't), n. (Mus.) See Ess-te'to (scks-tat'to), secritary (scks-tat'to), secritary (scks-tat'to), a. (Mus.) See Ess-te'to (scks-tat'to), n. (Alg.) A quantic of the sixth degree.

Sex'tile (-til), c. [F. sextil, fr. L. sextus the sixth.

Servile (-tvi), a. [F. sextil, fr. L. sextus the sixth, from sex sixth. See Six.] (Astrol.) Measured by sixty degrees; fixed or indicated by a distance of sixty de-

grees. Glanvill.

Sex'tile, n. [Ct. F. aspect sextil.] (Astrol.) The aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: **.

Sex tilled.**

Hutton

other sixty degrees, or two signs. This position is marked thus: **.

Sex-til/tion (ešks-til/yūn), n. [Formed (in initation of million) fr. L. sextus sixth, sex six: cf. F. sextilion.]
According to the French method of numeration (which is followed also in the United States), the number expressed by a unit with twenty-one ciphers annexed. According to the English method, a million raised to the sixth power, or the number expressed by a unit with thirty-six ciphers annexed. See Numeration.

Sex'to (sēks'tō), n.; pl. Sextos (-tōz). [L. sextus sixth.] A book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.

Sex'to-deo'1-mo (sēks'tō-dēs'1-mō), a. [L. sextus-decimus the sixteenth; sextus the sixth (fr. sex six) +decimus the tenth, from decem ten. See -mo.] Having sixteen leaves to a sheet; of, or equal to, the size of one fold of a sheet of printing paper when folded so as to

fold of a sheet of printing paper when folded so as to make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages; as, a sexto-

make sixteen leaves, or thirty-two pages; as, a sextodecimo volume.

Sex'to-deci'-mo, n.; pl. Sextodecimos (-mōs). A book composed of sheets each of which is folded into sixteen leave; hence, indicating, more or less definitely, a size of a book; — usually written 16mo, or 16°.

Sex'to-let (séks'tò-lèt), n. (Mus.) A double triplet; a group of six equal notes played in the time of four.

Sex'ton (séks'tòn), n. [OE. sextein, contr. fr. sacristm.] An under officer of a church, whose business is to take care of the church building and the vessels, vestments, etc., belonging to the church, to attend on the officiating clergyman, and to perform other duties pertaining to the church, such as to dig graves, ring the bell, etc.

Sexton beetle (Zoül.), a burving beetle.

Sexton beetle ($Zo\"{vl}$.), a burying beetle.

Sexton bestle (Zobl.), a burying beetle.

Sex'ton-ess, n. A female sexton; a sexton's wife.

Sex'ton-syl, r.; N. Bextonship, [Obs.] Ld. Berners.

Sex'ton-ship, n. The office of a sexton. Swift.

Sex'try (-tr'), n. Bee Sacriery. [Obs.]

Sex'trple (-ti-p')l, a. [Formed (in initiation of quadruple) fr. L. sextus sixth: cf. F. sextuple.] 1. Bix times as much; sixfold.

2. (Mus.) Divisible by six; having six beats; as, sex-

sexual diseases; sexual generation.

Sexual dimorphism (Biol.), the condition of having one of the sexe existing in two forms, or varieties, differing in color, size, etc., as in many species of butterflies which have two kinds of females. — Sexual method (Bot.), a method of classification proposed by Linnaus, founded mainly on differences in number and position of the stamens and pistils of plants. — Sexual selection (Biol.), the selective preference of one sex for certain characteristics in the other, such as bright colors, musical notes, etc.; also, the selection which results from certain individuals of one sex having more opportunities of pairing with the other sex, on account of greater activity, strength courage, etc.; applied likewise to that kind of evolution which results from such sexual preferences. Darvin.

In these cases, therefore, natural selection secons to have acted independently of sexual selection.

Sex*u-al-ist, n. (Bot.) One who classifies plants by

In these cases, intrivation.

A. R. Wallace.

Sex'u-al-ist, n. (Bot.) One who classifies plants by the sexual method of Linnaus.

Sex'u-al'i-ty (-ki'/i-ty), n. The quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

Lindley.

Sex'u-al-ize (-al-iz), v. t. To attribute sex to.

Sex'u-al-iy, adv. In a sexual manner or relation.

Sey (sā), Seyh (sā), obs. imp. sing. & 2d pers. pl. of Sex.

Sex'u.al.ly. adv. In a sexual manner or relation.

Sey (sā), Seyh (sā), obs. imp. sing. & 2d pers. pl. of
Sex.

Seyn (sā), Seyh (sā'en), obs. imp. pl. & p. p. of Sex.

Seyn (sānd), obs. p. p. of Senge, to singe. Chaucer.

Seyn (sānd), obs. p. p. of Senge, to singe. Chaucer.

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Seyn (sānd), obs. p. p. of Senge, to singe. Chaucer.

Seyn (sānd), obs. p. p. of Senge, to singe.

Bior-zar'do (sför-tsä'tō), p. p. singerial of s

Common of shack (Eng. Law), the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field turn out their cattle to range in it after harvest. Cowell.

turn out their cattle to range in it after harvest. Cowell.

Shack-to-ty, 'a-to-ty', 'a. A hound. [Obr.]

Shackle (shak'k'), n. Stubble. [Prov. Eng.] Pegge.

Bhackle, n. [Generally used in the plural.] [Ob.

schakkyll, schakle, AS. scacul, scacul, a shackle, fr. scacun to shake; cf. D. schakel a link of a chain, a mesh,

lcal. scokult the pole of a cart. See Shake.] 1. Something which confines the logs or arms so as to prevent

their free motion; specifically, a ring or band inclosing

the ankle or wrist, and fastened to a similar shackle on the other leg or arm, or to something else, by a chain or a strap; a gyve; a fetter.

His shackles empty left; himself escaped clean. Spenser.

2. Hence, that which checks or prevents free action. His very will seems to be in bonds and shackles. South.

3. A fetterlike band worn as an ornament.

Most of the men and women . . . had all earnings made of gold, and gold shackles about their legs and srms. Dampier.

4. A link or loop, as in a chain, fitted with a movable bolt, so that the parts can be separated, or the loop removed: a clevia

noved; a cievis.

5. A link for connecting railroad cars; — called also draudink, druglink, etc.

6. The hinged and curved bar of a padlock, by which it is hung to the staple.

Knight.

Shackle joint (Anat.), a joint formed by a bony ring passing through a hole in a bone, as at the bases of spines in

Eleac'Rie (shik'k'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SHACKLED (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. SHACKLING.] 1. To tie or confine the limbs of, so as to prevent free motion; to bind with shackles; to fetter; to chain.

To lead him shackled, and exposed to scorn Of gathering crowds, the Britons' boasted chief. J. Philips. 2. Figuratively: To bind or confine so as to prevent or

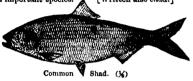
embarrass action: to impede: to cumber. Shackled by her devotion to the king, she seldom could pur sue that object.

Walpole

3. To join by a link or chain, as railroad cars. [U. S.] Shackle bar, the coupling between a locomotive and its mder. [U. S.] - Shackle bolt, a shackle. Sir W. Scott.

Shack'look' (shāk'lōk'), n. A sort of shackle. [Obs.]
Shack'ly, a. Shaky; rickety. [Colloq. U. S.]
Shad (shād), n. sing. & pl. [AS. sceadda a kind of fish, akin to Prov. G. schade; cf. Ir. & Gael. sgadan a fish, akin to Frov. G. schade; cf. Ir. & Gael. sgadan a herring, W. ysgadan herrings; all perhaps akin to E. skade a fish.] (Zoùl.) Any one of several species of food fishes of the Herring family. The American species (Clupea sapidissima), which is abundant on the Atlantic coast and ascends the larger rivers in spring to spawn, is an important market fish. The European allice shad, or sloss (C. alosa), and the twaite shad (C. finla), are less important species.

[Written also chad.]



The name is loosely applied, also, to several other fishes, as the gizzard shad (see under Gizzard), called also mud shad, white-eyed shad, and winter shad.

also mild shed, while-eped shad, and winter shad.

Hardheaded, or Yellow-tsiled, shad, the menhaden.—
Hickory, or Tailor, shad, the mathowacca.—Long-boned shad, one of several species of important food fishes of the Bernudas and the West Indies, of the genus Gerres.—Shad bush (Bot.), a name given to the North American shrubs or small trees of the resaccous genus Amelanchier (A. Canadensis, and A. alnifolia). Their white racemone blossoms open in April or May, when the shad appear, and the edible berries (pomes) ripen in June or July, whence they are called Juncberry.—Shad frog, an American spotted frog (Rana halecina):—so called because it usually appears at the time when the shad begin to run the trees.—Trout shad, the squeteague.—White shad, the common shad.

Shadfive(1):5xd() n. (Zöll) (a) The American contents of the shad the common shad.

the common shad.

Shad'bird' (-bērd'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The American, or Wilson's, snipe. See under SNIPE. So called because it appears at the same time as the shad. (b) The common European sandpiper. [Prov. Eng.]

Shadd (sh&d), n. (Mining) Rounded stones containing the ore, lying at the surface of the ground, and indicating a vein.

Shadd'de (sh&d'de), obs. imp. of SNED.

Chaucer.

cating a vein.

Shad'de (shăd'de), obs. imp. of Shed.

Shad'deok (shăd'dlk), n. [Said to be so called from a Captain Shaddock, who first brought this fruit from the East Indies.] (Bot.) A tree (Citrus decumana) and its fruit, which is a large species of orange;—called also forbidden fruit, and pompetmous.

pelmous.

Shade (shād), n. [OE. schade, shadewe, schadewe, schadewe, schadewe, AB. sceadu, scead; akin to OS. skado, D. schaduw, OHG. OS. skado, D. schaduw, OHG.
scato (gen. scatures), G.
schatten, Goth. skadus, Ir.
& Gael. sgath, and probably
to Gr. oxóros darkness.
v182. Cf. Shadow, Shed a
hut.] 1. Comparative obscurity owing to interception
or interruption of the rays
of light; partial darkness caused by the intervention
of something between the space contemplated and the
source of light.



The state of the s

2. Darkness; obscurity; - often in the plural.

The shades of night were falling fast. Longfellow 3. An obscure place; a spot not exposed to light;

Let us seek out some desolate shade, and there Weep our sad bosoms empty.

Weep our sad bosons empty.

A. That which intercepts, or shelters from, light or the direct rays of the sun; hence, also, that which protects from heat or currents of air; a screen; protection; shelter; cover; as, a lamp shade.

The Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. Ps. exxi. 5.

Sleep under a fresh tree's shade

Let the arched knife well sharpened now assail the spreading shades of vegetables.

J. Philips

5. Shadow. [Poetic]

Envy will merit, as its shade, pursue. Pope.

6. The soul after its separation from the body;—so called because the ancients supposed it to be perceptible to the sight, though not to the touch; a spirit; a ghost; as, the shades of departed heroes.

Swift as thought the fitting shade Thro' air his momentary journey made. Druden. (Painting, Drawing, etc.) The darker portion of a picture; a less illuminated part. See Def. 1, above.
 Degree or variation of color, as darker or lighter, stronger or paler; as, a delicate shade of plnk.

white, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees, or shades and mixtures, as green, come only in by the eyes.

2. A minute difference or variation, as of thought, belief, expression, etc.; also, the quality or degree of anything which is distinguished from others similar by slight differences; as, the shades of meaning in synonyms.

New shades and combinations of thought. De Quincey.

Every shade of religious and political opinion has its own adquarters.

Macaulau

The Shades, the Nether World; the supposed abode of souls after leaving the body.

Shade (shād), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shaded; p. pr. & vb. n. Shades); p. pr. & vb. n. Shades). 1. To shelter or screen by intercepting the rays of light; to keep off illumination from. Millon.

I went to crop the sylvan scenes, And shade our alters with their leafy greens. Dryden 2. To shelter; to cover from injury; to protect; to screen; to hide; as, to shade one's eyes.

Ere in our own house I do shade my head. 3. To obscure; to dim the brightness of.

Milton

Thou shad'st
The full blaze of thy beams.

4. To paint in obscure colors; to darken.
5. To mark with gradations of light or color.
6. To present a shadow or image of; to shadow forth;

[Obs.] [The goddess] in her person cunningly did shade. That part of Justice which is Equity. Spenser

The goddess) in her person cunningly did shade
That part of Justice which is Equity.

Spenser.

Shade'ful (-ful), a. Full of shade; shady.
Shade'less, a. Being without shade; not shaded.
Shad'-re (shād'er), n. One who, or that which, shades.
Shad'-lay (-l-y), adv. In a shady manner.
Shad'-less, n. Quality or state of being shady.
Shad'ing, n. 1. Act or process of making a shade.
2. That filling up which represents the effect of more
or less darkness, expressing rotundity, projection, etc.,
in a picture or a drawing.

Shad'odof' (shā-dōd'), n. [Ar. shādūf.] A machine,
resembling a well sweep, used in Egypt for raising water
from the Nile for irrigation.

Shad'ow (shād'ò), n. [Originally the same word as
shade. v162. See Shade.] 1. Shade within defined
limits; obscurity or deprivation of light, apparent on a
surface, and representing the form of the body which
intercepts the rays of light; as, the shadow of a man, of
a tree, or of a tower. See the Note under Shade, 1.

2. Darkness; shade; obscurity.

Night's sable shadows from the ocean rise. Denham.

3. A shaded place; shelter; protection; security.

3. A shaded place; shelter; protection; security.

In secret shadow from the sunny ray,
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid.

Spec

4. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water. Shak.
5. That which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion; hence, an obsequious follower.

Sin and her shadow Death.

5: Sin and her shadow Death.

6. A spirit; a ghost; a shade; a phantom. "Hence, horrible shadow!" [Obs.]

7. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; indistinct image; dim bodying forth; hence, mystical representation; type.

The law having a shadow of good things to come. Heb. x. 1.

[Types] and shadows of that destined seed. Milton.

8. A small degree; a shade. "No variableness, neither shadow of turning." James i. 17.

9. An uninvited guest coming with one who is invited.

[A Latinism] Nares.

I must not have my board pestered with shadows
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement.

Mas

Without invitament.

Shadow of death, darkness or gloom like that caused by the presence or the impending of death.

Shadow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shadowed (-5d); p. pr. & vb. n. Shadowing.] [OE. schadowen, AS. sceadwing. See Shadow, n.] 1. To cut off light from; to put in shade; to shade; to throw a shadow upon; to overspread with obscurity.

The wallks alf much wondered at this ten.

The warlike elf much wondered at this tree, So fair and great, that shadowed all the ground. Spenser.

2. To conceal; to hide; to acreen. [R.] Let every soldier hew him down a bough, And bear 't before him; thereby shall we shadow The numbers of our host.

3. To protect; to shelter from danger; to shroud.

Shadowing their right under your wings of war. Shak.

5. To represent faintly or imperfectly; to adumbrate; nence, to represent typically.

Augustus is shadoleed in the person of Eness. Dryden.

6. To cloud; to darken; to cast a gloom over.

The shadowed livery of the burnished sun. Shak.
Why sad?
I must not see the face I love thus shadowed. Beau. & FL

7. To attend as closely as a shadow; to follow and watch closely, especially in a secret or unobserved manner; as, a detective shadows a criminal.
Shad'ow-i-ness (-Y-nes), n. The quality or state of

Shad'ow-ing, n. 1. Shade, or gradation of light and olor; shading.

2. A faint representation; an adumbration.

There are . . . in savage theology shadowings, quaint or ma estic, of the conception of a Supremo Deity. Tylor

Shad'ow-ish, a. Shadowy; vague. [Obs.] Hooker. Shad'ow-less. a. Having no shadow. Shadowy (-ÿ), a. 1. Full of shade or shadowa; causing shade or shadow. "Shadavy verdure." Fenion.

This shadowy desert, unfrequented woods. Shak

2. Hence, dark; obscure; gloomy; dim. "The shad-Longfellow. 3. Not brightly luminous; faintly light.

The moon . . . with more pleasing light, Shadowy sets off the face of things. Milton.

4. Faintly representative : hence, typical,

From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. Milton. 5. Unsubstantial; unreal; as, shadowy honor.

Milton has brought into his poems two actors of a shadowy ad fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. Addison.

and fictitious nature, in the persons of Sin and Death. Addison.

Sha'drach (shā'drāk), n. (Metal.) A mass of iron on which the operation of smelting has failed of its intended effect; — so called from Shadrach, one of the three Hebrews who came forth unharmed from the flery furnace of Nebuchadnezzar. (See Dan. iii. 26, 27.)

Shad'—spir'it (shād'spir'it), n. See Shadberg (a).

Shad'—wait'er (wait'er), n. (Zool.) A lake white-fish; the roundfish. See Roundfish. Shad'y (shād'y), a. [Compar. Shadder (-I-ër); superl. Shadder]. 1. Abounding in shade or shades; overspread with shade; causing shade.

The shadu trees cover him with their shadow. Job x). 22.

The shady trees cover him with their shadow. Job xl. 22. And Amaryllis fills the shady groves.

2. Sheltered from the glare of light or sultry heat.

Cast it also that you may have rooms shady for summer and irm for winter.

Bacon.

3. Of or pertaining to shade or darkness; hence, unfit to be seen or known; equivocal; dubious or corrupt. [Colloq.] "A shady business." London Sat. Rev. Shady characters, disreputable, criminal. London Spectator.

On the shady side of, on the thither side of; as, on the shady side of fifty; that is, more than fifty. [Colloq.]—To keep shady, to stay in concealment; also, to be reticent. [Slany]

cent. [Slinty] to testy troubcamber, and, we so to test cent. [Slinty] to shuffle. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Shaf'fle (-fit), a. A hobbler; one who limps; a shuffler. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Shaf'il-ite (shā'lI-it), n. A member of one of the four sects of the Sumites, or Orthodox Mohammedans; — so called from its founder, Mohammed al-Shafe'i.

Shaft (shāt), n. [OE. shaft, schaft, AS. sceaft; akin to D. schacht, OHG. scaft, G. schaft, Dan. & sw. skaft handle, haft, Icel. skapt, and probably to L. scapus, Gr. σκāσκος, σκῆστρον, a staft. Probably originally, a shaven or smoothed rod. Cf. Scape, Scepter, Shave.]

1. The alender, smooth stem of an arrow; hence, an arrow.

His sleep, his meat, his drink, is him bereft, That lean he wax, and dry as is a sha/t. Chaucer. shaft hath three principal parts, the stele [stale], the feath-and the head.

Ascham.

crs, and the head.

2. The long handle of a spear or similar weapon; hence, the weapon itself; (Fig.) anything regarded as a shaft to be thrown or darted; as, shafts of light.

Winged with red lightning and impetuous rage, Perhaps hath spent his shafts.

Some kinds of literary pursuits . . . have been attacked with all the shafts of ridicule.

V. Knox.

3. That which resembles in some degree the stem or 3. That which resembles in some degree the stem or handle of an arrow or a spear; a long, slender part, especially when cylindrical. Specifically: (a) (Bot.) The trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. (b) (Zoöl.) The stem or midrib of a feather. See Illust. of Feathers. (c) The pole, or tongue, of a vehicle; also, a thill. (d) The part of a candlestick which supports its branches.

Thou shalt make a candlestick of pure gold . . . his shaft, and his branches, his bowls, his knops, and his flowers, shall be of the same.

(e) The handle or helve of certain tools, instruments, (e) The handle of heive of certain tools, instruments, as the ten, as a harmer, a whip, etc. (f) A pole, especially a Maypole. [Obs.] Stour. (g) (Arch.) The body of a column; the cylindrical pillar between the capital and base (see Illust. of Column). Also, the part of a chimney above the roof. Also, the spire of a steeple. [Obs. or R.] Gwill. (h) A column, an obelisk, or other spireshaped or columnar monument.

Bid time and nature gently spare. The shart we raise to thee.

The shapt we raise to thee.

Emerson.

(i) (Weaving) A rod at the end of a heddle. (j.) (Mach.) A solid or hollow cylinder or bar, having one or more journals on which it rests and revolves, and intended to carry one or more wheels or other revolving parts and transmit power or motion; as, the shapt of a steam engine. See Illust, of Countershapt.

4. (Zool.) A humming bird (Thaumastura cora) having two of the tail feathers next to the middle ones very long in the male; — called also cora humming bird.

5. [Cf. G. schacht.] (Mining) A well-like excavation in the earth, perpendicular or nearly so, made for reaching and raising ore, for raising water, etc.

6. A long passage for the admission or outlet of air; an air shaft.

7. The chamber of a blast furnace.

7. The chamber of a blast furnace.

7. The chamber of a biast furnace.

Line shaft (Mach.), a main shaft of considerable length, in a shop or factory, usually bearing a number of pulleys by which machines are driven, commonly by means of countershafts;—called also line, or main line.—Shaft alley (Naul.), a passage extending from the engine room to the stern, and containing the propeller shaft.—Shaft rannes (Metal.), a furnace, in the form of a chimney, which is charged at the top and tapped at the bottom.

Shatt'ed, a. 1. Furnished with a shaft, or with shafts; as, a shafted arch.

2. (Her.) Having a shaft;—applied to a spear when the head and the shaft are of different tinctures.

Shatting to (Mach.) Shafting and materially to a spear.

the nead and the shalt are of different tinctures.

Shafting, n. (Much.) Shafts, collectively; a system of connected shafts for communicating motion.

Shaft'man (-man), n. [AS. scenfimund.] A measShaft'ment (-men),] ure of about six inches. [Obs.]

Shag (shig), n. [AS. sceacga a bush of hair; akin to Icel. skegg the beard, Sw. skägg, Dan. skjag. Cf. Shook of hair.] 1. Coarse hair or nap; rough, woolly hair.

SHAG

True Witney broadcloth, with its shag unshorn.

True Witney broadcion, with its sing unanora.

2. A kind of cloth having a long, coarse nap.

3. (Com.) A kind of prepared tobacco cut fine.

4. (Zoil.) Any species of cormorant.

Shag, a. Hairy; shaggy.

Shag, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Shagged (shagd); p. pr.

& vh. n. Shagging.] To make hairy or shaggy; hence, to make rough.

Shag the green zone that bounds the boreal skies. J. Barlo Shag'bark' (-bërk'), n. (Bot.) (a) A rough-barked species of hickory (Carya alba); also, its nut. Called also shellbark. See Hickory. (b) The West Indian Pithecolobium micradenium, a leguminous tree with a

Pithecolohium micradenium, a leguminous tree with a red coiled-up pod.

Shag'e'bush' (shāj'bush'), n. A sackbut. [Obs.]

Shag'ged (shāg'gēd), a. Shaggy; rough. Milton.—

Shag'ged-ness, n. Dr. H. More.

Shag'gi-ness (-gi-nēs), n. The quality or state of being shaggy; roughness; shaggedness.

Shag'gy (-gÿ), a. [Compar. Shagoier (-gi-ēr); superl. Shagoier.] [From Shag, n.] 1. Rough with laug hair or weed. long hair or wool.

About his shoulders hangs the shaggy skin. 2. Rough; rugged; jaggy.

[A rill] that winds unseen beneath the shaggy fell. Keble

[A rill] that winds unseen beneath the shappy fell. Kehle.

Shag'-haired' (-\haird'), a. Having shaggy hair. Shak.

Shag'-rag' (-rag'), n. The unkempt and ragged part of the community. [Colloq. or Slang] R. Browning.

Sha-green', n. [F. chagrin, lt. zigrino, fr. Turk. saghri the back of a horse or other beast of burden, chapren. Cf. Chaokin.] 1. A kind of untanned leather prepared in Russia and the East, from the skins of horses, asses, and camels, and grained so as to be covered with small round granulations. This characteristic surface is produced by pressing small seeds into the grain or hair side when moist, and afterward, when dry, scraping off the roughness left between them, and then, by soaking, causing the portions of the skin which hail been compressed or indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is used for covering small cases and boxes.

2. The skin of various small sharks and other fishes when having small, rough, bony scales. The dogfishes of

when having small, rough, bony scales. The dogfishes of the genus Scyllium furnish a large part of that used in the arts.

ne arts.

Sha_green' (shā_grēn'), } a. 1. Made or covered

Sha_greened' (-grēnd'), } with the leather called
largreen. "A shagreen case of lancets." T. Hook.

2. (Zoöl.) Covered with rough scales or points like

those on shagreen.

Shah (shä), n. [Per. shāh a king, sovereign, prince.
Cf. CHECKMATE, CHESS, PASHA.] The title of the supreme ruler in certain Eastern countries, especially Persia. [Written also schah.]

Persia. [Written also schah.]

Shah Nameh. [Per., Book of Kings.] A celebrated historical poem written by Firdousi, being the most ancient in the modern Persian language. Brande & C.

Sha-him' (shā-hēn'), n. [Ar. shāhin.] (Zoūt.) A large and swift Asiatic falcon (Falco peregrinator) highly valued in falconry.

Shail (shāk), n. See Sheik.

Shail (shāk), v. 4. [Cl. AS. seedh squinting, Icel. skjālgr wry, oblique, Dan. skele to squint.] To walk sidewice. [Obs.]

Shake (shāk), obs. p. p. of Shake. Chaucer.

wine. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

Shake (shāk), obs. p. p. of Shake.

Shake, v. t. [imp. Shook (shōk); p. p. Shaken.

(shāk'n), (Shook, obs.); p. pr. & vb. n. Shakins.] [Ok.

shaken, schaken, AS. secaen; secaen; skin to Icel. &

Sw. skaka, OS. skaken to depart, to flee. v161. Cf.

Shock, v.] 1. To cause to move with quick or violent

vibratious; to move rapidly one way and the other; to

make to tremble or shiver; to agitate.

As a fer tree casteth her untimely firs, when she is shaken of a

As a fig tree easteth her untimely figs, when she is shaken of a mighty wind.

**Ren. wi 13

Ascend my chariot: guide the rapid wheels
That shake heaven's basis.

Milton

2. Fig.: To move from firmness; to weaken the stability of; to cause to waver; to impair the resolution of. When his doctrines grew too strong to be shook by his enemies.

Atterbury.

Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love Can by his fraud be shaten or seduced.

(Mus.) To give a tremulous tone to; to trill: as.

to thake a note in music.

4. To move or remove by agitating; to throw off by a joiling or vibrating motion; to rid one's self of; — generally with an adverb, as off, out, etc.; as, to thake fruit down from a tree.

Shake off the golden slumber of repo

'Tis our fast intent To shake all cares and business from our age. I could scarcely shake him out of my company. Bunyan

I could scarcely shake him out of my company. Bunyan. To shake a cask (Naut.), to knock a cask to pieces and pack the staves.—To shake hands, to perform the customary act of civility by clasping and moving hands, as an expression of greeting, farewell, good will, agreement, etc.—To shake out a rest (Naut.), to untie the rest points and spread more canvas.—To shake the bells. See under Bmll.—To shake the sails (Naut.), to luft up in the wind, causing the sails to shiver. Ham. Nav. Enoye.

Shake, v. 4. To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake; to totter.

Under his burning wheels

motion; to tremble; to shiver, we quite the steadfast empyrean shook throughout,
All but the throne itself of God.

What danger? Who 's that that shakes behind there?

Bean. & Fl.

Shaking piece, a name given by butchers to the piece of beef cut from the under side of the neck. See Illust, of BEEF.

Our salitations were very learly on ours sides, consisting or many kind shakes of the hand. Addison.

2. A fissure or crack in timber, caused by its being dried too suddenly. Gwilt.

3. A fissure in rock or earth.

4. (Mus.) A rapid alternation of a principal tone with another represented on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill.

5. (Naut.) One of the staves of a hogshead or barrel taken apart.

6. A shook of staves and headings.

7. (Zwil.) The redshank; — so called from the nodding of its head while on the ground. [Prov. Eng.]

No great shakes, of no great importance. [Slang] Byon. — The shakes, the fever and ague. [Collog. U. S.] Shake'down' (shāk'doun'), n. A temporary substitute for a bed, as one made on the floor or on chairs;—

berhaps originally from the shaking down of straw for his purpose. Sir W. Scott. Bhake'fork' (shāk'fôrk'), n. A fork for shaking hay; pitchfork. [Obs.]

Shak'en (shāk''n), a. 1. Caused to shake; agitated;

2. Cracked or checked; split. See SHAKE, n., 2.

Nor is the wood shaken or twisted.

3. Impaired, as by a shock.

Shak'er (-3r), n. 1. A person or thing that shakes, or by means of which something is shaken.

2. One of a religious sect who do not marry, popularly so called from the movements of the members in dancing, which forms a part of their worship.

dancing, which forms a part of their worship.

The sect originated in England in 1747, and came to the United States in 1774, under the leadership of Mother Ann Lee. The Shakers are sometimes nick-named Shaking Quakers, but they differ from the Quakers in doctrine and practice. They style themselves the "United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing." The sect is now confined to the United States.

"United Society of Bollevers in United States.

3. (Zoil.) A variety of pigeon.

P. J. Selby.
Shak'er-ess. n. A female Shaker.
Shak'er-ess. n. A female Shaker.
Shak'er-ess. n. A female Shaker.
Shake-spear'e-an (shāk-spēr'ē-an). a. Of, pertaining to, or in the style of, Shakespeare or his works.
[Written also Shakespearian, Shakspear-tan, Shakspear-t

2. Full of anages to chear, chear, Gwill.
3. Easily shaken: tottering; unsound; as, a shaky constitution; shaky business credit. [Colloq.]
Shale (shill), n. [AS. scealu, scalu. See SCALE, and cf. SHELL.] 1. A shell or husk; a cod or pod. "The green shake of a bean." Chapman.
2. [G. schale.] (Geol.) A fine-grained sedimentary rock of a thin, laminated, and often friable, structure.

Bituminous shale. See under BITUMINOUS.

Shale, v. t. To take off the shell or coat of; to shell. Life, in its upper grades, was bursting its shell, or was shaling

Shale, v. t. To take off the shell or coat of; to shell. Life, in its upper grades, was bursting its shell, or was shelling off its husk.

Shall (shil), v. i. & auxiliary. [imp. Should (shood).]

(OE. shall, schal, imp. sholde, scholde, AS. scal, sceal, I am obliged, imp. scolde, sceolde, inf. sculan; akin to OS. skulan, pres. skal, imp. skolda, D. zullen, pres. zal, inp. scolda, solda, pres. skal, imp. skolda, pres. skal, imp. skolda, pres. skal, imp. scolan, pres. skal, imp. skulde, goth. skulan, pres. skal, imp. skuld, imp. skulde, Goth. skulan, pres. skal, imp. skuld, and to AS. scyla guilt, G. schuld guilt, fault, debt, and perhaps to L. scelus crime.] [Shall is defective, having no infinitive, imperative, or participle.]

1. To owe; to be under obligation for. [Obs.] "By the faith I shall to God." Court of Love.

2. To be obliged; must. [Obs.] "Me athinketh [I am sorry] that I shall rehearse it her." Chaucer.

3. As an auxiliary, shall indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking; as, you shall go; he shall go; that is, I order or promise of the auxiliary be emphasized, the command is made more impertive, the promise or threat more positive and sure. It is also employed in the language of prophecy; as, "the day shall come when...," since a promise or threat and an authoritative prophecy nearly coincide in significance. In shall with the first person, the necessity of the action is sometimes implied as residing elsewhere than in the speaker; as, I shall suffer; we shall see; and there is always a less distinct and positive assertion of his volition than is indicated by will. "I shall go" implies nearly a simple futurity; more exactly, a foretelling or an expectation of my going, in which, naturally enough, a certain degree of plan or intention may be included; emphasize the shall, and the event is described as certain to occur, and the expression approximates in meaning to our emphatic "I will go." In a question, the relation of speaker and source of obligation is of c

Shake (shak), n. 1. The act or result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; a rapid motion one way and the other; a trembling, quaking, or shivering; agitation.

The great soldier's honor was composed Of thicker stuff, which could endure a shake. Herbert. Our salutations were very hearty on both sides, consisting of many kind shakes of the hand.

Addison.

2. A fissure or crack in timber, caused by its being dried too suddenly.

3. A fissure in rock or earth.

4. (Mus.) A rapid alternation of a Shake, 4. Shake, 4. on the next degree of the staff above or below it; a trill.

5. (Naut.) One of the staves of a hogshead or barrel taken apart.

Totten.

Shall and will are often confounded by inaccurate speakers and writers. Say: I shall be glad to see you. Shall I do this? Shall I help you? (not Will I do this?)

Shal'li (shäl'li), n. See CHALLIS.
Shal'lon (shäl'lön), n. (Bot.) An evergreen shrub
Gaultheria Shallon) of Northwest America; also, its See SALAL-BERRY.

Shal-loon' (shāl-lōon'), n. [F. chalon, from Châlons, in France, where it was first made.] A thin, loosely woven, twilled worsted stuff.

In blue shalloon shall Hannibal be clad. Shal'lop (shal'lup), n. [F. chaloupe, probably from . stoep. Cf. SLoor.] (Naut.) A boat.

[She] thrust the shallop from the floating strand. Spenser.

EF The term shallop is applied to boats of all sizes, from a light cance up to a large boat with masts and sails.

Shal-lot' (shäl-löt'), n. [OF. eschalote (for escalone), F. échalote. See Scallion, and cf. Fechalot.] (Bot.) A small kind of onion (Allium Asculonicum) growing in clusters, and ready for gathering in spring; a scallion, or

eschalot.

Shallow (shāl'lb), a. [Compar. Shallower (-6r);
superl. Shallowest.] [OE. schalove, probably originally, sloping or shelving; cf. Icel. skjālyr wry, squinting,
AS. sceah, D. & G. scheel, OHG. scelah. Cf. Shellow to slope, Shoal shallow.] 1. Not deep; having little depth;
shoal. "Shallow brooks, and rivers wide." Millon.
2. Not deep in tone. [R.]
The sound perfecter and not so shallow and jarring. Bacon.

3. Not intellectually deep; not profound; not penetrating deeply; simple; not wise or knowing; ignorant; superficial; as, a shallow mind; shallow learning.

The king was neither so shallow, nor so ill advertised, as not operceive the intention of the French king.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself.

Millon.

Shallow, n. 1. A place in a body of water where the water is not deep; a shoal; a flat; a shelf.

A swift stream is not heard in the channel, but upon shallows of gravel. Dashed on the shallows of the moving sand. Dryden.

Dashed on the shallows of the moving sand. Dryden.

2. (Zoöl.) The rudd. [Prov. Eng.]

Shal'low, v. t. To make shallow. Sir T. Browne.

Shal'low, v. t. To become shallow, as water.

Shal'low-bod'sed (-böd'd), a. (Naut.) Having a
noderate depth of hold; -- said of a vessel.

Shal'low-brained' (-brand'), a. Weak in intellect;
colish; empty-headed. South.

Shal'low-heart'ed (-härt'ëd), a. Incapable of deep
acting. Tennuson.

Bhal'low-heart'ed (-hārv'eq), a. Anespan.
feeling.

Tennyson.
Shal'low-ness, n. Quality or state of being shallow.
Shal'low-pat'ed (-pāt'80), a. Shallow-brained.
Shal'low-mess, n. Quality or state of being shallow.
Shal'low-pat'ed (-pāt'80), a. Shallow-brained.
Shal'low-waist'ed (-wāst'ēd), a. (Naut.) Having a flush deck, or with only a moderate depression amidships; -said of a vessel.
Shalm (shām), n. See Shaws. [Obs.] Knolles.
Shalm (shām), n. [Originally the same word as shame, hence, a diagrace, a trick. See Shams, n.] 1. That which deceives expectation; any trick, fraud, or device that deludes and disappoints; a make-believe; delusion; imposture; humbug. "A mere sham." Bp. Stillingsteet.

Believe who will the solemn sham, not 1. Addison.

2. A false front, or removable ornamental covering.

Pillow sham, a covering to be laid on a pillow.

Sham, a. False; counterfeit; pretended; feigned; unreal; as, a sham fight.

They scorned the sham independence proffered to them by the Athenians.

Jowett (Thucyd.).

the Athenians.

Sham, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shammed (ahkmd); p. p. & vb. n. Shamming.]

1. To trick; to cheat; to deceive or delude with false protenges.

Fooled and shammed into a conviction. L'Estrange.

2. To obtrude by fraud or imposition. [R.]

We must have a care that we do not . . . shum fallacies upon the world for current reason.

L'Estronge.

3. To assume the manner and character of; to imitate; to spe; to feign.

To sham Abram or Abraham, to feign sickness: to ma-linger. Hence a malingerer is called, in sallors cant, a Sham Abram, or Sham Abraham.

Sham, v. i. To make false pretenses; to deceive; to eign; to impose.

Wondering . . . whether those who lectured him were such fools as they professed to be, or were only shamming. Macaulay.

fools as they professed to be, or were only shamming. Macaulay.

|| Sha'ma (shik'mà), n. [Hind. shāmā.] (Zoöl.) A
saxicoline singing bird (Kittlactinela macroura) of India,
noted for the sweetness and power of its song. In confinement it imitates the notes of other birds and various
animals with accuracy. Its head, neck, back, breast,
and tail are glossy black, the rump white, the under
parts chestnut.

Sha'man (shik'măn; 277), n. [From the native name.]
A priest of Shamanism; a wisard among the Shamanits.

Wha-man'ic (shk-mkn'Yk), a. Of or pertaining to Shamenism.

Shamanism.

Shaman

As summer flies are in the shambles. 3. pl. A place for slaughtering animals for meat.

make a shambles of the parliament house. To make a shambles of the parliament house. Shak.

Sham'ble, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shambled (-b'ld); p.
pr. & vb. n. Shambled (-b'lng).] [Cf. OD. schampelen
to slip, schampen to slip away, escape. Cf. Scamble,
Scamble.] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if the
knees were weak; to shuffle along.

Sham'bling (-bl'ng), a. Characterized by an awkward, irregular pace; as, a shambling trot; shambling
legs.

ward, irregular pace; as, a sound of the legs.

Sham'bling, n. An awkward, irregular gait.

Shame (sham), n. [OE. shame, schame, AS. scamu, sceamu; skin to OS. & OHG, scama, G. scham, Icel. skömm, skamm, Sw. & Dan. skam, D. & G. schande, Goth. skanda shame, skaman sik to be ashamed; per-

Goth. skanda shame, skaman sik to be ashamed; perhaps from a root skam meaning to cover, and akin to the root (kam) of G. hemd shirt, E. chemise. Cf. Sham.]

1. A painful sensation excited by a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of having done something which injures reputation, or of the exposure of that which nature or modesty prompts us to conceal.

Hide, for shame,
Romans, your grandsires' images,
That blush at their degenerate progeny.

Have you no modesty, no maiden shame?
Shak.

2. Reproach injuried of suffered; disponers impropriate the shame?

2. Reproach incurred or suffered; dishonor; ignominy; derision; contempt.

Ye have borne the shame of the heathen. Ezck. xxxvi. 6.
Honor and shame from no condition rise. Pope.

And every woe a tear can claim Except an erring sister's shame. 3. The cause or reason of shame; that which brings reproach, and degrades a person in the estimation of ethers; disgrace.

O Cosar, what a wounding shame is this! Guides who are the shame of religion.

4. The parts which modesty requires to be covered the private parts.

South

Isa. xlvii. 3.

For shame! you should be ashamed; shame on you!—
To put to shame, to cause to feel shame; to humiliate;
to diagrace. "Let them be driven backward and put
to shame that wish me evil."

Ps. 21. 14.

Shame, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shamed (shāmd); p. pr. & vb. n. Shamme.] 1. To make ashamed; to excite in (a person) a consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or of conduct derogatory to reputation; to put to alsame.

Were there but one righteous man in the world, he would ame the world, and not the world him.

2. To cover with repreach or ignominy; to dishonor;

to disgrace. And with foul cowardice his carcass shame. Sp

3. To mock at; to deride. [Obs. or R.] Ye have shamed the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv. 6.

Shame, v. 4. [AS. scamian, sceamian. See Shame,] To be ashamed; to feel shame. [R]

To think of what a noble strain you are. Shak.

Shame faced (-fast), a. [For shame fast; AS. scamfast. See Shame, n., and Fast firm.] Easily confused or put out of countenance; diffident; bashful; modest. Your shamefaced virtue shunned the people's praise. Druden Your shamefaced wittue shunned the people's praise. Dryden.

For Shamefaced was once shamefast, shamefacedness
was shamefastness, like steadfast and steadfastness; but
the ordinary manifestations of shame being by the face,
have brought it to its present orthography. Trench.

Shamefaceddly, adv. — Shamefacedness, n.
Shamefaced. — Shamefaced. Modest;
shamefaced. — Shamefastly, adv. — Shamefacet,

Shamefaced. — Shamefastness. Chaucer.

(Conscience) is a blushing shamefastness. Chaucer.

(Conscience) is a blushing shamefast spirit. Shak.

Modest appared with shamefastness. 1 Tim. ii. 9 (Rev. Ver.).

Shameful. (Jul) a. 3 Bringing shame or digress.

Shame'ful (-ful), a. 1. Bringing shame or disgrace injurious to reputation; disgraceful.

His naval preparations were not more surprising than his quick and shame/ul retreat.

quick and shame/ul rotreat.

2. Exciting the feeling of shame in others; indecent; as, a shame/ul picture; a shame/ul sight. Spenser.

Syn. — Diagraceful; reproachful; indecent; unbecoming; degrading; scandalous; ignominious; infamous.

— Shame/ful-ly, adv. — Shame/ful-ness, n.

Shame/less, a. [AS. scamleds.] 1. Dostitute of shame; wanting modesty; brazen-faced; insensible to diagrace. "Such shameless bards we have." Pope.

Shame enough to shame thes, wert thou not shameless. Shab.

2. Indicating want of modesty or sensibility to disa

2. Indicating want of modesty, or sensibility to disgrace; indecent; as, a shameless picture or poem. Syn. - Impudent; unblushing; audacious; immodest indecent; indelicate.

- Shame'less-ly, adv. - Shame'less-ness, n. Shak. Shame'-proof' (-proof'), a. Shaneless. Shak. Sham'er (sham'er), n. One who, or that which, disgraces, or makes sahamed. Beau. & Fl.

Sham'mer (shăm'mër), n. One who shams; an im-ostor. Johnson.

Johnson.

Sham'my (-my), n. [F. chamois a chamols, shammy leather. See Chamois.] 1. (Zool.) The chamois.

2. A soft, pliant leather, prepared originally from the skin of the chamois, but now made also from the skin of the sheep, goat, kid, deer, and calf. See Shamoving. [Written also chamois, shamoy, and shamois.]

Sham'ois (sham'my or sha-moi'), n. See Shammy.

Sham'oy (shām'my or shā-moi'), n. See Shamm.
Sha-moy'ing (shā-moi'ng or shām'my-Ing), n. [See
Shamm.] A process used in preparing certain kinds of
leather, which consists in trizzing the akin, and working
oil into it to supply the place of the astringent (tannin,
alum, or the like) ordinarily used in tanning.
Sham-poo' (shām-pōō'), v. t. [mp. & p. p. ShamPOOED (-pōōd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Shamponis.] [Hind.
chāmpmā to press, to squeeze.] [Written also champoo.] 1. To press or knead the whole surface of the
body of (a person), and at the same time to stretch the
limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath.
2. To wash thoroughly and rub the lead of (a person).

limbs and joints, in connection with the hot bath.

2. To wash thoroughly and rub the head of (a person), with the fingers, using either soap, or a soapy preparation, for the more thorough cleansing.

Bham-poo'er (-\varepsilon' \text{or} \), \(n\). One who shampoons.

Bham-poo'er (-\varepsilon' \text{or} \), \(n\). One who shampoos.

Bham-poo'er (-\varepsilon' \text{or} \), \(n\). (Ir. seamrog, seamar, trefoll, white clover, white honeysuckle; akin to Gael. seamrag.) (Bot.) A trifoliate plant used as a national omblem by the 1rish. The legend is that St. Patrick once plucked a leaf of it for use plucked a leaf of it for use in illustrating the doctrine of the Trinity.

The original plant was probably a kind of wood sorrel (zodis Acctosella); but now the name is given to the white clover (Trifolium repens), and the black medic (Medicago lupulina).



pens), and the black medic (Medicago tuputina).

Shan'dry-dan (shān'dry-dān), n. A jocosely depreciative name for a vehicie. [Ireland]

Shan'dry-gaff (shān'dl'-gāf), n. A mixture of strong beer and ginger beer. [Eng.]

Shang'haff (shăng'hi'), v. t. [imp. & p. Bhang-haff (shăng'hi'), v. t. Bhanglahing.] To intoxicate and ship (a person) as a sailor while in this condition. [Written also shanghar.] [Slung, U. S.]

Shang'haff (-hi'), n. (Zoül.) A large and tall breed of domestic fowl.

of domestic towi.

Shank (slamk), n. (Zoöl.) See Chank.

Shank, n. [OE. shanke, schanke, schonke, AS. scanca, sceanca, sceonca; akin to D. schonk a bone, G. schenkel thigh, shank, schinken ham, OHG. scincha shank, Dan. & Sw. skank. 161. Cf. Skink, v.]

1. The part of the log from the knee to the foot; the shin; the shin bone; also, the whole leg.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide For his shrunk shank.

For his shrunk shank.

2. Hence, that part of an instrument, tool, or other thing, which connects the acting part with a handle or other part, by which it is held or moved. Specifically:

(a) That part of a key which is between the bow and the part which enters the wards of the lock. (b) The middle part of an anchor, or that part which is between the ring and the arms. See Illust. of Anchon. (c) That part of a hoe, rake, knife, or the like, by which it is secured to a handle. (d) A loop forming an eye to a button.

3. (Arch.) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph.

Gwill.

Gwill.

(Arch.) The space between two channels of the Doric triglyph. Gwitt.
 (Founding) A large ladle for molten metal, fitted with long bars for handling it.
 (Print.) The body of a type.
 (Shoemaking) The part of the sole beneath the instep connecting the broader front part with the heel.
 (Zoil.) A wading bird with long legs; as, the green-legged shank, or knot; the yellow shank, or tattler; called also shanks.

8. pl. Flat-nosed pliers, used by opticians for nipping off the edges of pieces of glass to make them round.

Shank painter (Naut.), a short rope or chain which holds the shauk of an anchor against the side of a vessel when it is secured for a voyage. — To ride shank's mare, to go on foot; to walk.

when it is secured for a voyage. — To ride shank's mare, to go on foot; to walk.

Shank, v. 4. To fall off, as a leaf, flower, or capsule, on account of disease affecting the supporting footstalk; — usually followed by off.

Shank'beer' (-bēr'), n. See Schenkerer.

Shank'der' (-bēr'), n. Having a shank.

Shank'der (shānk'ēr), n. [Med.] See Change.

Shan'ny (shān'dy), n.; pl. Shankers (-nīz). [Etymol. uncertain.] [Zoil.] The European smooth blenny (Blennius pholis). It is olive-green with irregular black spots, and without appendaged on the head.

Shan'ty (shān'ty), a. Jaunty; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

Shan'ty (shān'ty), a. Jaunty; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

Shan'ty, n.; pl. Shanwers (-tīz). [Said to be fr. Ir. sean old + tig a house.] A small, mean dwelling; a rough, slight building for temporary use; a hut.

Shan'ty, v. 4. To inhabit a shanty. S. H. Hammond.

Shap'a-ble (shēp'a-b'l), a. 1. That may be shaped.

Shap'a-ble (shēp'a-b'l), a. 1. That may be shaped.

Shape (shēp), v. t. [mp. Bhafed (shēpt); p. p.

Shapel of Shapen, shāp'm); p. pr. & vb. n. Shapen, [OE. shapen, sohapen, AB. sceaplan. The p. p. shapen is from the strong vorb, AB. sceippan, sceppan, p. p. sceopen. See Shape, n.] 1. To form or create; especially, to mold or make into a particular form; to give proper form or figure to.

I was shapen in iniquity. Grace shaped her limbs, and beauty decked her face. Prior.

2. To adapt to a purpose; to regulate; to adjust; to direct; as, to shape the course of a vessel.

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force, Nor speed nor art avail, he shapes his course. Denham. Charmed by their eyes, their manners I acquire, And shape my foolishness to their desire. Prior.

3. To image; to conceive; to body forth.

Oft my jealousy Shapes faults that are not. Shapes faults that are not.

4. To design; to prepare; to plan; to arrange. When shapen was all this conspiracy, From point to point.

Shaping machine. (Mach.) Same as Shaper.—To me's self, to prepare; to make ready. (Ubs.)

I will early shape me therefor.

Shape (ship), v. c. To suit; to be adjusted or conformable. [R.]

Shape, n. [OE. shap, schap, AS. sceap in gesceap cration, creature, ir. the root of scieppan, scyppan, sceppan, to shape, to do, to effect; akin to OS. giskeppian, OFries. skeppa, D. scheppen, G. schaffen, OHG. scaffin, sceppen, skelfen, Icl. skapa, skepja, Dan. skabe, skaffe, Sw. skapa, skaffa, Goth. gaskapjan, and perhaps to E. shave, v. Cf. shur.] I. Character or construction of a thing as determining its external appearance; outward aspect; make; figure; form; guise; as, the shape of a tree; the shape of the head; an elegant shape.

He beat me grievously, in the shape of a woman. Shak.

2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an ap-

2. That which has form or figure; a figure; an ap-

Before the gates there sat, On either side, a formidable shape.

3. A model; a pattern; a mold.
4. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of

4. Form of embodiment, as in words; form, as of thought or conception; concrete embodiment or example, as of some quality.

5. Druss for disguise; guise. [Obs.]

Look better on this virgin, and consider
This I crisin shope laid by, and she appearing
In a Greekish dress.

6. (Iron Manuf.) (a) A rolled or hammered place, as a bar, beam, angle iron, etc., having a cross section different from merchant bar. (b) A piece which has been roughly forged or fitted.

To take shape to assume a definite form.

take shape, to assume a definite form.

Shapeless, a. Destitute of shape or regular form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; misshapen; — opposed to shapely. — Shapeless ness, n.

The shapeless rock, or hanging precipice. Pope.

Shape'li-ness (-li-nes), n. The quality or state of

being shapely.

Shapely, a. [Compar. Shapeller (-11-er); superl.

Bhapelly, a. [Compar. Shapeller (-11-er); superl.

Bhapeller,] I. Well-formed; having a regular shape;
comely; symmetrical.

T. Warton.

Waste sandy valleys, once perplexed with thorn,
The spiry fir and shapely box adorn.

Where the shapely column stood.

Couper.

2. Fit; suitable. [Obs.]

Shaply for to be an alderman. Chaucer.
Shap'er (-er), n. 1. One who shapes; as, the shaper of one's fortune The secret of those old shapers died with them. Lowell.

The secret of those old shapers died with them. Lowell.

2. That which shapes; a machine for giving a particular form or outline to an object. Specifically: (a) (Metal Working) A kind of planer in which the tool, instead of the work, receives a reciprocating motion, usually from a crank. (b) (Wood Working) A machine with a vertically revolving cutter projecting above a flat table top, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc.

Shar(ohir) of the projecting above a flat table top, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc.

Shar(ohir) of the projecting above a flat table top, for cutting irregular outlines, moldings, etc.

Shar(ahir) of the property a p. p. from the root of secran to shear, to cut; akin to D. schaard a fragment, G. scharde a notch, Icel. skarô. See Shear, and cf. Shered.] [Written also sheard, and sherd.] 1. A piece or fragment of an earthen vessel, or of a like brittle substance, as the shell of an egg or a snail. Shak.

The precious dish Broke into shards of beauty on the board. E. Arnold. (Zoöl.) The hard wing case of a beetle. They are his shards, and he their beetle.

They are his shards, and he their beetle. Shak.

3. A gap in a fence. [Obs.]

4. A boundary; a division. [Obs. & R.] Spenser.

Shard'-borne' (-bōrn'), a. Borne on shards or scaly wing cases. "The shard-borne beetle."

Shard'ed, a. (Zoōl.) Having elytra, as a beetle.

Shard'ed, a. (Zoōl.) Having elytra, as a beetle.

Shard'ed, a. Having, or consisting of, shards.

Share (shar), n. [OE. schar, AS. scear; akin to OHG. scaro, G. schar, pflugschar, and E. shear, v. See Shear.]

1. The part (usually an iron or steel plate) of a plow which cuts the ground at the bottom of a furrow; a plowahare.

nlowshare

plowshare.

2. The part which opens the ground for the reception of the seed, in a machine for sowing seed. Knight.

Share, n. [OE. schare, AS. scearu, scaru, fr. sceran to shear, cut. See Sheal, v.] 1. A certain quantity; a portion; a part; a division; as, a small share of prudence.

2. Especially, the part allotted or belonging to one, of any property or interest owned by a number; a portion among others; an apportioned lot; an allotment: a dividend. "My share of fame." Dryden.

3. Hence, one of a certain number of equal portions into which any property or invested capital is divided; as, a ship owned in ten shares.

4. The pubes; the sharebone. [Obs.] Holland.

To go shares, to partake: to be equally concerned. —Share and share slike, in equal shares.

Share, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shared (shârd); p. pr. &

Bhare and share alike, in equal shares.

Share, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sharen (shard); p. pr. & vb. n. Sharmo.]

1. To part among two or more; to distribute in portions; to divide.

Suppose I share my fortune equally between my children and stranger.

2. To partake of, use, or experience, with others; to have a portion of; to take and possess in common; as, to share a shelter with another.

While avarice and rapine share the land. Milton 3. To cut; to shear; to cleave; to divide. [Obs.] The shared visage hangs on equal sides.

Share (shar), v.i. To have part; to receive a portion; partake, enjoy, or suffer with others.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to share in the oods of his father.

Locks.

A right of inheritance gave every one a title to share in the goods of his father.

Ender. Bhare beam! (-bām'), n. The part of the plow to which the share is attached.

Bhare bone (-bōm'), n. (Anal.) The public bone.

Share bro'ker (-brō'kēr), n. A broker who deals in rallway or other shares and securities.

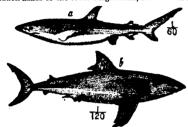
Bhare hold'er (-hōld'er), n. One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property.

Sharer (shār'ēr), n. One who shares; a participator; a partaker; also, a dvider; a distributer.

Share wort' (-wūrt'), n. (Bot.) A composite plant (Aster Tripolium) growing along the seacoast of Europe.

Shark (shārk), n. [Of uncertain origin; perhaps through OF. fr. L. earcharus a kind of dogūsh, Gr. Kapyapias, so called from its sharp teeth, fr. kapyapoa, so called from its sharp teeth, fr. kapyapoa having sharp or jagged teeth; or perhaps named from its rapacity (cf. Shark, v. t. & i.); cf. Corn. scarceas.]

1. (Zoōl.) Any one of numerous species of elasmobranch fishes of the order Plagiostomi, found in all seas.



a The Dusky Shark (Carcharhinus obscurus). b The Man-cating Shark (Carcharodon carcharias).

The Duky Shark (Carchamolon carcharias).

The Bounce sharks, as the basking shark and the whale shark, grow to an enormous size, the former becoming forty feet or more, and the latter sixty feet or more, in length. Most of them are harmless to man, but some are exceedingly voracious. The man-eating sharks mostly belong to the genera Carcharhinus, Carcharodon, and related genera. They have several rows of large sharp teeth with serrated edges, as the great white shark (Carcharhinus plancas) of all tropical and temperate seas. The former sometimes becomes thirty-six feet long, and is the most voracious and dangerous species known. The rare man-eating shark of the United States coast (Charcarodon Alwoodi) is thought by some to be a variety, or the young, of C. carcharins. The dusky shark (Carcharhinus obscurus), and the smaller blue shark (C. carchartinus obscurus), and the smaller blue shark (C. carchartinus obscurus) psecies on the coast of the United States, are of moderate size and not dangerous. They feed on shellfish and bottom fishes.

A rapacious, artful person; a sharper. [Colloq.]

2. A rapacious, artful person; a sharper. [Colloq.]
3. Trickery; fraud; petty rapine; as, to live upon the ark. [Obs.]
South.

shark. [Obs.]

Basking shark, Liver shark, Nurse shark, Oll shark, Sand shark, Tiger shark, etc. See under Basking, Liver, etc. See also Doorish, Houndrish, Notidakian, and Tork.—
Gray shark, the sand shark.— Hammer-headed shark. See Hammerhead shark, See Hammerhead shark. See Hammerhead shark, See Hammerhead shark, a see purse.—
Shark barrow, the eggcase of a shark; a see purse.—
Shark ray. Same as Angel fish (a), under Angek.—
Thrasher shark, or Thresher shark, a large, voracious shark. See Thrasher.— Whale shark, a huge, harmless shark (Rhmodon typicus) of the Indian Ocean. It becomes sixty feet or more in length, but has very small teeth.

Shark, v. t. [Of uncertain origin; perhaps fr. shark, n., or perhaps related to E. shear (as hearken to hear), and originally meaning, to clip off. Cl. Shink.] To pick or gather indiscriminately or covertly. [Oh.] Shak. Shark, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shanken (shärkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Sharkino] 1. To play the petty thief; to practice fraud or trickery; to swindle.

Neither sharks for a cup or a reckoning. Bp. Earle

Neither sharks for a cup or a reckoning. Bp. Earle.

2. To live by shifts and stratagems. Beau. & Fl.
Shark'er (-ër), n. One who lives by sharking.
Shark'ing, n. Petty rapine; trick; also, seeking a
livelihood by shifts and dishonest devices.
Sharfock (shir'0k), n. An East Indian coin of the
value of 124 pence sterling, or about 25 cents.
Sharp (shirp), a. [Compar. Sharpan (-ër); superl.
Sharps. [OE. sharp, scharp, carp, AS. scearp; akin
to OS. skarp, LG. scharp, D. scherp, G. scharf, Dan. A.
Sw. skarp, Leel. skarp. Cf. Escarp, Scarpan N.
1. Having a very thin edge or fine point; of a nature
to cut or pierce easily; not blunt or dull; keen.

He dies upon my scimeter's skarp point. Shak.

He dies upon my scimeter's sharp point.

He dies upon my scimeter's sharp point. Shak.

2. Terminating in a point or edge; not obtuse or rounded; somewhat pointed or edge; peaked or ridged; as, a sharp hill; sharp features.

3. Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting, keen, penetrating, acute: to the taste or smell, pungent, acid, sour, as ammonia has a sharp taste and odor; to the hearing, piercing, shrill, as a sharp sound or voice; to the eye, instantaneously brilliant, dazzling, as a sharp flash.

4. (Mus.) (a) High in pitch; acute; as, a sharp note or tone. (b) Raised a semitone in pitch; as, C sharp (C; B), which is a half step, or semitone, higher than C. (c) So high as to be out of tune, or above true pitch; as, the tone is sharp; that instrument is sharp. Opposed in all these senses to flat.

5. Very trying to the feelings; piercing; keen; severe; painful; distressing; as, sharp pain, weather; a sharp and frosty air.

Sharp misery had worn him to the bo The morning sharp and clear. In sharpest perils faithful proved. Shak Cowper. Kehle

6. Cutting in language or import; biting; sarcastic; cruel; harsh; rigorous; severe; as, a sharp rebuke. "That sharp look."

Tennyson.

To that place the sharp Athenian law Can not pursue us. Shak.

Be thy words severe,
Sharp as he merits; but the sword forbear. Dryden

7. Of keen perception; quick to discern or distinguish; having nice discrimination; acute; penetrating; sagacious; clever; as, a sharp eye; sharp sight, hearing, or judgment.

Nothing makes men sharper . . . than want. Addison Nothing makes men snarper . . . than wants zonatoon.

Many other things belong to the material world, wherein the harpest philosophers have never yet arrived at clear and discontinuous films.

I. Watts.

8. Eager in pursuit; keen in quest; impatient for gratification; keen; as, a sharp appetite.
9. Fierce; ardent; fiery; violent; impetuous. "In sharp contest of battle." Millon.

A sharp assault already is begun. Dryden.

10. Keenly or unduly attentive to one's own interest; close and exact in dealing; shrewd; as, a sharp dealer; a sharp customer.

The necessity of being so sharp and exacting. 11. Composed of hard, angular grains; gritty; as, harp sand.

12. Steep; precipitous; abrupt; as, a sharp ascent

r descent; a sharp turn or curve.

13. (Phonetics) Uttered in a whisper, or with the breath alone, without voice, as certain consonants, such as p, k, t, f; surd; nonvocal; aspirated.

**Sharp is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, sharp-cornered, sharp-edged harp-pointed, sharp-tasted, sharp-visaged, etc.

smarp-pointed, snarp-tasted, snarp-visaged, etc.
Sharp practice, the getting of an advantage, or the attempt to do so, by a tricky expedient.—To brace sharp, or To sharp up (Naut.), to turn the yards to the most oblique position possible, that the ship may lie well up to the wind.

Syn. - Keen; scute; piercing; penetrating; quick; sagacious; discerning; shrewd; witty; ingenious; sour; acid; tart; pungent; acrid; severe; poignant; biting; acrimonlous; sarcastic; cutting; bitter; painful; afflictive; violent; harsh; fierce; ardent; fiery.

Sharp (sharp), adv. 1. To a point or edge; pieringly; eagerly; sharply.

M. Arnold.

The head [of a spear] full sharp yground. Chaucer.

You bite so sharp at reas

2. Precisely; exactly; as, we shall start at ten o'clock sharp. [Colloq.]

Look sharp, attend; be alert. [Collog.]

Sharp, n. 1. A sharp tool or weapon. [Obs.]

If butchers had but the manners to go to sharps, gentlem ould be contented with a rubber at cuffs.

Collie

2. (Mus.) (a) The character [#] used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be raised a half step, or semitone, in pitch. (b) A sharp tone or note. Shak.

half step, or semitone, in pitch. (b) A sharp tone or note. Shak.

3. A portion of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. [Prov. Eng.]

4. A sewing needle having a very slender point; a needle of the most pointed of the three grades, blunts, betweens, and sharps.

5. pl. Same as MIDDLINGS, 1.

6. An expert. [Slang]

Sharp, v. 1. [inp. & p. p. Sharped (shärpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Sharpino.]

1. To sharpen. [Obs.] Spiencer.

2. (Mus.) To raise above the proper pitch; to elevate the tone of; especially, to raise a half step, or semitone, above the natural tone.

Sharp. v. i. 1. To play tricks in bargalning: to act

arp, v. 4. 1. To play tricks in bargaining; to act larper.

L'Estrange.

Sharp, v. 4. 1. To play tricks in basgament, the sharper.

2. (Mus.) To sing above the proper pitch.

Sharp'—out' (kūt'), a. Cut sharply or definitely, or so as to make a clear, well-defined impression, as the lines of an engraved plate, and the like; clear-cut; hence, having great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

Sharp'en (shārp'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sharfered (-dar.), p. pr. & vb. n. Sharfenno. [See Sharf and [To make sharp. Specifically; (a) To give a keen edge or fine point to; to make sharper; as, to sharpen an ax, or the teeth of a saw. (b) To render more quick or acute in perception; to make more ready or ingenious.

The air ... sharpened his visual ray

Miton.

The air . . . sharpened his visual ray. To objects distant far. He that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharp-is our skill. Burke.

(c) To make more eager; as, to sharpen men's desires.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite. (d) To make more pungent and intense; as, to sharpen a pain or disease. (e) To make biting, sarcastic, or severe. "Sharpen each word." E. Smith. (f) To render more shrill or piercing.

Inclosures not only preserve sound, but increase and si

(g) To make more tart or acid; to make sour; as, the (9) to make som; as, the rays of the sun sharpers vinegar. (h) (Mus.) To raise, as a sound, by means of a sharp; to apply a sharp to.

Sharp'en, v. t. To grow or become sharp.

Sharp'er (-\$r), n. A person who bargains closely; especially, one who cheats in bargains; a swindler; also,

a cheating gamester.

Sharpers, as pikes, prey upon their own kind. L'Estrange. Syn. -- Swindler; cheat; deceiver; trickster; rogue.

Sharp'ie (shkrp'i), n. (Naut.) A long, sharp, flat-bot-tomed boat, with one or two masts, carrying a tri-angular sail. angular sail. They are often called Fair Haven sharpies, after the place on the place on the coast of Con-11111 necticut where they origina-ted. [Local, Sharp ling (shërp'ling), n. (Zoöl.) A stickleback. 7

Sharpie, with Centerboard down rov. Eng. 7

Sharp'ly, adv. In a sharp manner: keenly: acutely.

Shary'ly, adv. In a sharp manner; keenly; acutely. They are more sharply to be chastised and reformed than the rude Irish.

The soldiers were sharply assailed with wants. Hayward. You contract your eye when you would see sharply. Baccon. Sharp'ness, n. [AS. secaryness.] The quality or condition of being sharp; keemness; acuteness. Sharp'saw' (-say'), n. (Zoo'l.) The great titmouse; — so called from its harsh call notes. [Prov. Eng.]

Sharp'-saw' (-sty'), a. Eager in appetite or desire of gratification; affected by keen hunger; ravenous; as, an eagle or a lion sharp-set.

The town is sharp-set on new plays. Popc.

The town is sharp-set on new plays.

Sharp'shoot'er (-shōōt'er), n. One skilled in shootg at an object with exactness; a good markeman.

Sharp'shoot'ing, n. A shooting with great precision
nd effect; hence, a keen contest of wit or argument.

Sharp'-sight'ed (-sit'éd), a. Having quick or acute
ght;—nsed literally and figuratively.—Sharp'-sight'-

sight; used literally and figuratively. — Sharp'-sight'cd-mess, n.

Sharp'tail' (-tāl'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The pintail duck.
(b) The pintail grouse, or prairie chicken.

Sharp'-wit'ted (-wit'těd), a. Having an acute or
nicely discerning mind.

Shash (shäsh), n. [See Sash.] 1. The scarf of a
turban. [Obs.]

2. A sash. [Obs.]

1. Shas'ter (shäs'ter or shäs'těr), n. [Skr. çāstra an
| Shas'tra (shäs'ter or shäs'tra'), order or command, a sacred book, fr. çās to order, instruct, govern.

Cf. Sastra.] A treatise for authoritative instruction
among the Hindoos; a book of institutes; especially, a
treatise explaining the Vedas. [Written also sastra.]

Shath'mont (shäth'mont), n. A shaftment. [Scot.]
Shat'ter (shät'těr), v. t. [imp. & p. Bhattene
(-těrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Shattenino.] [OE. schateren,
scateren, to scatter, to dash, AS. scateran; cf. D. schateren to crack, to make a great noise, OD. schettern to
scatter, to burst, to crack. Cf. Scattra.] 1. To break
at once into many pieces; to dash, burst, or part violently into fragments; to rend into splinters; as, an
explosion shatters a rock or a bomb; too much steam
shatters a boiler; an oak is shattered by lightning.

A monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst
revolted subjects.

A monarchy was shattered to pieces, and divided amongst revolted subjects.

Locke.

2. To disorder; to derange; to render unsound; as, to be shattered in intellect; his constitution was shattered; his hopes were shattered.

A man of a loose, volatile, and shattered humor. Norris.

3. To scatter about. [Obs.]

Shatter your leaves before the mellowing year. Milton Shat'ter, v. 4. To be broken into fragments; to fall or crumble to pieces by any force applied.

Some fracile bodies break but where the force is; some shat-ter and fly in many places. Bacon.

ter and fly in many places.

Shat'ter, a. A fragment of anything shattered;—
used chiefly or solely in the phrase into shatter; as, to
break a glass into shatters.

Shat'ter—parised (-pāt'ed), } dering in intellect;
bence, heedless; wild.

J. Goodman.

Shat'ter-y (-ÿ), a. Easily breaking into pleces; not
compact; loose of texture; brittle; as, shattery spar.

Shave (shav), obs. p. p. of Shave.

Uhaucer.

His beard was share as nigh as ever he can.

Chaucer.

Shave a. f. [imp. Shaver, (abgwl), p. g. Shaver.

His beard was share as nigh as ever he can. Chaucer.

Shave, v. f. [imp. Shaved (shāvd); p. p. Shaved or Shaven (shāvⁱn); p. pr. & vb. n. Shaving.] [OE. shaven, schwen, AS. scafan, scafan; skin to D. schwen, G. schwen, OHG. scabun, Icol. skafa, Sw. skafan, Dan. skare, Goth. skaban, Russ. kopate to dig. Gr. oxanzeu, and probably to L. scabers to scratch, to scrape. Cf. Scab, Shart, Share.] 1. To cut or pare off from the surface of a body with a razor or other edged instrument; to cut off closely, as with a razor; as, to shave the beard.

2. To make bare or smooth by cutting off closely the

as, to shave the beard.

2. To make bere or smooth by cutting off closely the surface, or surface covering, of; especially, to remove the hair from with a razor or other sharp instrument; to take off the beard or hair of; as, to shave the face or the crown of the head; he shaved himself.

I'll shave your crown for this. Shak.

The behover with the bending scythe is seen

Gay.

The laborer with the bending scythe is seen Shaving the surface of the waving green. 3. To cut off thin alices from; to cut in thin slices.

Plants bruised or sharen in leaf or root. 4. To skim along or near the surface of; to pass close to, or touch lightly, in passing.

Now shaves with level wing the deep 5. To strip; to plunder; to fleece. [Colloq.]

Ethave (ahav), v. 4. To use a razor for removing the beard; to cut closely; hence, to be hard and severe in a bargain; to practice extortion; to cheat.

Shave (ahav), n. [AS. scafa, scafa, a sort of knife. See Srave, v. L.] A. thin silee; a shaving. Wright.

2. A cutting of the beard; the operation of shaving.

3. (a) An exorbitant discount on a note. [Cant, U. S.]

(b) A premium paid for an extension of the time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a stock contract in any particular. [Cant, U. S.] N. Biddle.

4. A hand tool consisting of a sharp blade with a handle at each end; a drawing knife; a spokeshave.

5. The act of passing very near to, so as almost tograze; as, the bullet missed by a close shave. [Colloq.]

Shave grass (Bot.), the scouring rush. See the Note under Equisary in Shave book, a tool for scraping metals, consisting of a sharp-edged triangular steel plate stached to a shank and handle.

Shave'ling (Jing), n. A man shaved; hence, a monk,

Shave ling (-ling), n. A man shaved; hence, a monk other religious; — used in contempt.

I am no longer a shaveling than while my frock is on my back

Shav'er (shav'er), n. 1. One who shaves; one whose occupation is to shave.

2. One who is close in bargains; a sharper.

3. One who fleeces; a pillager; a plunderer.
By these shavers the Turks were stripped.

"These 4. A boy; a lad; a little fellow. [Collog.] "These unlucky little shavers." Salmagundi. As I have mentioned at the door to this young shaver, I am on a chase in the name of the king.

Dickens.

5. (Mech.) A tool or machine for shaving.

A note shaver, a person who buys notes at a discount cater than the legal rate of interest. [Cant. U. S.]

Shaving, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, naves; specifically, the act of cutting off the beard

shaves; specifically, the act of cutting off the beard with a razor.

2. That which is shaved off; a thin slice or strip pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument. "Shaving of silver." Chaucer.

Shaving brush, a brush used in lathering the face pre-paratory to shaving it.

Shaw (sha), n. [OE. schawe, schaze, thicket, grove, AS. scaga; akin to Dan, skov, Sw. skog, Icel. skogr.]

1. A thicket; a small wood or grove. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Gaillard he was as goldfinch in the shaw. The green shaws, the merry green woods

2. pl. The leaves and tops of vegetables, as of potatoes, turnips, etc. [Scot.] Shaw'tow'! (-foul'), n. [Scot. schaw, shaw, show + fow!.] The representation or image of a fowl made by fowlers to shoot at.

Johnson.

fowler's to shoot at.

Shawl (shal), n. [Per. & Hind. shāl: cf. F. châle.]

A square or oblong cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or other textile or netted fabric, used, especially by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders.

Tadis shawl, a kind of rich shawl made in India from he wool of the Cashmero goat. It is woven in pieces, which are sewed together. — Shawl goat (Zoöl.), the Cashmero goat.

mere goat.

Shawl, v. t. To wrap in a shawl.

Thackeray.

Shawn (sham), n. [OE. shalmie, OF. chalemie; cf.

F. chalument shawn, chaume haulm, stalk; all fr. L.

calamus a reed, reed pipe. See HAULM, and cf. CALUMET.]

(Mus.) A wind instrument of music, formerly in use, supposed to have resembled either the clarinet or the hautboy in form. [Written also shalm, shaum.] Olway.

Even from the shrillest shaum unto the cornamute. Drayton.

Shawlman (shalmid): n. nl. sian. Shawner (ng.)

Even from the shrillest shaum unto the cornamute. Drayton.

Shaw'nees' (sha'nēs'), n. pl.; sing. Shawnee (-nē').

(Ethnot.) A tribe of North American Indians who occupied Western New York and part of Ohio, but were driven away and widely dispersed by the Iroquois.

Shay (shā), n. A chaise. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Shae (shē), pron. [sing. nom. She; poss. Her (hēr); obj. Her; pl. nom. They (thā); poss.

Them (thār or thār) or Theires (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār or thār) or Theires (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār or thār) or Theires (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār or thār) or Theires (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār, or thār) or Theires (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār, or thār) or Theires (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār, or thār) or Jenens (thārz or thārz); obj.

Them (thār, or thār, or theires (than sins, sins, fem., this, Gr. ½, sā, sot, sem. article, Russ. sins, fem., this, Gr. ½, fem. article, Skr. sā, syā. The possessive her or hers, and the objective her, are from a different root. See Her.]

1. This or that female; the woman understood or referred to; the animal of the female sex, or object personified as feminine, which was spoken of.

She loved her children best in every wise. Chaucer.

Then Sarah denied, . . for she was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

2. A woman; a female; — used substantively. [R.]

Lady, you are the cruelest she slive.

Shalican article with nouns of common

Lady, you are the cruelest she slive. Shak.

For She is used in composition with nouns of common gender, for female, to denote an animal of the female sex; as, a she-bear; a she-cat.

Sex; as, a she-bear; a she-oat.

Shead'ing (shēd'ing), n. [From AS. scādan, sceádan, to separate, divide. See Shen, e. t.] A tithing, or division, in the fale of Man, in which there is a coroner, or chief constable. The island is divided into six sheadings.

Sheaf (shēt), n. (Mech.) A sheave. [R.]

Sheaf, n.; pl. Sheaves (shēvz). [CE. sheef, shef, schef, AS. sceaf; akin to D. schoof, OHG. scoub, G. schaub, Icel. skauf a fort's brush, and E. schove. See Shove.] I. A quantity of the stake and ears of wheat, rye, or other grain, bound together; a bundle of grain or straw.

The reaper fills his greedy hands.

And binds the golden sheaves in brittle bands. Dryden.

2. Any collection of things bound together; a bundle specifically, a bundle of arrows sufficient to fill a quiter or the allowance of each archer, — usually twenty-four.

The sheaf of arrows shook and rattled in the case. Dryden.

Sheaf, v. t. To gather and bind into a sheaf; to make into sheaves; as, to sheaf wheat.

Sheaf (shef), v. i. To collect and bind cut grain, or the like; to make sheaves.

They that reap must sheaf and bind.

Sheafy (...), a. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a heaf or sheaves; resembling a sheaf.

Sheal (shēl), n. Same as Shezzing. [Scot.]

Sheal, v. t. To put under a sheal or shelter. [Scot.]

Sheal, v. t. [See Shezzi.] To take the husks or pods ff from; to shell; to empty of its contents, as a husk or pod. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

That is a shealed ware of Santa.

a pod. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Shael, n. A shell or pod. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Sheel'ing, n. The outer husk, pod, or shell, as of oats, pease, etc.; sheal; shell. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Sheel'ing, n. Same as Sheelling. [Scot.]

Sheel'ing, n. Same as Sheelling. [Scot.]

Sheel'ing, n. L. [imp. Shearen (ahörd) or Shone (ahör), p. p. Shearen or Shonn (shörn); p. pr. & vb. n. Shearing. [Ob. sheren, scheren, to shear, cut, shave, AS. sceran, scieran, scyran; skin to D. & G. scheren, Icel. skera, Dan. skiere, Gr. keipsiv. Cf. Jeer, Score, Shand, Shaer, Sheer to turn aside.] 1. To cut, clip, or sever anything from with shears or a like instrument; as, to shear sheep; to shear cloth.

**The It is especially applied to the cutting of wool from

is, to sucar sneep; to sucar coon.

The It is especially applied to the cutting of wool from sheep or their akins, and the nap from cloth.

To separate or sever with shears or a similar instrument; to cut off; to clip (something) from a surface; as,

Before the golden tresses ... were shorn away. Shak.

3. To reap, as grain. [Scot.]

4. Fig.: To deprive of property; to fleece.

5. (Engin.) To produce a change of shape in by a shear. See Shear, n., 4.

Shear, n. [AS. sccara. See Shear, v. t.]

1. A pair of shears; — now always used in the plural, but formerly also in the singular. See Shears.

On his head came razor none recommendations.

On his head came razor none, nor shear.
Short of the wool, and naked from the shear. 2. A shearing; — used in designating the age of sheep.

After the second shearing, he is a two-shear ran; . . . at the rapiration of another year, he is a three-shear ran; the name always taking its date from the time of shearing.

Found.

always taking its date from the time of shearing. Found.

3. (Englin.) Am action, resulting from applied forces, which tends to cause two contiguous parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact;—also called shearing stress, and tangential stress.

4. (Mech.) A strain, or change of shape, of an elastic body, consisting of an extension in one direction, an equal compression in a perpendicular direction, with an unchanged magnitude in the third direction.

unchanged magnitude in the third direction.

Bhear blade, one of the blades of shears or a shearing machine.—Shear hulk. See under HULK.—Shear steel, a steel suitable for shears, scythes, and other cutting instruments, prepared from fagots of blistered steel by repeated heating, rolling, and tilting, to increase its malleability and fineness of texture.

Shear, v. 4. 1. To deviate. See Sheer.

2. (Engin.) To become more or less completely divided as being well as the actions of the steel which we have been seen to be the steel with the steel of the steel which the steel of the steel which we have the steel of the steel of

2. (Engin.) 10 become more or less completely divided, as a body under the action of forces, by the sliding of two contiguous parts relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact.

Shear'bill' (-bil'), n. (Zööl.) The black skinnmer.

See SKIMMER

sheard (shörd or shörd), n. See Shard. [Obs.]
Shear'er (shör'er), n. 1. One who shears.
Like a lamb dumb before his shearer. Acts viii. 32.

Like a lamb dumb before his shearer. Acts viii. 22.

2. A reaper. [Scot.]

Shear'ing, n. 1. The act or operation of clipping with shears or a shearing machine, as the wool from sheep, or the nap from cloth.

2. The product of the act or operation of clipping with shears or a shearing machine; as, the whole shearing of a flock; the shearings from cloth.

3. Same as Shearling.

4. The act or operation of reaping. [Scot.]

5. The act or operation of dividing with shears; as, the shearing of metal plates.

6. The process of preparing shear steel: tilting.

the shearing of metal plates.

6. The process of preparing shear steel; tilting.

7. (Mining) The process of making a vertical side cutting in working into a face of coal.

8hearing machine. (a) A machine with blades, or rotary disks, for dividing plates or bars of metal. (b) A machine for shearing cloth.

8hearing (man), n.; pl. Shearmen (-men). One whose occupation is to shear cloth.

8hear (ahēru), n., [AS. seearn. Cf. Scarn.] Dung; excrement. [Obs.] [Written also shern.] Holland.

8hears (shēru), n., pl. [Formerly used also in the singular. See Shear, n., 1.] 1. A cutting instrument. Specifically: (a) An instrument consisting of two blades, commonly with bevol edges, connected by a pivot, and working on both sides of the material to be cut, — used for cutting cloth and other substances.

Fate urged the shears, and cut the sylph in twain. Pope.

working on both sides of the material to be cut, — used for cutting cloth and other substances.

Fate urged the shears, and cut the sylph in twain. Pope.

(b) A similar instrument the blades of which are extensions of a curved spring, — used for shearing sheep or skins. (c) A shearing machine; a blade, or a set of blades, working against a resisting edge.

2. Anything in the form of shears. Specifically: (a) A pair of wings. [Obs.] Spenser. (b) An apparatus for raising heavy weights, and especially for stepping and unstepping the lower masts of ships. It consists of two or more spars or pieces of timber, fastened together near the top, steadled by a guy or guys, and furnished with the necessary tackle. [Written also sheers.] sheers.]



S. (Mach.) The bedpiece of a machine tool, upon which a table or slide rest is secured; ss, the shears of a lathe or planer. See Illust. under LATHE.

Ectary shears. See under ROTARY.

Shear's seers. See under KOTARY.

Shear'tail' (shër'tai'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The common tern. (b) Any one of several species of humming birds of the genus Thaumastura having a long forked tail.

Shear'wa'ter (-wq'ter), n. [Shear + water; cf. G. wasserscherer;—so called from its running lightly along the surface of the water.] (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of long-winged oceanic birds of the genus Puffinus and related genera. They are allied to the petrels, but are larger. are larger. The Manx The Manx
shearwater (P.
Anglorum), the
dusky shearwater (P.
obscurus), Cory's Shearwater (Puffinus borealis).

and the greater shearwater (P. major), are well-known species of the North Atlantic. See Hagdon.

Sheat fish (shet/fish), n. [Cf. dial. G. scheid, schaid, schaiden.] (Zoöl.) A European siluroid fish (Silurus glanis) allied

to the flahes. cat-It is the largest fresh-water fish of Eulargest -water rope, somesomeing six feet more in See length. Sheatfish (Silurus glanis). SILUROID.

Sheath (shoth), n. [OE. schethe, AS. schot, scelot, scolot, skotola, D. schede, G. scheide, OHG. sceida, Sw. skida, Dan. skede, Iccl. skeidir, pl., and to E. shed, v. t., originally meaning, to separate, to part. See Shed.] 1. A case for the reception of a sword, hunting knife, or other long and slender instrument; a scabbard. The dead knight's sword out of his sheath he drew.

2. Any sheathlike covering, organ, or part. Specifically: (a) (Hot.) The base of a leaf when sheathing or investing a stem or branch, as in grasses. (b) (Zoöl.) One of the elytra of an insect.

Medullary shaath. (Anat.) See under Medullary.— Primitive shaath. (Anat.) See Neurllemma.—Sheath knifs, a knife with a fixed blade, carried in a sheath.—Sheath of Schwann. (Anat.) See Schwann's Shearth.

Sheath bill (-bil'), n. (Zööl.) Either one of two species of birds composing the genus Chionia, and family Chionida, native of the islands of the Antarctic seas.



They are related to the gulls and the plovers, but more nearly to the latter. The base of the bill is covered with a saddle-shaped horny sheath, and the toes are only slightly webbed. The plumage of both species is white.

Sheathbill (Chionis alba).

Sheathe (sheth), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sheathed (shethd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sheathing.] [Written also sheath.] 1. To put into a sheath, case, or scabbard; to inclose or cover with, or as with, a sheath or case.

The leopard . . . keeps the claws of his fore feet turned up from the ground, and sheathed in the skin of his toes. Grew. "T is in my breast she sheathes her dagger now. Druden.

2. To fit or furnish, as with a sheath. Shak.
3. To case or cover with something which protects, as thin boards, sheets of metal, and the like; as, to sheathe a ship with copper.
4. To obtund or blunt, as acrimonious substances, or

sharp particles. [R.]
To sheathe the sword, to make peace.

Sheathed (shethd), a. 1. Provided with, or inclosed

in, a sheath.

2. (Bot.) Invested by a sheath, or cylindrical membranaceous tube, which is the base of the leaf, as the stalk or culm in grasses; vaginate.

Sheath'fish' (shëth'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) Same

as Sheath'ing (absth'ing), p. pr. & a. from Sheath'ing (absth'ing), p. pr. & a. from Sheath'ing Laves of grasses; the sheathing stipules of many polygonaceous plants.

Sheath'ing, n. That which sheathes. Sheath'ing, n. That which sheathes. Sheifically: (a) The casing or covering of a ship's bottom and sides; the materials for such covering; as, copper sheathing. (b) (Arch.) The first covering of boards on the outside wall of a frame house or on a timber roof; also, the material used for covering; celling boards in general.

Sheath'less (sheith'is), a. Without a sheath or case for covering; unabsathed.

Sheath'less (shëth'les), a.
for covering; unsheathed.
Sheath'-winged' (wingd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having elytra, or wing cases, as a beetle.
Sheath'y (shëth'y), a. Forming or resembling a Sir T. Browne. She'a tree (she'a tre'). (Bot.) An African sapota-coous tree (Bassia, or Butyrospermum, Parkii), from

the seeds of which a substance resembling butter is ob-

the seeds of which a substance resembning outler is ob-aimed; the African butter tree. Sheave $(sh\bar{s}b)$, n. [Akin to OD. schiye orb, disk, wheel, D. schiy, G. soheibe, loel. ski/a a shaving, slice; cf. Gr. $\sigma\kappa(m\nu)$ a staff. Cf. SHIFT, ν ., SHIVE.] A wheel having a groove in the rim for a rope to work in, and set in a block, mast, or the like; the wheel of a pulley.

Sheave hole, a channel cut in a mast, yard, rail, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

Sheave, v. t. [See Sheaf of straw.] To gather and bind into a sheaf or sheaves; hence, to collect. Ashmole. Sheaved (shëvd), a. Made of straw. [Obs.] Shak. Sheb'an-der (shëb'an-der), n. [Per. shāhbandar.] A harbor master, or ruler of a port, in the East Indies. [Written also shebunder.]

She-bang' (shë-bëng'), n. [Cf. Sheeren.] A jocosely depreciative name for a dwelling or shop. [Stang, U.S.] She-been' (shë-bëng'), n. [Of Irish origin; cf. Ir. seepa a shop.] A low public house; especially, a place where spirits and other excisable liquors are illegally and privately sold. [Ireland]

She-oh'rash (-ki'nā), n. See Sheerinah.
Sheok'la-ton (shēk'lā-tōn), n. [Cf. Ciclatoun.] A kind of git leather. See Chekelaton. [Obs.] Spenser.
Shed (shēd), n. [The same word as shade. See Shade.] A slight or temporary structure built to shade or shelter something; a structure usually open in front;

or shelter something; a structure usually open in front; an outbuilding; a hut; as, a wagon shed; a wood shed.

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. Sandus.

Sheds of reeds which summer's heat repel. Sandys.

Shed, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shed; p. pr. & vb. n.
Sheddon, sceadan, to part, to separate; skin to OS.
skēšan, OFries. skēha, G. scheiden, OHG. sceidan, Goth.
skādan, and probably to Lith. skēdu I part, separate, L.
schidere to cleave, to split, Gr. oxigev, Bkr. chid, and
perh. also to L. caedere to cut. v 105. Cf. Chiese, Concise, Schism, Sheading, Sheath, Shide.] 1. To separate, to
divide. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Robert of Brunne.

2. To part with; to throw off or give forth from one's
self; to emit; to diffuse; to cause to emanate or flow; to pour forth or out; to splil; as, the sun sheds light;
she shed tears: the clouds shed rain.

Did Romeo's hand shed Tybalt's blood ! Twice seven consenting years have shed
Their utmost bounty on thy head. Wordsworth.

Their utmost bounty on thy head. Wordsworth.

3. To let fall; to throw off, as a natural covering of hair, feathers, shell; to cast; as, fowls shed their feathers; serpents shed their skins; trees shed leaves.

4. To cause to flow off without penetrating; as, a tight root, or a covering of oiled cloth, sheds water.

5. To sprinkle; to intersperse; to cover. [R.] "Her hair . . . is shed with gray."

B. Jonson.

6. (Weaving) To divide, as the warp threads, so as to form a shed, or passageway, for the shuttle.

Shed, v. i. 1. To fall in drops; to pour. [Obs.]

Such a rain down from the welkin shadde. Chaucer.

2. To let fall the parts, as seeds or fruit; to throw off a covering or envelope.

White oats are apt to shed most as they lie, and black as they stand.

Shed, n. 1. A parting; a separation; a division.

[Obs. of Prov. Eng.]

They say also that the manner of making the shed of new edded wives' hair with the iron head of a javelin came up on likewise.

Sir T. North.

2. The act of shedding or spilling; — used only in composition, as in bloodshed.

position, as in bloodshed.

3. That which parts, divides, or sheds; — used in composition, as in watershed.

4. (Weaving) The passageway between the threads of the warp through which the shuttle is thrown, having a sloping top and bottom made by raising and lowering the alternate threads.

8. hedder (der), n.

1. One who, or that which, sheds; as, a shedder of blood; a shedder of tears.

2. (Zod). A crab in the act of custing its shell, or immediately afterwards while still soft; — applied especially to the edible crabs, which are most prized while in this state.

n this

pecially to the edible crabs, which are most prized while in this state.

Shed'ding (-dIng), n. 1. The act of shedding, separating, or casting off or out; as, the shedding of blood.

2. That which is shed, or cast off. [R.] Wordsworth.

Sheel'fa (shēl'tā), Shil'tā (shil'tā), n. (Zoöl.) The chafflich; —so named from its call note. [Prov. Eng.]

Sheel'ing (shēl'Ing), n. [Leel. skjöl a shelter, a cover; akin to Dan. & Sw. skjul.] A hut or small cottage in an exposed or a retired place (as on a mountain or at the seasde) such as is used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, etc.; a summer cottage; also, a shed. [Written also sheel, shealing, sheiling, sheiling, ctc.] [Scol.]

Sheel'y (shēl'y), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Sheelfa.

Sheen (shēn), a. [OE. schene, AS. sciine, scēne, scēne, scēne, shend, D. schoon, G. schön, OHG. sconi, Gott. skauns, and E. show; the original meaning being probably, visible, worth seeing. It is not akin to E. shine. See Show, v. t.] Bright; glittering; radiant; fair; showy; sheeny. [R., except in poetry.]

This holy maiden, that is so bright and sheen. Chaucer.

This holy maiden, that is so bright and sheen. Chaucer Up rose each warrior bold and brave, Glistening in filed steel and armor sheen.

Sheen, v. i. To shine; to glisten. [Poetic]

That, sheening far, celestial seems to be. Buron That, sheening far, celestial seems to be. Byron.

Sheen, n. Brightness; splendor; glitter. "Throned in celestial sheen."

Sheen'ly, adv. Brightly. [R.] Mrs. Browning, Sheen'ly, 'dv', a. Brightl; shining; radiant; sheen.

A sheeny summer morn."

Tennyson.

Sheep (shēp), n. sing. & pl. [OE. shep, scheep, AS. scēp, sceap; akin to OFries. skēp, LG. & D. schaap, G. schaf, OHG. scaf, Skr. chāya goat. \225. Cf. Shep-Herd.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of runinants of the genus Ovis, native of the higher mountains of both hemispheres, but most numerous in Asia.

of both hemispheres, but most numerous in Asis.

"EF" The domestic sheep (Ovic aries) varies much in size, in the length and texture of its wool, the form and size of its horns, the length of its tail, etc. It was domesticated in prehistoric ages, and many distinct breeds have been produced; as the merinos, celebrated for their fine wool; the Cretar sheep, noted for their long horns; the statistic of Turkish, sheep, remarkable for the size and fatness of the tail, which often has to be supported on trucks; the Southdowns, in which the horns are lacking; and an Asiatic breed which always has four horns.

fatness of the tail, which often has to be supported on trucks; the Southdowns, in which the horns are lacking; and an Asiatic breed which always has four horns.

2. A weak, bashful, silly fellow.

3. pl. Fig.: The people of God, as being under the government and protection of Christ, the great Shepherd.

Rocky mountain sheep. (Zoôl.) See Bighonn.—Manad sheep. (Zoôl.) See Aoudan.—Bheep bot (Zoôl.), the larva of the sheep betty. See Estrus.—Sheep fog (Zoôl.), a shepherd dog, or colle.—Sheep laure! (Bot.), a small North American shrub (Raimia angustifolia) with deep rose-colored flowers in corymbs.—Sheep pest (Hol.), an Australian plant (Acena ovina) related to the burnet. The fruit is covered with barbed spines, by which it adheres to the wool of sheep.—Sheep run, an extensive tract of country where sheep range and graze.—Sheep's beard (Bol.), a cichoraceous herb (Hos.), a contagious Europe papears herb (Hos.), a surper sheep's beard (Bol.), a cichoraceous herb (Hos.), a contagious disease of sheep, characterized by the development of vesicles or pocks upon the skin.—Sheep scablous. (Bol.), a contagious sheep. Sheep's bears shears in which the blades form the two ends of a steel bow, by the clasticity of which they open as often as pressed together by the hand in cutting;—so called because used to cut off the wool of sheep.—Sheep serial (Bol.), a perennial herb (Rumer Acctosella) growing naturally on poor, dry, gravelly soil. Its leaves have a pleasant acid taste like sorrel.—Sheep'swool (Zoôl.), the highest grade of Florida commercial sponges (Spongia equina, variety gossylpina).—Sheep tokk (Zoôl.), a wingless parasitic insect (Melophagus ovinus) belonging to the Diptera. It fixes its proboscis in the skin of the sheep and sucks the blood, leaving a swell-ing. Called also sheep.—Sheep serial (Bol.), a perennial herb (Rumer Acctosella) growing have disconded by the clasticity of the Diptera. It fixes its proboscis in the skin of the sheep and sheep losts.—Sheep bears, sheer, such as a such sheep.—Sheep scalled b

the plural.

Sheep'ber'ry (-ber'ry), n. (Bot.) The edible fruit of a small North American tree of the genus Viburnum (V. Lentugo), having white flowers in flat cymes; also, the tree itself. Called also nunnyberry.

Sheep'bite'(-bit'), v. i. To bite or nibble like a sheep; hence, to practice petty thefts. [Obs.] Shak.

Sheep'bit'er (-bit'êr), n. One who practices petty thefts. [Obs.] Shak.

There are political sheephiters as well as pastoral: betrayers of public trusts as well as of private.

L'Estrange.

of public trusts as well as of private. B. Estrange.

Sheep'cot' (-köt'), | a. A. small inclosure for sheep;
Sheep'cote' (-köt'), | a. pen; a fold.
Sheep'-faced' (-fast'), a. Over-bashful; sheepish.
Sheep'-faced' (-fast'), a. A fold or pen for sheep; a
place where sheep are collected or confined.
Sheep'-head'ed (-höd'ed), a. Silly; simple-minded;
stupid.
Sheep'hook' (-höök'), a. A hook fastened to a pole,
by which shepherds lay hold on the legs or necks of their
sheep; a shepherd'a crook.
Sheep'ish, a. 1. Of or pertaining to sheep. [Obs.]
2. Like a sheep; bashful; over-modest; meanly or
foolishly diffident; timorous to excess.
Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes sbroad,

Wanting change of company, he will, when he comes abroad a sheepish or conceited creature.

Locke

e sheepjish or concetted creature.

Sheep'ish-ly, adv. — Sheep'ish-ness, n.
Sheep'mas'ter (-máy'ter), n. A keeper or feeder of pagn: also, an owner of sheep. 2 Kings iii. 4.

Sheep in the ('mas' et al., 'n.' A seeper of sheep.

2 Kings iii. 4.

Sheep'rack' (-rkk'), n. (Zoöl.) The starling.

Sheep's'-eye' (shēps''), n. A modest, diffident look; a loving glance; — commonly in the plural.

I saw her just now give him the languishing eye, as they call the control of the sheep's-eye.

Sheep's feet' (Soby' ex A printer's tool consistency.

Sheep's'-toot' (-foot'), n. A printer's tool consisting of a metal bar formed into a hammer head at one end and a claw at the other, — used as a lever and hammer.

Sheep'shan. (shep' shank (shep' shank), n. (Nout.) A hitch by which a rope may be temporarily shortened.

Sheepshank.

Sheeps/head/ (sheps/hed/), n. [So called because



found on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It often weighs from ten to twelve pounds.

The name is also locally, in a loose way, applied to various other fishes, as the butterfish, the fresh-water drumfish, the parrot fish, the porgy, and the moonfish.

drumfish, the parrot fish, the porry, and the moonfish.

Sheep'-shear'er (shēp'shēr'ēr), n. One who shears, or cuts off the wool from, sheep.

Sheep'-shear'ing ('Ing), n. 1. Act of shearing sheep.

2. A feast at the time of sheep-shearing. Shak.

Sheep'skin' ('skin'), n. 1. The skin of a sheep; or, leather prepared from it.

2. A diploma; — so called because usually written or printed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [College Cant]

Sheep'spil' ('spil'), n. A spilt of a sheepskin; one of the thin sections made by splitting a sheepskin with a cutting knife or machine.

Sheep'y ('y), a. Resembling sheep; sheepish.

atting knife or machine.

Sheep'y (-y), a. Resembling sheep; sheepish.

Testament of Love Sheer (sher), a. Resembling sheep; sheepish.

Testament of Love.

Sheer (sher), a. [OE. schere, skee, pure, bright, Icel. skeer; akin to skirr, AS. scir, OS. skiri, MHG. schire, Dan. sker, Bw. skiri, Goth. skeirs (lear, and E. shine. \$\sqrt{157}\$. See Shine, v. 6.] I. Bright; clear; pure; unmixed. "Sheer ale." Shak.

Thou sheer, immaculate, and silver fountain. Shak.

2. Very thin or transparent;—applied to fabrics; as, sheer muslin.

3. Being only what it seems to be; obvious; simple; mere; downright; as, sheer folly; sheer nonsense. "A sheer impossibility." De Quincey.

It is not a sheer advantage to have several strings to continue.

Sheer impossionity. ...
It is not a sheer advantage to have several strings to one's bow.

M. Arnold.

4. Straight up and down; vertical; perpendicular.

A sheer precipice of a thousand feet. J. D. Hoo J. D. Hooker.

A sheer precipice of a thousand feet. J. D. Hooker.

Nine roods of sheer ascent.

Sheer, adv. Clean; quite; at once. [Obs.] Millon.

Sheer, v. t. [See Shear.] To shear. [Obs.] Dryden.

Sheer, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sheered (sherd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sheering.] [D. scheren to shear, cut, withdraw, warp. See Shear.] To decline or devlate from the line of the proper course; to turn aside; to swarve; as, a ship sheers from her course; a horse sheers at a bicycle.

To sheer off. to turn or move aside to a distance: to

ship sheers from her course; a horse sheers at a bicycle.

To sheer off, to turn or move aside to a distance; to
move away.— To sheer up, to approach obliquely.

Sheer, n. 1. (Naut) (a) The longitudinal upward
curvature of the deck, gunwale, and lines of a vessel, as
when viewed from the side. (b) The position of a vessel
riding at single anchor and swinging clear of it.

2. A turn or change in a course.

Give the cance a sheer and get hearer to the shore. Cooper.

3. pl. Shears. See Subar.

3. pl. Shears. See Shear.

Sheer batten (Shipbuilding), a long strip of wood to guide the carpenters in following the sheer plan. — Sheer boom, a boom slauting across a stream to direct floating logs to one side. — Sheer hulk. See Shear hulk, under Hulk. — Sheer plan, or Sheer draught (Shipbuilding), a projection of the lines of a vessel on a vertical longitudinal plane passing through the middle line of the vessel, and plane passing through the middle line of the vessel, and show the dead-eyes and parallel to the shreuds just above the dead-eyes and parallel to the rathines. — Sheer strake (Shipbuilding), the strake under the gumble of the shipbuilding, the strake under the gumble of the shipbuilding, the strake under the gumble of the shipbuilding of the

to deviate from sheer, and risk fouling the anchor.

Sheer'ly (-19), adv. At once; absolutely. [Obs.]

Sheer'wa'ter (-wa'ter), n. [2061. The shearwater.

Sheet wa'ter (-wa'ter), n. [2061. The shearwater.

Sheet sheet, bosom, lap, G. schoss bosom, lap, sheet on schoot sheet, bosom, lap, sheet on lap, sheet of a garment (akin to n. schoot sheet, bosom, lap, sheet, bosom, lap, sheet of a garment originally, that which shoots out, from the root of As. sccotan to shoot. \$\sqrt{150}\$. See Snoor, v. t.] 1. In general, a large, broad piece of anything thin, as paper, cloth, etc.; a broad, thin portion of any substance; an expanded superficies. Specifically: (a) A broad piece of cloth, usually linen or cotton, used for wrapping the body or for a covering; especially, one used as an article of bedding next to the body.

11 fell into a trance, and saw heaven opened, and a certain

ding next to the body.

Ile fell into a trance, and saw heaven opened, and a certain reseed descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners.

If I do die before thee, prithee, shroud mo In one of those same sheets.

Shak.

(b) A broad piece of paper, whether folded or unfolded, whether blank or written or printed upon; hence, a letter; a newspaper, etc. (c) A single signature of a book or a pamphlet; in pl., the book itself.

To this the following sheets are intended for a full and distinct manyer.

Water land.

To this the following sheets are intended for a full and distinct answer.

(d) A broad, thinly expanded portion of metal or other substance; as, a sheet of copper, of glass, or the like; a plate; a leaf. (e) A broad expanse of water, or the like.

"The two beautiful sheets of water." Macaulay. (f) A sall. Dryden. (g) (Geol.) An extensive bed of an eruptive rock intruded between, or overlying, other strats.

2. [AS. scédu. See the Etymology above.] (Naut.) (a) A rope or chain which regulates the angle of adjustment of a sall in relation to the wind; — usually stached to the lower corner of a sail, or to a yard or a boom. (b) pl. The space in the forward or the after part of a boat where there are no rowers; as, fore sheets; stern sheets.

The sheet is often used adjectively, or in combination, to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets, or thin plates or leaves; as, sheet brass, or sheet-brass; sheet glass, or sheet-glass; sheet gold, or sheet-gold; sheet iron, or sheet-iron, etc.

A sheet in the wind, half drunk. [Sailors' Slang]—

sheet gold, or sheet-gold; sheet iron, or sheet-iron, etc.

A sheet in the wind, half drunk. [Sailors' Slang]—
Both sheets in the wind, very drunk. [Sailors' Slang]—
In sheets, lying flat or expanded; not folded, or folded
but not bound;—sail especially of printed sheets.—
Sheet bend (Naut.), a bend or hitch used for temporarily
fastening a rope to the bight of another rope or to an
eye.—Sheet lighting, sheet piling, etc. See under LightNING, PILING, etc.

State of Light Band States on States or States

probatocephalus)

BHENTING.]

1. To furnish with a sheet or sheets; to

wrap in, or cover with, a sheet, or as with a sheet. "The sheeted dead." "When snow the pasture sheets." Shak.

2. To expand, as a sheet.

The star shot flew from the welkin blue, As it fell from the sheeted sky. J. R. Drake To sheet home (Naut.), to haul upon a sheet until the sall is as flat, and the clew as near the wind, as possible.

sall is as flat, and the clew as near the wind, as possible.
Sheet' an'ohor (shet' an'k\(\tilde{e}\)). [OE. scheten to shoot.
AS. seettan; cf. OE. shoot anchor. See Shoot, v. t.]

 (Naut.) A large anchor stowed on shores outside the waist of a vessel; — called also waist anchor. See the Note under Anchor.

2. Anything regarded as a sure support or dependence in danger; the best hope or refuge.

Sheet' ca'ble (kā'b'l). (Naut.) The cable belonging

o the sheet anchor.

Sheet' ohain' (chān'). (Naut.) A chain sheet cable.

Sheet'ful (-ful), n.; pl. Sheetfuls (-fulz). Enough
o fill a sheet; as much as a sheet can hold.

Sheet'ing, n. 1. Cotton or linen cloth suitable for
ed sheets. It is sometimes made of double width.

Sheet'ing, n. 1. Cotton or linen cloth auitable for bed sheets. It is sometimes made of double width.

2. (Hydraul. Engin.) A lining of planks or boards (rarely of metal) for protecting an embankment.

3. The act or process of forming into sheets, or flat pieces; also, material made into sheets.

|| Sheik (shēk; Ar. shāk), n. [Ar. sheikh, shaykh, a venerable old man, a chief, ir. shākha to grow or be old.] The head of an Arab family, or of a clan or a tribe; also, the chief magistrate of an Arab village. The name is also applied to Mohammedan ecclesiastics of a high grade.

[Written also scheik, shaik, sheikh.]

Sheil (shēl), | _ Soc Graving

[Written also scheik, shatk, sheikh.]

Shell (abil.), She Sherling.

Shell'ing, \$\frac{1}{n}\$. See Sherling.

Shek'el (shek'l; 277), n. [Heb. sheqel, fr. shāqal to weigh.] 1. An ancient weight and coin used by the Jews and by other nations of the same stock.

The A common estimate makes the shekel equal in weight to about 130 grains for gold, 224 grains for silver, and 450 grains for copper, and the approximate values of the coins are (gold) \$5.00, (silver) 60 cents, and (copper half shekel), one and one half cents.

2. pl. A jocos term for money.

3. pl. A jocos term for money.

5. pl. A jocos term for money.

6. pl. A jocos term for money.

7. pl. A jocos term for money.

8. pl. A jocos term for money.

8. pl. A jocos term for money.

8. pl. A jocos term for money.

9. pl. A jocos term for money.

10. pl. A jocos term for

tians. [Written also Shechinah.]

Bheld (shēld), a. [OE., fr. sheld a shield, probably in allusion to the ornamentation of shields. Rec Shield.)

Variegated; spotted; speckled; piobald. [Prov. Eng.]

Sheld'a-fle (-4-l'l), \ n. [Perhaps for sheld dapple.]

Sheld'a-ple (-p'l), \ C. Sheldarke.] (Zool.) A chaffinch. [Written also sheldopple, and shellapple.]

Sheld'fowl' (-foul'), n. (Zool.) The common sheldarke. [Prov. Eng.]

Shel'drake' (shēl'drāk'), n. [Sheld + drake.] I. (Zool.) Any one of several species of large old World ducks of the genus Tadorna and allied genera, especially the Europe an and Asiatic species (T. cornuta, or tadorna), which somewhat resembles a goose

resembles a goos in form and habit, but breeds in burrows

Sheldrake (Tadorna Bellonii). he ad and neck greenish black, the breast, sides, and forward part of the back brown, the shoulders and middle of belly black, the speculum green, and the bill and frontal knob bright red. Called also shelduck, sheldrake, sheldrake, sheldrake, sheldrake transport of the Australian sheldrake (Tadorna Sheldrake).

duck, bergander, burrow duck, and links goose.

The Australian sheldrake (Tadorna radja) has the head, neck, breast, flanks, and wing coverts white, the upper part of the back and a band on the breast deep chestnut, and the back and tail black. The chestnut sheldrake of Australia (Tasarra tadornoides) is varied with black and chestnut, and has a dark green head and neck. The ruddy sheldrake, or Braminy duck (C. rutila), and the white-winged sheldrake (C. leucoptera), are related Asiatic species.

2. Any one of the American mergansers.

2. Any one of the American mergansors.

(3) The name is also loosely applied to other ducks, as the canvasback, and the shoveler.

Shel'duck' (-dik'), n. [Sheld variegated + duck.]

(2001.) The sheldrake. [Written also shellduck.]

Shelf (shelf), n.; pl. Shelves (shelve). [OE. shelfe, schelfe, AS. scylfe; akin to G. schelfe, icel. skjälf. In senses 2 & 3, perhaps a different word (cf. Shelve, n. i.)]

1. (Arch.) A flat tablet or ledge of any material set horizontally at a distance from the floor, to hold objects of use or ornament.

normanent.

2. A sund bank in the sea, or a rock, or ledge of rocks, rendering the water shallow, and dangerous to ships.

On the tawny sands and shelves.

On the secret shelves with fury cast.

Dryden

3. (Mining) A stratum lying in a very even manner; a flat, projecting layer of rock.
4. (Naut.) A piece of timber running the whole length of a vessel inside the timberheads.

D. Kemp.

To lay on the shelf, to lay aside as unnecessary or use-less; to dismiss; to discard.

Shelfy (.?), a. 1. Abounding in shelves; full of dangerous shallows. "A shelfy coast." Dryden.
2. Full of strata of rock. [Obs.]

The tillable fields are in some places . . . so shelfy that the corn hath much ado to fasten its root.

Carew.

Shell (shell), n. [OE. shelle, schelle, AS. scell, scyll; akin to D. schel, Icel. skel, Goth. skalja a tile, and E. skill. Cf. Scalk of fishes, Shalk, Shill.] 1. A hard outside covering, as of a fruit or an animal. Specifically:

(a) The covering, or outside part, of a nut; as, a hazelnut shell. (b) A pod. (c) The hard covering of an egg.

Think him as a serpent's egg, . . . And kill him in the shell.

And kill him in the shell.

(d) (Zoöl.) The hard calcareous or chitinous external covering of mollusks, crustaceans, and some other invertebrates. In some mollusks, as the cuttlefishes, it is internal, or concealed by the mantle. Also, the hard covering of some vertebrates, as the armadillo, the tortoise, and the like. (e) (Zoöl.) Hence, by extension, any mollusk having such a covering.

2. (Mil.) A hollow projectile, of various shapes, adapted for a mortar or a cannon, and containing an explosive substance, ignited with a fuse or by percussion, by means of which the projectile is burst and its fragments scattered. See Bows.

3. The case which holds the powder, or charge of powder and shot, used with breechloading small arms.

loading small arms.

4. Any slight hollow structure; a framework, or exterior structure, regarded as not complete or filled in; as, the shell of a house.

5. A coarse kind of coffin; also, a thin interior coffin inclosed in a more substantial

one of Pa

6. An instrument of music, as a lyre, — the first lyre having been made, it is said, by drawing strings over a tortoise shell.

When Jubal struck the chorded shell. An engraved copper roller used in print works.
 pl. The husks of cacco seeds, a decoction of which often used as a substitute for chocolate, cocoa, etc.
 (Naut.) The outer frame or case of a block within

hich the sheaves revolve.

10. A light boat the frame of which is covered with thin wood or with paper; as, a racing she

10. A light boat the frame of which is covered with thin wood or with paper; as, a racing shell.

Message shell, a bombshell inside of which papers may be put, in order to convey messages.—Shell bit, a tool shaped like a gouge, used with a brace in boring wood. See Brr, n., S.—Shell button. (a) A button made of shell. (b) A hollow button made of two pieces, as of metal, one for the front and the other for the back,—often covered with cloth, slik, etc.—Shell cameo, a cameo cut in shell instead of stone.—Shell flower. (Bot.) Same as Turlierran.—Shell gland. (Zool.) (a) A glandular organ in which the rudimentary shell is formed in empryonic mollusks. (b) A glandular organ which secretes the eggshells of various worms, crustacea, mollusks, etc.—Shell gun, a cannon suitable for throwing shells.—Shell bits (Zool.), the openbill of India.—Shell jacket, an undress military jacket.—Shell lime, lime made by burning the shells of shellifish.—Shell man (Min.), a kind of mari characterized by an abundance of shells, or fragments of shells.—Shell wood, food consisting of shellish, or testaceous mollusks. Fuller.—Shell man (Min.), a kind of mari characterized by an abundance of a steam boiler, forming a case to contain the water and steam, often inclosing also meas a shell man (Min.).—Shell of a boiler, the exterior of a steam boiler, forming a case to contain the water and steam, often inclosing also these and the furnace; the barrel of a cylindrical, or locomotive, boilor.—Shell road, a road of which the surface or bed is made of shells, as oyster shells.—Shell sand, minute fragments of shells constituting a considerable part of the seabeach in some places.

Shell, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shellel (sheld); p. pr. &

Shell. r.t. [imp. & p. p. Shell.en (sheld); p. pr. & vb. n. Shell.ung.] 1. To strip or break off the shell of; to take out of the shell, pod, etc.; as, to shell nuts or pease; to shell oysters.

2. To separate the kernels of (an ear of Indian corn,

wheat, oats, etc.) from the cob, ear, or husk.

3. To throw shells or bombs upon or into; to bombard; as, to shell a town.

3. 10 throw shells or bombs upon or into; to bombard; as, to shell at town.

To shell out, to distribute freely; to bring out or pay, as money. [Colloq.]

Shell, v. i. 1. To fall off, as a shell, crust, etc.

2. To cast the shell, or exterior covering; to fall out of the pod or husk; as, nuts shell in falling.

3. To be disengaged from the ear or husk; as, wheat or rye shells in reaping.

Shell-lac' { (shell'lik'), n. [Shell + lac a resinous Shell'ac' } substance; cf. D. schellak, G. schellack.] See the Note under 2d Lac.

Shell'ark' (-birk'), n. (2oôl.) See SHELDAFLE.

Shell'ark' (-birk'), n. (2oôl.) A species of hickory (Carya alba) whose outer bark is loose and pecling; a shagbark; also, its nut.

Shell'ar (shelld), a. (2oôl.) Having a shell.

Shell'fash' (-fish'), n. (2oôl.) Any aquatic animal whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, and other mollusks, or crusters and crust and crusters and crusters and crusters and crusters and crusters and crusters.

whose external covering consists of a shell, either testaceous, as in oysters, clams, and other mollusks, or crustaceous, as in lobsters and crabs.

Shell'ning, n. Groats; hulled oats.

Shell'pless, a. Having no shell.

J. Burroughs.

Shell'proof' (-prōōf'), a. Capable of resisting bombs or other shells; bombproof.

Shell'work' (-wdrk'), n. Work composed of shells, or adorned with them.

Shell'y (-y), a. Abounding with shells; consisting of shells, or of a shell. "The shelly shore."

Shrinks backward in his shelly eave.

Shak.

Shel'ter (shel'ter), n. [Cf. OE. scheltrun, shiltroun, scheltrome, scheldrome, a guard, squadron, AB. scildruma a troop of men with shields; scild shield + truma a band of men. See SHELD, n.] 1. That which covers or defends from injury or annoyance; a protection; a

The sick and weak the healing plant shall aid, From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade. 2. One who protects; a guardian; a defender.

Thou [God] hast been a shelter for me. Ps. 1xi. 3.

3. The state of being covered and protected; protection : security

Who into shelter takes their tender bloom. Who into sector takes their tender bloom.

Note that, a small tent made of pieces of cotton duck tranged to button together. In field service the soldlers arry the pieces.

Syn.—Asylum; refuge; retreat; covert; sanctuary; protection; defense; security.

Shel'ter (shēl'tēr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sheltered (-těrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Shelterkino.; 1. To be a shelter for; to provide with a shelter; to cover from injury

or almoyance; to shield; to protect.

Those ruins sheltered once his sacred head. Dryden.
You have no convents . . . in which such persons may be received and sheltered. Southey.

2. To screen or cover from notice; to disguise. In vain I strove to check my growing flame, Or shelter passion under friendship's name.

3. To betake to cover, or to a safe place; - used re-

flexively.

They sheltcred themselves under a rock. Abp. Abbot. Shel'ter, v. i. To take shelter.
There off the Indian herdaman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool.

Milton.

There off the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool.

Shelter-less, a. Destitute of shelter or protection.
Now and and shelterless perhaps she lies. Rowe.

Shelter-y(-y), a. Affording shelter. [R.]
Shelte (-ti), Shelty (-ty), n. A Shetland pony.
Shelve (shelty), v. t. 1. To furnish with shelves; as,
to shelve a closet or a library.

2. To place on a shelf. Hence: To lay on the shelf;
to put aside; to dismiss from service; to put off indefinitely; as, to shelve an officer; to shelve a claim.
Shelve, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shelve a (akilvd); p. pr.
& vb. n. Shelvino.] [Perhaps originally from the same
source as shallow, but influenced by shelf a ledge, a platform.] To incline gradually; to be sloping; as, the bottom shelves from the shore.

Shelv'lng, a. Sloping gradually; inclining; as, a

form.] To incline gradually; to be sloping; as, the bottom shetves from the shore.

Shelv'ing, a. Sloping gradually; inclining; as, a shelving shore. Shak. "Shelving arches." Addison.

Shelv'ing, n. 1. The act of fitting up shelves; as, the job of shelving a closet.

2. The act of laying on a shelf, or on the shelf; putting off or aside; as, the shelving of a claim.

3. Material for shelves; shelves, collectively.

Shelv'y (-y), a. Sloping gradually; shelving.

The shore was shelvy and shallow. Shak.

Shem'ite (shem'it'ik), n. A descendant of Shem.

Bhem'itish (shem'it'ik), | a. Of or pertaining to Sham'itish (shem'it'ik), | Shen, the son of Noah, or his descendants. See Semitic.

Shem'itism (-tiz'm), n. See Semitism.

Shend (shend), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shent (shont); p. pr. & vb. n. Shending. [AS. scendan to disgrace, bring to shame; from scenard, scend, disgrace, dishonor, shame; akin to G. schande, Goth. skanda. See Shame, n.] 1. To injure, mar, spoil, or harm. [Obs.] "Loss of time shendeth us."

Chaucer.

I fear my body will be shent.

2. To blame, reproach, or revile; to degrade, disgrace, or put to shame. [Archaic]
The famous name of kinghthood foully shead. Spenser. She passed the rest as Cynthia doth shead
The lesser stars.
Shead'fall (-ful), a. Destructive; ruinous; disgrace.
[Obs.] — Shead'ful-ly, adv. [Obs.] Fadyan.
Shead'ship, n. Harm; ruin; also, reproach; disgrace.
[Obs.] (Chaucer. Shent (shent), obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of Shend, for

Shent, e. t. To shend. [Ohs.] Chaucer. She'ol (she'ol), n. [Heb. she'ol.] The place of departed spirits; Hades; also, the grave.

Shep'en (shep'en), n. A stable; a shippen. [Obs.]
The shepne brenning with the blacke smoke. Chaucer.

The shepre braning with the blacke smoke. Chaucer.

Shep'herd (shep'e'rd), n. [OE. schepherde, schephirde, AS. scedphyrde; scedp sheep + hyrde, hirde, hearde, a herd, a guardian. See Sheep, and Men.]

1. A man employed in tending, feeding, and guarding

sheep, esp. a flock grazing at large.

2. The pastor of a church; one charged with the religious guidance of others.

Shep'herd, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shepherded; p. pr. & vb. n. Shepherdino.] To tend as a shepherd; tuguard, herd, lead, or drive, as a shepherd. [Poetic]

White, fleecy clouds . . . Shepherded by the slow, unwilling wind. Shep'herd-ess, n. A woman who tends sheep; hence, a rural lass.

She put herelf into the garb of a shepherdess. Sir P. Sidney.

Shep-her'di-a (shep-her'di-a), n.; pl. Shepherdisa.

Ax). [NL. So called from John Shepherd, an English

botanist.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs having silvery scurfy leaves, and belonging to the same family as Klaganus; also, any plant of this genus. See Buffulo berry, under Buffalo.

Shep-herd-ish (shep-erd-ish), a. Resembling a shep-herd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral. Sir P. Sidney.

Shep-herd-lim (-I'a'm), n. Pastoral life or occupation.

Shep-herd-ling (-I'ng), n. A little shepherd.

Bhep-herd-ly (-I'y), a. Resembling, or becoming to, a shepherd; pastoral; rustio. [L.] Jer. Taylor.

Shep-ster (-ster), n. A seamstross. [Obs.] Caxtom. Shep-bet (sher'bet; 277), n. [Ar. sherbet, shorbet, sharbet, properly, one drink or sip, a draught, beverage, from sharrba to drink. Cf. Sorber, Sizur, Shrubs a drink.] 1. A refreshing drink, common in the East, made of the juice of some fruit, diluted, sweetened, and flavored in various ways; as, orange sherbet; lemon sherbet; raspberry sherbet, etc.

2. A flavored water ice.

3. A preparation of bicarbonate of soda, tartaric acid,

2. A flavored water ice.
3. A preparation of blearbonate of soda, tartaric acid, sugar, etc., variously flavored, for making an effervescing drink; — called also sherbet pouder.

Sherd (shërd), n. A fragment; — now used only in composition, as in potsherd. See Shard.

The thigh ... which all in sherds it drove. Chapman.

Sher'eff (shër'lf or shër-ëi'), n. [Ar. sherif no|| Sher'if (shër'lf or shër-ëi'), ble, holy, n., a prince.] A mumber of an Arab princely family descended from Mohammed through his son-in-law Ali and daughter Fatima. The Grand Shereef is the governor of Macca.

daughter Fatima. The Grand Shereef is the governor of Mecca.

|| Sher'l-at (shĕr'l-at), n. [Turk. sherī 'at.] The sacred law of the Turkish empire.

Sher'iff (shĕr'l'I), n. [OE. sherere, AS. scīr-gerēfa; scīr a shire + gerēfa a reeve. See Shirs, and Rezve, and cf. Shirievally.] The chief officer of a shire or county, to whom is intrusted the execution of the laws, the serving of judicial writs and processes, and the preservation of the peace.

The intervel of the state of the legislature or by the citizens, or appointed and commissioned by the executive of the State. The office of sheriff in England is judicial and ministerial. In the United States, it is mainly ministerial. The sheriff, by himself or his deputies, executes civil and criminal process throughout the county, has charge of the jail and prisoners, attends courts, and keeps the peace. His judicial authority is generally confined to ascertaining damages on writs of inquiry and the like. Sheriff's Court in London is a tribunal having cognizance of certain personal actions in that city.

Sheriff-al-ty (-al-ty), Sher'iff-dom (-düm), Sher'iff-(ch) abartiff (ch), n.

city. Whaton. Tomlins. Erskine.

Sher'iff-al-ty (-al-ty), Sher'iff-dom (-dim), Sher'iffy(-ry), Sher'iff-ship (-ship), Sher'iff-dom (-dim), Sher'iffship (-ship), Sher'iff-ship (-ship), Sher'iff-ship (-bh.), n.

Sher'ifs (sher'ris), n. Sherry. [Obs.] Shak.

Sher'ris (sher'ris), n. Sherry. [Obs.] Shak.

Sher'ry (sher'ris), n. [So called from Neres, a Spanish town near Cadiz, x in Spanish having been formerly pronounced like sh in English.] A Spanish light-colored dry wine made in Andalusia. As prepared for commerce it is colored a straw color or a deep amber by mixing with it cheap wine boiled down.

Sherry cobbler, a beverage prepared with sherry wine

Sherry cobbler, a beverage prepared with sherry wine, water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually imbibed through a straw or a glass tube.

water, lemon or orange, sugar, ice, etc., and usually inhibbed through a straw or a glass tube.

Sher'r-vai/leg. (-vai/itz), n. pl. [Cl. Sp. zaraguelles wide breeches or overalls.] Trousers or overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned on the outside of each
leg, and generally worn to protect other trousers when
riding on horseback. [Local, U. S.]

Shet (shet), v. t. & i. [imp. Sher (Obs. Sherter
(shet or shet'te); p. p. Sher; p. pr. & vb. n. Sherting.]

To shut. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Chaucer.

Shete (shet), v. t. & i. To shoot. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Shete (shet), v. t. & i. To shoot. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Sheth (shet), n. The part of a plow which projects
downward beneath the beam, for holding the share and
other working parts; — also called standard, or post.
Shetland po'ny (shet'land po'ny). One of a small,
hardy breed of horses, with long mane and tail, which
originated in the Shethand Islands; a sheltie.
Shew (shō, formerly shū), v. t. & t. See Show.
Shew. n. Show. [Obs. except in shewbread.]
Shew'hread (shō'd'b'rad'). See Showher.
Shew'er (shō'd's). n. A scarecrow. [Obs.] Trench.
Shew're (shō'd's). n. One who shews. See Shower.
Shew'n (shō'd); 277), n. Same as Shitter.
Ship'bo-leth (shīb'bō-lēth), n. [Heb. shibboleth an
ear of corn, or a stream, a flood.] 1. A word which was
made the criterion by which to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Glieadites. The Ephraimites, not being
able to pronounce sh, called the word sbboleth. See
Judges xii.

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing shibboleth. Milton.

Without reprieve, adjudged to death, For want of well pronouncing shibboleth.

Also in an extended sense.

The th, with its twofold value, is . . . the shibboleth of foreign-

2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of a party

2. Hence, the criterion, test, or watchword of a party; a party cry or pet phrase.

Shide (shid), n. [OE. shide, schide, AS. scide; akin to OHG. scit, G. schid, Icel. skid, and E. shed, v. t.] A thin board; a billet of wood; a splinter. [Prov. Eng.]

Shie (shi), v. t. Bee Shy, to throw.

Shiel (shid), imp. & p. p. of Shy.

Shiel (shid), imp. & p. p. of Shy.

Shiel (shid), n. A sheeling. [Scot.] Burns.

Shield (sheld), n. [OE. sheld, scheld, AS. scield, scidl, scidl, scidl, scidl, scidl, scidl, scidl, scidl, scidl, ph. skidl, OHG. scill, Icel. skidlar, OHG. scill, Icel. skidlar, Ohan.

skidld, Goth. skidlus; of uncertain origin. Cf. Shiildrake.]

1. A broad piece of defensive armor, carried

on the arm, —formerly in general use in war, for the protection of the body. See Buckler.

Now put your shields before your hearts and fight, With hearts more proof than shields.

Shak:

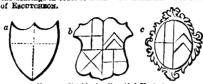
With hearts more proof than shields.

2. Anything which protects or defends; defense; shelter; protection. "My council is my shield." Shak.

3. Figuratively, one who protects or defends.
Fear not, Abram; I am thy shield, and thy exceeding great ten. xv. 1.

A. (Bot.) In lichens, a hardened cup or disk surrounded y a rim and containing the fructification, or asci.

5. (Her.) The escutcheon or field on which are placed he bearings in coats of arms. Cl. LOZENGE. See Illust.



a Norman Shield ; bc Fanciful Variations.

6. (Mining & Tunneling) A framework used to pro-

tect workmen in making an adit under ground, and capable of being pushed along as the excavation progresses.

7. A spot resembling, or having the form of, a shield.

8. A coin, the old French crown, or écu, having on one side the figure of a shield. [Obs.]

Chaucer.

Shield fern (Bot.), any fern of the genus Aspidium, in which the fructifications are covered with shield-shaped indusia;—called also wood fern. See Illust. of Indusium.

Shield (shield), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shielder; p. pr. & vb. n. Shield (shield), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shielder; p. pr. & vb. n. Shielders,] [AS. scilden, scyldan. See Shield, n.]

1. To cover with, or as with, a shield; to cover from danger; to defend; to protect from assault or injury.

Shouts of applicate ran ringing through the field.
To see the son the vanquished father shield.

A woman's shape doth shield thee.

Shak

2. To ward off; to keep off or out.

They brought with them their usual weeds, fit to shield the cold to which they had been inured.

Spenser.

3. To avert, as a misfortune; hence, as a supplicatory exclamation, forbid! [Obs.]

God shield that it should so befall. Chaucer.

God shield I should disturb devotion !

Shield'-bear'er (sheld'bar'er), n. 1. One who, or

that which, carries a shield.

2. (Zoül.) Any small moth of the genus Aspidisca, whose larva makes a shieldlike covering for itself out of

2. (2001.) any season whose larva makes a shieldlike covering for itself out or bits of leaves.

Shield'drake' (-drāk'), n. (Zoöl.) A sheldrake.

Shield'less, a. Destitute of a shield, or of protection.—Shield'less, a. Destitute of a shield, or of protection.—Shield'less, a. Destitute of a shield, or of protection.—Shield'less, and protection.—Shield'less, and protection.—Shield'less, and see similar of Ceylon and Southern Asia. They have a small mouth which can not be dilated.

Shiel'ing (shiel'ing), n. A hut or shelter for shepherds or fishers. See Sheelino. [Scot.]

Shift (shift), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shiften; p. pr. & vb. n. Shiftin; schift, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shiften; p. pr. & vb. n. Shiften; to divide, dishifting shift, to divide; change, remove, AS. scifton to divide; akin to IG. & D. schiften to divide, dishinguish part, Icel. skipta to divide, to part, to shift, to change, Dan. skifte, Sw. skifta, and probably to Icel. sklfa to cut into slices, as n., a slice, and to E. shire, sheave, n., shirer, n.] 1. To divide; to distribute; to apportion. [Obs.]

To which God of his bounty would shift Crowns two of flowers well smelling. Chancer.

To change the place of; to move or remove from

2. To change the place of; to move or remove from one place to another; as, to shift a burden from one shoulder to another; to shift the blame.

Hastily he schifte him[self]. Pare saffron between the two St. Mary's days, Or set or go shift it that knowest the ways. Tuss

3. To change the position of; to alter the bearings of; to turn; as, to shift the helm or sails.

Carrying the oar loose, [they] shift it hither and thither at pleasure.

Sir W. Raleigh. 4. To exchange for another of the same class; to remove and to put some similar thing in its place; to change; as, to shift the clothes; to shift the scenes.

I would advise you to shift a shirt.

5. To change the clothing of; - used reflexively.

As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to shift me.

6. To put off or out of the way by some expedient.
"I shifted him away."
Shak.

To shift off, to delay: to defer; to put off; to lay aside. — To shift the scene, to change the locality or the surroundings, as in a play or a story.

**Shift the scene for half an hour: Time and place are in thy power.

**Shift the scene for half an hour: Time and place are in thy power.

**Shift the scene for half an hour: Time and place are in thy power.

**Shift the scene for half an hour: Time and place are in thy power.

1. To divide ; to distribute. [Obs.]

Some this, some that, as that him liketh shift. C. 2. To make a change or changes; to change position; move; to veer; to substitute one thing for an used in the various senses of the transitive verb.

sed in the various series of a trie various.

The sixth age shifts

Into the lean and shippered pantaloon.

Shak.

Here the Haillie shifted and fidgeted about in his sest.

Sir W. Scott.

3. To resort to expedients for accomplishing a purpose; to contrive; to manage.

Men in distress will look to themselves, and leave their com-panions to shift as well as they can.

L'Estrange. 4. To practice indirect or evasive methods.

All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet

better teach all their followers to skift, than to resolve by their distinctions.

Sir W. Kaleigh.

better teach an unear to any teachers.

Sir W. Kaleigh.

5. (Naut.) To slip to one side of a ship, so as to destroy the equilibrium; — said of ballast or cargo; as, the cargo shifted.

Shift (shift), n. [Cf. Icel. skipti. See Shift, v. t.]

1. The act of shifting. Specifically: (a) The act of putting one thing in the place of another, or of changing the place of a thing; change; substitution.

My going to Oxford was not merely for shift of sir.

Sir H. Wotton.

A turning from one thing to another; hence, an exedient tried in difficulty; often, an evasion; a trick; a
and. "Reduced to pitiable shifts." Macaulay.

1'll find a thousand shifts to get away.

Little souls on little shifts rely.

Dryden.

Little souls on little shifts rely.

2. Something frequently shifted; especially, a woman's under-garment; a chemise.

3. The change of one set of workmen for another; hence, a spell, or turn, of work; also, a set of workmen who work in turn with other sets; as, a night shift.

4. In building, the extent, or arrangement, of the overlapping of plank, brick, stones, etc., that are placed in converse as at the result in the set. es so as to break joints.

in courses so as to break joints.

5. (Mining) A breaking off and dislocation of a seam; a fault.

6. (Mus.) A change of the position of the hand on the finger board, in playing the violin.

To make shift, to contrive or manage in an exigency.

I shall make shift to go without him."

Shak.

[They] made a shift to keep their own in Ireland. Milton.

Shift'a ble (-à-b'l), a. Admitting of being shifted. Shift'er (-èr), n. 1. One who, or that which, shifts; one who plays tricks or practices artifice; a cozener.

'T was such a shifter that, if truth were known. Death was half glad when he had got him down. Milton.

Death was half glad when he had got him down. Mitton.

2. (Naul.) An assistant to the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.

3. (Mach.) (a) An arrangement for shifting a belt sidewise from one pulley to another. (b) (Knitting Mach.) A wire for changing a loop from one needle to another, as in narrowing, stc.

Shift'ness, n. The quality or state of being shifty. Diplomatic shiftiness and political versatility. J.A. Symonds.

Shift'ing, a. 1. Changing in place, position, or direction; varying; variable; fickle; as, shifting winds; shifting opinions or principles.

2. Adapted or used for shifting anything.

Shifting backstays (Naul.), temporary stays that have

2. Adapted or used for shifting anything.

8. hifting backstays (Naul.), temporary stays that have to be let go whenever the vessel tacks or jibes.— Shifting ballast, ballast which may be moved from one side of a vessel to another as safety requires.— Shifting center. See Metackstrap.— Shifting center. See Metackstrap.— Shifting lay, adv.— In a shifting manner.

8. Shifting-ly, adv.— In a shifting manner.

8. Shifting-ly, adv.— In a shifting manner.

8. Shifting-ly, adv.— Swiftless management.— Shiftless is, a shiftless fellow; shiftless management.— Shifty (-y), a.— Full of, or ready with, shifts; fertile in expedients or contrivances.

8. Wright.

8. Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Seot, there were

Shifty and thrifty as old Greek or modern Scot, there were few things he could not invent, and perhaps nothing he could not endure.

C. Kingsley.

Shifty and thrifty as old Greck or modern Seat, there exists the could not invent, and perhaps nothing he could not endure.

Shi'tte (shō'it), Shi'ah (-4), n. [Ar. shi'at a follower of the sect of Ali, fr. shi'at, shi'ah, a multitude following one another in pursuit of the same object, the sect of Ali, fr. shi'at to follow.] A member of that branch of the Mohammedans to which the Persians belong. They reject the first three caliphs, and consider Ali as being the first and only rightful successor of Mohammed. They do not acknowledge the Suma, or body of traditions respecting Mohammed, as any part of the law, and on these accounts are treated as heretics by the Sumites, or orthodox Mohammedans.

Shi-ka're (shi-ka'rē), n. [Hind.] A sportsman; | Shi-ka'ri | esp., a native hunter. [India] Shii (shifi), v. t. To shell. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Shiii (shifi), v. t. To shell. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Shiii, v. t. [Cf. G. schil' sedge.] Straw. [Obs.] Shiii, v. t. [Cf. ShiAL.] To put under cover; to sheal. [Prov. Eng.] Brockett.

Shii-la'lah (shii-lā'lā), n. An oaken sapling or Shii-la'lah (shii-lā'lā), n. Shii, v. so called from Shiilelogh, a place in Ireland of that name famous for its oaks. [Irish] [Written slos shillaly, and shilely.] Shiiing; akin to D. schelling, Os. & OHG. scilling, G. schilling, Sw. & Dan. skilling, leel. skillings, goth. skillings, and perh. to OHG. scellan to sound, G. schallen.]

1. A siver coin, and money of account, of Great Britsin and its dependencies, equal to twelve pence, or the twentieth part of a pound, equivalent to about twenty-four cents of the United States currency.

2. In the United States currency.

2. In the United States while colones had Isaued bills of credit which had degreesiated in different degrees in credit which had degreesiated in different degrees in

recognized.

*** Many of the States while colonies had issued bills of credit which had depreciated in different degrees in the different colonies. Thus, in New England currency used also in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinoia, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida, after the adoption of the decimal system, the pound for the decimal system, the pound can offer the adoption of the decimal system, the pound Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan), the pound was worth \$2.50, and the shilling 12: cts., or 8s. to \$1; in Pennsylvania currency (also in New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, the pound was worth \$2.70, and the shilling 13; and in Georgia currency (also in South Carolina), the pound was worth \$4.20\$, and the shilling 13 cts., or 7s. 6d. to \$1; and in Georgia currency (also in South Carolina), the pound was worth \$4.20\$, and the shilling 21 cts., or 4s. 8d. to \$1. In many parts of the country. . the reckoning by shillings and pence is not yet entirely abandoned.

3. The Spanish real, of the value of one eighth of a

dollar, or 12) cents; — formerly so called in New York and some other States. See Note under 2.

York shilling. Same as SHILLING, 3.

York shilling. Same as SHILLING, 3.

Shill'—shall-I (shil'i-shall), adv. [A redupli-shil'ly—shal'ly (shil'i-shall'l), action of shall I.]

In an irresolute, undecided, or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand shill-I-shall-I then; if I say t.

I'll do'k. Congrete.

3 Tildo 't. Compress.
Shil'ly-shal'ly, v. i. To hesitate; to act in an irresolute manner; hence, to occupy one's self with trifles.
Shil'ly-shal'ly, n. Irresolution; hesitation; also, occupation with trifles.

Coupation with trifles.

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing, -no shilly-shally in Kate.

Shi/loh (shi/15), n. [Heb. shilōh, literally, quiet, rest, fr. shālāh to rest.] (Script.) A word used by Jacob on his deathbed, and interpreted variously, as "the Messiah," or as the city "Shiloh," or as "Rost."

Shily (shi'ly), adv. See Shila.

Shilm (shi'm), n. 1. A kind of shallow plow used in tillage to break the ground, and clear it of weeds.

2. (Mach.) A thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit.

Shilm mer (-mēr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shimmeres to make a fit.

Shilmmer (-mēr), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shimmeres (-mērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Shimmerin, schman, to glitter, p. schmeren, G. schimmern, Dan. skimre, Sw. skimra, AS. scimca a light, brightness, Icel. skima, Goth. skeima storch, a lantern, and E. shine. "Jot?" See Shine, v. t.]

To shine with a tremulous or intermittent light; to shine faintly; to gleam; to glisten; to glisten.

The shimmering glimpses of a stream. Shim'mer, n. A faint, tremulous light; a gleaming;

a glimmer.

Two silver lamps, fed with perfumed oil, diffused . . . a trembling twilight-seeming shimmer through the quiet apartment.

Sir W. Scott.

Shim'mer-ing, n. A gleam or glimmering. "A little shimmering of a light."

Shim'my (-ing), n. A chemise. [Collog.]

Shin (shin), n. [OE. shine, schine, AS. scina; akin to D. scheen, OHG. scina, G. schiene, schienbein, Dan. skinnebeen, Sw. skepben. Cf. Chine.] I. The front part of the leg below the knee; the front edge of the shin bone; the lower part of the leg; the shank. "On his shin."

Chuncer.

2. (Railroad) A fish plate for rails.

Shin bone (Anat.), the tibia. — Shin leaf (Bot.), a perendial ericaceous herb (Pyrola elliptica) with a cluster of adical leaves and a raceme of greenish white flowers.

Shin, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shinned (shind); p. pr. & vb. n. Shinned; p. to climb a must, tree, rope, or the like, by embracing it alternately with the arms and legs, without help of steps, spurs, or the like;—used with up; as, to shin up a mast. [Slang]

2. To run about borrowing money hastily and temporarily, as for the payment of one's notes at the bank. [Slang, U. S.]

Shin, v. t. To climb (a pole, etc.) by shinning up. [Slang]

Shin, v. t. To climb (a pole, etc.) by shinning up. [Slang]

Shin'dle (sh'In'd'), n. [See 2d Shingle.] A shingle; also, a slate for roofing. [Obs.]

Shin'dle, v. t. To cover or roof with shindles. [Obs.]

Shin'dy (-dy), n.; pl. Shindles (-dlz). [Etymol. unertain; cf. Shinner, Shint'l] 1. An uproar or disturbance; a spree; a row; a riot. [Slang] Thackeray.

2. Hockey; shinney.

3. A fancy or liking. [Local, U. S.] Bartlett.

Shine (shin), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shore (shon or shon; cf.) (arcaice Shinge (shind); p. pr. & vb. n. Shining.]

(OE. shinen, schinen, AS. schinan; akin to D. schipien, OFries. skina, OS. & OHG. schinan, G. scheinen, Ical. skina, Sw. skina, Dan. skinne, Goth. skeinan, and perh. to Gr. oraca shadow. \157. Cf. Shier pure, and Shimer.] 1. To emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to exhibit brightness or splendor; as, the sun shines by day; the moon shines by night.

Hyperion's quickening fre doth shine. Shak.

Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine. Shak.

God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, hath
shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the
glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. 2 Cor. iv. 6.

Let thine eyes shine forth in their full luster. Denham.

2. To be bright by reflection of light; to gleam; to be glossy; as, to shine like pollshed silver.

3. To be effulgent in splendor or beauty.
she shined in her princely state."

"So proud Spenser.

Once brightest shined this child of heat and air. 4. To be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to exhibit brilliant intellectual powers; as, to shine in courts; to shine in conversation.

Few are qualified to shine in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.

Swift

To make, or cause, the face to shine upon, to be propi-tious to; to be gracious to.

Shine, v. t. 1. To cause to shine, as a light. [Obs.]

He (God) doth not rain wealth, nor shine honor and virtues upon men equally.

Bacon

upon non equally.

2. To make bright; to cause to shine by reflected light; as, in hunting, to shine the eyes of a deer at night by throwing a light on them. [U. S.] Bartlett.

Shine, n. 1. The quality or state of shining; brightness; luster; gloss; polish: sheen.

Now sits not girt with taper's holy shine. Fair opening to some court's propitious shine. Pope The distant shine of the celestial city. Hawthorne

2. Sunshine; fair weather. Be it fair or foul, or rain or shine

A liking for a person; a fancy. [Slang, U.S.] Caper; antic; row. [Slang] To cut up shines, to play pranks. [Slang, U. S.]

Shine (ahin), a. [AS. scin. See Shine, v. i.] Shining; sheen. [Obs.]
Shin'er (shin'sr), n. That which shines. Specifically:
(a) A luminary. (b) A bright piece of money. [Stang]
Has she the shiners, d'ye think?

(c) (Zööl.) Any one of numerous species of small freshwater American cyprinoid fishes, belonging to Notropis, or Minnilus, and allied genera; as the redfin (Notropis megalops), and the golden shiner (Notemigonus chryso-leucus) of the Eastern United teneral of the Lastern United States; also loosely applied to various other silvery fishes, as the dollar fish, or horsefish, menhaden, moonfish, sailor's choice, and the sparada. (d) (Zool.) The common Lepisma, or furniture bug.



(a) (2001.) The common Lepisma, or turniture ong.

Blunt-nosed shine (2001.), the silver moonfish.

Shi'ness (shi'nēs), n. See Shyness.

Shin'gie (shi'nēs), n. [Prob. from Norw. singl, singling, coarse gravel, small round stones.] (Geol.) Round, water-worn, and loose gravel and pebbles, or a collection of roundish stones, such as are common on the seashore and elsewhere.

and elsewhere.

Shin'gle, n. [OE. shingle, shindle, fr. L. scindula, scandula; cf. scindere to cleave, to split, Ε. shed, v. t., Gr. σχινδολμός, σχινδολμός, shingle, σχάξευ to slit.

1. A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with

a. A piece of wood sawed or rived thin and small, with one end thinner than the other, — used in covering build-ings, especially roofs, the thick ends of one row overlap-ping the thin ends of the row below.

I reached St. Asaph, . . . where there is a very poor cathedral hurch covered with shingles or tiles. A sign for an office or a shop; as, to hang out one's qle. [Jocose, U. S.]

Shingle sak (But), a kind of oak (Quercus imbricaria sed in the Western States for making shingles.

Shin'gle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shingled (-glid); p. pr. & vb. n. Shingling (-gling).] 1. To cover with shingles; as, to shingle a roof.

They shingle their houses with it.

2. To cut, as hair, so that the ends are evenly exposed all over the head, as shingles on a roof.

Shin'gle, v. t. To subject to the process of shingling, as a mass of iron from the puddling furnace.

Shin'gler (-gler), n. 1. One

who shingles.

2. A machine for shingling puddled fron.

Shin'gles (-g'lz), n. [OF. cen-le a girth, F. sangle, fr. L. cin-Shin'gles (cg'lz), n [OF. cengle a girth, F. sangle, fr. L. cingle a girth, F. sangle, fr. L. cinglulum a girdle, fr. cingere to gird. Cf. Cincture, Cingle, Surchalle [Med.] A kind of herpes (Herpes zoster) which spreads half way around the body like a girdle, and is usually attended with violent neuralgic pain. Shin'gling (cgling), n. 1. The act of covering with shingles; shingles, collectively; a covering made of shingles.

2. (Metal.) The process of expelling scories and other impurities by hammering and squeezing, in the production of wrought from.

Shingling hammer, a ponderous

Shingling hammer, a ponderous hammer moved by machinery, used in shingling puddled iron. Shingling mill, a mill or forge where puddled iron is shingled.

where puddled iron is shingled.

Shin'gly (-gly), a. Abounding with shingle, or gravel.

Shin'nop pie (shin'hōp'p'l), n. The hobblebush.

Shin'ng (shin'ng), a. I. Emitting light, esp. in a continuous manner; radiant; as, shining lamps; also, bright by the reflection of light; as, shining armor.

"Fish... with their fins and shining scales." Millon.

2. Splendid; illustrious; brilliant; distinguished; conspicuous; as, a shining example of charity.

3. Having the surface smooth and polished;—said of leaves, the surfaces of shells, etc.

leaves, the surfaces of shells, etc.

Syn.—Glistening; bright; radiant; resplendent; effugent; lustrous; brilliant; glittering; splendid; illustrious.—Shining, Brilliant; glittering; splendid; illustrious.—Shining, Brilliant, Sharkling. Shining describes the steady emission of a strong light, or the steady entission of a strong light, or the steady entission of a strong light, or the steady entised so shining of great brightness, but with gleams or flashes. Sparkling implies a fitful, intense shining from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye shining from radiant points or sparks, by which the eye is dazzled. The same distinctions obtain when these epithets are figuratively applied. A man of shining talents is made conspicuous by possessing them; if they flash upon the mind with a peculiarly striking effect, we call them brilliant; if his brilliancy is marked by great vivacity and occasional intensity, he is sparkling.

True paralles... inclosed with shining rock. Milton.

True paradise . . . inclosed with shining rock. Milton. Some in a brilliant buckle bind her waist, Some round her neck a circling light display. Gay. His sparkling blade about his head he blest. Spenser.

His parkling blade about his head he blest. Spenser.

Shin'ing. ness. n. Emission or reflection of light.

Shin'ney (ahin'nj), n. E(f. ShinDr.] The game of hockey:—so called because of the liability of the players to receive blows on the ahin.

Shin'plas'ter (-plas'ter), n. Formerly, a jocose term for a bank note greatly depreciated in value; also, for apper money of a denomination less than a dollar. [U. S.]

Shin'to (ahin'th), \(h. \) [Chin. shin god + tao way, Shin'to-lam ('is'm), \(j\) doctrine.] One of the two great systems of religious belief in Japan. Its essence is ancestor worship, and sacrifice to dead heroes. [Written also Sintu, and Sintuism.]

Shin'to-ist (shin'tō-ist), n. An adherent of Shintoism.

Shin'ty (-ty), n. [Cf. Gael. sinteag a skip, a bound.]

A Scotch game resembling hockey; also, the club used in the game.

Shin'ty (shin'y), a. [Compar. Shining (-1-5r); superi.

Shining (shin'y), a. [Compar. Shining (-1-5r); superi.

Like distant thunder on a shiny day.

Dryden.

Shin'to-ist No. [Cf. schip. AS. scotes skip to Office.

Like distant thunder on a shiny day.

-Rhip (-ship). [OE. -schipe, AS. -scipe; a kin to OFries.

-skipe, OLG. -skept, D. -schap, OHG. -scaf, G. -schaft.

Cf. Shape, n., and Landscape.] A suffix denoting state, office, dignity, profession, or art; as in lordship, friend-ship, chancellorship, stewardship, horsemanship.

Ship (ship), n. [AS. scipe.] Pay; reward. [Obs.]

In withholding or abridging of the ship or the hire or the wages of servants.

Chancer.

wages of servants.

Ship, n. [OE. ship, schip, AS. scip; akin to OFries. skip, OS. scip, D. schip, G. schiff; OHG. scif, Dan. skib, Sw. skepp, Icel. & Goth. skip; of unknown origin. Cf. Equip, Skiff, Skiffer.]

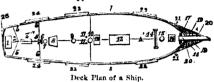
Like a stately ship.

With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Saits filled, and streamers waving.

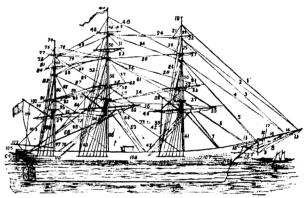
Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State! Longiellow.

2. Specifically, a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts (a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast).

and a topgallant mast, and square-rigged on all masts. and a topgallant mast, and s See *Illustration* in Appendix.



I Port or Larboard Side: a Starboard Side: 1 Roundhouse or Deck House: 2 Tiller: 3 Grating: 4 Wheel: 5 Wheel Chains: 6 Binnacle: 7 Mizzenmast: 8 Skylight: 9 Gasstan: 10 Main-mast; 11 Pumps: 12 Galley or Caboose: 13 Main Hatchway; 14 Windhass: 15 Foremast: 16 Fore Hatchway; 17 Bitts: 18 Bowsprit; 19 Head Rail; 29 Boomkins; 21 Catheads on Port Bow and Starboard How; 22 Fore Chains; 23 Main Chains; 24 Mizzen Chains; 23 Stern.



OUTLINE OF SHIP, SHOWING SPARS AND RIGGING.

1 Fore Royal Stay; 2 Flying Jib Stay; 3 Fore Topgallant Stay; 4 Jib Stay; 5 Fore Topmast Stays; 6 Fore Stays; 7 Fore Tacks; 8 Flying Martingale; 9 Martingale; 81 Martingale; 82 Fore Royal Backstays; 24 Fore Royal Braces; 25 Fore Topgallant Royal Backstays; 24 Fore Royal Braces; 25 Fore Topgallant Martingaliant Partingaliant Partin

3. A dish or utensil (originally fashioned like the hull of a ship) used to hold incense. [Obs.] Tyndale.

Armed ship, a private ship taken into the service of the government in time of war, and armed and equipped like a ship of war. [Eng.] Brande & C.—General ship. See

And cause it on shocks to be by and by set. Tusser
Behind the master walks, builds up the shocks. Thomson Being the master waits, builds up the shocks. Tomson. 2. [G. schock.] (Com.) A lot consisting of sixty pieces; -a term applied in some Baltic ports to loose goods.

Shook, v. t. To collect, or make up, into a shock or hocks; to stook; as, to shock yr.

Shook, v. t. To be occupied with making shocks.

Shock, v. t. To be occupied with making shocks.
Renp well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, shock apace. Bind fast, shock apace.

Shook, n. [Cf. D. schok a bounce, jolt, or leap, OHG.
scoc a swing, MHG. schoc, Icel. skykkjun tremulously, F.
choc a shock, collision, a dashing or striking against, Sp.
choque, It. ciocco a log. \(\psi \)161. Cf. Shock to shake.]

1. A quivering or shaking which is the effect of a blow,
collision, or violent impulse; a blow, impact, or collision; a concussion; a sudden violent impulse or onset.

These strong, unshaken mounds resist the shocks
Of tides and seas tempestuous.

He stood the shock of a whole host of foes. Addison

He stood the shock of a whole host of foes. Addison.

2. A sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a sensation of pleasure or pain caused by something unexpected or overpowering; also, a sudden agitating or overpowering event. "A shock of pleasure." Talfourd.

3. (Med.) A sudden depression of the vital forces of the entire body, or of a part of it, marking some profound impression produced upon the nervous system, as by severe injury, overpowering emotion, or the like.

4. (Elec.) The sudden convulsion or contraction of the muscles, with the feeling of a concussion, caused by the discharge, through the animal system, of electricity from a charged body.

Syn.—Concusson. Success.

Syn.—Concussion, Shock. Both words signify a sudden violent shaking caused by impact or collision; but concustion is restricted in use to matter, while shock is used also of mental states.

Bhook, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Shocked (shökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Shocking.] [OE. schokken; cf. D. schokken, F. choquer, Sp. chocar. \161. Cf. Chuux to strike, Joa, Shake, Shock a striking, Shoa, n. & v.] 1. To give a shock to; to cause to shake or waver; hence, to strike against suddenly; to encounter with violence.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them.

shall never forget the force with which he shocked De Vi-

2. To strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust; to cause to recoil; as, his violence shocked his associates.

Advise him not to shock a father's will. Dryden.

Advise him not to shock a father's will. Dryden.

Shook, v. 1. To meet with a shock; to meet in violont encountor. "They saw the moment approach when
the two parties would shock together." De Quincey.

Shook, n. [Cf. Shao.] 1. (Zaöl.) A dog with long
hair or shag; — called also shockdog.

2. A thick mass of bushy hair; as, a head covered
with a shock of sandy hair.

His red shock peruke... was laid aside. Sir W. Scott.

Shook, dog (-dög'), n. (Zoöl.) See Th Shook, See Shook-head' (-höd'), a. Shock-headed. Tennyson.

Shook'-head' (-höd'), a. Shock-headed. Tennyson.
Shook'-head'ed, a. Having a thick and bushy head
of hair.

of hair.

Shook'ing, a. Causing to shake or tremble, as by a blow; especially, causing to recoil with horror or disgust; extremely offensive or disgusting.

The grossest and most shocking villainies. Secker.

The grossest and most shocking villainies. Secker.

Shock'ing-ly, adv. — Shock'ing-ness, n.

Shod'dy (dy), n. [Perhaps fr. Sire, v. t.; as meaning originally, waste stuff shed or thrown off.] 1. A fibrous material obtained by "deviling," or tearing into fibers, refuse woolen goods, old stockings, rags, druggets, etc. See MUNGO.

2. A fabric of inferior quality made of, or containing a large arount of shoddy.

a large amount of, shoddy

a large amount of, shoody.

The great quantity of shoddy goods furnished as army supplies in the late Civil War in the United States gave wide currency to the word, and it came to be applied to persons who pretend to a higher position in society than that to which their breeding or worth entitles them.

Shod'dy, a. Made wholly or in part of shoddy; containing shoddy; as, shoddy cloth; shoddy blankets; hence, colloquially, not genuine; sham; pretentious; as,

shoddy aristocracy.

Shoddy inventions designed to bolster up a factitious pri

Compton R

Shod'dy-ism (-Yz'm), n. The quality or state of being shoddy. [Calloq.] See the Note under Shoddy, n. Shode (shol), n. [AB. sadde, ft. seedadm. See Shed, v. l.] 1. The parting of the hair on the head. [Obs.]

Full straight and even lay his joily shade. Chaucer.

2. The top of the head; the head. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Shode, Shoding. See Shoad, Shoading.

Sho'der (sho'der), n. A package of gold beater's skins in which gold leaf is subjected to the second process

Sheek (shök), n. [OE. schokke; cf. OD. schocke, G. sehock a heap, quantity, threescore, MHG. schoc, Bw. skock, Dan. skock, and also G. hocke a heap of hay, Lith. kugis.] L. A pile or assemblage of sheaves of grain, as wheat, rye, or the like, set up in a field, the sheaves varying in number from twelve to sixteen; a stook. hoof of an animal to defend it from injury. (b) A band of iron or steel, or a slip of wood, fastened to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh, or any vehicle which slides on the snow. (c) A drag, or sliding piece of wood or iron, placed under the wheel of a loaded vehicle, to retard its notion in going down a hill. (d) The part of a railroad car brake which presses upon the wheel to retard its motion. (c) (Arch.) A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, put at the bottom of the water leader coming from the saves gutter so as to them, the water of from the tion. (e) (Arch.) A trough-shaped or spout-shaped member, put at the bottom of the water leader coming from the building. (f) (Milling) The trough or spout for conveying the grain from the hopper to the eye of the millistone. (g) An inclined trough in an ore-crushing millistone. (h) An iron socket to protect the point of a twooden pile. (g) (Mach.) A plate, or notched piece, interposed between a moving part and the stationary part on which it bears, to take the wear and afford means of adjustment;—called also slipper, and gib.

**The Shoe is often used adjectively, or in composition; as, shoe buckle, or shoe-buckle; shoe latchet, or shoe-latchet; shoe leather, or shoe-latchet; shoe leather, or shoe-leather; shoe string, shoe-string, or shoestring.

**Shoe of an anchor, (Naut.) (a) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor fluke, — used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the vessel when raised or lowered. (b) A broad, triangular piece of plank placed upon the fluke to give it a better hold in soft ground.—Shoe black (Naut.), a block with two sheaves, one above the other, and at right angles to each other.—Shoe bets, a bott with a flaring head, for fastening shoes on sleigh runners.—Shoe pec, a kind of moccasin. See PAC.—Shoe stone, a sharpening stone used by shoemakers and other workers in leather.

ers in leather.

Shoe (shod), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shod (shod); p. pr. & vb. n. Shoding.] [AS. scolan, scedim. See Shod, n.]

1. To furnish with a shoe or shoes; to put a shoe or shoes on; as, to shoe a horse, a sled, an anchor.

2. To protect or ornament with something which serves the purpose of a shoe; to tip.

The sharp and small end of the billiard stick, which is shod with brase or silver.

Evelyn.

Shoe'billy (-bil), n. (Zoöl.) A large African wading bird (Balwaiceps rex) allied to the storks and herons, and remarkable for its enormous broad swollen bill. It inhabits the valley of the White Nile. See Illust. (t) of

Shoe'black' (-blak'), n. One who polishes shoes.
Shoe'horn' (-hôrn'), n. 1. A curved piece
Shoe'ing—horn') polished horn, wood, or me
used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe.

Shoe'norn' (-horr'), n. 1. A curved piece of Shoe'ing-horn' polished horn, wood, or metal used to facilitate the entrance of the foot into a shoe.

2. Figuratively: (a) Anything by which a transaction is facilitated; a medium; — by way of contempt. Spectator. (b) Anything which draws on or allures; an inducement. [Low]

Shoe'nak'er (-nāk'ēr), n. 1. One whose occupation it is to make shoes and boots.

2. (Zowil.) (a) The threadfish. (b) The runner, 12.

Shoe'mak'ing, n. The business of a shoemaker.

Shoe'mak'ing, n. One who fits shoes to the feet; one who furnishes or puts on shoes; as, a shoer of horses.

Shog (shōg), n. [See Shock a striking.] A shock; a jog; a violent concussion or impulse. [R. or Scot.]

Shog, v. t. To shake; to shock. [R. or Scot.]

Shog, v. t. [Cf. W. vsagi to wag, to stir. Cf. Joo.]

To jog; to move on. [R. or Scot.] Beau. & Fl.

Shog'gie (-g'l), v. t. [See Shoo, Joagale.] To joggle. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Shog'un (shō'gōon), n. [Chin. tsiang kitin commander in chief.] A title originally conferred by the Mikado on the military governor of the eastern provinces of Japan. By gradual usurpation of power the Shoguns (known to or the military governors) became finally the virtual rulers of Japan. The title was abolished in 1867. [Written variously, Shiogun, Skiogoon, etc.]

Shola (shō'là), n. (Bot.) See Sota.

Shola (shō'là), n. A plank fixed beneath an object, as beneath the rudder of a vessel, to protect it from injury; a plank on the ground under the end of a shore or the like.

jury; a plank on the ground under the end of a shore or the like.

Shole, n. See Shoal. [Obs.]

Shonde (shönd), n. [AS. second. Cf. Shend.] Harm; diagrace; shame. [Obs.] 277), imp. & p. p. of Shine. Shoo (shōō), interf. [Cf. G. scheuchen to scare, drive away.] Begone; away;—an expression used in frightening away animals, especially fowls.

Shoo'(shō'oi), n. (Zoöl.) The Richardson's skua (Stercorarius parasiticus);—so called from its cry. [Proc. Eng.]

Shook (shō'oi), n. (Zoöl.) The Richardson's skua (Stercorarius parasiticus);—so called from its cry.

[Shook, n. [Of. Shock a bundle of sheaves.] (Com.)

(a) A set of staves and headings sufficient in number for one hogshead, cask, barrel, or the like, trimmed, and bound together in compact form. (b) A set of boards for a sugar box. (c) The parts of a piece of house furniture, as a bedstead, packed together.

Shook, v. f. To pack, as staves, in a shook.

Shoon (shōōn), n., pl. of SSooz. [Archaic] Chaucer.

They shook the snow from hats and shoon. Emerson.

skins in which gold leaf is subjected to the second process of beating.

Shoe (shoo), n.; pl. Shoes (shoon), formerly Shoon (shoon), now provincial. [OE. sho, scho, AS. scoh, sech); schoin, schoen, G. scohn, sech); schoon, G. scohn, scohn, scohn, scohn, schoen, G. scohn, sco

Shoot (shoot), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Shor (shott); p. pr. & vb. n. Shooting. The old participle Shotter is obsolete. See Shotter, i. (O. shotten, schotten, A. section, v. i., fr. seccioin; akin to D. schieten, G. schiesen, OHG. sciozan, Icel. skijöld, Sw. skjula, Dan. skyde; cf. Skr. skund to jump. 1159. Cf. Scor a contribution, Scourt to reject, Scud, Scuttle, v. i., Shot, Sheet, Shund be driven, with force, as an arrow or a bullet; — followed by a word denoting the missile, as an object.

To shoot an arrow that self way. To shoot an arrow that self way.

2. To discharge, causing a missile to be driven forth;
—followed by a word denoting the weapon or instrument, as an object; — often with off; as, to shoot a gun.

The two ends of a bow, shoot off, fly from one another. Boyle.

3. To strike with anything shot; to hit with a missile; often, to kill or wound with a firearm; —followed by a word denoting the person or thing hit, as an object.

When Roger shot the hawk hovering over his master's dove house.

A. Tucker,

4. To send out or forth, especially with a rapid or sudden motion; to cast with the hand; to hurl; to discharge; to emit. An honest weaver as ever shot shuttle. Beau. & Fl.

A pit into which the dead carts had nightly shot corpses by

cores.
5. To push or thrust forward; to project; to protrude;
often with out; as, a plant shoots out a bud.
They shoot out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting.

6. (Carp.) To plane straight; to fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are shot, that is, planed or else pared with a paring chisel.

7. To pass rapidly through, over, or under; as, to shoot a rapid or a bridge; to shoot a sand bar.

She . . shoots the Stygian sound.

Dryden.

8. To variegate as if by sprinkling or intermingling; color in spots or patches.

The tangled water courses slept,
Shot over with purple, and green, and yellow. Tennyson. To be shot of, to be discharged, cleared, or rid of. [Colloq.] "Are you not glad to be shot of him?"

Shoot, v. f. 1. To cause an engine or weapon to discharge a missile; — said of a person or an agent; as, they shot at a target; he shoots better than he rides.

The archers have . . . shot at him. Gen. xlix. 23.

2. To discharge a missile; -- said of a engine or instrument; as, the gun shoots well.

3. To be shot or propelled forcibly; -- said of a missile; to be emitted or driven; to move or extend swiftly, as if propelled; as, a shooting star.

There shot a streaming lamp along the sky. Dryden.

4. To penetrate, as a missile; to dart with a piercing sensation; as, shooting pains.

Thy words shoot through my heart.

Addison.

5. To feel a quick, darting pain; to throb in pain.

These preachers make His head to shoot and ache.

His head to snow and access

6. To germinate; to bud; to sprout.
Onions, as they hang, will shoot forth.
But the wild olive shoots, and shades the ungrateful plain.
Dryden.

7. To grow; to advance; as, to shoot up rapidly. Well shot in years he seemed. Spenser.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot. Thomson.

8. To change form suddenly; especially, to solidify. If the menstruum be overcharged, metals will shoot into crys-

9. To protrude; to jut; to project; to extend; as, the land shoots into a promontory

There shot up against the dark sky, tall, gaunt, straggling houses. 10. (Naut.) To move ahead by force of momentum, as a sailing vessel when the helm is put hard alee.

as a satting vessel when the neum is put hard also.

To shoot ahead, to pass or move quickly forward; to
outstrip others.

Shoot, n. 1. The act of shooting; the discharge of a
missile; a shot; as, the shoot of a shuttle.

The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible shoot. Bacon.

One underneath his horse to get a shoot doth stalk. Drayton. 2. A young branch or growth.

Superfluous branches and shoots of this second spring. Evelyn.

3. A rush of water; a rapid.
4. (Min.) A velu of ore running in the same general direction as the lode.
5. (Weaving) A west thread shot through the shed by the shuttle; a pick.
6. [Perh. a different word.] A shoat; a young hog.
Shoot'er (-3r), n. 1. One who shoots, as an archer

or a gunner.

2. That which shoots. Specifically: (a) A firearm; as, a five-shooter. [Collog. U. S.] (b) A shooting star. [R.]

Shooting, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, shoots; as, the shooting of an archery club; the shooting

of rays of light.

2. A wounding or killing with a firearm; specifically (Sporting), the killing of game; as, a week of shooting.

3. A sensation of darting pain; as, a shooting in one's

Shoot'ing, a. Of or pertaining to shooting; for shoot-

ing; darting.

Shooting board (Joinery), a fixture used in planing or shooting the edge of a board, by means of which the plane is guided and the board held true.—Shooting box, a small house in the country for use in the shooting season. Prof. Wilson.—Shooting gallary, a range, usually covered, with targets for practice with firearms.—Shooting iron, a firearm. [Slany, U. S.]—Shooting star. (Jaticum.) A starlike, luminous meteor, that, appearing

suddenly, darts quickly across some portion of the sky, and then as suddenly disappears, leaving sometimes, for a few seconds, a luminous train, — called also falling star. Shooting stars are small cosmical bodies which encounter the earth in its annual revolution, and which become risible by coming with planetary velocity into the upper regions of the atmosphere. At certain periods, as on the 13th of November and luth of August, they appear the whours in great numbers, apparently diverging from some point in the heavens, such displays being known as meteoric showers, or star showers. These bodies, before oncountering the earth, were moving in orbits closely allied to the orbits of comets. See Leonins, Pragains, (b) (Bot.) The American cowslip (Dodecatheon Meadiot). See under Cowalir. — Shooting stake (Print), a tapering piece of wood or iron, used by printers to drive up the quoins in the chase.

Shooty (shooty), a. Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly (Print).

quoins in the chase.

Shoot'y (shōōt'y), a. Sprouting or coming up freely and regularly. [Prov. Eng.] Grose.

Shop (shōp), obs. imp. of Shape. Shaped. Chaucer.

Shop, n. (OE. shoppe, schoppe, AS. sccoppa a treasury, a storehouse, stall, booth; akin to scypen a shed, LG. schup a shed, c. schoppen, schuppen, a shed, a coachhouse, OHG. scopt.] 1. A building or an apartment in which goods, wares, drugs, etc., are sold by retail.

From shop to shop
Wandering, and littering with unfolded silks
The polished counter.

Cowper.

2. A building in which mechanics or artisans work; as, a shoe shop; a car shop.

A tailor called me in his shop.

Shop is often used adjectively or in composition; as, shop rent, or shop-rent; shop thief, or shop-thief; shop window, or shop-window, etc.

To small of the shop, to indicate too distinctively one's occupation or profession.—To talk shop, to make one's business the topic of social conversation; also, to use the phrases peculiar to one's employment. [Colloq.] Syn. - Store; warehouse. See STORE.

Shop, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shopped (shopt); p. pr. & b. n. Shopping.] To visit shops for the purpose of purchasing goods.

He was engaged with his mother and some ladies to g_{R}^{α}

Bhop'board' (-bōrd'), n. A bench or board on which shop'board' (-bōrd'), n. A bench or board on which shop'book' (-bōsk'), n. A book in which a tradesnan keeps his accounts. Locks. Bhop'boy' (-boi'), n. A boy employed in a shop. Bhop'en (shō'p'n), obs. p. p. of Shaps. Chaucer. Bhop'girl' (shō'p'ḡrl'), n. A trader who sells goods n a shop, or by retail;—in distinction from one who ells by wholesale.

Shop'liver' (Mit'or') n. [Shop is lift. Addison.

goods privately from a shop; one who, under pretense of buying goods, takes occasion to steal.

Shop'lite'ng, n. Larceny committed in a shop; the stealing of anything from a shop.

Shop'maid' (-mād'), n. A shopgirl.

Shop'maid' (-mād'), n. A shopgirl.

Shop'man (-man), n.; pl. Shofman (-men). 1. A shopkeeper; a retailer.

2. One who serves in a shop or a factory.

Shop'per (-pēr), n. One who shops.

Shop'pish (-pīsh), a. Having the appearance or qualities of a shopkeeper, or shopman.

Shop'py (-pÿ), a. 1. Abounding with shops. [Colloq.]

2. Of or pertaining to shops, or one's own shop or business; as, shoppy falk. [Colloq.]

2. Of or pertaining to shops, or one's own shop or business; as, shoppy falk. [Colloq.]

Shop'shift' (-shift'), n. The trick of a shopkeeper; deception. [Obs.]

Shop'walk'er (-walk'ēr), n. One who walks about in a shop as an overseer and director. Cf. Floorwalker.

Shop'won' an (-wön' an), n.; pl. Shopwomen (-wim'-cin). A woman employed in a shop.

Shop'worn' (-wōru'), a. Sonewhat worn or damaged by having been kept for a time in a shop.

Shop'worn' (-wōru'), a. Sonewhat worn or damaged by having been kept for a time in a shop.

Shop'worn' (-wōru'), a. Sonewhat worn or damaged by having been kept for a time in a shop.

Shop' shor (shōr'), imp. of Shear.

Crabb. Chaucer.

brought on shore.

Shore (shor), tmp. of Shear.

Shore, n. A sewer. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Shore, n. I (OE. schore; akin to LG. schore, D. schoore, Cel. skorön, and perhaps to E. shear, as being a piece out off.] A prop, as a timber, placed as a brace or support against the side of a building or other structure. other structure; a prop placed be-neath anything, as a beam, to pre-

neath anything, as a beam, to prevent it from sinking or sagging. Ship on the Stocks, supported by Shores.

Shore, v. t. [imp. & p. p.

Shore, v. t. [imp. & p. p.

Shore a prop.] To support by a slore or shores; to prop;—usually with up; as, to shore up a building.

Shore, n. [OE. schore, AS. score, probably fr. scieras, and so meaning properly, that which is shorn off, edge; akin to OD. schoore, schoor. See Shear, v. t.]

The coast or land adjacent to a large body of water, as an ocean, lake, or large river. an ocean, lake, or large river.

Michael Cassio,
Lieutenant to the warlike Moor Othello,
Is come on shore.

Shak The fruitful shore of muddy Nile. Spenser

The fruitful shore of muddy Nile. Spenser.

In shore, near the shore. Marryut.—On shore. So under On.—Shore birds (Zoöl.), a collective name for the various limicoline birds found on the seashore.—Shore crab (Zoöl.), any crab found on the beaches, or between tides, especially any one of various species of grapoid crabs, as Heterograpus undus of California.—Shore lark (Zoöl.), a small American lark (Utocoris alpestria) found in winter, both on the seascoast and on the Western plains. Its upper parts are varied with dark brown and light

the rock pipit (An-thus obscurus). [Prov. Eng.]

Shore Lark, Male.

Shore (shor), v. t. To set on shore. [Obs.] Shak.
Shore(shor), v. t. To set on shore or coast; of indefinite
or unlimited extent; as, a shoreless ocean. Young.
Shore'ing (Jing), n. See Shoreling.
Shor'er (shor'er), n. One who, or that which, shores
or props; a prop; a shore.
Shore'ward (-werd), adv. Toward the shore.
Shore'ng, n. 1. The act of supporting or strength-

or props; a prop; a shore.

Shor'ward (-wêrd), adv. Toward the shore.

Shor'ing, n. 1. The act of supporting or strengthening with a prop or shore.

2. A system of props; props, collectively.

Shor! (shôr!), n., Shor-la'coous (shôr-lā'shūs), a. (Min.) See Schora. Schontaccous.

Shor'ling (shôr'lYng), n. 1. The skin of a sheep after the fleece is shorn off, as distinct from the mortling, or skin taken from the dead sheep; also, a sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling. [Prov. Eng.]

2. A person who is shorn; a shaveling; hence, in contempt, a priest. [Obs.]

Short (shôr), p. p. of Shear.

Short (shôrt), a. [Compar. Shorter (-êr); superl. Shorters.] [OE. short, schort, AS. scort, sceort; akin to OHG. scurz, Icel. skorta to be short of, to lack, and perhaps to E. shear, v. t. Cf. Shirt.]

1. Not long; having brief length or linear extension; as, a short dischance; a short piece of timber; a short flight.

The bed is shorter than that a man can stretch himself on it. sea. xyviii. 20.

2. Not extended in time; having very limited duration; not protracted; as, short breath.

The life so short, the craft so long to learn. Chaucer.
To short absence I could yield. Milton.

3. Limited in quantity; inadequate; insufficient; scanty; as, a short supply of provisions, or of water.

4. Insufficiently provided; inadequately supplied; scantily furnished; lacking; not coming up to a reasonable, or the ordinary, standard; — usually with of; as, to be short of money. to be short of money.

We shall be short in our provision.

5. Deficient; defective; imperfect; not coming up, as to a measure or standard; as, an account which is short of the truth.

6. Not distant in time : near at hand.

Marinell was sore offended
That his departure thence should be so short. Spenser.
He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a short day.

7. Limited in intellectual power or grasp; not comprehensive; narrow; not tenacious, as memory.

Their own short understandings reach No farther than the present.

8. Less important, efficacious, or powerful; not equal or equivalent; less (than); — with of.

Hardly anything short of an invasion could rouse them again

9. Abrupt; brief; pointed; petulant; as, he gave a

10. (Cookery) Breaking or crumbling readily in the nouth; crisp; as, short pastry. outh; crisp; as, shor 11. (Metal) Brittle.

**Location Drivies Metals that are brittle when hot are called hot-short; as, cast from may be hot-short, owing to the presence of phosphorus. Those that are brittle when cold are called cold-short; as, cast from may be cold-short, on account of the presence of sulphur.

12. (Stock Exchange) Engaging or engaged to deliver what is not possessed; as, short contracts; to be short of stock. See The shorts, under Short, n., and To sell short, stock. See The sh under Short, adv.

In mercantile transactions, a note or bill is sometimes made payable at abort sight, that is, in a little time after being presented to the payer.

13. (Phon.) Not prolonged, or relatively less prolonged, in utterance;—opposed to long, and applied to vowels or to syllables. In English, the long and short of the same letter are not, in most cases, the long and short of the same sound; thus, the i in ill is the short sound, not of i in isle, but of ee in eel, and the e in pel is the short sound of a in pate, etc. See QUANTITY, and Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 22, 30.

**FF Short is much used with participles to form numerous self-explaining compounds; as, short-armed, short-billed, short-bodied, short-fingered, short-haired, short-exed, short-alleved, short-tailed, short-wooled, etc.

At short notice, in a brief time; promptly.—Short rb (Anat.), one of the false ribs.—Short suit (Whist), any suit having only three cards, or less than three. R. A. Proctor.—To come short, To cut short, To fall short, etc. See under Come, Cur, etc.

Short, n. 1. A summary account.

The short and the long is, our play is preferred. 2. pl. The part of milled grain affed out which is next finer than the bran.

The first remove above bran is shorts. Halliwell.

3. pl. Short, inferior hemp.
4. pl. Breeches; shortclothes. [Slang] Dickens. 5. (Phonetics) A short sound, syllable, or vowel.

If we compare the nearest conventional shorts and longs in English, as in "bit" and "beat," "not" and "naught," we find that the short vowels are generally wide, the long narrow, besides being generally diphthongic as well. Hence, originally short vowels can be lengthened and yet kept quite distinct from the original longs.

H. Sweet.

the original longs.

In short, in few words; in brief; briefly. — The long and the short, the whole; a brief aumming up. — The shorts (Stock Exchange), those who are unsupplied with stocks which they have contracted to deliver.

Short (shôrt), adv. In a short manner; briefly; limitedly; abruptly; quickly; as, to stop short in one's course; to turn short.

He was taken up very short, and adjudged corrigible for such presumptuous language. Howell.

To sell short (Stock Exchange), to sell, for future delivery, what the party selling does not own, but hopes to buy at a lower rate.

Short, v. t. [AS. secortian.] To shorten. [Obs.]
Short, v. i. To fail; to decrease. [Obs.]
Short'age (-fi); 48), n. Amount or extent of deficiency, as determined by some requirement or standard; as, a short'-breathed' (-bretht'), a. 1. Having short breath or quick resultation.

breath, or quick respiration.

2. Having short life.

Short'cake' (-kāk'). n.

ort'cake' (-kāk'), n. An unsweetened breakfast shortened with butter or lard, rolled thin, and

Short' cir'ouit (ser'klt). (Elec.) A circuit closed or

Short' cur'out (ser'kit). (Elec.) A circuit closed or made continuous so that a current may pass, especially such a circuit having a low resistance.

Short'-cir'ouit, v. L. (Elec.) To join, as the electrodes of a battery or dynamo, by a conducting wire, especially by one of low resistance, so that a current

especially by one of low resistance, so that a current may pass.

Short'clothes' (klöthz' or -klöz'), n. Coverings for the legs of men or boys, consisting of trousers which reach only to the knees, — worn with long stockings.

Short'com'ing (klüm'ing), n. The act of failing, or coming short; as: (a) The failure of a crop, or the like.

(b) Neglect of, or failure in, performance of duty.

Short'-dat'ed (-dat'ed), a. Having little time to run from the date. "Thy short-dated life." Sandys.

Short'en (shôrt'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shortenten (-nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Shortenino.] [See Short, a.]

1. To make short or shorter in measure, extent, or time; as, to shorten distance; to shorten a road; to shorten days of calamity.

2. To reduce or diminish in amount, quantity, or extent, to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; as,

tent; to lessen; to abridge; to curtail; to contract; as, to shorten work, an allowance of food, etc.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am shortened by my chain.

3. To make deficient (as to); to deprive; — with of.

Spoiled of his nose, and shortened of his cars. Inyden

4. To make short or friable, as pastry, with butter, lard, pot liquor, or the like.

To shorten a rope (Naut.), to take in the slack of it.—
To shorten sail (Naut.), to reduce sail by taking it in.

Short'en, v. i. To become short or shorter; as, the
day shortens in northern latitudes from June to Decem-

short'en er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who, or that which, shortens.

Short'en-ing, n. 1. The act of making or becoming

Short'en-er(-\text{-}ir), n. One who, or that which, shortens.
Short'en-ing, n. 1. The act of making or becoming short or shorter.

2. (Cookery) That which renders pastry short or friable, as butter, lard, etc.
Short'hand' (-hānd'), n. A compendious and rapid method of writing by substituting characters, abbreviations, or symbols, for letters, words, etc.; short writing; stenography. See Illust. under Phonography.
Short'-hand'ed, a. Short of, or lacking the regular number of, servants or helpers.
Short'hand' (-hôd'), n. A sucking whale less than one year old; -so called by sailors.
Short'hada' (-hôd'), n. One of a breed of large, heavy domestic cattle having short horns. The breed was developed in England.
Short'-joint'ed (-joint'&j), a. Having short intervals between the joints; -said of a plant or an animal, especially of a horse whose pastern is too short.
Short'-lived' (-livd'), a. Not living or lasting long; heing of short continuance; as, a short-lived race of beings; short-lived pleasure; short-lived passion.
Short'ly, adv. [AB secortlice.] 1. In a short or brief time or manner; soon; quickly.

I shall grow jealous of you shortly.

Shak.
The armies came shortly in view of each other. Clarendon.

The armies came shortly in view of each other. Clarendon

The armies came shortly in view of each other. Clarendon.

2. In few words; briefly; abruptly; curtly; as, to express dieas more shortly in verse than in prose.

Short'ness, n. The quality or state of being short; want of reach or extension; brevity; deficiency; sthe shortness of a journey; the shortness of the days in winter; the shortness of an essay; the shortness of the memory; a shortness of provisions; shortness of the memory a shortness of provisions; shortness of beat energy in the short startly of the short startly defined.

2. Fig.: Not able to look far into futurity; unable to understand things deep; of limited intellect.

3. Having little regard for the future; heedless.

— Short'sight'ed-ly, adu. — Short'sight'ed-ness, n. Cunning is a kind of shortsightedness. Addison.

Short'-spo'ken (-spo'k'n), a. Speaking in a quick or

Cunning is a kind of shortenghedness. Addition.

Short'-spo'ken (-spo'k'n), a. Speaking in a quick or short manner; hence, gruff; curt. [Colloq.]

Short'stop' (-stōp'), n. (Basebal) The player stationed in the field between the second and third bases.

Short'-wisit'ed (-wīnd'ēd), a. Having a short waist.

Short'-wind'ed (-wīnd'ēd), a. Affected with short-mess of breath; having a quick, difficult respiration, as dyspnoic and asthmatic persons.

May.

Short'wing' (-wīng'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several

species of small wrenlike Asiatic birds having short wings and a short tail. They belong to Bruchypteryx, Callene, and allied genera.

Short'—wiv'ted (short'wiv'ted), a. Having little wit; not wise; having scanty intellect or judgment.

Shor'y (shor'y), a. Lying near the shore. [Obs.]

Sho-sho'nes (sho-sho'nez), n. pl.; sing. Shoshone (.nl). (Ethnol.) A linguistic family or stock of North American Indians, comprising many tribes, which extends from Montana and Idaho into Mexico. In a restricted sense the name is applied especially to the Snakes, the most northern of the tribes.

Shot (shoth, imu, & n. p. of Shoot.

most northern of the tribes.

Shot (alot), imp. & p. p. of Shoot.

Shot, a. Woven in such a way as to produce an effect of variegation, of changeable tints, or of being figured; as, shot silks. See Shoot, v. t., 8.

Shot, n. [As. scot, secot, fr. sectian to shoot; akin to D. schot, leel. skot. v159. See Scot a share, Shoot, v. t., and cf. Shor a shooting.] A share or proportion; a reckoning: a scot. a reckoning; a scot.

Here no shots are where all sharers be. Chapman
A man is never . . . welcome to a place till some certain shot
be paid and the hostess say "Welcome."
Shak

be paid and the hostess say "Welcome." Shak.

Shot, n.; pl. Shot or Shots (shots). [OE. shot, schot, AS. gesceot a missile; akin to D. schot a shot, shoot, G. schuss, geschoss a missile, Icel. skot a throwing, a javelin, and E. shoot, v. t. \159. See Shoot, and ef. Shot a share.] 1. The act of shooting; discharge of a firearm or other weapon which throws a missile.

He caused twenty shot of his greatest cannon to be made at the king's army. Clarendon.

2. A missile weapon, particularly a ball or bullet; specifically, whatever is discharged as a projectile from firearms or cannon by the force of an explosive.

TET Shot used in war is of various kinds, classified according to the material of which it is composed, into lead, wrought-iron, and cast-iron; according to form, into spherical and oblong; according to structure and modes of operation, into solid, hollow, and case. See Bar shot, Chain shot, etc., under Ban, Chain, etc.

3. Small globular masses of lead, of various sizes,—

used chiefly for killing game; as, bird shot; buckshot.

4. The flight of a missile, or the distance which it is, or can be, thrown; as, the vessel was distant more than

a cannon shot.

5. A marksman; one who practices shooting; as, an

b. A marksman; one who practices shooting; as, an excellent shot.
Shot belt, a belt having a pouch or compartment for carrying shot. — Shot cartridge, a cartridge containing powder and small shot, forming a charge for a shotgum.— Shot garland (Naut.), a wooden frame to contain shot, secured to the commings and ledges round the hatchways of a ship. — Shot gange, an instrument for measuring the diameter of round shot. *Totlen. — Shot hole, a hole made by a shot or bullet discharged.— Shot locker (Naut.), a strongly framed compartment in the hold of a vessel, for containing shot. — Shot of a cable (Naut.), the splicing of two or more cables together, or the whole length of the cables thus united.— Shot prep (Naut.), a wooden propocovered with tarred hemp, to stop a hole made by the shot of a nemeny in a ship's side.— Shot tower, a lofty tower for making shot, by dropping from its summit melted lead in slender streams. The lead forms spherical drops which cool in the descent, and are received in water or other liquid.— Shot twndow, a window projecting from the wall. Ritson, quoted by Halliwell, explains it as a window that opens and shuts; and Wodrow describes it as a window of shutters made of timber and a few inches of glass above them.
Shot, v. t. [imp, & p. p. ShotTed: p. pr. & vb. n.

Shot, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Shotted; p. pr. & vb. n.
Shot'-clog' (-klòg'), n. A person tolerated only because he pays the shot, or reckoning, for the reat of the company, otherwise a mere clog on them. [Old Slang]

ou common shot-clog, gull of all companies. Chapm

company, otherwise a mere clog on them. [Old Slang]

Thou common shot-clog, gull of all companies. Chapman.

Shote (sh5t), n. [AS. secôta a darting fish, a trout, fr. secôtan. See Shoot, v. t.] 1. (Zoòl.) A fish resembling the trout. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. [Perh. a different word.] A young hog; a shoat.

Shot'-free' (shōt'frē'), a. Not to be injured by shot; shot-poof. [Obs.]

Shot'-free', a. Free from charge or expense; hense, unpunished; scot-free. [Obs.]

Shot'-gun' (-yūn'), n. A light, smooth-bored gun, often double-barreled, expecially designed for firing small shot at short range, and killing small game.

Shot'shot'shot'shot'. [Obs.]

Shot'shot'shot'shot'shot.

Shots (shōt's), n. pl. The refuse of cattle taken from a drove. [Prov. Eng.]

Shot'ted (shōt'stò), a. 1. Loaded with shot.

2. (Med.) Having a shot attached; as, a shotted suture.

Shot'so (shōt'sh), n. [Proporly, p. n. of shot; AS. secten, secoten, p. p. of section.] 1. Having ejected the spawn; as, a shotten herring.

2. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone.

Shough (shōt), inter; See Shoo.

Shough (shōt), inter; See Shoo.

Should (shōdo), imp. of Shall. [OE. sholde, shulde, scholde, schulde, AB. scolle, secolle. See Shall.] Used as an auxiliary verb, to express a conditional or contingent act or state, or as a supposition of an actual fact; also, to express moral obligation (see Shall.). Used should have come last week; if I should go; I should bink you could go. "You have done that you should be sorry for."

Shoulder (shōt'dēr). n. [OE. shulder, shuldre, schul-should fact of this you could go. "You have done that you should be sorry for."

Should could go; "Shulder, shuldre, schul-should shulder (shōt'dēr). n. [OE. shulder, shuldre, schul-should shuldre

Syn. - See OUGHT.

Shoul'der (shbi'der), n. [OE. shulder, shuldre, schulder, AB. sculdor; akin to D. schouder, G. schulter, OHG. scultarra, Dan. skulder, Bw. skuldra.] 1. (Anat.) The joint, or the region of the joint, by which the fore limb is connected with the body or with the shoulder girdle; the projection formed by the bones and muscles about that joint.

that joint.

2. The flesh and muscles connected with the shoulder joint; the upper part of the back; that part of the

human frame on which it is most easy to carry a heavy burden; — often used in the plural.

Then by main force pulled up, and on his shoulders bore.

The gates of Azza.

Adown her shoulders fell her length of hair. Dryden 3. Fig.: That which supports or sustains; support.
In thy shoulder do I build my seat.

In thy shoulder do I build my seat.

4. That which resembles a human shoulder, as any protuberance or projection from the body of a thing.

The northwestern shoulder of the mountain. So B. Scott.

5. The upper joint of the fore leg and adjacent parts of an animal, dressed for market; as, a shoulder of mutton.

6. (Fort.) The angle of a bastion included between the face and flask. See Illust. of Bastion.

7. An abrupt projection which forms an abutment on an object, or limits motion, etc., as the projection around a tenon at the end of a piece of timber, the part of the top of a type which projects beyond the base of the raised character, etc.

Shoulder best, a belt that passes across the shoulder.

raised character, etc.

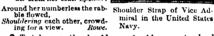
Shoulder belt, a belt that passes across the shoulder. To which the humerus is articulated; the scapula.—Shoulder blade (Anat.), the flat bone of the shoulder, to which the humerus is articulated; the scapula.—Shoulder block (Naut.), a block with a projection, or shoulder, near the upper end, so that it can rest against a spar without jamming the rope.—Shoulder clapper, one who claps another on the shoulder, or who uses great familiarity. [Obs.] Shak.—Shoulder girdle. (Anat.) See Pectoral girdle, under Pectorat.—Shoulder knot, an ornamental knot of ribbon or lace worn on the shoulder; a kind of epaulet or braided ornament worn as part of a military uniform.—Shoulder shoulder; a kind of epaulet or braided ornament or of mutton sail (Naut.), a triangular sail carried on a boat's mast;—so called from its shape.—Shoulder sitp, dislocation of the shoulder, or of the humerus. Swift.—Shoulder strap, a strap worn on rover the shoulder, Specifically (Mil. & Naval), a narrow strap worn on the shoulder of a commissioned officer, indicating, by a suitable device, the rank he holds in the service. See fllust, in App.

Shoulder (shiftdar), v. t.

Shoulder Strap of Lieutenant General in the United States

Shoul'der (shōl'der), v. t. Shoulder (anorder), v. L. [imp. & p. p. Shouldered (-dêrd); p. pr. & vb. n. Shoulderine.] 1. To push or thrust with the shoulder; to push with violence; to jostle.

As they the earth would shoul-der from her seat. Spenser.



Army.

General in the United States

2. To take upon the shoulder or shoulders; as, to shoulder a basket; hence, to assume the burden or responsibility of; as, to shoulder blame; to shoulder a debt.

As if Hercules
Or burly Atlas shouldered up their state.

Marston.

Or burly Atias shouldered up their state. Marston. Right shoulder arms (Mil.), a position in the Manual of Arms in which the piece is placed on the right shoulder, with the lock plate up, and the muzzle elevated and inclined to the left, and held as in the illustration.

Shoul'dered (shol'derd), a. Having shoulders;—used in composition; as, a broad-shouldered man. "He was short-shouldered." Chaucer. Shoul'der-shot'ten (-der-shot't'n), a.

Shoul'der-shot'ten (-der-shōt't'n), a. Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse. Shak. Shout (shout), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shouten), p. pr. & vb. n. Shoutenso.] [OE. shouten, of unknown origin; perhaps akin to shoot; cf. Icel. skūta, skūti, a taunt.] To utter a sudden and loud outcry, as in joy, triumph, or exultation, or to attract attention, to animate soldiers, etc.

Shouting of the men and women eke. Chaucer. They shouted thrice: what was the last cry for?

To shout at, to utter shouts at; to deride or revile with shouts.

Shout, v. t. 1. To utter with a shout; ery; — sometimes with out; as, to shout, or to shout

Right Shoulder

to cry; — sometimes with out; as, to shout, or to shout out, a man's name.

2. To treat with shouts or clamor.

Shout, n. A loud burst of voice or voices; a vehement and sudden outcry, especially of a multitude expressing joy, triumph, exultation, or animated courage.

The Bhodians seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave great The Rhodians, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave a great bout in derision.

Rhodies.

ine knowams, seeing the enemy turn their backs, gave agreat shout in derision.

Shout'er (-3r), n. One who shouts.

Shove (shuv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shoven (shuvd); p. pr. & v. n. Shoving.] [Os. shoven, AS. scofian, fr. scafian; akin to Ofrice. skūra, D. schutven, G. schien, oh, Off. scioban, Icel. skūra, skūra, skūra, Sw. skufa, Dan. skuffe, Goth. afskiuban to put away, cast away; cf. Skr. kshubh to become agitated, to quake, Lith. skubrus quick, skwibnit to hasten. v160. Cf. Shear a bundle of stalks, Scoor, Scuffe.] 1. To drive along by the direct and continuous application of strength; to push; especially, to push (a body) so as to make it move along the surface of another body; as, to shove a boat on the water; to shove a table across the floor.

2. To push along, aside, or away, in a careless or rude manner; to jostle.

And shove away the worthy bidden guest.

Milton.

And shove away the worthy bidden guest. Milton. He used to shove and elbow his fellow servants. Arbuthnot.

Shove, v. i. 1. To push or drive forward; to move onward by pushing or josting.

2. To move off or along by an act of pushing, as with an oar or a pole used by one in a boat; — sometimes with off.

He grasped the oar,
Received his guests on board, and shoved from shore. Oarth.

Shove (shuv), n. The act of shoving; a forcible push. I rested . . . and then gave the boat another shove. Syn. — See Thrust.

Syn.— See Thrust.

Shove, obs. p. p. of Shove.

Shove'hoard' (shiv/bord'), Shove'groat' (-grat' or -grōt'), n. The same as Shovelboard.

Shov'el (shiv'l), n. [OE. shovele, schovele, AS. scopl, scopl; akin to D. schoflel, G. schoulel, OHG. scivata, Dan. skort, Sw. skofrel, skyflel, and to E. shove. V160. See Shove, v. t.] An implement consisting of a broad scoop, or more or less hollow blade, with a handle, used for lifting and throwing earth, coal, grain, or other loose substances. other loose substances.

Shovel hat, a broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides, and projecting in front like a shovel, —worn by some clergy of the English Church. [Colloq.] — Shovel spur (Zoil.), a flat, horny process on the tarsus of some toads, — used in burrowing. — Steam shovel, a machine with a scoop or scoops, operated by a steam engine, for excavating earth, as in making railway cuttings.

Shov'el, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shovelled (-'ld) or Shovelled; p. pr. & vb. n. Shovellag or Shovelling.]

1. To take up and throw with a shovel; na, to shovel earth into a heap, or into a cart, or out of a pit.

2. To gather up as with a shovel.

Shov'el-ard (-erd), n. (Zeöl.) Shoveler. [Prov. Eng.]

Shov'el-bull' (-bi'), n. (Zeöl.) The shoveler.

Shov'el-board' (-bōrd'), n. 1. A beard on which formerly a game was played, by pushing or shaking pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. Called also shuffleboard, shoveboard, shoveboard.

pieces of metal or money to reach certain marks; also, the game itself. Called also shifteboard, shoveboard, shovepoart.

2. A game played on board ship in which the aim is to shove or drive with a cue wooden disks into divisions chalked on the deck; — called also shifteboard.

Shov'el-or (-\varepsilon' \varepsilon' \varepsilon'

Shovel-r(Spathla elypeata). Male. Called also broadshovelbill, and maiden duck. The Australian shoveler,
or shovel-nosed duck (S. rhynchotis), is a similar species.

Shov'el-ful (-ful), n.; pl. Shovelfuls (-fulz). As
much as a shovel will hold; enough to fill a shovel.

Shov'el-nead'. (-hēd'), n. (Zoöl.) A shark (Sphryna
tiburio) allied to the hammerhead, and native of the
warmer parts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; — called
also bonnet shark.

Shov'el-nose' (-nōz'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The common
sand shark. See under Sand. (b) A small California
shark (Heptranchias maculatus), which is taken for its
oil. (c) A Pacific Ocean shark (Hexanchus corinus). (d) A
ganoid fish of the Sturgeon family (Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus) of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers; — called
also white sturgeon.

Shov'el-nosed' (-nōzd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having a broad,
flat nose; as, the shovel-nosed duck, or shoveler.

Show'en (shōv'n), obs. p. p. of Shove. Chaucer.
Show (shō), r. t. [imp. Showed (shōd); p. p. Shown
(shō) or Showed; p. pr. & vb. n. Showing. [Ole.
schowen, shewen, schewen, shawen, As. scawian, to
look, see, view; akin to OS. scawōn, OFries. skawia, D.
schowen, OHG. scowoōn, G. schauen, Dan. skue, Sw.
skdda, Icel. skoōa, Goth. usskarjan to waken, skuyana
a mirror, Icel. skuggi shade, shadow, L. carere to be po
one's guard, Gr. scow to mark, perceive, hear, Skr. kavi
wiso. Cf. Caution, Scavenoge, Sheen.] 1. To exhibit or
present to view; to place in sight; to display;—the thing
exhibited being the object, and often with an indirect object denoting the person or thing seeing or beholding;
as, to show a house; show your colors; shopkeepers show
customers goods (show goods to customers).

Go thy way, shew thyself to the priest. Matt. viil. 4.
Nor want we skill or art from whence to raise

Go thy way, shew thyself to the priest. Matt. viil. 4.
Nor want we skill or art from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can heaven show more? Milton.

2. To exhibit to the mental view; to tell; to disclose; to reveal; to make known; as, to show one's designs.

Show them the way wherein they must walk. Ex. xviii. 20.

If it please my father to do thee evil, then I will shew it thee, nd send thee away.

3. Specifically, to make known the way to (a person); hence, to direct; to guide; to usher; to conduct; as, to show a person into a parlor; to show one to the door.

4. To make apparent or clear, as by evidence, testimony, or reasoning; to prove; to explain; also, to manifest; to evince; as, to show the truth of a statement;

to show the causes of an event. I'll show my duty by my timely care.

5. To bestow; to confer; to afford; as, to show favor. Showing mercy unto thousands of them that love me. Ex. xx.6.

To show forth, to manifest; to publish; to proclaim.—
To show his paces, to exhibit the gait, speed, or the like; said especially of a horse.—To show off, to exhibit ostentatiously.—To show up, to expose. [Colloq.]

Show, v. i. [Written also shew.] I. To exhibit or manifest one's soil or itself; to appear; to look; to be

in appearance; to seem.

Just such she shows before a rising storm. All round a hedge upshoots, and shows
At distance like a little wood. Tennyson. 2. To have a certain appearance, as well or ill, fit or British army. — n. A shrapnel shell; shrapnel shells, unfit; to become or suit; to appear.

My lord of York, it better showed with you. show off, to make a show; to display one's self. Show (shō), n. [Formerly written also shew.] 1. The t of showing, or bringing to view; exposure to sight;

exhibition.

2. That which is shown, or brought to view; that which is arranged to be seen; a spectacle; an exhibition; as, a traveling show; a cattle show.

As for triumpha, masks, feasts, and such shows. Bacon.

3. Proud or ostentations display; parade; pomp.
I envy none their pageantry and show. 4. Semblance; likeness; appearance.

He through the midst unmarked, In show picbeign angel militant Of lowest order, passed.

Milton

5. False semblance; deceitful appearance; pretense. Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses and for a shew make long prayers.

Luke xx. 46, 47

6. (Med.) A discharge, from the vagina, of nucus streaked with blood, occurring a short time before labor. 7. (Mining) A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. Raymond.

7. (Mining) A pale blue flame, at the top of a candle flame, indicating the presence of fire damp. Raymond.

Show bill, a broad sheet containing an advertisement in large letters.—Show box, a box containing some object of curlosity carried round as a show.—Show card, an advertising placard; also, a card for displaying samples.—Show case, a glazed case, box, or cabinet for displaying and protecting shopkeepers' wares, articles on exhibition in museums, etc.—Show glass, a glass which displays objects; a mirror.—Show of hands, a raising of hands to indicate judgment; as, the vote was taken by a show of hands.—Show stone, a piece of glass or crystal supposed to have the property of exhibiting images of persons or things not present, indicating in that way future events.

Show'bread' (-bröd'), n. (Jewish Antiq.) Bread of exhibition; loaves to set before God;—the term used in translating the various phrases used in the Hebrew and Greek to designate the loaves of bread which the priest of the week placed before the Lord on the golden table in the sanctuary. They were made of fine flour unleavened, and were changed every Subbath. The loaves, twelve in number, represented the twelve tribes of Israel. They were to be eaten by the priests only, and in the Holy Place. [Written also shewbread.] Mark ii. 26.

Show'er (show'er), n. 1. One who shows or exhibits.

Show'er (show'er), n. 1. One who shows or exhibits.

That which shows; a mirror. [Obs.] Wyclif.

Show'er (show'er), n. [OE. shour, schour, AS. seūr, skint o D. schoer, G. schouer, OHG. scūr, feel. skūr, Sw. skur, Goth, skūra windis a storm of wind; of uncertain origin.] 1. A fall of rain or hail of short duration; sometimes, but rarely, a like fall of snow.

In drought or else shoures.

Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. Milton.

In drought or else showers. Chauce Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers. Milton 2. That which resembles a shower in falling or passing through the air copiously and rapidly.

With showers of stones he drives them far away. Pope.

3. A copious supply bestowed. [R.]

Have travail'd in the great shower of your gifts. Shak.

Shower bath, a bath in which water is showered from above, and sometimes from the sides also.

Show'er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Showered (-erd); p. pr. & vb. n. Showering.] 1. To water with a shower; to wet copiously with rain.

Lest it again dissolve and shower the earth. 2. To bestow liberally; to distribute or scatter in bundance: to rain.

Shak. abundance; to rain.

nce; to rain. Cæsar's favor, That showers down greatness on his friends. Show'er, v. i. To rain in showers; to fall, as in a

Show'er-ful (-ful), a. Full of showers. Tennyson.

Show'er-iness (-Y-nes), n. Quality of being showery.

Show'er-less, a. Rainless; free from showers.

Show'er-y (-y), a. 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent showers of rain.

2. Of or pertaining to a shower or showers.

"Colors of the shovery arch."

Millon.

Milton.

Show'l-ly (sho'l-ly), adv. In a showy manner; on pously; with parade.

Show'l-ness, n. The quality or state of being showy; ompousness; great parade; ostentation.

Show'-ness, n. Ine quanty of make of soing salony, pompousness; great parade; estentation.

Show'ing, n. 1. Appearance; display; exhibition.

2. Presentation of facts; statement. J. S. Mill.

Show'fah, a. Showy; ostentatious. Swift.

Show'man (-man), n.; pl. Showmen (-men). One

where a show; a proprietor of a show.

Show'room' (shō'rōōm'), n. 1. A room or apartment

where a show is exhibited.

2. A room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or

2. A room where merchandise is exposed for sale, or

2. A room where merchandise is exposed for saie, or where samples are displayed.

Show'y (sho'y), a. [Compar. Showier (-I-er); superl.

Showiest.] Making a show; attracting attention; presenting a marked appearance; ostentations; gay; gaudy. A present of everything that was rich and showy. Addison

A present of everything that was rich and showy. Addison.

Syn.—Splendid; gay; gaudy; gorgeous; fine; magnificent; grand; stately; sumptuous; pompous.

Shrag (shräg), n. [Ci. Scrao.] A twig of a tree cut off. [Obs.]

Shrag, v. t. To trim, as trees; to lop. [Obs.]

Shrag/ger (-ger), n. One who lops; one who trims trees. [Obs.]

Shram (shräm), v. t. [Cf. Shrink.] To cause to ahrink or ahrivel with cold; to benumb. [Prov. Eng.]

Shram (shräp), imp. of Srrink.

Shrap (shräp), in. [Cf. Scrar, and Scrare.] A Shrape (shräp), place butted with chaft to entice offics. [Written also scrap.] [Obs.] Bp. Bedell.

Shrapnel (shräp'ndl), a. Applied as an appellation to a kind of shell invented by Gen. H. Shrapel of the

collectively.

Shrapnel shell (Gunnery), a projectile for a cannon, consisting of a shell filled with bullets and a small bursting charge to scatter them at any given point while in flight. See the Note under CASE SHOT.

the Note under Case shot.

Shred (shred), n. [OE. shrede, schrede,
AS. screde; skin to OD. schroode, G. schrot
a piece cut off, Icel. skrjoðr a shred, and to
E. shroud. Cf. Screed, Scroll, Scrotling.]

1. A long, narrow piece cut or tom off;
a strip. "Skreds of tanned leather." Bacon.
2. In general, a fragment; a piece; a particle.

Sheek, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shreed or Shark. A form of Shreed, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shreed or Shraphel o

g into shreds.

2. That which is cut or torn off; a piece.

Shred'dy (-dy), a. Consisting of shreds.

Shred'less, a. Having no shreds; without a shred.

And those which waved are shredless dust ere now. Byron.

And those which waved are shredless dust ere now. Byrom.

Shrew (shrij), a. [OE. shrewe, schrewe. Cf. Shrewn.]

Wicked; malicious. [Obs.]

Shrew, n. [See Shrew, a.] 1. Originally, a brawling,

stribulent, vexatious person of either sex, but now restricted in use to females; a brawler; a scold.

A man., grudgeth that shrews [i. e., bad men] have prosperity, or else that good men have adversity.

A man had got a shrew to his wife, and there could be no
quiet in the house for her.

L'Estrange.

quet in the house for her.

2. [AS. screhva;—so called because supposed to be venomous.] (Zoöl.) Any small insectivore of the genus Sorez and several allied genera of the family Sorecidæ. In form and color they resemble mice, but they have a longer and more pointed nose. Some of Broad-nosed Shrew (Sorez Harren et al. 1987). are the smallest of all Broad-nosed Shrew platyrhinus).



mammais.

The common European species are the house shrew (Crocidura armeus), and the erd shrew (Sorex rulagaris) (see under Eap.). In the United States several species of Sorex and Blarina are common, as the broadnessed shrew (S. platyrhinas), Cooper's shrew (S. Coper's), and the short-tailed, or mole, shrew (Hidrina brevicunda). The American water, or marsh, shrew (Neosorex palustris), with fringed feet, is less common. The common European water shrews are Crossopus fodiers, and the oared shrew (see under Oared).

and the oared shrew (see under Oared).

Earth shrew, any shrewlike burrowing animal of the family Centetidae, as the tendrac.—Elephant shrew, Jumping shrew, Mole shrew. See Besman.—Elephant, Jumping shrew, Mole shrew. See DESMAN.—Elever shrew, an aquatic West African insectivore (Potamogule velox) resembling a weasel in form and size, but having a large flattened and crested tail adapted for rapid swimming. It feeds on fishes.—Shrew mole, a common large North American mole (Scalops aquaticus). Its fine, soft fur is gray with iridescent purple tints.

Shrew, v. t. [See

Shrew, v. t. [See Shrew, a., and cf. Br-shrew.] To beshrew; to curse. [Obs.] "I

Shrew.] 10 curso. [Obs.] "I shrew Mole (Scalops aquaticus). Shrew myself," Chaucer.

Shrewd (shrigh), a. [Compar. Shiender, (-tr); superl. Shiender, (shrew), a. [Compar. Shiender, v. t.]

1. Inclining to shrew; disposing to curse or scold; hence, vicious; malicious; evil; wicked; mischievous; vexatious; rough; unfair; shrewish. [Obs.] Chaucer.

[Egypt] hath many shrewd havens, because of the great rocks that ben strong and dangerous to pass by. Sir J. Mondeville. Every of this happy number That have endured shrewd days and nights with us. Shak.

2. Artful; wily; cunning; arch. e women are shrewd tempters with their tongues

3. Able or clever in practical affairs; sharp in business; astute; sharp-witted; sagacious; keen; as, a shrewd observer; a shrewd design; a shrewd reply.

Professing to despise the ill opinion of mankind er shread suspicion that we have deserved it.

Syn.—Keen; critical; subtle; artful; astute; agacious; discerning; acute; penetrating.—Sharwo, Saoacious; discerning; acute; penetrating.—Sharwo, Saoacious. One who is shrewd is keen to detect errors, to penetrate disguises, to forese and guard against the self-ishness of others. Shrewd is a word of less dignity than sapacious, which implies a comprehensive as well as penetrating mind, whereas shrewd does not.—Shrewd[v. adv.—Shrewd[v. ad

Shrewd'ly, adv. — Shrewd'ness, n.
Shrewish (shrn'ish), a. Having the qualities of a shrew; having a scolding disposition; froward; peevish. My wife is shrewish when I keep not hours. Shak.

Shrew'ish-ly, adv. — Shrew'ish-ness, n. Shrew'mouse' (-mous'), n. (Zoül.) A shrew; especially, the erd shrew.

ially, the erd shrew.

Shriek (shrëk), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shrieked (shrëkt); o. pr. & vb. n. Shrieked.] [Off. schriken, originally he same word as E. screech. See Screech, and cf. CREAR.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill sound or cry, as SCHEAK.] To utter a loud, sharp, shrill sound or cry, as do some birds and beasts; to scream, as in a sudden fright, in horror or anguish.

It was the owl that shricked. At this she shricked aloud; the mournful train Echoed her grief.

Dryden. Shriek (shrëk), v.i. To utter sharply and shrilly; to utter in or with a shriek or shrieks.

On top whereof are dwelt the ghostly owl, Shrieking his baleful note. She shrieked his name To the dark woods.

k, n. A sharp, shrill outcry or scream; a shrill, such as is caused by sudden or extreme terror, Shrick, n. wild cry such as pain, or the like.

Shricks clamors, murmurs, fill the frighted town. Druden. Shriek owl. $(Zo\"{ol.})$ (a) The screech owl. (b) The swift; so called from its cry.

— so called from its cry.

Shriek'er (-3r), n. One who utters a shriek.

Shriev'al (shrëv'al), a. Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Shriev'al-ty (-ty), n. [Contr. from sheriffatty. See

Shriev'al-ty (-ty), n. [Contr. from sheriffatty.

It was ordained by 28 Edward I. that the people shall have election of sheriff in every shire where the shrievalty is not the classical.

Blackstone.

Shrieve (shrev), n. [Contr. from OE. shereve. See Shrieve, v. t. To shrive; to question. [Obs.] Shak.
Shrieve, v. t. To shrive; to question. [Obs.] "She gan him soft to shrive."
Shrift (shrift), n. [OE. shrift, schrift, AS. scrift, r. scrifan to shrive. See Shrive.] 1. The act of shriving.

In shrift and preaching is my diligence. Chaucer.

2. Confession made to a priest, and the absolution consequent upon it.

Chaucer.

Have you got leave to go to shrift to-day? Therefore, my lord, address you to your shrift.
And be yourself; for you must die this instant.
Shrift father, a priest to whom confession is made. Rowe.

Shrift father, a priest to whom confession is made.

Shright (shrit), obs. imp. & p. p. of Shriek.

She cried alway and shright.

Chaucer.

Shright, n. [See Shriek.] A shriek; shricking.
Obs.] Spenser. "All hoarse for shright." Chaucer.

Shrike (shrik), n. [Akin to Icel. shright." Chaucer.

Shrike (shrik), n. [Akin to Icel. shright." a shricker, the shrike, and E. shriek; ct. AS. scrie a thrush. See Shriek, v. t.] (Zoul.) Any on of numerous species of oscinine birds of the family Laniidx, having a strong hooked bill, toothed at the tip. Most shrikes are insectivorous, but the common European gray shrike (Lanius excubitor), the great northern shrike (L. borcedis), and several others, kill mice, small birds, etc., and often impale them on thorus, and are, on that account, called also butcher birds. See under Butchen.

Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius Ludoscicianus).

Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius Ludo-

Loggerhead Shrike (Lanius Ludovicianus).

F. The ant shrikes, are
clamatorial birds of the family Formicaride. The cuckoo
shrikes of the East Indies and Australia are Osciucs of
the family Campephagids. The drongo shrikes of the
same regions belong to the related family Dierwids.

See Diongo.

Crow shrike. See under Crow. — Shrike thrush. (a) Any one of several species of Asiatic timaline birds of the genera Thamnocatuphus, Gampsorhynchus, and alies. (b) Any one of several species of shrikelike Australian singing birds of the genus Colluricancia. — Shrike tit. (a) Any one of several Australian birds of the genus Falcunculus, having a strong toothed bill and sharp claws. They creep over the bark of trees, like titnice, in search of insects. (b) Any one of several species of small Asiatic birds belonging to Allotrius, Peruthius, Cutta, Iciopilla, and allied genera, related to the true tits. Called also hill til. — Swallow shrike. See under Swallow.

Shrill (shril) a [Convers Supplier (3)]: vaccil.

Shrill (shril), a. [Compar. Shriller (-ër); superl. Shriller.] [OK. shril, schril; akin to LG. schrell, G. schrill. See Shrill, v. t.] Acute; sharp; plercing; having or emitting a sharp, piercing tone or sound;—said of a sound, or of that which produces a sound.

Hear the shrill whistle which doth order give To sounds confused.

Let winds be shrill, let waves roll high. Byron. Shrill, n. A shrill sound. [Obs.] Spenser. Shrill, v. i. [imp. & p. Shrill.zo (shrild); p. pr. & vb. n. Shrilland. [Obs.] Spenser. Shrill, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shrillzo (shrild); p. pr. & vb. n. Shrilland. [Obs. schrillen, akin to G. schrillen; cf. AS. scralletan to resound loudly, Icel. skrilla to jolt, Sw. skrilla to shrill, Norw. skrylla, skrilla to jolt, Sw. skrilla to shrill, Norw. skrylla, skrilla Cf. Skrill. To utter an acute, piercing sound; to sound with a sharp, shrill tone; to become shrill.

Shrill, v. t. To utter or express in a shrill tone; to

ause to make a shrill sound. How poor Andromache shrills her dolors forth.

Shrill'-gorged' (-gôrid'), a. Having a throat which roduces a shrill note. [R.] Shrill'ness, n. The quality or state of being shrill. Shrill'-tongued' (-tingd'), a. Having a shrill volce. When shrill-longued Fulvia scolds." Shak. Shril'ly, adv. In a shrill manner; acutely; with a When shrill-tonguea rusyn.

Shrilly, adv. In a shrill manner; acutely; www. arps sound or voice.

Shrilly, a. Somewhat shrill. [Poetic] Sir W. Scott.

Kats.

Some kept up a shrilly mellow sound. Keats.

Shrimp (shrimp), v. t. [Cf. AS. scrimman to dry
up, wither, MHG. schrimpfen to shrink, G. schrampfen, Dan. skrumpe, skrumpes, Dan. & Sw. skrumpen
shriveled. Cf. Scaime, Shrink, Shrivel.] To contract;
to shrink. [Obs.]

Shrimp, n. [Ok. shrimp;—probably so named from its
shriveled appearance. See Shrimp, v.] 1. (Zoll.) (a)
Any one of numerous species of macruran Crustacea
belonging to Crangon and various allied genera, having a

slender body and long legs. Many of them are used as food. The larger kinds are called also prawns. See Illust. of Decapoda. (b) In a more general sense, any species of the macruran tribe Caridea, or any species of the macruran tribe Caridea, or any species of the order Schizopoda, having a similar form. (c) In a loose sense, any small crustacean, including some amphipods and even certain entomostracans; as, the fairy shrimp, and brine shrimp. See under Famy, and Brins.

2. Figuratively, a little wrinkled man; a dwarf; — in contempt.

This weak and writhled shrimp. Shak.

Dossum at the separation of the should, n. [OE. shroud, shrud, schrud, schrud, they hug. Swift.

Shroud (shroud), n. [OE. shroud, shrud, schrud, schrud, schrud, they hug. Swift.

Shroud (shroud), n. [OE. shroud, shrud, schrud, schrud, schrud, schrud, she way and writhled shrimp. Shak.

Dossum (2 in prov. Eng.]

Shriver (shrivi'), v. t. [or cause to shrivel or contents.

Shrivi'ng, n. Shrift; confession.

Shrivi'ng, n. To raise or draw up the shoulders, especially by way of expressing dislike, dread, doubt, or the like.

Shroud, shroud, n. [OE. shroud, shrud, schrud, schrud, shrud, schrud, schrud, shrud, schrud, shrud, schrud, shrud, schrud, shrud, schrud

This weak and writhled shrimp. Shak.

opossum shrimp. (Zoöl.) See under Opossum.—Specter shrimp. or
Bkalston shrimp (Zoöl.), any slender
amphipod crustacean of the genus
Caprella and allied genors. See
Illius. under Lemodifon.—Shrimp
eatcher (Zoöl.), the little tern (Sterna minuta).—Shrimp nst, a dredge
net fixed upon a pole, or a sweep
net dragged over the fishing ground.



Common Shrimp (Crangon vulgaris)

Shrimp'er (shr'imp'ër), n. One who fishes for shrimps.
Shrine (shrin), n. [OE. schrin, AS. scrin, from L. scrinium a case, chest, box.] 1. A case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint.

2. Any sacred place, as an altar, tomb, or the like.

Too weak the sacred shrine to guard.

Ru

Too weak the sacred shrine to guard.

3. A place or object hallowed from its history or associations; as, a shrine of art.

Shrine, v. t. To enshrine; to place reverently, as in a shrine. "Shrined in his sanctuary." Milton.

Shrink (shrink), v. t. [imp. Shrank (shrānk) or Shrunk (shrānk); p. p. Shrank or Shrunken (shrānk) to the latter is now seldem used except as a participial adjective; p. pr. & vb. n. Shrinken.] [OE. shrinken, and schrinken, AS. scrincar; akin to OD. schrinken, and probably to Sw. skrynka a wrinkle, skrynkla to wrinkle, to rumple, and E. shrimp, n. & v., scrimp. Cf. Shrimp.]

1. To wrinkle, bend, or curl; to shrivel; hence, to contract into a less extent or compass; to gather together; to become compacted.

gether; to become compacted.

And on a broken reed he still did stay.

His feeble steps, which skrunk when hard thereon he lay.

Spenser. I have not found that water, by mixture of ashes, will strink or draw into less room.

Bacon.

And shrink like parchment in consuming fire. Dr. All the boards did shrink.

2. To withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil, as in fear, horror, or distress.

What happier natures shrink at with affright.
The hard inhabitant contends is right.
They assisted us against the Thebans when you shrank from the task.

Jouett (Thucph.)

They essisted us against the Thebans when you shrank from the task.

3. To express fear, horror, or pain by contracting the body, or part of it; to shudder; to quake. [R.] Shak. Shrink, v. t. 1. To cause to contract or shrink; as, to shrink fiannel by immersing it in boiling water.

2. To draw back; to withdraw. [Ohs.]

The Libye Hammon shrinks his horn.

Milton.

To shrink on (Much.), to fix (one piece or part) firmly around (another) by natural contraction in cooling, as a tire on a wheel, or a hoop upon a cannon, which is made alightly smaller than the part it is to fit, and expanded by heat till it can be slipped into place.

Shrink, n. The act of shrinking; shrinkage; contraction; also, recoil; withdrawal.

Yet almost wish, with sudden shrink,

That I had less to praise.

Shrink'age (-âi; 48), n. 1. The act of shrinking; a contraction into less bulk or measurement.

2. The amount of such contraction; the bulk or dimension lost by shrinking, as of grain, castings, etc.

3. Decrease in value; depreciation. [Collog.]

Shrink'age (-âi, n. One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

Shrink'er (-cr), n. One who shimmer, draws from danger.

Shrinking, a. & n. from Sheink.

Shrinking head (Founding), a body of molten metal connected with a mold for the purpose of supplying metal to compensate for the shrinkage of the casting;—called also sinking head, and riser.

called also sinking head, and riser.

Barink'ing-ly, adv. In a shrinking manner.

Bhriv'al-ty (shriv'al-ty), n. Shrievalty. Johnson.

Bhrive (shriv'), v. t. [imp. Shruven (shrivd) or Shriven; p. Shruven (shriv')) or Shruven; p. pr. & vb. n. Shriven, Shriven, (shriv'an) or Shriven, Assert/an to shrive, to impose penance or punishment; akin to Ofries. skriva to impose penance or punishment; akin to Ofries. skriva to impose penance or punishment; akin to Ofries. skriva to impose punishment; cf. OS. biskriban to be troubled. Cf. Shrur, Shroveride.]

1. To hear or receive the confession of; to administer confession and absolution to; — said of a priest as the agent.

That they should shrive their parishioners. Piers Pla

Doubtions he shrives this woman, ... his ne'er could he so long protract his speech. Shak.

Till my guitty soul be shriven. Longfellow.

2. To confess, and receive absolution; — used reflex-

Get you to the church and shrive yourself. Beau. & Fl

Get you to the church and shrive yourself. Beau. & Fl.

Shrive, v. t. To receive confessions, as a priest; to
administer confession and absolution. Spenser.

Shriv'sl (shriv'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. ShrivEled
('d) or ShrivElled; p. pr. & vb. n. ShrivElled
('d) or ShrivElled; p. pr. & vb. n. ShrivElled
or ShrivElling.] [Probably akin to shrimp, shrink; cf.
dial. AS. screpa to pine away, Norw. skrypa to waste,
skryp, stryp, transitory, frail, Sw. skrippig feeble, Dan.
skrivDelig, Icel. skrjüpr brittle, frail.] To draw, or be
drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink, and form corrugations;

Indice]

Bhrood (shrood), v. t. [Cf. Shroud.] [Written also shroud, and shrowd.] To trim; to lop. [Prov. Eng.]

Shroud (shroud), n. [OE. shroud, shrud, schrud, AB. scrüd a garment, clothing; akin to Icel. skrud the shrouds of a ship, furniture of a church, a kind of stuff, Sw. skrud dross, attire, and E. shred. See Shred, and Cf. Shrood.] I. That which clothes, covers, conceals, or protects; a garment.

Piers Plowman.

Swaddled as new born in sable shrouds. Sandus 2. Especially, the dress for the dead; a winding she "A dead man in his shroud."

3. That which covers or shelters like a shroud. Jura answers through her misty shroud.

4. A covered place used as a retreat or shelter, as a cave or den; also, a vault or crypt. [Obs.]

The shroud to which he won
His fair-eyed oxen.

A vault, or shroud, as under a church.

Withais.

5. The branching top of a tree; foliage. [R.]

The Assyrian was a cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing shroud.

Ezek. xxxi. 3.

6. pl. (Naut.) A set of ropes serving as stays to support the masts. The lower shrouds are secured to the sides of vessels by heavy iron bolts and are passed around the head of the lower masts.

To (Mach.) One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water wheel, which form the sides of the buckets; a shroud plate.

Duckets; a shroud plate.

Bowaprit shrouds (Naut), ropes extending from the head of the bowsprit to the sides of the vessel. — Futtock shroud (Naut), iron rods connecting the topmast rigging with the lower rigging, passing over the edge of the top. — Shroud plate. (a) (Naut). An iron plate extending from the dead-eyes to the ship's side. Ham. Nav. Encyc. (b) (Mach.) A shroud. See def. 7, above.

(Mach.) A shroud. See del. 7, above.

Shroud, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shroudrd; p. pr. & vb.

n. Shroudnyo.] [Cf. AS. scrydan. See Shroud, n.]

1. To cover with a shroud; especially, to inclose in a winding sheet; to dress for the grave.

The ancient Egyptian nummies were shrouded in a number of folds of linen besmeared with gums.

Bacon.

2. To cover, as with a shroud; to protect completely; to cover so as to conceal; to hide; to veil.

One of these trees, with all his young ones, may shroud four hundred horsemen.

Str. W. Radeigh.

Some tempest rise,
And blow out all the stars that light the skies,
To shroud my shame.

Shroud, v. i. To take shelter or harbor. [Obs.]

BAROUG, v. i. To take shelter or harbor. [Obs.]

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or shroud within these limits. Mitton.

Shroud, v. t. To lop. See Shrood. [Prov. Eng.]
Shroud'ed, a. Provided with a shroud or shrouds.

Shroude gear (Mach.), a cogwheel or pinion having flanges which form closed ends to the spaces between the teeth and thus strengthen the teeth by tying them together.

Shrond'ing, n. The shrouds. See Shroud, n., 7. Shrond'-laid' (-lād'), a. Composed of four strands, and laid right-handed with a heart, or center; — said of rope. See Illust under Condags.

Shrond'less, a. Without a shroud.
Shrond'y (y), a. Affording shelter. [R.] Milton.
Shrove (shrov), imp. of Shrive.
Shrove Sunday, Quinquagosima Sunday. — Shrove Tuesday, the Tuesday following Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding the first day of Lent, or Ash Wednesday. It was formerly customary in England, on this day, for the people to confess their sins to their parish priests, after which they dined on pancakes, or fritters, and the occasion became one of merriment. The bell rung on this day is popularly called Pancake Bell, and the day itself Pancake Tuesday. P. Cyc.

Shrove, v. i. To join in the festivitles of Shrovetide;

shrove, v. i. To join in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, to make merry. [Obs.]

Shrove tide' (-tid'), n. [From shrive to take a confession (OE. Imp. shrof, AB. scrāf) + tide.] The days immediately preceding Ash Wednesday, especially the period between the evening before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday.

Shrow (shroi), n. A shrew. [Obs.] Shak.
Shrowd (shroid), v. t. See Shrood. [Prov. Eng.]
Shrub (shrüb), n. [Ar. shirb, shurb, a drink, beverage, fr. shariba to drink. Ot. Sirus, Sharaber.] A liquor composed of vegetable acid, especially lemon juice, and sugar, with spirit to preserve it.

Shrub, n. [OE. schrob, AB. scrob, scrobb; akin to Norw. skrubba the dwarf cornel tree.] (Bot.) A woody plant of less size than a tree, and usually with several stems from the same root.

ems from the same root.

EMBERGE FROM The same root.

Shrub, v. t. Tolop; to prune. [Obs.] Anderson (1573).

Shrub-bery (-bery), n.; pl. Shruberries (-iz).

1. A collection of shrubs.

2. A place where shrubs are planted. Macaulay.

Shrub-bi-ness (-bl-nes), n. Quality of being shrubby.

Shrub-bi-ness (-bl-nes), n. [Compar. Shruberies (-bl-er);

uperl. Shruberries (-bl-er);

2. Of the nature of a shrub; resembling a shrub.

Shrub-by browse."

J. Philips.

Shrub-bes, a. Having no shrubs.

Byron.

Shrubless, a. Having no shrubs.

Byron.

Shruff (shruf), n. [Cf. Scruff, Scurf.] Rubbish.

The Spaniards talk in dialogues Of heads and shoulders, nods and shrugs. Hudibras.

The Spaniaris talk in dialogues

Shrunk'en (shrünk'n), p. p. & a. from Shhirk.

Shuck (shük), n. A shock of grain. [Prov. Eng.]

Shuck, n. [Perhaps akin to G. schote a husk, pod, shell.] 1. A shell, husk, or pod; cspecially, the outer covering of such nuts as the hickory nut, butternut, peanut, and chostnut.

2. The shell of an oyster or clam. [U. S.]

Shuck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shucken (shükt); p. pr. & vb. n. Shuckins.] To deprive of the shucks or husks; as, to shuck walnuts, Indian corn, oysters, etc.

Shuck'er (-cr), n. One who shucks oysters or clams.

Shud'der (shid'd'or, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Shudderen, schuderen; akin to LG. schuddern, D. schudden to shake, oschütten to pour, to shed, OHG. scutten, scuten, to shake.] To tremble or shake with fear, horror, or aversion; to shiver with cold; to quake. "With shuddering horror pale."

The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone. Goldsmin.

Shud'der, n. The act of shuddering, as with fear, Shak.

The shuddering tenant of the frigid zone. Goldsmith.

Shud'der, n. The act of shuddering, as with fear. Shok.

Shud'der-ing-ly, adv. In a shuddering manner.

Shude (shud), n. The husks and other refuse of rice
mills, used to adulterate oil cake, or linseed cake.

Shuffle (shuff'll), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Shuffle (shuff'll), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Shuffle shuff'll), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Shuffle same word as scuffle, and properly a freq. of shore.

See Shove, and Scuffle, and properly a freq. of shore.

See Shove, and Scuffle, and properly a freq. of shore one way and the other; to push from one to another; as, to shuffle money from hand to hand.

2. To mix by pushing or shoving; to confuse; to throw into disorder; especially, to change the relative positions of, as of the cards in a pack.

A man may shuffle cards or rattle dice from noon to midnight, without tracing a new idea in his mind.

Rambler.

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion.

3. To remove or introduce by artificial confusion. It was contrived by your enemies, and shuffled into the papers that were seized.

Dividen.

To shuffle off, to push off; to rid one's self of. — To unifie up, to throw together in haste; to make up or form a confusion or with fraudulent disorder; as, he shuftled

Shuffle, v. i. 1. To change the relative position of cards in a pack; as, to shuffle and cut.

2. To change one's position; to shift ground; to evade questions; to resort to equivocation; to prevaricate.

I myself, . . . hiding mine honor in my necessity, am fain to shake.

3. To use arts or expedients; to make shift.

Your life, good master, Must shuffle for itself.

4. To move in a slovenly, dragging manner; to drag or scrape the feet in walking or dancing.

The aged creature came
Shuffling along with ivory-headed wand. Syn.—To equivocate; prevaricate; quibble; cavil; hift; sophisticate; juggle.

Shuffle, n. 1. The act of shuffling; a mixing con-

selly; a slovenly, dragging motion.

The unguided sgitation and rude shuffles of matter. Bentley.

2. A trick; an artifice; an evasion.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and shuffles.

L'Estrange.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and shaffles.

Extrange.

Shuf'fle-board' (-bSrd'), n. See Shoveldard.

Shuf'fle-cap' (-kSp'), n. A play performed by shaking money in a hat or a cap. [R.] Arbuthnot.

Shuf'fler (shuf'fler), n. 1. One who shuffles.

2. (Zo'd.) Either one of the three common American scaup ducks. See Scaup duck, under Scaup.

Shuf'fle-wing' (-fl'wfng'), n. (Zo'd.) The hedge sparrow. [Prov. Eng.]

Shuf'fling (-fl'ng), a. 1. Moving with a dragging, scraping step. "A shuffling nag." Shak.

2. Evasive; as, a shuffling arcuse. T. Burnet.

Shuf'fling-ly, adv. In a shuffling manner.

Shug (shug), v. i. [Cf. Shavo.] 1. To writhe the body so as to produce friction sgainst one's clothes, as do those who have the itch. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

2. Hence, to crawl; to sneak. [Obs.]

There I'll shug in and get a noble countenance. Ford.

Shu'mao (shu'mšk), n. (Bot.) Sunac.

There I'll shup in and get a noble countenance. Ford.

Shu'mac (shu'măk), n. (Bot.) Sumac.

Shun (shun), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shunked (shund); p.
pr. & vb. n. Shunking.] [OE. shunien, schunien, schonien, AS. scunian, sceonian; cf. D. schuinen to slope,
schuin oblique, sloping, Icel. skunda, skynda, to hasten.
Cf. Schooner, Scounder, Shunt.] To avoid; to keep
clear of; to get out of the way of; to escape from; to
eschew; as, to shun rocks, shoals, vice.

Lam pure from the blood of all men. For I have not shunned
to declare unto you all the counsel of God.

Acts xx. 26. 27.

Searcity and want shall shun you.

Shak.

Sfil.—See Ayoti.

Syn. - See Avoid.

Shunless. a. Not to be shunned; inevitable; unavoidable. [R.] "Shunless destiny." Shak.
Shunt (shunt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shunted; p. pr.

& vb. n. Shuntino.] [Prov. E., to move from, to put off, fr. OE. shunten, schunten, schounten; cf. D. schuinte a slant, slope, lock. skunda to hasten. Cf. Shun.] 1. To shun; to move from. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]
2. To cause to move suddenly; to give a sudden start to; to shove. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]
3. To turn off to one side; especially, to turn off, as a train or a car upon a side track; to switch off; to shift.

For shunting your late partner on to me. T. Hughes

4. (Elec.) To provide with a shunt; as, to shunt a

4. (Elec.) To provide with a shunt; as, to shunt a galvanometer.

Shunt (shint), v. i. To go aside; to turn off.

Shunt, n. [Cf. D. schwinte slant, slope, declivity.

See Shunt, r. i.] I. (Railroad) A turning off to a side or short track, that the principal track may be left free.

2. (Elec.) A conducting circuit joining two points in a conductor, or the terminals of a galvanometer or dynamo, so as to form a parallel or derived circuit through which a portion of the current may pass, for the purpose of regulating the amount passing in the main circuit.

3. (Gunnery) The shifting of the stude on a projectile from the deep to the shallow sides of the grooves in its discharge from a shunt gun.

Shunt dynamo (Elec.), a dynamo in which the field cir-

discharge from a shunt gun.

Shunt dynamo (E/ec.), a dynamo in which the field circuit is connected with the main circuit so as to form a shunt to the latter, thus employing a portion of the current from the armature to maintain the field.—Shunt gun, a firearm having shunt riffing. See under Ripling.

Shunt'er (-ër), n. (Railroad) A person employed to shunt cars from one track to another.

Shut (shitt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shurr; p. pr. & vb. n. Shurtmo.] [OE. shulten, schulten, schilten, AS. scylin to shut or lock up (akin to D. schulten, G. schülzen to protect), properly, to fasten with a bolt or bar shot across, fr. AS. scelin to shoot. V159. See Shoor.] 1. To close so as to hinder ingress or egress; as, to shult a door or a gate; to shut one's eyes or mouth.

2. To forbid entrance into; to prohibit; to bar; as, to shut the ports of a country by a blockade.

Shall that be shut to man which to the beast

Shall that be shut to man which to the beast Is open?

3. To preclude; to exclude; to bar out. "Shut from

4. To fold together; to close over, as the fingers; to close by bringing the parts together; as, to shut the hand; to shut a book.

hand; to shut a book.

To shut in. (a) To inclose; to confine. "The Lord shut him in." Gen. vii. 16. (b) To cover or intercept the view of; as, one point shuts in another. — To shut off. (a) To exclude. (b) To prevent the passage of, as steam through a pipe, or water through a finme, by closing a cock, valve, or gate. — To shut out, to preclude from entering; to deny admission to; to exclude; as, to shut out cain by a tight roof. — To shut together, to unite; to close, especially to close by welding. — To shut up. (a) To close; to make fast the entrances into; as, to shut up a house. (b) To obstruct. "Dangerous rocks shut up hassage." Sir W. Raleigh. (c) To inclose; to confine; to linprison; to fasten in; as, to shut up a prisoner.

Before faith came, we were kept under the law, shut up unto the faith which should afterwards be revealed. Gal. iii. 23. (d) To end; to terminate; to conclude.

(d) To end; to terminate; to conclude.

When the scene of life is shut up, the slave will be above his master if he has acted better.

Collier.

(e) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding. (f) To cause to become silent by authority, argument, or force. Shut, v. i. To close itself; to become closed; as the door shuts; it shuts hard.

To shut up, to cease speaking. [Colloq.]

To shut up, to cease speaking. [Colloq.] T. Hughes.

Shut, a. 1. Closed or fastened; as, a shut door.

2. Kid; clear; free; as, to get shut of a person. [Now dialectical or local, Eng. & U. S.]

3. (Phon.) (a) Formed by complete closure of the mouth passage, and with the nose passage remaining closed; stopped, as are the mute consonants, p. t, k, b, d, and hard g. H. Sucet. (b) Cut off sharply and baruptly by a following consonant in the same syllable, as the English short vowels, d, Z, t, b, t, always are.

Shut, n. 1. The act or time of shutting; close; as, the shut of a door.

Just then returned at shut of evening flowers. Millon.

2. A door or cover: a shutter. [Oh.] Sir I. Newton.

2. A door or cover; a shutter. [Obs.] Sir I. Newton.
3. The line or place where two pieces of metal are united by welding.

Cold shut, the imperfection in a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal upon partially chilled metal; also, the imperfect weld in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

the imperfect weld in a forging caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

Shute (shūt), n. Same as Chute, or Shoot.

Shut'ter (shūt'ter), n. 1. One who shuts or closes.

2. A movable cover or screen for a window, designed to shut out the light, to obstruct the view, or to be of some strength as a defense; a blind.

3. A removable cover, or a gate, for closing an aperture of any kind, as for closing the passageway for molten iron from a ladle.

Shut'tered ('terd), a. Furnished with shutters.

Shut'tered ('terd), a. Furnished with shutters.

Shut'tered ('terd), a. Furnished with shutters.

Shut'tered ('terd), a. furnished with shutters, shutte, cti), a. [Also shittle, OE. schitel, scytyl, schetyl: cf. OE. schitel a bolt of a door, AS. scyttels; all from AS. sccotan to shoot; akin to Dan. skyttel, skytte, shuttle, dial. Sw. skyttel, skittel. 'v159. See Shoor, and cf. Shittle, SKITLES.] 1. An instrument used in weaving for passing or shooting the thread of the woof from one side of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp.

Like shuttles through the loom, so swittly glide

Like shuttles through the loom, so swiftly glide My feathered hours. Sandys.

2. The sliding thread holder in a sewing machine, which carries the lower thread through a loop of the upper thread, to make a lock attich.

3. A shutter, as for a channel for molten metal. [R.]

Shuttle box (Wearing), a case at the end of a shuttle race, to receive the shuttle after it has passed the thread of the warp; also, one of a set of compartments containing

shuttles with different colored threads, which are passed back and forth in a certain order, according to the pattern of the cloth woven.—Shuttle race, a sort of shelf in a loom, beneath the warp, along which the shuttle passes; a channel or guide along which the shuttle passes in a sewing machine.—Shuttle shell (Zoōt.), any one of numerous species of marine gastropods of the genus Yolva, or Radius, having a smooth, spindle-shaped shell prolonged into a channel at each end.

One form of Shuttle-

each end.

Shut'ile (shitt't'l), v. i. To move backwards and forwards, like a shuttle.

I had to fly far and wide, shuttling athwart the big Babel, wherever his calls and pauses had to be. Curlulc.

Shut'tle-ooch' ('ASh'), n. A. cork stuck with feathers, which is to be struck by a battledoor in play; also, the play itself.

battledoor in partitiself.

Shut'tle-oock, v. t. To send or toss to and fro; to bandy; as, to shuttle-cock words.

Shut'tle-oork' (-kôrk'), n.

Shuttle Shell

See Shurt Lecock. Shuttle Shel Shurt'lle-wise' (-wiz'), adv. Radius Back and forth, like the move-volva).

Back and forth, like the move volva).

ment of a shuttle.

Shwan'-pan (shwin'pin), n. See Schwan-Pan.

Shy (shi), a. [Compar. Shier (-\varepsilon') or Shyer; superl.

Shiest or Shyest.] [OE. schey, skey, secouh, AS. sech; akin to Dan. sky, Sw. skygg, D. schuw, MHG. schiech, G. scheu, OHG. schuken to be or make timid. Cf. Eschey, I. Easily frightened; timid; as, a shy bird.

The horses of the army . . . were no longer shy, but would come up to my very feet without starting.

Swift.

2. Reserved; coy; disinclined to familiar approach. What makes you so shy, my good friend? There is nobody loves you better than I.

Arbuthnot.

The embarrassed look of shy distress
And muidenly shamefacedness.

Wordsworth.

And mudenly shamefacedness. Wordsworth.

3. Cautious; wary; suspicious.

I am very shy of using corrosive liquors in the preparation of edicines.

nedicines.

Princes are, by wisdom of state, somewhat shy of their successive Sir H. Wotton. To fight shy. See under Fight, v. i.

To fight shy. See under Fight. v. t.
Shy, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Shubu (shid); p. pr. & vb. n.
Shying.] [From Shy, a.] To start suddenly aside
through fright or susplicion; — said especially of horses.
Shy, v. t. To throw sidewise with a jerk; to fling;
as, to shy a stone; to shy a slipper.
T. Hughes.
Shy, n. 1. A sudden start saide, as by a horse.
2. A side throw; a throw; a fling.
Thackeray.
Ll. ed Brunchur reta stone he had he must it seen.

If Lord Brougham gets a stone in his hand, he must, it seen ave a shy at somebody.

Shy'ly, adv. In a shy or timid manner; not familiarly; with reserve. [Written also shifty.]
Shy'ness, n. The quality or state of being shy. [Written also shiness.]
Frequency in heavenly contemplation is particularly important to prevent a shuness between God and thy soul. Baster.

Syn. — Bashfulness; reserve; coyness; timidity; diffidence. See Bashfulness.

fidence. See BASHFULNESS.

Shy'ster (shi'stër), n. [Perh. from G. scheisse excrement.] A trickish knave; one who carries on any business, especially legal business, in a mean and dishonest way. [Slang, U. S.]

Si (sē). [It.] (Mus.) A syllable applied, in solmization, to the note B; more recently, to the seventh tone of any major diatonic scale. It was added to Guido's scale by Le Maire about the end of the 17th century.

scale by Le Maire about the end of the 17th century.

| Si.a'ga (st-k'gā), n. (Zo'd). The ahu, or jairou.

| Si.a'o-gogue (st-k'tô-gōg), n. [Gr. σ'αλον saliva +

ἀγωγός leading, from ἄγειν to lead: cf. F. stalagogue.]

(Med.). An agent which promotes the flow of saliva.

| Si'a-mang' (si'a-māng'), n. [Malay siāmang.] (Zo
ol.). A gibbon (Hylobates syndnetylus), nativo of Suma
tra. It has the second and third toes partially united by

a web.

a web.

Si'a-mese' (si'4-mez' or -mes'), a. Of or pertaining to Siam, its native people, or their language.

Si'a-mese', n. sing. & pl. 1. A native or inhabitant of Siam; pl., the people of Siam.

2. sing. The language of the Siamese.

Sib (sib), n. [AS. sibb alliance, gesib a relative.

V289. See Gossir.] A blood relation. [Obs.] Nash.

Sib, a. Related by blood; akin. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Eng. & Scot.] Sir Your kindred is but . . . little sib to you.

[He] is no fairy born, ne sib at all To elfs, but sprung of seed terrestrial.

To elfs, but sprung of seed terrestrial. Spenser.

Sibrbens (sfbrbens), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Med.)
A contagious disease, endemic in Scotland, resembling
the yaws. It is marked by ulceration of the throat and
nose and by pustules and soft fungous excrescences upon
the surface of the body. In the Orkneys the name is
applied to the itch. [Written also sirvers.]

Si-be',i-an (st-b5'rI-an), a. [From Siberia, Russ. Sibire.] Of or pertaining to Siberia, a region comprising
all northern Asia and belonging to Russia; as, a Siberian
winter. — n. A native or inhabitant of Siberia.

Siberian crab (Bol.), the Siberian crab annule. See Crab

giberian crab (Bot.), the Siberian crab apple. See Crab apple, under CRAB.—Siberian deg (Zoöl.), one of a large breed of dogs having erect ears and the hair of the body and tail very long. It is distinguished for endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draught.—Siberian pea tree (Bot.), a small leguminous tree (Caragana arborescens) with yellow flowers. It is a native of Siberia.

Sib'i-lano (sib'i-lans), \ n. The quality or state of Sib'i-lan-oy (-lan-sy), \ \ \) being sibilant; sibilation. Milton would not have avoided them for their sibilarou, the wherevote ... versee that his silke Meduas' head in wath. Lowell

wrote ... verses that has he assume a need in wrate. Loosel. Sib'l-lant (lant), a. [L. sibilans, andis, p. pr. of sibilans to hiss: cf. F. sibilant.] Making a hissing sound; uttered with a hissing sound; hissing; as, s, z, sh, and zh, are sibilant elementary sounds. — n. A sibilant latter.

Sib'l-late (a'b''l-lat), v. t. & t. To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter s; to mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

Sib'l-la'tion (-la'shun), n. [L. sibilatio.] Utterance with a hissing sound; also, the sound itself; a hiss.

Ile, with a long, low sibilation, stared. Tennyson.

Sib'l-la-to-ry (a'b'l-la'to-ry), a. Hissing; sibilant.

Sib'l-lous (-lus), a. [L. sibila.] Having a hissing sound; hissing; sibilant. [R.]

Sib'yl (sib'll), n. [L. sibylla, Gr. σίβνλλα.] 1. (Class. Antig.) A woman supposed to be endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

The number of the sibyls is variously stated by different authors; but the opinion of Varro, that there were ten, is generally adopted. They dwelt in various parts of Persia, Greece, and Italy.

2. A female fortune teller; a pythoness: a prophet-

arts of rersia, treece, and acasy.

2. A female fortune teller; a pythoness; a prophetss. "An old highland sibyl." Sir W. Scott.

Sib'yl-ist, n. One who believes in a sibyl or the bulling prophecies. Cudworth.

ess. "An old migining step."

Sib'yl-ist, n. One who believes in a sibyl or the sibylline prophecies.

Sib'yl-line (sIb'Il-lin; 277), a. [L. sibyllinus.] Pertaining to the sibyls; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls.

stoyis; nice the productions of sibyls.

Sibylline books. (a) (Rom. Antiq.) Books or documents of prophecies in verse concerning the fate of the Roman empire, said to have been purchased by Tarquin the Proud from a sibyl. (b) Certain Jewish and early Christian writings purporting to have been prophetic and of sibylline origin. They date from 100 B. C. to A. D. 500.

Sic (sik), a. Such. [Scot.]

Sic (sik), adv. [L.] Thus.

This word is sometimes inserted in a quotation [sic] to call attention to the fact that some remarkable or inaccurate expression, misspelling, or the like, is literally reproduced.

ally reproduced sik/4-mor), n. (Bot.) See Sycamore.
|| Sic/a-more (sik/4-mor), n. (Bot.) See Sycamore.
|| Sic/a (kh), n. [Ar. sik/a.] A sen!; a coining die;
- used adjectively to designate the silver currency of the Mogul emperors, or the Indian rupes of 192 grains.

the Mogul emperors, or the Indian rupes of 192 grains.

Sicca rupes, an East Indian coin, valued nominally at about two shillings sterling, or fitty cents.

Sic/cate (-kkt), v. t. [L siccatus, p. p. of siccare to dry, fr. siccus dry.] To dry. [R.].

Bic-ca'tion (sik-kk'shin), n. [L siccatio.] The act or process of drying. [R.]

Siccative (sik-kitv), a. [L siccativus.] Drying; causing to dry.—n. That which promotes drying.

Sic-cat'(to (sik-sit'(tk), a. [L siccifions; siccus dry + facere to make. See -ry.] Causing dryness.

Sic'city (sik'sit'sj), n. [L siccition; fr. siccus dry.]

Dryness; aridity; destitution of moisture. [Ohs.]

The accity and dryness of its flesh. Sir T. Browne.

Sicc (siz or sis), n. [F. sir, ft. L sex six. See Six.]

Sice (siz or sis), n. [F. six, fr. L. sex six. See Six.] he number six at dice.

The number six at dice.

B'cer (si'ser or sik'er), n. [L. sicera. See Cider.]

A strong drink; cider. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sich (sich), a. Such. [Obs. or Colloq.] Spenser.

Sich!/i-an (si-sil'i-an or -yan), a. Of or pertaining to Sicily or its inhabitants.

Sicilian vespers, the great massacre of the French in Sicily, in the year 1282, on the evening of Easter Monday, at the hour of vespers.

aday, at the hour of vespers.

Si-cil/i-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Si-cil/i-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Sicily.

Si-cil/i-ano, (x²-chē/là-inō; E. si-sil/i-inō), n.

[It., Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pastorale, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure; also, the music to the dance.

Sicilian.] A Sicilian dance, resembling the pastorale, set to a rather slow and graceful melody in 12-8 or 6-8 measure; also, the music to the dance.

Sicilian.] A kind of rich poplin.

Sick (sik), a. [Compar. Sicken (-&r); superl. Sickent.]

[OE. sek, sik, ill, AS. se6c; akin to OS. siok, seoc, OFries. siok, D. ziek, G. sicch, OHG. sioh, Icel. syūkr, Sw. sjuk, Dan. syg, Goth. siuks ill, siukan to be ill.]

1. Affected with disease of any kind; ill; indisposed; not in health. See the Synonym under ILLNESS.

Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever. Mark i. 30.

Behold them that are sick with famine. Jer. xiv. 18.

2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to

2. Affected with, or attended by, nausea; inclined to vomit; as, sick at the stomach; a sick headache.

3. Having a strong dislike; disgusted; surfeited; — with of; as, to be sick of flattery.

He was not so sick of his muster as of his work. L'Estrange.

4. Corrupted; imperfect; impaired; weakened.

So great is his antipathy against episcopacy, that, if a scra-phim himself should be a bishop, he would either find or make some sick feathers in his wings.

Fuller.

iome sick feathers in his wings.

Bick bay (Naut.), an apartment in a versel, used as the ship's hospital.—Bick bed, the bed upon which a person lies sick.—Bick berth, an apartment for the sick in a ship of war.—Bick bestache (Med.), a variety of headache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea.—Bick leadache attended with disorder of the stomach and nausea.—Bick list, a list containing the names of the sick.—Bick room, a room in which a person lies sick, or to which he is confined by sickness. These terms, sick bed sick berth, etc., are also written both hyphened and solid.]

Syn.—Diseased; ill; disordered; distempered; indisposed; weak; alling; feeble; morbid.

Bick. n. Sickness. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sick, v. i. To fall sick; to sicken. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Sick, v. i. To fall sick; to sicken. [Obs.] Shak.
Sick'-brained' (-brand'), a. Disordered in the brain.
Sick'en (sik'n), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sickenen G'-ni), p. pr. & vb. n. Sickening.] 1. To make sick; to disease.
Raise this to strength, and sicken that to death. Prior.

2. To make qualmish; to nauseate; to disgust; as, to

ken the stomach. Shak.

3. To impair; to weaken. [Obs.]

Shak.

Sick'en, v. 4. 1. To become sick; to fall into disease.

The judges that at upon the jail, and those that attended, sickened upon it and died.

Bucon.

2. To be filled to disgust; to be disgusted or nause-ted; to be filled with abhorrence or aversion; to be surfeited or satisted.

Mine eyes did sicken at the sight.

3. To become disgusting or tedious.

The toiling pleasure sickens into pain. Goldsmith. 4. To become weak; to decay; to languish.

All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink.

All pleasures sicken, and all glories sink. Pope.

Sick'en-ing (s'k'n-Ing), a. Causing sickness; specifi, causing surfeit or disgust; nauseating.—Sick'ening-iy, adv.

Sick'er (sik'er), v. 4. [AS. sicerian.] (Mining) To percolate, trickle, or ooze, as water through a crack. Also written sigger, zigger, and zighyr.] [Prov. Eng.]

Sick'er, Sik'er, a. [OE. siker; cf. OS. sikur, LG. seker, D. zeker, Dan. sikker, OHG. sihhur, G. sicher; trusty. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

When he is giver of his rood name. (Nower)

When he is siker of his good name. Sick'er, Sik'er, adv. Surely; certainly. [Obs.]

Believe this as siker as your creed. Chancer. Sicker, Willye, thou warnest well. Spenser. Sick'er-ly, Sik'er-ly, adv. Surely; securely. [Obs.]

But sikerly, withouten any fable.

Siok'er-ness, Sik'er-ness, n. The quality or state of being sicker, or certain. [Obs.] Chaucer. Spenser. Siok'ish, a. 1. Somewhat sick or diseased.

2. Somewhat sickening; as, a sickish taste.

Siok'ish-ly, adv. — Sick'ish-ness, n.

Siok'ish-ly, adv. —

When corn has once felt the sickle, it has no more benefit from the sunshine.

2. (Astron.) A group of stars in the constella-tion Leo. See Illust. of Lzo.

Sickle pod (Bot.), a kind of rock cress (Arabis Sickle Canadensis) having very long curved pods.

Sic'kle-bill' (-bYl'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of three species of humming birds of the genus Eutozeres, native of Central and South America. They have a long and strongly curved bill. Called also the sickle-billed

hummer. (b) A curlew. (c) A bird of the genus Epimachus and allied genera.

Sic'kled (-k'ld), a. Furnished

with a sickle.

Slo'kle-man (s'k'k'l-măn), n.; Sicklehill (Eutarcres pl. Sicklemms) (-mën). One who aquita).

uses a sickle; a reaper.

You sunburned sicklemen, of August weary. Sic'kler (-kler), n. One who uses a sickle; a sickle

an; a reaper. **Sick'less** (sik'less), a. Free from sickness. [R.]

Sick'less (stk'lås), a. Free from sickness. [R.]
Give me long breath, young beds, and sickless ease. Marston.
Sic'kle-wort' (stk'k'l-wûrt'), n. [AS. sicoluynt.]
(Bot.) (a) A plant of the genus Coronilla (C. scorpioides);—so named from its curved pods. (b) The heal-all (Brunella vulgaris).
Sick'lied (stk'll'd), a. Made sickly. See Sickly, v.
Sick'li-ness(-II-nes), n. The quality or state of being sickly.

Sickly (-iy), a. [Compar. Sicklier (-iY-er); superl.
Sickly (-iy), a. [Compar. Sicklier (-iY-er); superl.
Sickliest.] 1. Somewhat sick; disposed to illness; attended with disease; as, a sickly body.

This physic but prolongs thy sickly days. Shak.

2. Producing, or tending to, disease; as, a sickly au-umn; a sickly climate. Cowper.

imn; a sickly climate.

3. Appearing as if sick; weak; languid; pale. The moon grows sickly at the sight of day. Dryden Nor torrid summer's sickly smile. Keble

4. Tending to produce nauses, sickening; as, a sickly suell; sickly sentimentality.

Syn.—Diseased; alling; infirm; weakly; unhealthy; healthless; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

Sick'ly, adv. In a sick manner or condition; ill.

My people sickly [with ill will] beareth our marriage. Chancer

Sickly, v. t. To make sick or sickly;—with over, and probably only in the past participle. [R.]

Sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. Shak.

Sentiments sicklied over... with that cloving heaviness into which unvaried sweetness is too apt to subside.

Jeffrey.

which unvaried sweetness is too apt to subside.

Slok'ness, n. [As seckness.] 1. The quality or state of being sick or diseased; illness; disease or malady.

I do lament the sickness of the king.

Shak.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms;

Those, ago or sickness soon or late disarms.

Pope.

Natures: qualinghapore, a sickness of stooned.

2. Nauses; qualmishness; as, sickness of stomach.

Syn. - Illness; disease; malady. See ILLNESS.

Bi'ole (si'k'l), n. [F., fr. L. sicius, Heb. sheqel. See SHEKEL.] A shekel. [Obs.] The holy nother brought five sicles and a pair of turtledoves to redeem the Lamb of God. Jer. Taylor.

to redeem the Lamb of God.

18i'da (a''da), n. [NL., fr. Gr. $\sigma(\delta\eta)$ a kind of plant.]

(Bot.) A genus of malvaceous plants common in the tropics. All the species are mucilaginous, and some have tough ligneous fibers which are used as a substitute for hemp and flax.

8id'dow (sid'dō), a. Soft; pulpy. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Sid dow (sid uo), a. Eds., place and be side; akin to D. eijde, G. seite, OHG. sida, loci. sida, loci. sida, loci. sida, sida sida; cf. AS. sid large, spacious, loci. sidr long, hanging.] 1. The margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; especially (when the thing spoken of is somewhat oblong in shape), one of

the longer edges as distinguished from the shorter edges, called ends; a bounding line of a geometrical figure; as, the side of a field, of a square or triangle, of a river, t a road, etc.

2. One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid,

2. One of the surfaces which define or limit a solid, especially (when there is a difference in length), one of the longer surfaces; a part (as a wall of a room) connecting the extremities of the top and bottom; as, the side of a box, a plank, a lens, a priam, etc.

3. Any outer portion of a thing considered apart from, and yet in relation to, the rest; as, the upper side of a sphere; also, any part or position viewed as opposite to or contrasted with another; as, this or that side.

Looking round on every side beheld A pathless desert.

A pathless desort.

4. (a) One of the halves of the body, of an animal or man, on either side of the mesial plane; or that which pertains to such a half; as, a side of beef; a side of sole leather. (b) The right or left part of the wall or trunk of the body; as, a pain in the side.

One of the soldiers with a spear pierced his side. John xix. 34. 5. A slope or declivity, as of a hill, considered as opposed to another slope over the ridge.

Along the side of you small hill.

Milton.

6. The position of a person or party regarded as opposed to another person or party, whether as a rival or a foe; a body of advocates or partisans; a party; hence, the interest or cause which one maintains against another; a doctrine or view opposed to another.

ner; a doctrine or view opposed to discourse.

God on our side, doubt not of victory.

Shak:
We have not always been of the . . . same side in politics.

Landor.

Sets the passions on the side of truth.

7. A line of descent traced through one parent as distinguished from that traced through another.

To sit upon thy father David's throne, By mother's side thy father.

8. Fig. : Aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; as, the bright side of poverty.

some other; as, the bright side of poverty.

By the side of, close at hand; near to.—Exterior side.

(Fort.) See Extranon, and Illust. of RAYELIN.—Interior side (Fort.), the line drawn from the center of one basic to to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front. II. L. Scott.—Side by side, close together and abreast; in company or along with.—To choose sides, to select those who shall compete, as in a game, on either side.—To take sides, to attach one's self to, or give assistance to, one of two opposing sides or parties.

Side (sid), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a side, or the sides; being on the side, or toward the side; lateral.

One mighty squadron with a side wind sped. 2. Hence, indirect; oblique; collateral; incidental; as, a side issue; a side view or remark.

The law hath no side respect to their persons. 3. [AS. sīd. Cf. Side, n.] Long; large; extensive. [Obs. or Scot.]

His gown had side sleeves down to mid leg. Lancham His gown had side sleeves down to mid leg. Lanchams.

Side action, in breech-loading firearms, a mechanism for operating the breach block, which is moved by a lever that turns sidewise.—Side arms, weapons worn at the side, as sword, bayonet, pistols, etc.—Side ax, an ax of which the handle is bent to one side.—Side-bar rule through the contract of the side, as a matter of course, without formal application being made to them in open court;—so called because anciently moved for by the attorneys at side bur, that is, informally. Burrill.—Side box, a box or inclosed seat on the side of a theater.

To insure a side-box station at half price. Courser.

closed seat on the side of a theater.

— Bide chain, one of two safety chains connecting a tender with a locomotive, at the sides.— Bide cut, a canal or road branching out from the main one. [U. S.]—Bide dish, one of the dishos subordinate to the main course.—Bide glance, a glance or brief look to one side.—Bide hook ((Unrp.), a notched piece of wood for clamping a board to something, as a bench.—Bide lever, a working beam of a side-lever engine.—Bide-lever engine,—Bide-lever engine,—Bide-lever engine, communicating motion to a crank that is above them.—Bide pipe (Steam Engine), a steam or exhaust pipe connecting the upper and lower steam chests of the cylinder of a boam engine.—Bide plane, a plane in which the cutting edge of the iron is at the side of the stock.—Bide pests (Carp.), posts in a truss, usually placed in pairs, each post set at the same distance from the middle of the truss, for supporting the principal rafters, hanging the tiebeam, etc.—Bide stord. (a) One of the rods which connect the piston-rod crosshead with the side levers, in a side-lever engine. (b) See Parmillel rod., under Paraller.—Bide screw (Pierrons), one of the screws by which the lock is secured to the side of a firearm stock.—Bide screw (Fierrons), one of the screws by which the lock is secured to the side of a firearm stock.—Bide side table, a table placed either against the wall or aside from the principal table.—Bide tool (Mnch.), a cutting tool, used in a lathe or planer, having the cutting edge at the side instead of at the point.—Bide wind, a wind from one side.

Bide, v. i. [imp, & p. p. Bide); p. pr. & v. p. Bides like, li To insure a side-box station at half price.

Bide, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sided; p. pr. & vb. n. Siden. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sided; p. pr. & vb. n. Siden.]

1. To lean on one side. [Obs.]

2. To embrace the opinions of one party, or engage in its interost, in opposition to another party; to take sides; as, to side with the ministerial party.

All side in parties, and begin the attack. **Side**, v.t. 1. To be or stand at the side of; to be on the side toward. [Obs.]

His blind eye that sided Paridell. His blind eye that sided Paridell.

2. To suit; to pair; to match. [Obs.] Clarendon.

3. (Shipbuilding) To work (a timber or rib) to a certain thickness by trimming the sides.

4. To furnish with a siding; as, to side a house.

Side board (-bord'), n. A piece of dining-room furniture having compartments and shelves for keeping or displaying articles of table service.

At a stately sideboard, by the wine, That fragrant smell diffused. Milton.

Side bone (sid'bōn'), n. (Far.) A morbid growth or deposit of bony matter behind and at the sides of the coronet and coffin bone of a horse. J. H. Walsh.

Sid'ed (sid'ed), a. Having (such or so many) sides;
used in composition; as, one-sided; many-sided.

Side'nil' (sid'n'll'), n. The side or slope of a hill; sloping ground; a descent. [U. S.]

Side'ling (-ling), adv. [OE. sideling, fr. side side.
Bee Sing, and cf. Sineldone, Headlons.] Sidelong; on the side; laterally; also, obliquely; askew.

A fellow nailed up maps . . . some sideling, and others up-side down. Smitt.

Side'ling, a. Inclining to one side; arrected connected side; sloping; inclined; as, side'ling ground.
Side'long' ('löng'; 'lib), adv. [See SideLing, adv.]
1. Laterally; obliquely; in the direction of the side.
2. On the side; as, to lay a thing sidelong. [See SideLing]

NG, adv.]
Side'long', a. Lateral; oblique; not being directly , a sidelong glance.

The bashful virgin's sidelong looks of love. Goldsmith.

The bashful virgin's sidelong loaks of love. Goldsmith.

Side'pisco' (-pēs/), n. (Joinery) The jamb, or cheek, of an opening in a wall, as of a door or window.

Sider (side'), n. One who takes a side.

Sider (side'), n. Cider. [Obs.]

Sider-al (sid'e'-), a. L. sideralis. See Sideralis. It Relating to the stars.

2. (Astrol.) Affecting unfavorably by the supposed influence of the stars; baleful. "Sideral blast." Milton.

Sider-a'ted (-ā'tēd), a. [L. sideratus, p. p. of siderari to be blasted by a constellation, fr. sides, sideria, a constellation.] Planet-struck; blasted. [Obs.]

Sider-a'ted (-ā'tēd), a. [L. sideratus.] The state of being siderated, or planet-struck; esp., blast in plants; also, a sudden and apparently causeless stroke of disease, as in apoplexy or paralysis. [Obs.]

Sider's a constellation, a star. Cf. Siderat., Considers, Desiders, a constellation, a star. Cf. Siderat., Considers, Sidereal astronomy.

2. (Astron.) Measured by the apparent motion of the stars; designated, marked out, or accompanied, by a return to the same position in respect to the stars; as, the sidereal arevolution of a planet; a sidereal day.

sidereal revolution of a planet; a sidereal day.

Sidereal clock, day, month, year. See under CLOCK, DAY, etc. — Bidereal time, time as reckoned by sidereal days, or, taking the sidereal day as the unit, the time elapsed since a transit of the vernal equinox, reckoned in parts of a sidereal day. This is, strictly, apparent sidereal time, mean sidereal time being reckoned from the transit, not of the true, but of the mean, equinoctial point.

Si-de're-al-ize (-iz), v. t. To elevate to the stars, or to the region of the stars; to etherealize.

German literature transformed, siderealized, as w Goethe, reckons Winckelmann among its initiators.

Goethe, reckons Winckelmann among its initiators. W. Pater.

Si-de're-ous (-us), a. [L. sidereus.] Sidereal. [Obs.]

Sid'er-ite (sid'ar-it; 277), m. [L. sideritis] loadstone,

Gr. σιδηρίτης, σιδηρίτις, of iron, from σίδηρος iron.

1. (Min.) (a) Carbonate of iron, an important ore of
iron occurring generally in cleavable masses, but also in
rhombohedral crystals. It is of a light yellowish brown
color. Called also sparry iron, spathic iron. (b) A meteorite consisting solely of metallic iron. (c) An indigoblue variety of quartz. (d) Formerly, magnetic iron
ore, or loadstone.

2. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus Sideritis; ironwort.

Sid'er-o-graph'io (-d-graff'lk), a. Of or pertaining
Sid'er-o-graph'io-al (-l-kai), to siderography;
executed by engraved plates of steel; as, siderographic
art; siderographic impressions.

rt; siderographic impressions.
Sid'er-og'ra-phist (-\deltag'ra-fist), n. One skilled in

art; *siderographic impressions.

**Bid'er-og'ra-phist (-ōg'rā-fīst), n. One skilled in siderography.

**Sid'er-og'ra-phist (-ōg'rā-fīst), n. [Gr. \sidepos iron + -graphy.]* The art or practice of steel engraving; especially, the process, invented by Perkins, of multiplying facsimiles of an engraved steel plate by first rolling over it, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, a soft steel cylinder, and then rolling the cylinder, when hardened, a ver a soft steel plate, which thus becomes a facsimile of the original. The process has been superseded by electrotypy.

**Sid'er-o-lite (sid'ēr-ō-lit), n. [Gr. \sidpos iron + -lite.] A kind of meteorite. See under Metrogrif.

**Sid'er-o-lite (sid'ēr-ō-sid), n. [Gr. \sidpos iron + -mancy.] Divination by burning straws on red-hot iron, and noting the manner of their burning.

**Sid'er-o-man'oy (-mān's), n. [Gr. \sidpos iron + -mancy.] Divination by burning straws on red-hot iron, and noting the manner of their burning.

**Sid'er-o-soope (sid'ēr-ō-sid), n. [Gr. \sidpos iron + -cope.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by neans of a very delicate combination of magnetic needles.

| **Sid'er-o-sid (sid'ēr-ō-sid), n. [N.L., fr. Gr. \sidpos iron.] (Med.) A sort of pneumonia occurring in iron workers, produced by the inhalation of particles of iron.

**Sid'er-o-sid (sid'ēr-ō-sid), n. [L. sidus, sideris, a star + Gr. \sidpos aroved by clockwork so as to throw the rays of the sum or a star in a fixed direction; — a more general term for heliostat.

| **Edd'er-or'y-lon** (sid'ē-rōks'1-lōn), n. [N.L., fr. Gr. \sidpos iron + \frac{\particles}{\particles} \tau \text{ amore general term for heliostat.} \]

| **Sid'er-or'y-lon** (sid'ē-rōks'1-lōn), n. [N.L., fr. Gr. \sidpos iron + \frac{\particles}{\particles} \tau \text{ a more general term for heliostat.} \]

| **Sid'er-or'y-lon** (sid'ē-rōks'1-lōn), n. [N.L., fr. Gr. \sidpos iron + \frac{\particles}{\particles} \tau \text{ a more general term for heliost

Bidesaddle flower (Bot.), a plant with Sidesaddle Flower hollow leaves and curiously shaped (Sarracenia purflowers:—called also huntsman's cup. purea). Bee Barracenia.



Sides'man (sidz'măn), n.; pl. Sidesman (sidz'mön).

1. A party man; a partisan. Millon.

2. An assistant to the churchwarden; a questman. Bide'-tak'ing (sid'tāk'ing), n. A taking sides, as with a party, sect, or faction. Bp. Hall.

Side'walk' (-wak'), n. A walk for foot passengers at he side of a street or road; a foot pavement. [l'.S.]

Side'ways' (-wāz'), adv. Toward the side; aidewise. A second refraction made sideways. Sir I. Newton. His heard, a good nalm's length at least.

His beard, a good palm's length, at least, ... Shot sideways, like a swallow's wings. Longfellow.

Side'-wheel' (-whel'), a. Having a paddle wheel on each side; — said of steam vessels; as, a side-wheel

Side'wind'er (-wind'er), n. 1. (Zoöl.) See Horned

Side'wind'er (-wind'ër), n. 1. (Zoöl.) See Horned rattler, under Hornsto.
2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. [Slang]
Side'wise' (-wiz'), adv. On or toward one side; laterally; sideways.

I saw them mask their awful glance Sidewise meek in gossamer lids.

Sid'ing (sid'ing), n. 1. Attaching one's self to a party.

2. A side track, as of a railroad; a turnout.

3. (Carp.) The covering of the outside wall of a frame house, whether made of weatherboards, vertical boarding with cleats, shingles, or the like.

4. (Shipbuilding) The thickness of a rib or timber, measured, at right angles with its side, across the curved of the control o

Ige; as, a timber having a siding of ten inches.

Si'dle (si'd'l), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SIDLED (-d'ld);
pr. & vb. n. SIDLING (-dl'ng).] [From SIDLE] To
or move with one side foremost; to move sidewise;

go or move with one side foremost; to move sidewise; as, to sidle through a crowd or narrow opening. Swift.

He... then sidled close to the astonished girl. Sir W. Scott.

Siego (sēj), n. [OE. sege, OF. siege, F. siège a soat, a siege; cf. It. segyin, seggio, sedio, a seat, assegyio, assedio, a siege, F. assièger to besiege, It. & L. assediore, L. obsidium a siege, besieging; all ultimately fr. L. sedere to sit. See Sir, and cf. Seg. n.] 1. A seat; especially, a royal seat; a throne. [Obs.] "Upon the very siege of justice." Shak.

A stately siege of sovereign majesty,
A stately siege of sovereign majesty,
And thereon sat a woman gorgeous gay.
In our great hall there stood a wacant chair.
And Merlin called it "The siege perilous."

Tennyson. 2. Hence, place or situation; seat. [Obs.]

Ah! traitorous eyes, come out of your shameless siege foreve Painter (Palace of Pleasur 3. Rank; grade; station; estimation. [Obs.]

From men of royal siege.

1. Passage of excrements; stool; fecal matter. [Obs.]

Constitution of the property The siege of this mooncalf.

5. The sitting of an army around or before a fortified place for the purpose of compelling the garrison to surrender; the surrounding or investing of a place by an army, and approaching it by passages and advanced works, which cover the besiegers from the enemy's fire. See the Note under BLOCKADE.

6. Hence, a continued attempt to gain possession.

Love stood the siege, and would not yield his breast. Dryden
7. The floor of a glass-furnace.
8. A workman's bench. Knight

Slege gun, a heavy gun for slege operations. — Slege train, artillery adapted for attacking fortified places.

Siege, v. t. To besiege; to beset. [R.]

Through all the dangers that can siege
The life of man.

The life of man.

Siege'work' (-wîrk'), n. A temporary fort or parallel where siege guns are mounted.

Sie'mens-Mar'tin proc'ess (se'menz-mir'tin pros'-s's). See Open-hearth proc'ess (te., under Open.

Si'e-nite (si'e-nit), n. (Min.) See Syrnte.

Si'e-nit'ic (-nit'k), a. See Syrnte.

Si-en'na (si-en'né), n. [It. terra di Siena, fr. Siena in Italy.] (C'hem.) Clay that is colored red or brown by the oxides of iron or manganese, and used as a pigment. It is used either in the raw state or burnt.

Burnt siena. sienna made of a much redder color by

Burnt sienna, sienna made of a much redder color by the action of fire.—Raw sienna, sienna in its natural state, of a transparent yellowish brown color.

state, of a transparent yellowish brown color.

Si'en-nese' (si'en-nese' or -nes') or -nes'), a. Of or pertaining to Sienna, a city of Italy.

Si-er'ra (see-str'ra), n. [Sp., properly, a saw, fr. L. zerra a saw. See Senara.] A ridge of mountains and craggy rocks, with a serrated or irregular outline; as, the Sierra Nevada.

The wild sierra overhead.

Sie'va $(s\bar{e}'v\dot{a})$, n. (Bot.) A small variety of the Lima

Bieva (sēv's), n. (Bot.) A small variety of the Lima bean (Phaseolus lunatus).

Bieve (sīv), n. [OE. sive. AS. sife; akin to D. zeef, zift, OHG. sib, G. sieb. V151a. Cf. Sirr.] I. A utensil for separating the finer and coarser parts of a pulverized or granulated substance from each other. It consists of a vessel, usually shallow, with the bottom perforated, or made of hair, wire, or the like, woven in meshes.

"In a sieve thrown and sifted." Chaucer.

2. A kind of coarse basket.

Simmonds.

Sieve cells (Bot.), cribriform cells. See under CRIBRI-

SYfac (seffik), n. (Zool.) The white indris of Mada-ascar. It is regarded by the natives as sacred.

Siffle-ment (afff'l-ment), n. [F., a whistling or hissing.] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling sound; sibilation. [Obs.] A. Breuer.
Siff-let (siff-let), n. [Cf. F. sifilet.] (Zool.) The six-shafted bird of paradise. See Paradise bird, under

Six-shalted bit of patenties for p. p. Six-rate p. pr. & v.b.

Rabities. Sift (sift), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Six-rate); p. pr. & v.b.

Six-rate p. [AS. siftan, from sife sieve. v151a. See
Six-ye.] 1. To separate with a sieve, as the fine part of
a substance from the coarse; sa, to sift meal or flour;
to sift powder; to sift sand or lime.

2. To separate or part as if with a sieve,
"View reliew and a resided from helow."

When yellow sands are si/ted from below, The glittering billows give a golden show. Druden 3. To examine critically or minutely; to scrutinize.

Sifting the very utmost sentence and syllable.
Opportunity 1 here have had
To try thee, sift thee.

Milton.

Let him but narrowly sift his ideas. I To sift out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.

To sift out, to search out with care, as if by sifting.

Sift'er (sift'en), n. 1. One who, or that which, sifts.

2. (Zowl.) Any lamellirostral bird, as a duck or goose;
—so called because it sifts or strains its food from the
water and mud by means of the lamelle of the beak.

Sig (sig), n. [Akin to AS. sigan to fall. V151a.

Sigal'it.an (si-gal'ehl-on or si-gōl'-), a. (Surg.)

Pertaining to Sigault, a French physician. See SymphysETOMY.

ROTOMY.

BOTOMY.

Big'ger (sig'g\(\text{gr}\), v. i. Same as Sicker. [Prov. Eng.]

Bigh (si), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sighed (sid); p. pr. & vb. n. Sighed, sijen; cf. also OE. siken, AS. sicen, and OE. sighten, sighen, siten, AS. sicettun; all, perlaps, of imitative origin.] 1. To inhale a larger quantity of air than usual, and immediately expel it; to make a deep single audible respiration, especially as the result or involuntary expression of fatigue, exhaustion, grief, sorrow, or the like.

2. Hence, to lament; to grieve.

11 sighed deeply in his spirit.

Mark viii. 12.

3. To make a sound like sighing.

3. To make a sound like sighing.

And the coming wind did roar more loud, And the sails did sigh like sedge. The winter winds are wearily sighing.

The Annex wants are wearny sugarage. Tempson. still is still heard in England and among the illiterate in the United States.

Sigh, v. t. 1. To exhale (the breath) in sighs.

Never man sighed truer breath. 2. To utter sighs over; to lament or mourn over. Ages to come, and men unborn, Shall bless her name, and sigh her fate.

3. To express by sighs; to utter in or with sighs.

They... sighted forth proverbs. Shak.
The gentle swain ... sight back her grief. Hoole.

Bigh, n. [OE. sight; cf. OE. sik. See Sien, v. i.] 1. A
deep and prolonged audible inspiration or respiration of air, as when fatigued or grieved; the act of sighing. I could drive the boat with my sials.

2. Figuratively, a manifestation of grief; a lament. With their sighs the air Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite.

Sigh'-born' (si'bôrn'), a. Sorrowful; mournful.
R.] "Sigh-born thoughts." De Quincey.

2. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision, or of perceiving objects by the instrumentality of the eyes.

Thy sight is young,
And thou shalt read when mine begin to dazzle. Shak:
O loss of sight, of thee I most complain! Milton

3. The state of admitting unobstructed vision; visibility; open view; region which the eye at one time surveys; space through which the power of vision extends; as, an object within right.

4. A spectacle; a view; a show; something worth

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great sight, why the bush is not burnt. Ex. iii. 3. Spenser

They never saw a sight so fair. 5. The instrument of seeing; the eye.

Why cloud they not their sights?

6. Inspection; examination; as, a letter intended for a sight of only one person.
7. Mental view; opinion; judgment; as, in their sight.

it was harmless. That w! ich is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God.

Luke xvi. 15.

That w! .ch is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God.

8. A small aperture through which objects are to be seen, and by which their direction is settled or ascertained; as, the sight of a quadrant.

Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel. Shak.

9. A small piece of metal, fixed or movable, on the breech muzzle, center, or trunnion of a gun, or on the breech and the muzzle of a rifie, pistol, etc., by means of which the eye is guided in aiming. Furrow.

10. In a drawing, picture, etc., that part of the surface, as of paper or canvas, which is within the frame or the border or margin. In a frame or the like, the open space, the opening.

11. A great number, quantity, or sum; as, a sight of money. [Now colloquial]

12. Sight in this last sense was formerly employed in the best usage. "A sight of lawyers."

Latimer.

A wonder sight of flowers.

6 over.

At sight, as soon as seen, or presented to sight; as, a draft payable at sight; to read Greek at sight; to shoot a person at sight.—Froat sight (Firearms), the sight nearest the muzzle.—Open sight. (Firearms) (a) A front sight through which the object aimed at may be seen, in distinction from one that hides the object. (b) A rear sight having an open notch instead of an aperture.—Peop sight, Rear sight. See under Perr, and Rear.—Sight draft, an order, or bill of exchange, directing the payment of money at sight.—To take sight to take sim; to look for the purpose of directing a piece of artillery, or the like.

Syn.—Vision; view; show; spectacle; representation; exhibition.

Sight (sit), v. t. [ind. & 2. 2] Signature.

EION; exhibition.

Sight (sit), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sighted; p. pr. & vb. n. Sightins.]

1. To get sight of; to see; as, to sight land; to sight a wreck.

2. To look at through a sight; to see accurately; as,

2. To look at through a sight; to see accurately; as, to sight an object, as a star.

3. To apply sights to; to adjust the sights of; also, to give the proper elevation and direction to by means of a sight; as, to sight a rifle or a cannon.

Sight, v. i. (Mi.) To take aim by a sight.

Sight'ed, a. Having sight, or seeing, in a particular manner; —used in composition; as, long-sighted, short-sighted, quick-sighted, sharp-sighted, and the like.

Sight'ful (-ful), a. Rasily or clearly seen; distinctly isible; perspicuous. [Obs.] Testament of Love.

Sight'nln.ness, n. The state of being sightful; perspicuous. [Ohs.]

Sight'nln.ness, n. A hole for looking through; a perphole. "Stop all sight-heles." Shak.

Sight'ng, a. & n. from Stant, v. I.

Sighting shot, a shot made to ascertain whether the sights of a firearm are properly adjusted; a trial shot.

Sight'less, a. 1. Wanting sight; without sight;

Sight'less, a. 1. Wanting sight; without sight;

Of all who blindly creep or sightless soar

2. That can not be seen; invisible. [Obs.]

The sightless couriers of the air. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly; as,

3. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsignity; as, sightless stains. [R.] Shak.

— Sight'li-ness (-H-nes), n. The state of being sightly; comeliness; conspicuousness.

Sight'ly (sil'); n. 1. Pleasing to the sight; comely. Many brave, sightly horses." L'Estrange.

2. Open to sight; conspicuous; as, a house stands in a sightly place.

Sight'proof' (-proof'), a. Undiscoverable to sight.

Sight'proot' (-proof'), a. Undiscoverable to sight.

Hidden in their own sight/proof bush. Lowell.

Sight'-see'ing (-se'Ing), a. Engaged in, or given to, seeing sights; eager for novolties or curiosities.

Sight'-see'ing, n. The act of seeing sights; eagerness for novelties or curiosities.

Sight'-see'ing, n. One given to seeing sights or noted things, or eager for novelties or curiosities.

Sight'-shot' (-shot'), n. Distance to which the sight can reach or be thrown. [R.]

Sights'man (sits'man), n.; pl. Siohtsman (-mön), (Mus.) One who reads or performs music readly at first sight. [R.]

Sight' [sift], n. [L. sigillum. See Seal a stamp.] Busby.

Sig'll (sij'll), n. [L. sigillum. See SEAL a stamp.]

A seal; a signature.

Of talismans and sigils knew the power.

A scal; a signature.

Of talismans and sigils knew the power.

Pryden.

Of talismans and sigils knew the power.

Pryden.

Sig'Il-la'ria (-la'ri-a), n. pl. [L., from sigillum a seal. See Sigil.] (Rom. Antiq.) Little images or figures of earthenware exposed for sale, or given as presents, on the last two days of the Saturnalia; hence, the last two, or the sixth and seventh, days of the Saturnalia | Sig'Il-la'ria, n. [NL., fem. sing. fr. L. sigillum a seal.] (Paleon.) A genus of fossil trees principally found in the coal formation; — so named from the seal-like leaf scars in vertical rows on the surface.

Sig'Il-la'rid (-la'rid), n. (Paleon.) One of an extinct a mily of cryptogamous trees, including the genus Sigillaria and its allies.

Sig'Il-la'rid (-la'rid), n. (Paleon.) One of an extinct a mily of cryptogamous trees, including the genus Sigillaria and its allies.

Sig'Il-la'rid (-la'rid), n. (Paleon.) One of an extinct a mily of cryptogamous trees, including the genus brookers, including the genus could be sigillaria. Sigillaria and its allies.

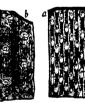
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Sig'Il-la'rid. (-la'rid), n. (Paleon.) One of an extinct a mily of cryptogamous trees, including the genus could be sigillaria. Sigillaria and its allies.

Sig'Il-la'rid. (-la'rid), n. (Paleon.) One of an extinct a mily of cryptogamous trees, including the genus could be sigillaria.

Sig'Il-la'rid. (-la'rid), n. (Paleon.) One of an extinct a mily of cryptogamous trees, including the genus could be sigillaria.

Sigillaria. A Sigillaria cultura cultura de cultur



means of stamps; —said of pottery.

Big'll-la-tive (sfj'fl-1\(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) = \(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\) = \(\fr

Bigmoid Saxure (Anat.), the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum. See Illust under Dr-Gertive. -- Bigmoid valves. (Anat.) See Semilunar valves, under Semilunar.

Sig-moid'al-ly, adv. In a sigmoidal manner.

Sign (ain), n. [F. signe, L. signum; of. AB. segen, segn, a sign, standard, banner, also fr. L. signum. Cf. Ersten, Resier, Brall a stamp, Signal, Signal.] That by which anything is made known or represented; that which furnishes evidence; a mark; a token; an indication; a proof. Specifically: (a) A remarkable event, considered by the ancients as indicating the will of some delty; a prodigy; an omen. (b) An event considered by the Jews as indicating the divine will, or as manifesting an interposition of the divine power for some special end; a miracle; a wonder.

Through mighty signs and wonders, by the power of the Spirit of God.

It shall some to pass, if they will not believe thee, neither.

It shall come to pass, if they will not believe thee, neither hearken to the voice of the first sign, that they will believe the voice of the latter sign.

Ex. iv. 8.

(c) Something serving to indicate the existence, or preserve the memory, of a thing; a token; a memorial; a

What time the fire devoured two hundred and fifty men, and they became a sign.

(d) Any symbol or emblem which prefigures, typfiles, or represents, an idea; a type; hence, sometimes, a picture.

The holy symbols, or signs, are not barely significative; but what they represent is as certainly delivered to us as the symbols themselves.

Recewood.

Saint George of Merry England, the sign of victory. Spenses (e) A word or a character regarded as the outward manifestation of thought; as, words are the signs of ideas.
(f) A motion, an action, or a gesture by which a thought is expressed, or a command or a wish made known.

They made signs to his father, how he would have him called

(g) Hence, one of the gestures of pantomime, or of a language of signs such as those used by the North American Indians, or those used by the deaf and dumb.

ican angians, or those used by the deaf and dumb.

Educators of the deaf distinguish between natural signs, which serve for communicating ideas, and methodical, or systematic, signs, adapted for the dictation, or the rendering, of written language, word by word; and thus the signs are to be distinguished from the manual alphabet, by which words are spelled on the fingers.

(h) A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard.
Millon. (i) A lettered board, or other conspicuous notice,
placed upon or before a building, room, shop, or office to
advertise the business there transacted, or the name of
the person or firm carrying it on; a publicly displayed A military emblem carried on a banner or a standard. token or notice.

The shops were, therefore, distinguished by painted signs which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. Macaulay (j) (Astron.) The twelfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac.

(f) (Astron.) The twolfth part of the ecliptic or zodiac.

The signs are reckoned from the point of intersection of the ecliptic and equator at the vernal equinox, and are named, respectively, Aries (Φ), Taurus (Β), Gemini (Π), Cancer (Ξ), Leo (Ω), Virgo (Ψ), Libra (Δ), Scorpio (Ψ), Sagitarius (Φ), Capricornus (Φ), Aquarius (Ξ), Pisces (Φ). These names were originally the mames of the constellations occupying severally the divisions of the zodiac, by which they are still retained; but, in consequence of the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have, in process of time, become separated about 30 degrees from these constellations, and each of the latter now lies in the sign next in advance, or to the cast of the one which bears its name, as the constellation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc.
(K) (Ala), A character indicating the relation of quantical contents.

conscenation Aries in the sign Taurus, etc. (k) (Alg.) A character indicating the relation of quantities, or an operation performed upon them; as, the sign + (plus); the sign - (minus); the sign of division +, and the like. (l) (Med.) An objective evidence of disease; that is, one appreciable by some one other than the patient.

the patient.

The terms symptom and sign are often used synonymously; but they may be discriminated. A sign differs from a symptom in that the latter is perceived only by the patient himself. The term sign is often further restricted to the purely local evidences of discase afforded by direct examination of the organs involved, as distinguished from those evidences of general disturbance afforded by observation of the temperature, pulse, etc. In this sense it is often called physical sign. pulse, etc. In this sense it is often cannot physical sign. (m) (Miss.) Any character, as a flat, sharp, dot, etc. (n) (Theol.) That which, being external, stands for, or signifies, something internal or spiritual; — a term used in the Church of England in speaking of an ordinance considered with reference to that which it represents.

An outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace Bk. of Common Prayer

See the Table of Arbitrary Signs, p. 1924

sign manual. (a) (Eng. Law) The royal signature superscribed at the top of bills of grants and letters patent, which are then sealed with the privy signet or great seal, as the case may be, to complete their validity. (b) The signature of one's name in one's own handwriting.

Craig. Tomlins. Wharton.

Syn. - Token; mark; note; symptom; indication; signal; symbol; type; omen; prognostic; presage; manifestation. See EMBLEM.

manifestation. See EMBLEM.

Bign (sin), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Signed (sind); p. pr. & v. b. n. Signed) [OR. scient to bless, originally, to make the sign of the cross over; in this sense fr. AS. segnian (from segn, n.), or OF. scignier, F. signer, to mark, os sign (in sense 3), fr. L. signare to mark, set a mark upon, from signum. See Sign, n.] 1. To represent by a sign; to make known in a typical or emblematic manner, in distinction from speech; to signify.

I signed to Browne to make his retreat. Sir W. Scott.

2. To make a sign upon; to mark with a sign.

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do sign him with the sign of the cross. His of Com. Proper.

3. To affix a signature to; to ratify by hand or seal; to subscribe in one's own handwriting.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this deed, And let him sign it.

5. To assign or convey formally;—used with accy.

used with away.
Shak. 4. To assign or convey formally;—us.
5. To mark; to make distinguishable.

Sign (sin), v. i. 1. To be a sign or omen. [Obs.] Shak.

2. To make a sign or signal; to communicate directions or intelligence by signs.

3. To write one's name, esp. as a token of assent, responsibility, or obligation.

Sign'a-ble (sin'a-b'l), a. Suitable to be signed; requiring signature; as, a legal document signable by a particular person.

Sig'nal (sig'nal), n. [F., fr. LL. signale, fr. L. signum. See Stor, n.] 1. A sign made for the purpose of giving notice to a person of some occurrence, command, or danger; also, a sign, event, or watchword, which has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action.

All obeyed

The wonted signal and superior voice Of this great potentate.

A token; an indication; a foreshadowing; a sign.

Sig'nal, a. [From signal, n.: cf. F. signalé.]

1. Noticeable; distinguished from what is ordinary; eminent; remarkable; memorable; as, a signal exploit; a signal service; a signal act of benevolence.

As signal now in low, dejected state
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies. 2. Of or pertaining to signals, or the use of signals in conveying information; as, a signal flag or officer.

conveying information; as, a signal flag or officer.

The signal service, as bureau of the government (in the United States connected with the War Department) organized to collect from the whole country simultaneous reports of local meteorological conditions, upon comparison of which at the central office, predictions concerning the weather are telegraphed to various sections, where they are made known by signals publicly displayed.—
Signal station, the place where a signal is displayed; specifically, an observation office of the signal service.

signal station, the pince where it signal service.

Syn. — Eminent; remarkable; memorable; extraordinary; notable; conspicuous.

Sig'nal, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Signaled (-nald) or SignalLed (-nald) or Signal or

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in see of signalizing themselves.

Burke.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of synadizing themselves.

2. To communicate with by means of a signal; as, a ship signalizes its consort.

3. To indicate the existence, presence, or fact of, by a signal; as, to signalize the arrival of a steamer.

Sig'nal-man (mān), n.; pl. MEN (-nōu). A man whose business is to manage or display signals; especially, one employed in setting the signals by which railroad trains are run or warned.

Sig'nal-ment (-ment), n. The act of signaling, or of signalizing; hence, description by peculiar, appropriato, or characteristic marks.

Sig'nate (-nāt), a. [L. signatus, p. p. See Sign, v. t.]

Zoid.) Having definite color markings.

Sig-na'tion (sig-nā'shūn), n. [L. signatio. See Sign, v. t.]

Signict-ory (sig'nā-tō-ty), a. [L. signatorius.]

1. Relating to a seal; used in sealing. [Obs.] Bailey.

2. Signing; joining or sharing in a signature; as, signatory powers.

nalory powers.

Sig'na-to-ry, n.; pl. -aies (-Yz). A signer; one who signs or subscribes; as, a conference of signatories.

Sig'na-ture (-tūr; 135), n. [F. (cf. 1t. signatura, segnatura, sp. & LL. signatura), from L. signare, signatum. See Sign, v. t.] 1. A sign, stamp, or mark impressed, as by a seal.

The brain, being well furnished with various traces, signatures, and images.

The natural and indelible signature of God, which huma souls . . are supposed to be stumped with.

2. Especially, the name of any person, written with.

2. Especially, the name of any person, written with his own hand, employed to signify that the writing which procedes accords with his wishes or intentions; a sign

manual; an autograph.

3. (Physiol.) An outward mark by which internal characteristics were supposed to be indicated.

Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and

Dr. H. More.

Some plants bear a very evident signature of their nature and use.

4. (Old Med.) A resemblance between the external characters of a disease and those of some physical agent, for instance, that existing between the red skin of scarlet fever and a red cloth:—supposed to indicate this agent in the treatment of the disease.

5. (Mus.) The designation of the key (when not C major, or its relative, A minor) by means of one or more sharps or flats at the beginning of the staff, immediately after the clef, affecting all notes of the same letter throughout the piece or movement. Each minor key has the same signature as its relative major.

6. (Print.) (a) A letter or figure placed at the bottom of the first page of each sheet of a book or pamphlet, as a direction to the binder in arranging and folding the sheets. (b) The printed sheet so marked, or the form from which it is printed; as, to reprint one or more signatures.

The Star signatures (as A*, 1*) are the same characters, with the addition of asterisks, used on the first pages of offcuts, as in 12mo sheets.

7. (Pharm.) That part of a prescription which contains the directions to the patient. It is usually prefaced

by S or Sig. (an abbreviation for the Latin signa, imper-

by S or Sig. (an abbreviation for the Latin signa, imperative of signare to sign or mark).

Sig'na-ture (sig'na-tir; 135), v.t. To mark with, or as with, a signature or signatures.

Big'na-tur'ist (-tūr'ist), n. One who holds to the doctrine of signatures impressed upon objects, indicative of character or qualities. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Sign'board' (sin'bōrd'), n. A board, placed on or before a shop, office, etc., on which some notice is given, as the name of a firm, of a business, or the like.

Sign'er (-ēr), n. One who signs or subscribes his name; as, a memorial with a hundred signers.

Sig'net (sig'nčt), n. [OF. signet a signet, F., a bookmark, dim of signe. See Sion, n., and cf. Senbert.] A seal; especially, in England, the seal used by the rovereign in scaling private letters and grants that pass by bill under the sign manual; — called also privy signet.

I had my father's signet in my purse. Stak.

Signet ring, a ring containing a signet, or private seal.

— Writer to the signet (Scots Law), a judicial officer who prepares warrants, wife, etc.; originally, a clerk in the office of the secretary of state.

Sig'net-ed, a. Stamped or marked with a signet.

Sig'ni-ter (sig'ni-fēr), a. [L. from signum sign + ferre to bear.] Bearing signs. [Obs.] "The signifer sphere, or zodiae."

Signid-cance (sig-niff-kans), n. [L. signiferand.

Sig-nif-cance (sig-niff-kans), n. [L. signiferand.

Signif-cance of a nod, of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression.

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.

significance of a nod, of a motion of the hand, or of a word or expression.

3. Importance; moment; weight; consequence.
With this brain I must work, in order to give significancy and value to the few facts which I possess.

3. Significate to the construction of the consequence of the proof significate. See Significal, and is, profit significate, see Significate, and is, profit signify or make known something; having a meaning; standing as a sign or token; expressive or suggestive; as, a significant word or sound; a significant look. t was well said of Plotinus, that the stars were significant, not efficient. Sir W. Ralcigh.

2. Deserving to be considered; important; momentous: as, a significant event.

ous; as, a significant event.

Significant figures (Arith.), the figures which remain to any number, or decimal fraction, after the ciphers at the right or left are canceled. Thus, the significant figures of 25,000, or of .0025, are 25.

Significant, n. That which has significance; a sign; a token; a symbol.

Wordsworth.

sign; a token; a symbol.

In dumb significants proclaim your thoughts. Shak.

Sig-nif'-loant-ly, adv. In a significant manner.

Sig-nif'-loate (-kāt), n. [L. significatus, p. p. of significate. See Signific V. Logic) One of several things signified by a common term.

Whately.

Sig-ni-fi-ca'tion (sig'ni-fi-kā'shūn), n. [F. signification, l. signification] 1. The act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means.

Asignification of heing pleased. Landor.

All speaking or signification of one's mind implies an act or

All speaking or signification of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another.

South.

2. That which is signified or made known; that meaning which a sign, character, or token is intended to convey; as, the signification of words.

Significative (signifitiActiv), a. [L. significativas: cf. F. significatif.] 1. Betokening or representing by an external sign.

The holy symbols or signs are not barely significative.

2. Having signification or meaning; expressive of a 2. having significant or meaning; expressive of a meaning or purpose; significant.

Neither in the degrees of kindred they were destitute of significative words.

Camden.

nificative words.

Sig-nil'i-ca-tive-ly, adv. — Sig-nil'i-ca-tive-ness, n.

Sig'ni-ii-ca-tor (sig'ni-fi-kā'tēr or sig-nil'i-), n. [Cf.
F. significateur.] One who, or that which, signifies.

In this diagram there was one significator which pressed remarkably upon our astrologer's attention.

No. W. Scatt.

In this diagram there was one symificator which preased remarkably upon our astrologer's attention.

Sir W. Soci.

Sig.nif'l-ca.to.ry (sig.nif'l-kà-tō-ry), a. [L. significator'tus.] Significant.—n. That which is significatory.

"Sig'ni-fi-ca'vit (sig'ni-fi-kā'vit), n. [L., (he) has signified, perf. ind. of significare to signify.] (Eng. Eccl. Law) Formerly, a writ issuing out of chancery, upon certificate given by the ordinary, of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the laying him up in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church.

Sig'ni-fy (sig'ni-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Significator; L. Significare; signum a sign + -ficure (in comp.) to make. See Sign, n., and -rr.] 1. To show by a sign; to communicate by any conventional token, as words, gestures, signals, or the like; to amounce: to make known; to declare; to express; as, he signified his desire to be present.

1 'll to the king; and signify to him

That thus I have resign'd my charge to you.

The government should signify to the Protestants of Ireland that want of silver is not to be remedied.

Section of the silver is not to be remedied.

2. To mean; to import; to denote; to betoken.

He bade her tell him what it signified.

A tale Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, Signifying nothing. Signify is often used impersonally; as, it signifies nothing, it does not signify, that is, it is of no im-

nes nothing, it does not signify, that is, it is on in-bortance.

Syn. — To express; manifest; declare; utter; inti-nate; betoken; denote; imply; mean.

Sign'for (sön'yön, n. Sir; Mr. The English form and pronunciation for the Italian Signor and the Spanish

Sign'ior-ize (-iz), v. t. [See SEIGNIORIZE.] To exercise dominion over; to lord it over. [Obs.] Shelton.

Sign'lor-ize (scin'yôr-iz), v. t. To exercise dominion; to seigniorize. [Obs.]
Sign'lor-ship, n. State or position of a signior.
Sign'lor-y (·y), n. Same as Szionior.
(Sign'lor-y (·y), n. Sir; Mr.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians.
Signo'ra (sci-nyô'rà), n. [It.] Madam; Mrs.; — a title of address or respect among the Italians.
Sign'post' (sin'post'), n. Apost on which a sign large, or on which papers are placed to give public notice of anything.
Sik (sik), | a. Such. See Such. [Obs.] "Sike fan-Sike (sik), | a. Such. See Such. [Obs.] "Sike fan-Sike (sik), n. [AS. sic. Cf. Sio.] A gutter; a stream, such as is usually dry in summer. [Prov. Eng. & Scol.]
Sike, n. [See Sick.] A sick person. [Prov. Eng.]
Sike, v. t. To sigh. [Obs.]
That for his wife weepeth and siketh sore. Chaucer.

That for his wife weepeth and siketh sore.

Sike, n. A sigh. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sik'er (s'k'êr), a. & adv., Sik'er-ly, adv., Sik'erness, n., etc. See 2d Sicker, Sickerly, etc. [Obs.]

Sikhs (sēks), n. pl.; sing. Sikh (sēk). [Hind. Sikh, properly, a disciple.] A religious sect noted for warlike traits, founded in the Punjab at the end of the 15th century.

traits, founded in the Punjab at the end of the curve.

SYlage (si'lhj), n. & v. Short for Ensilage.

Sile (sil), v.t. [Akin to Sw. sila to strain, sil sieve,
G. sielen to draw away or lead off water. \(\pi\)1516. See

Sille, v. i. To drop; to flow; to fall. [Prov. Eng.]

Sile, v. i. To drop; to flow; to fall. [Prov. Eng.]

Sile, n. 1. A sieve with fine meshes. [Prov. Eng.]

2. Fith; sediment. [Prov. Eng.] Hallwell.

Sile. n. [Icel. sila herring; akin to Sw. sill, Dan.

sild. Cf. Sill the young of a herring.] (Zoid.) A young
or small herring. [Eng.] Pennant.

Silence (silens), n. [F., fr. L. silentium. See Silent.]

1. The state of being silent; entire absence of sound
or noise; absolute stillness.

Law and heard: for such a numerous heet

Milton.

I saw and heard i for such a numerous host Fled not in silence through the frighted deep.

2. Forbearance from, or absence of, speech; taciturnity; muteness.

3. Secrecy; as, these things were transacted in silence.

The administration itself keeps a profound silence. D. Webster

4. The cessation of rage, agitation, or tumult; calmess; quiet; as, the elements were reduced to silence.

5. Absence of mention; obliviou.

And what most merits fame, in silence hid.

Silonoe, interj. Be silent; — used elliptically for let there be silence, or keep silence.

Silonoe, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Silenced (silonot); p. pr. & vb. n. Silenced (let-sing).]

1. To compel to silence to teams to be still; to still; to hush.

Silence that dreadful hell; it frights the isle. Shak.

2. To put to rest; to quiet.

This would silence all further opposition. Clarendon

These would have silenced their scruples. Ropers.

3. To restrain from the exercise of any function, privilege of instruction, or the like, especially from the act of preaching; as, to silence a minister of the gospel.

The Rev. Thomas Hooker of Chelmsford, in Essex, was enced for nonconformity.

B. Trumbull.

4. To cause to ease firing, as by a vigorous cannonade; as, to silence the batteries of an enemy.
Si.le'ne (si.le'luê), n. [NL., fr. L. Silenus, the attendant of Bacchus.] (Bol.) A genus of caryophyllaceous plants, usually covered with a viscid secretion by which insects are caught; catchfly.

Bon Silene. See Bon Silene, in the Vocabulary.

Sident (sident), a. [L. sidens, entits, p. pr. of silere to be silent; akin to Goth. ana-silen.] 1. Free from sound or noise; absolutely still; perfectly quiet.

How silent is this town! Shak.

2. Not speaking; indisposed to talk; sp mute; taciturn; not loquacious; not talkative.

Ulysses, adds he, was the most eloquent and most silent of Broome.

This new-created world, whereof in hell Fame is not silent.

3. Keeping at rest; inactive; calm; undisturbed; as, as wind is silent.

Purnell. Sir W. Raleigh.

4. (Pron.) Not pronounced; having no sound; quiesnt; as, e is silent in "falle."

ent; as, e is sucht in "lable."

5. Having no effect; not operating; inefficient. [R]Causes . . . silent, virtueless, and dead. Sir W. Raleigh. Silent partner. See Dormant partner, under DORMANT.

Syn. - Mute; tacitum; dumb; speechless; quiet; still. See Mute, and Tacitum.

Silont, n. That which is silent; a time of silence.

[R.] "The silent of the night."

Silen'tl-ary (si-len'sh-ary), n. [L. silentiarius: cf. F. silenciairs. See Silence.] One appointed to keep silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge

silence and order in court; also, one sworn not to divulge secrets of state.

Bi-len'tious (-shifs), a. [L. silentiosus: cf. F. silencieux.] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. [R.]

Bilent-less, n. Blate of being silent; silence.

Bi-lenus (st-lenus, n. Elate of being silent; silence.

Bi-lenus (st-lenus, n. L. a. a. a. province of Prussis.

2. A twilled cotton fabric, used for dress linings.

Bi-lenus (silenus, n. L., a. a. filint, a pebblestone.) (Min.)

Silenus, SiO₂, as found in nature, constituting quartz, and most ands and sandstones. See Silica, and Billicic.

Sil'hou-ette' (all'65-8t' or all'65-8t'), n. called from Etlenne de Silhouette, a French minister of finance in 1759, whose diversion it was to make such portraits on the walls of his apartments.] A representation of the outlines of an object filled in with a black color; a profile portrait in black, such as a shadow

file portrain in success, appears to be.

Sil/hou-ette', v. t. To represent by a silhouette', to project upon a background, so as to be like a silhouette. [Recent]

A flock of roosting vultures silhouetted on the sky. The Century.

Sil'l-oa (sil'l-ka), n. [NL., from L. silex, silicis, a fint.] (Chem.) Silicon dioxide, SiO₂. It constitutes ordinary quartz (also opal and tridymite), and is artificially prepared as a very fine, white, tasteless, inodorous powder.

Sil'l-oate (-kāt), n. [Cf. F. silicate.] (Chem.) A salt of silicie acid.

of silicic acid.

"I'm mineralogical chemistry the silicates include: the misilicates or arthosticates, salts of orthosilicic acid; the bisilicates or metasilicates, salts of metasilicic acid; the polysicates or acid silicates, salts of the polysilicic acids; the busic silicates or subsilicates, in which the equivalent of base is greater than would be required to neutralize the acid; and the hydrous silicates, including the zeolites and many hydrated decomposition products.

Sil'i-ac'ted (-kā'tēd), a. (Chem.) Combined or impregnated with silicon or silica; as, silicated hydrogen; silicated roceks.

silicated rocks.

Silicated soap, a hard soap containing silicate of soda. Sil'i-oa-ti-za'tion (-kā-ti-zā'shīm), n. Silicification, || Si-lio'e-a (sī-līs'ē-ā), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) Same Silicoldra.

as Silicoidea.

Si-li'coous (si-lish'ūs), a. [L. silicous, fr. silex, silicis, a flint.] Of or pertaining to silica; containing silica, or partaking of its nature. [Written also silicious.]

Si-licio (si-lis'ik), a. [L. silex, silicis, a flint: cf. F. silicique.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, silica; specifically, designating compounds of silicon; as, silicic acid.

Silicic acid (Chem.), an amorphous gelatinous substance, Si(HO), very unstable and easily dried to silica, but forming many stable salts; - called also orthositicic, or normal silicic, acid.

Si-lici-al-care-ous (si-lis'l-kāl-kā'rē-ūs or sil'I-si-).

Si-lic'i-oal-ca're-ous (al-lle'l-kal-ka're-us or all'I-al-),

Consisting of silica and calcareous matter.

Sil'1-cide (sil'1-sid or -sid), n. (Chem.) A binary ompound of silicon, or one regarded as binary. [R.] Hydrogen silicide (Chem.), a colorless, spontaneously inflammable gas, SiH4, produced artificially from silicon, and analogous to methane: — called also silico-methane, silicon hydride, and formerly siliciureted hydrogen.

silicon hydride, and formerly silicitated hydrogen.

Sil'1-cif'er-ons (-sif'er-ūs), a. [L. silex, silicis, a flint + -ferous.] Producing silica; united with silica.

Si-lic'1-fi-ca'dion (si-l'is'1-fi-kā'shin), n. [See Silici-fi-fi]. (Chem.) The act or process of combining or impregnating with silicon or silica; the state of being so combined or impregnated; as, the silicification of wood.

Si-lic'1-fied (si-l's'f-fid), a. (Chem.) Combined or impregnated with silicon or silica, especially the latter; as, silicithed wood.

silicitled wood.

as, silicifed wood.

Si-lic'l-fy (-fi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Shichtel (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Shichtel (-fi'lig).] [L. siler, silicis, a fint + -fy: cf. F. silicifer.] (Chem.) To convert into, or to impregnate with, silica, or with the compounds of silicon.

The specimens found . . . are completely silicified. Say.

The silica may take the form of agate, chalcedony, flint, hornstone, or crystalline quartz.

Si-lic'1-fy, v. i. To become converted into silica, or to be impregnated with silica.

Sil'i-oi-oi'de-a (sil'I-si-oi'dē-a), n. pl. (Zoöl.) Same

as Silicoldea.

Si-li'cious (si-lish'is), a. See Silicous.

Si-li'cious (si-lish'is), a. See Silicous.

Si-lic'it-de (si-lish'-tid), a. Silicified. [Obs.]

Si-lic'it-de (si-lis'i-tid), a. Silicified. [Obs.]

Si-lic'i-uret'-de (si-lis'i-tid), a. Silicified. [Obs.]

Si-lic'i-uret'-de (si-lis'i-tid), a. Silicified. [Obs.]

Written also siliciruretted.] (Old. Chem.) Combined or impregnated with silicon. [Obsoles.]

Silicinreted hydrogen. (Chem.) Hydrogen ilicide. [Obs.]

Silicide. [Obs.]

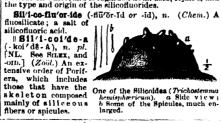
Sill-ole (sill-k'l), n. [L. silicula, dim. of siliqua a pod or husk: cf. F. silicule.]

(Bot.) A seed vessel resembling a silique, but about as broad as it is long. See Silique. Sill-loo-(kô-). (Chém.) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of silicon or its compounds; as, silicobenzole, silicofluoride, etc.

Sill-oo-flu-or'lo (-fil-br'lk), a. (Chem.) Containing, or composed of, silicon and fluorine, especially, denoting the compounds called silicofluorides.

Silicofluorie scid (Chem.), a compound of

Bilicoffucite scid (Chem.), a compound of Pure. hydrofluoric acid and silicon fluoride, known only in watery solution. It is produced by the action of silicon fluoride on water, and is regarded as an acid, H₂SiF₀, and the type and origin of the silicofluorides.



Silicles of

wheat. [Obs.]

Sil'ing (sil'ing), a. & n. from Sile to strain. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Sili'qua (sil'i-kwà), n.; pl. Silique. (-kwē). [L. See Siliqua] 1. (Bot.) Same as Silique.

2. A weight of four grains; a carat; —a term used by jewelers, and refiners of gold.

Sil'qua (sil'i'k or sī-lēk'; 277), n. [L. siliqua a pod or husk, a very small weight or measure: cf. F. silique.] (Bot.) An oblong or elongated seed vessel, consisting of two valves with a dissepiment between, and opening by sutures at either margin. The seeds are attached to both edges of the dissepiment, alternately upon each side of it.

Sil'qui-form (sī!l'-kwī-fūrm), a. [Si-lique + -form: cf. F. silique[forme.] (Bot.)

Having the form of a silique.

"Sil'quoss" (sī!l'-kwōs), pl. [NL. See Siliquose.] (Bot.) A Linnæan order of plants including those which bear siliques.

Sil'i-quoss' (sī!l'-kwōs'), } a. [Nl. sili-Sil'-quoss (sī!l'-kwōs'), } a. [Nl. sili-Sil'-quoss' (sī!l'-kwōs'), } a. [Nl. sil

aneed material.

3. That which resembles silk, as the filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

Raw silk, silk as it is wound off from the cocoons, and before it is manufactured.—Silk cotton, a cottony substance enveloping the seeds of the silk-cotton tree.—Silk-cotton tree (Idol.), a name for several tropical trees of the genera Bombar and Eriodendron, and belonging to the order Bombar and Eriodendron, and belonging to the spending continuous places and Fuced and Eriodendron, and Erioden 3. That which resembles silk, as the filiform styles of the female flower of maize.

In a minwest samily, having a miny out to the seeds. It is native in Southern Europe.

Silk'en (silk'n), a. [AS. seoleen, seoleen.] 1. Of or pertaining to silk; made of, or resembling, silk; as, silken cloth; a silken veil.

2. Fig.: Soft; delicate: tender; smooth; as, silken language. "Silken terms precise."

Shak.

3. Dressed in silk. "A... silken wanton."

Silk'en, v. t. To render silken or silkilke.

Dyer.

Silk'ness (1-n8s), n. 1. The quality or state of being silky or silken; softness and smoothness.

2. Fig.: Effeninacy; weakness. [R.] B. Jonson.

Silk'man (-man), n.; pl. Silkmen (-men). A dealer in silks; a silk mercer.

Silk'ness (sYlk'nës), n. Silkiness. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Silk'weed' (-wëd'), n. (Bol.) Any plant of the genera

Asclepias and Acerules whose seed vessels contain a
long, silky down; milkweed.

Silk'worm' (-wûrm'), n. [AS. seolewyrm.] (Zoöl.)

The larva of any one of
numerous species of bombycld moths, which spins
a large amount of strong
silk in constructing its
cocoon before changing
to a pulpa.

pupa.



to a pupa.

The common species (Bombyx mori) feeds on the leaves of the white nulberry tree. It is native of China, but has long been introduced into other countries of Asia and Europe, and is reared on a large scale. In America it is reared only to a small extent. The Ailanthus silkworm (Philosamia cynthia) is a much larger species, of considerable importance, which has been introduced into Europe and America from China. The most useful American species is the Polyphemus. See Polyphemus and the Polyphemus for the Pernyi moth. See Pernyi introduced into Europe and silkworm to the contents of the silk glands of silkworms mad used in making lines for angling. See Gut.—Silkworm rot, a disease of silkworms; muscardine.

Silky (-ÿ), a. [Compar. Silkker (-Y-ĕr); superl.

Silk'y (-ÿ), a. [Compar. Silkier (-Y-ör); superl.

Silkiest.] 1. Of or pertaining to silk; made of, or resumbling, silk; silken; silklike; as, a silky luster.

2. Hence, soft and smooth; as, silky wine.

3. Covered with soft hairs pressed close to the surface, as the serviceur.

Silky oak (Bot.), a lofty Australian tree (Grevillea robusta) with silky tomentose lobed or incised leaves. It furnishes a valuable timber.

sumisties a valuable timber.

Sill (sil), n. [OE. sille, sylle, AS. syl, syll; akin to C. schwelle, OHG. sveeli, Icel. syll, svill, Sw. syll, Dan. syld, Goth. gasuljan to lay a foundation, to found.] The basis or foundation of a thing; especially, a horizontal piece, as a timber, which forms the lower member of a frame, or supports a structure; as, the sills of a house, of a bridge, of a loom, and the like. Hence:

(a) The timber or stone at the foot of a door; the throshold.

(b) The timber or stone on which a window frame (c) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (d) A piece of timber across the bottom of a canal lock for the gates to shut against. shut against.

Bill course (Arch.), a horizontal course of stone, terra sotta, or the like, built into a wall at the level of one or more window sills, these sills often forming part of it.

cotta, or the like, built into a wall at the level of one or more window sills, these sills often forming part of it.

Sill, n. [Cf. Thill.] The shalt or thill of a carriage.

[Prov. Eng.]

Sill, a. [Cf. 4th Sill.] A young herring. [Eng.]

Sill, a. bub (sill'la-būb), n. [Cf. sile to strain, and bub liquor, also Prov. E. sillybauk.] A dish made by mixing wine or eider with milk, and thus forming a soft curd; also, sweetened cream, flavored with wine and beaten to a stiff froth. [Written also syllabub.]

Sill'ar (sill'lar), n. Silver. [Scot.]

Sill'ar (sill'lar), n. Silver. [Scot.]

Sill'ar (sill'lar), n. Silver. [Scot.]

Sill'ar (sill'lar), n. Eliver. [Scot.]

Sill'ar (sill'lar), n. Eliver. [After Benjamin Silliman, an American mineralogist.] (Min.) Same as Fimiolities.

Sill'an manite (-man-it), n. [After Benjamin Silliman, an American mineralogist.] (Min.) Same as Fimiolities.

Sill'an (sill'lan), n. [Zoot.] The pollock, or coalfish. Sill'an (sill'lan), n. [Zoot.] The pollock, or coalfish. Sill'an (sill'lan), n. [F., a furrow.] (Fort.) A work raised in the middle of a wide ditch, to defend it. Crabb. Sill'a, a. [Compar. Sillies (H-3r); superl. Sillies: [] [OE. seely, sely, AB. sælig, geaælig, happy, good, fr. sæl, sæl, good, happy, b. zalig blessed, g. selig, 90HG, sælig, 1ccl. sæll, Sw. sæll, pansalig, Goth. sæls good, kind, and perh. also to L. sollus mollock, entire. (fr. öAoc, Skr. strva. (f. Seel., n.]

1. Happy; fortunate; blossed. [Obs.] (Chaucer. 2. Harnless; innocent; inoffensive. [Obs.] (This selly, innocent Custance.) (Chaucer. Spenser. Astilu, innocent hare murdered of a deg.

The silly virgin strove him to withstand.

A silly, innocent hare murdered of a dog.

Robynson (More's Utopia)

3. Weak; helpless; frail. [Obs.]

After long storms . . . With which my silly bark was tossed sore. The silly buckets on the deck. Coleridge

4. Rustic; plain; simple; humble. [Obs.] A fourth man, in a silly habit. Shak.
All that did their silly thoughts so busy keep. Millon.

5. Weak in intellect; destitute of ordinary strength of mind; foolish; witless; simple; as, a silly woman.
6. Proceeding from want of understanding or common indgment; characterized by weakness or folly; unwise; abaurd; stupid; as, silly conduct; a silly question.

Syn. — Simple; brainless; witless; shallow; foolish; nwise; indiscreet. See Simple.

Syn. — Simple: praimess; wittess; snanow; rooman; inwise; indiscreet. See Simple.

Silly-how (hou), n. [Prov. E. silly-hew; cf. AS.

Silly-how (hou), n. [Prov. E. silly-hew; cf. AS.

A caul. See CAUL, n., 3. [Obs. or Prov. Ling. & Scot.]

Sillo (sills), n. [F.] A pit or vat for packing away
green fodder for winter use so as to exclude air and
outside moisture. See Erselade.

Sill (sill), n. [De. sille gravel, fr. silen to drain, E.

sile; probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. silu, prob. akin
to AS. seón to filter, sigan to fall, sink, cause to sink, G.

sethen to strain, to filter, OHG. sihan, leel. sia, Skr. sic
to pour; cf. Gr. ispág moisture. Cf. Sio, Sh.E.] Mud or
fine earth deposited from running or scanding water.

Silt, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Shlten; p. pr. & vb. n. Shlt
180.] To choke, fill, or obstruct with all tor mud.

Silt, v. l. To flow through crevices; to percolate.

Elity (-y), a. Full of silt; resembling silt.

Bi-lure' (st-lūr' or si',), n. [L. silurus a sort of river fish, Gr. σίλουρος: cf. F. silure.] (Zoūl.) A fish of the genus Silurus, as the sheatfish; a siluroid.

Bi-lu'ri-an (st-lū'ri-an), a. [From L. Silures, a people who anciently inhabited a part of England and Wales.] (Gool.) Of or pertaining to the country of the ancient Silures; — a term applied to the earliest of the Paleozoic eras, and also to the strata of the ora, because most plainly developed in that country.

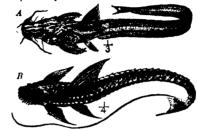
plainly developed in that country.

The Silurian formation, so named by Murchison, is divided into the Upper Silurian and Lower Silurian. The lower part of the Lower Silurian, with some underlying beds, is now separated under the name Cambrian, first given by Sedgwick. Recently the term Urdovician has been proposed for the Lower Silurian, leaving the original word to apply only to the Upper Silurian.

Si-lu'ri-an, n. The Silurian age.

Si-lu'ri-an (-don), n. (Zoil.) Any fish of the family Siluriake or of the order Silurioidei.

Si-lu'roid (-roid), a. [Silurus + -oid.] (Zoil.) Belonging to the Siluroidei, or Nematognathi, an order of fishes including numerous species, among which are the American cattishes and numerous allied fresh-water species of the Old World, as the sheatfish (Silurus glanis) of Europe.—n. A siluroid fish.



A Naked Siluroid (Aspredo, or Platystacus, octoc B Loricated Siluroid (Loricaria setiyera).

|| Sil'u-roi'de-1 (s'l'ū-roi'dē-i), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.)
An order of fishes, the Nematognathi.
|| Sil-lu'rus (st-lū'rūs), n. [L. See Silure.] (Zoöl.)
A genus of large malacopterygious fishes of the order
Siluroidel. They inhabit the inland waters of Europe
and Asia.

and Asia.

Sil'va (all'va), n.; pl. E. Silvas (-vaz), L. Silvas (-vδ). [L., properly, a wood, forest.] [Written also sylva.] (Bot.) (a) The forest trees of a region or country, considered collectively. (b) A description or history of the forest trees of a country.

Sil'van (-van), a. [L. silva, less correctly sylva, a wood or grove, perh. akin to Gr. δλη; cf. L. Silvanus Silvanus the god of woods: cf. F. sylvain silvan. Cf. Savaoz.] Of or pertaining to woods; composed of woods or groves; woody. [Written also sylvan.]

Betwixt two rows of rocks, a silvan seene Appears above, and groves forever green.

Sil'van, n. (Old Chem.) See Skilvanium. [Obs.]

Sil'yan, n. (Old Chem.) See Sylvanium.
Sil'yan-ite (-it), n. (Min.) See Sylvanium.
Sil'yas (sil'ya') or Sel'yas (sĕl'ya'), n. pl. [L. silra forest, Sp. selva.] Vast woodland plains of South

a lorest, Sp. secta.] Yass woodland plants of South America.

Sil'vate (-vat), n. (Chem.) Same as Sylvate.

Sil'vate (silvat), n. [OE. silver, selver, selver, AS. seolfor, siolfur, siolnfr, silofr, sylofr; akin to OS. silver, OFrics. selver, D. zilver, LG. sulver, OHG. silvar, siloth, G. silber, Icel. silfr, Sw. silfer, Dan. silothar, siloth, Russ. serebro, Lith. sidabras; of unknown origin.] 1. (Chem.) A soft white metallic element, sonorous, ductile, very malleable, and capable of a high degree of polish. It is found native, and also combined with sulphur, arsenic, antimony, chlorine, etc., in the minerals argentite, proustite, pyrargyrite, cerargyrite, etc. Silver is one of the 'moble' metals, so-called, not being easily oxidized, and is used for coin, jewelry, plate, and a great variety of articles. Symbol Ag (Argentum). Atomic weight 107.7. Specific gravity 10.5.

To Silver was known under the name of lung to the ancients and also to the alchemists. Some of its compounds, as the halogen salts, are remarkable for the effect of light upon them, and are used in photography.

2. Coin made of silver; silver money.
3. Anything having the luster or appearance of silver.
4. The color of silver.

2. The color of silver.

**The Silver is used in the formation of many compounds of obvious meaning; as, silver-armed, silver-bright, silver-baseded, silver-oated, silver-footed, silver-haired, silver-sheaded, silver-mantled, silver-plated, silver-slippered, silver-sounding, silver-studded, silver-tongued, silver-white. See Silver, a.

tongued, sitter-white. See Silver, a.

Black silver (Min.), stephanite; — called also brittle silver ore, or brittle silver glance. — Fulminating silver. (Chem.)
(n) A black crystalline substance, Ag.O.(NH.3), obtained by dissolving silver oxide in aqua ammonia. When dry it explodes violently on the slightest percussion. (b) Silver fulminate, a white crystalline substance, Ag.O.(NO.2), obtained by adding alcohol to a solution of silver nitrate. When dry it is violently explosive. — German silver. (Chem.) See under German. — Grey silver. (Min.) See Freisslernte. — Horn silver. (Min.) See Protection. — Red silver, or Ruby silver. (Min.) See Protection. — Red silver, or Ruby silver. (Min.) See Protection. — Protection of the silver beater, one who beats aliver into silver leaf or silver foil. — Silver glance, or Vitreous silver. (Min.) See Argentite. — Silver pance, or June of

Sil'ver, a. 1. Of or pertaining to silver; made of silver; as, silver leaf; a silver cup.

2. Resembling silver. Specifically: (a) Bright; resplendent; white. "Silver hair." Shak.

Others, on silver lakes and rivers, bathed Their downy breast.

(b) Precious; costly. (c) Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "Silver voices." Spenser. (d) Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "Silver slumber." Spenser.

(b) Precious; costly. (c) Giving a clear, ringing sound; soft and clear. "Silver voicea." Spenser. (d) Sweet; gentle; peaceful. "Silver slumber." Spenser.

American silver fir (Bot.), the balsam fir. See under Balsam.—Bilver age (Roman Lit.), the latter part (A. D. 14-180) of the classical period of Latinity.—the time of writers of inferior purity of language, as compared with those of the previous golden age, so-called.—Bilver-bell tree (Bot.), an American shrub or small tree (Halesia letraptera) with white bell-shaped flowers in clusters or racemes; the anowdrop tree.—Bilver but (Hot.), a shrubby leguminous plant (Anthyllis Barba-Jorie) of Southern Europe, having silvery foliage.—Bilver chub (Zool.), the fullfish.—Bilver eel. (Zool.) (a) The cutlass fish. (b) A pale variety of the common eel.—Bilver fish (Bot.), a coniferous tree (Abies pectinata) found in mountainous districts in the middle and south of Europe, where it often grows to the height of 100 or 150 feet. It yields Burguindy pitch and Strasburg turpentine.—Bilver foil, foil made of silver.—Bilver fox (Zool.), a variety of the common fox (Yulpes vulpes, variety argentices) found in the northern parts of Asia, Europe, and America. Its fur is nearly black, with silvery tips, and is highly valued. Called also black for, and silvergrain (Bot.), the lines or narrow plates of cellular issue which pass from the pith to the bark of an exogenous stem; the medullary rays. In the wood of the oak they are much larger than in that of the beech, maple, pine, cherry, etc.—Bilver gerbe (Zool.), the red-throated diver. Bee Hlust under Diver.—Bilver hake (Zool.), the namaycush.—Silver moonfah. (Zool.), the red-throated diver.—Bilver prooff (Zool.), the red-throated diver.—Bilver prooff (Zool.), the namaycush.—Silver moonfah. (Zool.), a namine bivalve of the genus Euplocamus. They have the tail and more or less of the upper parts all very with.—Bilver plover (Zool.), the samon —Bilver salmon (Zool.), a narine bivalve of the genus Auonia. Silver plover (Zool.), the wit

Silver (silver), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Silvered (-verd); p. pr. & vb. n. Silverine] 1. To cover with silver; to give a silvery appearance to by applying a metal of a silvery color; as, to silver a pin; to silver a glass mirror plate with an amalgam of tin and mercury.

2. To polish like silver; to impart a brightness to, like that of silver.

And smiling calmness silvered o'er the deep. 3. To make hoary, or white, like silver,

His head was mivered o'er with age.

Sil'ver, v. i. To acquire a silvery color. [R.] The eastern sky began to silver and shine. L. Wallace.

The eastern sky began to silver and shine. L. Wallace.

Sil'ver-back' (-bkk'), n. (Zoöl.) The knot.

Sil'ver-berry (-berry), n. (Del.) A tree or shrub
(Elæagnas argentes) with silvery foliage and fruit. Gray.

Sil'ver-bill' (-bl'l'), n. (Zoöl.) An Old World finch
of the genus Munia, as the M. Mulabarica of India, and
M. cantans of Africa.

Sil'ver-boom' (-bōūm'), n. [D. zilver silver +- boom
tree.] (Bot.) See Leucadendron.

Sil'ver-fin' (-fin'), n. (Zoöl.) A small North American fresh-water cyprinoid fish (Notropis Whipplei).

Sil'ver-fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The tarpum. (b)
A white variety of the goldfish.

Sil'ver-gray' (-grā'), a. Having a gray color with
a silvery fuster; as, zilver-gray hair.

Sil'ver-ings, (-1-nes), n. The state of being silvery.

Sil'ver-ing, n. (Metal.) The art or process of covering metals, wood, paper, glass, etc., with a thin film of
metallic silver, or a substance resembling silver; also,
the film so laid on; as, the silvering of a glass speculum.

Sil'ver-ire (-ir.), v. f. [imp. & p. p. Silverize (-izd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Silverizino.] To cover with silver.

Sil'ver-less, a. Having no silver; hence, without
money; impecunious.

Sil'ver-ling, n. A small silver coin. [Obs.]

A thousand vince at a thousand silverlings. Isa. vii. 23.

A thousand vines at a thousand silverlings. Isa. vii. 23. Sil'ver-ly, adv. Like silver in appearance or in sound.

Let me wipe off this honorable dew, That silverly doth progress on thy checks. Sil'vern (-vern), a. [AS. seolfren, sulfren.] Made of silver. [Archaic] Wyclif (Acts xix. 24).

Speech is silvern; silence is golden. Old Proverb.

Silver-sides' (-vữ-sidz'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of small fishes of the family Atherinidæ, having a silvery stripe along each side of the body. The common species of the American coast (Menidia notata) is very abundant. Called also silverside, sand smelt, friar, tailor, and tinker.



Shak. Brook silversides (Zoid.), a small fresh-water North American fish (Labadesthes sicculus) related to the marine silversides.

Sil'ver-smith' (s'l'ver-smith'), n. One whose occupation is to manufacture utensils, ornaments, etc., of sil-

PATION IS ED HIMMENSON.

Ver; a worker in silver.

Sil'ver-spot' (-spōt'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of the genus Argymnis and allied genera, having silvery spots on the under side of the wings. See Illust. under Aphrodite.

Sil'ver-ware' (-wkr'), n.

Dishes. vases. ornaments,

Billyor-ware (-war'), n. Dishes, vases, ornaments, and utensils of various sorts, made of silver.

Silverspot (Negeria idalia).

r Wings reversed to show Markings of Under Side.

(Bot.) A perennial rosaceous herb (Potentitla Anserina) having the leaves sil-

very white beneath. Sil'ver-y (-5), a. 1. Resembling, or having the laster of, silver; grayish white and lustrous; of a mild luster; bright.

bright.

All the enameled race, whose silvery wing Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring.

2. Besprinkled or covered with silver.

3. Having the clear, musical tone of silver; soft and clear in sound; as, silvery voices; a silvery laugh.

Bilvery iron (Metal.), a peculiar light-gray fine-grained cast iron, usually obtained from clay iron ore.

Silvi-oul/ture (silvi-kil/tūr; 135), n. [Cf. F. silvial/tre] 1 see Sylvettitus.

viculture.] See Si Si'ma (si'ma), n. See SYLVICULTURE.

Si'ma (si'mā), n. (Arch.) A cyma. Sim'a-gre (si'm'ā-ger), n. [F. simagrée.] A grimace

[Obs.] Dryden.

Si-mar' (si-mär'), n. [F. simarre. See Chimere.]

A woman's long dress or robe; also, a light covering; a soarf. [Written also cimar, cymar, samare, simare.]

Simplot (sim'blot), n. [F. simbleau.] The harness of a drawlory.

Sim'lai (sim')löt), n. [F. simbleau.] The names of a drawloom.

|| Bim'la (sim'la), n. [L., an ape; cf. simus flatnosed, snub-nosed, for \(\sigmu_{0}\) \(\sigma_{0}\) [Z\(\sigmu_{0}\)] A Linuwan genus of Quadrumana which included the types of numerous modern genera. By modern writers it is usually restricted to the genus which includes the orang-outang.

Sim'lai (-al), a. (Z\(\sigmu_{0}\)] Similan; apelike.

Sim'lai (-an), a. [L. simila an ape.] (Z\(\sigmu_{0}\)] (Z\(\sigmu_{0}\)] Of or pertaining to the family Simiadæ, which, in its widest sense, includes all the Old World apes and monkey; also, apelike. —n. Any Old World monkey or ape.

Sim'lai (-\sigmu_{0}\), a. [F. similaire, fr. L. simils like, similar See Sams, a., and cf. Simulate.] 1. Exactly corresponding; resembling in all respects; precisely like.

2. Nearly corresponding; resembling in many respects; somewhat like; having a general likeuess.

3. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.]

Boyle.

Similar agures (Geom.), figures which differ from each

S. Homogeneous; uniform. [R.] Boyle. Similar figures (Geom.), figures which differ from each other only in magnitude, being made up of the same number of like parts similarly situated.—Similar rectilineal figures, such as have their several angles respectively equal, each to each, and their sides about the equal angles proportional.—Similar solids, such as are contained by the same number of similar planes, similarly situated, and having like inclination to one another.

Similar in That which is similar to a recombine

and having like inclination to one another.

Sim'-lar, n. That which is similar to, or resembles, something else, as in quality, form, etc.

Sim'-lar'-ty (-lar'-ty), n.; pl. -ries (-tyz). [Cf. F. similarid:] The quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance; as, a similarity of features.

Hardly is there a similarity detected between two or three facts, than men hasten to extend it to all. Sir W. Hamilton.

Sim'-lar-ly (shm'-ler-ly), adv. In a similar manner Sim'-lar-ly (shm'-ler-ly), adv. In a similar manner.

Rhyming cadences of similary words.

South.

Sim'-lar-ly (shm'-lar-ly), adv. quality of the similar words.

Sim'i-la-tive (-lâ-tiv), a. Implying or indicating likeness or resemblance. [R.]

In similative or instrumental relation to a pa. pple. [past participle], as almond-leaved, seented, etc. New English Dict.

cipie, as amond-leaved, scented, etc. New Emplish Dict.

Sim'-le (sYm''-lê), n.; pl. Similes (-lēz). [L., from
similis. See Similas.] (l'het.) A word or phrise by
which anything is likened, in one or more of its aspects,
to something else; a similitude; a pootical or imaginative comparison.

A good swift simile, but something currish. A good swift simile, but something currish. Shak.

I Si-mil'1-ter (sī-mil'1-ter), n. [L., in like manner.]

(Law) The technical name of the form by which either party, in pleading, accepts the issue tendered by his opponent; - called sometimes a joinder in issue.

Si-mil'1-tude (-tūd), n. [F. similitude, L. similitudo, from similis similar. Be Similar.] 1. The quality or rate of being similar or like; resemblance; likeness; similarity; as, similitude of substance.

Chaucer.

Let us make now man in our image, man In our similitude.

If fate some future bard shall join In and similitude of gricfs to mine.

2. The act of likening, or that which likens, one thing to another; fanciful or imaginative comparison; a simile. Tasso, in his similitudes, never departed from the woods; that is, all his comparisons were taken from the country. Druden.

That which is like or similar; a representation,

3. That which is like or similar; a representation, semblance, or copy; a facsimile.

Man should wed his similitude.

Si.mii/4-tu/di-na-ry (tū/di-nā-ry), a. Involving or expressing similitude.

(bb.)

Sim'1-lize (sim'I-liz), v. t. To liken; to compare; as, to similize a person, thing, or act.

Sim'1-lize (sim'I-liz), v. t. To liken; to compare; as, to similize a person, thing, or act.

Sim'1-lize (sim'I-liz), v. t. L. similis similar + F. or gold, L. aurum. Cf. Samiloa.] An alloy of copper and zinc, resembling brass, but of a golden color.

Urc.

Sim'1-ous (sim'I-lis), a. [L. simia an ape.] (Zoöl.)

Of or pertaining to the Simiæ; monkeylike.

That strange simious, schoolboy passion of giving pain to others.

Sim'i-tar (sim'I-tăr), n. See Sciniter. Sim'mer (sim'mēr), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Simmered(-mērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Simmering.] [Prov. E. also simper;—an onomatopoetic word.] To boil gently, or with a gentle hissing; to begin to boil.

I simmer as liquor doth on the fire before it beginn

boil.

Sim'mer, v. t. To cause to boil gently; to cook in liquid heated almost or just to the boiling point.

Sim'nel (nell), n. [OF simenel cake or bread of wheat flour, LL. simenellus wheat bread, fr. L. simila the finest wheat flour. Cf. Semolina.] 1. A kind of cake made of flue flour; a cracknel. [Obs.]

Not common bread, but vastel bread, or sin

2. A kind of rich plum cake, eaten especially on Mid-Lent Sunday. [Eng.] Herrick.

Si.mo/ni-ac (si-mo/ni-ak), n. [LL. simoniacus. See Sumoni.] One who practices simony, or who buys or sells preferment in the church.

A phiffe.

Sim'o-ni'a-cal (ein'd-ni'a-kal), a. Of or pertaining to simony; guilty of simony; consisting of simony. — Sim'o-ni'a-cal-ly, adv.

The flagitious profligacy of their lives, and the simoniacal arts by which they grasped at the popedom. J. S. Harriord. Si.mo'ni.al (si.mo'ni.al) as ... Simoniacal. [Obs.] Si.mo'ni.al (si.mo'ni.an or si.; 277), n. [See Smovn.] One of the followers of Simon Magus; also, an adherent of certain herotical sects in the early Christian

church.

Si-mo'ni-ous (-ŭs), a. Simoniacal. [Obs.] Milton.

Sim'o-nist (sim'ō-nist), n. One who practices simony.

Sim'o-ny (-iy), n. [F. simonie, LL. simonia, fr. Simon Magus, who wished to purchase the power of conferring the Holy Spirit. Acts viii.] The crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

Piers Plowman. money or reward. Piers Plowman.

noney or reward.

Si-moom' (sī-mōōm'), n. [Ar. samūm, fr. samma.

Si-moon' (sī-mōōm'), to poison. Cf. Samīkl.] A
hot, dry, suffocating, dust-laden wind, that blows occasionally in Arabia, Syria, and the neighboring countries,
generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or

generated by the extreme heat of the parched deserts or sandy plains.

Si'mous (si'mūs), a. [L. simus, Gr. σιμός.] Having a very flat or snub nose, with the end turned up.

Sim'pai (slm'pi), n. [Malay simpei] (Zοϋl.) A long-tailed monkey (Semnopithecus melatophus) native of Sumatra. It has a crest of black hair. The forehead and cheeks are fawn color, the upper parts tawny and red, the under parts white. Called also black-crested amplete and cinega content of the co

red, the under parts white. Unled his owner, and single monkey, and single (sim'per (sim'per), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Simpered (pērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Simperino.] [Cf. Norw. semper ine, simart, dial. Dan. semper, simper, affected, coy, prudish, OSw. semper one who affectedly refrains from eating, Sw. stpp finical, prim, LG. sipp.] 1. To smile in a silly, affected, or conceited manner.

Shak.

Behold youd simpering dame.

With a made countenance about her mouth, between simperso and smiling.

Sir P. Sidney.

2. To glimmer; to twinkle. [Obs.]

Yet can I mark how stars above Simper and shine.

Sim'per, n. A constrained, self-conscious smile; an affected, silly smile; a smirk.

The conscious simper, and the jealous leer. Pope. Sim'per-er (-er), n. One who simpers. Sir W. Scott. A simperer that a court affords. T. Nevile.

A simperer that a court affords. T. Nevile.

Sim'per-ing. 19, adv. In a simpering manner.

Sim'ple (-p'1), a. [Compar. Simpler (-pler); superl.

Sim'ple (-p'1), a. [Compar. Simpler (-pler); superl.

Simpler [F., fr. L simplus, or simpler, gen. simplecis. The first part of the Latin words is probably akin to E. same, and the sense, one, one and the same; cf. L. semplor once, singulf one to each, single. Cf. Single, a, Same, a., and for the last part of the word of. Double, Complex.] 1. Single; not complex; not infolded or entangled; uncombined; not compounded; not blended with something else; not complicated; as, a simple substance; a simple is a simple sound; a simple machine; a simple problem; simple tasks.

2. Plain; unadorned; as, simple dress. "Simple truth." Spenser. "His simple story." Burns.

3. Mere; not other than; being only.

A medicine ... whose simple touch

A medicine . . . whose simple touch is powerful to araise King Pepin.

4. Not given to artifice, stratagem, or duplicity; undesigning; sincere; true.

designing; sincere; true.

Full many fine men go upon my score, as simple as I stand here, and I trust them.

Must thou trust Tradition's simple tongue? Hyron.

To be simple is to be great.

Emerson.

To be simple is to be great. Emerson.

5. Artless in manner; unaffected; unconstrained; natural; inartificial; straightforward. In simple manners all the secret lies.

6. Direct; clear; intelligible; not abstruse or enigmatical; as, a simple statement; simple language.

7. Weak in intellect; not wise or sagacious; of but moderate understanding or attainments; hence, foolish; silly. "You have simple wits."

Shak.

The simple believeth every word; but the prudent man looketh well to his going.

Prov. xiv. 15.

8. Not luxurious; without much variety; plain; as, a simple diet; a simple way of living.

Thy simple fare and all thy plain delights. Cowper.

9. Humble; lowly; undistinguished. A simple husbandman in garments gray.

Clergy and laity, male and female, gentle and simple, made the fuel of the same fire.

Fuller.

10. (Bot.) Without subdivisions; entire; as, a simple

11. (Chem.) Not capable of being decomposed into anything more simple or ultimate by any means at present known; elementary; thus, atoms are regarded as simple bodies. Cf. ULTINATE, 2.

sumple docues. U. ULTIMATE, a.

The A simple body is one that has not as yet been decomposed. There are indications that many of our simple elements are still compound bodies, though their actual decomposition into anything simpler may never be accomplished.

actual decomposition into anything simpler may never be accomplished.

12. (Min.) Homogeneous.

13. (Zoil.) Consisting of a single individual or zoold; as, a simple ascidian; — opposed to compound.

Simple contract (Low), any contract, whether verbal or written, which is not of record or under seal. J. W. Smith. (hitty.— Simple equation (Alo.), an equation containing but one unknown quantity, and that quantity only in the first degree.— Simple eye (Zoil.), an eye having a single lone; — opposed to compound eye.— Simple interest. See under Invensar.— Simple leresy. (Low) See under Lanern.— Simple obligation (Hom. Low), an obligation which does not depend for its execution upon any event provided for by the parties, or is not to become void on the happening of any such event. Hurrill.

Syn.—Single; uncompounded; unmingled; unmixed; mere; uncombined; olementary; plain; artless; sincere; harmless; undesigning; frank; open; unaffected, and inexperienced in duplicity,—hence liable to be duped. A silly person is one who is ignorant or weak and also self-confident; hence, one who shows in speech and act a lack of good sense. Simplicity is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while sillness is consistent with all three. Simplicity is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while sillness is consistent with all three. Simplicity is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while sillness is consistent with all three. Simplicity is incompatible with duplicity, artfulness, or vanity, while sillness or vanity with exillness or vanity or who have in a simple woman, much too weak

To oppose your cunning. Shak.

I am a simple woman, much too weak To oppose your cunning.

To oppose your cunning. Snac.

He is the companion of the silliest people in their most silly leasure; he is ready for every important entertainment and

Sim'ple (sim'p'l), n. [F. See Simple, a.] 1. Someting not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many

thing not mixed or compounded. "Compounded of many simples."

2. (Med.) A medicinal plant:—so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy.

What virtue is in this remedy lies in the naked simple itself as it comes over from the Indice,

Sir W. Temple.

3. (Weaving) (a) A drawloom. (b) A part of the apparatus for raising the heddles of a drawloom.

4. (R. C. Ch.) A feast which is not a double or a model of the control of

midoute.

Sim'ple, v. i. To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

As simpling on the flowery hills she [Circe] strayed. Garth.

Sim'ple-neart'ed (-härt'ed), a. Sincere; ingenous; inicless. Sir W. Scott.

Sir W. Scott.

Sim'ple-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Artless; guilleless;
mple-hearted; undesigning; unsuspecting; devoid of
uplicity. Blackstone. — Sim'ple-mind'ed ness, n.

Bim'ple-ness, n. The quality or state of being sint

Sim'ple-ness, n. The quality or state of being simple; simplicity.

Shak.

Sim'pler (*Im'pler), n. One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist.

Simpler's joy. (Bot.) Vervain.

Sim'pless (*ples), n. [F. simplesse.] Simplicity; sillings (*ples)

Sim'pless (-plös), n. [F. simplessc.] Simplicity; silliness. [Obs.]

Sim'ple-ton (sIm'p'l-tdn), n. [Cf. F. simplet, It. semplicione.] A person of weak intellect; a silly person. Sim-pli'cdan (sIm-pli'sh'an), n. [Cf. OF. simplicien.]

One who is simple. [Obs.] Arnway.

Sim-plic'l-ty (sIm-pli's'l-ty), n. [F. simplicité, L. simplicitas. See Simple.] 1. The quality or state of being simple, unmixed, or uncompounded; as, the simplicity of metals or of earths.

2. The quality or state of being not complex, or of consisting of few parts; as, the simplicity of a machine.

3. Artlessness of mind; freedom from cunning or duplicity; lack of acuteness and sagacity.

Marquis Dorect, a man, for his harmless simplicity neither

plicity; lack of acuteness and sagacny.

Marquis Dorect, a man, for his harmless simplicity neither
misliked nor much regarded. Hayward.
Yo wit a man: simplicity a child. Pope.

misliked nor much regarded.

In wit u man; simplicity a child.

4. Freedom from artificial ornament, pretentious style, or luxury; plainness; as, simplicity of dress, of style, or of language; simplicity of diet; simplicity of

b. Freedom from subtlety or abstruseness; clearness; as, the simplicity of a doctrine; the simplicity of an explanation or a demonstration.
6. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly.

6. Weakness of intellect; silliness; folly. How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their scorning?

Sim/pli-fl-cattion (sim/pli-fl-kk'shun), n. [Cf. F. simplification.] The act of simplifying.

A. Smith.

Sim/pli-fy (sim'pli-fl), v. t. [wnp. & p. p. Simplification.] The act of simplifying. A. Smith.

The C. [dip property of the simplification of the simple property of the simplification.] To make shaple; to make less complex; to make clear by giving the explanation for; to show an easier or shorter process for doing or making.

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far sim-

The collection of duties is drawn to a point, and so far simplified.

It is important, in scientific pursuits, to be cautions in simpli-ting our deductions. W. Nicholson. Sim'plist (-plist), n. One skilled in simples, or me-icinal plants; a simpler. Sir T. Browne.

Sim'plist (-plist), n. One skilled in simples, or medicinal plants; a simpler.

Sim-plis'tio (e'im-plis'tik), a. Of or pertaining to simples, or a simplist. [R.]

Sim'pli-ty (sim'pli-ty), n. Simplicity. [Obs.]

Sim'plo-co (-plō-sē), n. (Gram.) See Symplocos.

Sim'ply (-plỳ), adv. 1. In a simple manner or state; considered in or by itself; without addition; alone; morely; solely. barely.

[They] make that now good or evil, ... which otherwise of itself were not simply the one or the other.

Simply the thing I am

Shak.

Simply the thing I am Shall make me live.

2 Plainly; without art or subtlety.

Subverting worldly strong and worldly wise By simply meck. Milton

By simply meck.

3. Weakly; foolishly.

Sim'u-la'(sher) (slm'u-la'ker), n. [Cf. F. simulacre.]

Sim'u-la'(sher) (slm'u-la'ker), n. [Cf. F. simulacre.]

Sim'u-la'(sher) See Simulacerus. [Obs.]

Sim'u-la'(sher) A likeness; a semblance; a mock appearance; a sham; — now usually in a derogatory sense.

Beneath it nothing but a great simulacerus. Thackeray.

Sim'u-lar (sim'u-ler), n. [Cf. L. simulator, F. simulater. See Simulalar.] One who pretends to be what he is not; one who, or that which, simulates or counterfeits something; a pretender. [Obs.] Shak.

Christ calleth the Phariaces hypocrites, that is to say, simulars, and painted sepulchers.

Sim'u-lar, a. False: specious: counterfeit. [F. & Sim'u-lar, a. False: specious: counterfeit. [F. & Sim'u-lar, a.

Christ calleth the Pharisces hypocrites, that is to say, similars, and painted sepulchers. Typudate.

Sim'u-lar, a. False; specious; counterfeit. [R. & O.B.] "Thou simular man of virtue." Shak.

Sim'u-late (-lat), a. [L. simulatus, p. p. of simulare to simulate; akin to simul at the same time, together, similis like. See Similar, and cf. Dissembles, Semblance.] Felgned; pretended. Bin'u-late (-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Simulated (-lāt), p. pr. & vb. n. Simulatus]. To assume the more appearance of, without the reality; to assume the signs or indications of, falsely; to counterfeit; to feign.

The Puritans, even in the depths of the dungeons to which had sent them, prayed, and with no simulated fevor, that she might be kept from the dagger of the assussin. Macaulay.

Sim'u-lat'tion (-lāt'shūn), n. [F. simulation, L. simulatio.] The act of simulating, or assuming an appearance which is feigned, or not true;—distinguished from dissimulation, which disguises or conceals what is true.

Syn.—Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

Syn. - Counterfeiting; feint; pretense.

Sim'u-la'tor (s'm'ti-la'ter), n. [L.] One who simu-

sim u-18-tor (sim'u-18/ter), n. [L.] One who simulates, or feigns.

Sim'u-la-to-ry (-la-tō-ry), a. Simulated, or capable of being simulated.

Si'mul-ta-ne'l-ty (si'mil-ta-nē'l-ty), n. The quality or state of being simulatneous; simulatneousness.

Si'mul-ta'ne-ous (-tā'nā-ta; 277), a. [LL. simultim at the same time, fr. L. simul. See Simulatne. Existing, happening, or done, at the same time; as, simultaneous events.—Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ty, adv.—Si'mul-ta'ne-ous-ness. n. ous events. — Si

Simultaneous equations (Alg.), two or more equations in which the values of the unknown quantities entering them are the same at the same time in both or in all.

sine at the same at the same time in both or in all.

Sim'ul-ty (sim'ūl-ty), n. [L. simultas a hostile encounter, grudge, originally, a (hostile) coming together, fr. simult together: cf. OF. simulté.] Private grudge or quarrel; as, domestic simulties. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Sin (sin), adv., prep., & conj. Old form of Since.
[Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Sin that his lord was twenty year of age. Chaucer.

Sin the Company of the conjection of th

Sin that his lord was twenty year of age. Chaucer.

Sin, n. [OE. sinne, AS. synn, syn; a kin to D. zonde,
OS. sundia, OHG. sunta, G. sinde, Icel., Dan., & Sw.
synd, L. sons, sontis, guilty, perhaps originally from the
p. pr. of the verb signifying, to be, and meaning, the one
who it is, Cf. Authernto, Sooth.] 1. Transgression of
the law of God; disobedience of the divine command;
any violation of God's will, either in purpose or conduct;
moral deficiency in the character; iniquity; as, sins of
omission and sins of commission.

Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin. John vili. 34. Sin is the transgression of the law.

I think 't no sin To cozen him that would unjustly win.

Enthralled
By sin to foul, exorbitant desires.

Milton. 2. An offense, in general; a violation of propriety; a misdemeanor; as, a six against good manners.

I grant that poetry 's a crying sin.

Pope.

3. A sin offering; a sacrifice for sin.

He hath made him to be sin for us, who knew no sin.

4. An embodiment of \sin ; a very wicked person. [R.]

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robbed this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham.
Sin is unce

Sin is used in the formation of some compound words of obvious signification; as, sin-born, sin-brod, sin-oppressed, sin-polluted, and the like.

oppressed, sin-polluted, and the like.

Actual sin, Canonical sins, Original sin, Venial sin. See under Actual, Canonical, etc. — Deadly, or Mortal, sins (R. C. Ch.), willful and deliberate transgressions, which take away divine grace; — in distinction from renula sins. The seven deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, wrath, gluttony, envy, and sloth.—Sin eater, a man who cacording to a former practice in England) for a small gracity ate a place of bread laid on the chest of a lead person, whereby he was supposed to have taken the sins of the dead person upon himself.—Sin effering, a sacrifice for sin; something offered as an explation for sin.

Syn.—Iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See Caime.

Sin. v. L. Imp. & p. & D. Sinnen (slid): p. pr. & v. h. p.

Syn. — Iniquity; wickedness; wrong. See Crime.

Sin. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sinnen (sind); p. pr. & vb. n.

Binned.] [O.E. sinnen, singen, sinegen, A.B. singian.

See Sin, n.] 1. To depart voluntarily from the path of
duty prescribed by God to man; to violate the divine
law in any particular, by actual transgression or by the
neglect or nonobservance of its injunctions; to violate
any known rule of duty; — often followed by against.

Against thee, thee only, have I sinned. Pr. II. 4.

All have sinned, and come short of the glory of God. Rom. III. 23.

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to com-

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to com-

2. To violate human rights, law, or propriety; to commit an offense; to trespass; to transgress.

I am a man

More sinned against than sinning.

Who but wishes to invert the laws

Of order, sins against the eternal cause.

Si-naio (si-nail), a. [From Mount Sinal.] Of

Bi'nail'io (a'nailt'k), or pertaining to Mount Sina; given or made at Mount Sina; sa, the Sindic law.

Statist manuscript a fourth contray Great manuscript. Sinaitic manuscript, a fourth century Greek manuscript

of the Bible, discovered at Mount Sinai (the greater part of it in 1859) by Tischendorf, a German Biblical critic;—called also Coder Sinaticus.

Bin-al'Din (sin-al'Din), n. [From L. Sinapis + alba.] (Chem.) A glucoside found in the seeds of white mustard (Brassica alba, formerly Sinapis alba), and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Bin-am'ine (sin-am'in or -sin), n. [Sinapis + melamine.] (Chem.) A bitter white crystalline mitrogenous substance, obtained indirectly from oil of mustard and ammonia;—called also ally melamine.

Bin'a-pic (sin'a-pik), a. (Chem.) Of or pertaining to sinapine; specifically, designating an acid (C₁₁H₁₀C₂) related to gallic acid, and obtained by the decomposition of sinapine, as a white crystalline substance.

Sin'a-pine (sin'a-pin or -poin), n. [L. sinapi, sinapis, mustard, Gr. o'man: cf. F. sinapine.] (Chem.) An alkaloid occurring in the seeds of mustard. It is extracted, in combination with sulphocyanic acid, as a white crystalline substance, having a hot, bitter taste. When sinapine is isolated it is unstable and undergoes decomposition.

decomposition.

| Si-nā/pis (8i-nā/pis), n. [L.] (Bot.) A disused generic name for mustard; — now called Brassica.

Sin'a-pis'in (a'n'à-pis'in), n. (Chem.) A substance extracted from mustard seed and probably identical with

extracted from mustard seed and probably identical with sinalbin. [Obs.] [Obs.] (afu/a-p/z'm), n. [L. sinapismus, Gr. συαπισμός, the use of a mustard blister, fr. συαπίζευν to apply a mustard blister, fr. σύναπι mustard.] (Med.) A plastor or poultice composed principally of powdered mustard seed, or containing the volatile oil of mustard seed. It is a powerful irritant.

Sin'a-po-le'io (-pō-lē'lk'), a. [Sinapis + oleic.] (Chen.) Of or pertaining to mustard oil; specifically, designating an acid of the oleic acid series said to occur in mustard oil.

in mustard oil.

Si-nay'o-line (si-năp'ō-lin or-lēn), n. [Sinapis + L. oleum oil.] (Chem.) A nitrogenous base, CO.(NH.C₃H₅)₂, related to urea, extracted from mustard oil, and also produced artificially, as a white crystalline substance;—called also diallyl urea.

Sin'ca-line (sin'kā-lin or -lēn), n. [So called because

Single-line (sin-ka-in or-len), a. [So cance decause obtained by the action of alkadies on sinapine.] (Chem.) Choline. [Written also sinkaline.]

Since (sins), adv. [For sins, contr. fr. OE. sithens, sithenes, formed by an adverbial ending (cf. Besides) from OE. sithen, also shortened into sithe, sin, AS. sideness, the contraction of the sideness o from OE. sillen, also shortened into sille, sin, AS. siððan, syððan, seoððan, afterward, then, since, after;
properly, after that; fr. sið after, later, adv. and prep.
(originally a comparative adv., akin to OS. sið afterward, since, OHG. sid, G. seil since, Goth seipus late,
ni þanaseiþs no longer) + ðon histrumental of the demonstrative and article. See That.] 1. From a definite
past time until now; as, he went a month age, and I
have not seen him since.

We since become the slaves to one man's lust. B. Jonson 2. In the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; ago.

How many ages since has Virgil writ? Roscommon.

About two years since, it so fell out, that he was brought to a reat lady's house.

Sir P. Sidney.

3. When or that. [Obs.]

Do you remember since we lay all night in the windmill in St. George's field?

Since, prep. From the time of; in or during the time subsequent to; subsequently to; after; — usually with a past event or time for the object.

The Lord hath blessed thee, since my coming. Gen. xxx. 30.

I have a model by which he may build a nobler poem than ny extant since the ancients.

Dryden.

Since, conj. Seeing that; because; considering; -formerly followed by that.

Since that my penitence comes after all, Imploring pardon.

Since truth and constancy are vain, Since neither love, nor sense of pair Nor force of reason, can persuade, Then let example be obeyed.

Granville. Because; for; as; inasmuch as; considering.

See BECAUSE.

Sin-cere' (s'in-sor'), a. [Compar. Sincerer (-3r); superl. Sinceres; [L. sincerus, of uncertain origin; the first part perhaps akin to sin-in singuli (see Single), and the second to cernere to separate (cf. Discern): cf. sincere.]

1. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated.

There is no sincere acid in any animal juice. Arbithnot.

A joy which never was sincere till now.

2. Whole; perfect; unhurt; uninjured. [Obs.] The inviolable body stood sincere.

The inviolable body stood succes. Dryden.

3. Being in reality what it appears to be; having a character which corresponds with the appearance; not falsely assumed; genuine; true; real; as, a sincere desire for knowledge; a sincere contempt for meanness.

A sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions. Law.

4. Honest; free from hypocrisy or dissimulation; as a sincere friend; a sincere person.

The more sincere you are, the better it will fare with you at the great day of account.

Waterland.

the great day of account.

Syn. — Honest; unfeigned; unvarnished; real; true; unaffected; inartificial; frank; upright. See Hearty.

Bin-oerely, adv. In a sincere manner. Specifically:
(a) Purely; without alloy. Millon. (b) Honestly; unfeignedly; without dissimulation; as, to speak one's mind sincerely; to love virtue sincerely.

Sin-oer'ness, n. Same as Sincerty. Beau. & Fl. Sin-oer'i-ty (ein-ser'l-ty), n. [L. sinceritas: cf. F. sincerité.] The quality or state of being sincere; honesty of mind or intention; freedom from simulation, hypocrisy, disguise, or false pretense; sincereness.

I protest, in the sincerity of love. Shal.

Sincrity is a duty no less plain than important. Anox.

Sincerity is a duty no less plain than important. Knox.

Sinch (einch), n. [See Cinch.] A saddle girth made of leather, canvas, woven horsehair, or woven grass. [Western U. S.]
Sinch, v. To gird with a sinch; to tighten the sinch or girth of (a saddle); as, to sinch up a saddle. [Western U. S.]

or girth of (seather), so, we share the similar to the sinciput; being in the region of the sinciput.

Sincotput (sin-si-put), m. [L., half a head; semi half + caput the head.] 1. (Anat.) The fore part of the

head.

2. (Zoöl.) The part of the head of a bird between the base of the bill and the vertex.

Sin'don (sin'din), n. [L., a kind of fine Indian cotton stuff, Gr. συδών.]

1. A wrapper. [Obs.] "Wrapped in sindons of linen."

Bacon.

in sindons of linen. Bacon.

2. (Surg.) A small rag or pledget introduced into the hole in the cranium made by a trephine.

Bine (sin), n. | LL. sinusa sino, L. sinus bosom, used in translating the Ar. jub, properly, bosom, but probably read by mistake (the consonants being the same) for an original jibu sine, from Skr. jira bowstring, chord of an are, sine.] (Trig.) (a) The length of a perpendicular drawn from one extremity of an are of a circle to the diameter drawn through the other extremity. (b) The perpendicular itself. See Sine of an angle, below.

Artificial sines, logarithms of the natural sines, or logarithms of the natural sines, or logarithms of the natural sines.

self. See Sine of an angle, below. Versed Sine.

Artificial sines, logarithms of the natural sines, or logarithmic sines.—Curve of sines. See Sinusoid.—Natural sines, the decimals expressing the values of the sines, the radius being unity.—Sine of an angle, in a circle whose radius is unity, the sine of the arc that measures the angle; in a right-angled triangle, the side opposite the given angle divided by the hypotenuse. See Trigonometrical function, under Fuscrion.—Versed sine, that part of the diameter between the sine and the arc.

part of the diameter between the sine and the arc.

|| Si'ne (si'n\u00e0, prep. [L.] Without.

Si'ne-ou'ral (-k\u00fcral), \u00e0. Of or pertaining to a sinecure; being in the nature of a sinecure.

Si'ne-ouve (-k\u00fcr, n. [L. sine without + cura care,
LL., a cure. See Cure.] 1. An ecclesiastical benefice
without the care of souls.

Aylife.

without the care of souls.

Ayliffe.

2. Any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor, or active service. A lucrative sinecure in the Excise. Macaulay.

Si'ne-cure, v.t. To put or place in a sinecure. Sl'ne-cu-rism (-kū-rĭz'm), n. The state of having a

sinecure.

Bi'ne-cu-rist (-kū-rist), n. One who has a sinecure.

Bin'ew (uin't), n. [OE. sinewe, senewe, AS. sinu, seconu; akin to D. zenuw, OHG. senewa, G. schne, Icel.

sin, Sw. sena, Dan. sene; cf. Skr. snāva. v290.]

1. (Anat.) A tendon or tendinous tissue. See TENDON.

2. Muscle; nerve. [R.]

3. Fig.: That which supplies strength or power.

3. Fig. : That which supplies see supplies for the portion and since of her fortune, her marriage dowry.

Shak.

The bodies of men, munition, and money, may justly be called the sineus of war.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Money alone is often called the sinews of war.

Sin'ew, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sinewed (-ûd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sinewing.] To knit together, or make strong with, or as with, sinews. Wretches, now stuck up for long tortures... might, if properly cated, serve to sinew the state in time of danger. Goldsmith.

cated, serve to since the state in time of danger. Goldsman. Bin'ewed (-tid), a. 1. Furnished with sinews; as, a trong-sinewed youth.

2. Fig.: Rquipped; strengthened.

When he sees Ourselves well sinewed to our defense. Sin'ew-i-ness (-Y-nös), n. Quality of being sinewy.
Sin'ew-iah, a. Sinewy. [Obs.] Holinshed.
Sin'ew-less, a. Having no sinews; hence, having no ength or vigor

trength or vigor. Sin'ew-ous (-üs), a. Sinewy. [Obs.] Holinshed. Sin'ew-shrunk' (-shrunk'), a. (Far.) Having the inews under the belly shrunk by excessive fatigue. Sin'ew-y (-ÿ), a. 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or esembling, a sinew or sinews.

sembling, a sinew or sinews.

The sinewy thread my brain lets fall.

2. Well braced with, or as if with, sinews; nervous; vigorous; strong; firm; tough; as, the sinewy Ajax.

A man whose words . . . were so close and sinewy. Hare.

Sinful (sinful), a. [AS. synfull.] Tainted with, or full of, sin; wicked; iniquitous; criminal; unboly; as, sinful men; sinful thoughts.

Piers Plowman.

sinful men; sinful thoughts. Piers Plowman. Ah sinful nation, a people laden with iniquity. Isa. i. 4.

— Sinful-ly, adr. — Sinful-ness, n.

Sing (sing), v. t. [imp. Bung (sing) or Sang (sing); p. p. Bung; p. pr. & vl. n. Binging. [As. singan; e. skin to D. zingen, 0.8. & OHG. singan, G. singen, let. syngja, Sw. sjunga, Dan. synge, Goth. siggwan, and perhaps to E. say, v. t., or cf. Gr. δμφή voice. Cf. Singe, Song.] 1. To utter sounds with musical inflections or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or melodious modulations of voice, as fancy may dictate, or melodious distributed for the notes of a song or tune, or of a given part (as alto, tenor, etc.) in a chorus or concerted piece.

The noise of them that sing do I hear. Er. xxxii. 18.

2. To utter sweet melodious gounds, as birds do.

2. To utter sweet melodious sounds, as birds do. On every bough the briddes heard I sing. Chaucer. Singing birds, in silver cages hung. Druden.

3. To make a small, shrill sound; as, the air sings in assing through a crevice.

O'er his head the flying spear Sang innocent, and spent its force in sir. Pone. 4. To tell or relate something in numbers or verse; to celebrate something in poetry.

Millon.

Bid her . . . sing Of human hope by cross event destroyed.

5. To cry out; to complain. [Obs.]
They should sing if that they were bent.

Sing (sing), v. t. 1. To utter with musical inflections remodulations of voice.

And they sing the song of Moses, the servant of God, and the song of the Lamb. And in the darkness sing your carol of high praise. Keble.

2. To celebrate in song; to give praises to in verse; to relate or rehearse in numbers, verse, or poetry. Millon.

Arms and the man I sing. Dryden.

The last, the happiest British king, Whom thou shalt paint or I shall sing.

3. To influence by singing; to lull by singing; as, to

3. To influence by singing; to lull by singing; as, to sing a child to sleep.

4. To accompany, or attend on, with singing.

I heard them singing home the bride. Longfellow.

Singe (sinj), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Singen (sinjd); p. pr. & vo. n. Singeing (sinj'Ing).] [OE. sengen, AS. sengan in besengan (akin to D. zengen, G. sengen), originally, to cause to sing, fr. AS. singan to sing, in allusion to the singing or hissing sound often produced when a substance is singed, or slightly burned. See Sing.]

1. To burn slightly or superficially; to burn the surface of; to burn the ends or outside of; as, to singe the hair or the skin.

hair or the skin.

You sulphurous and thought-executing fires, . . . Singe my white head!

Singe my write nead: I singed the toes of an ape through a burning glass. L'Estrange.

2. (a) To remove the nap of (cloth), by passing it rapidly over a red-hot bar, or over a flame, preliminary to dyeing it. (b) To remove the hair or down from (a plucked chicken or the like) by passing it over a flame. Singe, n. A burning of the surface; a slight burn. Singe, n. A burning of the surface; a slight burn. Singes. Specifically: (a) One employed to singe cloth. (b) A machine for singeing cloth. Sing'er (sing'er), n. [From Sing.] One who sings; especially, one whose profession is to sing.

Sing'er-ess, n. A songstrass. [Obs.] Wyelif. Sing'nal-less' (sing'a-less' or less'), n. & n. [Skr. Simhala Ceylon.] (Ethnol.) Same as Cingalesses. Sing'ng (sing'ng), a. & n. from Sing, v. Singing (sing'ng), a. & n. from Sing, v. Singing bird. [Zēol.] (a) Popularly, any bird that sings;

Sing'ing (sing'ing), a. & n. from Sino, v. that sings; sing'ing (sing'ing), a. & n. from Sino, v. that sings; a song bird. (2001.) (a) Popularly, any bird that sings; a song bird. (b) Specifically, any one of the Oscines.— Singing book, a book containing music for singing; a book of tunes.—Singing falcon or hawk. (2001.) See Chanting Indicon, under CHANTING.—Singing falcon, inder CHANTING.—Singing falcon, the charter of the containing of the singing in the line of the singing in the singing in the singing within a tube and so adjusted as to set the air within the tube in vibration, causing sound. The apparatus is called also chemical harmonicon.—Singing master, a man who teaches vocal music.—Singing school, a school in which persons are instructed in singing.

Sing'ing-ly, adv. With sounds like singing; with a kind of tune; in a singing tone.

G. North (1575).

Sin'gle (sin'g'l), a. [L. singulus, a dim. from the root in simplez simple; cf. OE. & OF. sengle, fr. L. singulus. A distinguished from more than one; consisting of one alone; individual; separate; as, a single star.

National and in sour with a right of controlling the opinions.

No single man is born with a right of controlling the opinions of all the rest.

2. Alone; having no companion.

Who single hast maintained.

Against revolted multitudes, the cause Of truth. Milton

3. Hence, unmarried; as, a single man or woman.
Grows, lives, and dies in single blessedness. Shak
Single chose to live, and shunned to wed. Dryden

4. Not doubled, twisted together, or combined with others; as, a single thread; a single strand of a rope.

5. Performed by one person, or one on each side; as, a single combat.

These shifts refuted, answer thy appellant, ... Who now defies thee thrice to single fight.

Who now defies thee tinnee to single ngm.

6. Uncompounded; pure; unmixed.

Simple ideas are opposed to complex, and single to compound.

I. Watts.

7. Not deceitful or artful; honest; sincere.

I speak it with a single heart

8. Simple; not wise; weak; silly. [Obs.]
He utters such single matter in so infantly a voice. Beau. & Fl. He utters such single matter in so infamily a voice. Rean. & Fl. Single ale, beer, or drink, small ale, etc., as contrasted with double ale, etc., which is stronger. [Obs.] Nares.—Single bill (Lew), a written engagement, generally under seal, for the payment of money, without a penalty. Burrill.—Single court (Laura Termis), a court laid out for only two players.—Single-cut is. See the Note under 4th File.—Single entry. See under Bookkerping.—Single file. See under I stower (Hot.), a flower with but one set of petals, as a wild rose.—Single hot. See Hlust, under Knort.—Single whip (Naul.), a single rope running through a fixed block.

Single, r. t. [ing. & p. p. Single. (g/bl) > p. pr.

Sin'gle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sinotzed (-g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Sinoting (-gl'ing).] 1. To select, as an individual person or thing, from among a number; to choose out from others; to separate.

Dogs who hereby can single out their master in the dark. Ba
His blood! she faintly screamed, her mind
Still singling one from all mankind.

2. To sequester; to withdraw; to retire. [Obs.]

An agent singling itself from consorts. Hooker.

3. To take alone, or one by one.

Men... commendable when they are singled. Hooker.

Men... commendable when they are singled. Mooker. Bin'gle, v. 4. To take the irregular gait called single-foot; — said of a horse. See SINGLE-FOOT.

Many very fleet horses, when overdriven, adopt a disagreeable gait, which seems to be a cross between a pace and a trot, in which the two legs of one side are raised almost, but not quite, simultaneously. Such horses are said to single, or to be single-footed.

W. S. Clark.

Sin'gle, n. 1. A unit; one; as, to score a single.

2. pl. The reeled filaments of silk, twisted without doubling to give them firmness.

3. A handful of gleaned grain. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]
4. (Lawn Tennis) A game with but one player on each side; — usually in the plural.
5. (Buschall) A hit by a batter which enables him to reach first base only.
Sin'gle-act'ing (sĭn'g'l-kkt'ĭng), a. Having simplicity of action; especially (Mach.), acting or exerting force during strokes in one direction only;—said of a reciprosection continuous purpose.

during strokes in one direction only; — same of a cating engine, pump, etc.

Sin'gle-breat'ed (-brëst'ëd), a. Lapping over the breast only far enough to permit of buttoning, and having buttons on one edge only; as, a single-breated cost.

Sin'gle-foot' (-fööt'), n. An irregular gait of a horse; — called also single-footed pace. See Singles, v. t.

Single-foot is an irregular pace, rather rare, distinguished by the posterior extremities moving in the order of sast walk, but the posterior extremities in that of a slow trot.

Sillman (The Horse in Motion).

Sin'gle-hand'ed (-hand'ed), a. Having but one hand,

Stillman (The Horse in Motion).

Sin'gle-hand'ed (-hand'ed), a. Having but one hand, or one workman; also, alone; unassisted.

Sin'gle-heart'ed (-hart'ed), a. Having an honest heart; free from duplicity.—Sin'gle-heart'ed-ly, adv.

Sin'gle-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Having a single purpose; hence, artless; guileless; single-hearted.

Sin'gle-ness, n. 1. The quality or state of being single, or separate from all others; the opposite of doubleness, complication, or multiplicity.

2. Freedom from duplicity, or secondary and selfish ends; purity of mind or purpose; simplicity; sincerity; as, singleness of purpose; singleness of heart.

Sin'gles (-g'l2), n. pl. See Single, n., 2.

Sin'gles-tick' (sin'g'l-stik'), n. (a) in England and Scotland, a cudgel used in fencing or lighting; a backsword. (b) The game played with singlesticks, in which he who first brings blood from his adversary's head is pronounced victor; backsword; cudgeling.

Sin'glet (-gibt), n. An unlined or undyed waistcoat; a single garment; — opposed to doublet. [Prov. Eng.]

Sin'gle-ton (sin'g'l-ton), n. In certain games at cards, as whist, a single card of any suit held at the deal by a player; as, to lead a singleton.

Sin'gle-tree' (-tre'), n. [Cf. Swinglerree.] The pivoted or swinging bar to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed; a whifetere.

When two horses draw abreast, a singletree is fixed to hend of another crosspiece, called the doubletree.

Sin'gly (sin'gly), adv. 1. Individually; particularly; sverally; as, to make men singly and personally good.

2. Only; by one's self; alone.

Look thee, 'tis so! Thou singly honest man. Shak.

3. Without partners, companions, or associates; single-handed; as, to attack another singly. At omber singly to decide their doorn Pone.

4. Honestly; sincerely; simply, [R.] Johnson.
5. Singularly; peculiarly. [Obs.] Millon.
Sing'-sing' (sing'sing'), n. (Zööl.) The kob.
Sing'song' (-éa'og'; 115), n. 1. Bad singing or poetry.
2. A drawling or monotonous tone, as of a badly executed core. uted song.

Sing'song', a. Drawling; monotonous. Sing'song', v. i. To write poor poetry. [R]

Sing ster (-ster), n. A songstress. [Obs.] Wyelf.
Singular (singfi-ler), a. [Ok. singular, F. singular, ft. L. singularius, singularis, ft. singular single.
See Sinoles, a.] 1. Separate or apart from others, single; gle; distinct. [Obs.]

And God forbid that all a company Should rue a singular man's folly.

Character. Tennuson

2. Engaged in by only one on a side; single. [Obs.] To try the matter thus together in a singular comba

3. (Logic) Existing by itself; single; individual. The idea which represents one . . . determinate thing, is called a singular idea, whether simple, complex, or compound.

A. Wates.

4. (Law) Each; individual; as, to convey several parcels of land, all and singular.
5. (Gram.) Denoting one person or thing; as, the singular number; — opposed to dual and plural.
6. Standing by itself; out of the ordinary course; unusual; uncommon; strange; as, a singular phenomenon.

So singular a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect. Denham 7. Distinguished as existing in a very high degree; rarely equaled; eminent; extraordinary; exceptional; as, a man of singular gravity or attainments.

8. Departing from general usage or expectations; odd; whimsical; — often implying disapproval or censure.

None seconded, as out of season judged, or singular and rash.

To be singular in anything that is wise and worthy, is not a disparagement, but a praise.

Tillotson.

9. Being alone; belonging to, or being, that of which there is but one; unique.

These busts of the emperors and empresses are all very scarce, and some of them almost singular in their kind.

Addison.

and some of them almost singular in their kind. Addison.

Bingular point in a curre (Math.), a point at which the curve possesses some peculiar properties not possessed by other points of the curve, as a cusp point, or a multiple point.—Bingular proposition (Logic), a proposition having as its subject a singular term, or a common term limited to an individual by means of a singular sign. Whately.—Bingular succession (Civil Law), division among individual successors, as distinguished from university to the heirs in mass.—Bingular term (Logic), a term which represents or stands for a single individual.

Syn.—Unexampled: unprecedented; eminent; extraordinary; remarkable; uncommon; rare; unusual; peculiar; strange; odd; eccentric; fantastic.

Singulariar, n. 1. An individual instance: a particu-

Sin'gu-lar, n. 1. An individual instance; a particular. [Obs.]

Dr. H. More.

(Gram.) The singular number, or the number denoting one person or thing; a word in the singular number. Sin'gu-lar-ist (sYn'gū-lēr-Ist), n. One who affects singularity. [Obs.]

A clownish singularist, or nonconformist to ordinary usage.

Sin/gu-lar'i-ty (-lkr'I-ty), n.; pl. Singularizes (-lkr), [L. singularizes: cf. F. singularize.] 1. The quality or state of being singular; some character or quality of a thing by which it is distinguished from all, or from most, others; peculiarity.

or from most, others; pecunarry.

Pliny addeth this singularity to that soil, that the second year the very falling down of the seeds yieldeth corn.

Sir W. Raleigh.

I took notice of this little figure for the singularity of the in-strument.

2. Anything singular, rare, or curious.

Is we we passed through, not without much content n many singularities.

In many angularities.

3. Possession of a particular or exclusive privilege, prerogative, or distinction.

No bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of singularity [universal bishop].

[Catholicus | Proposition | Proposit

Catholicism . . . must be understood in opposition to the legal singularity of the Jewish nation.

Ey. Pearson.

legal singularity of the Jewish nation.

2. Celibacy. [Obs.]Sin'gu-lar-ize (sin'gt-lêr-iz), v.t. To make singular or single; to distinguish. [R.]Sin'gu-lar-iy, av. 1. In a singular manner; in a manner, or to a degree, not common to others; extraordinarily; as, to be singularly exact in one's statements; singularly considerate of others. "Singularly handsome."

Assume

2. Strangely; oddly; as, to behave singularly,

2. Strangely; oddly; as, to behave singularly.
3. So as to express one, or the singular number.

Sin'gult (sin'gült), n. [L. singulus.] A sigh or st
bing; also, a hiccough. [Obs.] Spenser. W. Brown.

Sin-gul'tous (sin,gül'tüs), a. (Med.) Relating to,
or affected with, hiccough. [L.] (Med.) Hiccough.

Sin't-oal (sin't-kal or sin'-; 277), a. [From Sine.]
(Trig.) Of or pertaining to a sine; employing, or founded
upon, sines; as, a sinical quadrant.

Sin't-grin (sin't-krin), n. [From NL. Sinapis nigra.] (Chem.) A glucoside found in the seeds of black
nustard (Brassica nigra, formerly Sinapis nigro). It
resembles sinalbin, and consists of a potassium salt of
myronic acid.

resembles sinatom, and consises of a proper solution and consists of a sin'is-ter (sin'is-ter; 277), a. [Accented on the middle syllable by the older poets, as Shakespeare, Mitton, Dryden.] [L. sinister: cf. F. sinister.] 1. On the left hand, or the side of the left hand; left;—opposed to dexter, or right. "Here on his sinister check." Shak.

My mother's blood

My mother's blood Runs on the dexter check, and this sinister Bounds in my father's.

The heraldry the sinister side of an escutcheon is the side which would be on the left of the bearer of the shield, and opposite the right hand of the beholder.

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; disastrous; injurious; evil;—the left being usually regarded as the unlucky side; as, sinister influences.

All the companion.

All the several ills that visit earth,
Brought forth by night, with a sinister birth.

B. Jonson

3. Wrong, as springing from indirection or obliquity; perverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, sinister aims.

erverse; dishonest; corrupt; as, ourceer

Nimble and sinister tricks and shifts. Bacon.

He scorns to undermine another's interest by any sinister or

South. He scorns to undermine another interior are. Sown.

He read in their looks . . . sinister intentions directed particularly toward himself.

Sir W. Scott.

4. Indicative of lurking evil or harm; boding covert

4. Indicative of furking will of harm; boding covert danger; as, a sinister countenance.

Bar sinister. (Her.) See under Bar, n.—Sinister aspect (Astrol.), an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries, and Murs in the same degree of Gemil.—Shister base, Sinister chief. See under ESCUTCHEON.

Sin'is-ter-hand'ed (-hand'ed), a. Left-handed;

Sin'is-ter-name ed (-nanc'eo), a. Lert-nancec; hence, unlucky. [Obs.] Loveluce, Sin'is-ter-ly, adv. In a sinister manner. Wood. Sin'is-trad (-trad), adv. [L. sinistra the left hand + ad to.] (Anat. & Zoöl.) Toward the left side; sinis-

traily.

Sin'is-trail (-trail), a. 1. Of or pertaining to the left; inclining to the left; sinistrous; — opposed to destruil,

2. (Zoil.) Having the whorls of the spire revolving or rising to the left; reversed; — said of certain spiral shells.

Sin'is-trail'-ty (-trail'i-ty), n.

The quality or state of being sinistrail.

istral.

Sin'is-tral-ly (sin'is-tral-ly),
adv. Toward the left; in a sinistral manner. J. Le Conte.

Sin'is-trin (sin'is-trin), n. [L.
sinister left.] (Chem.) A nucllaginous carbohydrate, resembling
achyoidestrin astracted from achroidestrin, extracted from squill as a colorless amorphous substance;—so called because it is levorotory. Sin'is-tror'sal (s'in'is-trôr'-

Sin'is-trorisal (sin'Is-trôr'-sal), a. [L. sinistrorsus, sinistro-versus, turned toward the left side; sinister left + vertere, versus, transport of the perversus. [Sin'is-trorisal from right to left perversus.]

Gif the spectator); sinistrorse.

Sin'is-trorisal (sin'Is-trôrs'), a. [See Sinistrorisal fine; — the opposite of destrorise. See Destrorise.

Sin'is-trous (-trûs), a. [See Sinistres.] 1. Being o



the left aide; inclined to the left; sinistral. "Sinistrous graylty." Sir T. Browne. gravity."
Wrong; absurd; perverse.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most sinistron and absurd choice.

Bentley

Sin'is-trous-ly (sin'is-trus-ly), adv. 1. In a sinistrous manner; perversely; wrongly; unluckily.

2. With a tendency to use the left hand.

Many, in their infancy, are sinistrously disposed, and diversentinue all their life left-handed.

Sir T. Browne

continue all their life left-handed.

Sink (sInk), v. i. [imp. Sunk (sŭpk), or (Sank (sŭpk), p. p. Sunk (obs. Sunken, — now used sa adj.); p. pr. & vb. n. Sinking.] [OE. sinken, AS. sincan; akin to D. zinken, OS. sincan, OHG: sinchan, G. sinken, Icel. sökkva, Dan. synke, Sw. sjunka, Goth. siggan, and probably to E. sill. Cf. Sinr.] 1. To fall by, or as by, the force of gravity; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually; to subside; as, a stone sinks in water; waves rise and sink; the sun sinks in the west.

I sink in deen mire. Ps. lxix.2.

I sink in deep mire. Palvix. 2

2. To enter deeply; to fall or retire beneath or below the surface; to ponetrate.

The stone sunk into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

3. Hence, to enter so as to make an abiding impression; to enter completely.

Let these sayings sink down into your ears. 4. To be overwhelmed or depressed; to fall slowly, as to the ground, from weakness or from an overburden; to fall in strength; to decline; to decay; to decrease.

I think our country sinks beneath the yoke. He sunk down in his chariot. 2 Kings ix. 24. Let not the fire sink or slacken.

5. To decrease in volume, as a river; to subside; to some diminished in volume or in apparent height.

The Alps and Pyreneans sink before him. Addison.

Syn. — To fall; subside; drop; droop; lower; decline; decay; decrease; lessen.

Sink, v. t. 1. To cause to sink; to put under water;

to immerse or submerge in a fluid; as, to sink a ship.

[The Athenians] fell upon the wings and sank a single ship.

Jonett (Thucud.).

2. Figuratively: To cause to decline; to depress; to degrade; hence, to ruin irretrievably; to destroy, as by drowning; as, to sink one's reputation.

I ruise or sink, imprison or set free.

Prior.

If I have a conscience, let it sink me. Thy cruel and unnatural lust of power Has sunk thy father more than all his years.

3. To make (a depression) by digging, delving, or cutting, etc.; as, to sink a pit or a well; to sink a die.

4. To bring low; to reduce in quantity; to waste.

You sunk the river with repeated draughts.

5. To conceal and appropriate. [Slany]

If sent with ready money to buy anything, and you happer be out of pocket, sink the money, and take up the goods of

6. To keep out of sight; to suppress; to ignore.

A courtly willingness to sink obnoxious truths. Robertson

To reduce or extinguish by payment; as, to sink to national debt.

the national debt.

Sink, n. 1. A drain to carry off filthy water; a jakes.

2. A shallow box or vessel of wood, stone, iron, or other material, connected with a drain, and used for receiving filthy water, etc., as in a kitchen.

3. A hole or low place in land or rock, where waters sink and are lost; — called also sink hole. [U.S.]

Sink hole. (n) The opening to a sink drain. (b) A cesspool. (c) Same as Sink, n., 3.

Sink'er (-ër), n. One who, or that which, sinks. Specifically: (a) A weight on something, as on a fish line, to sink it. (b) In knitting machines, one of the thin plates, blades, or other devices, that depress the loops upon or between the needles.

Dividing sinker, in knitting machines, a sinker between two lack sinkers and acting alternately with them.—
Jack sinker. See under Jack, n.—Sinker bar. (a) In knitting machines, a bar to which one set of the sinkers is attached. (b) In deep well boring, a heavy bar forming a connection between the lifting rope and the boring tools, above the jars.

Sink'ing, a. & n. from Sink.

SIME 'ING. C. & n. from BINE. Binking fand. See under Fund. — Sinking head (Founding), a riser from which the mold is fed as the casting shrinks. See RISER, n., 4.—Sinking pump, a pump which can be lowered in a well or a mine shaft as the level of the water sinks.

the water sinks.

Sin'less (sin'les), a. Free from sin. Piers Plowman.

Sin'less-ly, adv. — Sin'less-ness, n.

Sin'ner (nër), n. One who has sinned; especially, one who has sinned without repenting; hence, a persistent and incorrigible transgressor; one condemned by the law of God.

Sin'ner, v. i. To act as a sinner. [Humorous] Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it.

Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it.

Sin'ner-ess, n. A woman who sins. [Obs.]

Sin'ner(-net), n. See SENNIT.

Sin'o-log'io-al (sin'ō-lö'/1-kal), a. [See SINOLOGUE.]

Relating to the Chinese language or literature.

Sin'o-log'ist (si-n'ol'o'), n. A sinologue.

Sin'o-logue (sin'ō-lög), n. [From L. Sinae, an Oriental people mentioned by Ptolemy, or Ar. Sin Chinae or the Chinese + Gr. λόγος discourse; formed like theologue: cf. F. sinologue.] A student of Chinese; one versed in the Chinese language, literature, and history.

Sinol'o-gy (si-nö'/ō-ji), n. [Of. F. sinologie.] That branch of systemized knowledge which treats of the Chinese, their language, literature, etc.

Sin'o-per (sin'ō-pēr), n. (Min.) Sinople.

Sin'o-pic (si-nō'pī-k), n. A red pigment made from Si-no'pis (si-nō'pī-k), n. A red pigment made from Si-no'pis (si-nō'pī-k), n. [F., fr. L. sinopis (sc. terra),

a red earth or other found in Sinope, a town in Paphlagonia, on the Black Sea, Gr. aivamis.] (Min.) A brickred ferruginous clay used by the ancients for red paint. $Sin^{i}o$ -ple ($sin^{i}o$ -pl), n. (Min.) Ferruginous quartz, of a blood-red or brownish red color, sometimes with a

of a blood-red or brownish red color, sometimes with a tinge of yellow.

Sinto-pie, n. [F., fr. LL sinopis. See Sinople a mineral.] (Her.) The tincture vert; green.

Sinque (sink), n. See Cinque. [Obs.] Bean. & Fl.

Bina'ring (sins'ring), n. (Zool.) Same as Banxeing.

Sin'ter (sin'ter), n. [G. C. Cinden.] (Min.) Dross, as of fron; the scale which flies from from when hammerd:—abulled as a name to various minerals. mered; - applied as a name to various minerals.

nered;—applied as a name to various minerals.

Calcareous sinter, a loose banded variety of calcite formed by deposition from lime-bearing waters; calcareous tufa; travertine.—Ceraumian sinter, influente.—Silicoous sinter, a light cellular or fibrous opal; capecially, geyserite (see Grysgarra). It has often a pearly luster, and is then called pearl sinter.

Sin'to (-tô), or Sin'tu (-tōō), Sin'to-ism (-Iz'm), Sin'to-ist. See Smxro, etc.

|| Sin'too (sin'tōk), n. A kind of spice used in the East Indics, consisting of the bark of a species of Cinnamomum. [Written also

of a species of contaments of the sindoc.]

Sin'u-ate (e'in'ū-āt), a. [L. sinuaius, p. p. of sinuare to wind, bend, fr. sinus a bend.]

Having the margin alternately curved inward and outward; having rounded lobes separated by rounded sinuses; sinuous; wavy.

Sin'u-ate (-āt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sinu-ate (-āt'ēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sinuatns.]

To bend or curve in and out; to wind; to turn; to be sinuous.

Woodward.

Game as Sinuata.

To be sincus.

Sin'u-a'ted (-ā'těd), a. Same as Sinuare.

Sin'u-a'ted (-ā'těd), a. Same as Sinuare.

Sin'u-a'ted (-ā'těd), a. Same as Sinuare.

Sin'u-a'ted (-ā'těd), n. [L. sinuatio.] A winding or bending in and out.

Sin'u-080' (sîn'ū-08'), a. Sinuous.

Loudon.

Sin'u-080' (sîn'ū-08'), n. ; pl. Sinuosities (-tīz).

[Cf. F. sinuosité.] I. Quality or state of being sinuous.

2. A bend, or a series of bends and turns; a winding, or a series of windings; a wave line; a curve.

A line of coast certainly amounting, with its sinuosities, to nore than 700 miles. Sudney Smith.

Sin'u-ous (s'in'd-us), a. [L. sinuosus, fr. sinus a bent surface, a curve: cf. F. sinueuz. See Sinus.] Bending in and out; of a serpentine or undulating form; wind-

ing; crooked.—Sin'u-ous-ly, adv.

Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.

Gardens bright with sinuous rills.

Gardens bright with sinuous rills. Coleridge.

Sl'nu-pal'll-ato (si/nū-pal'll-āt), a. (Zoōl.) Having a pallial sinus. See under Sinus.

Sl'nus (si'nūs), n.; pl. L. Sinus, E. Sinuses (-Ez).

L., a bent surface, a curve, the folds or bosom of a garment, etc., a bay. Cf. Sine, n.] 1. An opening; a hollow; a bendling.

2. A bay of the sea; a recess in the shore.

3. (Anat. & Zoōl.) A cavity; a depression. Specifically: (a) A cavity in a bone or other part, either closed or with a narrow opening. (b) A dilated vessel or canal.

4. (Med.) A narrow, elongated cavity, in which pus is collected; an elongated abscess with only a small orifice.

5. (Bot.) A depression between adjoining lobes.

A sinus may be rounded, as in the leaf of the white ak, or acute, as in that of the red maple.

Pallial sinus. (Zööl.) See under Pallial.— Sinus venosus (vê-nō'siā». [L., venous dilatation.] (Annt.) (a) The main part of the cavity of the right auricle of the heart in the higher vertebrates. (b) In the lower vertebrates, a distinct chamber of the heart formed by the union of the large systemic veins and opening into the auricle.

Si'nus-oid (sī'nus-oid), n. [Sinus + -oid.] (Geom.) The curve whose ordinates are proportional to the sines of the abscissas, the equation of the curve being $y = a \sin x$. It is also called Sinusoid. & Abscissa; y Ordinate.

the curve of sines.

Si'nus-old'al (-old'al), a. (Geom.) Of or pertaining

Si'nus-old'al (-old'al), a. (Geom.) Of or pertaining to a sinusoid; like a sinusoid.

Sio'goon (shō'gōon), n. See Shogun.

Sio-goon'ate (shō-gōon'at), n. See Shogunatt.

Sioux (scō), n. sing, & pl. (Ethnol.) See Dakotak.

Sip (sfp), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sipped (sfpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Sippen; akin to OD. sippen; and AS. sūpan to sip, suck up, driuk. See Suy, v. t.] 1. To drink or imbibe in small quantities; especially, to take in with the lips in small quantities, as a liquid; as, to sip tea. "Every herb that sips the dew." Milton.

2. To draw into the mouth; to suck up; as, a bee sips nectar from the flowers.

nectar from the flowers.

3. To taste the liquor of; to drink out of. [Poetic]
They skim the floods, and sip the purple flowers. Dryde $\mathbf{Sip}, v. i.$ To drink a small quantity; to take a fluid ith the lips; to take a sip or sips of something.

[She] raised it to her mouth with sober grace; Then, sipping, offered to the next in place.

Sip, n. 1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquid ith the lips.
2. A small draught taken with the lips; a slight taste.

unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to

unequal length, by which a liquid can be transferred to a lower level, as from one vessel to another, over an intermediate elevation, by the action of the pressure of the atmosphere in forcing the liquid up the shorter branch of the pipe immersed in it, while the continued excess of weight of the liquid in the longer branch (when once filled) causes a continuous flow. The filled causes a continuous flow the filled cause when no part of the pipe is higher above the surface than the same liquid will rise by atmospheric pressure; that is, about 33 feet for water, and 30 inches for mercury, near the sca level.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) One of the tubes or folds of the mantle border of a bivalve or gastropod mollusk by which water is conducted into the gill cavity. See Illust. under MYA, and LAMELLIBRANCHIATA. (b) The anterior prolongation of the margin of any gastropod shell for the protection of the soft siphon. (c) The tubular organ through which water is ejected from the gill cavity of a cephalopod. It serves as a locomotive organ, by guiding and confining the jet of water. Called also siphonele. See Illust. under LOLIGO, and DIBRANCHIATA. (l) The siphuncle of a cephalopod shell. (e) The sucking proboscia of certain parasitic insects and crustaceans. (f) A sproutlike prolongation in front of the mouth of many gephyreans. (g) A tubular organ connected both with the esophagus and the intestine of certain sea urchins and annelids.

3. A siphon bottle.

Inverted sphon, a tube bent like a siphon, but having

3. A siphon bottle.

Inverted siphon, a tube bent like a siphon, but having the branches turned upward; specifically (Hydraulic Engineering), a pipe for conducting water beneath a depressed place, as from one hill to another across an intervening valley, following the depression of the ground. Siphon barometer. See under Baromeren.—Siphon bottle, a bottle for holding acrated water, which is driven out through a bent tube in the neck by the gas within the bottle when a valve in the tube is opened;—called also gazegene, and siphoid.—Siphon condenser, a condenser for a steam engine, in which the vacuum is maintained by the downward flew of water through a vertical pipe of great height.—Siphon cup, a cup with a siphon attached for carrying off any liquid in it; specifically (Mach.), an oil cup in which oil is carried over the edge of a tube in a cotton wick, and so reaches the surface to be lubricated.—Siphon gauge. See under Gatoze.—Siphon pump, a jet pump. See under Jer., n.

Si'phon [si'ton], v. t. (Chem.) To convey, or draw

Si'phon (sī'fon), v. t. (Chem.) To convey, or draw off, by means of a siphon, as a liquid from one vessel to another at a lower level.

Si'phon-age (- t_i), n. The action of a

siphon.

Bi'phon-al (-al), a. Of or pertaining to a siphon; resembling a siphon.

Biphonal stomach (Zoūl), a stomach which is tubular and bent back upon itself, like a siphon, as in the salmon.

Biphonarid (Siphonarid (Siphonaria))

self, like a siphon, as in the salmon.

Si'pho-na'rid (si'fō-na'rid), n. (Zoöl.)

Any one of numerous species of limpetshaped pulmonate gastropods of the genus Siphonaria. They cling to rocks between high and low water marks and have both lunglike organs and gills.—Si'pho-na'rid, a.

| Si'pho-na'rid, a.
| Si'pho-na'rid, a.
| Si'pho-na'rid (a.)

two tubes or siphons. Called also Siphoniata. See Siphon, 2 (a), and QUAHAUG.

One of the Siphonata (si/fon-at), a. 1. Having a siphon or siphons.

2. (Zoil.) Belong phons and Foot expanded. Nat. size.

Bi'phon-et (si/fon-et), n. (Zoil.) One of the Siphonata.

Bi'phon-et (si/fon-et), n. (Zoil.) One of the two dorsal tubular organs on the hinder part of the abdomen of aphids. They give exit to the honeydew. See Illust.

aphids. The

inder APHS.

| Si-pho'ni-a (st-fō'nY-a), n. [NL.] (Bot.) A former name for a suphorbiaceous genus (Hevea) of South American trees, the principal source of caoutchouc.

| Si-pho'ni-a'ta (-a'ta), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöt.) Same

Si-phon'io (st-fön'Ik), a. Of or pertaining to a siphon. Si-phon'i-fer (-f-fer), n. [NL., fr. L. sipho, -onis, siphon + ferre to bear.] (Zoöl.) Any cephalopod having a siphonate shell.

a siphonate shell.

Si'phon-if'er-ous (si'fŏn-if'ĕr-ūs), a. [Siphon + -fer-ous.] (Zoōl.) Siphon-bearing, as the shell of the nautilus and other cephalopods.

Si-pho'ni-um (si-fŏ'ni-ūm), n.; pl. Sipho'ni-ūm (si-fŏ'ni-ūm), n.; pl. Sipho'ni-ūm (si-fŏ'ni-ūm), n.; pl. Sipho'ni-ūm (Andt.) A bony tube which, in some birds, connects the tympanum with the air chambers of the articular piece of the maddible. of the mandible.

Then, sipping, overed to the arkin place.

Sip, n. 1. The act of sipping; the taking of a liquid with the lips.

2. A small draught taken with the lips; a slight taste.

One sip of this

Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight

Beyond the bliss of dreams.

Milton.

A sip is all that the public ever care to take from reservoirs of abstract philosophy.

Sipfage (slp'\(\textit{2}\); 48), n. See Seepage. [Scot. & U. S.]

Sipe (slp), v. i. See Seepage. [Scot. & U. S.]

Siph'-lis (slf'(-1/s), n. (Med.) Syphilis.

Sil'phodd (sl'foid), n. [L. sipho a siphon + -oid: cf.

F. vase siphoide.] A siphon bottle. See under Siphon, onsis, fro.

Si'phon (-4\textit{3}\), n. [F. siphon, L. sipho, -onsis, fro.

Si'phon (-4\textit{3}\), n. [F. siphon, L. sipho, -onsis, fro.

Si'phon (-4\textit{3}\), n. [F. siphon, L. sipho a sliphon, tothe, pipe.] 1. A device, consisting of a pipe or tube bent so as to form two branches or legs of

belonging or pertaining to the Siphonobranchiata. — n. One of the Siphonobranchiata.

Si'pho-nog'ly-phe (si'ft-nōg'l\(\frac{1}\)fe\(\text{0}\), n. [Siphon + Gr., λλάψεν to engrave.] (Zoil.) A gonidium.

Si'pho-noph'o-ra (si'ft-nōf'd-r\(\text{1}\), n. pl. [NL., fr. Gr. σάφων a siphon + φερεν to bear.] (Zoil.) An order of pelagic Hydrozoa including species which form complex free-swimming communities composed of numerous zooids of various kinds, some of which act as floats or as swimming organs, others as feeding or nutritive zooids, and others as reproductive zooids. See Illust. under Physalia, and Porpita.



Float: bb Nectocalyces: c Stem: dd Covering Scales, or Hydrophyllia: ff Feeding and Sexual Zooids and Tasters: e e Tentaoles and Tentacular Knobs.

Si'pho-noph'o-ran (-ran), a. $(Zo\ddot{v}l.)$ Belonging to a Siphonophora. — n. One of the Siphonophora. Si-phon'o-phore (st- $l\ddot{v}v$ - $l\ddot{v}v$), n. $(Zo\ddot{v}l.)$ One of the

Siphonophora.

| Si'pho-nop'o-da (si'fō-nōp'ō-da), n. pl. [NL. See Siphon, and -rool.] (Zoöl.)

A division of Scaphopoda including those in which the foot terminates in a circular (X5)

disk.

|| Bl' phonostom'a-ta (si'fond-stom'a-ta), n. pl. [NL.
See Siphon, and Stoma.]

(Zoid.) (a) A trible of parasitic copeped Crustacea including a large number of species that are parasites of
fishes, as the lernens. They have a mouth adapted to
suck blood. (b) An artificial division of gastropods including those that have siphonostomatous shells.

Bl' phono-atom'a-tous (-tūs), a. (Zoid.) (a) Having
the front edge of the aperture of the shell
prolonged in the shape of a channel for the
protection of the siphon;—said of certain
gastropods. (b) Pertaining to the Siphonostomata.

Bl' phonostome (si'lā-nōs'tōm or siylondericalium).

stomata.

Si'pho-nos'tome (si'fò-nŏs'tōm or stfōn'ō-stōm), n. [Gr. στόμων a siphon +
στόμα mouth.] (Zoil.) (a) Any parasitic
entomostracan of the tribe Siphonostomata.

(b) A siphonostomatous shell.

Si'pho-rhi'nal (si'fō-ri'nal), a. [Siphon
+ rhinal.] (Zoöl.) Having tubular nostrils,
as the petrels.

The perrens.

Si'pho-rhin'i-an (-r'in'i-an), n. (Zo-Siphonostomatous Shell (Sipho pyg. Si'phono'cle (si'f'\(\tilde{\text{lin}}\)'k'l), n. [L. status with the home the stangal dim of right.

sypno-rinity-an (-rin'l-an), n. (Zo-sipno-stormatous oil.) A suphorhimal bird.
Si'phun'ole (si'ffin'k'l), n. [L. st-phunœulas, sipnoculus, dim. of sipho.
See Sipion.] (Zoöl.) The tube which runs through the partitions of chumbered cephalopod shells.
Si'phun'oled (-k'ld), a. (Zoöl.)
Having a siphuncle; siphunœulated.
Si'phun'ou-lar (st-fün'kū-lēr), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the siphuncle.

aining to the siphuncle.

Si-phun'cu-la'ted (-la'ted), a. (Zoöl.) Having a si-

Si-phun'ou-la'ted (-la'ted), a. (Zoöl.) Having a si-phunele. Having a Sip'id (s'Ip'id), a. [See Insipid, Sapid.] Having a taste or flavor; savory; sapid. [Obs.] Cockeram. Sip'per (-pe'd), n. One who sips. Sip'per (-pe'd), n. [See Sir, Sor.] A small sop; a small, thin piece of toasted bread soaked in milk, broth, or the like; a small piece of toasted or fried bread cut into some special shape and used for garnishing.

Your sweet sippets in widows' houses. Sip'ple (sĭp'p'l), v. i. [Freq. of sip.] To sip often.

[Obs. or Scot.]

Slp'pling (-plYng), a. Sipping often. [Obs.] "Taken after a sippling sort." Holland.

| Sl-pun'ou-la'oe-a (st-pun'kū-lā'shē-ā), n. pl. [NL., from Sipunculus, the typical genus. See Siphuncle.]

(Zoöl.) A suborder of Gephyrea, including those which have the body unarmed and the intestine opening ante-locker.



One of the Sipunculacea (Phascolosoma Gouldii). A Side View while expanded; m Oral Tentacles: s Opening of a Segmental Organ; x Anus. B Tentacles of the same,

Si-pun'cu-loid (-loid), a. [NL. Sipunculus, the typical genus + -oid.] (Zoöt.) Pertaining to the Sipunculoidea. — n. One of the Sipunculoidea.

|| Si-pun'cu-loi'de-a (-loi'de-à), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoöl.) (a) Same as GEPHYRRA. (b) In a restricted sense, same as Sipunculacea.

(a) Same as SEPINCULACEA.

|| Si' quis' (si' kwis'). [L., if any one (the first words of the notice in Latin).] (Ch. of Eng.) A notification by a candidate for orders of his intention to inquire whether any impediment may be alleged against him.

Sir (sör), n. [OF. sire, F. sire, court, from the nominative I service on elders libral towards.

tive L. senior an elder, elderly person, compar. of sener, senis, an aged person; akin to Gr. evos old, Skr. sana, Goth. sineigs old, sinista eldest, Ir. & Gael. sean old, W. hen.

Cf. Seignior, Senate, Seneschal, Senior, Señor, Signor, Sire, Sirrah.]

1. A man of social authority and dignity; a lord; a master; a gentleman; — in this sense usually spelled sire. [Obs.]

He was crowned lord and sire.

In the election of a sir so rare.

Shak.

2. A title prefixed to the Christian name of a knight

Sir Horace Vere, his brother, was the principal in the active

3. An English rendering of the Latin Dominus, the academical title of a bachelor of arts;—formerly colloquially, and sometimes contemptuously, applied to the clergy.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a Sir John, which hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping of a garden, than in God's word.

or a garden, than in God's word.

4. A respectful title, used in addressing a man, without being prefixed to his name; — used especially in speaking to elders or superiors; sometimes, also, used in the way of emphatic formality. "What's that to you, sir f'" Sheridan.

TA Anciently, this title was often used when a person was addressed as a man holding a certain office, or following a certain business. "Sir man of law." "Sir parish priest." Chaucer.

Sir reverence. See under Reverence, n.

Sir roverence. See under Reverence, n.

Si-ras'kier (si-răs'kūr), n. See Seraskier.

Si-ras'kier-ate (-tt), n. See Seraskierate.

Sir-as'kier-ate (-tt), n. See Seraskierate.

Bir-bo'ni-an (sĕr-bō'nY-an), a. See Seraskierate.

Bir-bo'ni-an (sĕr-bō'nY-an), a. See Seraskierate.

Bir-car' (sĕr-kär'), n. [Hind. & Per. sarkār a superintendent, overseer, chief; Per. sar the head + kūr action, work.] 1. A Hindoo clerk or accountant. [India]

2. A district or province; a circar. [India]

3. The government; the supreme authority of the state. [India]

Sir-dar' (-diar'), n. [Hind. & Per. sardār a chief, general; sar the head, top + dār holding, possessing.]

A nativo chief in Hindostan; a headman. Malcom.

Sire (sir), n. [F. sire, originally, an older person. See Sir.]

1. A lord, master, or other person in authority.

See Sir. [Obs.]

Pain and distress sickness and ire,

Pain and distress, sickness and ire, And melancholy that angry sire, Be of her palace senators.

Rom. of R. 2. A title of respect formerly used in speaking to elders and superiors, but now only in addressing a sovereign.
3. A father; the head of a family; the husband.

Jankin that was our sire [i. e., husband]. Chancer
And raise his issue, like a loving sire. Shak
A. A creator; a maker; an author; an originator.

Shellen (He) was the sire of an immortal strain.

4. A creator; a maker; an author; an originator. [III] was the size of an immortal strain. Shelley.

5. The male parent of a beast; — applied especially to horses; as, the horse had a good size.

[Fr Size is often used in composition; as in grand-size, grandfather; great-grandsize, great-grandfather.

Size, v. L. [imp. & p. p. Strent (sird); p. pr. & vh. n. Shrno.] To beget; to procreate; — used of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Size/don (st-ve/don), n. [NL., from Gr. σειρηδών a sizen.] (Zöil.) The larval form of any salamander while it still has external gills; especially, one of those which, like the axoloti (Amblystoma Mexicanum), sometimes lay eggs while in this larval state, but which under more favorable conditions lose their gills and become normal salamanders. See also Axolott.

Sizen (sizen), n. [L., ir. Gr. σειρήν: cf. F. sizène.]

1. (Class. Myth.) One of three sea nymphs, — or, according to some writers, of two, — said to frequent an island near the coast of Italy, and to sing with such sweetness that they lured mariners to destruction. Next where the sizers dwell you plow the sens:

Their song is death, and makes destruction please. Pope.

2. An enticing, dangerous woman.

An enticing, dangerous woman.
 Something which is insidious or deceptive.

Consumption is a siren.

W. Irring.

4. A mermaid. [Obs.] Shak.

5. (Zoöl.) Any long, slender amphibian of the genus Siren or family Sirenida, destitute of hind legs and pelvis, and having permanent external gills as well as lungs. They inhabit the swamps, lagoons, and ditches of the Southern United States. The more common species (Siren lacertina) is dull lead-gray in color, and becomes

(Stren tacertina) is dull lead-gray in color, and becomes two feet long.

6. [F. strène, properly, a siren in sense 1.] (Acoustics) An instrument for producing musical tones and for ascertaining the number of sound waves or vibrations per second which produce a note of a given witch. ascertaining the number of sound waves or vibrations per second which produce a note of a given pitch. The sounds are produced by a perforated rotating disk or disks. A form with two disks operated by steam or highly compressed air is used for sounding an alarm to vessels in a fog. [Written also strene, and syren.]

Si'ren, a. Of or pertaining to a siren; bettehing, like a siren; fascinating; alluring; as, a stren song.

Si-rene' (si-ren' or si'ren), n. See Siren, 6.

Si-ren'a (si-ren'-ha), n. pl. [NL.] (Zoid) An order of large aquatic herbivorous mammals, including the manatee, dugong, rytina, and several fossil genera.



The hind limbs are either rudimentary or wanting, and the front ones are changed to paddles. They have horny plates on the front part of the jaws, and usually flat-crowned molar teeth. The stomach is complex and the intestine long, as in other herbivorous mammals. See Cetacea (b).

Si-re'ni-an (-an), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of Sirenia.

Si-ren'io-al (si-rën'Y-kal), a. Like, or appropriate to, a siren; fascinating; deceptive.

Here 's a couple of sirenical rascals shall enchant ve. Marston

Si'ren-ize (si'rën-iz), v. i. To use the enticements of a siren; to act as a siren; to fascinate.

|| Si'ri'a-sis (si'-ri'a-sis), n. [L., fr. Gr. σειρίασις, fr. σείριος the Dog Star, properly, scorching.] (Med.) (a) A sunstroke. (b) The act of exposing to a sun bath. [Obs.] Cf. INSOLATION

sunstroke. (b) The act of exposing to a sun bath. [Obs.] Cf. Insolation.

Sir'l-us (sir'i-ds), n. [L., fr. Gr. Σείριος, properly, scorching.] (Astron.) The Dog Star. See Dog Star. Sir'keer (ser'ke'r), n. (Zoi'd.) Any one of several species of Asiatic cuckoos of the genus Taccocua, as the Bengal sirkeer (T. sirkee).

Sir'loin' (sēr'loin'), n. [A corruption of surloin. Not so called because this cut of beef was once jocosely knighted (dubbed Sir Loin) by an English king, as according to a popular story.] A loin of beef, or a part of a loin. [Written also surloin.]

Sir'name' (-nām'), n. See Burname.

Sir'oo (sir'ok), n. See Burname.

Siroo (sir'ok), n. see Burocco. [Poetic] Emerson.

Siroo'oo (sir'ok), n. sharaqa to rise as the sun. Gf. Saracco, scirocco, Ar. sharaqa to rise as the sun. Gf. Saracco, link (sir'râ; 277), n. [Probably from Icel. sira, fr. F. sire. See Sur.] A term of address implying infericity and used in anger, contempt, reproach, or disrespectful familiarity, addressed to a man or boy, but sometimes to a woman. In soliloquies often preceded by ah. Not used in the plural. "Ah, sirrah mistress." Beau. & Fl. Go, sirrah, to my cell.

Shak.

Go, sirrah, to my cell. Shak.

Sirt (sert), n. [See Syrt.] A quicksand. [Obs.]
Sir'up (sir'up; 277), Syr'up, n. [F. sirop (cf. It. siroppo, Sp. jarde, jarope, Ll. siruppus, syrupus), fr. Ar. sharāb a drink, wine, coffee, sirup. Cf. Sherrer.]
1. A thick and viscid liquid made from the juice of fruits, herbs, etc., boiled with sugar.
2. A thick and viscid saccharine solution of superior unlity (as nurrhower siryn); or polarses manle siryn);

quality (as sugarhouse strup or molasses, maple strup); specifically, in pharmacy and often in cookery, a saturated solution of sugar and water (simple strup), or such a solution flavored or medicated.

Lucent sirups tinct with cinnamon.

Mixing sirup. See the Note under Dextrose.

Mixing sirup. See the Note under Dextrose.

Sir'uped (-Npt), Syr'uped, a. Moistened, covered, or sweetened with sirup, or sweet juice.

Sir'up-y (-Np'), Syr'up-y, a. Like sirup, or partaking of its qualities.

Mortimer.

Bir'vente' (sêr'vänt'), n. [F. sirvente, fr. Pr. sirventes, sirventes, originally, the poen of, or concerning, a sirvent, fr. sirvent, properly, serving, n., one who serves (c. g., as a soldier), fr. servir to serve, L. servire.] A peculiar success of noctry, for the most part devoted peculiar success of noctry, for the most part devoted pe

(e. g., as a soldier), fr. servir to serve, L. servire.] A peculiar species of poetry, for the most part devoted to moral and religious topics, and commonly satirical,—often used by the troubadours of the Middle Ages.

Sis (sis), n. Six. See Sisz. [Obs.] Chancer.

Sis (sis), n. Six. See Sisz. [Obs.] Chancer.

Sis-sal' grass' (si-sil' gras'). The prepared fiber of Si-sal' hemp' (hēmp'). The prepared fiber of Si-sal' hemp' (

In the new casting of a die, when ace is on the top, sise must ceds be at the bottom. Sis'el (sĭs'ĕl or zĭz'ĕl), n. [Cf. G. zicsel. Cf. Zizel.]

Sig'ei (si's'ēl or ziz'ēl), n. [Cf. G. ziesel. Cf. Zizel.]
(Zoōl.) The suslik.

Si'ser (si'sēr), n. Cider. See Sicen. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Sig'e-ra-ra (si's'ē-rà-rà), n. A hard blow. [Prov.
Sig'e-ra-ra (si's'ē-rà-rà), l. Eng.] Hallivell.
Sig'cin (si's'k'in), n. [Dan. sispen; cf. Sw. siska, G. zeisig, D. si'yie; of Slav. origin; cf. Pol. czyż.] (Zoōl.)
(a) A small green and yellow
European finch (Spinus spinus);
— called also aberdevine.
(b) The American pinefinch

(b) The American pinefinch (S. pinus); — called also pine siskin. See Pinefinch.

The name is applied also to several other related species found in Asia and South America.



Siskin green, a delicate shade of yellowish green, as in ne mineral torbernite.

the mineral torbernite.

Sis/ki-wit (-ki-wit), n. (Zoöl.) The siscowet.

Sis/mo-graph (si/mō-grāt), n. See Erismograph.

Sis-mom'e-ter (sīs-mōm'ē-tēr), n. See Erismograph.

Sis-mom'e-ter (sīs-mōm'ē-tēr), n. See Brismomren.

Siss (sis), v. t. [Of imitative origin; cf. D. sissen, G. zischen.] To make a hissing sound; as, a fiatiron hot enough to siss when touched with a wet finger. [Collog. U. S.]

Siss. n. A hissing noise. [Collog. U. S.]

Siss. n. A hissing noise. [Collog. U. S.]

Siss. no (sis-sōo' or sis'sōo') n. [Hind. sisū.] (Bot.)

A leguminous tree (Dalbergia Sissoo) of the northern parts of India; also, the dark brown compact and durable timber obtained from it. It is used in shipbuilding and for gun carriages, railway ties, etc.

Sist (sist), v. t. [L. sistere to bring to a stand, to stop.] 1. (Scots Law) To stay, as judicial proceedings; to delay-or suspend; to stop.

2. To cause to take a place, as at the bar of a court; hence, to effe; to summon; to bring into court. [Scot.]

Some, however, have preposterously sisted nature, as the first

Some, however, have preposterously sisted nature as the first or generative principle. Sr W. Hamilton.

Sist (sist), n. (Scots Law) A stay or suspension of pro-Sist (sist), n. (Scots Law) A stay or suspension of proceedings; an order for a stay of proceedings. Burrill.

Sister (sistér), n. [OK. sister, fr. Icel. systir; also suster, from AB. sweeder, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter, sweeter, LG. sister, suster, D. suster, D. suster, D. suster, D. suster, D. suster, Dan. sister, Goth. swister, Lich. sess, Russ. sestra, Pol. solotra, L. soror, Skr. sveer, V298. Cf. Cousn.] 1. A female who has the same parents with another person, or who has one of them only. In the latter case, she is more definitely called a half sister. The correlative of brother.

I am the sister of one Claudio.

Shak.

2. A woman who is closely allied to, or associated

2. A woman who is closely allied to, or associated ith, another person, as in the same faith, society, order, or community.

James ii.

3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition

3. One of the same kind, or of the same condition; —
generally used adjectively; as, sixter fruits. Pope.
Bister block (Nutl.), a tackle block having two sheaves,
one above the other.—Sister hooks, a pair of hooks fitted
together, the shank of one forming as
mouth hook.—Bister of charity, Bister of
macry (R. C. Ch.) See under CHARITY,
and MERCY.

Sis'ter, v. t. To be sister to; to resemble closely. [Obs.] Shak.

Sis'ter-hood (-hood), n. [Sister + -hood.] 1. The state or relation of being a sister; the office or duty of a sister.

She . . . abhorr'd Her proper blood, and left to do the part Of sisterhood, to do that of a wife. Daniel.

2. A society of sisters; a society of women united in one faith or order; sisters, collectively. "A sisterhood of holy nuns." Shak. The fair young flowers . . . a beauteous sisterhood. Bruant

The fair young flowers... a beauteous sisterhood. Bruant. Sis'ter-ing, a. Contiguous. [Obs.] Shak. Sis'ter-in-law' (-'In-la'), n.; pl. Sisters-in-law (afa'lêrz-). The sister of one's husband or wife; also, the wife of one's brother; sometimes, the wife of one's brother.

Sis'ter-ly, a. Like a sister; becoming a sister; affectionate; as, sisterly kindness; sisterly romorse. Shak. Sis'tine (sis'tin or -tēn), a. [It. sistino.] Of or pertaining to Pone Sixtus.

taining to Pope Sixtus.

Sistine chapel, a chapel in the Vatican at Rome, built by ope Sixtus IV., and decorated with frescoes by Michael ngelo and others.

Angelo and others.

Sis'tren (-trön), n. pl. Sisters. [Obs.]
Chaucer.

| Sis'trum (sIs'trüm), n. [L., fr. Gr. σείστρον, from σείεν to shake]. (Mus.) An instrument consisting of a thin metal frame, through which passed a number of metal rods, and furnished with a handle by which it was shaken and made to rattle. It was peculiarly Egyptian, and used especially in the worship of Isis. It is still used in Nubia.

Sis'y-phe'an (sIs'I-fe'an), a. Relating to Sisyphua; incessantly recurring; as, Sisyphean labors.

phean labors.

Sisyphus (sys'T-fus), n. [L. Sisyphus Sistrum.
Sisyphus, fr. Gr. Σίσυψος.] (Class. Myth.)
A king of Corinth, son of Æbolus, famed for his cunning.
He was killed by Theseus, and in the lower world was condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a huge stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant.

stone, which constantly rolled back again, making his task incessant.

Sit (st), obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of Sit, for sitteth.

Sit, v. i. [imp. Sat (sat) (Sate (sat, rarely sat), archive); p. ps. Sat (Sitten, AS. sitlin; a kin to OS. sitlin, oFries. sitla, D. zitlen, G. sitzen, OHG. sizzen, Icel. sitja, Sw. sitla, Dan. sidle, Goth. sitlan, Russ. sidlete, L. sedere, Gr. ecedal, Skr. sad. v154. Cf. Assess, Assize, Cathedral, Chair, Dissident, Excise, Insidere, G. Sitlin, St. Sate, Sate,

I pray you, jest, sir, as you sit at dinner. 2. To perch; to rest with the feet drawn up, as birds

do on a branch, pole, etc.

3. To remain in a state of repose; to rest; to abide; to rest in any position or condition.

And Moses said to . . the children of Reuben, Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye sit here?

Like a demigod here sit I in the sky.

Shak:

4. To lie, rest, or bear; to press or weigh; — with on; as, a weight or burden sits lightly upon him.

The calamity sits heavy on us. 5. To be adjusted; to fit; as, a coat sits well or ill.

This new and gorgeous garment, majesty,

Sits not so easy on me as you think.

6. To suit one well or ill, as an act; to become; to befit;—used impersonally. [Obs.] Chaucer.

7. To cover and warm eggs for hatching, as a fowl;
to brood; to incubate.

DFOOG; to incurace.

As the partridge sitteth on eggs, and hatcheth them not.

Jer. xvii. 11.

8. To have position, as at the point blown from; to hold a relative position; to have direction. Like a good miller that knows how to grind, which way sees the wind sits.

Sits the wind in that quarter? Sir W. Scott.

9. To occupy a place or seat as a member of an official body; as, to sit in Congress.

10. To hold a seasion; to be in session for official business;—said of legislative assemblies, courts, etc.; as, the court sits in January; the aldermen sit to-night.

11. To take a position for the purpose of having some artistic representation of one's self made, as a picture or a bust; as, to sit to a painter.

abust; as, to sit to a painter.

To sit at, to rest under; to be subject to. [Obs.] "A farmer can not husband his ground so well if he sit at a great rent." Bacon. — To sit at mest or at table, to be at table for eating. — To sit down. (a) To place one's self on a chair or other seat; as, to sit down when tired. (b) To begin a siege; as, the enemy sat down before the town. (c) To settle; to fix a permanent abode. Spenser. (d) To rest; to cease as satisfied. "Here we can not sit down, but still proceed in our search." Rogers. — To sit for a fellowship, to offer one's self for examination with a view to obtaining a fellowship. [Eng. Univ.] — To sit out. (a) To be without engagement or employment. [Obs.] Bj. Sanderson. (b) To outstay. — To sit under, to be under the instruction or ministrations of; as, to sit under a preacher; to sit under good preaching. — To sit up, to rise from, or refrain from, a recumbent posture or from sleep; to sit with the body upright; as, to sit up late at right; also, to watch; as, to sit up, with a sick person. "He that was dead sat up, and began to speak." Luke vii. 19.

Sit (sit), v. t. 1. To sit upon; to keep one's seat upon; as, to sit up he muse can sit the headstrong horse. Prior. 2. To cause to be seated or in a sitting posture; to furnish a seat to; — used reflexively.

furnish a seat to; — used reflexively.

They sat them down to weep.

Sit you down, father; rest you Milton

Sity ou down, father; rest you.

3. To suit (well or ill); to become. [Obs. or R.]

Bite (sit), n. [L. situs, fr. sinere, situm, to let, p. p. situs placed, lying, situate: cf. F. site. Cf. Postrion.]

1. The place where anything is fixed; situation; local position; as, the site of a city or of a house. Chaucer.

2. A place fitted or chosen for any certain permanent use or occupation; as, a site for a church.

3. The posture or position of a thing. [R.]

The semblance of a lover fixed
In melancholy site.

Sit'ed (sit'ed), a. Having a site; situated. [Obs.]

Sit'ed (sit'ed), a. Having a site; situated. [Oos.]

[The garden] sited was in fruitful soil. Chaucer.

Sit'fast' (sit'fast'), a. [Sit + fast.] Fixed; stationary; immovable. [R.]

"Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
To find the sitiast acres where you left them. Emerson.

Sit'fast', n. (Far.) A callosity with inflamed edges, on the back of a horse, under the saddle.

Sith (sfth), prep., adv., & conj. [See Since.] Since; afterwards; seeing that. [Obs.]

We need not fear them, sith Christ is with us. Latimer.
Sith thou art rightful judge. Chaucer.

Sith (sith), | n. [AS. sið a path, way, time, occa-Sithe (sith), | sion.] Time. [Obs.] Chaucer. And humbly thanked him a thousand sithes. Spenser.

And humbly thanked him a thousand sithes. Spenser.

Sithe (sith), v. i. [Cf. Sign.] To sigh. [A spelling of a corrupt and provincial pronunciation.]

Sithe (sith), n. A scythe. [Obs.]

Sithe, v. t. To cut with a scythe; to scythe. [Obs.]

Sithed (sithd), a. Scythed. [Obs.] T. Warton.

Sithe'man (sith'nhān), n. A mower. [Obs.] Marxton.

Sith'en (sith'en), adv. & conj. [See Since.] Since; afterwards. See 1st Sith. [Obs.]

Fortune was first friend and sithen foc. Chaucer.

Sith'ence) (sen) adv. & conj. Since. See Silb. and

Fortune was first friend and sithen foc. Chancer.

Sith'ence (.c-ns.), adv. & conj. Since. See Sith, and

Sith'ens | Sithen. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Sith'then (.then), adv. & conj. See Sithen. [Obs.]

Sith'then (.then), adv. & conj. See Sithen. [Obs.]

Siththen that the world began. Chaucer.

Siththen that the world began. Chaucer.

Sithopholia (sittology.]

A treatise on the regulation of the diet; dietetics.

[Written also sitiology.]

Sit'ten/brolia (sitto-fo'bl-ā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. στος food + φόβος fear.] (Med.) Aversion to food; refusal to take nourishment. [Written also sitiophobia.]

Sit'ten (sit't'n), obs. p. p. of Sit, for sat.

Sit'ter (-têr), n. 1. One who sits; esp., one who sits for a portrait or a bust.

2. A bird that sits or incubatos.

Sit'tin (.tin), a. [NL. sitta the nuthatch, from Gr. στη.] (Zoil.) Of or pertaining to the family Sittidu, or nuthatches.

Sit'ting (sit'ting), a. Being in the state, or the posi-

or nuthatches.

Sil'ting (slt/ting), a. Being in the state, or the position, of one who, or that which, sits.

Sil'ting, n. 1. The state or act of one who sits; the posture of one who occupies a seat.

2. A seat, or the space occupied by or allotted for a person, in a church, theater, etc.; as, the hall has 800 siltings.

3. The act or time of sitting, as to a portrait painter, photographer ste.

hotographer, etc. 4. The actual presence or meeting of any body of men in their seats, clothed with authority to transact business; a session; as, a sitting of the judges of the King's Bench, or of a commission.

The sitting closed in great agitation. 5. The time during which one sits while doing something, as reading a book, playing a game, etc.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's Epistics I read it all through at one sitting.

6. A brooding over eggs for hatching, as by fowls.

The male bird . . . amuses her [the female] with his songe during the whole time of her sitting.

Addison.

Sitting room, an apartment where the members of a amily usually sit, as distinguished from a drawing-room, arlor, chamber, or kitchen.

parlor, chamber, or kitchen.

Sit'u-ate (sit'ū-āt; 135), \(\) a. [LL. situatus, from si
Sit'u-a'ted (-\) itdə, \(\) attation, site. See Strr. [1. Having a site, situation,
or location; being in a relative position; permanently
fixed; placed; located; as, a town situated, or situate,
on a hill or on the seashore.

2. Placed; residing.

Pleasure situate in hill and dale.

Milton.

Situate is now less used than situated, but both are well authorized.

Sit'u-ate (sit'd-āt), v. t. To place. [R.] Landor. Sit'u-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [LL. situatio: cf. F. situation] 1. Manner in which an object is placed; location, esp. as related to something else; position; locality; site; as, a house in a pleasant situation.

2. Position, as regards the conditions and circumtances of the case.

A situation of the greatest case and tranquillity. Rogers. 3. Relative position; circumstances; temporary state or relation at a moment of action which excites interest, as of persons in a dramatic scene. There 's a situation for you! there's an heroic group! Sheridan.



There is a structure for you! there is an heroic group! Sheridan.

4. Permanent position or employment; place; office; as, a situation in a store; a situation under government. Syn. — State: position; seat; site; station; post; place; office; condition; case; plight. See State.

| Sl'tus (si'tis), n. [L., situation.] (Bot.) The method in which the parts of a plant are arranged; also, the position of the parts.

| Henslow.

Sitz' bath' (sits'bath'). [G. sitzada.] A tub in which one bathes in a sitting posture; also, a bath so taken; a hip bath.

| Sl'va (sē'vā), n. [Skr. Civa, properly, kind, gracious.] (Hindoo gods. He is the avenger or destroyer, and in modern worship symbolizes the reproductive power of nature.

| Sl'van (si'vān or siv'kn), n. [Heb. sivān.] The third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year; — supposed to correspond nearly with our month of June.

| Slv'a-the'ri-um (siv'à-thē'rī-tīm), n. [NL., from E. Siva the retiary formation of India. The sn out was prolonged in the form of a proboscis. The male had four horns, the posterior pair being large and branched. It was allied to the avellence. The male had four horns, the posterior pair being large and branched. It was allied to the antelopes, but very much larger than any existing species.

Siv'er(-8r), v. 4. To simmer. [Obs.] Holland. Skull of Sivatherium (Sivatherium m. (Med.) See Singens.

Siv vens (sivviouz), m. (Zoid.) Same as Sewen.

Six (siks), a. [AS. six, sear, six; rkin to Ofrics. ser, D. zes, OS. & OHG. sehs, G. sechs, Icel., Sw., & Dan. sex, Goth. saihs, Lith. szeszi, Russ. sheate, Gael. & Ir. se, W. chwech, L. sex, Gr. & F. Per. rssehsh, Skr. shash. v30c. Cf. Hexagon, Hexameter, Samte, Serary, Sextant, Size.] One more than five; twice three; as, six yards.

Six Nations (Ethnol.), a confederation of North Ameri-

Bix Nations (Ethnol.), a confederation of North American Indians formed by the union of the Tuscaroras and the Five Nations.—Six points circle. (Geom.) See Nine points circle, under Nine.

Six, n. 1. The number greater by a unit than five; he sum of three and three; six units or objects.

2. A symbol representing six units, as 6, vi., or VI.

To be at six and soven or at sixes and sevens, to be in disorder.

Six'fold' (-föld'), a. [AS. sixfeald.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

Six'-foot'er (-fööt'èr), n. One who is six feet tall.

llog, U. S.

Six'-foot'er (-foot'er), n. One who is six feet tall. [Collog, U. S.]

Six'pence (-pens), n.; pl. Sixpences (-sez). An English silver coin of the value of six pennies; half a shilling, or about twelve cents.

Six'pen'ny (-pen'ny), a. Of the value of, or costing, sixpence; as, a sixpency losf.

Six'soore' (-skōr'), a. & n. [Six + score, n.] Six times twenty; one hundred and twenty.

Six'-shoot'er (-shōōt'er), n. A pistol or other firearm which can be fired six times without reloading; especially, a six-chambered revolver. [Collog. U. S.]

Six'teen' (-tēn'), a. [AS. sixtēne, sixtijne. See Six, and Ten, and cf. Sixrx] Six and ten; consisting of six and ten; fifteen and one more.

Six'teen', n. 1. The number greater by a unit than fifteen; the sum of ten and six; sixteen units or objects.

2. A symbol representing sixteen units, as 16, or xvi.

Six-teen'mo (siks-tēn'mò), n.; pl. Sixteenmos (-nōz).

See Sextodecimo. SEXTODECIMO.

See SEXTODECIMO.

Six'teenth' (siks'tënth'), a. [From Sixtern: cf. AS. sizteofa.] 1. Sixth after the tenth; next in order after the fifteenth.

2. Constituting or being one of sixteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixteenth note (Mus.), the sixteenth part of a whole lote; a semiquaver.

Six'teenth', n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by sixteen; one of sixteen equal parts of one whole.

2. The next in order after the fifteenth; the sixth after the tenth.

3. (Mux.) An internal contents.

teenth; the sixth after the tenth.

3. (Mus.) An interval comprising two octaves and a second.

Sixth (s[ksth), a. [From Six: cf. AS. sixta, sizta.]

1. First after the fifth; next in order after the fifth.

2. Constituting or being one of six equal parts into which anything is divided.

Sixth (siksth), n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by six; one of six equal parts which form a whole.

2. The next in order after the fifth.

3. (Mus.) The interval embracing six diatonic degrees

t the scale.

Sixth'ly, adv. In the sixth place.

Six'ti-eth (siks'ti-sth), a. [AS. sixtiogoda, sixtioda.]

1. Next in order after the fifty-ninth.

Six u-bia (archive)
2. Constituting or being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.
Six'ti-eth, n. 1. The quotient of a unit divided by sixty; one of sixty equal parts forming a whole.
2. The next in order after the fifty-ninth; the tenth

2. The next in order after the fifty-minth; the tenth after the fiftieth.

Sixty (-ty), a. [AS. siextig; akin to G. sechzig, Goth. saihs tigjus. See Six, Ten, and cf. Sixten.] Six times ten; fifty-mine and one more; threescore.

Sixty, n.; pl. Sixtins (-tix), 1. The sum of six times ten; sixty units or objects.

2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, lx., or LX.

Sixty-fourth (-forth), a. Constituting or being one of sixty-four equal parts into which a thing is divided.

Sixty-fourth note (Mus.) the sixty-fourth part of a whole note; a hemidemi-semiquaver.

Sixta-ble (siz'4-b'l), a. 1. Of considerable size or

demi-semiquavor.

Siz'a-ble (siz'à-b'l), a. 1. Of considerable size or bulk. "A sizable volume."

Be limber; sizable bulk.

Siz'aar (si'zër), n. One of a body of students in the universities of Cambridge (Eng.) and Dublin, who, having passed a certain examination, are exempted from paying college fees and charges. A sizar corresponded to a servitor at Oxford.

The sizar paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little.

The sizar paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging.

Macaulan

They formerly waited on the table at meals; but this is done away with. They were probably so called from being thus employed in distributing the size, or pro-visions. See 4th Sizz, 2.

from being thus employed in distributing the size, or provisions. See 4th Size, 2.

Size (siz), n. [See Size, and Size.] Six.

Size (siz), n. [Oit. size glue used by painters, shortened fr. assize, fr. assidere, p. p. assize, to make to sit, to seat, to place, L. assidere to sit down; ad + sidere to sit down, akin to sedere to sit. See Sir, v. i., and cf. Assize, Size bulk.] 1. A thin, weak glue used in various trades, as in painting, bookbinding, paper making, etc.

2. Any viscous substance, as gilder's varnish.

Size, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sizze) (sizd); p. pr. & vb. n.

Size, n. [Abbrev. from assize. See Assize, and cf.

Size glue.] 1. A settled quantity or allowance. See Assize, [Obs.] "To scant my sizes."

Shak.

2. (Univ. of Cambridge, Eng.) An allowance of tood and drink from the buttery, aside from the regular diner at commons; — corresponding to battle at Oxford.

3. Extent of superficies or volume; bulk; bigness; magnitude; as, the size of a tree or of a max; the size of a slip or of a rock.

4. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank, ability, character, etc.; as, the office demands a man of larger size.

Men of a less size and quality.

L'Estrange.

Men of a less size and quality.

The middling or lower size of people.

A conventional relative measure of dimension, as for shoes, gloves, and other articles made up for sale.
 An instrument consisting of a number of perforated gauges fastened together at one end by a rivet, used

Knight. for ascertaining the size of pearls. Bize roll, a small piece of parris.

Bize roll, a small piece of parchment added to a roll.—
Bize stick, a measuring stick used by shoemakers for ascertaining the size of the foot.

Syn. - Dimension; bigness; largeness; greatness; nagnitude.

magnitude.

Size, v. t. 1. To fix the standard of. "To size weights and measures." [R.]

2. To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. Specifically: (a) (Mil.) To take the height of men, in order to place them in the ranks according to their stature. (b) (Mining) To sift, as pieces of ore or metal, in order to separate the finer from the coarser parts.

3. To swell; to increase the bulk of. Beau. & Fl.

4. (Mech.) To bring or adjust anything exactly to a required dimension, as by cutting.

To size up, to estimate or ascertain the character and ability of. See 4th Size, 4. [Slang, U. S.]

We had to size up our fellow legislators. The Century

We had to size up our fellow legislators. The Century.

Size, v. i. 1. To take greater size; to increase in size.

Our desires give them fashion, and so,

As they wax lesser, fall, as they size, grow. Donne.

2. (Univ. of Cambridge, Erap.) To order food or drink from the buttery; hence, to enter a score, as upon the buttery book.

Sized (sizd), a. 1. Adjusted according to size.

2. Having a particular size or magnitude; — chiefly used in compounds; sa, large-sized; common-sized.

Si'zel (si'zel), n. Bame as Scissel, 2.

Size'er (siz'er), n. 1. See Sizab.

2. (Mech.) (a) An instrument or contrivance to size articles, or to determine their size by a standard, or to separate and distribute them according to size. (b) An instrument or tool for bringing anything to an exact size.

Siz'-ness (siz'-nes), n. The quality or state of being v; viscousness.

Siz'-ness (siz'-ness), n. The quality or state of being v; viscouness.

'c'ing, n. 1. Act of covering or treating with size. A weak glue used in various trades; size.

'fig, n. 1. The act of sorting with respect to size.

'a act of bringing anything to a certain size.

'Thu, of Cambridge, Eng.) Food and drink ordered (not be traded)

'all the buttery by a student.

'all the buttery by a student.

Siz'y (siz'y), a. [From 2d Size.] Sizelike; viscous; glutinous; as, sizy blood.

Siz'zie (siz'z'), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sizzlen (z'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Sizzlen (z'lng).] [See Sise.] To make a hissing sound; to fry, or to dry and shrivel up, with a hissing sound. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.] Forby.

Siz'zie, n. A hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.]

Siz'zing (-zling), a. & n. from Sizzle.

Biad'die (skäd'd'l), n. [Dim. of scath.] Hurt; damage. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Ray.

Sizad'die, a. Hurtful. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Ray.

Sizad'die, (dlin), n. (Zool.) The larva of a bee.

[Prov. Eng.]

Skad don (-dun), n. (2001.) In a larva of a bee. [Prov. Eng.]
Skag (skäg), n. (Naut.) An additional piece fastened to the keel of a boat to prevent lateral motion. See Skein.
Skain, n. See Skein. [Obs.] Drayton.
Skains' mate' (skänz'mät'), n. [Perhaps originally, a companion in winding thread (see Skein), or a companion in arms, from skain a sword (see Skein).] A messmate; a companion. [Obs.]

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his

Scuryy knave! I am none of his fiirt-gills; I am none of his skainsmakes.

Skaith (skäth), n. See Scath. [Scot.]

Skald (skäth or skahd), n. See 5th Scald.

Skald (skäth), a. See Scaldic.

Skald (skäth), a. From the root of scare.] Wild;

Skar (skär), a. [From the root of scare.] Wild;

Skar (skär), i timid; shy. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Skart (skärt), n. [Cf. Scarr a cormorant.] (Zoil.)

The shag. [Prov. Eng.]

Skate (skät), n. [D. schaats.

Cf. Scarrens.] A met allic

runner with a frame shaped

of fit the sole of a shoe,—

made to be fastened under the
foot, and used for moving rapidly on ice.

Batavia rushes forth; and as they sweep.



Batavia rushes forth; and as they sweep, On sounding skates, a thousand different ways, In circling poise, swift as the winds, along, The then gay land is maddened all to joy.

Roller skate. See under ROLLER.

BRATE. See under KOLLER.

Skate, r. i. [imp. & p. p. Skated; p. pr. & vb. n.

Skaten, l. [cel. skata; cf. Prov. G. schatten, meerschatten, b. squatus, squatina, and
E. shad; [J Zööl.)

Any one of numerous project of



give a somewhat rhombic form to these fishes. is more or less spinose.

Is more or less spinose.

The Some of the species are used for food, as the European blue or gray skate (Raia batis), which sometimes weighs nearly 200 pounds. The American smooth, or barn-door, skate (R. Lavis) is also a large species, often becoming three or four feet across. The common spiny becoming three or four feet across. skate (R. crinacea) is much smaller.

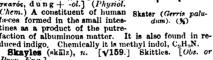
Skate's egg. See SEA PURSE. - Skate sucker, any marine leech of the genus Pontobdella, parasitic on skates.

Skat'er (skāt'er), n. 1. One ho skates.
2. (Zoöl.) Any one of numer-

ous species of hemipterous insects belonging to Gerris, Pyrrhocoris, Prostemma, and allied genera. They have long legs, and run rapidly over the surface of the water,

idly over the surrace
saif skating.

Ska'tol (ska'tōl), n. [Gr. σκῶρ,
σκατός, du ng + -ol.] (Physiol.
Chem.) A constituent of human
Chem. (A constituent of human skater (Gerris paludum). (%)



duced indigo. Chemically it is meth Skayles (skālz), n. [v159.]

Prov. Eng.]

Skean (skën), n. [Ir. sgian; akin to Gael. sgian, W. sgien a large knife, a scimiter.] A knife or short dagger, esp. that in use among the Highlanders of Scotland.

[Variously spelt.] "His skean, or pistol." Spenser.

Let every man purvey A skean, or slaughtering steel. Chapman

A sken, or slaughtering steel. Chapman.

Ske-dad'dle (skê-dâd'd'l), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SkeDADDLED (-d'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Skendaddlno (-dl'ng).]

[Of uncertain etymology.] To betake one's self to flight,
as if in a panic; to flee; to run away. [Slang, U. S.]

Skeel (skël), n. See Skill.

Skeel (skël), n. [teel. skjöld a pail, bucket.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [Prov.
Eng. & Scot.]

Eng. & Scot.]

Sixed'(duck' (-dük'), \ n. [See Sheldrake.] (Zoöl.)

Sixed'(goose' (-gōos'), \ The common European sheldrake. [Prov. Eng.]

Sixed (sköt), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Naut.) A sooop with a long handle, used to weah the sides of a versel, and formerly to wet the sails or deck.

Sixeg (skög), n. [Prov. E., also a stump of a branch, a wooden peg; cf. Icel. skôgr a wood, Sw. skog. Cf.

SHAW.] I. A sort of wild plum. [Obs.] Holland.

2. pl. A kind of oats.

3. (Naut.) The after part of the keel of a vessel, to which the rudder is attached.

Skeg'ger (skeg'ger), n. (Zoöt.) The parr. Walton.

Skein (skän), n. [OE skeyne, OF escaigne, F. écagne, probably of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. sgainne, Gael. sgeinnidh threud, small twine; or perhaps the English word is immediately from Celtic.] 1. A quantity of yarn, thread, or the like, put up together, after it is taken from the reel, — usually tied in a sort of knot.

Fr. A skein of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four inch reel.

2. (Wang, Making, A metallic strengthening band or

13 A skein of cotton yarn is formed by eighty turns of the thread round a fifty-four inch reel.

2. (Wagon Making) A metallic strengthening band or thimble on the wooden arm of an axle. Knight.

Skein, n. (Zoöl.) A flight of wild fowl (wild geese or the like). [Prov. Eng.]

Skeine (skiën), n. See Skean.

Skel/der (skië/der), v. t. & i. [Etymol. uncertain.]

To deceive; to cheat; to trick. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Skel/drake' (skië/derk'), or Skiel/drake' (skië/-), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The common European sheldrake. (b) The oyster catcher.

Skel/etal (-ê.tal), a. Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skel/etal (-ê.tal), a. Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skel/etal (-ê.tal), a. Pertaining to the skeleton.

Skel/etol/orgy (-tūl/--jy), n. [Skeleton + -genous.] Forming or producing parts of the skeleton.

Skel/e-tol/orgy (-tūl/--jy), n. [Skeleton + -logy.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton; also, a treatise on the skeleton.

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Skel/e-tol/orgy (-tūl/--jy), n. [Skeleton + -logy.]

That part of anatomy which treats of the skeleton.

Skel/e-tol (-skel/--tūl), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σκελετόν (so. σωμα) a dried body, a nummy, fr. σκελετός dried up, parched, σκελλετν to dry, dry up, parch.] 1. (Anat.) (a) The bony and cartiliaginous frame work work which supports the soft parts of a vertebrate animal. [See Hlust. of the parts of the skeleton animal. [See Hlust. of the parts of the skeleton animal. [See Hlust. of the parts of the skeleton animal. [See Hlust. of the parts of the skeleton anima

framework of an inver-



(c) The heads and outline of a literary production, espe-

cially of a sermon.

Skel'o-ton, a. Consisting of, or resembling, a skele-ton; consisting merely of the framework or outlines; having only certain leading features of anything; as, a

having only certain leading features of anything; as, a skeleton sermon; a skeleton crystal.

Skeleton bill, a bill or draft made out in blank as to the amount or payee, but signed by the acceptor. [Eng.]—Skeleton key, a key with nearly the whole substance of the web filed away, to adapt it to avoid the wards of a lock; a master key; used for opening locks to which it has not been especially fitted.—Skeleton leaf, a leaf from which the pulpy part has been removed by chemical means, the fibrous part alone remaining.—Skeleton proof, a proof of a print or engraving, with the inscription outlined in hair strokes only, such proofs being taken before the engraving is finished.—Skeleton regiment, a regiment which has its complement of officers, but in which there are few enlisted men.—Skeleton shripp (Zoōl.), a small crustacean of the genus Caprella. See Illust. under Læmodifon.

are few enlisted men.—Skeleton shrimp (Zoil.) a small crustacean of the genus Caprella. See Illust. under Lægendford.

Brei?-ton-ize* (-iz.), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Skeleton-izen (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Skeletonizina (-izing).] To prepare a skeleton of; also, to reduce, as a leaf, to its skeleton.

Skei?-ton-i?zer (-i/zër), n. (Zoil.) Any small moth whose larva cats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton; as, the apple-leaf skeletonizer.

Skei?um (skei?**im), n. [Dan. schelm, fr. G. schelm.] A scoundrel. [Obs. or Scot.]

Skei?um (skei?**im), n. [Cf. Dan. skele, Sw. skela.] To squint. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Skei?uy, n. A smart stroke. [Prov. Eng.] Brockett.

2. A squall; also, a heavy fall of rain.

Skei?u, v. To strike; to slap. [Scot.] C. Reade.

Skei?u, n. A wrought-iron plate from which a gun barrel or pipe is made by bending and welding the edges together, and drawing the thick tube thus formed.

Skei?ur (skei?*), v. t. [Cf. Hellen-skellen.] To run off helter-skeiler; to hurry; to scurry; — with average or off. [Collog.]

Skene(akei), n. See Skeln.

Skene(akei), n. See Skeln.

Skene(akei), n. See Skeln.

Skene(akei), n. [Icel. skeppa a measure, bushel; of. Gael. sgeap a basket, a beehive.] 1. A coarse round farm basket. [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Skepfile**(-tik), n. [Gr. orentucks thoughtful, reflective, fr. orentrefact to look carefully or about, to visw, consider: cf. L. scepticus, F. sceptigue. See Score.]

[Written also sceptic.] 1. One who is yet undecided as to what is true; one who is looking or inquiring for what is true; an inquirer after facts or reasons.

2. (Metaph.) A doubter as to whether any fact or truth can be certainly known; a universal doubter; a Pyrrhonist; hence, in modern usage, occasionally, a person who questions whether any truth or fact can be established on philosophical grounds; sometimes, a critical

tablished on philosophical grounds; sometimes, a critica inquirer, in opposition to a dogmatist.

All this criticism [of Hume] proceeds upon the erroneous hypothesis that he was a dogmatist. He was a keptic: that is, he accepted the principles asserted by the prevailing dogmatism and only showed that such and such conclusions were, on these principles, inevitable.

3. (Theol.) A person who doubts the existence and perfections of God, or the truth of revelation; one who disbelieves the divine origin of the Christian religion.

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistries of skep

Suffer not your faith to be shaken by the sophistric of skeptices.

S. Clark.

als.—Skep'tic-al-ly, adv.—Skep'tic-al-ness, n.
Skep'ti-dsm (-ti-siz'm), n. [Cf. F. scepticisme.]
[Written also scepticism.] 1. An undecided, inquiring state of mind; doubt; uncertainty.

That momentary amazement, and irresolution, and confusion, which is the result of skepticism.

Hume.

which is the result of skepticism. Hume.

2. (Metaph.) The doctrine that no fact or principle can be certainly known; the tenet that all knowledge is uncertain; Pyrrhonism; universal doubt; the position that no fact or truth, however worthy of confidence, can be established on philosophical grounds; critical investigation or inquiry, as opposed to the positive assumption or assertion of certain principles.

3. (Theol.) A doubting of the truth of revelation, or a denial of the divine origin of the Christian religion, or of the being, perfections, or truth of God.

Let no... secret skepticism lead any one to doubt whether this blessed prospect will be realized.

Skepti-dize (-siz), v. i. To doubt; to pretend to

Skep'ti-cize (-siz), v. i. To doubt; to pretend to doubt of everything. [R.]

To skepticize, where no one else will...hesitate. Skaftesbury.

To skepticize, where no one else will... hesitate. Shaftesbury.

Sker'ry (skër'ry), n.: pl. Skernes (-riz). [Of Scand.
origin; cf. leel. sker, Sw. skür, Dan. skiær. Cf. Scan a
bank.] A rocky islo; an insulated rock. [Scot.]

Sketch (sköch), n. [D. schets, fr. It. schizzo a sketch,
a splash (whence also F. esquisse; cf. Esquisse); cf. It.
schizzare to splash, to sketch.] An outline or general
delineation of anything; a first rough or incomplete
draught or plan of any design; especially, in the fine
arts, such a representation of an object or scene asserves
the artist's purpose by recording its chief features; also,
a preliminary study for an original work.

Syn.—Outline: delineation: draught: plan; design.

a preliminary study for an original work.

Syn. — Outline; delineation; draught; plan; design.

— Berth. Outline; delineation; draught; plan; design.

— Berth. Outlines, Delineation; An outline gives only the bounding lines of some scene or picture. A sketch fills up the outline in part, giving broad touches, by which an imperfect idea may be conveyed. A delineation goes further, carrying out the more striking features of the picture, and going so much into detail as to furnish a clear conception of the whole. Figuratively, we may speak of the outlines of a plan, of a work, of a project, c., which sorve as a basis on which the subordinate parts are formed, or of sketches of countries, characters, maners, etc., which give us a general idea of the things described.

Sketch, v. t. [man. & n. a. Serrougen (a) Kothlob.

Sketch, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sketched (akšcht); p. pr. & vb. n. Sketching.] [Cf. D. schetsen, it. schizzare. See Sketchen, n.] 1. To draw the outline or chief features of; to make a rough draught of.

tures of; to make a rough draught ot.

2. To plan or describe by giving the principal points or

Syn. - To delineate; design; draught; depict.

Syn. — To delineate; design; draught; depict.

Sketch, v. i. To make sketches, as of landscapes.

Sketch book', n. A book of sketches or for sketches.

Sketch're (-ét'), n. One who sketches or for sketches.

Sketch'ly (-it'), adv. In a sketchy or incomplete manner. "Sketchily descriptive." Bartlett.

Sketch'-less, n. The quality or state of being sketchy; lack of finish; incompleteness.

Sketch'y (-y), a. Containing only an outline or rough form; being in the manner of a sketch; incomplete.

The execution is sketchy throughout; the head, in particular, is left in the rough.

Skew (skil), adv. [Cf. D. scheef. Descriptions.

The execution is sketchy throughout; the head, in particular, is left in the rough.

S. Harjord.

Skew (skü), adv. [Ct. D. scheef, Dan. skiev, Sw. skef, Icel. skeifr, G. schief, also E. shy, a. & v. i.]

Awry; obliquely; sakow.

Skew, a. Turned or twisted to one side; situated obliquely; skewed; — chiefly used in technical phrases.

Skew arch, an oblique arch. See under Obliquely.—Skew back. (Cvil Engin.) (a) The course of masonry, the stone, or the iron plate, having an inclined face, which forms the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch.

(b) A plate, cap, or shoe, having an inclined face to receive the nut of a diagonal brace, ond, or the end of an inclined atrut, in a truss or frame.

Skew bridgs. See under



BRIDGE, n.—Skew curve (Geom.), a curve of double curvature, or a twisted curve. See Plane curve, under Cuvx.—Skew gearing, or Skew bevel gearing (Mach.), toothed gearing, generally resembling bevel gearing, for connecting two shafts that are neither parallel nor intersecting, and in which the teeth slant across the faces of the gears.—Skew surface (Heom.), a ruled surface such that in general two successive generating straight lines do not intersect; a warped surface; as, the helicold is a skew surface.—Skew symmetrical determinant (Mg.), a determinant in which the elements of the corresponding row of the matrix are equal to the elements of the corresponding row of the matrix with the signs changed, as in (1), below.

 $\begin{array}{c|cccc}
 & 0 & 2 & -3 \\
 & -2 & 0 & 5 \\
 & 3 & -5 & 0
\end{array}$

 $(2) \begin{vmatrix} 4 & -1 & 7 \\ 1 & 8 & -2 \\ -7 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$

This requires that the numbers in the diagonal from the upper left to lower right corner be zeros. A like de-terminant in which the numbers in the diagonal are not zeros is a skew determinant, as in (2), above.

ECOS IS & Skew (electrational, as in (2), above.

Skew (skū), n. (Arch.) A stone at the foot of the slope of a gable, the offset of a buttress, or the like, cut with a sloping surface and with a check to receive the coping stones and retain them in place.

Skew, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Skewed (skūd); p. pr. & vb. n. Skewing.] I. To walk obliquely; to go sidling; to lie or move obliquely.

Child, you must walk straight, without skewing. L'Extrange.

2. To start aside; to shy, as a horse. [Prov. Eng.]
3. To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slight

3. To look obliquely; to squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

Bkew, v. t. [See Skew, adv.]** 1. To shape or form in an oblique way; to cause to take an oblique position.

2. To throw or hurl obliquely.

**Skew/bald' (-bald'), a. Marked with spots and patches of white and some color other than black; — usually distinguished from <code>nicbald</code>, in which the colors are properly white and black. Said of horses.

**Skew/or (ski'dr.), n. [Probably of Scand. origin; cf. Sw. & Dan. <code>skifer</code> a slate. Cf. Shiver a fragment.] A pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting.

teeping it in form while roasting.

Meat well stuck with skewers to make it look round.

Skew/er, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SkewRept (-ërd); p. pr. & vb. n. SkewEring.] To fasten with skewers.

Skid (skid), n. [icel. skið a billet of wood. See Shide.]

Written also skeed.] 1. A shoe or clog, as of iron, attached to a chain, and placed under the wheel of a wagon.

tached to a chain, and placed under the wheel of a wagon to prevent its turning whon descending a steep hill; a drag; a skidpan; also, by extension, a hook attached to a chain, and used for the same purpose.

2. A piece of timber used as a support, or to receive pressure. Specifically: (a) pl. (Naul.) Large fenders hung over a vessel's side to protect it in handling a cargo. Totten. (b) One of a pair of timbers or bars, usually arranged so as to form an inclined plane, as from a wagon to a door, along which anything is moved by sliding or rolling. (c) One of a pair of horizontal rails or timbers for supporting anything, as a boat, a barrel, etc.

Skid, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SKIDDED (-död); p. pr. & vb. n. SKIDDING.] 1. To protect or support with a skid or skids; also, to cause to move on skids.

2. To check with a skid, as wagon whoels. Dickens.

Skid/daw (-da'), n. (Zoöl.) The black guillemot.

Skid/daw' (-da'), n. (2001.)

Skid/daw' (-pan'), n. See Skid, n., 1. [Eng.]

Skid/dam' (-pan'), n. See Skid, n., 1. [Eng.]

Skide (skid), imp. & p. p. of Sky, v. t.

Skid'e (skid), n. [F. sequif, fr. OHG. skif, G. schiff.

See Shiff. (skiff), n. [F. sequif, fr. OHG. skif, G. schiff.

The pilot of some small night-foundered skiff. Milton.

Skiff caterpillar (Zoöl.), the larva of a moth (Limacodes scapha); — so called from its peculiar shape.

scapha); — so called from its peculiar shape.

Bill, v. L. [imp, & p. p. Skiffen (akift); p. pr. & w. n. Skiffen (akift); p. pr. & w. d. Carrier (akift); p. pr. & w. d. Skiften (akift); p. pr. & Scot.]

Skiffen (akift); p. a. Seo Skilleru.

Skift (akift); p. [Icel. skift a distinction, discernment; akin to skift to separate, divide, distinguish, Sw. skift, Dan. skift to separate, skift reason, right, justice, Sw. skift reason, Lith. skeft to cleave. Cf. Skille, Shoal, a multitude.]

1. Discrimination; judgment; propriety; reason; cause. [Obs.] Shak. "As it was skift and right." Chaucer.

reason; cause. [Obs.] Shak. "As it was skill and right." Chaucer.
For great skill is, he prove that he wrought. Chaucer.
[For with good reason he should test what he created.] 2. Knowledge; understanding. [Obsoles.]

That by his fellowship he color might
Both his estate and love from skill of any wight.

Nor want we skill or art.

Milton.

3. The familiar knowledge of any art or science, united with readiness and dexterity in execution or performance, or in the application of the art or science to practical purposes; power to discern and execute; ability to perceive and perform; expertness; aptitude; as, the skill of a mathematician, physician, surgeon, mechanic, etc.

Phocion. . . by his great wisdom and skill at negotiations, diverted Alexander from the conquest of Athens.

Swift.

Where patience her sweet skill imparts.

Keble.

Display of art; exercise of ability; contrivance; address. [Obs.]

Richard . . . by a thousand princely skills, gathering so much orn as if he meant not to return.

Fuller.

5. Any particular art. [Obs.]

Learned in one skill, and in another kind of learning unskill-ful.

Hooker.

Syn. — Dexterity; adroitness; expertness; art; aptitude; ability. — Sxill, Dexterity, Adroitness. Skill is more intelligent, denoting familiar knowledge united to

readiness of performance. Desterity, when applied to the body, is more mechanical, and refers to habitual case of execution. Advoitness involves the same image with desterity, and differs from it as implying a general facility of movement tespecially in avoidance of danger or in escaping from a difficulty. The same distinctions apply to the figurative sense of the words. A man is skillful in any employment when he understands both its theory and its practice. He is desterous when he naneuvers with great lightness and success. He is advoit in the use of quick, sudden, and well-directed movements of the body or the mind, so as to effect the object he has in view.

Skill, (skil), v. t. To know; to understand. [Obs.]

To skill the arts of expressing our mind. Barrow.

Skill, v. t. 1. To be knowing; to have understanding; to be desterous in performance. [Obs.]

I can not skill of these thy ways.

Herbert.

2. To make a difference; to signify; to matter;—

To make a difference; to signify; to matter;

2. To make a difference; to signify; to matter;—
used impersonally.

What skills it, if a bag of stones or gold
About thy neck do drown thee?

Herbert.

Skills of talking of it.

Sir W. Scott.

Skilled (skild), a. Having familiar knowledge united with readiness and dexterity in its application; familiarly acquainted with; expert; skillful; — often followed by in; as, a person skilled in drawing or geometry.

Skillet (akil'let), n. [OF. escuellette, dim. of escuelle a porringer, F. écuelle, fr. L. scutella, dim. of scutra, scuta, a dish. Cf. Scuttle a basket.] A small vessed of iron, copper, or other metal, with a handle, used for culinary purposes, as for stewing meat.

Skill'ful (skil'ful), a. [Written also skilful.] 1. Discerning; reasonable; judicious; cunning. [Obs.] "Of skillful judgment."

2. Possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; expert; well-versed; able in management; as, a skillful mechanic;— often followed by al, in, or of; as, skillful and the organ; skillful indrawing.

And they shall call the husbandman to mourning, and such as are skillful of lamentations to wailing.

Syn.—Expert; skilled; dexterous; adept; masterly; adroit; clever; cunning.

Skill'ful-ly, adr.—Skillful-ness. n.

Skill'ful-ly, adr.—Skill'ful-ness. n.

Skill'ing-lee' (skil')!-gâ-lō'), n. A kind of thin, weak broth or oatmeal porridge, served out to prisoners and paupers in England; also, a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, sometimes used in the English navy or army. [Written also skilljodec, skillyalec, etc.]

Skill'ing. (l'ing), n. [Cf. Sherelino.] A bay of a barn; also, a slight addition to a cottage. [Prov. Eng.]

Skill'ing., n. [Sw. & Dan. See Shillino.] A money of account in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and North Germany, and also a coin. It had various values, from three fourths of a cent in Norway to more than two cents in Lindeck.

Skill'-less, a. Wanting skill.

three fourths of a cent in Norway to more than two cents in Libeck.

Skill-less, a. Wanting skill.

Skills (skilts), n. pl. A kind of large, coarse, short trousers formerly worn. [Local, U.S.] Burlett.

Skil'ty (skil'ty), n. The water rail. [Prov. Eng.]

Skim (skil'n), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Skimmen (skilnd); p. pr. & vb. n. Skimmso.] [Cl. Sw. skymma to darken.

V158. See Scum.] 1. To clear (a liquid) from scun or substance floating or lying thereon, by means of a utensit that passes just beneath the surface; as, to skim milk; to skim broth.

2. To take off by skimming; as, to skim cream.

3. To pass near the surface of; to brush the surface of; to glide swittly along the surface of.

Homer describes Mercury as finging himself from the top of

of; to glide swittly along the surface of.

Homer describes Mercury as finging himself from the top of
Olympus, and skimming the surface of the ocean. Histlit.

Kig.: To read or examine superficially and rapidly,
in order to cull the principal facts or thoughts; as, to
skim a book or a newspaper.

Skim, v. 1. 1. To pass lightly; to glide along in an
even, smooth course; to glide along near the surface.

Not on who partif Compile secure the plain

Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain, Flies o'er the unbending corn, and skims along the main. Pope.

2. To hasten along with superficial attention.

They skim over a science in a very superficial survey. I. Watts.

To put on the finishing coat of plastor. kim, a. Contraction of Skimming and Skimmed.

Skim coat, the final or finishing coat of plaster. — Skim colter, a colter for paring off the surface of land. — Skim milk, skimmed milk; milk from which the cream has been taken.

Skim, n. Scum; refuse. [R.] Bryskett. Skim'back' (skim'bāk'), n. (Zoöl.) The quillback.

Skim'back' (KKIIII OSDA),

[Local, U. S.]
Skim'ble-soam'ble (skYm'b'l-skim'b'l), a. [A reduplication of scamble.] Rambling; disorderly; unconnected. [Collog.]

Such a deal of skimble-scamble stuff. Shak.

Such a deal of skimble-scamble stuff.

Skim'1-try (A-try), n. See SKIMMINGTON.

Skim'mer (-mēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, skims; esp., a utensi with which liquids are skimmed.

2. (Zoöl.) Any species of longwinged marine birds of the genus Rhynchops, allied to the terms, but ha ving the lower mandible compressed and

lower mandible compressed and much longer than the upper than the upper than the lower mandible immersed, thus skinning out small fishes. The American species (R. nigra) is common on the southern coasts of the United States. Called also scissorsbill, and shearbill.

3. (Zoöl.) Any one of several large bivalve shells, sometimes used for skinming milk, as the sea clams, and large scallops.

and large scallops.

Skim/mer-ton (skim/mer-tün), n. See Skimmington.
Skim/ming (-ming), n. 1. The act of one who skims.
2. That which is skimmed from the surface of a liquid;
-chiefly used in the plural; as, the skimmings of broth.
Skim/ming-ty, adv. In a skimming manner.
Skim/ming-ton (skim/ming-tün), n. [Etymol. uncertain. Perhaps the name of some notorious scold.] A word employed in the phrase, To ride Skimmington; that is, to ride on a horse with a woman, but behind her, this the behaved convening a disaff, and accompanied by word employed in the phrase, To ride Skimminglon; that is, to ride on a horse with a woman, but behind her, facing backward, carrying a distaff, and accompanied by a procession of jeering neighbors making mock music; a cavalcade in ridicule of a henpecked man. The custom was in vogue in parts of England.

Skimp (skimp), v. t. [imp, & p. p. Skimpel (skimt); p. pr. & vb. n. Skimping. [Cf. Skinch, Scamp, v. t.]

1. To slight; to do carelessly; to scamp. [Prov. Eng. & Collog, U. S.]

2. To make insufficient allowance for; to scant; to scrimp. [Prov. Eng. & Collog, U. S.]

Skimp, v. i. To, save; to be parsimonious or niggardly. [Prov. Eng. & Collog, U. S.]

Skimp, a. Scanty. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.]

Skimp, a. Scanty. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.]

Skim, (skin), n. [Icel. skinn; akin to Sw. skinn, akind, AS. scinn, G. schinden to skin.] 1. (Anat.) The external membranous integument of an animal.

The man, and the vertebrates generally, the skin consists of two layers, an outer nonsensitive and nonvascular epidermis, cuticle, or scarfskin, composed of cells which are constantly growing and multiplying in the deeper, and being thrown off in the superficial layers, and an inner, sensitive, and vascular dermis, cutic, corium, or true skin, composed mostly of connective tissue.

and an inner, sensitive, and vascular dermis, cutis, corium, or true skin, composed mostly of connective tissue.

2. The hide of an animal, separated from the body, whether green, dry, or tanned; especially, that of a small animal, as a calf, sheep, or goat.

3. A vessel made of skin, used for holding liquids. See Bortzte, 1. "Skins of wine." Tennyson.

4. The bark or husk of a plant or fruit; the exterior coat of fruits and plants.

5. (Naut.) (a) That part of a sail, when furled, which remains on the outside and covers the whole. Totten.

(b) The covering, as of planking or iron plates, outside the framing, forming the sides and bottom of a vessel; the shell; also, a lining inside the framing.

Skin friction, Skin resistance (Naut.), the friction, or resistance, caused by the tendency of water to adhere to the immersed surface (skin) of a vessel.—Skin graft (Surg.), a small portion of skin used in the process of grafting. See Graft, v. t., 2.—Skin moth (Zoul.), any insect which destroys the prepared skins of animals, especially the larva of Dermestes and Authrenus.—Skin of the teeth, nothing, or next to nothing; the least possible hold or advantage. Job xix. 20.—Skin wool, wool taken from dead sheep.

Skin, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Skinned (skind); p. pr. &

Skin, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Skinned (skind); p. pr. & vb. n. Skinnino.] 1. To strip off the skin or hide of; to flay; to peel; as, to skin an animal.

2. To cover with skin, or as with skin; hence, to cover with skin, or as with skin;

er superficially.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place.

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place. Shak.

3. To strip of money or property; to cheat. [Slang]

Skin, r. i. 1. To become covered with skin; as, a
wound skins over.

2. To produce, in recitation, examination, etc., the
work of another for one's own, or to use in such exercise cribs, memoranda, etc., which are prohibited.

[College Cant. U. S.]

Skin bound' (-bound'), a. Having the skin adhering
closely and rigidly to the flesh; hidebound.

Skinbound disass. Med.) See Sclerong meanutarym

Skinbound disease. (Med.) See Sclerema neonatorum, under Sclerema.

under Scierema.

Skinch (skinch), v. t. & t. [imp. & p. p. Skinched (skinch); p. pr. & vb. n. Skinching.] [Cf. Scant.]
To give scant measure; to squeeze or pinch in order to effect a saving. [Prov. Eng. & Collog. U. S.]

Skin'-deep' (skin'dēp'), a. Not deeper than the akin; hence, superficial.

Skin'flint' (-flint'), n. [Skin+flint.] A penurious person; a miser; a niggard.

Person; a miser; a niggard.

Sir W. Scott.

Skin'tul (-ful), n.; pt. Skinfuls (-fulz). As much as a skin can hold.

Skink (skink), n. [L. scincus, Gr. σκίγκος.] [Written also scink.]

(Zoöl.) Any ous species of regularly scaled harmless lizards

Common Skink (Scincus officinalis).

family Scincidæ, common in the warmer parts of all the conti-

nents.

The officinal skink (Scincus officinalis) inhabits the sandy plains of South Africa. It was believed by the ancients to be a specific for various diseases. A common slender species (Seps tridactylus) of Southern Europe was formerly believed to produce fatal diseases in cattle by mere contact. The American skinks include numerous species of the genus Eumecos, as the blue-tailed skink (E. fasciatus) of the Eastern United States. The ground skink, or ground lizard (Olipsoma laterale) inhabits the Southern United States.

Chicak of Firm & D. SUNWER (skynkt) - D. O.

Skink, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Skinked (skinkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Skinking.] [Icel. skenkja; akin to Sw. skianka. Dan, skienke, AS. scencan, D. & G. schenken. AS. scen-Dan. Stienke, Ab. Scencers, D. & G. schenken. Ab. scencens is usually derived from scence, sceance, shank, a hollow bone being supposed to have been used to draw off liquor from a cask. 161. See Shank, and cf. Nunchion.] To draw or serve, as drink. [Obs.]

Bacchus the wine them skinketh all about. Chaucer. Such wine as Ganymode doth skink to Jore. Shirley.

Skink, v. i. To serve or draw liquor. [Obs.]
Skink, n. Drink; also, pottage. [Obs.] Bacon.
Skink'er (-\varepsilon'), n. One who serves liquor; a tapster.

Skin'less (skin'lès), a. Having no skin, or a very thin skin; as, skinless fruit.

Skin'ner (-nër), n. 1. One who skins.

2. One who deals in skins, pelts, or hides.

Skin'ni-ness (-n'-něs), n. Quality of being skinny.

Skin'ny (-nÿ), a. Consisting, or chiefly consisting, of skin; wanting fiesh. "Her skinny lips." Shak. He holds him with a skinny hand.

Colevidge.

Skip (skip), n. [See Sker.] 1. A basket. See Sker.

[Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

2. A basket on wheels, used in cotton factories.

3. (Mining) An iron bucket, which slides between guides, for hoisting mineral and rock.

guides, for hoisting mineral and rock.

4. (Sugar Manuf.) A charge of sirup in the pans.

5. A beetive; a skep.

Skip, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Skippen, of uncertain origin; cf. Icel. skopa to run, skoppa to spin like a top, OSw. & dial. Sw. skimmpa to run, skumpa, skompa, to hop, skip; or Ir. sgiob to snatch, Gael. sgiab to start or mosuddenly, to snatch, W. ysgipio to snatch.] 1. To leap lightly; to move in leaps and bounds; — commonly implying a sportive spirit.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,

plying a sporture spirit.

The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,

The lamb thy reason, would be skip and play? Pope.

So she drew her mother a wsyling.

So she drew her mother a wsyling.

Hatthorne.

Jour reading.

Instantically.

2. Fig.: To leave matters unnoticed, as fine reading, speaking, or writing; to pass by, or overlook, portions of a thing; — often followed by over.

Skip, v. t. 1. To leap lightly over; as, to skip the rope.

rope.

2. To pass over or by without notice; to omit; to miss; as, to skip a line in reading; to skip a leason.

They who have a mind to see the issue may skip these two chapters.

By. Burnet.

3. To cause to skip; as, to skip a stone. [Colloq.]
Skip, n. 1. A light leap or bound.
2. The act of passing over an interval from one thing to another; an omission of a part.
3. (Mus.) A passage from one sound to another by more than a degree at once.

Skip kenal a leaking of the leaf of the leaking of t

Skip kennel, a lackey; a footboy. [Slang] Swift.—kip mackerel. (Zool.) See Bluefish, i.

Skip mackerel. (Zoöl.) See Bluefish, 1.
Skip'ack (-jūk'), n. 1. An upstart. [Obs.] Ford.
2. (Zoöl.) An elater; a snap bug, or snapping beetle.
3. (Zoöl.) A name given to several kinds of fish, as
the common bluefish, the alewife, the bounto, the butter-fish, the cutlass fish, the jurel, the leather jacket, the runner, the saurel, the saure, the threadfish, etc.
4. (Naut.) A shallow sailboat with a rectilinear or

4. (Naut.) A snanon shaped cross section.

Shaped (ner), n. 1. One who, or that which, skips.

Shak. Skip'per (-per), n. 1. One who, or that wh 2. A young, thoughtless porson. 3. (Zoöl.) The saury (Scomberesox saurus). 4. The cheese maggot. See Cheese fly, und

3. (Zoöl.) The saury (Scomberesox saurus).
4. The cheese maggot. See Cheese fly, under Cheese
5. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of small butterflies of the family Hesperiadæ;
— so called from their peculiar
short, jerking flight.
Skip'per, n. [D. schipper. See
Shiprer, and Ship.] 1. (Naut.) The
master of a fishing or small trading
vessel; hence, the master, or captain, of any vessel.

vesser; nonce, the master, or captain, of any vessel.

2. A ship boy. [Obs.] Congreve.
Skip/pot (-pet), n. [Ct. Icel.
skip, R. skipper. See Sure.] 1. A
small boat; a skiff. [Obs.]

A little skippet floating did appear.

A little skippet floating did appear.

2. A small round be a for keeping records. [Obs.]

Skip'ping-ly (-ping-ly), adv. In a skipping manner;
by skips, or light leaps.

Skirl (skärl), v. t. & t. [Of Scand. origin, and originally
the same word as E. shrill.] To utter in a shrill tone;
to scream. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Skirl (n. A shrill cry or sound. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Skirl'cook' (-kök'), n. (Zoöl.) The missel thrush; —
so called from its harsh alarm note. [Prov. Eng.]

Skirl'orake' (-kräk'), n. The turnstone. [Prov. Eng.]

Skirl'ing, n. A shrill cry or sound; a crying shrilly;
a skirl. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

When the skirling of the pipes cleft the air his cold eyes softened.

Skirl'ing. n. (Zoöl.) A small trout or salmon;—a

Skirl'ing. n. (Zoöl.) A small trout or salmon;—s

When the skirling of the pipes cleft the air his cold eyes soft-cined.

Bikirling, n. (Zoül.) A small trout or salmon; — a name used loosely. [Prov. Eng.]

Skir'mish (skër'mish), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Skir-mish (skër'mish), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Skir-mished (skër'mish), e. escremir, eskermir, to fence, fight, F. escrimer, of German origin; cf. OHG. scirmen to protect, defend, G. schirmen, OHG. scirm, scerm, protection, shield, G. schirm; perhaps akin to Gr. oxiçov a sunshade. Cf. Scaranouen, Scammage, To fight slightly or in small parties; to engage in a skirmish or skirmishes; to act as skirmishers.

Skir'mish, n. [OE. scarmishers.**
Skir'mish*, n. [OE. scarmisher

They never meet but there 's a skirmish of wit. Skir mish-er (-er), n. One who skirmishes. Specifically: pl. (Mil.) Soldiers deployed in loose order, to cover the front or flanks of an advancing army or a

over the front or fianks of an advancing army of a marching column.

Skirr (skër), v. t. [Cf. Scur, Scurry.] To ramble over in order to clear; to scour. [Archaic] Shak.

Skirr, v. t. To scour; to scul; to run. [Archaic]

Skirr, n. (Zoöl.) A tern. [Prov. Eng.]

Skirr, ret (skirr'st; 271), n. [A corrupted form equivalent to sugarwort.] (Bot.) An umbelliferous plant (Sium, or Pimpinella, Sisarum). It is a native of Asia, but has

en long cultivated in Europe for its edible clustered

been long cultivated in Europe for its edible clustered tuberous roots, which are very sweet.

Shirt rhms (skirtris), n. (Med.) See Schrhus.

Skirt (skört), n. [OE. skyrt, of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. skyrta a shirt, Sw. skört a skirt, skjorta a shirt. See Shirt.] 1. The lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other like garment; the part below the waist; as, the skirt of a coat, a dress, or a mantle.

2. A loose edging to any part of a dress. [Obs.]

A narrow lace, or a small skirt of ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before, and crosses the breast, being a part of the tucker, is called the modesty piece. Addison.

3. Border; edge; margin; extreme part of anything. "Here in the skirts of the forest." Shak.

4. A petticoat.

"Here in the skirts of the forest."

A petticoat.

5. The diaphragm, or midriff, in animals. Dungkison.
Skirt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Skirttsp; p. pr. & vb. n.
Skirttno.]

1. To cover with a skirt; to surround.
Skirted his loins and thighs with downy gold. Milton.

2. To border; to form the border or edge of; to run along the edge of; as, the plain was skirted by rows of trees. "When sundown skirts the moor." Tennyson.

Skirt, v. t. To be on the border; to live near the Border, or extremity.

Savages... who skirt along our western frontiers. S. S. Smith.

Skirt'ing, n. 1. (Arch.) A skirting board. [R.] 2. Skirts, taken collectively; material for skirts.

2. Skirts, taken collectively; material for skirts.

Skirting board, the board running around a room on the wall next the floor; baseboard.

Skirting board, the board running around a room on the wall next the floor; baseboard.

Skirting the floor of the floor of the floor of the floor.

Precipitate, of Scand. origin, and akin to be the floor.

G. Licel, skyli, skyling, skyling, a marksman, shooter, on, of the floor.

To cast reflections on; to asperse. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Grose.

Skirt, n. 1. A reflection; a jeer or gibe; a sally; a brief satire; a squib.

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given.

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his "Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind;" but that is a mere skil compared with this strange performance.

Leslic Stephen.

Ories satire; as guino.

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his "Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind;" but that is a mere skit compared with this strange performance.

2. A wanton girl; a light wench. [Obs.]

Skit'fish (tdish), a. [See Skit, v. t.] 1. Easily frightened; timorous; shy; untrustworthy; as, a skittish colt. "A reatiff, skittish jade."

2. Wanton; restive; freakish; volatile; changeable; fickle. "Skittish Fortune's hall."

Skit'lish (t, adv. — Skit'tish-ness, n.

Skit'lish (t, adv. — Skit'tish-ness, n.

Skit'lish (t, adv. — Skittish sall.) "Shak.

— Skit'lish (t, adv. — Skittish sall.) "Shak.

— Skit'lish (t, adv. — Skittish sall.) a disk or flattish ball of wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles. Skittle-dog' (-dōg'), n. (Zoōl.) The piked dogfish.

Skit'lies (-t'lz), n. pl. [Of Scand. origin. v'159. See Shoot, v. t., and cf. Shuttle, Skit, vol.] An English game resembling ninepins, but played by throwing wooden disks, instead of rolling balls, at the pins.

Skit'y (-ty), n. [Cf. Skittish.] (Zoōl.) A raii; as, the water rail (called also skitty cook, and skitty coot); the spotted crake (Porzana marnetta), and the moor hen. [Prov. Ling.]

Skive (skiv), n. [Cf. Lecl. skifa a shaving, slice, E. skive, sheare.] The iron lap used by diamond polishers in finishing the facets of the gem.

Skive (skiv), v. t. To pare or shave off the rough or thick parts of (hides or leather).

Skiver (skiv, to, t. To pare or shave off the rough or thick parts of (hides or leather).

Skiver (skiv, n., [Cf. Skewer, Shiver a fragment.] 1. An inferior quality of leather, made of split sheepskin, tanned by immersion in sumac, and dyed. It is used for hat hinings, pocketbooks, bookbinding, etc.

2. The cutting tool or machine used in splitting leather or skins, as sheepskins.

Skiver (skiv, v. t. To shelter; to cover. [Obs.]

Skol'e-cite (skiv), v. t. To shelter; to cover. [Obs.]

Skol'e-cite (skiv), v. t. To shelter; to cover. [Obs.]

Skol'e-cite (skiv), v. t. To sh



Skulk, n. [Of. Icel. skollr, skolls, a fox, and E. skulk, i.] A number of foxes together.

Wright.

Skulk'er (-8r), n. One who, or that which, skulks. Skulk'er (-8r), n. In a skulking manner. Skull (skul), n. [See Scroot a multitude.] A school, company, or shoal. [Obs.]

A knavish skull of boys and girls did pelt at him. Warner. These fishes enter in great flotes and skulls. Holland. Skull, n. [OE. skulle, sculle, sculle; akin to Scot. skull, skoll, a bowl, Sw. skalle skull, skal a shell, and E. scule; cf. G. hirrschale, Dan. hierneskal. Cf. Scale of a balance.] 1. (Anat.) The skeleton of the head of a vertebrate animal, including the brain case, or cranium, and the bones and cartilages of the face and mouth. See Illusts. of Carnivora, of Facial angles under Facial, and of Skeleton, in Appendix.

FF In many fishes the skull is almost wholly carti-

of Skeleion, in Appendix.

Fig. In many fishes the skull is almost wholly cartilaginous, but in the higher vertebrates it is more or less completely ossified, several bones are developed in the face, and the cranium is made up, wholly or partially, of bony plates arranged in three segments, the frontal, partially, and occipilal, and usually closely united in the dult.

2. The head or brain; the seat of intelligence; mind. Skulls that can not teach, and will not learn.

3. A covering for the head; a skullcap. [Obs. & R.] Let me put on my skull first.

4. A sort of oar. See Soull.

Skull and crossbones, a symbol of death. See Crossbones. Skull'oap' (-kăp'), n. 1. A cap which fits the head osely; also, formerly, a headpiece of iron sewed inside a cap for protection.

of a cap for protection.

2. (Bot.) Any plant of the labiato genus Scutellaria, the calyx of whose flower appears, when inverted, like a helmet with the visor raised.

3. (Zoöl.) The Lophiomys.

3. (Zoöl.) The Lophiomys.

Mad-dog skullcap (Bol.), an American herb (Scutellaria laterifora) formerly prescribed as a cure for hydrophobia.

Skull'fish' (-fish'), n. A whaler's name for a whale more than two years old.

Skull'pin (skül'pin), n. (Zoöl.) See Scullin.

Skum (sküm), n. & v. See Scull.

Skum (sküm), n. [Contr. from the Abenaki (American Indian) seganku.] (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of American musteline carnivores of the genus Mephitis and allied genera. They have two glands near the amus, secreting an extremely fetid liquid, which the animal ejects at pleasure as a means of defense.

pleasure as a means of defense.

The common species of the
Eastern United States (Mephitis mephitica) is black with more or less
white on the body and tail. The spotted skunk (Spiloyale putorius), native
of the Southwestern United States and Mexico, is
smaller than the common
skunk, and is variously
marked with black and
white.

Skunk bird, Skunk black
bird (Zoild.), the bobobird (Zoild.), the bobo-

Skunk bird, Skunk blackbird (Zoil.), the bobose skunk (Mephitis mephitica). Iinik :- so called because the male, in the breeding season, is black and white, like a skunk. - Skunk cabbage (Bot.), an American spoid horb (Symplocarpus feelidus) having a reddish hornlike spathe in earliest spring, followed by a cluster of large cabbagelike leaves, It exhales a disagreeable odor. Also called swamp cabbage. - Skunk porpoise. (Zoil.) See under Porroiss.

dowed by a cluster of large cabbagelike leaves. It exhales a diagareeable odor. Also called swamp cabbage.—Skunk porpoise. (Zoöl.) See under l'orroise.

Skunk, v. t. In gamos of chance and skill: To defeat (an opponent) (as in cards) so that he fails to gain a point, or (in checkers) to get a king. [Collog. U. S.]

Skunk/bill'(-blV), n. (Zoöl.) The surf duck.

Skunk/head'(-lödl'), n. (Zoöl.) The surf duck.

Skunk/head'(-lödl'), n. (Zoöl.) The surf duck.

Skunk/head'(-lödl'), n. (Zoöl.) The surf duck.

Skunk/ish, a. Like the skunk, especially in odor.

Skunk/ish(if), n. (Zoöl.) The surf duck.

Skunk/ish(if), n. (Ecl. skilt); a surf duck.

Skunk/ish(if), n. (Ecl. skilt); a skin to Sw. skuta,

Dan. skudc, D. schuit, LG, schüte, and E. shoot, v. t.] A

boat; a sanall vessel. [Obs.]

Skut/ter-ud-ite (skut/tör-u-dit), n. [From Skutter
ud, in Norway, whence it is obtained.] (Min.) A min
real of a bright metallic luster and the white to pale

lead-gray color. It consists of arsenic and cobalt.

Sky (ski), n. ; pl. Skirse (skiz). [OE. skie a cloud,

Icel. skij; akin to Sw. & Dan. sky; cf. AS. scha, schura,

shadow, Icel. skuggi; probably from the same root as E.

scum. v158. See Scum, and cf. Hing skin, Obscure.]

1. A cloud. [Obs.]

She passeth as it were a sky.

3. The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which in a

She passeth as it were a sky.

She passeth as it were a sky.

Gower.

The apparent arch, or vault, of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the heavens; the firmament;—sometimes in the plural.

The Norweyan banners flout the sky.

Shak.

4. The weather; the climate.

Thou wert better in thy grave than to answer with thy un-cred body this extremity of the skies. Shuk

Say: Sky is often used adjectively or in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, sky color, skylight, sky-aspiring, sky-born, sky-pointing, sky-roofed, etc.

sky-bashiring, sey-born, sky-pointing, sky-borne, etc.

Sky blue, an azure color. — Sky scraper (Naut.), a skysail of a triangular form. Totten. — Under open sky, out
of doors. "Under open sky adored." Millon.

Sky, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Skuen (skid) or Skyrn; p.
pr. & vb. n. Skying (skiding).] 1. To hang (a picture

on exhibition) near the top of a wall, where it can not be well seen. [Colloq.]

Brother Academicians who skied his pictures. The Century.

2. To throw towards the sky; as, to sky a ball at

2. To throw towards the sky; as, to sky a ball at ricket. [Collog.]

Sky/-blue' (ski'blū'), a. Having the blue color of he sky; azure; as, a sky-blue stone. Wordsworth. Skye's (skid), a. Surrounded by sky. [Poetic & R.]

The skye'd mountain."

Thomson. Skye's ter'ri-er (ski' tšr'ri-ër). (Zoöl.) See Tenner. Sky'ey (ski'y), a. Like the sky; ethereal; being in he sky. "Skyey regions."

Thackeray. Subime on the towers of my skyey bowers, sheltey. Sky'-nleph' (-hi), agh. & a. Very hip. [Collog.]

Lightning, my pilot, sits in stry step down; Shelley.

Sky'nigh' (-hi'), adv. & a. Very high. [Calloq.]

Sky'lsh, a. Like the sky, or approaching the sky; lofty; ethereal. [R.]

Sky'lark' (-lix'), n. (Zoöl.) A lark that mounts and sings as it flies, especially the common species (Alauda arversis) found in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and celebrated for its melodious song;—called also sky laverock. See under Lark.

anso sky taverock. See under Lark.

The Australian skylark (Cincloramphus cantillans) is a pipit which has the habit of ascending perpendicularly like a skylark, but it lacks the song of a true lark. The Missouri skylark is a pipit (Anlus Spraguer) of the Western United States, resembling the skylark in habit and song.

of the Western United States, resembling the skylark in habit and song.

Skylark'ing, n. The act of running about the rigging of a vessel in aport; hence, frolicking; scuffling; sporting; carousing. [Colloq.]

Sky'light' (-lit'), n. A window placed in the roof of a building, in the celling of a room, or in the deck of a ship, for the admission of light from above.

Sky'rook'et (-rök'ét), n. A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies; a species of fireworks.

Sky'sail (ski'sāl: hy scamen ski's1), n. (Naut.) The sail set next above the royal. See Illust. under Sall.

Sky'ward (-werd), a. & adv. Toward the sky.

Slab (slkb), n. [OE. slabbe, of uncertain origin; perhape originally meanning, a smooth piece, and akin to slape, Icel. sleipr slippery, and E. slip, v. i.] 1. A thin piece of anything, especially of marble or other stone, having plane surfaces.

2. An outside piece taken from a log or timber in sawing it into boards, planks, etc.

3. (Zoöl.) The wryneck. [Prov. Eng.]

4. (Naut.) The slack part of a sail.

Slab line (Naut.), a line or small rope by which scamen

Slab line (Naut.), a line or small rope by which seamen aul up the foot of the mainsail or foresail. Totten.

Slab, a. [Cf. Gael. & Ir. slath mud, mire left on a river strand, and E. slop puddle.] Thick; viscous. [Obs.]

Make the gruel thick and slab.

Shak.

Slab, n. That which is slimy or viscous; moist earth; mud; also, a puddle. [Obs.] Evelyn.
Slab'ber (slöb'ber or släb'; 277), v. i. [imp. & p. p.
Slabber (slöb'ber or släb'; 277), v. i. [imp. & p. p.
Slaberner (slör'd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slabbering, G. schlabber, I.G.
& D. slabben, G. schlabben, Icel. slafra. Cf. Slaven,
Slobber, Blubber. To let saliva or some liquid fail from the mouth carelessly, like a child or an idiot; to drivel; to drool. [Written also slaver, and slobber.]
Slab'ber, v. t. 1. To wet and foul with spittle, or as if with spittle.

He slabbered me over, from check to check, with his great tongue. Slab, n. That which is slimy or viscous; moist earth;

2. To spill liquid upon; to smear carelessly; to spill as liquid food or drink, in careless eating or drinking.

The milk pan and eream pot so stabbered and tost

That butter is wanting and choose is half lost.

The control of the

Slab'ber, n. Spittle; saliva; slaver. Slab'ber (slab'ber), n. [See 1st SLAB.] (Mach.) (σ) saw for cutting slabs from loga. (h) A slabbing machine. Slab'ber-of (slab'ber-of or slab'-), n. One who slabers, or drools; hence, an idlot. Slab'ber-y (τ), a. Like, or covered with, slabber or lab; slippory; sloppy.

slab; slippory; sloppy.

Slab'bi-ness (släb'bi-ness), n. Quality of being slabby.

Slab'bing (-bing), a. [See 1st Slan.] Adapted for forming slabs, or for dressing flat surfaces.

Slabbing machine, a milling machine.

Blabby (-by), a. [Compar. SLABBIER (-b)-5r); superl. SLABBIEST.] [See SLAB, a.] 1. Thick; viscous.

They present you with a cup, and you must drink of a shiftly staff.

2. Sloppy; slimy; miry. See Slopry. Gay.
Slab'-sid'ed (-sid'ëd), n. Having flat sides; hence, all, or long and lank. [Collog. U. S.]
Slack (slkk), n. [Cf. Slac.] Small coal; also, coal

Slack (slak), n. [Cf. Slac.] Small coal; also, coal dust; culm,

Slack, n. [Icel. slakki a slope on a mountain edge.]

A valley, or small, shallow dell. [Prov. Eng.] Grose.

Slack, a. [Compar. Slacker, (-tr); superl. Slackers,

[OE. slak, AB. sleac; akin to OS. slak, OHG. slah, Prov. G. schlack, Icel. slakr, Sw dak; cf. Skr. srj to let loose, to throw. Cf. Slake, Sl. Lax; not tense; not hard drawn; not firmly extended; as, a slack rope.

2. Weak; not holding fast; as, a slack hand. Millon.

3. Remiss; backward; not using due diligence or care; not earnest or eager; as, slack in duty or service.

The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men

The Lord is not sluck concerning his promise, as some menount slackness.

2 Pet. iii. 9.

4. Not violent, rapid, or pressing; slow; moderate; easy; as, business is slack. "With slack pace." Chaucer. Casar... about sunset, hoisting sail with a slack southwest, at midnight was becaimed.

at midnight was becalmed.

Slack in stays (Naul.), slow in going about, as a ship.

—Slack water, the time when the tide runs slowly, or the water is at rest; or the interval between the flux and reflux of the tide. —Slack water navigation, navigation in a stream the depth of which has been increased, and the current diminished, by a dam or dams.

Syn. — Loose; relaxed; weak; remiss; backward; abated; diminished; inactive; slow; tardy; dull.

Black (släk), adv. Slackly; as, slack dried hops.

Black, n. The part of anything that hangs loose, having no strain upon it; as, the slack of a rope or of a sail.

Black (släk), \(\frac{1}{2}\) v. f. [mp. & p. p. BLACKER (släkt),

Black'en (-'n), BLACKER (-'nd); p. pr. & v. h.

BLACKING, BLACKERING.] [See BLACK, a.] 1. To become slack; to be made less tense, firm, or rigid; to decrease in tension; as, a wet cord slackens in dry weather.

2. To be remiss or backward; to be negligent.

3. To lose cohesion or solidity by a chemical combination with water; to slake; as, lime slacks.

4. To abute; to become less violent.

Whence these raging fires

Whence these raging fires
Will slacken, if his breath stir not their flames. Milton.

Will stacken, if his breath stir not their flames. Milton.

5. To lose rapidity; to become more slow; as, a current of water stackens.

6. To languish; to fail; to flag.

7. To end; to cease; to desist; to slake. [Obs.]

That through your death your lineage should stack. Chancer.

They will not of that first purpose stack. Chancer.

Slack, v. t. 1. To render slack; to make less Slackens, tense or firm; as, to stack a rope; to stacken a bandage. Wywiff (Acts xxvii, 40).

2. To neglect; to be remiss in. [Obs.] Shak.

Stack not the good pressage. Dryden.

S. Rock not the good presage. Dryden.

3. To deprive of cohesion by combining chemically with water; to slake; as, to slack lime.

4. To cause to become less eager; to repress; to make slow or less rapid; to retard; as, to slacken pursuit; to slacken industry. "Rancor for to slacken." Chancer. I should be grieved, young prince, to think my presence Unbent your thoughts, and slackened 'em to arms. Addison. In this business of growing rich, poor men should slack their pace.

With such delay

With such delay

South.

With such delay Well pleased, they slack their course. Miller 5. To cause to become less intense; to mitigate; to

abate: to ease. To respite, or deceive, or slack the pain Of this ill mansion.

Alr-alacked lime, lime slacked by exposure to the sir, in consequence of the absorption of carbon dioxide and water, by which it is converted into carbonate of lime and hydrate of lime.

and hydrate of lime.

Slack'on (-'n), n. (Metal.) A spongy, semivitrified substance which miners or smelters mix with the ores of metals to prevent their fusion. [Written also slakin.]

Slack'19, adv. In a slack manner. Trench.

Slack'ness, n. The quality or state of being slack.

Slace (slad), n. [AS. sted.] 1. A little dell or vally; a flat piece of low, moist ground. [Obs.] Drayton.

2. The sole of a plow.

Slag (slag), n. [Sw. slagg, or IG. slacke. whence

The sole of a plow.
 Slag (släg), n. [Sw. slagg, or LG. slacke, whence is schlacke; originally, perhaps, the splinters struck off rom the metal by hammering. See SLAY, v. l.] 1. The tross, or recrement, of a metal; also, vitrified cinders.
 The scoria of a volcano.

Slag furnace, or Slag hearth (Metal.), a furnace, or hearth, for extracting lead from slags or poor ore.—Slag wool, mineral wool. See under Mineral.

slag wool, inlineral wool. See under Mineral.

Slag'gy (-gy), a. Of or pertaining to slag; resembling slag; as, stagpy cobalt.

Slate (sla), n. [See Sley.] A weaver's reed; a sley.

Slake (sla), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLAKED (slakt); p. pr. & vh. n. SLAKING.] [OE. staken to render slack, to slake, AS. sleavium, fr. sleav slack. See SLACK, v. & a.]

The allow the graphs to avitamish, as to stake the stage of the slack of 1. To allay; to quench; to extinguish; as, to slake first. "And slake the heavenly fire."

Spenser. It could not slake mine ire nor ease my heart.

It could not stake mine ire nor case my heart. Stak.

2. To mix with water, so that a true chemical combination shall take place; to slack; as, to stake lime.

Blake, v. t. 1. To go out; to become extinct. "His flame did stake."

2. To abate; to become less decided. [R.] Shak.

3. To slacken; to become relaxed. "When the body's strongest sinews stake." [R.] Str J. Davies.

4. To become mixed with water, so that a true chemical combination takes place; as, the lime stakes.

Slake trough, a trough containing water in which a blacksmith cools a forging or a tool.

blacksmith cools a forging or a tool.

Slakeless, a. Not capable of being slaked.

Slak'In (slake'in), n. (Mcda.) Slacken.

Slam (slam), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slammed (slamd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slammans.] (of Scand. origin; cf. Icel. slamra, slambra, slamma, Norw. slemba, slemna, dial. Sw. slamma.] 1. To shut with force and a loud noise; to bang; as, he slammed the door.

2. To put in or on some place with force and loud noise; — usually with down; as, to slam a trunk down on the pavement.

3. To strike with some implement with force; hence.

3. To strike with some implement with force; hence,

3. 10 strike with some implement with lores; hence, to beat or cuff. [Prov. Eng.]
4. To strike down; to slaughter. [Prov. Eng.]
5. To defeat (opponents at cards) by winning all the tricks of a deal or a hand.

Hopte. To slam to, to shut or close with a slam. "He slammed to the door."

Siam, v. i. To come or swing against something, or to shut, with sudden force so as to produce a shock and noise; as, a door or shutter stams.

Siam, v. 1. The act of one who, or that which, slams.

2. The shock and noise produced in slamming.

The stam and the scowl were lost upon Sam. Pickens.

2. The shock and noise produced in slamming.

The slam and the scowl were lost upon Sam. Dickens.

3. (Card Playing) Winning all the tricks of a deal.

4. The refuse of alum works. [Prov. Eng.]

Slam'-bang' (-bäng'), adv. With great violence; with a slamming or banging noise. [Colloq.]

Slam'bin (släm'kin), n. [Cl. G. schlampe, shamperkin (-mër-kin), schlamp, dim. schlimpchen; schlampen to dangle, to be slovenly in one's dress.]

A slut; a slatternly woman. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Blan'der (alkn'der), n. [OE. sclaundre, OF. csclaudre, escandle, escandre, F. esclandre. fr. L. scandalum,

Gr. σκάνδαλον a snare, stumbling block, offense, scandal; probably originally, the spring of a trap, and akin to Skr. skand to spring, leap. See Scan, and cf. Scandal, 1. A false tale or report maliciously uttered, tending to injure the reputation of another; the malicious utterance of defamatory reports; the dissemination of malicious tales or suggestions to the injury of another.

malicious tales or suggestions to the marry of another. Whether we speak evil of a man to his face or behind his back; the former way, indeed, seems to be the most generous but yet is a great fault, and that which we call "reviling;" the latter is more mean and base, and that which we properly call "stander," Tillotson "Italious".

[We] make the careful magistrate. The mark of slander.

2. Disgrace; reproach; dishonor; opprobrium. Thou slander of thy mother's heavy womb.

Thou stander of thy mother's heavy womb. Shak.

3. (Law) Formerly, defamation generally, whether oral or written; in modern usage, defamation by words spoken; utterance of false, malicious, and defamatory words, tending to the damage and derogation of another; calumny. See the Note under Defamation. Burrill.

Slan'der (slän'der), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLANDERED (-derd) p. pr. & v.b. n. SLANDERING.]

1. To defame; to injure by maliciously uttering a false report; to tarnish or impair the reputation of by false tales maliciously told or propagated; to calumniate.

O do not hydroder him for he is kind. Shak.

O, do not slander him, for he is kind.

2. To bring discredit or shame upon by one's acts.

Tax not so bad a voice To slander music any more than once. Syn. - To asperse; defame; calumniate; vilify; magn; belie; scandalize; reproach. See Asperse.

Slan'der-er (-er), n. One who slanders; a defamer calimniator.

Jer. Taulor

lign; belle; scandalize; reproach. See Abferse.

Slan'der-er (-êr), n. One who slanders; a defamer; a calumniator.

Slan'der-ous (-ŭs), a. 1. Given or disposed to slander; tuttering slander. "Slanderous tongue." Slank.

2. Embodying or containing slander; calumnious; as, slanderous words, speeches, or reports.

— Slan'der-ous-ly, adv. — Slan'der-ous-ness, n.

Slang (släng), imp. of Slino. Blung. [Archaic]

Slang, n. Any long, narrow piece of land; a promontory. [Local, Eng.] Holland.

Slang, n. [Cf. Slino.] A fetter worn on the leg by a convict. [Eng.]

Slang, n. [Slaid to be of Gypsy origin; but probably from Scand., and akin to E. sling; cf. Norw. sleng a slinging, an invention, device, slengja to sling, to cast, slengja kjeften (literally, to sling the jaw) to use abusive language, to use slang, alengjeard (ord = word) an insulting word, a new word that has no just reason for being.]

Low, vulgar, unauthorized language; a popular but unauthorized word, phrase, or mode of expression; also, the girgon of some particular calling or class in society; low popular cant; as, the slang of the theater, of college, of sailors, etc.

Slang, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slangel (slängd); p. pr.

sailors, etc. Slang, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slanged (släugd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slanging. To address with slang or ribaldry; to insult with vulgar language. [Colloq.]

Every gontleman abused by a cabman or slanged by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to listicuifs.

was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge thin to fixticulis.

Slang'i-ness (-Y-nés), n. Quality of being slangy.

Slang'ons (slang'ghs), a. Slangy. [R.] John Bee.

Slang'-whang'er (slang'hwäng'er), n. [Slang + whang to beat.] One who uses abusive slang: a ranting partisan. [Collog, or Humorous] W. Irving.

Slang'y (slang'y), a. Of or pertaining to slang; of the nature of slang; disposed to use slang. [Written also shangey.]

Slank (slank), imp. & p. p. of SLINK.

Slant (slant), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLANTED; p. pr. & vb. n. SLANTING.] [OE. slenten to slope, slide; of. Sw. slinta to slide.] To be turned or inclined from a right line or a level; to lie obliquely; to slope.

On the side of yonder slanting hill. Dodsley.

Slant, v. i. To turn from a direct line; to give an

On the side of yonder stanting fill.

Slant, v. t. To turn from a direct line; to give an oblique or sloping direction to; as, to stant a line.

Slant, n. 1. A slanting direction or plane; a slope; as, it lies on a stant.

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.

Slant of wind, a local variation of the wind from its general direction.

Slant, a. [Cf. dlal. Sw. slant. See Slant, v. i.] Inclined from a direct line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; sloping; oblique. "The slant lightning." Milton. Slant'ing, a. Oblique; sloping. — Slant'ing. Jy, attr. In an inclined direction; Slant'vise' (-wiz), adv. In an inclined direction; Slant'ys, (oE. slappe; skin to LG. slappe, G. schlappe; probably of initative origin.] A blow, esp. one given with the open hand, or with something broad. Slap, v. L. [imp. & p. p. Slapted (slipt); p. pr. & vb. n. Slaptento.] To strike with the open hand, or with something broad.
Slap, vd. [Cf. LG. slap, G. schlapp. See Slap, n.] With a sudden and violent blow; hence, quickly; instantly; directly. [Colloq.] "The railroad cars drive slap into the midst of the city." Thackerus. Slap'dssh' (-dšsh'), adv. [Slap + dash.] 1. In Rackerus.

slap into the midst of the city."

Slap'dash' (-dāsh'), adv. [Slap + dash.] 1. In a bold, careless manner; at random. [Callog.]

2. With a slap; all at once; slap. [Callog.] Prior. Slap'dash', v. t. To apply, or apply something to, in a hasty, careless, or rough manner; to rougheast; as, to slapdash mortar or paint on a wall, or to slapdash a wall. [Collog.] Slape (slāp), a. [Icel. sleipr slippery; akin to E. slip.] Slippery; amooth; crafty; hypocritical. [Prov. Eng.]

Slape'dase', (Jās'), n. A soft-spoken crafty have

Slape face (fas), n. A soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. [Prov. Eng.]
Slape fack' (slap'sk'), n. A flat batter cake cooked on a griddle; a flapjack; a griddlecake. [Local, U. S.]

Slap'per (slap'per), n. 1. One who, or that which,

Slap'per (alkp'per), n. 1. One who, or that which slaps.

2. Anything monstrous; a whopper. [Slang] Grose.
Slap'per (alkp'per), a. Very large; monstrous; big.
Slap'ping (-ping), [Slang]
Slash (alksh), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Blashed (alksht); p. pr. & vb. n. Slashino.] [Ok. slaschen, of uncertain origin; cf. OF. eschochier to break, esclechier, esclichier, to break, and E. slate, slice, slit, v. t.] 1. To cut by striking violently and at random; to cut in long slits.

2. To lash; to ply the whip to. [R.] Dr. H. Morc.
Slash, v. t. To strike violently and at random, esp. with an edged instrument; to lay about one indiscriminately with blows; to cut hastily and carelessly.

Hewing and slathing at their idle shades. Spenser.
Slash, n. 1. A long cut; a cut made at random.

Slash, n. 1. A long cut; a cut made at random.

2. A large slit in the material of any garment, made to show the liming through the openings.

snow the iming through the openings.

3. [Cf. Slassiv.] pt. Swampy or wet lands overgrown with bushes. [Local, U. S.]

Slashed (släsht), a. I. Marked or cut with a slash or slashes; deeply gashed; especially, having long, narrow openings, as a sleeve or other part of a garment, to show rich lining or under vesture. show rich lining or under vesture.

A gray jerkin, with scarlet cuffs and slashed sleeves.

Sir W. Scott.

2. (Bot.) Divided into many narrow parts or segments

2. (Bot.) Divided into many narrow parts or segments by sharp incisions; laciniate.

Slash'er (släsh'er), n. (Textile Manuf.) A machine for applying size to warp yarns.

Slash' pine' (släsh'e pin'). (Bot.) A kind of pine tree (Pinus Cubensis) found in Southern Florida and the West Indies;—so called because it grows in "slashes," Slash'y (y), a. [Cf. Sw. draska to dabble in water. Cf. Slubh.] Wet and dirty; slushy. [Prov. Eng.]

Slat (slät), n. [Cf. Slor a bar.] A thin, narrow strip or bar of wood or metal; as, the slats of a window blind.

Slat, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slatten; of 1 cel. sletta to slap, to dab.] 1. To slap; to strike; to beat; to throw down violently. [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U. S.]

How did you kill him?

How did you kill him? Stat(t)ed his brains out. Mareton

2. To split; to crack. [Prov. Eng.] Marston.

2. To split; to crack. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

3. To set on; to ineite. See 3d Slate. [Prov. Eng.]

Slatch (släch), n. [See Slack.] (Naul.) (a) The period of a transitory breeze. (b) An interval of fair weather. (c) The loose or slack part of a rope; slack.

Slate (släc), n. [OE. slat, sclat, OF. esclat a shiver, splinter, F. éclat, fr. OF. esclater to sliver, to chip, F. éclater, fr. OHG. sleizen to tear slit, split, fr. slizan.]

1. (Min.) An argillaceous rock which readily splits into thin plates; argillite; argillaceous schist.

2. Any rock or stone having a slaty structure.

3. A prepared piece of such stone. Especially: (a) A thin, flat piece, for roofing or covering houses, etc. (b) A tablet for writing upon.

4. An artificial material, resembling slate, and used for the above purposes.

An artificial material, resembling slace, and used for the above purposes.
 A thin plate of any material; a flake. [Obs.]
 (Politics) A list of candidates, prepared for nomination or for election; a list of candidates, or a programme of action, devised beforehand. [Cant, U.S.] Bartlett.

of action, devised beforehand. [Cant, U. S.] Bartlett.

Adhesive slate (Min.), a kind of slate of a greenish gray color, which absorbs water rapidly, and adheres to the tongue; whence the name.—Aluminous slate, or Alum slate (Min.), a kind of slate containing sulphate of aluminate used in the manufacture of alum.—Bituminous slate (Min.), a soft species of sectile clay slate, impregnated with bitumen.—Hornblende slate (Min.), a slaty rock, consisting essentially of hornblende and feldspar, useful for flagging on account of its toughness. Slate ax or axe, a mattock with an ax end, used in shaping slates for roots, and making holes in them for the nails. Slate clay (feol.), an indurated clay, forming one of the alternating beds of the coal measures, consisting of an infusible compound of alumina and silica, and often used for making life bricks. Tomlinaon.—Slate globe, a globe the surface of which is made of an artificial slatelike material.—Slate pencil, a pencil of slate, or of soapstone used for writing on a slate.—Blate rocks (Min.), rocks which split into thin lamine, not necessarily parallel to the stratification foliated rocks.—Slate spar (Min.), a variety of calcite of silvery white luster and of a slaty structure.—Transparent slate, a plate of translucent material, as ground glass, upon which a copy of a picture, placed beneath it, can be made by tracing.

upon which a copy of a picture, placed beneath it, can be made by tracing.

Slate, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slated; p. pr. & vb. n. Slating.]

1. To cover with slate, or with a substance resembling slate; as, to slate a nof; to slate a globe.

2. To register (as on a slate and subject to revision), for an appointment. [Polit. Cant]

Blate, v. t. [Cl. AS. slating a privilege of hunting.]

To set a dog upon; to bait; to slat. See 2d Slat, 3.

[Prov. Eng. & Soc.] [Written also slete.] Ray.

Slate'-col'or (*kūl'ēr). A dark bluish gray color.

Slate'-gray'(-grā'), n. Of a dark gray, like slate.

Blat'er (slat'ēr), n. One who lays slates, or whose occupation is to slate buildings.

Slat'ang, n. (2md.) Any terrestrial isopod crustacean of the genus Porcellio and allied genera; a sow bug.

Slat'ang, n. 1. The act of covering with slate, slates, or a substance resembling slate; the work of a slater.

2. Slates, collectively; also, material for slating.

Slat'(slat), n. [See Slat a strip of board.] A slab of stone used as a veneer for coarse masoury. Knight.

Slat'ter (slat'ter), v. i. [E. slat to throw or dash about.] To be careless, negligent, or awkward, esp. with regard to dress and neatness; to be wasteful. Ray.

Slat'tern (slat'tern, a. Resembling a slattern; sluttish; slatternly. "The slattern air."

Gay.

Wastefully; to waste; — with away. [R.] Chesterfield.
Blat'tern-H-mess (-H-mbs), n. The quality or state of being slatternly; slovenliness; untidiness.
Blat'tern-Hy. a. Resembling a slattern; sluttish; negligent; dirty.—adv. In a slatternly manner.
Blat'ter-pouch' (-ter-pouch'), n. A dance or game played by boys, requiring active exercise. [Dbs.] Gayton.
Blat'ting (-ting), n. Blate, collectively.
Blat'ting, n. The violent shaking or flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind, as of a sail, when being lauted down.

manging noise in the wind, as of a sail, when being lauled down.

Slat'y (slat'y), a. [From Slatz.] Resembling slate; having the nature, appearance, or properties, of slate; composed of thin parallel plates, capable of being separated by splitting; as, a slaty color or texture.

Slaty cleavage (Min.), cleavage, as of rocks, into thin leaves or plates, like those of slate; — applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage are not parallel to the planes of stratification. It is now believed to be caused by the compression which the strata have undergone.—Slaty gains (Min.), a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin lamine, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

Slaugh'er (slat's)

easily cleavable.

Slaugh'ter (sla'ter), n. [OE. slautir, slaughter, slaughter, teel. slat'r slain flesh, modified by OE. slaught, slaghter, teel. slat'r slain flesh, modified by OE. slaught, slaht, slaughter, fr. AS. sle'th a stroke, blow; both from the root of E. slay. See SLAY, v. t., and cf. ONSLAUGHT.]

The act of killing. Specifically: (a) The extensive, violent, bloody, or wanton destruction of life; carnage.

On war and mutual slaughter bent. Mitton.

(b) The act of killing rattle or other hearts for market.

(b) The act of killing cattle or other beasts for market.

Syn. - Carnage; massacre; butchery; murder; havoc. Slaugh'ter, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLAUGHTERED (-terd); p. pr. & vb. n. SLAUGHTERING.] 1. To visit with great destruction of life; to kill; to slay in battle.

Your castle is surprised; your wife and babes Savagely slaughtered.

2. To butcher; to kill for the market, as beasts. Slaugh'ter-er (- δr), n. One who slaughters. Slaugh'ter-house' (-hous'), n. A house where beasts to butchered for the market.

Slaugh'ter-house' (hous'), n. A house where beasts are butchered for the market.

Slaugh'ter-man (.man), n.; pl. Slaughtermen (.men). One employed in slaughtering.

Shak. M. Arnold.—Slaugh'ter-ous-ty, adv.

Slav (sliv or sliv), n.; pl. Slavor slivz). [A word originally meaning, intelligible, and used to contrast the people so called with foreigners who spoke languages unintelligible to the Slavs; akin to OSlav, slovo a word, slava fame, Skr. cru to hear. Cf. Loud. [Chinol.] One of a race of people occupying a large part of Eastern and Northern Europe, including the Russians, Bulgarians, Roumannans, Servo-Croats, Slovenes, Poles, Czechs, Wends or Sorbs, Slovaks, etc. [Written also Slave, and Sclav.]

Slave (släv) or slav; 277), n. See Slav.

Slave (släv) n. [Cf. F. csclave, D. slaaf, Dan. slave, sclave, Sw. slaf, all fr. G. sklave, MHG. also slave, from the national name of the Slavonians, or Sclavonians (in LL. Slavi or Sclavi), who were frequently made slaves by the Germans. See Slav. 1. A person who is held in bondage to another; one who is wholly subject to the will of another; one who is held as a chattel; one who has no freedom of action, but whose person and services are wholly under the control of another.

Art then our slave, Milon.

Art thou our slare, Our captive, at the public mill our drudge?

2. One who has lost the power of resistance; one who surrenders himself to any power whatever; as, a slave to passion, to lust, to strong drink, to ambition.
3. A drudge; one who labors like a slave.
4. An abject person; a wretch.

Shak.

4. An abject person; a wretch.

Shak. Slave ant (Zozi.), any species of ants which is captured and enslaved by another species, especially Formica fusca of Europe and America, which is commonly enslaved by Formica sanquinea. Slave catcher, one who attempted to catch and bring back a fugitive slave to his master.—Slave coast, part of the western coast of Africa to which slaves were brought to be sold to foreigners.—Slave driver, one who superintends slaves at their work; hence, figuratively, a cruel taskmaster.—Slave hunt. (a) A search after persons in order to reduce them to slavery. Borth. (b) A search after fugitive slaves, often conducted with bloodhounds.—Slave ship, a vessel employed in the slave trade, the business of dealing in slaves, especially of buying them for transportation from their homes to be sold elsewhere.—Slave trader, one who traffics in slaves.

Syn.—Bond servant; bondman; bondslave; captive; henchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. Sec Serp.

Slave, v. 1 [imp. & p. p. SLAVED (slävd); p. pr. & Slaved (slävd); p.

henchman; vassal; dependent; drudge. See Serf.

Slave, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Slaven (slävd); p. pr. &
vb. n. Slaveno.] To drudge; to toil; to labor as a slave.

Slave, v. t. To enslave.

Slave/hold/or (-höld/ör), n. Born in slavery.

Slave/hold/or (-höld/ör), n. One who holds slaves.

Slave/hold/ing. a. Holding persons in slavery.

Slave/or(släv-ör/rå-ä/), n. See Slavechacy.

Slave/or (släv-ör/rå-ä/), n. see Slavechacy.

Slave/or slave ship.

2. A person engaged in the parameters shaves; a slave merchant, or slave trader.

The slaver's hand was on the latch,
He seemed in haste to go.

Lonafellow. He seemed in haste to go.

Longfellow.

Slav'er (slkver), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slavened (-ërd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Slavenno.] [Cf. Icel. slafra. See Slaben.]

1. To suffer spittle, etc., to run from the mouth.
2. To be bessneared with saliva.

Slav'er, v. t. To smear with saliva issuing from the mouth; to defile with drivel; to slabber.

Slav'er, n. Saliva driveling from the mouth.

Of all mad creatures, if the learned are right.

Of all mad creatures, if the learned are right, It is the slaver kills, and not the bite. Slav'er-er (-er), n. A driveler; an idiot.

Slav'er-ing (slav'er-Yng), a. Drooling; defiling with

saliva.—Slav'er-ing-ly, adv.
Slav'er-y (slav'er-y), n.; pl. Slaveries (-1z). [8
2d Slave.] 1. The condition of a slave; the state
entire subjection of one person to the will of another. Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery, said I, still thou art a bitter draught!

I wish, from my soul, that the legislature of this state [Virginia] could see the policy of a gradual abolition of slavery. It might prevent much future mischief.

Washington.

2. A condition of subjection or submission characterized by lack of freedom of action or of will.

The vulgar slaveries rich men submit to. C. Lever.

There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish,—the slavery of caste.

G. W. Cable.

3. The holding of slaves.

Syn. - Bondage; servitude; inthrallment; enslave ment; captivity; bond service; vassalage.

Slav'ey (slav'y), n. A maidservant. [Collog. & Jocose

Slav'ey (slav'f), n. A madesrvant. Leavey. Excess Eng.]
Slav'lo (slav'fk or slav'fk; 277), a. Slavonic.— n. The group of allied languages spoken by the Slave.
Slav'ish (slav'fsh), a. Of or pertaining to slaves; such as becomes or befits a slave; servile; excessively laborious; as, a slav'ssh life; a slav'ish dependence on the great.— Slav'ish.jy, adv.— Slav'ish.ness, n.
Slav'ish (slav't') no or slav'fa'n, n. The common feeling and interest of the Slavonic race.
Slav-oo'ra-oy (slav-ob'ra-sy), n. [Slave + -cracy, as in democracy.] The persons or interest formerly representing slavery politically, or wielding political power for the preservation or advancement of slavery. [U. S.]
Sla-vo'ni-an (slavo'n'1a.n), a. 1. Of or pertaining Slavor'n'(o (slavo'n'1k),

habitants.

2. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, or their language.

Sla-vo'ni-an, n. A native or inhabitant of Slavonia;

ethnologically, a Slav.

Slav'o-phil (släv'ō-fil or släv'ō-),) n. [Slavic + Gr.

Slav'o-phile (släv'ō-fil or släv'ō-),) diAos loving.]

One, not being a Slav, who is interested in the development and prosperity of that race.

Slaw (slp.) n. [D. sla, contr. fr. salade, OD. salael, salad. See SALAD.] Sliced cabbage served as a salad, cooked or uncooked.

Slaw, Slaw'on (-en), obs. p. p. of Slee, to slay.

With a sword drawn out he would have slave himself.

With a sword drawn out he would have slaw himself, Wycti' (Acts xvi. 27).

Slay (slā), v. t. [imp. Slew (slū); p. p. Slain (slāi); p. pr. & vb. n. Slaying.] [OE. slan, slien, sleen, slee, AB. sleán to strike, beat, slay; akin to OFries. slā, Dan. slaae, OS. & OHG. slahan, G. schlagen, I.cel. slā, Dan. slaae, Sw. sld, Goth. slahan; perhaps akin to L. lacerare to tear to pieces, Gr. Aakiçuv, E. lacerate. C. Slaughter, Sledde a hammer, Sley.] To put to death with a weapon, or by violence; hence, to kill; to put an end to; to destroy.

With this sword then will I slay you both.

I will slay the last of them with the sword. Amos ix. 1.

I will stay the last of them with the sword. Amos ix. l.
I'll stay more gazers than the basilisk. Shak.
Syn. — To kill; murder; slaughter; butcher.

Syn. — To kill; murder; slaughter; butcher.

Slay'er (-êr), n. One who slays; a killer; a murderer; a destroyer of life.

Sla'zy (sla'z'y), a. See Slezzy.

Slo (slô), v. t. To slay. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sleave (slêv), n. [Cf. Dan. sloif, a knot loop, Sw. slejf, G. schleife a knot, sliding knot, and E. slip, v. i.]

(a) The knotted or entangled part of silk or thread. (b) Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also sleave silk.

(a) The knotted or entangied part of silk or thread. (b) Silk not yet twisted; floss; — called also sleave silk.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care. Shak.

Sleave, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Sleaved (slevd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sleaving.] To separate, as threads; to divide, as a collection of threads; to sloy; — a weaver's term.

Sleaved (slevd), a. Raw; not spun or wrought; as, sleaved thread or silk.

Slea'zi-ness (slevzl-nes), n. Quality of being sleazy.

Slea'zy (slevzy), a. [Cf. G. schleissig worn out, threadbare, from schleissen to silt, split, decay, or Eleasy.] Wanting firmness of texture or substance; this, finnsy; as, sleazy silk or muslin. [Spelt also slazy.]

Sled (sled), n. [Akin to D. slede, G. schlitten, OHG. slite, leel. slevi; Sw. slide, Dan. slede, and E. slide, v. See Slide, and of. Slenge a vehicle, Sleigh.] 1. A vehicle on runners, used for conveying loads over the snow or ice; — in England called sledge.

2. A small, light vehicle with runners, used, mostly by young persons, for sliding on snow or ice.

Sled, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Sledded; as, to sled wood or timber.

Sledding (slive), n. 1 The act of transporting or

riding on a sled.

2. The state of the snow which admits of the running

2. The state of the snow which admits of the running of sleds; as, the sledding is good.

Sledge (slej), n. [Perhaps from sleds, pl. of sled, confused with sledge a hammer. See SLED, n.] 1. A strong vehicle with low runners or low wheels; or one without wheels or runners, made of plank slightly turned up at one end, used for transporting loads upon the snow, ice, or bare ground; a sled.

2. A hurdle on which, formerly,

which, formerly, traitors were drawn to the place of execu-tion. [Eng.] Sir W. Scott.

3. A sleigh. [Eng.]
4. A game at



-called also old sledge, and all fours.

Bledge (al8j), v. i. & t. [imp. & p. p. Sledged (al8jd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sledging.] To travel or convey in a ledge or sledges.

Howitt.

p. pr. & vb. n. SLEDGING.] To travel or convey in a sledge or sledges.

Howitt.

Sledge, n. [AS. sleege, from sleán to strike, beat.
See SLax, v. t.] A large, heavy hammer, usually wielded with both hands;—called also sledge hammer.

With his heavy sledge he can it beat. With his heavy sledge he can it beat. Spenser.

Slee(slö), v. t. [See SLAY.] To slay. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sleek (slök), a. [Compar. Sleeker (-ër); supert.

Sleeker.] [OE. slik: akin to leel. slikr, and OE.

sliken to glide, slide, G. schleichen, OHO. slikhan, D.

slik, slijk, mud, slime, and E. slink. Cf. Slick, Slink.]

1. Having an even, smooth surface; smooth; hence,
glossy; as, sleek hair. Chaucer.

Chaucer. So sleek her skin, so faultless was her make. Druden

2. Not rough or harsh.

Those rugged names to our like mouths grow sleek. Milton Sleek, adv. With ease and dexterity. [Low] Sleek, n. That which makes smooth; varnish. [R.] Sleek, n. That which makes smooth; varnish. [R.] Sleek, n. Elepking. [inp, & p, p. Sleekeng (slekt); p, pr. & v0. n. Sleeking.] To make even and smooth; to render smooth, soft, and glossy; to smooth over.

Sleeking her soft alluring locks.

Gentle, my lord, sleek o'er your rugged looks.

Sleek'19, adv. In a sleek manner; smoothly. Sleek'ness, n. The quality or state of being sleek; moothness and glossiness of surface.
Sleek'y (-y), a. 1. Of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy

Sleek'y (-y), a. 1. Of a sleek, or smooth, and glossy appearance.

2. Fawning and deceitful; sly. [Scot.]

Sleep (slep), obs. tinp. of SLEEP. Slept.

Sleep, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SLEEP (slept.); p. pr. & vb. n. SLEEPING.] [OE. slepen, AB. slepen; akin to OFrics. slepa, OS. slapan, D. slapen, OHG. slafan, G. schlafen, Goth. slepan, and G. schlaff slack, loose, and L. labi to glide, slide, labare to totter. Cf. LAPSE.] 1. To take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the Organs of sense; to slumber.

Millon.

Millon.

Watching at the head of these that sleep. 2. Figuratively: (a) To be careless, inattentive, or unconcerned; not to be vigilant; to live thoughtlessly.

We sleep over our happiness. (b) To be dead; to lie in the grave

To be dead; to lie in the grave.

Them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

1 Thess. iv. 14.

(c) To be, or appear to be, in repose; to be quiet; to be unemployed, unused, or unagitated; to rest; to lie dormant; as, a question sleeps for the present; the law sleeps.

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank! Shak Sleep, v. 1. To be slumbering in;—followed by a cognate object; as, to sleep a dreamless sleep. Tennyson.

2. To give sleep to; to furnish with accommodations for sleeping; to lodge. [R.] Blackw. Mag.

To sleep away, to spend in sleep; as, to sleep away precious time. To sleep off, to become free from by sleep; as, to sleep off, to become free from by sleep; as, to sleep off, to become free from by sleep;

as, to steep off drunkenness or fatigue.

Sleep, n. [AS. släp; akin to OFries. slëp, OS. släp, D. slap, OHG. släp, G. schlaf, Goth. slëps. See Sleep, v. i.]

A natural and healthy, but temporary and periodical suspension of the functions of the organs of sense, as well as of those of the voluntary and rational soul; that state of the animal in which there is a lessened acuteness of mental control, followed by a more or less unconscious state. "A man that waketh of his sleep." Chaucer.

Osleep, thou ape of death. Shak. O sleep, thou ape of death.

Fr Sleep is attended by a relaxation of the muscles, and the absence of voluntary activity for any rational object or purpose. The pulse is slower, the respiratory movements fewer in number but more profound, and there is less blood in the cerebral vessels. It is susceptible of greater or less intensity or completeness in its control of the powers.

Sleep of plants (Bot.), a state of plants, usually at night, when their leadlets approach each other, and the flowers close and droop, or are covered by the folded leaves.

Syn. - Slumber; repose; rest; nap; doze; drowse.

close and droop, or are covered by the folded leaves.

Syn.—Slumber; repose; rest; nap; doze; drowse.

Slep'-at-noon' (slep'at-noon'), n. (Bod.) A plant (Tragopogon pratensis) which closes its flowers at midday; a kind of goat's beard.

Sleep'-charged' (-chierid'), a. Heavy with sleep.
Sleep'er (-êr), n. 1. One who sleeps; a slumberer; hence, a drone, or lazy person.

2. That which lies dormant, as a law. [Obs.] Bacon.

3. A sleeping car. [Colloq. U. S.]

4. (Zoiil.) (an A large fresh-water gobioid fish (Elcotris dormatrix). (b) A nurse shark. See under Nurse.

Sleep'er, n. [Cf. Norw. sleip a sleeper (a timber), as adj., slippery, smooth. See Slate.] Something lying in a reclining posture or position. Specifically:—

(a) One of the pieces of timber, stone, or iron, on or near the level of the ground, for the support of some superstructure, to steady framework, to keep in place the rails of a railway, etc.; a stringpiece.

(b) One of the joists, or roughly shaped timbers, laid directly upon the ground, to receive the flooring of the ground story. [U. S.]

(c) (Naul.) One of the knees which connect the transoms to the after timbers on the ship's quarter.

(d) (Naul.) The lowest, or bottom, tier of casks.

Bleep'ful (-ful), a. Strongly inclined to sleep; very sleepy.—Bleep'tul-ness, n.

Bleep'tul (-ful), adv. In a sleepy manner; drowsily.

sleepy. Bleep'ful-ness, n.
Sleep'l-y (-l-jy), adv. In a sleepy manner; drowsly.
Sleep'iness, n. The quality or state of being sleepy.
Sleep'ing, a. & n. from Sleep.

Sleeping, a. & n. from SLEEP.

Sleeping car, a railway car or carriage, arranged with apartments and berths for sleeping. — Sleeping partner (Com.), a dormant partner. See under DORMANT. — Sleeping table (Mining), a stationary inclined platform on which pulverized ore is washed; a kind of buddle.

use, ûnite, rude, full, up, urn; pity; food, foot; out, oil; chair; go; sing, ink; then, thin; bon; zh = z in azure.

Sleep'ish (slep'Ish), a. Disposed to sleep; sleepy; Your sleepish, and more than sleepish, security. Ford.

Sleep/leas, a. 1. Having no sleep; wakeful.

2. Having no rest; perpetually agitated. "Biscay's

2. Having no rese, porter exploses bay."

- Sleep'less-ly, adv. — Sleep'less-ness, n.
Sleep'mark'en (-märk'en), n. (Zööl.) See 1st Had, 4.
Sleep'mark'er (-märk'en), n. One in a state of magetic or measureric sleep.
Sleep'wak'ng, n. The state of one measurerized, or

Sleep/wak/ing, n. The start and morbid sleep.

Sicep walk and, me in a partial and merbid sleep.

Sleep'walk'pr (-wak'@r), n. One who walks in his sleep; a sonnambullst.

Sleep'walk'ing, n. Walking in one's sleep.
Sleep'y (-\forall '\forall '\foral

She waked her sleepy crew.

2. Tending to induce sleep; soporiferous; somniferus; as, a sleepy drink or potion.

3. Dull; lazy; heavy; sluggish.

Tis not sleepy business;
But must be looked to speedily and strongly.

4. Characterized by an absence of watchtulness; as,

sleepy security.

Sleepy duck (Zoöl.), the ruddy duck

Sleep'y-head' (-hed'), n. 1. A sleepy person.
To bed, to bed, says Sleepyhead. Mother Goose

To bed, to bed, says Sleepphead. Morner Goose.

2. (Zoöl.) The ruddy duck.

Sle'er (sle'er), n. A slayer. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sleet (slet), n. (Gun.) The part of a mortar extending from the chamber to the trunnions.

Sleet, n. (OE. sleet; akin to MHG. sloz, sloze, hailstone, G. schlosse; of uncertain origin.] Hall or snow, mingled with rain, usually falling, or driven by the wind, is the particles.

mingled with rain, usually falling, or driven by the wind, in fine particles.

Sleet, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sleeted; p. pr. & vb. n. Sleeting.] To snow or hall with a mixture of rain.

Sleeting.] To snow or hall with a mixture of rain.

Sleeting.] To snow or hall with a mixture of rain.

Sleeting. a gown.

2. A narrow channel of water. [R.]

Proposition of the state of the state

The Celus sea, called oftentimes the Merce. Drayon.

3. (Mach.) (a) A tubular part made to cover, sustain, or steady another part, or to form a connection between two parts. (b) A long bushing or thinble, as in the mave of a wheel. (c) A short piece of pipe used for covering a joint, or forming a joint between the ends of two

ering a joint, or forming a joint between the ends of two other pipes.

Sleeve button, a detachable button to fasten the wrist-band or cuff. — Sleeve links, two bars or buttons linked together, and used to fasten a cuff or wristband. — To laugh in the sleeve, to laugh privately or unperceived, especially while apparently preserving a grave or serious demeanor toward the person or persons laughed at; that is, perhaps, originally, by hiding the face in the wide sleeves of former times. — To pin, or hang, on the sleeve of, to be, or make, dependent upon.

Sleeve. v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sleevel (slevd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sleeves). To furnish with sleeves; to put sleeves into; as, to sleeve a coat.

Sleeve (slevd), a. Having sleeves; furnished with sleeves; — often in composition; as, long-sleeved.
Sleeve/flah' (slev/flsh'), n. (Zoōl.) A squid.
Sleeve/flah' (slev/flsh'), in. (Zoōl.) A squid.
Sleeve/flah' (slev/flsh'), in. (Zoōl.) A squid.
Sleeve/less, a. [AS. slēfleás.] 1. Having no sleeves.
2. Wanting a cover, pretext, or palliation; unreasonable; profitless; bootless; useless. [Obs.]

The vexation of a sleeveless errand. Bp. Warburon of a leveless errand. Bp. Warburon of a sleeveless errand.

The vexation of a sleeveless erraud. Bp. Warburton.

Sleid (släd), v. t. [see B.F.] To sley, or prepare for
use in the weaver's sley, or slale.

Sleigh (slä or sli), a. Sly. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sleigh (slä), n. [Cf. D. & LG. slede, slee, Icel. sleði.
See Sled.) A vehicle moved on runners, and used for
transporting persons or goods on
snow or ice; — in
England commonly
called a sledge.

called a stedge.

Sleigh bell, a small
bell attached either
to a horse when
drawing a sleigh,
or to the sleigh itself; especially, a
globular bell with a
loose ball which
plays inside instead
of a clapper.



Sleigh'ing, n. 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

2. The state of the snow or ice which admits of run-

ning sleighs.

Sleight (slit), n. [OE. sleighte, sleihte, sleithe, Icel.
slæg5 (for slæg5) slyness, cunning, fr. slægr (for slægr)
sly, cunning. See SLY.] 1. Cunning; craft; artful
practice. [Obs.] "His sleight and his covin." Chaucer.
2. An artful trick; sly artifice; a feat so dexterous
that the manner of performance escapes observation.

The world hath many subtle sleights. Latimer.
3. Dexterous practice; dexterity; skill. Chaucer.
The juggler's sleight."

Slaight of hand legerdemain; prestidigitation.

Sleight'ful (slit'ful), a. Cunning; dexterous. [Obs.] Bleight'l-ly (-1-ly), adv. Cunning; sly. [Obs.] Huloct. Sleight'y (-y), a. Cunning; sly. [Obs.] Huloct. Sleight'y (-y), a. Cunning; sly. [Obs.] Huloct. Slein'der (slein'der), a. [Comput. Stenderner, (-5r); superl. Stendersers.] [OE. sleinder, sclender, fr. OD. slinder thin, slender, perhaps through a French form; ct. OD. slinderen, stidderen, to creep; perh. akin to E. slide.] 1. Small or narrow in proportion to the length or the height; not thick; slim; as, a slender stem or stalk of a plant. "A slender, choleric man." Chaucer.

She, as a veil down to the slender waist, Her unadorned golden tresses wore.

2. Weak; feeble; not strong; slight; as, slender hope; a slender constitution.

Mighty hearts are held in slender chains. They have inferred much from slender premises. J. H. Newm The slender utterance of the consonants. J. Byn

3. Moderate; trivial; inconsiderable; slight; as, a man of sleuder intelligence.

A steader degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humor and the puthos. Sir W. Scott.

4. Small; inadequate; meager; pitiful; as, slender means of support; a slender pittance.

Frequent begging makes slender alms. 5. Spare; abstemious; frugal; as, a slender diet.

The good Ostorius often deigned To grace my slender table with his presence. Philips.

To grace my sleader table with his presence. Philips.

6. (Phon.) Uttered with a thin tone; — the opposite of broad; as, the sleader vowels long e and i.

Slen'der-ly, adv. — Slen'der-ness, n.

Slent (slönt), n. & v. See Slant. [Obs.]

Slep (slöp), obs. inp. of Sleep. Slept. (Chaucer. Sle pez' (sle-pets'), n. [Russ. sliepets'.] (Zööt.) A burrowing rodent (Spalax typhlus), native of Russia and Asia Minor. It has the general appearance of a mole, and is destitute of eyes. Called also mole rat.

Slept (slöpt), imp. & p. p. of Sleep.

Sleuth (slūth), n. [Leel. slöv. See Slot a track.] The track of man or beast as followed by the scent. [Soot.]

the scent.

Hallivell.

Slouth (sluth), n. [Icel. slön. See Slot a track.] The track of man or beast as followed by the scent. [Scot.]

Sleuth'hound' (-hound'), n. [See Sleuth, and cf. Slothound.] (Zoid.) A hound that tracks animals by the scent; specifically, a bloodhound. [Spelt variously slouthlound, sluthhound, etc.]

Slow (slū), imp. of Slax.

Slew (slū), imp. of Slax.

Slew (slū), a. Somewhat drunk. [Slang]

Slewth (slūth), n. Sloth; idleness. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sley (slū), n. [St. slū, tracent ostrike. See Slax, v. t.] 1. A weaver's reed. [Spelt also slaic.]

2. A guideway in a knitting machine. Knight.

Sley, v. t. To separate or part the threads of, and arrange them in a reed; — a term used by weavers. See Slexve, and Sleid.

Sliboer (slīt') ber, a. Slippery. [Obs.] Holland.

Slioe (slis), n. [Ob. slice, selice, Of. esclice, from esclicier, esclichier, to break to pieces, of German origin; cf. OHG. slīzan to split, slit, tear, G. schleissen to slit. See Slir, v. t.] 1. A thin, broad piece cut off; as, a slice of bacon; a slice of cheese; a slice of bread.

2. That which is thin and broad, like a slice. Specifically: (a) A broad, thin piece of plaster. (b) A salver, platter, or truy. [Obs.] (c) A knife with a thin, broad blade for taking up or serving fish; also, a spatula for spreading anything, as paint or ink. (d) A plate of iron with a handle, forming a kind of chisel, or a spadelike implement, variously proportioned, and used for various purposes, as for stripping the planking from a vessel's side, for cutting blubber from a whale, or for stirring a fire of coals; a slice bar; a peel; a fire shovel. [Cant] (e) (Shipbrilding) One of the wedges by which the cradle and the ship are lifted clear of the building blocks to prepare for launching. (f) (Printing) A removable sliding bottom to a galley.

Slee bar, a kind of fire iron resembling a poker, with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, and clearing it and the crate bars from chinkers, ashes etc. : a slice.

Slice bar, a kind of fire iron resembling a poker, with a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, and clearing it and the grate bars from clinkers, ashes, etc.; a slice.

a broad, flat end, for stirring a fire of coals, and clearing it and the grate bars from clinkers, ashes, etc.; a slice.

Silce, v. t. [imp, & p. p. Sliced (slist); p. pr. & vb.
n. Sliceno (sli'slig).] 1. To cut into thin pieces, or to cut off a thin, broad piece from.

2. To cut into parts; to divide.
3. To clear by means of a slice bar, as a fire or the grate bars of a furnace.

Sil'cer (sli'sër), n. One who, or that which, slices; specifically, the circular saw of the lapidary.

Silch (sli'ch), Slick (slik), n. (Metal.) See Schlich.

Slick (alik), a. [See Sleek.] Sleek; smooth. "Both slick and dainty." (Chapman.

Slick, v. t. To make sleek or smooth. "Slicked all with sweet oil." (Chincry) A wide paring chisel.

Slick'en (-en), a. Sleek; smooth. [Prov. Eng.]

Slick'en (-en), a. Sleek; smooth. [Prov. Eng.]

Slick'en (-en), a. Sleek; smooth. [Prov. Eng.]

Slick'en-sides' (-en-sidz'), n. 1. The smooth, striated, or partially polished surfaces of a fissure or seam, supposed to have been produced by the sliding of one surface on another.

2. A variety of galena found in Derbyshire, England; see called by worker.

surface on another.

2. A variety of galena found in Derbyshire, England;
—so called by workmen.

Bilck'er (-\$\vec{e}r\), n. That which makes smooth or sleek.

Specifically: (a) A kind of burnisher for leather. (b)

(Founding) A curved tool for smoothing the surfaces of a mold after the withdrawal of the pattern.

Bilck'iness, 1. The act or process of smoothing.

2. pl. (Min.) Narrow veins of ore.

Bilck'ness, n. The state or quality of being slick; smoothness; sleekness.

Sild (slYd), imp. & p. p. of SLIDE.

Sild'den (-d'u), p. p. of SLIDE.

Sild/der (al'd'der), v. i. [AS. eliderian. Ese SLIDE, i.] To alide with interruption. [Obs.] Dryden. Sild/der, Sild/der, y. i.] Slippery. [Obs.] AS. elider. To a drunk man the way is elidder. Chaucer.

To a drunk man the way is slidder. Chaucer.

Slide (slid), v. i. [imp. SLID (slid); p. p. SLIDDEN
(slid'd'n), SLID; p. pr. & vb. n. SLIDING (slid'ig).]
(OE. sliden, AB. slidge; akin to MHG. sliten, also to
AS. slidor alippery, E. sled, Lith. slidus slippery. Cf.
SLED.] 1. To move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking or rolling; to slip; to glide;
as, snow slides down the mountain's side.

2. Especially, to move over snow or ice with a smooth,
uninterrupted motion, as on a sled moving by the force
of gravity, or on the feet.

They bathe in summer, and in winter slide. Waller.

3. To nass inadvertently.

3. To pass inadvertently.

Beware thou slide not by it. Ecclus. xxviii. 26. 4. To pass along smoothly or unobservedly; to move gently onward without friction or hindrance; as, a ship or boat slides through the water.

Ages shall slide away without perceiving.
Parts answering parts shall slide into a whole

5. To slip when walking or standing; to fall.

Their foot shall slide in due time. Deut. xxxii. 35.

Their foot shall state in due time. Bett. xxxii. 35.

6. (Mus.) To pass from one note to another with no perceptible cessation of sound.

7. To pass out of one's thought as not being of any consequence. [Obs. or Colloq.]

With good hope let be sorrow slide. Chancer.
With a calm carclessness letting everything slide. Sir P. Sidney.

Silde, v. l. 1. To cause to slide; to thrust along; as, o slide one piece of timber along another.

2. To pass or put imperceptibly; to slip; as, to slide a word to vary the sense of a question.

Silde, n. [AS. slide.] 1. The act of sliding; as, a lide of the slide of the slide of the slide of the slide.

Siide, n. [AS. slide.] 1. The act ide on the ice.
2. Smooth, even passage or progress.

A better slide into their business A better slide into their business. Bacon.

3. That on which anything moves by sliding. Specifically: (a) An inclined plane on which heavy bodies slide by the force of gravity, esp. one constructed on a nountain side for conveying logs by sliding them down. (b) A surface of ice or snow on which children slide for amuse-

4. That which operates by sliding. Specifically: (A) A cover which opens or closes an aperture by sliding over it. (b) (Mach.) A moving piece which is guided by a part or parts along which it slides. (c) A clasp or brooch for a belt, or the like.

5. A plate or slip of glass on which is a picture or delineation to be exhibited by means of a magic lantern, stereopticon, or the like; a plate on which is an object to be examined with a microscope.

6. The descent of a mass of earth, rock, or snow slide; also, the track of bare rock left by a land slide.

7. (Geol.) A small dislocation in beds of rock along a line of fissure.

line of fissure. Dana.

8. (Mus.) (a) A grace consisting of two or more small notes moving by conjoint degrees, and leading to a principal note either above or below. (b) An apparatus in the trumpet and trombone by which the sounding tube is lengthened and shortened so as to produce the tones between the fundamental and its harmonics.

9. (Phonetics) A sound which, by a gradual change in the position of the vocal organs, passes imperceptibly into another sound.

another sound.

10. (Steam Engine) (a) Same as Guide bar, under UIDE. (b) A slide valve.

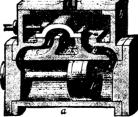
into another sound.

10. (Steam Engine) (a) Same as Guide bar, under Guide. (b) A slide valve.

Slide box (Steam Engine), a steam chest. See under Eream. Slide ista, an engine lathe. See under Lathe. Side rall, a transfer table. See under Transfer. Slide rall, a transfer table. See under Transfer. Slide rall, an another steam chest. See under Transfer. Slide rall, an another steam of the valve graides by screws or otherwise, and having compound motion.—Slide rale, a mathematical instrument consisting of two parts, one of which slides upon the other, for the mechanical performance of addition and subtraction, and, by means of logarithmic scales, of multiplication and division.—Slide valve. (a) Any valve which opens and closes a passageway by sliding over a port. (b) A particular kind of sliding valve, often used in steam engines for admitting steam to the piston and releasing it, alternately, having a cuplike cavity in its face, through which the exhaus passes. It is stimated in the steam chest, and moved by the valve gear. It is so no as a sliding valve.

In the illustration, a is the piston, a steam chest, receiving its supply from the pipe i, and containing the slide valve s, which is shown as admitting steam to one end of the cylinder through the port c, and opening communication between the exhaust passage f and the port c, for the release of steam from the opposite end of the cylinder.

Slide 'groet' (-grat' or -grōt'), n. The game of shovelboard. [Oss.]



Slide'groat (-grat' or -grot'), n. The game of shovel-

board. [Obs.]

Sild'er (slid'er), a. See SLIDDER. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sild'er, n. 1. One who, or that which, slides; especially, a sliding part of an instrument or machine.

2. (Zool.) The red-bellied terrapin (Pseudemys rugosa). [Local, U. S.]

Slider pump, a form of rotary pump. Slid'ing (slid'Ing), a. 1. That slides or slips; glid-ing; moving smoothly. 2. Slippery; clusory. [Obs.]

That sliding science hath me made so bare. Chaucer.

Bilding friction (Mech.), the resistance one body meets with in sliding along the surface of another, as distinguished from rolling friction.—Bilding guater (Naut.), a topmast arranged with metallic fittings so as to be hoisted and lowered by means of halyards.—Bilding keel (Naut.), a movable keel, similar to a centerboard.—Bilding pale. (Mech.) See the Note under PAIR, n., 7.—Bilding rule. Baine as Slide rule, under BLIDE, n.—Bilding scale. (a) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall or rule of prices. (b) A variable scale of wages or of prices. (c) A slide rule.—Bilding ways (Naut.), the timber guides used in launching a vessel.

Bildony-ter (sl-dony-f-ter), n. [Slide + meter.] That sliding science bath me made so bare. Chaucer.

scale of wages or of prices. (c) A slide rule. - Sliding ways (Naul.), the timber guides used in launching a vessel.

Sli-dom'e-ter (all-dōm'ê-ter), n. [Slide + meter.]

An instrument for indicating and recording shocks to railway carso coasioned by sudden stopping.

Slight (slit), n. Sleight.

Slight (slit), n. Sleight.

Slight, v. t. [Cf. D. slechten to level, to denolish.]

1 To overthrow; to demolish. [Obs.] Clarendon.

2. To make even or level. [Obs.] Hecham.

3. To throw heedlessly. [Obs.]

The rogue slighted me into the river. Shak.

Slight (slit), n. [Compar. Sliostera (-\$r*): superl.

Slight (slit), n. [Compar. Sliostera (-\$r*): superl.

Sliosterat. [OE. slizt, sleght, probably from OD. slicht, streht, simple, plain, D. slecht; akin to OFries. sliuh, G. schlecht, schicht, OHG. sleht smooth, Sw. slät, Goth. slaihts; of uncertain origin.]

1. Not decidedly marked; not forcible; inconsiderable; unimportant; insignificant; not severe; weak; gentle; — applied in a great variety of circumstances; as, a slight (i. e., feeble) effort; a slight (i. e., perishable) structure; a slight (i. e., not deep) impression; a slight (i. e., not convincing) argument; a slight (i. e., not thorough) examination; slight (i. e., not severe) pain, and the like. "At one slight bound."

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise.

Slight is the subject, but not so the praise.

Pope.

me firmly embrace doctrines upon slight grounds.

Locke.

2. Not stout or heavy; slender.

His own figure, which was formerly so slight. Sir W. Scott.

3. Foolish; silly; weak in intellect. Hudibras.

Slight, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLIGHTED; p. pr. & vb. n.

SLIGHTING.] To disregard, as of little value and unworthy of notice; to make light of; as, to slight the displacements.

Millon. vine commands.

The wretch who slights the bounty of the skies. Cowper. To slight off, to treat slightingly; to drive off; to remove. [R.]—To slight over, to run over in haste; to perform superficially; to treat carelessly; as, to slight over a thems. "They will but slight it over." Bacon.

over a theme. "They will but slight it over." Bacon.—
Syn.—To neglect; disregard; disdain; soorn.—
Strowt, Neglect. To slight is stronger than to neglect.
We may neglect a duty or person from inconsiderateness, or from being over-occupied in other concerns. To slight is always a positive and intentional act, resulting from feelings of dislike or centempt. We ought to put a kind construction on what appears neglect on the part of a friend; but when he slights us, it is obvious that he is our friend he longer. friend; but when an acceptance of friend no longer.

Heware . . . lest the like befall . . .

If they transgress and shiph that sole command. Milton.

This my long-sufferance, and my day of grace,
Those who neglect and scorn shall never taste. Milton. Slight, n. The act of slighting; the manifestation of moderate degree of contempt, as by neglect or oversight; neglect; indignity.

sight; neglect; indignity.

Syn. — Neglect; disregard; inattention; contempt; disdain; scorn; disgrace; indignity; disparagement.

Slight, adv. Slightly. [Obs. or Poetic]

Think not so slight of glory.

Milton.

Think not so slight of glory.

Slight'en (slitt'n), v.t. To slight. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Slight'er (3v), a. One who slights.

Slight'ful (-ful), a. See Sleightryul. [Obs.]

Slight'ful, a. Characterized by neglect or disregard.

Slight'ing-ly, adv. In a slighting manner.

Slight'ng-ly, adv. In a slight manner.

Slight'ness, n. The quality or state of being slight; slenderness; feebleness; superficiality; also, formerly, negligence; indifference; disregard.

Slight'y (-y), a. Slight. [Obs.] Echard.

Slight'y (-y), a. [See Sucn.] Such. [Obs. or Scot.]

The Used by Chaucer as of the Northern dialect.

Silk (silk), a. processes.

For Used by Chaucer as of the Northern dialect.

Sill'en.sides', a. Same as Slickensides.

Sill'y (sil'ily), adv. See Slyiy.

South.

Silm (sil'ily), adv. See Slyiy.

South.

I Fornerly, bad, worthless, weak, slight, awry, of uncertain origin. The meaning of the English word seems to have been influenced by slender.

1. Worthless; bad. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

2. Weak; slight; unsubstantial; poor; as, a slim argument.

"That was a slim excuse."

Surrow.

3. Of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; as, a slim person; a slim tree.

Grose.

Slime (slim), n. [OE. slim, AS. slim; akin to D.

slijm, G. schleim, MHG. slim, OHG. slimen to make
smooth, Icel. slim slime, Dan. sliim; cf. L. limare to
file, polish, levis smooth, Gr. λείος; or cf. L. limus mud.]

1. Soft, moist earth or clay, having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

As it [Nilus] ebbs, the seedsman
Upon the slime and ooze scatters his grain. 2. Any mucilaginous or glutinous substance; any substance of a dirty nature, that is moist, soft, and adhesive.
3. (Script.) Bitumen. [Archatc]

Slime had they for mortar.

4. pl. (Mining) Mud containing metallic ore, obtained in the preparatory dressing.
5. (Physiol.) A mucualike substance which exude from the bodies of certain animals.

Goldsmith.

Slims eel. $(Zv\ddot{v}l.)$ See 1st Hag, 4.—Slims pit, a pit for he collection of alime or bitumen.

the collection of alime or bitumen.

Slime (alim), v. t. [wnp. & p. p. Slimen (alimd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slimino.] To sinear with alime. Tennyson.

Slim'l-ly (alim'l-ly), adv. In a slimy manner.

Slim'l-ness, n. The quality or state of being alimy.

Slim'ly (alim'ly), adv. In a state of alimness; in a alim manner; slenderly.

Slim'ness, n. The quality or state of being alim.

Slim'sy (-zy), a. Flimsy; frail. [Collog. U. S.]

Slim'y (alim'y), a. [Compar. Slimer (-1-er); superl.

Slim'y (alim'y), a. [compar. Slimer (-1-er); superl.

Slim's in thing is county glutinous; also, covered or daubed with alime; viscous; glutinous; also, covered or daubed with alime; yielding, or abounding in slime.

Slimy things did crawl with legs Upon the slimy sea.

Upon the slimp sea.

Siliness (slines), n. See Sinness.

Sing (sline), n. [OE. slinge; akin to OD. slinge, D. slinger, OHG. slinge; (of German origin. See Sinne, v. t.] I. An instrument for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short strap with two strings fastened to its ends, or with a string fastened to one end and a light stick to the other. The missile being lodged in a hole in the strap, the ends of the string are taken in the hand, and the whole whirled rapidly round until, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly with centrifugal force.

2. The act or motion of hurling as with a sling; a throw; figuratively, a stroke.

throw; figuratively, a stroke.

The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune.

At one sling Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing Son.

Of thy victorious arm, well-pleasing Son.

3. A contrivance for sustaining anything by sion; as: (a) A kind of hanging bandage put around the neck, in which a wounded arm or hand is supported. (b) A loop of rope, or a rope or chain with hooks, for suspending a barrel, bale, or other heavy object, in hoisting or lowering. (c) A strap attached to a firearm, for suspending it from the shoulder. (a) (Naut.) A band of rope or iron for securing a yard to a mast; — chiefly in the plural.

Sling cart, a kind of cart used to transport cannon and their carriages, large stones, machines, etc., the objects transported being slung, or suspended by a chain attached to the arreit. Sling (b) according to the suspended by a chain attached to the sarvier. — Sling dog, one of a pair of iron hooks used as part of a sling. See def. 3 (b) above.

Sling, v. L. [imp. Slung (slüng), Archaic Slang

part of a sling. See def. 3 (b) above.

Sling, v. t. [imp. SLUNG (sling), Archaic SLANG (sling), p. p. SLUNG (sling), St. b. n. SLINGING.] [AS. slingan; akin to D. slingeren, G. schlingen, to wind, to twist, to creep, OHG. slingan to wind, to twist, to move to and fro, Icel. slyngen, slingan to sling, Sw. slunga, Dan. slynge, Lith. slinkli to creep.] 1. To throw with a sling. Every one could sling stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss."

Judg. xx. 16. Judg. xx. 16. Addison.

and not miss."

Judy. xx. 16.

To throw; to hurl; to cast.

Judy. xx. 16.

Addison.

To hang so as to swing; as, to sling a pack.

(Naut.) To pass a rope round, as a cask, gun, etc., preparatory to attaching a holsting or lowering tackle.

Sling, n. [Cf. G. schlingen to swallow.] A drink composed of spirit (usually gin) and water sweetened.

Sling'er (-ēr), n. One who slings, or uses a sling.

Slink (slīnk), v. i. [imp. Slunk (slīnk), Archaie

Slank (slānk); p. p. Slunk; p. pr. & vb. n. Slinking.]

AS. slincm; probably akin to G. schleichen, E. sleck.

Bee SLEEK, a.] 1. To creep away meanly; to steal away; to sneak. "To slink away and hide." Tale of Beryn.

o sneak. "To strike twey and more.

Back to the thicket slank Milton.

The guilty scrpent. Milton as they

Lands Lead to the thicket slank Lead to the thicket slank Milton.

There were some few who slank obliquely from them is they passed.

2. To miscarry; — said of female beasts.

Slink, v. t. To cast prematurely; — said of female beasts; as, a cow that slinks her calf.

Slink, a. 1. Produced prematurely; as, a slink calf.

2. Thin; lean. [Scot.]

Slink, n. 1. The young of a beast brought forth prematurely, esp, a calf brought forth before its time.

2. A thievish follow; a sneak. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Slink (y, y), a. Thin; lank. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Slink (y, y), a. Thin; lank. [Prov. Eng. & U. S.]

Slink (yl, y), a. [imp. & p. p. Slippen (slity); p. pr. & vb. n. Slippen, and fr. OE. slippen; akin to I.G. & D. slippen, MHG. slipfen (cf. Dan. slippe, Sw. slippu,), akin to G. schleifen to slide, glide, drag, whet, OHG. slipton to slide, glide, make smooth, Icel. slip at to what; cf. also AS. slipan, Goth. sliupan, OS. slopian, OHG. sliofan, G. schliefen, schlüpfen, which seem to come from a somewhat different root form. Cf. Slore, n.]

1. To move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide.

2. To slide; to lose one's footing or one's hold; not to tread firmly; as, it is necessary to walk carefully lest the foot should slip.

3. To move or fly (out of place); to shoot; — often with out, off, etc.; as, a bone may slip out of its place.

4. To depart, withdraw, enter, appear, intrude, or escape as if by sliding; to go or come in a quiet, furtive manner; as, some errors slipped into the work.

Thus one tradeaman slips away,
To give his partner fairer play.

Prior.

Thus one tradesman slips away, To give his partner fairer play. Thrice the flitting shadow slipped away.

5. To err; to fall into error or fault. Dryden

There is one that slippeth in his speech, but not from his heart. but not from his Ecclus, xix. 16. To let slip, to loose from the slip or noose, as a hound; to allow to escape.

Shak. Cry, "Havoc," and let slip the dogs of war.

Slip (all p), v. t. 1. To cause to move smoothly and quickly; to slide; to convey gently or secretly.

He tried to slip a powder into her drink. Arouthnot.

2. To omit; to lose by negligence.

And slip no advantage
That may secure you. 3. To cut slips from; to cut; to take off; to make a alip or slips of; as, to slip a piece of cloth or paper.

The branches also may be slipped and planted. Mortime 4. To let loose in pursuit of game, as a greyhound.

Lucentio slipped me like his greyhound. Stat.

5. To cause to slip or slide off, or out of place; as, a norse slips his bridle; a dog slips his collar.

6. To bring forth (young) prematurely; to slink.

7. slip a cable. (Naul.) See under Cable. — To slip of, o take off quickly; as, to slip off; a coat. — To slip of, out on in haste or loosely; as, to slip on a gown or coat.

8lip, n. [AS. slipe, slip.]
1. The act of slipping;
a slip on the ice.
2. An unintentional error or fault; a false step.

This good man's slip mended his pace to martyrdom. 3. A twig separated from the main stock; a cutting; scion; hence, a descendant; as, a slip from a vine.

A native slip to us from foreign seeds. Shak:
The girlish slip of a Sicilian bride. R. Browning.

4. A slender piece; a strip; as, a slip of paper.

Moonlit slips of silver cloud.

A thin slip of a girl, like a new moon
Sure to be rounded into beauty soon.

5. A leash or string by which a dog is held; — so called from its being made in such a manner as to slip, or become loose, by relaxation of the hand. We stalked over the extensive plains with Killbuck and Lena in the slips, in search of deer. Sir S. Baker.

in the stips, in search of deer.

6. An oscape; a secret or unexpected desertion; as, to give one the stip.

7. (Print.) A portion of the columns of a newspaper or other work struck off by itself; a preof from a column of type when set up and in the galley.

8. Any covering easily slipped on. Specifically: (a) A loose garment worn by a woman. (b) A child's pinafore. (c) An outside covering or case; as, a pillow stip. (d) The stip or sheath of a sword, and the like. [R.]

9. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [Obs.]

Shak.

9. A counterfeit piece of money, being brass covered with silver. [Obs.]
10. Matter found in troughs of grindstones after the grinding of edge tools. [Prov. Eng.] Sir W. Petty.
11. Potters' clay in a very liquid state, used for the decoration of ceramic ware, and also as a cement for handles and other applied parts.
12. A particular quantity of yarn. [Prov. Eng.]
13. An inclined plane on which a vessel is built, or upon which it is hauled for repair.
14. An opening or space for vessels to lie in, between wharves or in a dock; as, Peck slip. [U. S.]
15. A narrow passage between buildings. [Eng.]
16. A long seat or narrow pew in churches, often without a door. [U. S.]
17. (Mining) A dislocation of a lead, destroying continuity.

17. (Mining) A dislocation of a lead, dostroying continuity.

18. (Engin.) The motion of the center of resistance of the float of a paddle wheel, or the blade of an oar, through the water horizontally, or the difference between a vessel's actual speed and the speed which she would have if the propelling instrument acted upon a solid; also, the velocity, relatively to still water, of the backward current of water produced by the propeller.

19. (Zoöl.) A fish, the sole.

20. (Cricket) A fielder stationed on the off side and to the rear of the batsman. There are usually two of them, called respectively short slip, and long slip.

To give one the slip, to slip away from one; to clude one.—Slip dock. See under Dock.—Slip link (Mach.), a connecting link so arranged as to allow some play of the parts, to avoid concussion.—Slip rope (Naul.), a rope by which a cable is secured preparatory to slipping. Totten.—Slip stopper (Naul.), a rape by anchor suddenly.

Slip board (board), ha charagement for letting go the anchor suddenly.

Slip board (board), n. A board sliding in grooves.

Slip stopper (Naul.), an arrangement for letting go the anchor suddenly.

Slip'poard' (-bōrd'), n. A board sliding in grooves.

Slip'coat' cheese' (-kōt' chēz'). A rich variety of new cheese, resembling butter, but white. Hallivell.

Slipos (slips), n. pl. [Cf. Slip, v.] Sledge runners on which a skip is dragged in a mine.

Slip'knot' (slip'hōt'), n. A kind of overcoat worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak. [Scot.]

Slip'pon' (-bū'), n. A kind of overcoat worn upon the shoulders in the manner of a cloak. [Scot.]

Slip'poge (-pā', 18), n. The act of slipping; also, the amount of slipping.

Slip'per (-pā'), n. 1. One who, or that which, slips.

2. A kind of light shoe, which may be slipped on with ease, and worn in undress; a slipshoe.

3. A kind of broke or shoe for a wagon wheel.

5. (Mach.) A piece, usually a plate, applied to a sliding piece, to roceive wear and afford a means of adjustment; — also called shoe, and gib.

Slipper saimalcule (Zoil.), a ciliated infusorian of the genus Paramecium.—Slipper flower. (Hol.) Slipperwort.

Slipport, a. [AS. slipur.] Slippery. [Obs.]

— Slipper limpet, or Slipper shell (Zool.), a boat shell.

Slip'per, a. [AS. sipper,] Slippery. [Obs.]

Ol trustless state of earthly things, and slipper hope
Of mortal men.

Slip'pered (-pērd.), a. Wearing slippers. Shak.

Slip'per-l-ness, n. The quality of being slippery.

Blip'per-l-ness, n. The quality of being slippery.

Blip'per-ness, n. Slipperiness. [Obs.]

Slip'per-wort (-wirt), n. (Bot.) See Calcolabla.

Slip'per-y (-y), a. [See Slipper, a.] 1. Having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly, rapidly, and easily upon the surface; smooth; glib; as, olly substances render things slippery.

2. Not affording firm ground for confidence; as, a 2. Not anomaly slippery promise.

The slippery tops of human state.

3. Not easily held; liable or apt to slip away.

The slippery god will try to loose his hold. Dryden.

The supper god will try to loose in hold. Dyden.

4. Liable to slip; not standing firm. Shak.

5. Unstable; changeable; mutable; uncertain; incontant; fickle. "The slippery state of kings." Denham.

6. Uncertain in effect.

7. Wanton; unchaste; loose in morals. Shak.

7. wanton; unchaste; 1008e in morals. Shak. Slippery elm. (Bot.) (a) An American tree (Umus futra) rith a muchaginous and slightly aromatic inner bark which is sometimes used medicinally; also, the inner ark itself. (b) A malvaceous shrub (Fremontia Califorica);—so called on the Pacific coast.

Slip'pi-ness (slip'pi-ness), n. Slipperiness. [R.] The slippiness of the way."

Sir W. Scott.

Slip'ps' (-yi), a. [AS. slipeg.] Slippery.

Slip'ps' (-yi), a. [AS. slipeg.] Slippery.

sum at the heal down at the heel.

The shivering urchin bending as he goes,
With slipshal heels.

Couper.

Z. Figuratively: Careless in dress, manners, style, etc.; a signature: it is a state of the state of t

Thy wit shall no'er go slipshod.

Slip'shop' (-shōō'), n. A slipper.

Slip'ship' (-skin'), a. Evasive. [Obs.] Millimell.

Slip'ship' (-skin'), a. Evasive. [Obs.] Millon.

Slip'ship' (-skin'), n. [A reduplication of slop.] Weak, poor, or flat liquor; weak, profitless discourse or writing.

Slip'string' (-string'), n. One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal. [Obs.]

Slip'thrift' (-thrift'), n. A spendthrift. [Obs.]

Slip'thrift' (-thrift'), n. A spendthrift. [Obs.]

Slish (slish), n. [A corruption of slash.] A cut; as, slish and slash. [Collog.]

Slit (slit), obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of SLIDE. Chauce.

Slit (slit), v. t. [imp. x. p. p. SLIT or SLITTED (slit-dd); p. pr. & v. b. n. SLITTING.) [Obs. sliten, fr. sliten, fr. sliten, AS. slitan to tear; akin to D. slij'en to wear out, G. schleissen to slit, split, OHG. slizan to split, tear, wear out, Icel. slita to break, tear, wear out, Sw. slita, Dan. slitde. Cf. Eclar, SLATE, n., SLICE.] 1. To cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces or strips; as, to slit iron bars into nail rode; to slit leather into straps.

2. To cut or make a long fissure in or upon; as, to slit the ear or the nose.

the ear or the nose.

3. To cut; to sever; to divide. [Obs.]

And slits the thin-spun life. Sit, n. [AS. slite.] A long cut; a narrow opening; as, a slit in the ear.

as, a sit in the ear.

Gill alit. (Anut.) See Gill opening, under Gill.

Silth'er (silth'ër), v. i. [Cf. G. schlittern, LG. schlidderm. See Slilbe.] To slide; to glide. [Prov. Eng.]

Silt'-shell' (silt'shell'), n. (Zoöll.) Any species of Pleurotomaria, a genus of beautiful, pearly, spiral gastropod shells having a deep slit in the outer lip. Many fossil species are known, and a few living ones are found in deep water in tropical seas.

Silt'ter (-ter), n. One who, or that which, slits.

Silt'ting (-ting), a. & n. from Slit.

Silt'ting (-ting), a. & n. from Slit.

Blitting (-ting), a. & n. from Blft.

Slitting file. See **llust.* (i) of File.—Slitting fill. (a)

A mill where iron hars or plates are slit into narrow strips, as nail rods, and the like. (b) A machine used by lapidaries for skicing stones, usually by means of a revolving disk, called a **sirer*, supplied with diamond powder.—Slitting roller, one of a pair of rollers furnished with ribs entering between similar ribs in the other roller, and cutting like shears,—used in slitting metals.

Slive (sliv), v. i. (Cf. Slire.) To sneak. (Prov. Eng.]

Slive, v. i. (OE. **siren to split, cleave, AS. **si/an.*)

To cut; to split; to separate. (Obs.) **Holland.**

Slive'er (sliv'er or sliv'er; 277), v. i. [imp. & p. p.

BLIVERED (-ërd); p. pr. & vb. n. SLIVERING.] [See SLIVE, v. t.] To cut or divide into long, thin pleces, or into very sinall pieces; to cut or rend lengthwise; to slit; as, to **sliver* wood.

They 'll sliver thee like a turnip. Sir W. Scott.

Sliv'er. n. 1. A long piece cut or rent off; a sharp, slender fragment; a splinter.

2. A strand, or slender roll, of cotton or other fiber in a loose, untwisted state, produced by a carding machine and ready for the roving or slubbing which precedes spin-

ning.

3. pl. Bait made of pieces of small fish. Cf. Kib-Blinos. [Local, U. S.]

Bartlett.

Sloak'an (slök'an), n. (Bot.) A species of seaweed.

[Spelled also sloncoun.] See 3d LAVEE.

Sloam (slom), n. (Mining) A layer of earth between

Sadam (slom), n. [Bee SLOT a bar.] A narrow piece of imber which holds together large pieces; a slat; as, the loats of a cart.

Slob'ber (alob'b'er), v. t. & i. See SLABBER.

Slob'ber, n. 1. See SLABBER.

2. (2001), A jellyrish. [Prov. Eng.]

3. pl. (Vet.) Salivation.

Slob'ber-er (-\varepsilon'), n. 1. One who slabbers.

2. A slovenly farmer; a jobbing tailor. [Prov. Eng.]

Slob'ber-y(-\varepsilon'), v. t. To quench; to allay; to slake.

Slock (slök), | v. t. To quench; to allay; to slake.

Slock'ng, a. & n. from Slock.

Slock'ng tone, a rich piece of ore displayed in order to

Slocking stone, a rich piece of ore displayed in order to tempt persons to embark in a mining enterprise.

tempt persons to embark in a mining enterprise.

Sloe (slo), n. [OE. slo, AS. $sl\bar{a}$; akin to D. slee, G. schlehe, OHG. $sl\bar{e}ha$, Dan. slaaen, Sw. $sl\bar{a}n$, perhaps originally, that which blunts the teeth, or sets them on edge (cf. SLow); cf. Lith. slyava a plum, Russ. sliva.] (Bol.) A small, bitter, wild European plum, the fruit of the blackthorn (Prunus spinosa); also, the tree itself. Slogan (slogan), n. [Gael. sluagh-ghairm, i. e., an army cry; sluagh army + gairm a call, calling.] The

war cry, or gathering word, of a Highland clan in Scot-land: hence, any rallying cry. Sir W. Scott. si cj., or gatnering word, or a riiginald chand; hence, any rallying cry.

Slog'gy (slog'gy), a. Sluggish. [Obs.]

Somnolence that is sloggy slumbering.

Somnolence that is sloggy slumbering. Chaucer.

Sloke (slök), n. (Bot.) See SLOAKAN.

Sloo (slöo), or Slue (slü), n. A slough; a run or wet place. See 2d SLOUGH, 2.

Sloom (slöon), n. Slumber. [Prov. Eng.]

Sloom'y (-ÿ), a. Sluggish; slow. [Prov. Eng.]

Sloop (slöop), n. [D. sloep, of uncertain origin. Cf. SHALLOP.] (Naut.) A vessel having one must and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a hoom-and-aft rig, consisting of a hoom-and-aft mignail

one must and a fore-and-aft rig, consisting of a boom-and-gaff mainsail, jibs, staysail, and gaff topsail. The typical sloop has a fixed bowsprit, topmast, and standing rigging, while those of a cutter are capable of being readily shifted. The sloop usually carries a centerboard, and depends for stability upon breadth of beam rather than depth of kee. The two types have rapidly approximated since 1880. One radical distinction is that a sloop may carry a centerboard. See Cuttes, and Illustration in Appendix.

Sloop of war. formerly, a yessel of w



Illustration in Appendix.

Bloop of war, formerly, a vessel of war rigged either as a ship, brig, or schooner, and mounting from ten to thirty-two guns; now, any war vessel larger than a gunboat, and carrying guns on one deck only.

Blop (slop), n. [OE. sloppe a pool; akin to AS. sloppe, to slipp, and E. slipp, v. i. Cf. Cowslir.] 1. Water or other liquid carelessly spilled or thrown about, as upon a table or a floor; a puddle; a solled spot.

2. Mean and weak drink or liquid food; — usually in the blural.

in the plural.

3. pl. Dirty water; water in which anything has been washed or rinsed; water from wash-bowls, etc.

washed or rinsed; water from wash-bowls, etc.

Slop basin, or Slop bowl, a basin or bowl for holding slops, especially for receiving the rinsings of tea or coffee cups at the table. — Slop molding (Brickmaking), a process of manufacture in which the brick is carried to the drying ground in a wet mold instead of on a pallet.

Slop, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Slopped (slopt); p. pr. & vb. n. Slopring.] 1. To cause to overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; to spill.

2. To spill liquid upon; to soil with a liquid spilled. Slop, v. i. To overflow or be spilled, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it; — often with over.

Slop, n. [AS. slop a frock or over-garment, fr. slüpan to slip, to slide; a skin to leel. sloppr a thin garment; cf. Olig. Josef a garment. Cf. Slip, v. i.] 1. Any kind of outer garment made of linen or cotton, as a night dress, or a smock frock. [Obs.]

2. A loose lower garment; loose breeches; — chiefly used in the plural. "A pair of slops." Sir P. Südney.

There was French salutation to your French slop. Shak.

There 's a French salutation to your French slop. Shak.
pl. Ready-made clothes; also, among seamen, cloth-

bedding, and other furnishings

ng, bedding, and other furnishings.

Slope (slop), n. [Formed (like abode fr. abide) from

OE. slipen. See Slip, v. i.] 1. An oblique direction;

a line or direction inclining from a horizontal line or
direction; also, sometimes, an inclination, as of one
line or surface to another.

Any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.
 The buildings covered the summit and slope of a hill. Macaulay.

Under the slopes of Pisgah. Deut. iv. 49 (Rev. Ver.).
The A slope, considered as descending, is a declivity;
unsidered as ascending, an acclivity.

Slope of a plane (Geom.), the direction of the plane; as, parallel planes have the same slope.

Slope, a. Sloping. "Down the slope hills." Milton.

Slope, a. Sloping. "Down the slope hills." Millon.

A bank not steep, but gently slope.

Blope, adv. In a sloping manner. [Ohs.] Micton.

Blope, r. t. [imp. & p. p. Slopen (slope); p. pr. & cb. n. Sloping.] To form with a slope; to give an oblique or slanting direction to; to direct obliquely; to incline; to slant; as, to slope the ground in a garden; to slope a piece of cloth in cutting a garment.

Blope, r. i. 1. To take an oblique direction; to be at an angle with the plane of the horizon; to incline; as, the ground slopes.

2. To depart; to disappear suddenly. [Slang] Blope'ness, n. State of being slope. Sir H. Wotton. Blop'ng-us, d. Inclining or inclined from the plane of the horizon, or from a horizontal or other right line; oblique; declivous; slanting.—Blop'ng-ly, adv.

The sloping land recedes into the clouds. Cowper.

Blop'pl-ness (slop'pl-nes), n. The quality or state of

The sloping land recedes into the clouds. Cowper.

Blop'pl.ness (slöp'pl.ness, n. The quality or state of
being sloppy; muddiness.

Blop'yo', (ny), a. [Compar. Storpier (-pl-er); superd.

Storpier:] From Stor.] Wet, so as to spatter easily;
wet, as with something slopped over; muddy; plashy;
as, a sloppy place, walk, road.

Blop'sell'er (-sell'er), n. One who sells slops, or readymade clothes. See 4th Stor, 3.

Blop'work' (-wirk'), n. The manufacture of slops, or
cheap ready-made clothing; also, such clothing; hence,
hasty, slovenly work of any kind.

No sloment's ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. Fronte.

o slopwork ever dropped from his [Carlyle's] pen. F

Slopy (slopy), a. Sloping; inclined.

Sloph (slosh), Slosh'y (-y). See Slush, Slusht.

Slot (slot), n. [LG. & D. slot a lock, from a verb meaning to close, to shut, D. slutien; akin to G. schliessen, OHG. sliozan, OFries. sluta, and probably to L. claudere. Cf. Close, Sluice.] 1. A broad, flat, wooden here a slut or slott. sen, OHG. sliozan, claudere. Cf. CLOSI bar; a slat or sloat.

2. A bolt or bar for fastening a door. [Prov. Eng.]
3. A narrow depression, perforation, or aperture; espone for the reception of a piece fitting or sliding in it.

Slot (slöt), v. t. [See SLOT a bar.] To shut with vic lence; to slam; as, to slot a door. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.

Slot, n. [Cf. Icel. slöt, and e. sletth.] The track of a deer; hence, a track of any kind.

Milton with via

Milton.

As a bloodhound follows the slot of a hurt deer. Sir W. Scott.

Sloth (slöth [115] or slöth; 277), n. [OE. slouthe, sleuthe, AS. slewo, fr. släw slow. See Slow.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me: I abhor This dilatory sloth and tricks of Rome.

Shak. 2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; laziness: idleness.

[They] change their course to pleasure, case, and sloth. Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears. Franklin.

Central America and



Central America and Two-toed Sloth (Cholopus Hoff-manni).

The three-toed manni).

The three-toed sloths belong to the genera Bradyns and Arctopithecus, of which several species have been described. They have three toes on each foot. The best-known species are the collared sloth (Bradynus triductylus), and the ai (Arctopithecus ai). The two-toed sloths, constituting the genus (Lolopus, have two toes on each fore foot and three on each hind foot. The best-known is the unau (Cholopus thadcetylus) of South America. See Unau. Another species (C. Hoffmanni) inhabits Central America.

Various large extinct terrestrial edentates, such as Megatherium and Mylodon, are often called sloths.

Australian, or Native, sloth (Zoil.), the koala.—Sloth





Sloth Bear (Ursus, or Melursus, labiatus).

Additive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is sloth/ul in his work is brother to him that is a great waster.

Prov. xvii. 9.

From waster.

Sloth'ful-ly, adv. — Sloth'ful-ness, n.

Slot'hound' (slöt'hound'), n. [See Slot a track, and cf. Sleutnhound.] (Zoöl.) See Sleutnhound.

Slot'ted (slöt'ted), a. Having a slot.

Slot'ting (-t'Ing), n. The act or process of making slots, or mortises.

slots, or mortuses.

Slouch (slouch), n. [Cf. Icel. slökr a slouching fellow, and E. slack, slug, a lazy fellow.] 1. A hanging down of the head; a drooping attitude; a limp appearance; an ungainly, clownish gait; a sidewise depression or hanging down, as of a hat brim.

2. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow. [Colloq.]

Slouch hat, a soft, limp hat of unstiffened cloth or felt.

Slouch hat, a soft, limp hat of unstiffened cloth or felt.

Slouch, r. i. [imp. & p. p. Slouched (sloucht); p.
pr. & vb. n. Slouchning.] 1. To droop, as the head.

2. To walk in a clumsy, lazy manner. [Colloq.]

Slouch, v. l. To cause to hang down; to depress at the side; as, to slouch the hat.

Slouch'ing, a. Hanging down at the side; limp; drooping; without firmness or shapeliness; moving in an ungainly manner.

Slouch'y (·y), a. Slouching. [Colloq.]

Slouch's (slou), a. Slow. [Obs.]

Slough (slou), a. [Obs. logh, slough, AS. slob a hollow place; cf. MHG. sluch an alyses gullet, G. schlucker to swallow; also Gael. & Ir. sloe a plt, pool, ditch, Ir. slug to swallow, Gr. Avgeu to hiccough, to sob.] 1. A place of deep mud or mire; a hole full of mire. Chaucer.

He's here stuck in a slough.

Milton. He's here stuck in a slough. Milton

2. [Pronounced slob.] A wet place; a swale; a side channel or inlet from a river. [In this sense local or provincial; also spelt sloo, and slue.]

Slough grass (Bot.), a name in the Mississippi valley for grasses of the genus Muhlenbergia; — called also drop seed, and nimble Will.

seed, and number with.

Slough, obs. imp. of Slee, to slay. Slew. Chaucer.

Slough (sluf), n. [OE. slugh, slouh; cf. MHG. sluch the skin of a serpent; G. schlauch a skin, a leather bag or bottle.]

1. The skin, commonly the cast-off skin, of a serpent or of some similar animal.

2. (Med.) The dead mass separating from a foul sore; the dead part which separates from the living tissues in partification.

mortification.

mortification.

Slough, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sloughed (slüft); p. pr. & vb. n. Sloughen.] (Med.) To form a slough; to separate in the form of dead matter from the living tissues;—often used with off, or away; as, a sloughing ulcer; the dead tissues slough off slowly.

Slough, v. t. To cast off; to discard as refuse.

New tint the plumage of the birds, And slough decay from grazing herds.

Slough'ing (altif'ing), n. (Zoot.) The act of casting off the skin or shell, as do insects and crustaceans; ecdysis. Slough'y (slou'y), a. Full of sloughs; miry. Slough'y (slou'y), a. Resembling, or of the nature of, a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living flesh.

living fiesh.

Slov'en (sliw'en or sliw'n; 277), n. [D. slof careless, negligent, a sloven; akin to LG. sluf slovenly.] A man or boy habitually negligent of neatness and order;—the correlative term to sluttern, or slut.

Pope.

lie became a confirmed sloven.

Macaulay.

Slov'en-li-ness (-lY-ness), n. The quality or state of

being slovenly.

Slov'en-ly, a. 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of neatness and order, especially in dress.

A slovenly, lazy fellow, lolling at his case. L'Estrange.

A slovenly, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease. L'Estrange.

2. Characteristic of a sloven; lacking neatness and order; evincing negligence; as, slovenly dress.

Slov'en-ly, adv. In a slovenly manner.

Slov'en-ness, n. Slovenliness. [Obs.] Fuller.

Slow (slo), obs. imp. of Sleep, to slav. Slow. Chancer.

Slow (slo), a. [Compar. Slowen (-ër); superl. Slow.

Ear.] [OE. slow, slaw, AS. slāw; akin to OS. slēw.

Blunt, dull, D. sleener, slee, sour, OHG. slēvo blunt, dull,

I. Moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift; not quick in motion; not rapid; moderate; deliberate; as, a slow stream; a slow motion.

2. Not happening in a short time; gradual; late.

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced.

Like change on sea and land, sidereal blust.

Milton.

3. Not ready; not prompt or quick; dilatory; slug-

Like change on sea and land, sidereal blast.

3. Not ready: not prompt or quick; dilatory; sluggish; as, slow of speech, and slow of tongue.

Fixed on defense, the Trojans are not slow
To guard their shore from an expected fee.

Dryden.

4. Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation; tardy; inactive.

He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding. Prov. xiv. 29.

5. Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the ue time; as, the clock or watch is slove.

6. Not advancing or improving rapidly; as, the slow rowth of arts and sciences.

growth of arts and sciences.

7. Heavy in wit; not alert, prompt, or spirited; wearisome; dull. [Collog.] Dickens. Thackeray.

1. Dickens. Alow-spirited, slow-spirited, slow-spirited, slow-sighted, slow-singed, and the like.

1. Slow coach, a slow person. See def. 7, above. [Collog.]—Slow leavn, or Slow long (Zoid.), an East Indian nocturnal lenurine animal (Nycticebus tardigradus) about the size of a small cat;—so called from its slow and deliberate movements. It has very large round eyes and is without a tail. Called also bashjul Billy.—Slow match. See under MATCH.

Syn.—Dilatory: late: lingering: tardy: slogoid.

See under MATCH.

Syn. - Dilatory; late; lingering; tardy; sluggish; dull; inactive. - SLOW, TARDY, DILATORY. Slow is the wider term, denoting either a want of rapid motion or increases of intellect. Dilatory signifies a proneness to defer, a habit of delaying the performance of what we know must be done. Tardy denotes the habit of being behindhaid; as, lardy in making up one's accounts.

Slow, adv. Slowly.

Let him have time to mark how slow time goes In time of sorrow.

Shak.

Let him have time to mark how slow time goes In time of sorrow.

Slow, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slowed (slöd); p. pr. & rh. m. Slowing.] To render slow; to slucken the speed of; to retard; to delay; as, to slow a steamer. Shak. Slow, v. i. To go slower;—often with up; as, the train slowed up before crossing the bridge.

Slow, n. A moth. [Obs.] Rom. of R. Slow'back' (bkk'), n. A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [Old Slang] Dr. Favour. Slow hound' (slö'hound'), n. A sleuthhound. [R.] Slow'by, adv. In a slow manner; moderately; not rapidly; not early; not rashly; not readily; tardily. Slow'mess, n. (Med.) Milk sickness.

Blow-wit'ted (slö'wit'těd), a. Dull of apprehension; not possessing quick intelligence.

Slow'worm' (slö'wirm'), n. [AS. släwyrm; the first art is probably skin to sleán to strike, the reptile being supposed to be very poisonous. See Slay, v. t., and Woim.] (Zoil.) A lacertiliau reptile; the blindworm. Slub (slöb), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A roll of wool slightly twisted; a rove;—called also slubbing.

Slub, v. t. [imp, & p. P. Slubber (slübd); p. r. & vb. n. Slubunn.] To draw out and twist slightly;—said of slivers of wool.

SIUD, v. t. [imp. & p. p. S.LUBBER (SHIDA); p. pr. & vb. n. SLUBBERS (SHIDA); p. pr. said of slivers of wool.

SIUD'Der (-bër), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SLUBBERSP (-bërd); p. pr. & vb. n. SLUBBERING.] [Cf. Dan. slubbre to swallow, to sup up. b. slobberen to lap, to slabber. Cf. SLABBER.] 1. To do lazily, imperfectly, or coarsely.

Slubber not business for my sake.

Shak.

2. To daub; to stain; to cover carelessly. There is no art that hath been more . . . slubbered with apho-isming pedantry than the art of policy. Milton.

Slub'ber, n. A slubbing machine.

Slub'ber-de-gul'lion (-de-gul'yūn), n. [Slubber + rov. E. gullion a wretch.] A mean, dirty wretch. [Low]

Slub'ber-ing-ly, adv. In a slovenly, or a hurried and mperfect, manner. [Low] Drayton.

Slub'bing (-bing), a. & n. from Slub.

Slubbing billy, or Slubbing machine, the machine by which slubs are formed.

Sindge (slūj), n. [Cf. Slush.] 1. Mud; mire; soft and; slush.

Mortiner. Tennyson.

2. Small floating pieces of ice, or masses of saturated

3. (Mining) See SLIMB, 4.

Sludge hole, the hand-hole, or manhole, in a steam boiler, by means of which sediment can be removed.

Sindg'er (slüj'ër), n. A bucket for removing mud from a bored hole; a sand pump.

Bludg'y (.y), a. Miry; slushy.

Blue (slü), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Bluud (slüd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sluum (slü'ng).] [Prov. E. slew to turn round, Scot. to lean or incline to a side; cf. Icel. mila to turn, bend.] [Written also slew.] 1. (Naut.) To turn about a fixed point, usually the center or axis, as a spar or piece of timber; to turn; — used also of any heavy body.

2. In general, to turn about; to twist; — often used reflexively and followed by round. [Collog.]

They laughed, and slued themselves round. Dickens.

Slue. v. i. To turn about; to turn from the course;

They laughed, and slucd themselves round. Dickens.

Sine, v. i. To turn about; to turn from the course; to slip or slide and turn from an expected or desired course; — often followed by round.

Sine, n. See Shotton, 2. [Local]

Sing (slig), n. [OE. slugge slothful, sluggen to be slothful; cf. LG. slukk low-spirited, sad, E. slack, slouch, D. slak, slck, a snail.] 1. A drone; a slow, lazy fellow; a sluggard.

Shak.

D. Mak, Mck, a snall.] I. A drone; a slow, lazy reliow; Shak.

2. A hindrance; an obstruction. [Obs.] Bacon.

3. (Zoil.) Any one of numerous species of terrestrial pulmonate mollusks belonging to Limax and several related genera, in which the shell is either small and concelled in the mantle, or altogether wanting. They are closely allied to the land snalls.



Slug (Limax agrestis). Nat. size.

4. (Zoöl.) Any smooth, soft larve of a sawfly or moth which creeps like a mollusk; as, the pear stuy; rose stug.

5. A ship that salls slowly. [Obs.] Halliwell. His rendezvous for his fleet, and for all slugs to come to hould be between Calais and Dover.

Pepys.

anound be between Calais and Dover.

6. [Perhaps a different word.] An irregularly shaped piece of metal, used as a missile for a gun.

7. (Print.) A thick strip of metal less than type high, and as long as the width of a column or a page, — used in spacing out pages and to separate display lines, etc.

Sea slug. (Zonl.) (a) Any nudibranch mollusk. (b) A holothurian.—Slug caterpillar. Same as Slugworm.

Slug, v. i. To move slowly; to lie idle. [Obs.] To slug in sloth and sensual delight.

To slog in sioth and sensual delight.

Slug, v. t. To make sluggish. [Obs.] Milton.

Slug, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slugoed (slugd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slugaing (-ging).] 1. To load with a slug or slugs; as, to slug a gin.

2 To strike heavily. [Cant or Slung]

Slug, v. t. To become reduced in diameter, or changed in shape, by passing from a larger to a smaller part of the bore of the barrel;—said of a bullet when fired from a gun, pistol, or other frearm.

Slug'a-bed' (-k-béd'), n. One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard. [R.] "Fie, you slugabed!" Shak.

Slug'gard (-gêrd), n. [Slug + -ard.] A person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou slugaard; consider her ways, and be wisc.

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise.

Slug'gard, a. Sluggish; lazy. Slug'gard-ize (-iz), v. t. To make lazy. [Slug'gard-y (-y), n. [OE. sluggardye.] of being a sluggard, sluggishness; sloth. Idleness is rotten sluggardy. The state Gower

Slug'ger (-ger), n. One who strikes heavy blows; ence, a boxer; a prize fighter. [Cant or Slang]
Slug'gish (-gish), a. 1. Habitually idle and lazy; lothful; inactive; as, a sluggish man.
2. Slow; having little motion; as, a sluggish stream.
3. Having no power to move one's self or itself; inert.

Matter, being impotent, sluggish, and inactive, hath no power stir or move itself.

Woodward And the sluggish land slumbers in utter neglect. Longfellow.

And the siugoish land slumbers in utter neglect. Longicilioc.

4. Characteristic of a sluggard; dull; stupid; tame; simple. [L.] "80 sluggish a conceit." Millon.

Syn.—Inert; idle; lazy; slothful; indolent; dronish; slow; dull; drowsy; inactive. See INERT.

—Slug'gish-ly, adv.—Slug'gish-ness, n.

Slug'gy (-gy), a. Sluggish. [Obs.]

Slug'gy (-gy), a. Nergoneous form of the Scotch word slughorne, or sloggorne, meaning slogan.

Slug (slügz), n. pl. (Mining) Half-roasted ore.

Slug worm (alug'wūrm'), n. (Zoūl.) Any caterpillar which has the general appearance of a slug, as do those of certain moths belonging to Limacodes and allied genera, and those of certain sawflies.

Slude (slūs), n. [OF. escluse, F. Écluse, LL. exclusa, sclusa, from L. excludere, exclusum, to shut out: cf. D. sluis sluice, from the Old French. See Exclude.] 1. An artificial passage for water, fitted with a valve or gate, as in a mill stream, for stopping or regulating the flow; also, a water gate or flood gate.

2. Hence, an opening or channel through which anything flows; a source of supply.

Eachsluice of affluent fortune opened

hing flows; a source of appropriate Each sluice of affluent fortune opened Harte.

This home familiarity . . . opens the luices of sensibility. I. Taylor.

3. The stream flowing through a

flood gate.

4. (Mining) A long box or trough through which water flows,

used for washing auriferous

Sluice gate, the sliding gate of a sluice.



Sluice Gate.

for lubrication.

Sluice, v.t. [1779. & p. p. Sluiced (slüst); p. pr. & vb. n. Sluiced (slü'sing).]

1. To emit by, or as by, flood gates. [R.]

Milton.

2. To wet copiously, as by opening a sluice; as, to sluice meadows.

Howitt. He dried his neck and face, which he had been should water.

3. To wash with, or in, a stream of water running through a sluice; as, to sluice earth or gold dust in

Sluice'way' (slūs'wā'), n. An artificial channel into which water is let by a sluice; specifically, a trough constructed over the bed of a stream, so that logs, lumber, or rubbish can be floated down to some convenient place

or rubousic can be about of delivery.

Slui'oy (slii'sy), a. Falling copiously or in streams, as from a sluice.

Dryden.

And oft whole sheets descend of sluicy rain.

And oft whole sheets descend of sluicy rain. Dryden.

Slum (slüm), n. [Cf. Slump, n.] 1. A foul back street of a city, especially one filled with a poor, dirty, degraded, and often vicious population; any low neighborhood or dark retreat; — usually in the plural; as, Weetminster slums are haunts for thieves.

2. pl. (Mining) Same as Slungs.

Slumber (slüm'ber), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Slumberen. Cherd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slumbering, if OE. slombren, slumberen, slumeren, AS. slumering, fr. sluma slumber; akin to D. sluimeren to slumber, MHG. slummern, slumen, G. schlummern, Dan. slumer, Sw. slumra, Goth. slavean to be slient.] 1. To sleep; especially, to sleep lightly; to doze.

He that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

Piers Plowman.

10. Cxxi. 4.

2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or

2. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity. "Why slumbers Pope?" Young.

Slum'ber, v. t. 1. To lay to sleep. [R.] Wotton.

2. To stun; to stupefy. [Obs.] Spenser.

Slum'ber, n. Sleep; especially, light sleep; sleep that is not deep or sound; repose.

that is not deep or sound, repose.

He at last fell into a slumber, and thence into a fast sleep, which detained him in that place until it was almost night.

Bunyan.

Fast askeep? It is no matter;
Enjoy the honey-heavy dew of slamber.

Slam'ber-ort (-\text{iv}), n. One who slumbers; a sleeper.

Slum'ber-ing-ly, adv. In a slumber ing manner.

Slum'ber-less, a. Without slumber; sleepless.

Slum'ber-ous (-\text{is}), a. 1. Inviting slumber; sopoflerous. "Pensive in the slumber riselepless, a.

Sleipy in the repose of slumber; sleepy; drowsy.

His quiet and almost slumberous countenance. Havethorne.

Slum'ber-out, (\text{is}), a. Sleepy. (\text{Obs.}] Chaucer.

His quiet and almost slumberous countenance. Havethorne.

Slum'ber-y (**,), a. Sleepy. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Slum'brous (-bris), a. Slumberous. Keats.

Slum'ming, vb. n. Visiting slums.

Slump (slump), n. [Cf. D. slomp a mass, heap, Dan.

slump a quantity, and E. slump, v. t.] The gross amount;

the mass; the lump. [Scot.]

Slump, v. t. [Cf. Lume; also Sw. slumpa to bargain

for the lump.] To lump; to throw into a mass.

These different groups. . . are exclusively slumped together

under that sense.

Slump v. i. [Con. & n. n. Strumper (slum) v. i. [Con. & n. n. Strumper (slum) v. j. [Con. & n. n. strump

Si W. Hamilton.

Slump, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Slumper (slumt; 215); p.
pr. & vb. n. Slumping.] [Scot. slump a dull noise produced by something falling into a hole, a marsh, a swamp.] To fall or sink suddenly through or in, when walking on a surface, as on thawing snow or ice, partly frozen ground, a bog, etc., not strong enough to bear the

The latter walk on a bottomics quag, into which unawares they may stump.

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may slump.

The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole, or into a soft, miry place. [Scot.]

Slump'y (-ÿ), a. Easily broken through; boggy; marshy; awampy. [Prov. Eng. & Colloq. U.S.] Burtlett.

Slung shot, a metal ball of small size, with a string attached, used by ruffians for striking.

Slunk (slünk), imp. & p. p. of Slink.

Slurk (slünk), imp. & p. p. Slurken (slürd); p. pr. & vb. n. Slurking (-ring).] [Cf. OE. sloor mud, clay, Icel. slora, sloðra, to trail or drag one's self along, D. slevren, sloren, to train, to drag, to do negligently and slovenly, D. sloor, shoerie, a sluttish girl.] 1. To soil; to sully; to contaminate; to disgrace.

2. To disparage; to traduce.

Tennyson.

3. To cover over; to disguise; to conceal; to pass over lightly or with little notice.

With periods, points, and tropes, he slurs his crimes. Dryden.

4. To cheat, as by sliding a die; to trick. [R.]

To slar men of what they fought for. Hudbras.

To slar men of what they fought for. Hudbras.

To slar men of what they fought for. Hudbras.

(Mus.) To sing or perform in a smooth, gliding tyle; to connect smoothly in performing, as several content of the state of t

notes or tones.
7. (Print.) To blur or double, as an impression from

7. (Print.) To blur or double, as an impression from type; to mackle.

Blur, n. 1. A mark or stain; hence, a slight reproach or disgrace; a stigma; a reproachful intimation; an innuendo. "Gaining to his name a lasting elur." South.

2. A trick played upon a person; an imposition. [R.]

3. (Mus.) A mark, thus [or], connecting notes that are to be sung to the same syllable, or made in one continued breath of a wind instrument, or with one stroke of a bow; a tle; a sign of legato.

4. In knitting machines, a contrivance for depressing the sinkers successively by passing over them.

Slurred (altrd), a. (Mus.) Marked with a slur; performed in a smooth, gliding style, like notes marked with a slur.

Sinsh (slüsh), n. [Cf. Sw. slaska to paddle in water, slask wet, filth.] [Written also slosk.] 1. Soft mud. 2. A mixture of snow and water; half-melted anow. 3. A soft mixture of grease and other materials, used

4. The refuse grease and fat collected in cooking, especially on shipboard.
5. (Mach.) A mixture of white lead and lime, with which the bright parts of machines, such as the connecting rods of steamboats, are painted to be preserved from oxidation.

Slush (slüsh), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slushed (slüsht); p. pr. & vb. n. Slushing.] 1. To sinear with slush or grease; as, to slush a mast.

p. pr. cc. to. in. sales present as, to slush a mast.

2. To paint with a mixture of white lead and lime.

Slush'y (-y), a. Abounding in slush; characterized by soft mud or half-melted snow; as, the streets are slushy; the snow is slushy. "A dark, drizzling, slushy day."

Blackw. Mag.

day."

Blackw. Mag.
Blut (slüt), n. [OE. slutte; cf. OD. slodde a slut,
Icel. slöttr a heavy, loglike fellow, slota to droop.] 1. An
untidy woman; a slattern.

Sluts are good enough to make a sloven's porridge. Old Proverb.

2. A servant girl; a drudge. [Obs.]
Our little girl Susan is a most admirable slut, and pleases mightily, doing more service than both the others.

Per

Sin the surface of th

farmer.

Sir W. Scott.

— Slut'tish-ly, adv. — Slut'tish-ness, n.

Sly (sli), a. [Compar. Slier (-er) or Slier; superl.

Sliers or Sliers.] [OE. sli, slegh, sleih, Icel. sleeg, for slægr; akin to Sw. slug, Dan. slu, LG. slou, G. schlau; and probably to E. sloy, v. t.; cf. G. verschlagen sly. See Slier, v. t., and cf. Slierst.] 1. Dexterous in performing an action, so as to escape notice; nimble; skillful; cautious; shrewd; knowing;—In a good sense.

Be ye sly as serpents, and simple as doves. Wirelf (Mart. x. 16).

Whom graver sige.

And long experience that made wise and sly. Fairfax.

2. Artfully cumning: secretly mischiceous; wilv.

2. Artfully cunning; secretly mischievous; wily.

For my sly wiles and subtle craftiness,
The title of the kingdom I possess.

Spe

Done with, and marked by, artful and dexterous secreey; subtle; as, a sly trick.
 Envy works in a sly and imperceptible manner. I. Watts.

4. Light or delicate; slight; thin. [Obs.]

2. Light or deficate; slight; thin. [Obs.]

By the sly, or On the sly, in a sly or secret manner.

[Collog.] "Gazed on Hetty's charms by the sly." G.

Eliot.—Bly goose (Zool.), the common sheldrake;—so named from its craftiness.

Syn.—Cunning; crafty; subtile; wily. Bee Cunning.

Sly, adv. Slyly. [Obs. or Poetic] Spenser.

Sly/hoots' (-boots'), n. A humorous appellation for sly, cunning, or waggish person.

Slyboots was curselly cunning to hide 'em. Goldsmith.

Sly'ly, adv. In a sly manner; shrewdly; craftily.

Honestly and slyly he it spent. Chauce

Honestly and slyly he it spent. Chaucer.

Sly'ness, n. The quality or state of being sly.

Slype (slip), n. [Cf. D. sluipen to sneak.] (Arch.)

A narrow passage between two buildings, as between the transept and chapter house of a monastery. [Eng.]

Smack (smäk), n. [D. smak; akin to LG. smack, smak, Dan. smakke, G. schmacke, F. semaque.] (Naut.)

A small sailing vessel, commonly rigged as a sloop, used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade.

Smack, n. [OE. smak, AS. smæc taste, savor; akin to D. smaak, G. geschmack, OHG. smac; cf. Lith. smagus pleasant. Cf. Smack, v. i.] 1. Taste or flavor, esp. a slight taste or flavor; savor; tincture; as, a smack of bitter in the medicine. Also used figuratively.

So quickly they have taken a smack in coverousness.

er in the medicine. Also used ngularitory.

So quickly they have taken a smack in covetousness.

Robynson (More's Utopia). They felt the smack of this world. Latimer.

They felt the smack of this world. Latimer.

2. A small quantity; a taste. Dryden.
3. A loud kies; a buss. "A clamorous smack." Shak.
4. A quick, sharp noise, as of the lips when suddenly separated, or of a whip.
5. A quick, smart blow; a slap. Johnson.

Smack, odv. As if with a smack or slap. [Collog.]

Smack, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Smacken (smakt); p. pr. & v. b. n. Smackin, ci. [imp. & p. p. Smacken (smakt); p. pr. & v. b. n. Smackin, ci. [imp. & p. p. Smacken (smakt); p. pr. & v. b. n. Smackin, ci. [one smacken to taste, lave a taste, — from the noun; cf. AS. smeccan to taste; akin to D. smaken, G. schmecken, OHG. smecchen to taste, smacchen to taste, smacker, G. schmatzen, smackezen), I cell smakka to taste, Sw. smaka, Dan. smage. See 2d Smack, n.] 1. To have a smack; to be tinctured with any particular taste.

2. To have or exhibit indications of the presence of any character or quality.

character or quality.

All sects, all ages, smack of this vice.

To kiss with a close compression of the lips, so as to make a sound when they separate; to kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

To make a noise by the separation of the lips after tasting anything.

Smack, v. t. 1. To kiss with a sharp noise; to buss.

2. To open, as the lips, with an inarticulate sound made by a quick compression and separation of the parts of the mouth; to make a noise with, as the lips, by separating them in the act of kissing or after tasting.

Drinking off the cup, and smacking his lips with an air of influble relish.

Sir W. Scott.

3. To make a sharp noise by striking; to crack; as, to mack a whip. "She smacks the silken thong." Young. Smack'ing, n. A sharp, quick noise; a smack.

Like the faint smacking of an after kiss. Dryden.

Smack'ing (smäk'Ing), a. Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, brisk; as, a smacking breeze.

Small (smal), a. [Compar. Smaller (-ër); superl.
Smallest.] [OE. smal, AS. smæl; akin to D. smal narrow, OS. & OHO. smal small, G. schmal narrow, Dan. & Sw. smal, Goth. smals small, Icel. smali small cattle, sheep, or goats; cf. Gr. phoor a sheep or goat.]

1. Having little size, compared with other things of the same kind; little in quantity or degree; diminutive; not large or extended in dimensions; not great; not much; inconsiderable; as, a small man; a small river.

To compare

To compare Great things with small.

2. Being of slight consequence; feeble in influence or importance; unimportant; trivial; insignificant; as, a small fault; a small business.

3. Evincing little worth or ability; not large-minded;

- sometimes, in reproach, paltry; mean.

A true delineation of the smallest man is capable of interesting the reatest man.

Carlyle

4. Not prolonged in duration; not extended in time

short; as, after a small space.

Shak.

5. Weak; slender; fine; gentle; soft; not loud. "A still, small voice."

1 Kings xix. 12.

o. Weak; siender; nne; gentle; soft; not loud. "A still, small voice."

1 Kings xix. 12.

Great and small, of all ranks or degrees;—used especially of persons. "His guests, great and small." Chauter. Small sams, muskets, rifies, pistols, etc., in distinction from cannon.—Small beer. See under Berr.—Small coal. (a) Little coals of wood formerly used to light fires. (ay. (b) Coal about the size of a hazelnut, separated from the coarser parts by screening.—Small erst (Naut.), a vessel, or vessels in general, of a small size.—Small fruits. See under Faurr.—Small hand, a certain size of piper. See under Parer.—Small hours. See under Hour.—Small hours. See under Hour.—Small tours. See under Parer.—Small hours. See under Joseph Casse. (Print.), a lower-case letter. See Lower-case, and Capital letter, under Capital. a.—Small piace, a Seotch coin worth about 24d. sterling, or about 4) cents.—Small side (Naut.), spun yarn, marline, and the smallest kinds of rope. R. II. Dona, Jr.—Small talk, light or triding conversation; chitchat.—Small wares (Com.), various small toxile articles, as tapes, brand, fringe, and the like. Mediloch.

Small, adv. 1. In or to small extent, quantity, or

tringe, and the like. M'Culloch.

Small, adv. 1. In or to small extent, quantity, or degree; little; slightly. [Obs.] "I wept but small."

Chaucer. "It small avails my mood." Shak.

2. Not loudly; faintly; timidly. [Obs. or Humorous]
You may speak as small as you will. Shak.

Small, n. 1. The small or slender part of a thing; as, the small of the leg or of the back.

pl. Smallelothes. [Colloq.] Hood. Dickens.

pl. Same as Little go. See under LITTLE, a.

Small, v. t. To make little or less. [Obs.]

Small ye. f. [Small + F. ache smallage.

See Acu parsley.] (Bot.) A biennial umbelliferous plant (Apium graveolens) native of the seacoasts of Europe and Asia. When deprived of its acrid and even poisonous properties by cultivation, it becomes celery.

Small'age (**), **30, n. [Small + F. acne smallage. See Acti paraley.] [Rot.] A biennial umbelliferous plant (Apium graveolens) native of the seacoasts of Europe and Asia. When deprived of its acrid and even poisonous properties by cultivation, it becomes celery.

Small'clothes/ (-löths'), n. pl. A man's garment for the hips and thighs; breeches. See Burgehrs.

Small'abas, n. The quality or state of being small.

Small'poss, n. The quality or state of being small.

Small'poss, n. The quality or state of being small.

Small'poss, n. The quality or state of being small.

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Small'poss, n. The quality or state of being small.

Small'poss (-pōks'; 277), n. [Small + pox, pocks.]

(Med.) A contagious, constitutional, febrile disease characterized by a peculiar pustular cruption; variola. The cutaneous eruption is at first a collection of papules which become vesicles (first flat, subsequently umbilicated) and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slowed after a certain time, often leaving a pit, or scar.

Smalls (small'), n. pl. See Small, n. 2, 3.

Small'sword' (small'sol, n. pl. See Small, n., 2, 3.

Small'sword' (small'sol, n. A. light sword used for thrusting onl); especially, the sword worn by civilians of rank in the eighteenth century.

Small'y (small's), adv. In a small quantity or degree; with minuteness. [R.]

Small's (small's), all. It. small, it. of Tentonic origin; cf. OHG. smalz grease, butter, G. schmalz. See Smally, v. t., and cf. Amer., Enamel. A deep blue pigment or coloring material used in various arts. It is a vitreous substance made of cobalt, potash, and calcined quartz fused, and reduced to a powder.

Smalt'no(-in), n. [See Small, Okanelzen. See Smallt, older, older,

The search in transfer, and any smart.

2. To feel a pungent pain of mind; to feel sharp pain or grief; to suffer; to feel the sting of evil.

No creature smarts so little as a fool.

He that is surely for a stranger shall smart for it. Prov. xi. 15.

Smart, v. i. To cause a smart in. "A goad that ... smarts the flesh."

Smart, n. [OE. smerte. See Smart, v. i.] I. Quick, pungent, lively pain; a pricking local pain, as the pain from puncture by nettles. "In pain's smart." Chaucer.

2. Severe, pungent pain of mind; pungent grief; as, he smart of affliction.

To stand 'twixt us and our deserved smart Milton Counsel mitigates the greatest smart. 3. A fellow who affects smartness, briskness, and vi-

3. A fellow who affects smartness, briskness, and vivacity; a dandy. [Sinng] Fielding.

4. Smart money (see below). [Cant] Smart (smirt), a. [Compar. Smarter (-3r); superl. Smarters. [OE. smerte. See Smart, v. i.] 1. Causing a smart; pungent; pricking; as, a smart stroke or taste. How smart a lash that speech doth give my conscience. Shak.

2. Keen; severe; poignant; as, smart pain.
3. Vigorous; sharp; severe. "Smart skirmishes, in Clarendon."

Clarendon.

4. Accomplishing, or able to accomplish, results quick-; active; sharp; clever. [Collog.]

5. Efficient; vigorous; brilliant. "The stars shine

smarter."

6. Marked by acuteness or shrewdness; quick in suggestion or reply; vivacious; witty; as, a smart reply; a smart saying.

Who, for the poor renown of being smart,
Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? Young.

Would leave a sting within a brother's heart? Young.

A sentence or two, ... which I thought very smart. Addison.

7. Pretentious; showy; spruce; as, a smart gown.

8. Brisk; fresh; as, a smart breeze.

Smart money. (a) Money paid by a person to buy himself off from some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation. (b) (Mil.) Money allowed to soldiers or sailors, in the English service, for wounds and injuries received; also, a sum paid by a recruit, previous to being sworn in, to procure his release from service. (c) (Law) Vindictive or exemplary damages; damages beyond a full compensation for the actual injury done. Burrill. Green, leaf.—Smart ticket, a certificate given to wounded semen, entitling them to smart money. [Eng.] Brands & C.

Syn.—Pungent; poicnant; sharp; tart; acute; onick;

men, entitling them to smart money. [Eng.] Brande & C.

Syn. — Paugent; poignant; sharp; tart; acute; quick;;
lively; brisk; witty; clever; keen; dashy; showy. —

Smart, Cleven. Smart has been much used in New
England to describe a person who is intelligent, vigorous,
and active; as, a smart young fellow; a smart workman,
etc., coinciding very nearly with the English sense of
clever. The nearest approach to this in England is in
such expressions as, he was smart (pungent or witty) in
his reply, etc.; but smart and smartness, when applied
to persons, more commonly refer to dress; as, a smart
appearance; a smart gown, etc.

Smartfan (smirth) at the To make swart or sepure.

his reply, etc.; but smart and smartness, when applied to persons, more commonly refer to dress; as, a smart appearance; a smart gown, etc.

Smart'en (smärt'n), v. t. To make smart or spruce;
- usually with up. [Colloq.]

She had to go and smarten herself up somewhat. W. Black.
Smart'le (smärt'ly), at. To waste away. [Prov. Eng.]
Smart'ly (smärt'ly), at. To st. ac. (soft), and control plant of the genus Polygonum (P. Hydropriper), which produces smarting if applied where the skin is tender.

Smash (smäsh), v. t. [imp. & p. Smashed (smäsh); p. pr. & vb. n. Smashna.] [Cf. Sw. smisk a blow, stroke, smisk a to strike, dial. Sw. smiske to kiss with a noise, and E. smack a loud kiss, a slap.] To break in pieces by violence; to dash to pieces; to crush.

Here everything is broken and smashed to pieces. Back.
Smash, v. t. To break up, or go to pieces suddenly, as the result of collision or prossure.

Smash, n. 1. A breaking or dushing to pieces; utter destruction; wreck.
2. Hence, bankruptcy. [Colloq.]
Smash'er (-ër), n. 1. One who, or that which, smashes or breaks things to pieces.
2. Anything very large or extraordinary. [Slang]
3. One who passes counterfeit coin. [Cant, Eng.]
Smatch (smäch), n. [OE. smach, smak. See Smack taste.] Taste; tincture; smack. [Obs.]

Thy life hath had some smatch of honor in it. Shak.
Smat'te (smät'tel'), v. i. [OE. smachern to make a noise; cf. Sw. smattra to clatter, to crackle, G. schmettern to dash, crash, to warble, quaver.]

1. To talk superficially of ignorantly; to babble; to clatter.

Of state affairs you can not smatter.

Z. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge, of anything; to smack.

Smat'ter.

Of state affairs you can not smatter. Swift.

2. To have a slight taste, or a slight, superficial knowledge, of anything; to smack.

Smatter, v. 1. To talk superficially about.

2. To gain a slight taste of; to acquire a slight, superficial knowledge of; to smack.

Smatter, v. Superficial knowledge; a smattering.

Smatter-er (-er), n. One who has only a slight, superficial knowledge; a sciolist.

Smatter-ing, n. A slight, superficial knowledge of something; sciolism.

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in my, to have some smattering in all.

Burton

I had a great desire, not able to attain to a superficial skill in any, to have some smattering in all.

**Bimear* (smēt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smearen (smērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Smearing.] [OE. smeren, smerien, AB. smierwan, smyruam, fr. smeoru fat, grease; akin to D. smeren, OHG. smirwen, G. schmieren, Ieel. smyrja to anoint. See Smear, n.] 1. To overspread with anything unctious, viscous, or adhesive; to daub; as, to smear anything with oil. "Smear the sleepy grooms with blood."

2. To soil in any way; to contaminate; to pollute; to stain morally; as, to be smeared with infamy. Shak.

Smear* n. [OE. smere, AB. smeoru fat, grease; akin to D. smeer, G. schmeer, OHG. smero, Icel. smjör, Sw. & Dan. smör butter, Goth. smairpr fatness, smarna dung; cf. Lith. smerasi fat, Cf. Smich. 1. A fat, oily substance; ointment.

Johnson 2. Hence, a spot made by, or as by, an unctious or adhesive substance; a blot or blotch; a daub; a stain.

Slow broke the morn,
All damp and rolling vapor, with no sun,
But in its place a moving smear of light. Alexander Smith. **Smear'** dab' (dab'). (Zoöl.) The sand fluke (b). [Prov. Eng.]

Smeared (smerd), a. (Zoöl.) Having the color markings ill defined, as if rubbed; as, the smeared dagger moth (Apatela obtinita).

Smear'y (smer'y), a. Tending to smear or soil; adhesive; viscous.

Smeath (smeth), n. (Zoöl.) The smew. [Prov. Eng.]

Smeo'tite (smek'tit), n. [G. smectit, fr. Gr. σμηκτίς a kind of fuller's earth, fr. σμήχειν to wipe off.] (Min.) A hydrous silicate of alumina, of a greenish color, which in certain states of humidity, appears transparent and almost gelatinous.

Smeo (sme), n. [Cf. Smew.] (Zoöl.) (a) The pintail duck. (b) The widgeon. (c) The poachard. (d) The smew. [Prov. Eng.]

Smeeth (smeth), v. t. [Etymol. uncertain.] To smoke; to blacken with smoke; to rub with soot. [Obs.]

Smeeth (smeth), v. t. [Smeoth, As. smeðian. See Smooth.] To smooth. [Prov. Eng.] Hallivell.

Smeymat'na (smeg'na), n. [Nt., fr. Gr. σμήγμα soup, fr. σμήχευ to wash off.] (Physiol.) The unter secreted by any of the sebaceous glands. Specifically: (a) The soup y substance covering the skin of newborn infants. (b) The cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

Smeg-mat'le (smeg-mět'lk), a. Being of the nature of soan; seany: cleaning: detersive.

(b) The cheesy, sebaceous matter which collects between the glans penis and the foreskin.

Smeg.mat'lc (sm'sg.m\u00e4t'fk), a. Being of the nature of soap; soapy; cleansing; detersive.

Smeir (sm\u00f6r), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smellen (sm\u00e4d), Smell (sm\u00e4), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smellen (sm\u00e4d), Smellen (sm\u00e4d), p. p. t. Smellen (sm\u00e4d), Smellen, schmelen, schmelen, to smoke, to reek, D. smeulen to smodler, schmelen, to smoke, to reek, D. smeulen to smodler, schmelen, to smoke, to reek, D. smeulen to smodler, schmelen, to smoke, to reek, D. smeulen to smodler, schmelen, set in the oliactory nerves, or organs of smell; to have a sensation of, excited through the nasal organs when affected by the appropriate materials or qualities; to obtain the seem of; as, to smell a rose; to smell perfumes.

2. To detect or perceive, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out; — often with out. "I smell a device." Shak.

Can you smell him out by that?

Shak.

3. To give heed to. [Obs.]

3. To give need to. [Obs.]

From that time forward I began to smell the Word of God, and forsook the school doctors.

To smell a rat, to have a sense of something wrong, not clearly ordient; to have reason for suspicion. [Colloq.]

To smell out, to find out by sagacity. [Colloq.]

Smell, v. i. 1. To affect the olfactory nerves; to have an odor or scent; — often followed by of, as, to smell of smoke, or of musk.

2. To have a particular tincture or smack of any quality; to savor; as, a report smells of calumny.

ity; to savor; as, a report smells of calumny.

Praises in an enemy are superfluous, or smell of craft. Milton.

3. To exercise the sense of smell.

Ex. xxx. 38.

4. To exercise sagncity.

Smell, n. [OE. smel, smil, smul, smeol. See Smell., r. t.] (Physiol.)

1. The sense or faculty by which certain qualities of bodies are perceived through the instrumentality of the olfactory nerves. See Sexse.

2. The quality of any thing or substance, or emanation therefrom, which affects the olfactory organs; odor; scent; fragrance; perfume; as, the smell of mint.

Breathing the smell of field and grove.

That which, above all others, yields the sweetest smell in the air, is the violet.

Syn.—Secut: odor: perfume; fragrance

Syn. - Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

Syn. — Scent; odor; perfume; fragrance.

Smell'er (~ēr), n. 1. One who smells, or perceives by the sense of smell; one who gives out a smell.

2. The nose. [Pugilists' Slang]

Smell'-feast' (-fext'), n. 1. One who is apt to find and frequent good tables; a parasite; a sponger.

The epicure and the smell-feast. South.

2. A feast at which the guests are supposed to feed upon the odors only of the viands.

Smell'ing, n. 1. The act of one who smells.

2. The sense by which odors are perceived; the sense of smell.

Locks.

Smelling bottle, a small bottle filled with something suited to stimulate the sense of smell, or to remove faintness, as spirits of ammonia.

Smell'-less, a. Destitute of smell; having no odor.

Smell'-less, a. Destitute of smell; having no odor. Daisios smell-less, yet most quaint. Beau. & Fl. Smelt (smëlt), imp. & p. p. of Smell.

Smelt n. [AS. smelt, smylt; akin to Dan. smelt.]

1. (Zoid.) Any one of numerous species of small silvery salmonoid fishes of the genus Osmerus and allied genera, which ascend rivers to spawn, and sometimes become landlocked in lakes. They are esteemed as food, and have a peculiar odor and taste.



Eastern American Smelt (Osmerus mordax).

The most important species are the European smelt (Osmerus eperlans) (called also eperlan, sparling, and spirling), the Eastern American smelt (O. mordax), the California smelt (O. thatichthus), and the surf smelt (thippomesus olidus). The name is loosely applied to various other small fishes, as the lant, the California tomcod, the spawn eater, the silverside.

2. Fig.: A gull; a simpleton. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl. Sand smelt (Zoöl.), the silverside.

Sand small (2001.), the suiverside.

Smelt, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smelted; p. pr. & vb. n.

Smelting.] [Of foreign origin; cf. Sw. smalla, D. emelten, Dan. smelle, Icel. smella, G. schmelzen, OHG. smelzen, sprobably akin to Gr. μέλδειν. Cf. Enamell, Melt, Mute, v. t., Smalt.] (Medal.) To melt or fuse, as ore, for the purpose of separating and refining the

metal; hence, to reduce; to refine; to flux or scorify; sa, to smell tin.

Smelt'er (amelt'er), n. One who, or that which,

neits.

Smelt'er-y (-ÿ), n. A house or place for smelting.

Smelt'ie (smelt'1), n. A fish, the bib. [Prov. Eng.]

Smelt'ing, a. & n. from Smelt.

Smelting furnace (Metal.), a furnace in which ores are smelted or reduced.

Smerk (smerk), n. & v. See Smirk.
Smerk (smerk), a. Smart; jaunty; spruce.
Smerk'y (-y), Smirk, a. [Obs.]

So smerk, so smooth, his pricked ears. Smer'lin (smer'llin), z. (Zoöl.) A small loach.
Smew (smū), n. [Perhaps for ice-mew.] (Zoöl.) (a)
A small European
merganser (Mergus

merganser (Mergus albellus) which has a white crest: called also smee, smee duck, white merganser, and white nun. (b) The



and perhaps to G. smile. Cf. SMICKER, a.] To look amorously or wantonly; to smirk.

Smick'er, a. [AS. smicere tasteful, trim. See SMICKER, v.] Amorous; wanton; gay; spruce. [Obs.]

Smick'er-ing, n. Amorous glauce or inclination. [Obs.] "A smickering to our young lady." Dryden. Smick'et (-8t), n. [Dim. of smock.] A wonan's under-garment; a smock. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Johnson.

Smick'et, adv. Smugly; finically. [Obs.] Ford.

Smid'dy (smid'dÿ), n. [See SMITHY.] A smithy. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Smiit (smitt), n. A match for firing a charge of powder, as in blasting; a fuse.

Smight (smit), v. t. To smite. [Obs.] Spenser.

Smil'a-cin (smil'A-sin or smil'là-), n. [Cf. F. smilacine. See SMILAX.] (Chem.) See PARILLIN.

Smil'ax (smil'Aks), n. [L., bindweed, Gr. σμίλαξ.] (Bot.) (a) A genus of peremilal climbing plants, usually with a prickly woody stem; green brier, or cat brier. The rootstocks of certain species are the source of the mediene called sarsaparilla. (b) A delicate trailing plant (Myrsiphyllum asparagoides) much used for decoration. It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope.

Smile (smil), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SMILED (smild); p. pr. & vb. n. SMILING.] [OE. smilen; akin to Dansmile, Sw. smila, MHG. smiclen, smieren, L. mirari to wonder at, Skr. smi to smile; and probably to E. smicker, V173. Cf. Admire, Marvel, Smiks.] 1. To express amusement, pleasure, moderate joy, or love and kindies not. Smale of the face; to laugh silently. He doth nothing but frown. . . . He hears merry tales and suites not. Shak.

She smiled to see the doughty hero slain.

When last I saw thy young blue eyes, they smiled. Byron. 2. To express slight contempt by a look implying sarcasm or pity; to sneer.

'T was what I said to Craggs and Child, Who praised my modesty, and smiled.

3. To look gay and joyous; to have an appearance suited to excite joy; as, smiling spring; smiling plenty.

The desert smiled,

And paradise was opened in the wild.

Pope.

4. To be propitious or favorable; to favor; to counte-lance:— often with on; as, to smile on one's labors.

Smile, v. t. 1. To express by a smile; as, to smile onsent; to smile a welcome to visitors.

2. To affect in a certain way with a smile. [R.]

And sharply smile prevailing folly dead.

And sharply smile prevailing folly dead. Toting.

Smile, n. [Cf. Dam. smill, Sw. smil. See Smille, v. i.]

1. The act of smilling; a peculiar change or brightening of the face, which expresses pleasure, moderate joy, mirth, approbation, or kindness; — opposed to frown.

Sweet intercourse

Of looks and smiles: for smiles from reason flow. Milton.

Of looks and smiles: for smiles from reason new. Million.

A somewhat similar expression of countenance, indicative of satisfaction combined with malevolent feelings, as contempt, scorn, etc.; as, a scornful smile.

3. Favor; countenance; propitiousness; as, the smiles of Providence. "The smile of heaven." Shak.

4. Gay or joyous appearance; as, the smiles of spring.

The brightness of their [the flowers'] smile was gone. Bryant.

Smile less (smil'les), a. Not having a smile.
Smil'er (smil'er), n. One who smiles. To
Smil'et (-ĕt), n. A little smile. [R.]

Those happy smilets That played on her ripe ip.

Shak.

Smil'ing-ly, adv. In a smiling manner.

Smil'ng-ness, n. Quality or state of being smiling.

And made despair a smilingness assume.

Smil'lo-don (smi'lō-dōn), n. [Gr. σμίλη a carving knife + δόον, δόοντος, tooth.] (Paleon.) An extinct genus of saber-toothed tigors. See Machemodus.

Smilt (smilt), v. i. To melt. [Obs.] Mortimer.

Smiln-tha'rid (smin-thū'rid), n. [Gr. σμίνθος a mouse + οὐρά tail.] (Zoöl.) Any one of nunerous small species of springtails, of the family Sminthuride, — usually found on flowers. See Illust. under Collembola.

Smiroh (smirch), v. t. [From the root of smear.] To smear with something which stains, or makes dirty; to smutch; to begrime; to soil; to sully.

I'll... with a kind of umber smirch my face. Shak. Shak

Smirch (směrch), n. A smutch; a dirty stain.
Smirk (směrk), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Smirken (směrk);
p. pr. & vb. n. Smirking.] [OE. smirken, AS. smercian,
smearcian; cf. MHG. smieren, smielen, to smile. See
Smilk, v. i.] To smile in an affected or conceited manner; to smile with affected complaisance; to simper.
Smirk, n. A forced or affected smile; a simper.

The bride, all smirk and blush, had just entered. Sir W. Scott Smirk. a. Nice; smart; spruce; affected; simperag. "So smirk, so smooth."

Smirk/ing-ly, adv. With smirking; with a smirk.

Smirky(, \(\bar{\phi} \)), a. Smirk; smirking.

Smit (smit), rare imp. \(\bar{\phi} \), p. of Smire.

Sout with the beauty of so fair a scene.

Smirk (smirk) rare imp. \(\bar{\phi} \), p. of Smire.

Couper.

Chauses

Smit with the heauty of so fair a scene. Couper.

Smit, obs. 3d pers. sing. pres. of Smite. Chaucer.

Smite (smit), r. t. [imp. Smote (smöt), rarely Smit (smit); p. ps. Smitten (smit't'in), rarely Smit, or Smote; p. pr. & ob. n. Smithno (smit'ling.) [AS. smitan to smite, to soil, pollute; akin to Offices. smita to smite, LG. smiten, D. smijlen, G. schmeissen, OHG. smizan to smear, stroke, OSw. & dial. Sw. smita to smite, Dan. smide to throw, Goth. bismeitan, gasmeitan, to anoint, besmear; cf. Skr. mēd to be fat. The original sense seems to have been, to daub on, to smear. Cf. Smut.] 1. To strike; to inflict a blow upon with the hand, or with an instrument held in the hand, or with a missile thrown by the hand; as, to smite with the fist, with a rod, sword, spear, or stone.

Whosover shall smite thee on thy right check, turn to him the other also.

And David. .. took thence a stone, and slang it and smote, and

And David . . . took thence a stone, and slang it, and smooth the Philistine in his forchead.

I Sam. xvii. 49

To cause to strike; to use as an instrument in

striking or hurling

striking or hurling.

Prophesy, and smite thine hands together. Ezek. xxi. 14.

Saul... smote the juvelin into the wall. 1 Saua. xix. 10.

3. To destroy the life of by beating, or by weapons of any kind; to slay by a blow; to kill; as, to smite one with the sword, or with an arrow or other instrument.

4. To put to rout in battle; to overthrow by war.

5. To blast; to destroy the life or vigor of, as by a stroke or by some visitation.

The flax and the barley was smitten. Ex. ix. 31.

6. To afflict; to chasten; to punish.

Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he nites us, that we are forsaken by him. Wake.

7. To strike or affect with passion, as love or fear.

To strike or anest with passion, as love or lear.

The charms that saile the simple heart. Pope.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came. Pope.

To smite off, to cut off.—To smite out, to knock out,
as a tooth. Erod. xxi. 27.—To smite with the tongue,
to reproach or upbraid; to revile. [Obs.] Jer. xviii. 18. Smite, v. i. To strike; to collide; to bent. [Archaie] The heart melteth, and the knees smite together. Nah. ii. 10.

The heart melteth, and the knees smite together. Nah. ii. 10.

Smite, n. The act of smiting; a blow.

Smit'er (smit'er), n. One who smites.

Jean-1.6.

Smith (smith), n. [AS. smio'r, akin to D. smid, G. schmied, OHG. smid, leel. smio'r, Dam. & Sw. smed, Goth. smipa (in comp.); cf. Gr. σμίλη a sort of knife, σμινήη a hoe, mattock.] 1. One who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as, a blacksmith, goldsmith, silversmith, and the like. Piers Plowman.

Nor yet the smith hath learned to form a sword. Tate.

No ret the south hath learned to form a sword. Tate.

2. One who makes or effects anything. [R.] Pryden.

Smith, v. t. [AS. smittian. See SMITH, n.] To beat into shape; to forge. [Obs.]

What smith that any [weapon] smitheth. Piers Plouman.

Smith'oraft' (-kráft'), n. The art or occupation of a smith; smithing. [R.]

Smith'er (smith'er), n. 1. Light, fine rain. [Prov. Exa.]

2. pl. Fragments; atoms; flinders. [Prov. Eng.]

Smash the bottle to smithers

2. pl. Fragments; atoms; flinders. [Prov. Eng.]
Smash the bottle to smithers. Temmyson.
Smith'er-eens' (smyth'er-enz'), n. pl. Fragments; atoms; smithers. [Collog.] W. Black.
Smith'er-y (smith'er-y), n.; pl. -ies (-iz). 1. The workshop of a smith; a smithy or stithy.
2. Work done by a smith; smithing.
The din of all his smithery may some time or other possibly wake this noble duke.
Smith'er'y, n. The act or art of working or forging metals, as iron, into any desired shape. Mozon.
Smith-so'ni-an (-so'ni-an), a. Of or pertaining to the Englishman J. L. M. Smithson, or to the national institution of learning which he endowed at Washington, D. C.; as, the Smithsonian Institution; Smithsonian Reports. —n. The Smithsonian Institution.
Smith'son-ite (smith'sūn-it), n. [See Smithsonian]
[Min.) Native zinc carbonate. It generally occurs in stalactitic, reniform, or botryoidal shapes, of a white to gray, green, or brown color. See Note under Calamines.
Smith'y (-y), n. [As. smitōze, fr. smiō; akin to D. smidse, smids, OHG. smitha, G. schmiede, Icel. smiōja.
See Smith, n.] The workshop of a smith, esp. a blacksmith; a smithery; a stithy. [Written also smiddy.]
Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands.

smith; a smithery; a stithy. [Written also smiddy.]

Under a spreading chestnut tree
The village smithy stands. Longfellow.

Smitt (smit), n. [Cf. G. schmitz a stain, schmitzen
to besmear. See Smitz, v. t.] Fine clay or ocher made
up into balla, used for marking sheep. [Eng.] Woodward.

Smitten (smittin), p. p. of Smitz.
Smittin (t-ti), v. t. [Freq. fr. OE. smitten to befoul.
See Smitz, v. t.] To infect. [Prov. Eng.]

Smittle, m. Infection. [Prov. Eng.] Wright.

Smittle (smitti), a. Infections; catching. [Scot.
Smittlish (-ti)sh), § & Prov. Eng.] H. Kingsley.

Smook (smök), n. [AS. smoce; akin to OHG. smoccho, leel. smokkr, and from the root of AS. smügan to
oreep, akin to G. schmiegen to cling to, press close, MHG.
smitgen, Icel. smjüga to creep through, to put on a

garment which has a hole to put the head through; cf. Lith. smutt to glide. Cf. Saug., Saugelle. 1. A woman's under-garment; a shift; a chemise.

In her smock, with head and foot all bare. Chaucer.

2. A blouse; a smock frock.

Smook (smök), a. Of or pertaining to a smock; resubling a smock; hence, of or pertaining to a smock; resubling a smock; hence, of or pertaining to a soman.

Smock mill, a windmill of which only the cap turns round o meet the wind, in distinction from a post mill, whose whole building turns on a post.—Bacek race, a race run by women for the prize of a smock. [Prov. Eng.]

Smock, v. t. To provide with, or clothe in, a smock r a smock frock.

Smock'-faced' (-fast'), a. Having a feminine coun-

Smock'-laced' (-fāst'), a. Having a feminine countenance or complexion; smooth-faced; girlish. Fenton.

Smock' frock' (frok'). A conres frock, or shirt, worn over the other dress, as by farm laborers. Macaulay.

Smock'loss, a. Wanting a smock. Chaucer.

Smok'a-blo (smōk'ā-bl), a. Capable of being smoked; suitable or ready to be smoked; as, smokable tobacco.

Smoke (smōk), n. [AS. smoca, smokable tobacco.

Smoke (smōk), n. [AS. smoca, smokable tobacco.

Amble (smōk), n. [As. smoca, smokable tobacco.

Holde to be smoked; as, smokable tobacco.

Smoke (smōk), n. [As. smoca, fr. smodean to smoke; akin to LG. & D. smock smoke, Dan. smög, G. schmauch, and perh. to Gr. opuşeev to burn in a smoldering fire; cf. Lith. smangti to choke.] 1. The visible exhalation, vapor, or substance that escapes, or is expelled, from a burning body, especially from burning vegetable matter, as wood, coal, peat, or the like.

The fire gases of hydrogarbous, raised to a red heat.

The gases of hydrocarbons, raised to a red heat or thereabouts, without a mixture of air enough to pro-duce combustion, disengage their carbon in a fine powder, forming smoke. The disengaged carbon when deposited on solid bodies is soot.

2. That which resembles smoke; a vapor; a mist

3. Anything unsubstantial, as idle talk. Shak.
4. The act of smoking, esp. of smoking tobacco; as, to have a smoke. [Colloq.]

TF Smoke is sometimes joined with other words, forming self-explaining compounds; as, smoke-consuming, smoke-dried, smoke-stained, etc.

ing, smoke-dried, smoke-stained, etc.

Smoke arch, the smoke-bained, etc.

Smoke arch, the smoke box of a locomotive.—Smoke ball (Mi.), a ball or case containing a composition which, when it burns, sends forth thick smoke.—Smoke black, lampblack, [Obs.]—Smoke box, a chamber in a boiler, where the smoke, etc., from the furnace is collected before going out at the chimney.—Smoke sail (Mul.), a small sail in the lee of the galley stovepipe, to prevent the smoke from annoying people on deck.—Smoke tree (Mol.), a shrub (Rhus Cotinus) in which the flowers are mostly abortive and the panieles transformed into tangles of plumose pediceds looking like wreaths of smoke.—To end in smoke, to be burned; hence, to be destroyed or ruined; figuratively, to come to nothing.

Swn.—Func: reck: vanor.

Syn. - Fume; reck; vapor.

Smoke, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Smoked (smokt); p. pr. & vb. n. Smoking.] [AS. mocian; akin to D. smoken, G. schmauchen, Dan. smöge. See Smoke, n.] 1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation ; to reek.

Hard by a cottage chimney smokes. 2. Hence, to burn; to be kindled; to rage,

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall smoke agains that man.

Deut. xxix. 20

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he smokes along the field. Dryden.
4. To draw into the mouth the smoke of tobacco burnas in a pipe or in the form of a cigar, cigarette, etc.; b habitually use tobacco in this manner.

5. To suffer severely; to be punished.

Some of you shall made for it in Rome. Shak.

Smoke, v. 1. 1. To apply smoke to; to hang in
smoke; to disinfect, to cure, etc., by smoke; as, to smoke
or furnigate infected clothing; to smoke beef or hams for

reservation.

2. To fill or scent with smoke; hence, to fill with into perfume. Smoking the temple.

28. To smell out; to lunt out; to find out; to detect.

3. To smell out; to lunt out; to find out; to detect.

I alone

Smoked his true person, talked with him. Chapman.

He was first smoked by the old Lord Lafeu. Shak.

Upon that . . . I began to smoke that they were a parcel of nummers.

Addison.

Tunimers.

4. To ridicule to the face; to quiz. [Old Sland]

5. To inhale and puff out the smoke of, as tobacco; to burn or use in smoking; as, to smoke a pipe or a cigar.

6. To subject to the operation of smoke, for the purpose of annoying or driving out; — often with out; as, to smoke a modehuck out of his burrow.

Smoke'—dry'(-dri'), v. l. To dry by or in smoke.

Smoke'house'(-jūk'), n. A building where meat or fish is cured by subjecting it to a dense smoke.

Smoke'jaok'(-jūk'), n. A contrivance for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel moved by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

Smoke less, a. Making or having no smoke. "Smokeless towers."
Pope.

in a chimney.

Smok'er (smök'er),
n. 1. One who dries
or preserves by smoke.
2. One who smokes
tobacco or the like.

3. A smoking car or compartment. [U. S.] Smoke'stack' (-stak'), n. A chimney; esp., a pipe serving as a chimney, as the pipe but the smoke of a locomotive, the funnel of a steam vessel, etc.

Smok'i-1y (smök'i-iy), adv. In a smoky manner. Smok'i-ness, n. The quality or state of being smoky. Smok'ing, a. & n. from Smoke.

moking bean (Rot.), the long pod of the catalpa, or Indian-bean tree, often smoked by boys as a substitute for eigars. — Smoking car, a railway car or carriage reserved for the use of passengars who smoke tobacco.

for the use of passengers who smoke tobacco.

Smok'y (-\$\foralleq\$), a. [Compar. Smokier (-1-\text{er}); superl. Smokier [1] 1. Emitting smoke, esp. in large quantities or in an offensive manner; fumid; as, smoky fires.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as, a smoky for. "Unlustrous as the smoky light." Shak.

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling smoke; thick; as, a smoky atmosphere.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from chimneys or fireplaces; as, a smoky house.

5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as, smoky rafters; smoky cells.

moky rafters; smoky cells.

6. Suspicious; open to suspicion. [Obs.]

Smoky quartz (Min.), a variety of quartz che to dark smoky-brown color. See Quartz crystal of a

pale to dark smoky-brown color. See QUARTZ.

Smol'der ((smol'der), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Smoldbered (smol'der) (-derd) or Smouldbered; p. pr. & vb. n. Smoldbern or Smouldbered; p. pr. & vb. n. Smoldbern or Smouldbern, [OE. smolderen; cf. Prov. G. smolden, smelen, D. smeulen. Cf. Smell.]

The brown and smoke without flame; to waste away The smoldering uns. did to had about him smoke. Spenser.

2. To exist in a state of suppressed or smothered activity; to burn inwardly; as, a smoldering feud.

Smol'der, [v. t. To smother; to suffocate; to Smoul'der, [choke. [Obs.] Holinshed. Palsgrave.

Smol'der, [v. Smolder smother. [Ch.]]

Smol/der, n. Smoke; smother. [Obs.]

Smol/der. In smolder stops our nose with stench. Gascoigne.
Smol/der-ing, a. Being in a state of suppressed
Smoul/der-ing, activity; quiet but not dead.

Some evil chance
Will make the smoldering scandal break and blaze. Tennyson.

Smol'der-ing-ness } (smol'der-ing-ness), m. The Smol'der-ing-ness state of smoldering.

Smol'dry (smol'dry), a. Smoldering; suffocating; Smol'dry smothery. [Obs.]

A flaming fire ymixt with smoldry smoke. Spenser.

A flaming fire ymixt with smoldry smoke. Spenser.

Smolt (smölt), n. (Zoöl.) A young salmon two or three years old, when it has acquired its alivery color.

Smoot (smööch or smouch), v. t. See Smutch.

Smoot (smööch, v. t. [AS. smorian; akin to D. & LG. smoren, G. schmoren to stew. Cf. Smother.] To suffocate or smother. [Written also smore.] [Obs. or Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Sir T. More. Burns.

Smooth (smööth), a. [Compur. Smoother (-ër); superl. Smoother.] [OE. smothe, smethe, AS. smööth, smaör, where è, a, come from an older ō; cf. LG. smöde, smöd; of uncertain origin.] 1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points can be perceived by the touch; not rough; as, smooth glass; smooth porcelain.

The outlines must be smooth, imperceptible to the touch, and even, without eminences or cavitics.

2. Evenly spread or arranged; sleek; as, smooth hair.
3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or obstructed; as, a smooth stream.
4. Flowing or uttered without check, obstruction, or hesitation; not harsh; voluble; even; fluent.

The only smooth poet of those times.

Milton.

Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join The varying verse, the full-resounding line. Pone.

When sage Minerva rose, From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows.

5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.

This smooth discourse and mild behavior oft Conceal a traitor.

Addison 6. (Mech. & Physics) Causing no resistance to a body sliding along its surface; frictionless.

The Smooth is often used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, smooth-bodied, smooth-forwed, smooth-finished, smooth-glidling, smooth-grained, smooth-leaved, smooth-silidling, smooth-sprained, smooth-spraining, mooth-spraining, mooth-woven, and the like.

Syn. - Even; plain; level; flat; polished; glossy sleek; soft; bland; mild; soothing; voluble; flattering adulatory; deceptive.

Smooth, adv. ooth, adv. Smoothly. Ch. Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.

Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep. Shak.

Smooth, n. 1. The act of making smooth; a stroke which smooths.

Thackerny.

2. That which is smooth; the smooth part of anything.

"The smooth of his neck."

Gen. xxvii. 16.

Smooth, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smoothen (smoothd); p. pr. & vb. n. Smoothing.] [OE. smothen, smethen, AS. smeedian; cf. LG. smoden. See Smooth, v. 1. To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to smooth a board with a plane; to smooth cloth with an iron. Specifically:—

(a) To free from obstruction; to make easy.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office nev.

Thou, Abelard! the last sad office pay.

And smooth my pussage to the realms of day. Pope (b) To free from harshness; to make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So smooths her charming tones that God's own ear
Listens delighted.

Milton

(c) To palliate; to gloze; as, to smooth over a fault.
(d) To give a smooth or calm appearance to.

Each perturbation smoothed with outward calm. Milto

(c) To ease; to regulate.

Smooth, v. i. To flatter; to use blandishment.

Because I can not flatter and speak fair,
Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive and cog. Shak.

Smooth'bore' (-bōr'), a. (Gun.) Having a bore of perfectly smooth surface; —distinguished from rifled.

—n. A smoothbore firearm.

Smooth'-chinned' (smooth'chind'), a. Having a smooth'-oninned' (smooth'chind'), a. Havii mooth chin; beardless.
Smooth'en ('n), v. t. To make smooth [Obs.]
Smooth'er (-er), n. One who, or that which, smooth smooth'ing, a. & n. fr. Smooth, v.

Smoothing iron, an iron instrument with a pollshed face, for smoothing clothes; a sadiron; a flatiron.—Smoothing plane, a short, finely set plane, for smoothing and finishing work

plane, a short, finely set plane, to my ork.

Smooth'ley, adv. In a smooth manner.

Smooth'nespo'ken (-spō'k'n), a. Speaking smooth.

Smooth'-espo'ken (-spō'k'n), a. Speaking smoothly; plausible; flattering; smooth-tongued.

Smooth'-tongued' (-tāngd'), a. Having a smooth tongue; plausible; flattering.

Smoot (smō'r), r. t. To smother. See Smoor. [Obs.]

Smore (smō'r), r. t. To smother. See Smoor. [Obs.]

Smore (smō'r), r. t. To smother. See Smoor. [Obs.]

Smore (smō'r), r. t. To smother. See Smoor. [Obs.]

Smore (smō'r), imp. (smō'r-tāi'rd), | Growing gradually fainter and softer; dying away; morendo.

Smote (smō't), imp. (smō'r-tāi'rd), a. [Cf. Smu'r.] Dirty; foul. [Obs.]

foul. [Obs.]

Chuncer.

Smoth'er (smith'er), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smotheren;
cerd); p. p. x vb. n. Smothering. [OE. smotheren;
akin to E. smoor. See Smoon.] 1. To destroy the life
1. vs suffocation; to deprive of the air necessary for
suffocate; x. n. closely so as to prevent breathing; to
2. To affect as by sunocation.

air by a thick covering, as of ashes, of smoothere of

2. To affect as by sunocasion, and the prive of air by a thick covering, as of ashes, of smoker of like; as, to smother a fire.

3. Hence, to repress the action of; to cover from public view; to suppress; to conceal; as, to smother one's displeasure.

Smoth'er, v. i. 1. To be sufficient air; to smolder.

2. To burn slowly, without sufficient air; to smolder.

Smoth'er, n. [OE. smother. See Smother, v. t.]

1. Stifling smoke; thick dust.

2. A state of suppression. [OBs.]

Not to keep their suspicions in smother.

Not to keep their suspicions in smother. Smother fly (Zoöl.), an aphid.

Smoth'er-i-ness (-I-nes), n. The quality or state of

Smother. Less (I-nes), n. The quality or state of being smothery.

Smoth'er-Ing-ly, adv. In a smothering manner.

Smoth'er-y(y), a. Tending to smother; stifling.

Smouch (smooth or smouth), v. t. [Akin to smack.]

To kiss closely. [Obs.]

Smouch, v. t. [See Smutch.] To smutch; to soil; as, to smouth the face.

Smouth, v. t. Adark soil or stain; a smutch.

Smoul'dry (-dry), a. See Smolder.

Smoke.] 1. A suffocating smoke.

2. A heap of damp combustibles partially ignited and burning slowly, placed on the windward side of a house, tent, or the like, in order, by the thick smoke, to keep off mosquitoes or other insects. [U.S.]

Bartlett.

3. That which is smeared upon anything; a stain; a blot; a smutch; a smear.

Smudge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smudder (smid); p. pr. & v. b. n. Smudden).

2. To smear; to smutch; to soil; to blacken with smoke.

smoke.

Smudg'i-ness (smuj'i-nes), n. The quality or state
of being smudged, soiled, or blurred. C. A. Young.

Smug (smug), a. [Of Scand. or Low German origin;
cf. LG. smuck, G. schmuck, Dan. smuk, OSw. smuck,
smöck, and E. smock, smuggle; cf. G. schmuck ornament. See Smock.] Studiously near or nice, especially
in dress; spruce; affectedly precise; smooth and prim.

They be so song and smooth. Robynsom (More's Uopia).

The snug and scanty draperies of his style. De Quincey.

A young, snug, handsome holiness has no fellow. Beau. & Fl. Smug, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smugged (smugd); p. pr. & vb. n. Smuggina.] To make smug, or spruce. [Obs.]
Thus said, he smugged his beard, and stroked up fair. Drayton.

Thus said, he snugged his beard, and stroked up fair. Drayton.

Smug'gle (-g'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SMUGGLED
(-g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. SMUGGLED (-g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. SMUGGLED (-g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. SMUGGLEN (-gling).] [Of Low
German or Scand. origin; cf. LG. smuggeln, D. smokkelen, G. schmuggeln, Dan. smugle, Sw. smyga to introduce or convey secretly, Dan. i smug secretly, D. smuigen to eat in secret, AS. smügan to creep. See SMOCK.]

1. To import or export secretly, contrary to the law;
to import or export without paying the duties imposed
by law; as, to smuggle lace.

2. Fig.: To convey or introduce clandestinely.

Smug'gle, v. i. To import or export in violation of
the customs laws.

Smng'gle, v. 1. To import or export in violation of the customs laws.

Smng'gler (smug'gler), v. 1. One who smuggles.

2. A vessel employed in smuggling.

Smug'noss, v. In a smug manner. [R.] Gay.

Smng'noss, v. The quality or state of being smug.

Smut (smit), v. [Akin to Sw. smuts, Dan. smuds,

MHG. smuz, G. schmutz, D. smet a spot or stain, smoddig, smodsig, smodderig, dity, smodderen to smut; and

probably to E. smite. See Smite, v. l., and cf. Smitt,

Smutch.] 1. Foul matter, like soot or coal dust; also,
a spot or soil made by such matter.

2. (Mining) Bad, soft coal, containing much earthy

matter, found in the immediate locality of faults.

3. (Bot.) An affection of cereal grains producing a

swelling which is at length resolved into a powdery sooty

mass. It is caused by parasitic fungl of the genus Us
tilago. Ustilago segetum, or U. Carbo, is the commonest

kind; that of Indian corn is Ustilago maydis.

4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity.

4. Obscene language; ribaldry; obscenity. He does not stand upon decency . . but will talk sm rough a priest and his mother be in the room.

Addin

Smut mill, a machine for cleansing grain from smut.

Smut (smut), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smutted; p. pr. & vb. n. Smutten; and visit soul, so to, or other dirty substance.

2. To taint with mildew, as grain.

3. To blacken; to sully or taint; to tarnish.

4. To clear of smut; as, to smut grain for the mill.
Smut, v. t. 1. To gather smut; to be converted into smut; to become smutted.

2. To give off smut; to crock.
Smutoh (smuch), n. [Prob. for smuts. See Smur, n.]
A stain; a dirty spot.
Smutoh, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Smutchen [smutch); p. pr. & vb. n. Ssurchino.] To blacken with smoke, soot, or coal. [Written also smooch.]
Smutchin (-in), n. Smuff. [Obs.] Howell.
Smutchin (-in), n. Smuff. [Obs.] Howell.
Smutchin (-in), n. Smuff. [Obs.] Smutchin (-in), smutchin (-in),

3. Obscenc; not modest or pure; as, a smutty saying. The smutty joke, ridiculously lewd. Smollett.

Smythi-ly (smerni-ot), a. Of or pertaining to Smyrna.—n. A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.

Snaytha.—n. A native or inhabitant of Smyrna.

Snack (snäk), n. [See Sharter, v. l.] 1. A share; a part or portion; — obsolete, except in the colloquial phrase, to go snacks, i. e., to share.

A last he whispers, "Do, and we go snacks." Pope.

2. A slight, hasty repast. [Colloq.]

Snack of (-8t), n. [Said to be corrupted fr. NL.

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Snack of (-8t), n. [Said to be corrupted fr. NL.

Snaffle (snaff'0), n. [Said to be corrupted fr. NL.

Snaffle (snaff'0), n. [Said to be corrupted fr. NL.

Snaffle (snaff'1), n. [D. snacel a beak, bill, snot., akin to G. schnabel, OHG. snatul, D. snch, sneble, off-fles. snavel mouth, Dan. & Sw. snabel beak, bill, Lith. snapas, and to E. snap, v. See Snar, and cf. NES.]

A kind of bridle bit, having a joint in the part to be placed in the mouth, and rings and cheek pieces at the ends, but having no curb; — called also snaffle bit.

Snaffle v. t. [snap, & p. Snaffled (-11); p. pr. & vb. n. Snafflin (-11); p. pr.

The coat of arms

Now on a naked snag in triumph borne.

2. A tooth projecting beyond the rest; contemptuously, a broken or decayed tooth.

3. A tree, or a branch of a tree, fixed in the bottom of a river or other mavigable water, and rising nearly or quite to the surface, by which boats are sometimes pierced and sunk. [U.S.]

4. (Zoöl.) One of the secondary branches of an anter.

2. (2007.) One of the secondary practices of a lattice.

Snag boat, a steamboat fitted with apparatus for removing snags and other obstructions in navigable streams.

[U. S.] — Snag tooth. Same as SNAG.

How thy map teeth stand orderly,

Like stakes which strut by the water side. J. Cotgrave.

Like stakes which strut by the water ade. S. Cotprate.

Snag, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Snagged (snagd); p. p. & vb. n. Snagglo (-ging).]

1. To cut the snags or branches from, as the stem of a tree; to hew roughly.

[Prov. Eng.]

2. To injure or destroy, as a steamboat or other ves-



[Prov. Eng.]

2. To injure or destroy, as a steamboat or other vessel, by a snag, or projecting part of a sunken tree. [U.S.]

Snag'ged (ged), a. Full of snags; snaggy.

Snag'gy (gy), a. I. Full of snags; snaggy.

Z. Snappish; cross; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

Snall (snäl), n. [OE. snaile, AS. snægel, snægel, snægel, skin to G. schnecke, OHG. snæke, Dan. snægel, leel. snigill.] 1. (Zvöl.) (a)

Any one of numerous species of terrestrial air-breathing gastropods belonging to the genus Helix and many allied genera of the family Helicidæ. They are abundant in nearly all parts of the world except the arctic regions, and feed almost entirely on vegetation; a land snail. (b) Any gastropod having a general resemblance to the true snails, including fresh-water and marine species. See Pond snail, under Pond, and Ska snall.

2. Hence, a drone; a slow-moving person or thing.

3. (Mech.) A spiral cam, or a flat piece of metal of spirally curved outline, used for giving motion to, or changing the position of, another part, as the hammer tail of a striking clock.

4. A tortoise; in ancient warfare, a movable roof or shed to protect besiegers; a testudo. [Obs.]

They had also all manner of gynes [engines] . . . that needful is [in] taking or sieging of castle or of city, as smalls, that when an under the whole where small special content is the small is in his house; therefore they cloud them smalls in his house; therefore they cloud them smalls.

Togethus (Trans.)

5. (Bot.) The pod of the small clover. D. (160t.) The pod of the snail clover.

Ear snail, Edible snail, Fond snail, etc. See under EAR,
EDIBLE, etc. Snail bover (2001), a boring univalve mollusk; a drill.—Snail clover (160t.), a cloverlike plant
(Medicago scutellata, also, M. Helix);—so named from
its pods, which resemble the shells of snails;—called
also snail trefoil, snail medic, and bechive.—Snail Sower
(160t.), a leguminous plant (17basealus Caracalla) having
the keel of the corolla spirally coiled like a snail shell.—
Snail shell (2001), the shell of a snail.—Snail trefoil. (160t.)
See Snail elover, above.

Englither (160t.)

Snail'fish' (-flsh'), n. (Zoöl.) See SEA SNAIL (a).

Snail'-like' (snail'lik'), a. Like or suiting a snail; | rubra) which has very fragrant red blossoms. (c) Same

Snail-like progress.

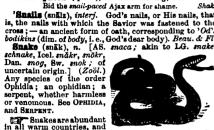
Snail-like, adv. In the manner of a snall; slowly.

Snail-paced (-pāst'), a. Slow-moving, like a snall

Bid the snail-paced Ajax arm for shame. Shak

Snakes are abundant in all warm countries, and much the larger number are harmless to man.

European Ringed Snake pidonotus natrix). (3



much the larger number European Ringed Snake (Trapre harmless to man. pidonotus natrix). (3)
Bilind snake, Garter snake, Green snake, King snaks, Müknake, Rock snake, Water snake, etc. See under Blain, Garter stake, etc. See under Blain, Garter snake, (***), a large African snake (***), a source snake (***), a large African snake (***), a source snake (***), a large African snake (***), a source snake (***), a shake snake (***), a snake (***), a snake (***), a snake snake

and allied genera.

Snake, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Snaked (snākt); p. pr. & vb. n. Snakino.]

1. To drag or draw, as a snake from a hole;—often with out. [Colloq. U. S.]

Sartlett.

2. (Naut.) To wind round spirally, as a large rope with a smaller, or with cord, the small rope lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one; to worm.

Snake, v. i. To crawl like a snake.

Snake/bird' (-bërd'), n. (So named from its snake like neck.] (Zoül.) 1. Any one of four species of aquatic birds of the genus Anhinga or Plotus. They are allied to the gannets and comorants, but have very long, slender, flexible necks, and sharp bills.

der, flexible necks, and sharp bills.

The American species (Anhinga, or Plotus, anhinga) inhabits the Southern United States and tropical America;—called also durier, and water turkey. The Asiatic species (A. melunogaster) is native of Southern Asia and the East Indies. Two other species inhabit Africa and Australia respectively.

American Snakebird

THE PARTY

(Anhinga anhinga). 2. (Zoöl.) The wryneck. Snake/fish/ (snāk/fish/), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The band fish The lizard fish.

(-h&d'), n. 1. A loose, bent-up end of one of the strap rails, or flat rails, formerly used on American railroads. It was sometimes so bent by the passage of a train as to slip over



Snakefish, or Lizard Fish (Synodus myops).

train as to slip over a wheel and pierce the bottom of a car.

2. (Bot.) (a) The turtlehead. (b) The Guinea-hen flower. See SNAKE's-HEAD, and under GUINEA.

Snake'rook' (-röt/), n. (Eod.) The snakebird, 1.

Snake'rook' (-röt/), n. (Bot.) Any one of several plants of different genera and species, most of which are (or were formerly) reputed to be efficacious as remedies for the bites of serpents; also, the roots of any of these.

The blood of sorpeiles; also, the foots of any of those.

The Virginia snakeroot is Aristolochia Serpentaria; black snakeroot is Sanicula, esp. S. Marilaudica,
also Cinitellyng race-mosa; Seneca snakeroot is Polygala Senega; button snakeroot is Liatris, also Eryngium,
white snakeroot is Euputorium ageratoides. The name
is also applied to some others besides these.

Snake's'-head' (snaks'hëd'), n. (Bot.) The Guineahen flower;—so called in England because its spotted petals resemble the scales of a snake's head. Dr. Prior.

Snake's-head iris (Bot.), an iridaceous plant (Hermodac-tylus tuberosus) of the Mediterranean region. The flow-ers slightly resemble a serpent's open mouth.

Snake'stone' (snak'ston'), n. 1. A kind of hone slate or whetstone obtained in Scotland.

2. (Paleon.) An ammonite; — so called from its form, which resembles that of a coiled snake.

Snake's'-tongue' (snaks'tting'), n. (Bot.) Same as

ADDER'S TONGUE.

Snake'weed' (snak'wed'), n. (Bot.) (a) A kind of knotweed (Polygonum Bistorta). (b) The Virginia snake-

See SNAKEROOT

root. See Snakeroot.

Snake'wood' (-wood'), n. (Bot.) (a) An East Indian climbing plant (Strychnos colubrina) having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. (b) An East Indian climbing shrub (Ophioxylon serpentinum) which has the roots and stems twisted so as to resemble serpents. (c) Same as TRUMPETWOOD. (d) A tropical American shrub (Plumieria

as Leitzerwood.

Snak'ish (snäk'Ysh), a. Having the qualities or char-

Snak'an (snak'ish), a. Having the qualities or characteristics of a snake; snaky.

Snak'y (-y), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a snake or snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

The red light playing upon its gilt and carving gave it an appearance of snaky life.

L. Wallace.

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs His easy steps, girded with maky wiles. Milton

Covered with serpents; having serpents; as, a rod or wand.

Dryden. snaky rod or wand. That snaky-headed, Gorgon shield.

Snap (snkp), v. l. [imp. & p. 8 NAPPED (snkpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Snappino. [LG. or D. snappen to snap up, to snatch; akin to G. schnappen, MHG. snuben, Dansappe, and to D. snavel beak, bill. Cf. NEN, SNAFFLE, n.]

1. To break at once; to break short, as substances that are brittle.

at are oritile.

Breaks the doors open, snaps the locks.

Prior.

To strike, to hit, or to shut, with a sharp sound.

To bite or seize suddenly, especially with the teeth.

He, by playing too often at the mouth of death, has been appear by it at last.

South.

4. To break upon suddenly with sharp, angry words to treat snappishly; — usually with up. Granville.

5. To crack; to cause to make a sharp, cracking noise; MacMorlan snapped his fingers repeatedly. Sir W. Scott.

6. To project with a snap.

6. To project with a snap.
To snap back (Football), to roll the ball back with the foot;—done only by the center rush, who thus delivers the ball to the quarter back on his own side when both sides are ranged in line. —To snap off. (a) To break suddenly. (b) To bite off suddenly.

enly. (b) 10 bits on suddenly. **Snap**, v. **1**. To break short, or at once; to part sunder suddenly; as, a mast snaps; a needle snaps.

But this weapon will snap short, unfaithful to the hand that Burke.

Burke it.

To give forth, or produce, a sharp, cracking noise;
 crack; as, blazing firewood snaps.
 To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the

3. To make an effort to bite; to aim to seize with the teeth; to catch eagerly (at anything); — often with at; as, a dog snaps at a passenger; a fish snaps at the bait.

4. To utter sharp, harsh, angry words; — often with at; as, to snap at a child.

5. To miss fire; as, the gun snapped.

Snap, n. [Cf. D. snap a snatching. See SNAP, v. t.]

1. A sudden breaking or rupture of any substance.

2. A sudden, eager bite; a sudden seizing, or effort to seize, as with the teeth.

3. A sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.

4. A sharp, abrupt sound, as that made by the crack of a whip; as, the snap of the trigger of a gun.

5. A greedy fellow.

L'Estrange.

5. A greedy fellow.

6. That which is, or may be, snapped up; something bitten off, seized, or obtained by a single quick movement; hence, a bite, morsel, or fragment; a scrap.

ment; hence, a bite, morsel, or fragment; a scrap.

He's a nimble fellow.

And alike skilled in every liberal science.

As having certain snaps of all.

7. A sudden severe interval or spell; — applied to the weather; as, a cold snap.

8. A small catch or fastening held or closed by means of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.

9. (Zoil) A snap beetle

of a spring, or one which closes with a snapping sound, as the catch of a bracelet, necklace, clasp of a book, etc.

9. (Zvöl.) A snap beetle.

10. A thin, crisp cake, usually small, and flavored with ginger; — used chiefly in the plural.

11. Briskness; vigor; energy; decision. [Collog.]

12. Any circumstance out of which money may be made or an advantage gained. [Slang]

Snap back (Football), the act of snapping back the ball.

Bnap beetle, or Snap bug (Zvöl.), any beetle of the family Elateridae, which, when laid on its back, is able to leap to a considerable height by means of a thoracic spring; — called also snapping beetle. — Snap fask (Moldmo), a flask for small work, having its sides separable and held together by latches, so that the flask may be removed from around the sand mold. — Snap judgment, a judgment formed on the instant without deliberation. — Snap lot, a lock shutting with a catch or snap. — Snap rivesting, riveting in which the rivets have snapheads formed by a die or swaging tool. — Snap shot, a quick off-hand shot, Snap Beetle (Advibiout deliberately taking aim.

Snap'drag'on(-drag'un), n. 1. (Bot.) Singhtly enlarged.

(a) Any plant of the scrophulariaceous genus Antirrhinum, especially the cultivated A. majus, whose showy flowers are fancifully likened to the face of a dragou.

(b) A West Indian herb (Ruellia tuberosa) with curiously shaped blue flowers.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from a vessel

(6) A West limital near transfer and the shaped blue flowers.

2. A play in which raisins are snatched from a vessel containing burning brandy, and eaten; also, that which is so eaten. See FLAPDRAGON.

Swift.

Snape (snap), v. t. (Shiphuiding) To beed the end of a timber to fit against an inclined surface.

Snap (snap), v. t. (Shiphuiding) To beed the end of a timber to fit against an inclined surface.

Snap hance (snap hance), n. [D. snaphaan a gun, originally, the snapping cock of a gun. See SNAP, and HRN.] I. A spring lock for discharging a firearn; also, the firearm to which it is attached. [Obs.]

2. A trifling or second-rate thing or person. [Obs.]

Snap head (-hēd'), n. A hemispherical or rounded head to a rivet or bolt; also, a swaging tool with a cavity in its face for forming such a rounded head.

Snap'per (-pēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, snaps; as, a snapper up of trifles; the snapper of a whip.

southern coasts of the United States and on both coasts of tropical Ameri

of tropical America.

The red snapper (Lujianus aya, or Blackfordi) and the gray, or mangrove, snapper (L. griseus) are large and abundant species. The name is loosely applied to various other fishes, as the bluefish, the rosefish, the red grouper, etc. See Rosefish.

Coöl. A mapping turtle; as, the alligator snapper.
 (Zoöl.) The green woodpecker, or yaffle.
 (Zoöl.) anap beetle.
 (Zoöl.) anap beetle.
 (Zoöl.) anap beetle.

Snapping beetls. (Zool.) See Snap beetle, under SNAP.—Snapping turtle. (Zool.) (a) A large and voracious aquatitud) common in the fresh united States:—so called from its habit from its habit of seizing its prey by a snap of its jaws. Called also mud turile. (b) See Alligator snapper, under Allieator. Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina).

Snap'pish (-p'sh), a. pentinà).

1. Apt to anap at persons or things; eager to bite;
s, a snappish cur.

as, a snappish cur.
2. Sharp in reply; apt to speak angrily or testily; easily provoked; tart; peevish.
The taunting address of a snappish misanthrope. Jeffrey.

The taunting address of a snappish misanthrope. Jeffrey.

— Snap'pish-ly, adv. — Snap'pish-ness, n.
Snap'py (-p'), a. Snappish. [Colloq.]
Snap'pack' (-sāk'), n. [Cf. Sw. snappsack, G. schnappsack.] A knapsack. [Obs.]
Snap'weed' (-wād'), n. (Bot.) Soe Impatiens.
Snap'weed' (-wād'), n. (Bot.) Soe Impatiens.
Snap (snk'), v. t. [Akin to LG. & OD. snarren, G. schnarren, and E. snore. See Snore, and cf. Snar (snk'), v. t.
growl.] To snarl. [Obs.]
Snare (snk'), n. [AS. snear a cord, a string; akin to growl.] To snarl. [Obs.] Spenser.
Snare (snk'), n. [AS. snear a cord, snarrha a noose, Dan. snare, Sw. & Icol. snaru, Goth. snōrjā a basket; and probably also to E. needle. See Needle, and cf. Snarl to entangle.] 1. A contrivance, often consisting of a noose of cord, or the like, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin.
2. Hence, anything by which one is entangled and brought into trouble.

If thou retire, the Dauphin, well appointed.

If thou retire, the Dauphin, well appointed, Stands with the snares of war to tangle thee. 3. The gut or string stretched across the lower head

d. (Med.) An instrument, consisting usually of a wire loop or noose, for removing tumors, etc., by avulsion.

Snare drum, the smaller common military drum, as distinguished from the bass drum;—so called because (in order to render it more resonant) it has stretched across its lower head a catgut string or strings.

Share, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Snared (snard); p. pr. & vb. n. Snared.] To catch with a snare; to inanare; to entangle; hence, to bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger.

Lest that too heavenly form . . The mournful crocodile
With sorrow mares relenting passengers.

Snar'er (-ër), n. One who lays snares, or entraps.
Snar! (ankr!), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Snarler (ankr!d);
p. pr. & vb. n. Snarling.] [Etymol. uncertain.] To
form raised work upon the outer surface of (thin metal

ware) by the repercussion of a snarling from upon the inner surface.

Snarl, v. t. [From Snare, v. t.] 1. To entangle; to complicate; to involve in knots; as, to snarl a skein of thread. "Her snarled hair."

Spenser. 2. To embarrass ; to insnare.

[The] question that they would have snarled him with. Latimer.

Snarl, n. A knot or complication of hair, thread, or the like, difficult to disentangle; entanglement; hence, intricate complication; embarrassing difficulty.

Snarl, v. i. [From Snar.] 1. To growl, as an angry or surly dog; to gnarl; to utter grumbling sounds. "An angry cur snarls while he feeds." Dryden & Lee.

2. To speak crossly; to talk in rude, surly terms.

It is malicious and unmanly to snarl at the little lapses of a cn, from which Virgil himself stands not exempted. Dryden.

cal, iron which virgit numeri stands not exempted. Dryden. Snarl, n. The act of snarling; a growl; a surly or eevish expression; an angry contention.

Snarl'er (-ër), n. One who snarls; a surly, growling nimal; a grumbling, quarrelsome fellow.

Snarl'er, n. One who makes use of a snarling iron.

Snarl'ing, a. & n. from SNARL, v.

Sharling, a. & n. from SNAIL, v.

Sharling iron, a took with a long beak, used in the process of snarling. When one end is held in a vise, and the shank is struck with a hammer, the repercussion of the other end, or beak, within the article worked upon gives the requisite blow for producing raised work. See 1st SNAEL.

Snar'y (snar'y), a. [From SNARE.] Reconsisting of, snares; entangling; insidious. Resembling, or

Spiders in the vault their snary webs have spread. Dryden. Spiders in the vault their snary webs have spread. Dryden.

Snast (snäst), n. [Cf. Snitz, v. t.] The snuff, or burnt wick, of a candle. [Obs.] Bacon.

Snatch (snäch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Snatchen (snächt); p. pr. & vb. n. Snatching.] [Ok. snacchen, snecchen; akin to D. snakken to gasp, to long (for), to desire. Cf. Snack, n., Sneck.] 1. To take or seize hastly, abruptly, or without permission or ceremony; as, to snatch a loaf or a kiss.

When half our knowledge we must snatch, not take. Pope.

2. To seize and transport away: to ran. "Snatch me

2. To seize and transport away; to rap. "Snatch me beaven."

Syn. -- To twitch; pluck; grab; catch; grasp; gripe. 2. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of large sparoid food fishes of the genus Lutjanus, abundant on the ly; to catch;—often with at; as, to snatch at a rope. Sustch (snisch), n. 1. A hasty catching or seizing; a grab; a catching at, or attempt to seize, suddenly.

2. A short period of vigorous action; as, a snatch at weeding after a shower.

They move by fits and snatches.

Bp. Wilkins.

SNATCH

3. A small piece, fragment, or quantity; a broken

part; a scrap.

We have often little snatches of sunshine. Spectato Leave me your snatches, and yield me a direct answer. Snatch block (Naut.), a kind of block with an opening in one side to receive the bight of a rope.

Snatch'er (-ër), n. One who snatches, or takes abruptly.

Snatch'ing-ly, adv. By snatching;

or takes adviptly.

Snatch'ing-ly, adv. By snatching;
bruptly.

Snath (snkth), n. [Cf. AS. sni\u03b3an to
cut, to mow, sn\u03b3d a bite, bit, snip.] The
handle of a scytle; a snead. [Variously Snatch Block
written in England snead, sneed, sneedh,
sneth, snathe, etc.; in Scotland written sned.]

Snathe (sni\u03b1t), v.t. [Cf. Icel. snei\u03b3a to cut into
allees, sni\u03b3a to cut; akin to AS. besni\u03cdan, sni\u03b3an, G.
schneiden, OHG. sni\u03dan, GOh. snei\u03b3a to cut, to reap,
and E. snath, snithe.] To lop; to prune. [Prov. Eng.]

Snat'tock (sni\u03b4'thik), n. [See SNATH.] A chip; is
alice. [Prov. Eng.]

Snaw (sni\u03b3), n. [Sneo SNATH.] A snath.

2. A line or cord; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

Sneak (sni\u03b3), n. [See SNATH.] 1. A snath.

2. A line or cord; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

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2. A line or cord; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

Sneak (sni\u03b3), n. [See SNATH.] 2. A snath.

2. A line or cord; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

Sneak (sni\u03b3), n. [See SNATH.] 3. A snath.

2. A line or cord; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

Sneak (sni\u03b3), n. [See SNATH.] 3. A snath.

2. A snican to creep; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

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2. A snican to creep; a string. [Prov. Eng.]

Sneak (sni\u03b3), n. [See SNATH.] 3. A sni

You skulked behind the fence, and sneaked away. Druden

2. To act in a stealthy and cowardly manner; to behave with meanness and servility; to crouch.

Sneak, v. t. To hide, esp. in a mean or cowardly manner. [Obs.] "[Slander] sneaks its head." Wake.

Sneak, n. 1. A mean, sneaking fellow.

A set of simpletons and superstitious sneaks. Glanvill A set of simpletons and superstituous meaks. Clanvill.

2. (Cricke!) A ball bowled so as to roll along the ground; — called also grub. [Cant] R. A. Proctor.

Sneak'—oup' (-kūp'), n. One who sneaks from his cups; one who balks his glass. [Obs.]

Sneak'ef (-ër), n. 1. One who sneaks. Lamb.

2. A vessel of drink. [Prov. Eng.]

2. A vessel of drink. [Prov. Eng.]

A meaker of five gallom. Spectator.

Sneak'i-ness (-1-ness), n. The quality of being sneaky.

Sneak'ing, a. Marked by cowardly concealment; deficient in openness and courage; underhand; mean; revuching.—Sneak'ing-ly, adv.— Sneak'ing-ness, n.

Sneak'by (snēk'by), n. A paltry fellow; a sneak.

[Obs.] "Such a bashful sneaksby." Barrow.

Sneak'y (snēk'y), a. Like a sneak; sneaking.

Sneap (snēp), v. t. [Of. Icel. sneypa to dishonor, disgrace, chide, but also E. snip, and snub.] 1. To check; to reprimand; to rebuke; to chide. [Obs.]

Biron is like an envious, sneaping frost. Shak.

Biron is like an envious, sneaping frost

Sneap, n. A reprimand; a rebuke. [Obs.]
My lord, I will not undergo this sneap without reply. Shak

Sneath (anöth), Sneathe (anöth), n. See Snath.
Sneb (anöth), Sneathe (anöth), n. See Snath.
Sneb (anöth), v. t. [See Snie.] To reprimand; to
neap. [Obs.] "Scold and sneb the good oak." Spenser.
Sneok (anöth), v. t. [See Snatch.] To fasten by a
stch; to latch, as a door. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] sneap. latch; to latch,

Sneck up, be silent; shut up; hold your peace. Shak Sneck, n. A door latch. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Sneck hand, a latchstring. Burns. — Sneck drawer, a latch lifter; a bolt drawer; hence, a sly person; a cozener; a cheat; — called also sneckdraw. — Sneck drawing, lifting the latch.

Sneck/et(-5t), n. A door latch, or sneck. [Prov. Eng.]

Sneck'et (-ët), n. A door latch, or sneck.

Sned (snöd), v. t. To lop; to snathe. [Prov. Eng.]

Sned (snöd), Sneed (snöd), n. See SNATH.

Sneer (snör), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sneened (snörd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sneerino.] [OE. sneren, Dan. snerre to snarl or grin (like a dog); cf. Prov. E. sneer to grin, snear to sneer to to snort, snert to sneer at. See Sxons, v. 1. 1. To show contempt by turning up the nose, or by a particular facial expression.

2. To insinuate contempt by a covert expression; to

aneak derisively.

I could be content to be a little meered at. I could be content to be a little meered at.

3. To show mirth awkwardly. [R.]

Syn.—To scoff; gibe; jeer.—SNER, Scory, Jaker.

The verb to sneer implies to cast contempt indirectly or by covert expressions. To jeer is stronger, and denotes the use of severe sarcastic reflections. To scoff is stronger still, implying the use of insolent mockery and derision.

And sneers as learnedly as they,

Like females of er their morning tea.

Swift.

Midas, exposed to all their jeers, Had lost his art, and kept his ears.

Had lost his art, and kept his ears.

The fop, with learning at defiance.
Scoffs at the pedant and the science.

Gay.

Sinser, v. s. 1. To utter with a grimace or contemptucus expression; to utter with a sneer; to say sneeringly;
as, to sneer fulsome lies at a person.

Congreve.

"A ship of fools," he sneered.

Tennyson.

2. To treat with snears; to affect or move by sneers. Nor seered nor bribed from virtue into shame. Savage

Nor seered nor bribed from virtue into shame. Savage.

Sneer, n. 1. The act of sneering.

A smile, grin, or contortion of the face, indicative of contempt; an indirect expression or insinuation of contempt. "Who can refute a sneer?" Paley.

Sneer'er (-\varthetar, n. One who sneers.

Sneer'ill (-ful), a. Given to sneering. [Obs.]

Sneer'ing-ly, adv. In a sneering manner.

Sincere (suer), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sherran (suesd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sherran [OE. snesen; of uncertain origin; cf. D. snuse to smiff, E. nesse, and AS. phesam.] To emit air, chiefly through the nose, sudibly and violently, by a kind of involuntary convulsive force, occasioned by irritation of the inner membrane of the nose. Not to be snessed at, not to be despised or contenned; not to be treated lightly. [Collog.]. "He had to do with old women who were not to be sneezed at." Prof. Wilson.

not to be treated lightly. [Cottog.] "He had to do wain old women who were not to be sneezed at." Prof. Wilson.

Sneeze, n. A sudden and violent ejection of air with an audible sound, chiefly through the nose.

Sneeze-weed ("Add"), n. (Bot.) A yellow-flowered composite plant (Helenium autumnale) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing.

Sneeze-wood ("Add"), n. (Bot.) The wood of a South African tree. See Nusisiour.

Sneeze-wood ("Advillea Ptarmica) allied to the yarrow, having a strong, pungent smell.

Sneez-ing, n. (Physiol.) The act of violently forcing air out through the nasal passages while the cavity of the mouth is shut off from the pharynx by the approximation of the soft palate and the base of the tongue.

Snell (snell), a. [As. snell; akin to D. snel, G. schnell, OHG. snel, Icel. snjullr valiant.] Active; brisk; nimble; quick; sharp. [Archaic or Prov. Eng. & Scol.]

That horny-handed, snell, percuptory little man. Dr. J. Brown. ble; quick; sharp. [Archaic or Prov. Eng. & Scot.]
That horny-handed, snell, peremptory little man. Dr. J. Brown.

Snell, n. A short line of horsehair, gut, etc., by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line.

Snet (enčt), n. [Cf. G. schnitt that which is cut, fr. schnciden to cut, E. snath.] The fat of a deer. [Obs.

Structure of the Short.] To clear of mucus; to blow.

Snet, v. t. [See Short.] To clear of mucus; to blow.

Holland.

Snew (snū), v. i. To snow; to abound. [Obs.]

It snewed in his house of meat and drink. **Snib** (snYb), v. t. [OE. snibben; cf. Dan. snibbe, and snub, v. t.] To check; to sneap; to sneb. [Obs.] mub, v. t.] To check; to sneap; to sneed.

Him would be snit sharply for the nones. Chaucer.

Marston.

Snib, n. A reprimand; a snub. [Obs.] Marston.
Snibk (snik), n. [Prov. E. snick a notch; cf. Icel.
mikk to nick, cut.] 1. A small cut or mark.
2. (Cricket) A slight hit or tip of the ball, often unin-

entional 3. (Fiber) A knot or irregularity in yarn. Knight
4. (Furriery) A snip or cut, as in the hair of a beast. Snick and snee [cf. D. snee, snede, a cut], a combat with knives. [Obs.]

Snick, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Snicked (an'kt); p. pr. & b. n. Snicked. [1. To cut slightly; to strike, or strike ft, as by cutting.

2. (Cricket) To hit (a ball) lightly.

R. A. Proctor.

off, as by cutting.

2. (Cricket) To hit (a ball) lightly.

R. A. Proctor.

Snick, n. & v. t. See SNECK. [Proc. Eng. & Scot.]

Bnick up, shutup; silenced. See Sneckup, under SNECK. Snick p, shut up; silenced. See Sneck up, under SNECK.
Give him money, George, and let him go mick up. Beau. & Fl.

Snick'er (snik'er), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SNICKERED.

(-ard); p. pr. & vb. n. SNICKERING.] [Cf. D. snikken to
sob, to sigh.] [Written also snigger.] 1. To laugh
slyly; to laugh in one's sleeve.

2. To laugh with audible catches of voice, as when
persons attempt to suppress loud laughter.

Snick'er, n. A half suppressed, broken laugh. [Written also snigger.]

Snide (snid), a. Tricky; deceptive; contemptible;
as, a snide lawyer; snide goods. [Slang]

Sniff (snif), v. i. [imp. & p. p. SNIFFED (snift) or
SNIFT; p. pr. & vb. n. SNIFFING.] [OE. sneven; akin
to snivel, snuff; ef. Dan. snive to sniff. See SNUFF, v. l.
To draw air audibly up the nose; to snuff; — sometimes
done as a gesture of suspicion, offense, or contempt.
So ye grow squeamish, gods, and sniff at heaven. M. Arnold.

Sniff, v. l. 1. To draw in with the breath through

So ye grow squeamish, gods, and sniff at heaven. M. Arnold.

Smiff, v. t. 1. To draw in with the breath through the nose; as, to sniff the air of the country.

2. To perceive as by sniffing; to snuff; to scent; to smell; as, to sniff danger.

Smiff, n. The act of sniffing; perception by sniffing; that which is taken by sniffing; as, a sniff of air.

Sniffing, n. (Physiol.) A rapid inspiratory act, in which the mouth is kept shut and the air drawn in through the nose.

Sniffing (sniff'!), v. t. [Freq. of sniff. See Snivel.]

To snuffle, as one does with a catarrh. [Prov. Eng.]

Sniff (snift), v. t. [mp. & p. p. Sniffen p. pr. & th. n. Sniffing.] [From Sniff.] 1. To snort. [Obs.]

"Resentment expressed by sniffing."

2. To sniff; to snuff; to snell.

It now appears that they were still snifting and hapkering

It now appears that they were still snifting and hankering after their old quarters.

Landor.

Snift, n. 1. A moment. [Prov. Eng.]

2. Slight snow; sleet. [Prov. Eng.]

Snift'ing, a. & n. from Snift.

Suiting valve, a small valve opening into the atmosphere from the cylinder or condenser of a steam engine, to allow the escape of air when the piston makes a stroke; — so called from the noise made by its action.

io allow the escape of air when the stroke; —so called from the noise made by its action.

Snig (snig), v. t. [See SNICK a small cut.] To chop off; to cut. [Prov. Eng.]

Snig, v. t. [See SNICK a Small cut.] To chop off; to cut. [Prov. Eng.]

Snig, v. t. [See SNICK] To sneak. [Prov. Eng.]

Snig, v. t. [See SNICK] (Zoöl.) A small cel. [Prov. Snigg, 1 Eng.]

Snig'ger (anig'ger), v. t. See SNICKE. Thackeray.

Snig'ger (anig'ger), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SNIGGLED (cg'ld), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SNIGGLED (cg'ld), p. pr. & vb. n. SNIGGLING (-gling).] [See SNIC a kind of cel.] To fish for cels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes or hiding places.

Snig'gle, v. t. To catch, as an cel, by sniggling; hence, to hook; to insnare.

same saw, v. 10 caucin, as an eet, by singgling; hence, to hook; to insaare.

Saip (snip), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Snipped (snipt); p. pr. & vb. n. Snippino.] [D. snippen; akin to G. sphnippen.]

To cut off the nip or neb of, or to cut off

at once with shears or scissors; to clip off suddenly; to nip; hence, to break off; to enatch away.

Curbed and supped in my younger years by fear of my parents from those vicious excrescences to which that age was

ubject. Puller. The captain seldom ordered anything out of the ship's tores, . . . but I mipped some of it for my own share. De Foe.

Snip (anl'p), n. 1. A single cut, as with shears or cissors; a clip.

2. A small shred; a bit cut off. Wiseman.

3. A share; a snack. [Obs.] L'Estrange.

4. A tailor. [Slang] Nares. C. Kingsley.

5. Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

Snipe (snipp, n. [OE. snipe; akin to D. snep, snip, d. sneppe, snippe,

5. Small hand shears for cutting sheet metal.

Snipo (snip), n. [OE. snipe; akin to D. snep, snip,
LG. sneppe, Snippa a
sandpiper, and possibly to E. snap. See
SNAP, SNAPPLE.]
1. (Zoöl.) Any one
of numerous species
of limicoline game
birds of the family
Scolopacide, having a
long, slender, nearly

American, or Wilson's, Snipe (Gallinago deticata).

The common, or whole, snipe (Gallinago cælestis)

straign beak.

The common, or whole, snipe (Gallinago cœlestis) and the great, or double, snipe (G. major), are the most important European species. The Wilson's snipe (G. delicata) (sometimes erroneously called English snipe) and the gray snipe, or dowitcher (Macrorhamphus yriscus), are well-known American species.

2. A fool; a blockhead. [R.] Z. A fool; a blockhead. [K.]

Raif snipe, the dunlin; the jacksnipe. — Jack snipe. See

JACKSNIPE. — Quall snipe. See under QUAIL.— Robin snipe,
the knot.— Sea snipe. See in the Vocabulary.— Shors
snipe, any sandpiper.— Snipe hawk, the marsh harrier.

[Prov. Fay.] — Stone snipe, the tattler.— Summer snipe,
the dunlin; the green and the common European sandpipers.— Whater snipe. See Rack snipe, under Rock.—
Woodcock snipe, the great snipe.

woodcock saips, the great suipe.

Snipe-Bill' (-bil'), n. 1. A plane for cutting deep grooves in moldings.

2. A bolt by which the body of a cart is fastened to the axie. [Local, U. S.]

Snipe-Bill' (-fish'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The bellows fish. (b) A long, slender deep-sea fish (Nemichthys scolopaceus) with a slender beak.



Snipefish (Nemichthys scolopaceus).

Snip'pack (snip'pak), n. [Cf. Snipe.] (Zoül.) The

smip paok (entrylak), n. [Cf. SNIPE.] (Zovl.) The common snipe. [Prov. Eng.]
Snip/per (-pŏr), n. One who snips.
Snip/per-snap/per (-anāp/pēr), n. A small, insignifiant fellow. [Colloy.]
Snip/pot (entry/pēt), n. A small part or piece.

Snip'pot (snip'pèt), n. A small part or piece.

To be cut into snippets and shreds. F. Harrison.

Snip'pety (-ỹ), a. Ridiculously small; petty. "Snippety facts." London Spectator.

Snip'-snap' (-snăp'), n. [Reduplication of snap.]

A tart dialogue with quick replies. [R.] Pope.

Snip'-snap', a. Quick; short; sharp; smart. Shak.

Snip', snip', a. Like a snipe.

Snite, v. t. [Icel. snija. See Snout.] To blow, as
the nose; to snuff, as a candle. [Obs. or Scot.]

Snithe (snith), a. [AS. snišan to cut. See
Snith'(snith'y), SNATHE.] Sharp; piercing; cutting; — applied to the wind. [Prov. Eng.]

Sniv'el (sniv'), v. t. [inip. & p. p. Snivelled (-'Id)
or Snivellen; p. pr. & vb. n. Snivelne or Snivelling.]

[OK. snivelen, sneuclen, snurelen, freq. of sneven. See
Snift, and cf. Snuffle.] 1. To run at the nose; to
make a snuffling noise. make a snuffling noise.

2. To cry or whine with snuffling, as children; to cry weakly or whiningly.

Put a stop to thy sniveling ditty. Sir W. Scott.

Sniv'el, n. [AS. snofel. Cf. SNIVEL, v. i.] Mucus
rom the nose; snot.

rom the nose; anot.

Sniv'el-gr (er), n. [Written also sniveller.] One
the snivels, esp. one who snivels habitually.

Sniv'el-y (-y), a. Running at the nose; sniveling;
itiful; whining.

Snob (snbb), n. [Icel. snāpr a dolt, impostor, char-latan. Cf. SNUB.] 1. A vulgar person who affects to be better, richer, or more fashionable, than he really is; a vulgar upstart; one who apes his superiors. Thackeruy. Easentially vulgar, a snob, — a gilded snob, but none the less R. G. White.

a snot.

2. (Eng. Univ.) A townsman. [Cant]

3. A journeyman shoemaker. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

4. A workman who accepts lower than the usual wages, or who refuses to strike when his fellows do; a

rat; a knobstick. Those who work for lower wages during a strike are called nobs, the men who stand out being "nobs."

De Quincey. Snob'ber-y (-ber-y), n. The quality of being snob-

shi; snobblahness.

Snob'hish (-bish), a. Of or pertaining to a snob; haracteristic of, or befitting, a snob; vulgarly pretencharacteristic

Snob'bish-ly, adv. Snob'bish-ly, adv. Snob'bish-ness, n. Vulgar affectation or ostentation; mean admiration of mean things; conduct or man-

ners of a snob.

Snob'bism (-bYz'm), n. Snobbery.

Buck by (smbb by), a. Snobbish. [R.] E.B. Ramsay.

Snob ling, n. A little snob. [Jocose] Thackeray.

Buck-corn.

Snob-corn.cop (smbb-bk'rk-sy), n. [Snob + cracy.

in artitorracy, mobecracy.] Snobs, collectively. [Hy
id & Recent] C. Kingsley.

Buck (snob) A fillet; a headbad;

snood. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

brid & Recent], n. [See Snood.] A fillet; a headband; a snood. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Snod, a. [Seot. snod to prine, put in order.]

Snod, a. [Seot. snod to prine, put in order.]

Frow. Eng. & Scot.]

Snoof (enot; 115), n. [Ct. Snupp.] (Mining) A short candle end used for igniting a fuse.

Raymond.

Snood (anood), n. [AS. snod. Ct. Snapp.] 1. The fillet which binds the hair of a young unmarried woman, and is emblematic of her maiden character. [Scot.]

And seldom was a snood amid Such wild, luxuriant ringlets hid. Sir W. Scott.

2. A short line (often of horsehair) connecting a fishing line with the hook; a snell; a leader.

Snood, v. t. To bind or braid up, as the hair, with a snood. [Scot.]

Snood'ed, a. Wearing or having a snood. "The

snood. [Scot.]

Snood*ed, a. Wearing or having a snood. "The
snooded daughter."

Snook (snook), v. i. [Prov. E. snook to search out,
to follow by the scent; cf. Sw. snoka to lurk, LG. snoggen, snuckern, snokern, to snuffie, to snell about, to
search for.] To lurk; to lie in ambush. [Obs.]

Snook, n. [D. snoek.] (Zvöl.) (a) A large perchike marine food fish (Centropomus undecimalis) found
both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical Amerters.— galled also generalize and shoke. (b) The orbits

- called also ravallia, and robalo. (b)

both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical America; — called also ravallia, and robalo. (b) The cobia. (c) The garfish.

Shooze (shooz), n. [Scot. snooze to sleep; cf. Dan. & Sw. mus snuff.] A short sleep; a nap. [Colloq.]

Shooze, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snoozed (shoozd); p. pr. & vb. n. Snoozna.] To doze; to drowse; to take a short nap; to slumber. [Colloq.]

Shore (shor), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snored (shord); p. pr. & vb. n. Snoozna.] [Ok. snoren, AS. snora a snoring; akin to LG. snoren, snorken, snurken, to snore, D. snorken, G. schnarchen to snore, schnarren to rattle, MHG. snarren, Sw. snarka to snore, Icel. snarka to spotter, fizzle. Cf. Snalu to growl, Snerr, Snor. See Snoring.]

To breathe with a rough, hoarse, nasal voice in sleep.

Shor'en; (snor'er), n. One who snores.

Shor'ing, n. (Physiol.) The act of respiring through the open mouth so that the currents of inspired and expired air cause a vibration of the uvula and soft palate, thus giving rise to a sound more or less harsh. It is usually involuntary, but may be produced voluntarily.

Short (snort), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snorted; p. pr. & vb. n. Snortho.] [Ok. snorten; akin to snoren. See Snore.] 1. To force the air with violence through the nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses in prancing and play.

2. To snore. [R.] "The snorting citizens." Shak.

nose, so as to make a noise, as do high-spirited horses in prancing and play. Fairfax.

2. To snore. [I.] "The snorting citizens." Shak.

3. To laugh out loudly. [Collog.] Halliwell.

Snort, n. The act of snorting; the sound produced in snorting.

Snort, v. t. To expel through the nostrils with a snort; to uttor with a snort.

Snort'er (-cr), n. 1. One who snorts.

2. (Zoil.) The wheatear;—so called from its cry.

2. (Zool.) The wheatear;—so called from its cry. [Prov. Eng.]
Snot (snot), n. [AS. snot; akin to D. snot, LG. snotte, Dan. snot, and to E. snowt. See Snour.] 1. Mucus secreted in, or discharged from, the nose. [Low]
2. A mean, insignificant fellow. [Low]
Snot, v. t. To blow, wipe, or clear, as the nose.
Snot'er (-ter), v. t. [From Snot.] To snivel; to cry or whine. [Prov. Eng.]
Snot'ter, n. [Etymol. uncertain.] (Naut.) A rope going over a yardarm, used to bend a tripping line to, in sending down topgallant and royal yards in vessels of war; also, the short line supporting the heel of the sprit in a small boat.
Snot'tery (-v), n. Filth; abomination. [Obs.]

Snot'ter-y (-y), n. Filth; abomination. [Obs.]

To purge the snottery of our slimy time. Marston

To purge the mottery of our slimy time. Marston.

Snoft'y(-ty, a. Foul with snot; hence, mean; dirty.

— Snot'ti-ly (-ti-ly), adv. — Snot'ti-ness, n.

Snout (snout), n. [OE. snoute, probably of Scand. or
Low German origin; cf. LG. snute, D. snuti, G. schnauze,
sw. snut, snyte, Dan. snude, Icel. snjut to blow the nose;
probably akin to E. snuff, v. t. Cf. Snitz, Snot, Snutz.]

1. The long, projecting nose of a beast, as of swine.
2. The nose of a man; — in contempt. Hudibras.
3. The nozele of a pipe, hose, etc.
4. (Zooil.) (a) The anterior prolongation of the head
of a gastropod; — called also rostrum. (b) The anterior
prolongation of the head of weevils and allied beetles.

Snot beetle (Zoōil.), any one of many species of bee-

The nose was ugly, long, and big, Broad and snouty like a pig. Otway.



Snow (and), n. [LG. snaue, or D. snaue, from LG. snaue, a snout, a beak.] (Naut.) A snout Beetle (Rhynchsenus a snout, a beak.] (Naut.) A srobi). X 2 square-rigged ressel, differing from a brig only in that ahe has a trysail mast close abaft the mainmast, on which a large trysail is holsted.

Snow, n. [OE. snow, snaw, AS. snaw; akin to D. snezuv, OS. & OHG. sneo, G. schnee, Icel. sneer, snfor, and the snaw of the sneet College of the sneet of snjär, Sw. snö, Dan. snee, Goth. snaiws, Lith. snegas,

nakes in the air, and falling to the earth, exhibiting a great variety of very beautiful a nd perfect forms. American Control S. forms.

Snow is often used to form compounds, most of which are of obvious meaning; as, snow-capped, snow-ladd, snow-cold, mow-crowned, snow-snow-fed, snow-haired, snowlike, snow-mantled, nodding, snow-wrought, and the like. 400 Ø

2. Fig.: Something white like snow, as the white color (argent) in heraldry; something which falls in, or as in,

The field of anow with the eagle of black therein. Chauce Red snow. See under RED.

The field of mow with the eagle of black therein. Chaucer.

Rad snow. See under Red.

Snow bounting. (Zoöl.) See Snowelld. 1.—

Snow bounting. (Zoöl.) See Snowelld. 1.—

Snow eok (Zoöl.), a small black leaping poduran (Acharules niticala) often found in winter on the snow in vast numbers.— Snow flavor (Roi.), the fringe tree.—Snow flavor insect (Zoöl.), any one of several species of neuropterous insects of the genus Boreus. The male has rudimentary wings: the female is wingless. These insects sometimes appear creeping and leaping on the snow in great numbers.— Snow gnat (Zoöl.), any One of several species of arctic geese of the genus Chimea (Chimea val.) Snow goose (Zoöl.), any one of several species of arctic geese of the genus Chimea (Snow goose (Zoöl.), any one of several species of arctic geese of the genus Chem. The common snow goose (Chem hyperborea), common in the Western United States in winter, is white, with the tips of the wings black and the legs and bill red. Called also white brant, wavey, and Texas goose. The blue, or blue-winged, snow goose (C. carulescens) is varied with grayish brown and bluish gray, with the wing quills black and the head and upper part of the neck white. Called also white head, white-headed goose, and build brant.—Snow leopard (Zool.), the ounce.—Snow line, the lowest limit of perpetual snow. In the Alps this is at an attitude of 9,000 feet, in the Andes, at the equator, 16,000 feet.—Snow mouse (Zoöl.), a European vole (Arvicola niva-lis) which inhabits the Alps and other high mountains.—Snow phassant (Zoöl.), any one of several species of large, handsome gallinaceous birds of the genus Tetraogallus, native of the lotty mountains of Asia. The Himalayan snow pheasant (T. Himalayans to chaker.—Snow phassant (Zoöl.), and an altitude of 9,000 feet, in the proposed continual relevander harview of the Himalayan mountains. Its back, neck, and rouw cheker.—Snow pant (Bol.), a fleshy parasitic herb (Sarcades sanguinen) growing in the coniferous forests of California. It is all of a b



Snow (sno), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snowed (snod); p. r. & vb. n. Snowigo.] To fall in or as snow; — chiefly sed impersonally; as, it snows; it snowed yesterday. Snow, v. l. To scatter like snow; to cover with, or as

Donne. with, snow.

Snow/ball' (-bgl'), n. 1. A round mass of snow oressed or rolled together, or anything resembling such

2. (Bot.) The Guelder-rose.

Snowball tree (Bot.), the Guelder-rose.

Snow'ball', v. t. [imp, & p. p. Snowballed(-bald');
pr. & vb. n. Snowballing.] To pelt with snowballs;
throw snowballs at.
Snow'ball', v. i. To throw snowballs.

Snow'ball', v. i. To throw snowballs.
Snow'bal', v. i. To throw snowballs.
Snow'ber'ry (-bĕr'ry), n. (Bot.) A name of several shrubs with white berries; as, the Symphoricarpus racemosus of the Northern United States, and the Chiococca racemosa of Florida and tropical America.

and the United States, and
often appearing in large
flocks during snowstorms.
It is partially white, but
is variously marked with
chestnut and brown. Called



Snowbird (Plectrophenax nivalis).

chestnut and brown. Called also snow bunting, snow-field, snowbird. (Plectrophenax nivalis).

flake, snowbjeck, and snowflight. (b) Any finch of the genus Junco which appears in flocks in winter time, especially J. hyemalis in the Eastern United States;—called also blue snowbird. See Junco. (c) The field-fare. [Prov. Eng.]

Snow'-blind' (-blind'), a. Affected with blindness by the brilliancy of snow.—Snow'-blind'ness, n.

Snow'-bound' (-bound'), a. Enveloped in or confined by, snow.

Snow'-broth' (-bröth'; 115), n. Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; very cold liquor.

Snow'-broth' (-bröth'; 115), n. Snow and water mixed, or snow just melted; very cold liquor.

Snowthouse (20il.), the pygmy sperm whale.

Snub-nosed cachalot (Zoül.), the pygmy sperm whale.

Snudge (snúj), v. i. [Cl. Snuc.] To lie snug or quiet.

[Obs.]

Snudge (snúj), v. i. [Cl. Snuc.] To lie snug or quiet.

[Obs.]

Snuff (snúf), n. [Cl. G. schnuppe candle snuff, schnuppe to snuff a candle, or confidence shate states in the pygmy sperm whale.

Snudge (snúj), v. i. [Cl. Snuc.] To lie snug or quiet.

[Obs.]

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[Obs.]

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[Obs.]

Snudf (snúj), v. i. [Cl. Snuc.]

Snudf (sn

Snow'cap' (and'kap'), n. (Zoöl.) A very small humming bird (Microchera albocoronata) native of New Grenada.

The feathers of the top of the head are white and shining, the body blue black with a pur-ple and bronzy luster. The name is applied also to Microchara parturatiris of Central America, which is similar in color.



Snowcap (Microcalhocoronata)

which is similar in color.

Snow'-capped' (sno'k\u00e4pt'), a. \u00e4bccoroata).

Having the top capped or covered with snow; as, snow-capped mountains.

Snow'drift' (sno'drift'), n. A bank of drifted snow.

Snow'drop' (sno'dr\u00e5p'), n. (Bot.) A bulbous plant (Galanthus nival's) bearing white flowers, which often appear while the snow is on the ground. It is cultivated in gardens for its beauty.

Snowdrop tree. See Silver-bell tree, under Silver, a.

Snow'flake' (-flak'), n. 1. A flake, or

Snow/flake' (-fikk'), n. 1. A flake, or small filmy mass, of snow.

2. (Zoöl.) See Snowherd, 1.

3. (Bot.) A name given to several bulbous plants of the genus Leucoium (L. vernum, Estivum, etc.) resembling the snowdrop, but having all the perianth leaves of equal size.

Snow/fleck' (-fikk'), n. (Zoöl.) See Snowherd, 1.

Snowl (enoul), n. (Zoöl.) The hooded merganser.

[Local, U. S.]

[Local, U.S.] (snowless (snowless), a. Destitute of snow. Snowplow (-plou'), n. An implement operating Snowplough (-plou'), n. An implement operating Snowplough (-plou'), n. As implement operating Snowless (-showless), n. A shelter to protect from snow, esp. a long roof over an exposed part of a railroad. Snowless (-shōo'), n. A slight frame of wood three or four feet long and about one third as wide, with thongs or cords stretched across it, and having a support and helder for the foot; — used by persons for walking on soft snow.

Snowless (shōo'er (-shōo'er), n. One who travels on snow-



walking on soft snow.

Snow'sho'er (-shō'er), n. One who travels on snowshoes in expert in using snowshoes.

N. G. Beers.

Snow'sho'ing, n. Traveling on snowshoes.

Snow'ship'(-ship'), n. A large mass or avalanche of anow which slips down the side of a mountain, etc.

Snow'storm'(-st5rm'), n. A storm with falling snow.

Snow'-white'(-hwit'), a. White is snow; very white. "Snow-white and rose-red."

Chaucer.

Snow'y (-\$\sep\$), a. 1. White like snow. "So shows snowy dove trooping with crows."

Shak.

Abounding with snow; covered with snow. "The snowy top of cold Olympus."

Milton.

S. Fig.: Pure; umblemished; unstained; spotless.

There did he lose his mowy innocence. J. Hall (1646).

Snowy heron (Zoöd.), a white heron, or egret (Ardea can-

Three did he lose his mory innocence. J. Hall (1946).

Snowy haron (Zoöl.), a white heron, or egret (Ardea candidissima), found in the Bouthern United States, and southward to Chili; — called also plume bird.— Snowy lemming (Zoöl.), the collared lemming (Cuniculus torquadiss), which turns white in winter.— Snowy owl (Zoòl.), a large arctic owl (Nyclea Scandica, or N. nivea) common all over the morthern parts of the United States and Europe in winter time. Its plumage is sometimes nearly pure white, but it is usually more or less marked with blackish spots. Called also white owl.— Snowy ploves (Zoòl.), a small plover (Zojil.), a small plov

Sunh (sntb), v. t. [Ot. D. snuiven to snort, to pant, G. schnauben, MHG. sntben, Prov. G. schnupfen, to sob, and E. snuff, v. t.] To sob with con-



G. schnupfen, to sob, and E. snuff, v. t.] To sob with convulsions. [Obs.] Bailey.

Brub, v. t. [imp. & p. p.

snubba, Iccl. snubbatrs

snubba, Iccl. snubbatrs

snubba, Iccl. snubbatr

snubbad, nipped, and E. snib.] 1. To clip or break off

the end of; to check or stunt the growth of; to nip.

2. To check, stop, or rebuke, with a tart, sarcastic
reply or remark; to reprimand; to check. J. Foster.

3. To treat with contempt or neglect, as a forward or
pretentious person; to slight designedly.

To snub a cable or rope (Naut.), to check it suddenly

To snub a cable or rope (Naut.), to check it suddenly in running out. Totten. Snub. n. 1. A knot: a protuberance: a snag. [Obs.]

[A club] with ragged snubs and knotty grain. Spenser.

2. A check or rebuke; an intended alight. J. Foster.

Snub nose, a short or flat nose.—Snub post, or Snubbing post (Naul.), a post on a dock or shore, around which a rope is thrown to check the motion of a vessel. Snub'-nosed' (-nōzd'), a. Having a short, flat nose, slightly turned up; as, the snub-nosed cel.

Shuff to sniff.] To crop the snuff of, as a candle; to take off the end of the snuff of.

take off the end of the snuff of.

To snuff out, to extinguish by snuffing.

Snuff (anif), v. I. [Akin to D. snuffen, G. schnupfen, schnuppen, to snuff, schnupfen a cold in the head, schnuppen to snuff (air), also, to snuff (a candle). Cf.

Snuff, Snout, Snus, v. I.] 1. To draw in, or to inhalo, forcibly through the nose; to sniff.

He south the wind, his heels the sand excite.

To perceive by the nose; to scent; to smell.

Snuff, v. 4. 1. To inhale air through the nose with violence or with noise, as do dogs and horses.

2. To turn up the nose and inhale air, as an expression of contempt; hence, to take offense.

Do the enemies of the church rage and snuff; Rp. Hall.

Snuff, n. 1. The act of snuffing; perception by snuff-

ing; a sniff.

2. Pulverized tobacco, etc., prepared to be taken into the nose; also, the amount taken at once.

3. Resentment, displeasure, or contempt, expressed by a snuffing of the nose [Obs.]

a snumng of the nose. Diffring, n., 5.— Snuff taker, one who uses shuff by inhaling it through the nose.— To take it in snuff, to be angry or offended. Shak.—Up to snuff not likely to be imposed upon; knowing; acute. [Slang]

Snuff'box' (-boks'), n. A small box for carrying snuff

Snuff'box' (-böks'), n. A small box for carrying snuii about the person.

Snuff'er (snüf'er), n. 1. One who snuffs.

2. (Zoöl.) The common porpoise.

Snuff'ers (-ërz), n. pl. An instrument for cropping and holding the snuff of a candle.

Snuff'ing ly, adv. In a snuffing manner.

Snuff'ing (snuff'i), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snuffler (-fl'id); p. pr. & vb. n. Snuffler, (-fl'ing.)] [Freq. of snuff, v. i.; akin to LG. snuffeln, G. schnüffeln, D. snuffeln, Dan. snövle. Cf. Sniffle.] To speak through the nose; to breathe through the nose when it is obstructed, so as to make a broken sound.

One clad in purple

structed, so as to make a proken sound.

One clad in purple

Eats, and recites some lamentable rhyme

Snighing at nose, and creaking in his threat. Dryden.

Snighing at nose, and creaking in his threat. Dryden.

Snighing at nose, and creaking in his threat.

Dryden.

Snighing at nose, and creaking in his threat.

This dread sovereign, Breath, in its passage, gave a snort or snight.

Coloridge.

An affected nasal twang; hence, cant; hypocrisy.
 pl. Obstruction of the nose by mucus; nasal catarth of infants or children. [Collog.]
 Snul'fler (-fier), n. One who snuffles; one who uses

Snuff'y (-y), a. 1. Soiled with snuff.

Snull'y (-y), a. 1. Soiled with snuff.

2. Sulky; angry; vexed. [Obs. or Scot.] Jamieson.

Snug (snug), a. [Compar. Snugoen (-ger); superl.

Snuooest (-gest).] [Prov. E. snug tight, handsome; cf. Icel. snoggr smooth, ODan. snog neat, Sw. snygg.]

1. Close and warm; as, an infant lies snug.

2. Close; concealed; not exposed to notice.

Lie snug, and hear what crities say.

Swift.

3. Compact convenient and compactable, as a snug.

3. Compact, convenient, and comfortable; as, a snug

3. Compact, convenient, and conformation, farm, house, or property.

Sung, n. (Much.) Same as Lvo, n., 3.

Bug, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snuogen (snigd); p. pr. & vb. n. Snugging (-ging).] To lie close; to snuggle; to snugge; — often with up, or together; as, a child snugs

single, —other with ap, of topener, as, a clinic stage up to its mother.

Snug, v. t. 1. To place snugly. [R.] Goldsmith.

Z. To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish.

2. To rub, as twine or rope, so as to make it smooth and improve the finish.

Snug'ger-y (-ger-y), n.; pl. Snuggeries (-12). A snug, cozy place. [Colloq.] Dickens.

Snug'gle (-g'l), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Snuggerie (-g'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Snuggins (-gling).] [Freq. of snug.] To move one way and the other so asto get a close place; to lie close for comfort; to cuddle; to nestle.

Snug'ly, adv. In a snug manner; closely; safely.

Snug'ness, n. The quality or state of being snug.

Snuy (sni), n. [Cf. Icel. snūa to turn.] An upward bend in a piece of timber; the sheer of a vessel.

Sny'ing, n. (Naul.) A curved plank, placed edgewise, to work in the bows of a vessel.

R. H. Dana, Jr.

So, so, so, sw. sd., sv.a, sv.a, AS. sv.a; akin to OFrics. sā, sō, b. zoo, OS. & OHG. sō, G. so, leel. svā, sv.b, svo, sv. so, Sw. sd. han. saa, Goth. sva so, swē as, swē as, cl. L. suus one's own, Skr. sva one's own, one's self. 4192.

Cf. As, Cusrom, Erhic, Iddon, Such.] 1. In that manner or degree; as indicated (in any way), or as implied, or as supposed to be known.

Why is his chariot so long in coming? Judges v. 28.

2. In like manner or degree; in the same way; thus;

2. In like manner or degree; in the same way; thus; for like reason; with equal reason;— used correlatively, following as, to denote comparison or resemblance; sometimes, also, following inasmuch as.

As a war should be undertaken upon a just motive, so a prince ought to consider the condition he is in.

Swift

3. In such manner; to such degree;—used correlatively with as or that following; as, he was so fortunate as to escape.

I viewed in my mind, so far as I was able, the beginning and progress of a rising world.

He is very much in Sir Roger's esteem, so that he lives in the family rather as a relation than dependent.

Addison.

Addison.

4. Very; in a high degree; that is, in such a degree as can not well be expressed; as, he is so good; he planned so wisely.

5. In the same manner; as has been stated or suggested; in this or that condition or state; under these circumstances; in this way;—with reflex reference to something just asserted or implied; used also with the verb to be, as a predicate.

verb to be, as a predicate.

Use him (your tutor) with great respect yourself, and cause all your family to do so too.

Locke,

It concerns every man, with the greatest seriousness, to in-quire into those matters, whether they be so or not. Tillotson. He is Sir Robert's son, and so art thou. Shak.

6. The case being such; therefore; on this account; for this reason; on these terms; — used both as an adverb and a conjunction.

God makes him in his own image an intellectual creature, and so capable of dominion.

Locke.

Here, then, exchange we mutually forgiveness;
So may the guilt of all my broken vows,
My perjuries to thee, be all forgotten.

7. It is well; let it be as it is, or let it come to pass; used to express assent.

used to express assent.

And when 'tis writ, for my sake read it over,
And if the please you, so; if not, why, so.

There is Percy; if your father will do me any honor, so; if not, let him kill the next Percy himself.

Shak.

Well; the fact being as stated; — used as an expletive; as, so the work is done, is it?

Is it thus? do you mean what you say? — with an upward tone; as, do you say he refuses? Sof [Colloq.]

10. About the number, time, or quantity specified; thereabouts; more or less; as, I will spend a week or so in the country; I have read only a page or so.

A week or so will probably reconcile us.

See the Note under ILL adv. 80...a. So is now componly used as a demonstrative correlative of as when it is the purpose to emphasize the equality or comparison suggested, esp. in negative assertions, and questions implying a negative answer. By Shakespeare and others so ... as was much used where as ... as is now common. See the Note under As, 1.

So do, as thou hast said. Gen. xviii. 5.

As a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. Ps. ciii. 15.

Had women been so strong as men. Shak.

No country suffered so much as England. Macaulay.

No country suffered so much as England. Macaulay.

—80 far, to that point or extent; in that particulay.

"The song was moral, and so fur was right." Conper.—

80 far forth, as far; to such a degree. Shak. Bacon.—

80 forth, further in the same or similar manner; more of the same or a similar kind. See And so forth, under And.—

80, so, well, well. "So, so, it works; now, mistress, sit you fast." Dryden. Also, moderately or tolerably well; passably; as, he succeeded but so so. "His leg is but so so." Shak.—86 that, to the end that; in order that; with the effect or result that.—86 then, thus then it is; therefore; the consequence is.

80 (85) con. Provided that; on condition that; in

So $(s\bar{o})$, conj. Provided that; on condition that; in case that; if.

Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upe the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously, by licer ing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength.

Milto

So, interj. Be as you are; stand still; stop; that will o; right as you are;—a word used esp. to cows; also

do; right as you are; —a word used esp. to cows; also used by sailors.

Soak (sök), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soaked (sökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Soaked. [low. soked. As. socian to soak steep, fr. sizean, sigam, to suck. See Sucs.] 1. To cause or suffer to lie in a fluid till the substance has imbibed what it can contain; to macerate in water or other liquid; to steep, as for the purpose of softening or freshening; as, to soak cloth; to soak bread; to soak salt meat, salt fish, or the like.

2. To dranch; to wet thoroughly.

Their land shall be soaked with blood. Isa. xxiv. 7. 3. To draw in by the pores, or through small passages; a a sponge soaks up water; the skin soaks in moisture.
4. To make (its way) by entering pores or interstices; often with through.

The rivulet beneath soaked its way obscurely through wreaths

The rivulet beneath soaked its way obscurely through wreaths of snow.

5. Fig.: To absorb; to draim. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.

5. Sig.: To absorb; to draim. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.

5. Sig.: To absorb; to draim. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton.

5. To enter (into something) by pores or interstices; as, water soaks into the earth or other porous matter.

3. To drink intemperately or gluttonously. [Slang]

5. Soak'age (-āj; 48), n. The act of soaking, or the state of being soaked; also, the quantity that enters or issues by soaking.

5. A hard drinker. [Slang]

5. Soak'er (-ēr), n. 1. One who, or that which, soaks.

2. A hard drinker. [Slang]

5. Soak'ing, a. Wetting thoroughly; drenching; as, a soaking raim. — Soak'ing, yadv.

5. Soak'y (-ý), a. Full of moisture; wet; soppy.

5. Soal (sōi), n. 1. The sole of a shoe. [Obs. or R.]

2. (Zoōl.) See Sole, the fish. [Obs.]

5. Soal, n. [As. sol mire. Cf. Sully.] A dirty pond. [Prov. Eng.]

5. Soam (sōin), n. A chain by which a leading horse trues a plow.

5. Soap (sōp), n. [OE. sope, AS. sāpe; akin to D. zerp,

Soam (soin), n. A chain by which a leading horse draws a plow.

Soap (sop), n. [OE. sope, AS. sape; akin to D. zery, G. seife, OHG. seifa, Ied. sāpa, 8w. sāpa, Dan. sabe, and perhaps to AS. sīpan to drip, MHG. sīfan, and L. sebum tallow. Cf. Saronaceous.] A substance which dissolves in water, thus forming a lather, and is used as a cleansing agent. Soap is produced by combining fats or oils with alkalies or alkaline earths, usually by boiling, and consists of salts of sodium, potassium, etc., with the fatty acids (oleic, stearic, palmitic, etc.). See the Note below, and cf. Saronification. By extension, any compound of similar composition or properties, whether used as a cleansing agent or not. as a cleansing agent or not.

THE In general, soaps are of two classes, hard and soft. Calcium, magnesium, lead, etc., form soaps, but they are insoluble and useless.

insoluble and useless.

The purifying action of some depends upon the fact that it is decomposed by a large quantity of water into free alkali and an insoluble action sit. The first of these takes away the fatty dirt on washing, and the latter forms the some lather which envelops the greasy matter and thus tends to remove it.

Roscoe 4: Schorlemmer.

Roscoc & Schorlemmer.

Castile s. ap, a fine-grained hard soap, white or mottled, made of olive oil and soda; — called also Mareeilles, or Venetian, soap. — Hard soap, any one of a great variety of soaps, of different ingredients and color, which are hard and compact. All solid soaps are of this class.— Lasd soap, an insoluble, white, pilable soap made by saponifying an oil (olive oil) with lead oxide; — used externally in medicine. Called also lead plaster, diachylon, etc. — Marine

soap. See under Marine. — Fills of soap (Med.), pills containing soap and opium. — Potash soap, any soap made with potash, sep, the soft soaps, and a hard soap made from potash and castor oil. — Fundes soap, any hard soap charged with a gritty powder, as silica, alumina, powdered punice, etc., which assists mechanically in the removal of dirt. — Resin soap, a yellow soap containing resin, — used in bleaching. — Silicated soap, a cheap soap containing water glass(sodium silicate). — Soap bark. (Bol.) See Quillath Rark. — Soap bubble, a hollow iridescent globe, formed by blowing a film of soap suds from a pipe; figuratively, something attractive, but extremely unsubstantial.

This soap bubble of the metaphysicians. J. C. Shairp. — Soap cerate, a cerate formed of soap, olive oil, white

unsustantial.

This soap bubble of the metaphysicians. J. C. Shairp.

— Soap cerate, a cerate formed of soap, olive oil, white wax, and the subacetate of lead, sometimes used as a application to allay inflammation. — Soap fat, the refuse sto of kitchens, slaughter houses, etc., used in making soap. — Soap liment (Med.), a liminent containing soap, camplor, and alcohol. — Soap nut, the hard kernel or soap camplor, and alcohol. — Soap pant, the large were alphate used in the place of soap, as the Chlorogalum pomeridianum, a California plant, the bulb of which, when stripped of its husk and rubbed on wet clothes, makes a thick lather, and smalls not unlike new brown soap. It is called also soap apple, soap bulb, and soap weed.— Soap teres. (Bot.) Same as Soappenker trage. — Sod soap, a soap containing a sodium salt. The soda soaps as all hard soaps.— Sof troom wood ashes. It is strongly alkaline and often contains glycerin, and is used in scouring wood, in cleansing linen, in dychouses, etc. Figuratively, flattery; wheedling; blarney. (Collog.)—Toilet soap, hard soap for the toilet, usually colored and perfumed.

Soap (sop), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soapen (Sopt); p. Ward of a soap and soap ward of a soup of a gray of the contains and soap ward of a soap.

toilet, usually colored and perfumed.

Soap (sop), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soared (sopt); p. pr. & vb. n. Soarnol] 1. To rub or wash over with soap.

2. To finther; to wheedle. [Slang]

Soap'ber'ry tree' (sop'ber'ry tree'). (Bot.) Any tree of the genus Sapindus, esp. Sapindus saponaria, the fleshy part of whose fruit is used instead of soap in washing linen; —also called soap tree.

Soap'fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoöl.) Any serranoid fish of the genus Rhapticus; —so called from the soapy feeling of its skin.

of its skin.

Soap'1-ness (-I-nes), n. Quality or state of being soapy.
Soap'root' (-root'), n. (Bot.) A perennial herb (Gupsophila Struthium) the root of which is used in Spain as

soly took (-rook), m. (Sol.) A perennial root (Gyp-sophila Struthium) the root of which is used in Spain as a substitute for soap.

Soap'stone (-stör!), n. See Steatte, and Talc.
Soap'suds' (-stör!), n. pl. Suds made with soap.
Soap'wort' (-wirt'), n. (Bol.) A common plant (Saponaria officialis) of the Pink family; -so called because its bruised leaves, when agitated in water, produce a lather like that from soap. Called also Rouncing Bet.
Soap'y (-\forallef{t}), a. [Compar. Soapier (-Y-\forallef{t}); superl.
Soapier,]. Resembling soap; having the qualities of, or feeling like, soap; soft and smooth.

2. Smeared with soap; covered with soap.
Soar (sof), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Soared (sord); p. pr. & vb. n. Soakino.] [F. s'essorer to soar, essorer to dry (by exposing to the air), fr. L. ex out + awa the air, a breeze; akin to Gr. aipa.] I. To fly aloft; as a bird; to mount upward on wings, or as on wings. Chaucer.
When soars Gaul's vulture with his wings unfurled. Byron.

2. Fig.: To rise in thought, spirits, or imagination; to

2. Fig. : To rise in thought, spirits, or imagination; to be exalted in mood.

Where the deep transported mind may sour.

Valor sours above
What the world calls misfortune. Addison.

Soar, n. The act of soaring; upward flight.

This apparent soar of the hooded falcon. Coleridge.

Soar, a. See 3d Sore. [Obs.]
Soar, a. See Sore, reddish brown.
Soar falcon. (Zoöl.) See Sore falcon, under Sore.

Soar'ing, a. & n. from Soar. — Soar'ing-ly, adv. || So-a've (sō-ā'vā), a. [1t.] (Mus.) Sweet. || So-a've-men'te (-mān'tā), adv. [1t.] (Mus.)

Bo-Rve-men'te (-man'ta), dat. [15.] (Nus.)
Sweetly.
Sob (80b), v. t. [See Sor.] To soak. [Obs.] Mortimer.
Sob, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sonded (60bd); p. pr. & vb.
n. Sondeng.] [OE. sobben; akin to AS. sechion, sichan,
to complain, bewail, sechiang, sichang, sobbing, lamentation; cf. OHG. sultan, sulfion, to sigh, MHG. sultan,
interes, G. seulzen, MHG. sulta a sigh, properly, a drawing in of breath, from silent of rink, OHG. sultan. Cf.
Ser.] To sigh with a sudden heaving of the breast, or
with a kind of convulsive motion; to sigh with tears,
and with a convulsive drawing in of the breath.

Sobbing is the same thing las sighing), stronger. Bacon.
She sighed, she sobbed, and, furious with despair.
She rent her garments, and she tore her hair. Dryden.
Sob, n. 1. The act of sobbing; a convulsive sigh, or
inspiration of the breath, as in sorrow.

Break, heart, or choke with sobs my hated breath. Dryden.
2. Any sorrowful cry or sound.

2. Any sorrowful cry or sound.

tremulous sob of the complaining owl. Wordsworth.

The tremulous sob of the complaining owl. Wordsworth.

Sobbing (-blng), n. A series of short, convulsive inspirations, the glottis being suddenly closed so that little
or no air enters into the lungs.

Sober (sobbin), a. [Compar. Somerre (-ër); superl.

Soberest.] [OE. sobre, F. sobre, from L. sobrius, probably from a prefix so- expressing separation + cbrius
drunken. Cf. Erretter.] 1. Temperate in the use of
spirituous liquors; habitually temperate; as, a sober man.

That we must be exceed lives gradient subdeme and sove life. That we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and sober life, to the glory of Thy holy name.

Bk. of Com. Prayer.

to the glory of Thy holy name.

2. Not intoxicated or excited by spirituous liquors; as, the sot may at times be sober.

3. Not mad or insane; not wild, visionary, or heated with passion; exercising cool, dispassionate reason; self-controlled; self-possessed.

There was not a sober person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering.

No sober man would put himself into danger for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck.

Drydes.

4. Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion;

4. Not proceeding from, or attended with, passion; caim; as, sober judgment; a man in his sober senses.

5. Serious or subdued in demeanor, habit, appearance, or color; solemn; grave; sedate.

What parts gay France from sober Spain? Prior.

See her sober over a sampler, or gay over a jointed baby. Pope.

Twinght grav

Had in her sober livery all things clad.

Milton.

Syn. — Grave; temperate; abstinent; abstemious; moderate; regular; steady; calm; quiet; cool; collected; dispassionate; unimpassioned; sedate; staid; serious; solemn; somber. See Ghave.

So'ber (so'b's'), v. l. [imp. & p. p. SOBERED (so'b's'd); p. pr. & vb. n. SOBERING.] To make sober.

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain, And drinking largely sobers us again.

So'bet, v. i. To become sober; — often with down.

Sober, v. i. To become sober; - often with down.

So'ber. v. 4. To become sober; — often with down.

Vance gradually sobered down. Ld. Lytton.

So'ber-ize (-iz), v. t. & t. To sober. [R.] Crabbe.

So'ber-iy, adv. In a sober manner; temperately; coolly; calmly; gravely; seriously.

So'ber-ly, a. Grave; serious; solemn; sad. [Obs.]

[He] looked hollow and thereto soberly. Chaucer.

So'ber-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Having a disposition or temper habitually sober. — So'ber-mind'ed-ness, n.

So'ber-ness, n. The quality or state of being sober.

So'ber-ness, n. The quality or state of being sober about running along under ground, forming new plants at short distances. (b) A sucker, as of a tree or shrub.

So'b-ill'er-ous. (All'er-üs), a. [L. soboles + -ferous.]

(Bot.) Producing soboles. See fllust. of Houselerk.

So-bri'e-ty (sò-bri's-ty), n. [L. sobriets: cf. F. sobri
été. See Soure.] 1. Habitual soberness or temperance
as to the use of spirituous liquors; as, a man of sobriety.

Public sobriety is a relative duty. Blackstone.

Public sobriety is a relative duty. 2. Habitual freedom from entusiasm, inordinate passion, or overheated imagination; calmness; coolness; gravity; seriousness; as, the sobriety of riper years.

Mirth makes them not mad,

Nor sobriety sad.

Denham.

Mirth makes them not mad,

Nor sobriety sad.

Mirth makes them not mad,

Nor sobriety sad.

Nor sobriety sad.

Nor sobriety so

Soc'a-ger (-t-jer), n. (O. Eng. Law) A tenant by

Socage; a secman.

So'-oalled' (sō'kald'), a. So named; called by such a name (but perhaps called thus with doubtful propriety).

So'cia-bil'i-ty (sō'shâ-bil'i-ty), n. [Cf. F. sociabilité.] The quality of being sociable; sociableness.

So'cia-bil-bil (sō'shâ-bil'; 277), a. [F., fr. L. sociabilit, fr. sociure to associate, fr. socius a companion. See Social.

1. Capable of being, or fit to be, united in one body or company; associable. [R.]

They are sociable parts united into one body. Hooker.

2. Inclined to, or adapted for suciety: ready to unite

2. Inclined to, or adapted for, society; ready to unite with others; fond of companions; social.

Society is no comfort to one not sociable. Shak.
What can be more uneasy to this sociable creature than the
ry, pensive retirements of solitude?

3. Ready to converse; inclined to talk with others; ot taciturn or reserved.
4. Affording opportunities for conversation; charac-

Ready or disposed to mix in friendly converse; ompanionable; sociable; as, a social person.
 Consisting in union or mutual intercourse.

Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not Social communication.

Secud communication.

4. (Bot.) Naturally growing in groups or masses; —
said of many individual plants of the same species.

5. (Zoöl.) (a) Living in communities consisting of
males, females, and neuters, as do ants and most bees.
(b) Forming compound groups or colonies by budding
from basal processos or stolons;
as, the social ascidians.

as, the social ascidians.

Social science, the science of all that relates to the social condition, the relations and institutions which are involved in man's existence and his wellbeing as a member of an organized community; sociology. It concerns itself with questions of the public health, education, labor, punishment of crime reformation of criminals, and the like.—Social whale (Zoōl.), the blackfish.—The social wil, prostitution.

Syn.—Sociable; companion-

Syn. — Sociable; companionable; conversible; friendly; familiar; communicative; convivial; festive.

So'cial-ism (so'shal-Iz'm), n. [Cf. F. socialisme.] A theory or system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconor system of social reform which contemplates a complete reconstruction of society, with a more just and equitable distribution of property and labor. In popular usage, the term is often employed to indicate any law-less, revolutionary social scheme. See Communism, Foureressens, Saint-Simonianism, forms of socialism.

Social Ascidian (Perophora
viridis). b Stolon by
which several Zooids are
united; c Mouth; d
Cloacal Orifice; r Atrium; l Gill; r Esophagus; s Stomach; l Intetine; u Anus; v Genital
Duct.

X 15

RIBRIEM, SAINT-SIMONIANIEM, forms of socialism.

[Socialism] was first applied in England to Owen's theory of social reconstruction, and in France to those also of St. Simon and Fourier. . The word, however, is used with a great variety of meaning, . . even by economists and learned critics. The general tendency is to regard as socialistic any interference undertaken by society on behalf of the poor, . . radical social reform which disturbs the present system of private property. . The tendency of the present socialism is more and more to ally itself with the most advanced democracy. Encyc. Brit.

We certainly want a true history of socialism, meaning by hat a history of every systematic attempt to provide a new ocial existence for the mass of the workers.

F. Harrison.

So'dal-ist, n. [Cf. F. socialiste.] One who advocates repractices the doctrines of socialism.

So'dal-ist, a. [Cf. F. socialiste.] One who advocates repractices the doctrines of socialism.

So'cial-ist, a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, So'cial-ist'ite, socialism.

So'cial-ity (so'shl-al'1-iy), n. [Cf. F. socialité, L. socialits.] The quality of being social; socialness.

So'cial-ize (so'shal-iz), n. t. 1. To render social.

2. To subject to, or regulate by, socialism.

So'cial-ips, adv. In a social manner; socialism.

So'cial-ness, n. The quality or state of being social.

So'cial-ips, adv. In a social manner; socialism.

So'cial-ness, n. The quality or state of being social.

So'cial-ips, n. An associate. [Obs.]

So'ci-ate (n. An associate. [Obs.]

So'ci-ate (-it), n. i. To associate. [Obs.] Shelford.

So'ci-ate (-āt), v. i. To associate. [Obs.] Shelford. So-ci'e-ta'ri-an (sō-si'ē-tā'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining society : social.

The all-sweeping besom of societarian reformation.

So-ci'e-ta-ry (sō-si'c-tā-ry), a. Societarian. [R.]
So-ci'e-ty (sō-si'c-tā), n.; pl. Societarian. [R.]
sociclas, fr. socius a companion: cf. F. societé. See Sociat.] I. The relationship of men to one another when associated in any way; companionship; fellowship; company. "Her loved society." Milton.

There is society where none intrudes By the deep sea, and music in its roar.

2. Connection; participation; partnership. [R.] The meanest of the people, and such as have the least society with the acts and crimes of kings.

Jer. Taylor.

with the acts and crimes of kings.

3. A number of persons associated for any temporary or permanent object; an association for mutual or joint usefulness, pleasure, or profit; a social union; a partnership; as, a missionary society.

4. The persons, collectively considered, who live in any region or at any period; any community of individuals who are united together by a common bond of nearness or intercourse; those who recognize each other as associate friends, and account news.

as associates, friends, and acquaintances.

5. Specifically, the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations and influences; those who mutually give and receive formal entertainments.

Society of Jesus. See Jesur. — Society verses [a translation of F. vers de société], the lightest kind of lyrical poetry; verses for the amusement of polite society.

a. Affording opportunities for conversation; characterized by much convorsation; as, a sociable party.

5. No longer hostile; friendly. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl. Sociable bird, or Sociable weaver (Zobl.), a weaver bird which builds composite nests. See Refuglican, n., 3 (b). Syn. — Social; companionable; conversible; friendly; famillar; communicative; accessible.

80 cia-ble, n. 1. A gathering of people for social purposes; an informal party or reception; as, a churci sociable. [Colloq. U. S.]

2. A carriage having two double seats facing each other, and a box for the driver. Miss Edgeworth. Social-lan, 2n. (Eccl. Hist.) The tenets or doctrines of Faustus Socinus, an Italian theologian of the sixteenth century, who denied the Trinity, the delty of Cirist, the presonality of the Devil, the native and total depravity of man, the vicarious atonement, and the eternity of future punishment. His theory was, that Christ was a man divinely commissioned, who had no existence before he was conceived by the Virgin Mary; that human salvation was the imitation and adoption of Christ's virtue; that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be interpreted by human reason; and that the Bible was to be int

cause to conform to Socinianism; to regulate by, or imbue with, the principles of Socinianism.

Socio-log'io (so'shi-5-lō)'ik), \(\) a. Of or pertaining So'ci-o-log'io-al (-1-kal), \(\) to sociology, or social science. —So'ci-o-log'io-al-1, adv.

So'ci-o'log'is (-5'lō-jist), n. One who treats of, or devotes himself to, the study of sociology.

So'ci-o'logy (so'shi-5'lō-jist), n. [L. socius a companion + \logy.] That branch of philosophy which treats of the constitution, phenomena, and development of human society; social science.

H. Spencer.

Sook (so'k), n. [F. soc, LL soccus, perhaps of Celtic origin.] A plowshiare.

Sook, n. [OE. sock, AS. socc, fr. L. soccus a kind of low-hoeled, light shoe. Cf. SockEr.] 1. The shoe worn by actors of comedy in ancient Greece and Rome, — used as a symbol of comedy, or the comic drama, as distinguished from tragedy, which is symbolized by the buskin.

Great Fletcher never treads in buskin here,
Nor greater Jonsson darcs in socks appear. Dryden.

2. A kind or woven covering for the foot and lower

Creat riether never treats in suckin here,

2. A knit or woven covering for the foot and lower
leg; a stocking with a short leg.

3. A warm inner sole for a sloc.

Simmonds.

Book-dol'a-ger (sök-döl'à-jër), n. [A corruption of
doxology.] [Written also sockdologer.] 1. That which
fluishes or ends a matter; a settler; a poser, as a heavy
blow, a conclusive answer, and the like. [Slang, U. S.]

2. (Angling) A combination of two hooks which
close upon each other, by means of a spring, as soon as
the fish bites. [U. S.]

Book'et (sök'ét), n. [OE. sokel, a dim. through OF.
fr. L. soccus. See Sock a covering for the foot.] 1. An
opening into which anything is fitted; any hollow thing
or place which receives and holds something else; as,
the sockets of the teeth.

11is eyeballs in their hollow sockets sink. Dryden.

2. Especially, the hollow tube or place in which a can-

2. Especially, the hollow tube or place in which a candle is fixed in the candlestick.

And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. Dryden.

And in the sockets oily bubbles dance. Dryden. Socket bolt (Mach.), a bolt that passes through a thimble that is placed between the parts connected by the bolt.—Socket chisel. Bame as Framing chisel. See under Franking.—Socket pipe, a pipe with an expansion at one end to receive the end of a connecting pipe.—Socket pole, a pole armed with iron fixed on by means of a socket, and used to propel boats, etc. [U. S.].—Bocket wrench, a wrench consisting of a socket at the end of a shank or rod, for turning a nut, bolthead, etc., in a narrow or deep recess.

rod, for turning a nut, bothead, etc., in a narrow or deep recess.

Sock'elses, a. Destitute of socks or shoes. B. & Fl. Sook'y (-y), a. Wet; soaky. [Prov. Eng.]

So'cle (sō'k'l or sōk'l'); 277), n. [F., fr. L. socculus, dim. of socculus. See Sock a covering for the foot. Cf. Zocco.] (Arch.) (a) A plain block or plinth forming a low pedestal; any base; especially, the base of a statue, column, or the like. See Plinth. (b) A plain face or plinth at the lower part of a wall.

Soc'man (sōk'mān), n.; pl. Socmen (-mēn). [See Socage.] (O. Eng. Luc) One who holds lands or tements by socage; a socager.

Soc'man-ry (-ry), n. (O. E. Law) Tenure by socage. Soc'man-ry (-ry), n. [AS. sōcen, sōcn, searching, or the right of searching, the lord's court. See Soc.] (O. Eng. Law) A custom of tenants to grind corn at the lord's mill.

Taw) A custom of tenants to grina com as the consultation of the

method of Socrates.

Soo'ra-tist (-tist), n. [Gr. Σωκρατιστής.] A disciple or follower of Socrates.

Sod (εδd), n. (Ζοϋλ.) The rock dove. [Prov. Eng.]

Sod, obs. imp. of Seethe.

Sod, n. [Akin to LG. sode, D. zode, OD. sode, soode, OFries. satha, and E. seethe. So hanned from its sodden state in wet weather. See Seethe. That stratum of the surface of the soil which is filled with the roots of grass, or any portion of that surface; turf; sward.

She there shall dress a sweeter sod.

Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

Sod. v. f. [inn. & p. p. SODED: p. pr. & vb. n.

Bod, v. t. [imp. & p. p. SODERD; p. pr. & vb. n. SODERG.] To cover with sod; to turf.

So'da (so'da), n. [it. soda, in Olt. ashes used in making glass, fr. L. solida, fem. of solidus solid; solida having probably been a name of glasswort. See Solin.] (Chem.) (a) Sodium oxide or hydroxide. (b) Popularly, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate.

continuous continuous

effervescence; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid). Fruit strups, cream, etc., are usually added to give flavor. See Carbonic acid, under Carbonic.

— Washing soda, sodium carbonate. [Colloq.]

seffervescence; now, in common usage, a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid, water highly charged with carbon dioxide (carbonic acid, under Carbonic — Washing sods, sodium carbonate. [Collog.]

Soda'io (st-dāTik), a. Pertaining to, or containing, sods. "Soda'c powders."

Bo'da-lite (st'dā-līt), n. [Soda + -lite: cf. F. soda-lithe.] (Mm.) Amineral of a white to blue or gray color, occurring commonly in dodecahedrous, also massive. It is a silicate of alumins and soda with some chlorine.

So-dal't-iy (st-dāl'l-ty), n. pl. Sodal't-irs (-ttz).

[L. sodalitas, fr. sodalis a comrade.] 1. A followship or fraternity; a brotherhood.

2. (R. C. Ch.) Specifically, a lay association for devotion or for charitable purposes.

Sod-am'lae (söd'd'n), a. [p. p. of Seethel.] Bolled; seethed; also, soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated; as, sodden beet; sodden bread; sodden fields.

Sod'den (söd'd'n), a. [p. p. of Seethel.] Bolled; seethed; also, soaked; heavy with moisture; saturated; as, sodden beet; sodden bread; sodden fields.

Sod'den, v. t. To soak; to make heavy with water. Sod'den, v. t. To soak; to make heavy with water. Sod'den, v. t. To soak; to make heavy with water. Sod'den, v. t. To soak; to make heavy with water. Sod'den, v. t. To soak; to make heavy of sod; sod; covered with sod; turfy.

Sod'et (-dō'dl-h-). (Chem.) A combining form (also used adjectively) denoting the presence of sodium or one of its compounds.

So'dl-um (-fim), n. [NL., fr. E. soda.] (Chem.) A common metallic element of the alkali group, in nature always occurring combined, as in common sait, in albite, etc. It is isolated as a soft, waxy, white, unstable metal, so readily oxidized that it combines violently with water, and to be preserved must be kept under petroleum or some similar liquid. Sodium is used combined in many saits, in the free state as a reducer, and as a means of obtaining other metals (as magnesium and aluminium) is an important commercial product. Symbol Na (Natrium). Atomic weight 23.

2. One guilty of sodomy.

Sodom-it'io-al (-It'I-kal), a. Pertaining to, or of the

Sod om.it'lo-al (-l't'l-kal), a. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, sodomy. — Sod'om.it'lo-al-ly, adv. Sod'omy. (8dd'om'y), a. [From Sodom, a country mentioned in the Bible: cf. F. sodomie.] Carnal copulation in a manner against nature; buggery. Gel. xix. 5. Soe (85), a. [Sect. xae, sny, saye; cf. leel. sār a large cask, Sw. sā a tub.] A large wooden vessel for holding water; a cowl. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Dr. II. More. So-ev'er (sō-ëv'ēr). A word compounded of so and ever, used in composition with who, what, where, when, how, sto., and indicating any out of all possible or supposable persons, things, places, times, ways, etc. It is sometimes used separate from the pronoun or adverb. For unto whomseever much is given, of him shall be much

For unto whomseever much is given, of him shall be much

Luke xii. 48. What great thing sorver a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty.

Disca All, To.

What great thing sorver a man proposed to do in his life, he should think of achieving it by fifty.

Sir W. Temple.

So'fa (85'fa), n.; pl. Soras (-faz). [Ar. soffah, from saffa to dispose in order: cf. F. sofa, It. sofa.] A long seat, usually with a cushioned bottom, back, and ends;—much used as a comfortable piece of furniture.

Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round. Cowper

much used as a comfortable piece of furniture.

Let fall the curtains, wheel the soft round. Couper.

Sofa bed, a sofa so contrived that it may be extended to form a bed;—called also sofa bedstead.

Soffit (söffft), n. [It. soffita, sofito, fr. soffigere to hide, properly, to fix or fasten under, L. suffigere to fasten beneath or below; sub under, beneath + figere to fix, fasten: cf. F. soffite.] (Arch.) The under side of the subordinate parts and members of buildings, such as staircases, entablatures, archways, cornices, or the like.

Soft (soffi), n.; pl. Softs (-fiz). Same as Suff.

Softism (softism), n. Same as Suff.

Softism (softism), n. Same as Suff.

Softsm (softism), n. Same as Suff.

Softsm (softism), n. Same as Suff.

Softsm (softism), n. Same as Suff.

Softism (soft), a [Compar. Softism (-fix); superl.

Softism (soft, soft, adv., D. socht, OHG. samflo, adv., semfi, adj., G. sanft, IG. socht; of uncertain origin.

1. Easily yielding to pressure; easily impressed, molded, or out; not firm in resisting; impressible: yielding; also, malleable; — opposed to hard; sa, a soft bed; a soft seach; soft earth; soft wood or metal.

2. Not rough, rugged, or harsh to the touch; smooth; delicate; fine; as, soft silk; a soft skin.

They that wear soft clothing are in kings houses. Matt. xi. 8.

3. Hence, agreeable to feel, taste, or inhale; not irritating to the tissues; as, a soft liniment; soft wines. "The soft, delicious sir."

4. Not harsh or offensive to the sight; not glaring; pleasing to the eye; not exciting by intensity of color or violent contrast; as, soft hues or tints.

The sun, shining upon the upper part of the clouds... made the softest lights imaginable.

Sir T. Browne.

Not harsh or rough in sound; gentle and pleasing to the ear; flowing; as, soft whispers of music.

Gentle, and low,—an excellent thing in woman. Stake.

Gentle, and low,—an excellent thing in woman. Stake.

Soft were my numbers; who could take offense? Pope.

6. Easily yielding; susceptible to influence; flexible; gentle; kind.

Ale; anno.

I would to God my heart were fint, like Edward's;
Or Edward's soft and pitiful, like mine.

The meek or soft shall inherit the earth.

Tyndale.

Expressing gentleness, tenderness, or the like;
d; conciliatory; courteous; kind; as, soft eyes.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.

Prov. xv. 1.

A tage with gladgag covernment.

A saft answer turners are a A face with gladness overspread,
Saft smiles, by human kindness bred. Wordsworth

8. Effeminate; not courageous or manly; weak. Elleminate; not courageous or many, week.
 A longing after sensual pleasures is a dissolution of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering. Jer. Taylor.

9. Gentle in action or motion; easy.

On her soft axle, while she paces even.

And bears thee soft with the smooth air along. Milton

10. Weak in character; impressible.
The deceiver soon found this soft place of Adam's. Glanvill.

11. Somewhat weak in intellect. [Collog.]

He made soft fellows stark noddies, and such as were foolish

He made soft fellows stark noddies, and such as were feeling quite mad.

12. Quiet; undisturbed; peaceful; as, soft slumbers.

13. Having, or consisting of, a gentle curve or curves; not angular or abrupt; as, soft of slumbers.

14. Not tinged with mineral salts; adapted to decompose soap; as, soft water is the best for washing.

15. (Phonetics) (2) Applied to a palastal, a sibilant, or a dental consonant (as g in gem.c in cent, etc.) as distinguished from a guttural mute (as g in go, c in cone, etc.); — opposed to hard. (b) Belonging to the class of sonant elements as distinguished from the surd, and considered as involving less force in utterance; as, b, d, g, z, v, etc., in contrast with p, t, k, s, f, etc.

Soft class (Zoöl.), the common or long clam (Mya arenaria). See Mya.—Soft cost, bituminous coal, as distinguished from anthracile, or hard, cool.—Seft crab (Zoöl.), any crab which has recently shed its shell.—Seft derival (Zoöl.), the posterior part of the dorsal fin of fishers here supported by soft rays.—Soft grass. (Bot.) See Yeaver (Collog, U. S.).—Seft more, the commonly or hard money. (Collog, U. S.).—Seft more, the contractics See Medica.—Seft seas. See have under Palate.—Seft ray (Zoöl.), a fin ray which is articulated and usually branched.—Seft seas. See under Soar.—Seft class. (See Medica.—Seft seas. (Bool.), any river tortoise of the genus Trionyx. See Trionyx.

Seft (Soft), n. A soft or foolish person; an idiot. (Collog.)

Soft (soft), n. A soft or foolish person; an idiot.

Collog.] G. Eliot.

Soft, adv. Softly; without roughness or harshness;

gently; quietly.

A knight sq/t riding toward them.

Soft, interj. Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast. Soft, whery. Be quiet; hold; stop; not so fast. Soft, you; a word or two before you go. Shak. Softa (softa), n. [Corruption of Per. sokhtah one who burns, is ardent or zealous.] Any one attached to a Mohammedan mosque, esp. a student of the higher branches of theology in a mosque school. [Written also

Soften (sött'n; 115), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Softened (-'nd); p. pr. & vb. n. Softening.] To make soft or more soft. Specifically:—

(a) To render less hard;—said of matter.

Their arrow's point they soften in the flame.

(b) To mollify; to make less fierce or intractable.

Diffidence conciliates the proud, and softens the severe

(c) To palliate; to represent as less enormous; as, to soften a fault.

(d) To compose; to mitigate; to assuage. Music can soften pain to case.

(e) To make calm and placid.
All that cheers or softens life.

Pope

(f) To make less harsh, less rude, less offensive, or 188 violent, or to render of an opposite quality.

He bore his great commission in his look, But tempered awe, and softened all he spoke.

Dryden.

But tempered awe, and softened all he spoke. Dryden.

(g) To make less glaring; to tone down; as, to soften the coloring of a picture.

(h) To make tender; to make effeminate; to enervate; as, troops softened by luxury.

(f) To make less harsh or grating, or of a quality the opposite; as, to soften the voice.

Soften, v. i. To become soft or softened, or less rude, harsh, severe, or obdurate.

severe, or obdurate.

Soften-ing, a. & n. from Soften, v.

Solven-ing, a. & n. from Soften, v.

Softening of the brain, or Cerebral softening (Med.), a localized softening of the brain substance, due to hemorrhage or inflammation. Three varieties, distinguished by their color and representing different stages of the morbid process, are known respectively as red, yellow, and white, softening.

Soft-finned' (soft/find'), a. (Zoöl.) Having the fin rays cartil ginous or flexible; without spines;—said of certain fishes.

certain fishes.

Soft'-heaf'ed (-hēd'ēd), a. Weak in intellect.

Soft'-heaf'ed (-hār'ēd), a. Having softness or tenderness of heaft; susceptible of pity or other kindly affection; gentle; meek.—Soft'-heaf'ed-ness, n.

Boit'ish (sŏit'ish), a. Somewhat soft. De Witt Clinton.

Boft'ling (-ling), n. A soft, effeminate person; a voinptuary. [R.]

Boft'ly, adv. In a soft manner.

Boft'ner (sŏit'nêr), n. Bee Bortene.

Boft'ness (sŏit'nêr), n. [AB. sōitness, sōitness, sōitves.]

The quality or state of being soft; — opposed to hardness, and used in the various specific senses of the adjective.

Boft'-shell' (sŏit'shēl'), l. a. Having a soft or fragile

Boft'-shelled' (-shēld'), f shell.

Soft-shell clam (Zoöil), the long clam. Bee Mya.— Boftshelled turtle. (Zoöil) Bame as Noft tortoise, under Bort.

Boft'-shelled turtle. (Zoöil), G. Speakine softly: hyr.

Boft'-shelled turtle. (Zoöil), G. Speakine softly: hyr.

shalled crab. (Zool.) See the Note under Crar, 1.—Soft-shalled crab. (Zool.) Same as Not tortose, under Sorr.

Soft-spo'ken (-spo'k'n), a. Speaking softly; having a mild or gentle voice; hence, mild; affable.

Bog'gy (sōg'gy'), a. [Compar. Society (-gy'-\text{er}); superl. Society (sōg'gy'), a. [Compar. Society (-gy'-\text{er}); superl. Society (sōg'gy'), a. [Compar. Society (-gy'-\text{er}); superl. Society (so', si), interj. Ho; —a word used in calling from a distant place; a sportman's halloo. Shak.

| Sol'-dl'sant' (swi'd\text{er}), a. [F.] Calling himself; self-styled; pretended; would-be.

Soil (soil), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soilse (soild); p. pr. & vb. n. Soiling.] [Of. societ, society, to satiste, F. soiler, L. satuliare, fir. satuliay, dim. of satur sated. See Sature.] To feed, as cattle or horses, in the barn or an inclosure, with fresh grass or green food cut for them, instead of sending them out to pasture; hence (such food having the effect of purging them), to purge by feeding on green food; as, to soil a horse.

Soil, n. [Ok. soile, F. sol, fr. L. solum bottom, soil; but the word has probably been influenced in form by soil a miry place. Cf. Saloon, Soil a miry place, Soil of the foot.] 1. The upper stratum of the earth; the mold, or that compound substance which furnishes nutriment to plants, or which is particularly adapted to support and nourish them.

2. Land; country.

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave

2. Land; country.

Must I thus leave thee, Paradise? thus leave
Thee, native soil?

Milton.

3. Dung; fæces; compost; manure; as, night soil.

Improve land by dung and other sort of soils. Mortimer.

Soil pipe, a pipe or drain for carrying off night soil.

Soil, v. t. To enrich with soil or muck; to manure.

Men . . soil their ground, not that they love the dirt, but that they expect a crop.

Month.

Soil, n. [OF. soil, soull, F. soullle, from OF. soillier, F. soullier. Bee Son to make dirty.] A marshy or mirry place to which a hunted boar resorts for refuge; hence, a wet place, stream, or tract of water, sought for by other game, as deer.

As deer, being stuck, fly through many soils, Yet still the shaft sticks fast.

Marston. To take soil, to run into the mire or water; hence, to take refuge or shelter.

O, sir, have you taken soil here? It is well a man may reach ou after three hours' running.

B. Jonson.

Soil, v. [OE. soilen, OF. soillier, F. souller, (assumed) LL. suculare, fr. L. sucula a little pig, dim. of sus a swine. See Sow, n.] I. To make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; to dirty; to defile; as, to soil a garment with dust.

Our wonted ornaments now soiled and stained. Milton 2. To stain or mar, as with infamy or disgrace; to tarnish ; to sully. Shak.

Syn. - To foul; dirt; dirty; begrine; bemire; bespatter; besmear; daub; bedaub; stain; tarnish; sully; defile; pollute.

denie; poliute.

Soil, v. i. To become soiled; as, light colors soil sooner than dark ones.

Soil, n. [See Son to make dirty, Son a miry place.]

That which soils or pollutes; a soiled place; spot; stain.

A lady's honor... will not bear a soil. Dryden.

Soil'iness (-I-nös), n. Stain; foulness. [R.] Bacon.

Soil'ess, a. Destitute of soil or mold.

Soil'ure, (-dr), n. [OF. soillure, F. souillure. See

Soil to make dirty.] Stain; pollution.

Shak.

Then fearing rust or soilure, fashioned for it
A case of silk.

Tennyson.

Then fearing rust or soilure, fashioned for it

Soil'y (-y), a. Dirty; soiled. [Obs.] Fuller.

Boil'de' (wwir'y), n. [F., fr. soir evening, fr. L.

serus late, serum late time. Cf. Serenade.] An evening
party; — distinguished from levee, and matimée.

Bo'la (sō'là or sō'yà), n. (Bot.) An Asiatio leguminous herb (Cilycine Soja) the seeds of which are used in
preparing the sauce called soy.

So'Journ (sō'jūrn or sō-jūrn'; 277), v. i. [imp. & p.
p. Bojounne (5'jūrn or sō-jūrn'; 277), v. i. Sujounnino.]

[OE. sojornen, sojournen, OF. sojorner, sejorner, F. sōjourner, fr. L. sub under, about + daurnus belonging to
the day. See Journal, Drunnal.] To dwell for a time
to dwell or live in a place as a temporary resident or as
a stranger, not considering the place as a permanent
habitation; to delay; to tarry.

Abram went down into Egypt to sojourn there. Gen. xii. 10.

Home he goeth, he might not longer sojourn. Chaucer.

Abram went down into Egypt to square, the Home he goeth, he might not longer sojourn. Chaucer. The soldiers first assembled at Newcastle, and there sojourned Huyward.

Sojourn, n. [Cf. OF. sujurn, sujur, sejor, F. séjour. See Sojourn, v. i.] A temporary residence, as that of a traveler in a foreign land.

Though long detained In that obscure sojourn.

So'journ-er (-er), n. One who sojourns. e strangers before thee, and sojourners. 1 Chron. xxix. 15.

So journing, n. The act or state of one who sojourns. So journing in Che act or state of one who sojourns. He may be so the state of some who sojourning to the solution of the state of th

Soc, n., 2. [Obs.]

Great soken had this miller, out of doubt. Chauser.

2. A district held by socage.

So'ko (85'k5), n. (Zoöl.) An African anthropoid ape, supposed to be a variety of the chimpanzee.

| Bol (80), n. [L.] 1. The sun.

2. (Alchem.) Gold;—so called from its brilliancy, color, and value.

Sol (801; 277), n. [It.] (Mus.) (a) A syilable applied in solmization to the note G, or to the fifth tone of any diatonic scale. (b) The tone itself.

Sol (801), n. [See Sov.] 1. A sou.

2. A silver and gold coin of Peru. The silver sol is the unit of value, and is worth about 68 cents.

| Bo'la (80'la), a. [L., fem. of solus.] See Solus.

So'la, n. [Native name.] (Bot.) A leguminous plant (Æschynomene aspera) growing in moist places in Southern India and the East Indies. Its pithlike stem is used for making hats, swimming-jackets, etc. [Written also solah, shola.]

Sol'ace (80'las; 48), n. [OF. solas, soulaz, L. solacium, solatium, fr. solari to comfort, console. Cf. Console, v. t.] 1. Comfort in grief; alleviation of grief or anxiety; also, that which relieves in distress; that which cheers or consoles; relief.

cheers or consoles; relief.

In business of mirth and of soluce.

Chaucer.

The proper soluces of age are not music and compliments, but kindon and devotion.

Rambler.

Rest; relaxation; case. [Obs.]

To make his steed some soluce.

Chaucer.

Syn.—Comfort; consolution; alleviation; relief.

Sol'ace, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sollacen (*4st; 48); p. pr. & vb. n. Sollacing (*4-sing).] [OF. solacier, soulacter, F. solacier, LL. solatiare. Bee Sollace, n.] I. To cheer in grief or under calamity; to comfort; to relieve in affliction, solitude, or discomfort; to console;—applied to persons; as, to solace one with the hope of future reward.

reward.

2. To allay; to assuage; to soothe; as, to solace grief. Syn. - To comfort; assuage; allay. See Comfort.

A. A. Many; to assuage; to soothe; as, to solace grief.

Syn. — To comfort; assuage; allay. See Comfort.

Sol'ace, v. i. To take comfort; to be cheered. Shak.

Sol'ace-ment (-ment), n. The act of solacing, or the
state of being solaced; also, that which solaces. [R.]

So-la'cious (sō-lā'shūs), a. [Cf. OF. solacieux.] Affording solace; as, a solacious voice. [Obs.] Bale.

Sol'a-na'osous (sō'la-hā'shūs or sō'lā-nā'shūs; 277),
a. (Bol.) Of or pertaining to plants of the natural orter Solamaces, of which the nightshade (Solanum) is
the type. The order includes also the tobacco, ground
cherry, tomato, oggplant, red pepper, and many more.

So'land (sō'land), n. (Zoōl.) A solan goose.

So-lan'der (sō-lān'dōr), n. See Sallenders,

So'lan goose' (sō'lan gōos'). [Leel. sūla; akin to
Norw. sula.] (Zoōl.) The common gannet.

So-lan'i-cine (sō-lān'i-sīn or -sōn), n. [See Solanum.].

So-lan'i-cine (sō-lān'i-sīn or -sōn), n. [See Solanum.].

(Chem.) An alkaloid produced by the action of
solanine, as a white crystalline substance having a harsh
bitter taste.

Sol'a-nine (sōl'An'n or sō'lā-nōn), n. [L. solanum
inghtshade] (Chem.) A naisanous solashiel glucaside.

Chem.) An alkaloid produced by the decomposition of solanine, as a white crystalline substance having a harsh bitter taste.

Sol'a-nine (sôl'a-n'n or sō'lā-nēn), n. [L. solanum nightshade.] (Chem.) A poisonous alkaloidal glucoside extracted from the berries of common nightshade (Solanum nigrum), and of bittersweet, and from potato aprouts, as a white crystalline substance having an aerid, burning taste; — called also solania, and solanina.

||Solano(sō-livno), n. [So, rf. L. solanus (sc. ventus), from sol the sun.] A hot, oppressive wind which sometimes blows in the Mediterranean, particularly on the eastern coast of Spain.

Sol'a-noid (sōl'à-noid), a. [Solanum +-oid.] (Med.) Resembling a potato; — said of a kind of cancer.

Sola'num (sō-lā'ntīm), n. [L., nightshade.] (Bot.) A genus of plants comprehending the potato (S. tuberosum), the eggplant (S. nuelongena), and several hundred other species; nightshade.

Solar (sō'lēr), n. [OE. soler, AS. solere, L. solarium, from sol the sun. See Solan, a.] A lott or upper chamber; a garret room. [Ob.] [Written also soler, solere, sollar.]

Solar, a. [L. solaris, fr. sol the sun; akin to As.

sol, Icel. sol, Goth. sauil, Lith. saule, W. haul, Ir. sul, Skr. svar, and perhaps to E. sun: of. F. solarie. Cf. PARASOL, SUN.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sun; proceeding from the sun; as, the solar system; solar light; solar rays; solar influence. See Solar system; below.

2. (Astrol.) Born under the predominant influence of the sun. [Obs.]

And proud beside, as solar people are. Dryden.

3. Measured by the progress or revolution of the sun in the cellptic; as, the solar people

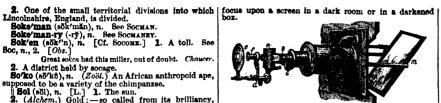
And proud beside, as solar people are. Dryden.

3. Measured by the progress or revolution of the sun in the cellptic; as, the solar year.

4. Produced by the action of the sun, or peculiarly affected by its influence.

They denominate some herbs solar, and some lunaf. Bacon.

Solar cycle. See under Cycle.—Solar day. See Day, 2.—80lar eagins, an engine in which the energy of solar heat is used to produce motion, as in evaporating water for a steam engine, or expanding air for an air engine.—80lar flowers [Bot.), flowers which open and shut daily art certain hours.—Solar law, an argand lamp.—80lar microscope, a microscope consisting essentially, first, of a mirror for reflecting a beam of sunlight through the tube, which sometimes is fixed in a window abutter; secondly, of a condenser, or large lens, for converging the beam upon the object; and, thirdly, of a small lens, or magnifier, for throwing an enlarged image of the object at its



iolar Microscope fixed in an outer Wall or Shutter. a Knob for turning the Mirror; b Screw for inclining the Mirror; m Mirror for reflecting the Sun's Light through the Lenses; l Principal Condensing Lens at outer End of the smaller Tube; o Second Condensing Lens, moved by Thumberew c; n Two Metal Plates holding the Object at the Focus of the Lenses; l Tube containing the Objective Lens, movable by Thumberew d; c Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on a Screen in the darkened Room.

Thumbarew d; e Screen through which the Rays pass to form Magnified Image on a Screen in the darkened Room.

— Solar month. See under Month. — Solar oil, a paraffin oil used as an illuminant and lubricant. — Solar phosphort (Physics), certain substances, as the diamond, sulphide of barium (Bolognese or Bologna phosphorus), calcium sulphide, dc., which become phosphorescent, and shine in the dark, after exposure to sunlight or other intense light. — Solar piezus (Anat.), a nervous plexus situated in the dorsal and anterior part of the abdomen, consisting of several sympathetic ganglia with connecting and radiating nerve fibers: — so called in allusion to the radiating nerve fibers: — Solar spots. See Sim synots, under Sun. — Solar system (Astron.), the sun, with the group of celestial bodies which, held by its attraction, revolve round it. The system comprises the major planets, with their satellites; the minor planets, or asteroids, and the comets; also, the meteoroids, the matter that furnishes the sodiacal light, and the rings of Saturn. The satellites that revolve about the major planets are twenty in number, of which the Earth has one (see Moon), Mars two, Jupiter four, Saturn eight, Uranus four, and Neptune one. The asteroids, between Mars and Jupiter, thus far discovered (1890), number about three hundred, the first four of which were found near the beginning of the century, and are called Ceres, Pallas, Juno, and Vesta.

The principal elements of the major planets, and of the comets seen at more than one perihelion passage, are exhibited in the following tables: —

I. - MAJOR PLANETS.

Symbol. Name.		Mean Distance— that of the Earth be- ing Unity.	Period in Days.	Rocentricity	Inclination of Orbit.	Diameter in Miles.
€	Sun				0 /	860,000
\$ \$	Mercury	.3871	87.97	.2056	7 0	3,000
Ŷ	Venus .	.7233	224.70	.0068	3 24	7,700
⊖, or ⊕	Earth .	1.0000	365.26	.0168		7,918
♂	Mars	1.5237	686.98	.0933	1 51	4,200
-	Asteroids		1		١	· .
24	Jupiter .	5.2028	4,332.58	.0482	1 19	86,000
ħ	Saturn .	9.5388	10,759.22	.0561	2 30	70,500
8, or H	Uranus .	19.1834	30,686.82	.0464	0 46	31,700
W, or W	Neptune.	30.0544	60,181.11	.0090	1 47	34,500

II. - PERIODIC COMETS

Name.	Period in Years.	Oreatest Distance from Sun.	Least Distance from Sun.	Inclina- tion of Orbit.	Peribelion Passage.
Encke's	3.31	4.10	0.342	12 54	1885.2
Tempel's	5.21	4.67	1.345	12 45	1883.9
Brorsen's	5.46	5.61	0.590	29 23	1879.2
Tempel-Swift's	5.51	5.16	1.073	5 24	1886.3
Winnecke's .	5.81	5.58	0.883	14 27	1886.7
Tempel's (2d) .	6.51	4.90	2.073	10 50	1885.7
Biela's (2d)	6.63	6.20	0.861	12 34	1852.7
D'Arrest's	6.69	5.77	1.326	15 42	1884.0
Faye's	7.57	5.97	1.738	11 20	1881.1
Tuttle's	13.76	10.46	1.025	55 14	1885.7
Pons-Brooks's.	71.48	33.67	0.775	74 3	1884.1
Olbers'	72.63	33.62	1.200	44 34	1887.8
Halley's	76.37	35.41	0.589	162 15	1885.9

Solar telegraph, a telegraph for signaling by flashes of reflected sunlight. — Solar time. See Apparent time, un-der Time.

| Solari-um (sō-lā'rī-um), n.; pl. Solaria (-a). [L. See Solar, n.] 1. An apartment freely exposed to the sun; anciently, an apartment or inclosure on the root of a house; in modern times, an apartment in a hospital, used as a resort for convalescents.
2. (Zoll) Any one of several species of handsome marine

spiral shells of the genus Solarium and allied genera. The shell is conical, and usually has a large, deep umbilious exposing the upper whorls. Called

also perspective shell.



Solarium (S. perspectivum). a Basal View; b Bide View.

So'lar-i-za'tion (cō'lōr-i-za'ahūn), n. (Photog.) Injury of a photographic picture caused by exposing it for too long a time to the sun's light in the camera; burning; excessive insolation.

ioo long a time to tue same ing.

ing: excessive insolation.

Bolar-ize (a50'i5r-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Solarized (-izd); p. pr. & vb. n. Solarizeng (-ixing).] (Photog.)

To injure by too long exposure to the light of the sun in the camera; to burn.

Bolar-ize, v. t. (Photog.) To become injured by undue or too long exposure to the sun's rays in the camera.

Bolar-ize, v. s. (Photog.) To become injured by undue or too long exposure to the sun's rays in the camera.

Bolar-ize, v. s. (Photog.) To become injured by undue or too long exposure to the sun's rays in the camera.

Bolar-ize (50'ize or sō-lize'), n. Solace. [Obe.] Chaucer.

So-la'ti-um (at-la'shi'-tim), n. [L. See SOLLCE, n.]
Anything which alleviates or compensates for suffering or
loss; a compensation; esp., an additional allowance, as
for injured feelings.

Tosa; a component of; esp., an automoral anowance, as for injured feelings.

Sold (sold), imp. & p. p. of Sell.

Sold, n. [F. solde. See Solder, and cf. Sou.] Salary; military pay. [Obs.] Solden, F. souden, F. souden, from the Arabic. See Sultan.] A sultan. [Obs.] Millon.

Sol'danel (sol'dan), n. [Oct. souden, F. souden, from Soldenella, low Alpine herbs of the Primrose family.

Sol'dan-tie (-dan-ti), n. [Bot.) A plant of the genus Soldenella, low Alpine herbs of the Primrose family.

Sol'dan-tie (-dan-ti), n. The country ruled by a soldan, or sultan. [Poct.]

Sol'dar (sol'der or sol'der; 277), n. [Formerly soder. F. soudere, Coff. soudeure, fr. Off. & F. souder to solder, L. solidare to fasten, to make solid. See Solid, and cf. Sawder.] A metal or metallic edges or surfaces; a metallic cement. Hence, anything which unites or cements.

Hard solder, a solder which fuses only at a red heat, as

cenient. Hence, anything which fuses only at a red heat, as one composed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper, etc.—Soft solder, a solder fusible at comparatively low temperatures; as, plumbers' solder, consisting of two parts lead and one part tin, is a soft solder.

Sol'der, v. t. [tmp. & p. p. Solderen (-8rd); p. pr. & vb. n. Solderens.] [Formerly soder. See Solder, n.] 1. To unite (metallic surfaces or edges) by the intervention of a more fusible metal or metallic alloy applied when melted; to join by means of metallic cement.

2. To mend; to patch up. "To solder up a broken applied when metallic cement."

Cause."

Sol'der-er (-ër), n. One who solders.

Sol'der-ing, a. & n. from Solder, v. t.

Soldering iron, Soldering tool, an instrument for soldering, consisting of a bit or bolt of copper having a pointed or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle.

or wedge-shaped end, and furnished with a handle.

Sol'dier (sol'jör; 106), n. [OE. souldier, soudiour, souder, OF. soldier, soldoier, soldier, soudiour, soudier, for L. solidus a piece of money (hence applied to the pay of a soldier), fr. solidus solid. See Solid, and Cf. Solid. n.] 1. One who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private; one who serves in an army; one of an organized body of combatants.

I am a soldier and unapt to weep.

2. Especially, a private in military service, as distinguished from an officer.

It were meet that any one, before he came to be a captain, should have been a soldier.

Spenser.

anouid have been a soldier.

3. A brave warrior; a man of and skill, or a man of distinguished valor; — used by way of emphasis or distinction.

4. (Zoöl.) The red or cuokoo gurnard (Trigla pini). [Prov. Eng.]

5. (Zoöl.) One of the asexual polymorphic forms of white ants, or termites, in which the head and laws are very large and strong. The

jaws are very large and strong. The soldiers serve to defend the nest. See TERMITE.

soldiers serve to defend the nest.

See TERMITE.

Soldier bestle (Zoöl.), an American Soldier Beetle. a Larvacarabid be et le (Chauliognathus Soldier Beetle. a LarvaAmericanus) whose larva feed s
upon other insects, such as the plum curculio.—Soldier
bug (Zoöl.), any hemipterous insect of the genus Podisus and
allied genera, as the spined soldier bug (Podisus spinosus). These
bugs suck the blood of other insects.—Soldier and (Zoöl.) (a)
The hermit crab. (b) The fiddler
crab.—Soldier sha (Zoöl.), abrightcolored etheostomoid fish (Etheostoma caruleum) found in the
Miassispip River;—called also
blue darter, and rainbow darter.—
Soldier sty (Zoöl.), any one of numerous species of small dipterous
files of the genus Stratyomys and
allied geners. They are often
bright green, with a metallic luster, and are ornamented
on the sides of the back with markings of yellow, like
spaulets or shoulder straps.—Soldier moth (Zoöl.), as
large geometrid moth (Euschema militaris), having the
wings bright yellow with bluish black lines and spots.—
Soldier orchis (Bot.), a kind of orchis (Orchis militaris).

Soldier, v. 4. 1. To serve as a soldier.

Sol'dier, v. i. 1. To serve as a soldier.

2. To make a pretense of doing something, or of performing any task. [Colloq. U. S.]

In this sense the vulgar pronunciation (so 'jer) is occsely preserved.

It needs an opera glass to discover whether the leaders are pulling, or only soldiering.

C. D. Warner.

Bol'dier-ess, n. A female soldier. [Obs.]

Sol'dier-ess, n. A female soldier. [Obs.]

Sol'dier-ing, n. 1. The act of serving as a soldier;
the state of being a soldier; the occupation of a soldier.

The act of feigning to work. See the Note under
SOLDIER, v. 4., 2. [Collog. U. S.]

Sol'dier-like' (-lik'), a. Like a soldier; soldierly.

Sol'dier-ly, a. Like or becoming a real soldier; brave;
martial; heroic; honorable; soldierlike. "Soldierly discipline."

Sir P. Sidney.

martial; heroic; honorable; somering.

cipline."

Sol'dier-ship, n. Military qualities or state; martial skill; behavior becoming a soldier. [R.] Shak.

Sol'dier-wood' (-wood'), n. (Bot.) A showy leguminous plant (Calliandra purpurea) of the West Indies.

The flower have long tassels of purple stamens.

Sol'dier-y (-ÿ), n. 1. A body of soldiers; soldiers, collectively; the military.

A camp of faithful soldiery.

2. Military service. [Obe.]

Sol'do (sol'dè), n.; pl. Soldi (sol'dè). [It. See Sou.] A small Italian coin worth a sou or a cent; the twentieth part of a lira.

Sole (sol), n. [F. sole, L. solea; — so named from its

flat shape. See Sole of the foot.] (Zoöl.) (a) Any one of several species of flat-fishes of the genus Solea and allied genera of the family Soleida, especially the common European species (Solea vulgaris), which is a valuable food fish. (b) Any one of several American flounders somewhat resembling the true sole in

Common European Sole (Solea vulgaris).

resembling the true sole in form or quality, as the California sole (*Lepidopsetta bi-lineda*), the long-finned sole (*Glyptocephalus sachirus*), and other species.

Lemon, or Prench, sele ($Zo\ddot{o}l$.), a European species of sole ($Solea\ pequsa$).— Smooth sols ($Zo\ddot{o}l$.), the magrim.

Sole (sōl), n. [AS. solc, fr. L. solea (or rather an assumed L. soln), akin to solum ground, soll, sole of the foot. Cf. Exile, Saloon, Soil earth, Sole the fish.]

1. The bottom of the foot; hence, also, rarely, the foot itself.

The dove found no rest for the sole of her foot. Gen. viii, 9. lisst wandered through the world now long a day, Yet cessest not thy weary soles to lead. Spenser.

The bottom of a shoe or boot, or the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.

The "caliga" was a military shoe, with a very thick sole, tied above the instep.

Arbuthnot.

above the instep.

3. The bottom or lower part of anything, or that on which anything rests in standing. Specifically: (a) (Agric.) The bottom of the body of a plow;—called also stade; also, the bottom of a furrow. (b) (Far.) The horny substance under a horse's foot, which protects the more tender parts. (c) (Fort.) The bottom of an embrasure. (d) (Naut.) A place of timber attached to the lower part of the rudder, to make it even with the false keel. Totten. (e) (Minting) The seat or bottom of a mine;—applied to horizontal veins or lodes. Sole leather, thick, strong leather, used for making the soles of boots and shoes, and for other purposes.

Sole, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Solem (söld); p. pr. & vb.

soles of boots and shoes, and for other purposes.

Sole, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Soled (söld); p. pr. & vb.

n. Soling.] To furnish with a sole; as, to sole a shoe.

Sole, a. [L. solus, or OF. sol, F. seul (fr. L. solus); cf. L. solus whole, entire. Cf. Desolate, Soleman, Sole

2. (Law) Single; unmarried; as, a feme sole

2. (Law) Single; unmarried; as, a feme sole.
| Syn. - Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.
| Syn. - Single; individual; only; alone; solitary.
| Sol'e-cism (sol'é-sīz'm), n. [F. solécisme, L. solocismus, Gr. σολοιωσρός, fr. σολοιωζεω to speak or write incorrectly, fr. σόλοιωσ speaking incorrectly, from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Clicia.] 1. An impropriety or incongruity of language in the combination of words or parts of a sontence; esp., deviation from the idiom of a language or from the rules of syntax.

A barbarism may be in one word; a solecism must be of more

2. Any inconsistency, unfitness, absurdity, or impropriety, as in deeds or manners.

Cosar, by dismissing his guards and retaining his power, committed a dangerous solecism in politics.

C. Middleton.
The idea of having committed the slightest solecism in politics was agony to him.

Sir W. Scott.

Syn. — Barbarism; impropriety; absurdity.

Spi. — Barbarism; impropriety; absurdity.

Sol'e-cist (-sist), n. [Gr. σολοικιστής.] One who commits a solecism.

Sol'e-cis'tio (-sis'tĭk), a. Solecistical.

Sol'e-cis'tio-al (-t'-kal), a. Pertaining to, or involving, a solecism; incorrect. "He thought it made the language solecistical and absurd."

Blackwall.

ing, a solecism; incorrect. "He thought it made the language solecistical and absurd." Blackwall.

Sol's-cis'tic-al-ly, adv. In a solecistic manner.

Sol's-cis'tic-al-ly, adv. In a solecistic manner.

Bol's-cis'tic-al-ly, adv. Singly; alone; only; without another; as, to rest a cause solely on one argument; to rely solely on one's own strength.

Sol'emn (sol'Em), a. [OE. solempne, OF. solempne, L. solemnis, solemnis, sollemnis, sollemnis; sollus all, entire + annus a year; properly, that takes place every year;—used especially of religious solemnities. Ci. Silly, Annual.] 1. Marked with religious rites and pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profamed. Milton.

pomps; enjoined by, or connected with, religion; sacred.

His holy rites and solemn feasts profaned. Milton.

The worship of this image was advanced, and a solemn supplication observed every year.

2. Pertaining to a festival; festive; festal. [Olos.]

"On this solemn day."

3. Stately; ceremonious; grand. [Archaic]

His feast so solemn and so rich.

To-night we hold a solemn supper.

Shak.

4. Fitted to awaken or express serious reflections; marked by seriousness; serious; grave; devout; as, a solemn promise; solemn earnestness. Nor wanting power to mitigate and swage With solemn touches troubled thoughts.

There reigned a solemn silence over all. 5. Real; earnest; downright. [Obs. & R.]

Frederick, the emperor, . . . has spared no expense in strengthening this city; since which time we find no solemn taking it by the Turks.

Fuller.

the Turks.

6. Affectedly grave or serious; as, to put on a solemn face. "A solemn coxcomb."

7. (Law) Made in form; ceremonious: Swift.
war; conforming with all legal requirements; as, probate in solemn form.

Burrill. Jarman. Greenleaf. demn League and Covenant. See Covenant, 2.

Syn. - Grave: formal; ritual; ceremonial; sober serious; reverential; devotional; devout. See Grave.

Sol'em-ness (söl'em-nes), n. See Solmmuness.

BOL'em-ness (sol'em-nes), n. See BOLEMENES.
Some think he wanted solemess. Not H. Wotton.
Bo-lem'ni-ty (sō-lĕm'ni-ty), n.; pl. Solementies
(-tiz). [L. solementas, solennias: cf. F. solemité, solemnité, OF. also sollempnité:] 1. A rite or ceremony performed with religious reverence; religious or ritus

performed with religious reverence; religious or rituiceremony; as, the solemnity of a funeral, a sacrament.

Great was the cause; our old solemnities
From no blind zeal or fond tradition rise,
But asved from death, our Argives yearly pay
These grateful honors to the good of day.

Pop

A ceremony adapted to impress with awe.

The forms and solemnities of the last judgment. Atterbury. 3. Ceremoniousness; impressiveness; seriousness; grave earnestness; formal dignity; gravity.

With much glory and great solemity. Chaucer.

The stateliness and gravity of the Spaniards shows itself in he solemnity of their language.

These promises were often made with great solemnity and onfirmed with an oath.

4. Hence, affected gravity or seriousness.

4. Hence, affected gravity or seriousness.

Solemnity's a cover for a sot.

5. Solemn state or feeling; awe or reverence; also, that which produces such a feeling; as, the solemnity of an autience; the solemnity of Westimister Abbey.

6. (Law) A solemnity of Westimister and secondary to render a thing done valid.

5. (Law) A solemnity of Westimister and secondary to render a thing done valid.

5. (Law) A solemnity of Westimister and secondary in the solemnization of a marriage.

5. (Law) A solemnitation of a marriage.

5. (Sol'em-nize) (Sol'ém-niz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Solemnization; of the solemnization of a marriage.

5. (Sol'em-nize) (Sol'ém-niz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Solemnization); p. r. & vb. n. Solemnization (-ni/alig).

[Cf. F. solemniser, sollenniser.] 1. To perform with solemn or ritual ceremonies, or according to legal forms.

Baptism to be administered in one place, and marriage solemnized in another.

2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate.

2. To dignify or honor by ceremonies; to celebrate.

Their choice nobility and flower Milton Met from all parts to solemnize this feast. Milton

3. To make grave, serious, and reverential.

Wordsworth was solemnized and elevated by this his first la Yarrow.

J. C. Shan

on Yarrow.

On Yarrow.

On Yarrow.

On Yarrow.

J. C. Shurp.

Every Israelito...arose, solemnized his face, looked towards frusalem...and prayed.

L. H'allace.

Sol'em-nize, n. Bolemnization. [R.]

Though spoused, yet wanting wedlock's solemnize. Spenser.

Sol'em-ni'zer (-ni'zer), n. One who solemnizes.

Sol'em-ni'zer (-ni'zer), adv. In a solemn manner; with gravity; seriously; formally.

There in deaf murmurs solemniy are wise. Dryden.

1 do solemnia assure the reader.

Sonto.

I do solemnly assure the reader.

I do solemnly assure the reader. Swift.

Sol'emn-ness, n. The state or quality of being solemn; solemnity; impressiveness; gravity; as, the solemnness of public worship. [Written also solemness.]

Solemn'ne (sō-lēmn'ne), a. [Soe Solemn.] Solemn; grand; stately; splendid; magnificent. [Obs.] Chaucer. || So'len (so'len), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σωλήν channel, a shellfish.] 1. (Med.) A cradle, as for a broken limb. See Chadle, 6.

2. (Zool.) Any marine bivalve mollusk belonging to Solen or allied genera of the family Solenide; a razor

nen. Sol'e-na'cean (sŏl' \dot{c} -nā'shan or sō' \dot{c} -1, n. ($Zo\ddot{c}$), n. y species of marine bivalve shells belonging to the

Sole-na cean (sore-na shall belonging to the family Solenidæ.

Sole-na/ceous (-shūs), a. (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the solens or family Solenidæ.

Sole/ness (sol/nes), n. The state of being sole, or alone; singleness. [R.] Chesterfield.

Sole-nette' (sol-nett'), n. (Zoöl.) A small European sole (Solen minuta).

OLEN, and CONCH.] (Zoöl.) Same as SCAPHOPODA. So-le'no-don (sō-lē'nō-dŏn), n. [Gr. σωλήν a channel

+ όδούς, όδόντος, a tooth.] (Ζοϋί.) Either one of two species of singu-lar West Indian



So-le'no-glyph (-giff),

a. (Zōōō). Pertaining to the Solenoglypha. See Offidia.

—n. One of the Solenoglypha.

—i. One of th

wire turned oack

Solenoid. along its axis, so as
Solenoid.
to neutralize that component of the effect of the current which is due to the length of the spiral, and reduce the whole effect to that of a series of equal and parallel circular currents. When traversed by a current the so-lenoid exhibits polarity and attraction or repulsion, like

lenoid exhibits polarity and attraction or repulsion, like a magnet.

|| Bo'le-nos'to-mi (sō'lā-nōs'tō-mi), n. pl. [NL, from Gr. wəhip a channel + \sigma rightar a mouth.] (Zoöl.) A tribe of lophobranch fishes having a tubular snout. The female carries the eggs in a ventral pouch.

|| Bole'plate' (sō'lplāt'), n. (Mach.) (a) A bedplate; |
| Bole'plate' (sō'lplāt'), n. (Mach.) (b) The plate forming the back of a saterwheel bucket.

|| Bo'ler (sō'lēr), n. [OE. See Solar, n.] A loft or |
| Bo'ler (sō'lēr), n. [OE. See Solar, n.] A loft or |
| Bo'ler (sō'lēr), a. [L. solers, sollers, -ertis, obest. |
| Bo'ler (sō'lēr), a. [L. solers, sollers, -ertis, obest. |
| Bo'ler (sō'lēr), n. [OE. See Solar, n.] The quality or state of being soler [Obs.] |
| Bo'ler tious-ness (sō-lō'shib-nēs), n. The quality or state of being soler [Obs.] |
| Bo'leng sole, or soler [Obs.] |
| Bo'leng soler

Yet can I neither sol/e ne sing. Piers Plowman. **Sol**/ $-\mathbf{fa}$ ', n. The gamut, or inusical scale. See *Tonio* $ol_{-\mathbf{fa}}$, under Tonic, n.

sol-fa, under TONIC, n.

Sol'fa-na'ri-a (sŏl'fā-nā'rī-ā), n. [It., from solfo sulphur.] A sulphur mine.

Sol'fa-ta'ra (sōl'fā-tā'rā), n. [It., from solfo brimstone, sulphur, L. sulfur, E. sulphur.] (Geol.) A volcanic area or vent which yields only sulphur vapors, steam, and the like. It represents the last stages of the volcavic activity. volcanie activity.

|| Sol/feg-gia/re (sol/fad-ja/ra), v. i. [It.] (Mus.)

| Bol'fag_gla're (sōl'fād_jä'rā), v. i. [It.] (Mus.)
To sol-fa. See Sol-PA. v. i.
| Bol-fag'gio (sōl-fād'jō), n. [It., fr. solfa the gamut.]
(Mus.) The system of arranging the scale by the names
do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si, by which singing is taught; a
singing exercise upon these syllables.
| Bol'fe-ti'no (sōl'fā-fē'nō), n. A brilliant deep plnk
color with a purplish tinge, one of the dyes derived from
aniline; —so called from Bolferino in Italy, where a battle was fought about the time of its discovery.
| Bo'li (sō'lē), n., pl. of Solo.
| Bo-lio'lt (sō-l's'tt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Bolletted,
| p. pr. & vb. n. Sollettns, l. [F. solliciter, L. sollicitare,
| solicitare, -atum, fr. sollicitus wholly (i. e., violently)
| moved; sollus whole + citus, p. p. of cierc to move, excite. See Solemn, Cite.] 1. To ask from with earnestness; to make petition to; to apply to for obtaining
something; as, to solicit a person for alms.

Did I solicit thee
| From darkness to promote me? | Milton.

something; as, to solicit a person for aims.

From darkness to promote me?

To endeavor to obtain; to seek; to plead for; as, to solicit an office; to solicit a favor.

I view my crime, but kindle at the view,
Repent old pleasures, and solicit new.

Pope.

3. To awake or excite to action; to rouse desire in; to unmon; to appeal to; to invite.

That fruit . . . solicited her longing eye.

Milton. Sounds and some tangible qualities solicit their proper senses, and force an entrance to the mind.

Locke.

4. To urge the claims of; to plead; to act as solicitor for or with reference to. [Obs.]

Should
My brother henceforth study to forget
The vow that he hath made thee, I would ever
Solicit thy deserts.
Ford. 5. To disturb; to disquiet; - a Latinism rarely used.

Hath any ill solicited thine cars? Chapman. But anxious fears solicit my weak breast. Dryden.

Syn. — To beseech; ask; request; crave; supplicate; atreat; beg; implore; importune. See Beseron.

So-lio'it-ant (-ant), n. [L. sollicitans, p. pr.] One

who solicits.

80-lio'l-tate (sō-lYe'/t-āt), a. Solicitous. [Obs.] Eden.

80-lio'l-ta'tion ('I-tā'shūn), n. [F. sollicitation, or

L. sollicitatio.] 1. The act of soliciting; carnest request;

persistent asking; importunity.

2. Excitement; invitation; as, the solicitation of the

So-lic'it-or (so-lYs'Yt-er), n. [F. solliciteur, L. sollici-

Sollo'lt-or (sollo article), n. [F. solliciteur, L. sollicitator.] 1. One who solicits.

2. (Law) (a) An attorney or advocate; one who represents another in court;—formerly, in English practice, the professional designation of a person admitted to practice in a court of chancery or equity. See the Note under ATTORNEY. (b) The law officer of a city, town, department, or government; as, the city solicitor; the solicitor of the treasury.

solicitor of the treasury.

So-lic'it-or-gen'er-al (-jōn'ēr-al), n. The second law officer in the government of Great Britain; also, a similar officer under the United States government, who is associated with the attorney-general; also, the chief law officer of some of the States.

So-lic'it-ous (-ūs), a. [L. solicitus, solicitus. See Solicit, v. t.] Disposed to solicit; eager to obtain something desirable, or to avoid anything evil; concerned; anxious; careful. "Solicitous of my reputation." Dryden. "He was solicitous for his advice." Clarendon.

Enloy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not solicitous

Enjoy the present, whatsoever it be, and be not solicitous bout the future.

Jer. Taylor.

about the future.

The colonel had been intent upon other things, and not enough solicitous to finish the fortifications.

Clarendon.

So-lic'it-ous-ly, adv. — So-lic'it-ous-ness, n.
So-lic'it-tade (-I-tūd), n. [F. sollicitude, or L. sollicitude.] The state of being solicitous; uncasiness of mind occasioned by fear of evil or desire of good; anxiety.

The many cares and great labors of worldly men, their solici-ule and outward shows. Sir W. Raleigh.

The mother looked at her with fond solicitude. G. W. Cable. Syn. - Carefulness; concern; anxiety. See CARE.

Sol'id (abl'id), a. [L. solidus, probably akin to sollus whole, entire, Gr. 5Aos: cf. F. solide. Cf. Consolidate, Sold, Solder, Solder, Solder, Solder, I. Having the constituent parts so compact, or so firmly adhering, as to resist the impression or penetration of other bodies; having a fixed form; hard; firm; compact; — opposed to fluid and liquid, or to plastic, like clay, or to incompact, like sand.

2. Not hollow; full of matter; as, a solid globe or cone, as distinguished from a hollow one; not spongy;

dense; hence, sometimes, heavy.

3. (Arith.) Having all the geometrical dimensions; cubic; as, a solid foot contains 1,728 solid inches.

In this sense, cubic is now generally used.

4. Firm; compact; strong; stable; unyielding; as, a solid pier; a solid pile; a solid wall.
5. Applied to a compound word whose parts are closely united and form an unbroken word;—opposed

6. Fig.: Worthy of credit, trust, or esteem; substantial, as opposed to frivolous or fallacious; weighty; firm; strong; valid; just; genuino.

The solid purpose of a sincere and virtuous answer. Milton These, wanting wit, affect gravity, and go by the name of solid men.

Dryden.

The genius of the Italians wrought by solid toil what the myth-making imagination of the Germans had projected in a poem.

J. A. Symonds.

7. Sound; not weakly; as, a solid constitution of 8. (Bot.) Of a fleshy, uniform, undivided substance, as a bulb or root; not spongy or hollow within, as a

(Metaph.) Impenetrable; resisting or excluding any other material particle or atom from any given por-tion of space; — applied to the supposed ultimate parti-cles of matter.

10. (Print.) Not having the lines separated by leads

not open.

11. United; without division; unanimous; as, the delegation is solid for a candidate. [Polit. Cant, U. S.] delegation is solid for a candidate. [Polit. Cant, U. S.]
Solid angle. (Geom.) See under Angle.—Solid color, an even color; one not shaded or variegated.—Solid green. See Emerald green (a), under Green.—Solid measure (Arith.), a measure for volumes, in which the units are each a cube of fixed linear magnitude, as a cubic foot, yard, or the like; thus, a foot, in solid measure, or a solid foot, contains 1,728 solid inches.—Solid newsl (Arch.), a newel into which the ends of winding stairs are built, in distinction from a hollow newel. See under Hollow, a.—Solid problem (Geom.), a problem which can be construed geometrically, only by the intersection of a circle and a conic section or of two conic sections. Hutton.—Solid square (Hil.), a square body of troops; a body of troops in which the ranks and files are equal.

Syn.—Hard; firm; compact; strong; substantial;

in which the ranks and files are equal.

Syn.—Hard; firm; compact; strong; substantial; stable; sound; real; valld; true; just; weighty; profound; grave; important.—Soun, Hard. These words both relate to the internal constitution of bodies; but hard denotes a more impenetrable nature or a firmer adherence of the component parts than solid. Hard is opposed to soft, and solid to fluid, liquid, open, or hollow. Wood is usually solid; but some kinds of wood are hard, and others are soft.

Repose you there: while I [return] to this hard hous More harder than the stones whereof 'tis raised.

I hear his thundering voice resound, And trampling feet that shake the solid ground. Dryden.

Solid, n. 1. A substance that is held in a fixed form by cohesion among its particles; a substance not fluid.

2. (Geom.) A magnitude which has length, breadth, and thickness; a part of space bounded on all sides.

Solid of revolution. (Geom.) See Revolution, n., 5.

Bolid of revolution. (Geom.) See REVOLUTION, n., 5.

| Bolida'go (801'da'go), n. [NL. fr. L. solidare to strengthen, unite; -so called in allusion to the reputed healing qualities.] (Bot.) A genus of yellow-flowered composite perennial herbs; golden-rod.

Bolidare (801'dare), n. [L. solidus. Ct. Sou.] A small piece of money. [Obs.] Shak.

Bolidarity (-dar'l-ty), n. [F. solidarité, fr. solide.
Bee Solid.] An entire union or consolidation of interests and responsibilities; followship; community.

Solidarity [a word which we owe to the French Communists], signifies a fellowship in gain and loss, in honor and dishonor, in victory and defeat, a being, so to speak, all in the same boat.

The solidarity.

The solidarity . . . of Breton and Welsh poetry. M. Arnold Sol'i-da-ry (sŏl'i-dā-ry), a. Having community of interests and responsibilities.

Men are solidary, or copartners; and not isolated. M. Arnold Sol'i-date (-dāt), v. t. [L. solidatus, p. p. of solidare. ee Solder.] To make solid or firm. [Obs.] Cowley. So-lid'i-fi'a-ble (sō-l'id'I-fi'a-b'i), a. Capable of being

solidified.

Solid'. fi-ca'tion (-fi-ka'shun), n. [Cf. F. solidification.] Act of solidifying, or state of being solidified.

Solid'. fy (solidified), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Solidified (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Solidiffying (-fi'ing).] [Solid + -fy: cf. F. solidifier.] To make solid or compact.

Every machine is a solidified mechanical theorem. H. Spencer.

Every machine is a solidified mechanical theorem. H. Spencer. So-Ild'1-fy, v. i. To become solid; to harden. Sol'Id-1sm (sōl'Vd-1s'm), n. (Med.) The doctrine that refers all diseases to morbid changes of the solid parts of the body. It rests on the view that the solids alone are endowed with vital properties, and can receive the impression of agents tending to produce disease. Sol'Id-ist, n. (Med.) An advocate of, or believer in, Dinalison.

solution. (Med.) An advocate of, or believer in solidism.

Solidi-ty (st-17d7-ty), n. [L. soliditas: cf. F. solidita: cf. F. solidita: cf. F. solidita: cf. F. solidita: consistency, — opposed to fluidity; compactness; fulness of matter, — opposed to openness or hollowness; strength; soundness, — opposed to weakness or instability; the primary quality or affection of matter by which

its particles exclude or resist all others; hardness;

massiveness.

That which hinders the approach of two bodies when they are moving one toward another, I call solidity.

2. Moral firmness; soundness; strength; validity; truth; certainty;— as opposed to weakness or fallaciousness; as, the solidity of arguments or reasoning; the solidity of principles, truths, or opinions.

3. (Geom.) The solid contents of a body; volume; amount of inclosed space.

Serv. Firmness: Anidance: hardness: density; com-

Syn. — Firmness; solidness; hardness; density; com actness; strength; soundness; validity; certainty. Sol'id-ly (sŏl'Id-ly), adv. In a solid manner; densely;

Sol'1d-ly (söl'Id-ly), aav. In assument of penastily; firmly; truly.

Sol'1d-ness, n. 1. State or quality of being solid; firmness; compactness; solidity, as of material bodies.

2. Soundness; strength; truth; validity, as of arguments, reasons, principles, and the like.

|| Sol'1d-un'gu-la (söl'Id-un'gu-la), n. pl. [NL., from L. solidus solid + ungula a hoof; | Zoöl.) A tribe of ungulates which includes the horse, ass, and related species, constituting the family Equides.

Sol'1d-un'gu-late (-18t), a. (Zoöl.) Solipedous.

Sol'1d-un'gu-late (-18t), n. [Solid + ungulate.] (Zool.) Same as Sourren.

Sol'1d-un'gu-lous (-18t), a. (Zoöl.) Solipedous.

Sol'1d-un'gu-lous (-18t), a. (Zoöl.) Solipedous.

Sol'1d-un'gu-lous (-18t), n. [L. solus alone + fides faith.] (Eccl.) One who maintains that faith alone, without works, is sufficient for justification;—opposed onulifylician.

4 Holding the tenets of Solifidians;

Hammond.

Sol'1-iid'i.an, a. Holding the tenets of Soliidians; of or pertaining to the Soliidians.

Sol'1-iid'i.an. i.a. The tenets of Soliidians; of or pertaining to the Soliidians.

Sol'1-iid'i.an.i.am, n. The tenets of Soliidians.

Sol'1-iid'i.an.i.am, n. I be tenets of Soliidians.

Calworth.

"Solii'u.g. (solii'i.a., pl. [NL., from L. soliidians).

Jaya (better solipuga), a kind of venomous ant, or spider.]

(Zoll.) A division of arachnids having large, powerful fangs and a segmented abdomen:

called also Solpugidea, and Solupugidea, and Solupugidea.

caned also Solpugidea, and Solpugides.

80-11/0-quize (sô-11/1ô-kwiz),

v. i. [imp. & p. p. Solinoquizeb (kwizd); p. pr. & vb.
n. Solinoquizing (-kwizd); p. to utter a soliloquy; to talk to one's self.

80-11/0-quiz.

talk to one's self. **80-Ili'o-quy** (-kwy), n.; pl. Solitoquies (-kwyz). [L. solitoquim; solus alone + loqui to speak. See Solitoquim, and Loquacious.] **1.** The act of talking to one's self; a discourse made by one in solitude to one's self;

Lovers are always allowed the comfort of solilogup. Spectator 2. A written composition, reciting what it is supposed person says to himself.

The whole poem is a soliloquy The whole poem is a solitopy. Prior.

Sol'1-pod (söl'1-pöd), n. [Cf. F. solipède, It. solipède, Sp. solipedo; apparently fr. L. solus alone + pes, pedis, a foot; but probably fr. L. soludipes solid-footed, whole-hoofed. See Solid, and Pedal.] (Zööl.) A mammal having a single hoof on each foot, as the horses and asses; a solidungulate. [Written also solipede.]

The solipeds, or firm-hoofed animals, as horses, asses, and mules, etc., — they are, also, in mighty number. Sir T. Browne.

mules, etc., — they are, also, in mighty number. Sir T. Browne.

So-lip'e-dous (st-l'p's't-dis), a. Having single hooks.

So-lip'sism (st-l'p's't-in), a. [L. solus alone + tpse.

self.] 1. (Ethics) Egotism. Krauth-Fleming.

2. (Metaph.) Egoism. Krauth-Fleming.

Sol'1-se'qui-ous (söl'1-sē'kwī-tis), a. [L. sol sun + sequi to follow.] Following the course of the sun; as, solisequious plants. [R.] Sol's T. Browne.

Sol'1-taire' (söl'1-tār'), n. [F. See Solitari.] 1. A person who livos in solitude; a recluse; a hermit. Pope.

2. A single diamond in a setting; also, sometimes, a precious stone of any kind set alone.

Diamond solitaires blazing on his breast and wrists.

Mrs. R. H. Davis.

3. A game which one person can play alone; - applied

3. A game which one person can play alone; —applied to many games of cards, etc.; also, to a game played on a board with pegs or balls, in which the object is, beginning with all the places filled except one, to remove all but one of the pieces by "jumping," as in draughts.

4. (Zoôl.) (a) A large extinct bird (Przophaps solitaria) which formerly inhabited the Islands of Mauritius and Rodriguez. It was larger and taller than the wild turkey. Its wings were too small for flight. Called also solitary. (b) Any species of American thrushilke birds of the genus Myadestes. They are noted for their sweet songs and retiring habits. Called also fly-catching thrush. A West Indian species (Myadestes sibilans) is called the invisible bird.

wisible bird.

Sol'i-ta'ri-an (-tā'ri-an), n. [See Solitary.] A he
Sir R. Twisde nit; a solitary. [Obs.] Sir R. Twisden
Sol'i-ta-ri'e-ty (-tā-ri'e-ty), n. The state of being sol

Sol'1-ta-ri'e-ty (-tā-ri'ē-ty), n. The state of being solitary; solitariness. [Obs.] Cudworth.
Sol'1-ta-ri-ly (ab'i'-tā-ri-ly), adv. In a solitary manner; in solitude; alone.

Sol'1-ta-ri-ness, n. Condition of being solitary.
Sol'1-ta-ry (-ry), a. [L. solitarius, fr. solus alone: cf. F. solitarius, es. Bes Bolls. q., and cf. Solltaria.] 1. Living or being by one's self; having no companion present; being without associates; single; alone; lonely.

Those rare and solitary, these in flocks.

Hie home unto my chamber, Where thou shalt find me, sad and solitary 2. Performed, passed, or endured alone; as, a solitary journey; a solitary life.

Satan . . . explores his solitary flight. 3. Not much visited or frequented; remote from society; retired; lonely; as, a solitary residence or place.

4. Not inhabited or occupied; without signs of inhabitants or occupation; desolate; deserted; silent; still; sence, gloomy; dismal; as, the solitary desert.

How doth the city sit solitary, that was full of people. Lam. i. 1.

Let that night be solitary; let no joyful voice come therein.

Job iii. 7.

5. Single; individual; sole; as, a solitary instance of

engeance; a solitary example.

6. (Bot.) Not associated with others of the same kind. 6. (Bot.) Not associated with others of the same kind. Bultary and (Zoid), any solitary hymenopterous insect of the family Mutillide. The female of these insects is destitute of wings and has a powerful sting. The male is winged and resembles a wasp. Called also spider ant.—Bultary bes (Zoid), any species of bee which does not form communities.—Solitary sandpiper (Zoid), an American tattler (Totanus solitarus).—Solitary snipe (Zoid), the great snipe. [Prov. Eng.]—Solitary thrush (Zoid), the starling. [Prov. Eng.]—Solitary thrush (Zoid), the starling. [Prov. Eng.]—One who lives alone on in.

the starling. [Prov. Eng.]—Solitary thrush (Zoöl.),

Bol'i-ta-ry (sol'i-ta-ry), n. One who lives alone, or in
solitude; an anchoret; a hermit; a recluse.

Sol'i-tude (-tūd), n. [F., from L. solitude, fr. solits
alone. See Song, a.] 1. A state of being alone, or withdrawn from society; a lonely life; loneliness.

Whoseever is delighted with solitude is either a wild beast or
a god.

O Solitate's whenever it is solitate.

a god.

O Solitude! where are the charms

That sages have seen in thy face? Cowper.

2. Remoteness from society; destitution of company; seclusion; — said of places; as, the solitude of a wood.

The solitude of his little parish is become matter of great confort to him.

Law.

3. A solitary or lonely place; a desert or wilderness.

In these deep solitudes and awful cells. Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells. Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells. Pope.

Syn. — Londliness: solitariness: loneness: recluseness. — Solitude, Returnement, Seclusion,
Longliness. — Retirement is a withdrawal from general
society, implying that a person has been engaged in its
seemes. Solitude describes the fact that a person is alone; seclusion, that he is shut out from others, usually by his
own choice; loneliness, that he feels the pain and oppression of being alone. Hence, veticement is opposed to a
gay, active, or public life; solitude, to society; seclusion,
to freedom of access on the part of others; and toneliness,
to enjoyment of that society which the heart demands.

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline. Goldmith.

O blest retirement, friend to life's decline. Goldsmith. Such only can enjoy the country who are capable of thinking when they are there; then they are prepared for solitude; and in that [the country] solitude is prepared for them.

Dryden. when they are there i then they are prepared for solitude; and in that [the country] solitude is prepared for them. Dryden. It is a place of section from the external world. Bp. Horsley. These evils . . . seem likely to reduce it [a city] ere long to the loneliness and the insignificance of a village. Evoluce.

Soliv'a-gant (sō-liv'a-gant), a. [L. soliv alone + ragans wandering.] Wandering alone. [R.] T. Granger.

Soliv'a-gous (-gūs), a. [L. solivagus.] Solivagant.

Solivar (soliven), n. 1. See Solar, n. [Obs.]

2. (Mining) A platform in a shaft, especially one of those between the series of ladders in a shaft.

Sollar, v. t. To cover, or provide with, a solar.

Sollar, w. t. To cover, or provide with, a solar.

Sollen-ev' (sōl-lē-ēv'), n. [F. soleret, dim. fr. OF. soler shoe.] A flexible steel shoe (or one of the plates forming such a shoe), worn with mediaval armor.

Sol'mi-za'tion (sōl'mi-za'shūn), n. [F. solmisation, fr. solmisrat to sol-fair, — so called from the musical notes sol, mi. See Sol-Fa.] (Mus.) The act of sol-faing. [Written also solmisation.]

[Written also solmisation.]

The This art was practiced by the Greeks; but six the seven syllables now in use are generally attributed to Guido d' Arezzo, an Italian monk of the eleventh cettury, who is said to have taken them from the first syll bles of the first six lines of the following stanza of monkish hymn to St. John the Baptist:

If quean taxis

Mira gestorum

Famuli tuorum

Solve polluti

Labi reatum,

Sancte Joannes.

Professor Shart saw the name of the seventh note as

Professor Skeat says the name of the seventh note, si, was also formed by him [Guido] from the initials of the two words of the last line; but this is disputed, Littre attributing the first use of it to Anselm of Flanders long afterwards. The syllable do is often substituted for ut.

afterwards. The syllable do is often substituted for ut.

So'lo (sō'lō), n.; pl. E. Solos (-lōz), lt. Soli (-lō).

[It., from L. solus alone. See Sole, a.] (Mus.) A tune, air, strain, or a whole piece, played by a single person on an instrument, or sung by a single voice.

So'lo-ist, n. (Mus.) One who sings or plays a solo.

Sol'o-mon (sôl'ō-mon), n. One of the kings of Israel, noted for his superior wisdom and magnifeent reign; hence, a very wise man. — Sol'o-mon'to (-mōn'lk), a.

hence, a very wise man. — **Sol'o-mon'10** (-mōn'1k), a. **Solomor's seal** (Bol.), a perennial ilitaceous plant of the genus Polygonatum, having simple erect or curving stems rising from thick and knotted rootstocks, and with white or greenish nodding flowers. The commonest European species is Polygonatum multiforum. P. biforum and P. giganteum are common in the Eastern United States. See Illust. of Rootstock.— False Solomon's seal (Bot.), any plant of the illiaceous genus Smilacina having small whitish flowers in terminal racemes or panicles.

So'lon (55'lon), n. A celebrated Athenian lawmake born about 638 B. c.; hence, a legislator; a publicist;

often used ironically.

801-pu'gid (801-pu'jid), a. (Zoil.) Of or pertaining to the Solituge. — n. One of the Solituge.

|| Sol'pu-gid'e-a (*50'pū-jid'ē-a), n. pl. [NL. See Solituge.]

801'gio (80'stis), n. [L. solstitum; sol the sun + sistere to cause to stand, akin to stare to stand; cf. F. solstice. See Solinu, a., and STAND, v. i.] 1. A stopping or standing still of the sun. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

2. (Astron.) (a) The point in the celiptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north or south, namely, the first point of the sign Cancer and the first point of the sign Cancer he summer solstice, the latter the winter solstice, in northern latitudes; — so called because the sun then apparently stands still

in its northward or southward motion. (b) The time of the sun's passing the solstices, or solstitial points, namely, about June 21 and December 21. See Illust. in Appendix.

Bol.sti'tial (sol-stiah'al), a. [L. solstitialis: cf. F. solsticial.] 1. Of or pertaining to a solstice.

2. Happening at a solstice; esp. (with reference to the northern hemisphere), happening at the summer solstice, or midsummer. "Solstitial summer's heat." Milton.

Bol'u-bil'-ty (sol'a-bil'-ty), n. [Cl. F. solubilité.]

1. The quality, condition, or degree of being soluble or solvable; as, the solubility of a salt; the solubility of a problem or intricate difficulty.

2. (Bot.) The tendency to separate readily into parts by spurlous articulations, as the pods of tick trefoil.

Bol'u-ble (sol'a-b'l), a. [L. solubilis, fr. solvere, solutum, to loosen, to dissolve: cf. F. soluble. See Souve, and cf. Solvable.] 1. Susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution; as, some substances are soluble in accondition of the coluble in water.

Sugar is... soluble in water and fusible in fire. Arbuthnot.

Sugar is . . . soluble in water and fusible in fire. Arbuthnot Sugar is ... soluble in water and fusible in ire. Arounnot.

2. Susceptible of being solved; as, a soluble algebraic problem; susceptible of being disontangled, unraveled, or explained; as, the mystery is perhaps soluble. "More soluble is this knot."

Tennyson.

3. Relaxed; open or readily opened. [R.] "The

3. Relaxed; open or readily opened. [R.] bowels must be kept soluble." Dunglison

bowels must be kept soluble."

Boluble glass. (Chem.) See under Glass.

Bol'u-ble-ness, n. Quality or state of being soluble.

Bol'us (sō'lis), nasc. a., Bo'la (sō'lis), fem. a. [L.]

Alone;—chiefly used in stage directions, and the like.

Bo-lute' (sō-lūt'), a. [L. solutus, p. p. of solvere to loosen. See Solve.] 1. Loose; free; liberal; as, a solute interpretation. [Obs.]

2. Relaxed; hence, merry; cheerful. [R.]

A brow solute, and ever-laughing eye. Foung.

3. Soluble: as, a solute salt. [Obs.]

A brow solute, and ever-laughing eye.

3. Soluble; as, a solute salt. [Obs.]

4. (Bot.) Not adhering; loose; — opposed to adnate; as, a solute stipule.

50-lute, v. t. 1. To dissolve; to resolve. [Obs.]

2. To absolve; as, to solute sin. [Obs.] Bide.

50-lu'thon (sō-lu'shim), n. [OE. solucion, OF. solucion, F. solution, fr. L. solutio, fr. solvere, solutum, to loosen, dissolve. See Solve.] 1. The act of separating the parts of any body, or the condition of undergoing a separation of parts; disruption; breach.

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of so-

In all bodies there is an appetite of union and evitation of solution of continuity.

Bacon.

2. The act of solving, or the state of being solved; the disentanglement of any intricate problem or difficult question; explanation; clearing up; — used especially in mathematics, either of the process of solving an equation or problem, or of the result of the process.

3. The state of being dissolved or disintegrated; resolution; disintegration.

lution; disintegration.
It is unquestionably an enterprise of more promise to assail the nations in their hour of faintness and solution, than at a time when magnificent and seductive systems of worship were at their height of energy and splendor.

4. (Chem. Phys.) The act or process by which a body (whether solid, liquid, or gaseous) is absorbed into a liquid, and, remaining or becoming fluid, is diffused throughout the solvent; also, the product resulting from such absorption. such absorption.

such absorption.

The When a solvent will not take in any more of a substance the solution is said to be saturated. Solution is of two kinds; viz.: (a) Mechanical saturated. Solution in omrked chemical change takes place, and in which, in the case of solids, the dissolved body can be regained by evaporation, as in the solution of sait or sugar in water. (b) Chemical solution, in which there is involved a decided chemical change, as when lineatone or zinc undergoes solution in hydrochloric acid. Mechanical solution is regarded as a form of molecular or atomic attraction, and is probably occasioned by the formation of certain very weak and unstable compounds which are easily dissociated and pass into new and similar compounds.

ated and pass into new and similar compounds.

The This word is not used in chemistry or mineralogy
for fusion, or the melting of bodies by the heat of fire.

5. Release; deliverance; discharge. [Obs.] Barrow.

6. (Med.) (a) The termination of a disease; resolution.

(b) A crisis. (c) A liquid medicine or preparation (usually aqueous) in which the solid ingredients are wholly soluble.

U. S. Disp.

tion (usually aqueous) in which the solid ingredients are wholly soluble.

Fahing's solution (Chem.), a standardized solution of cupric hydrate in sodium potassium tartrate, used as a means of determining the reducing power of certain sugars and sirups by the amount of red cuprous oxide thrown down.—Heavy solution (Min.), a liquid of high density, as a solution of mercuric iodide in potassium to dide (called the Sonstandt or Thoulet solution) having a maximum specific gravity of 3.2, or of borotungstate of cadmium (Klein solution, specific gravity 3.6), and the like. Such solutions are much used in determining the specific gravity of an expansing them when mechanically mixed as in a pulverized rock.—Nessler's solution. See NessLerize.—Solution of continuity, the separation of connection, or of connected substances or parts;—applied, in surgery, to a fracture, laceration, or the like. "As in the natural body a wound, or solution of continuity, is worse than a corrupt humor, so in the spiritual." Bacon.—Standardized solution (Them.), a solution which is used as a reagent, and is of a known and standard strength; specifically, a normal solution, containing in each cubic centimeter as many milligrams of the element in question as the number representing its atomic weight; thus, a normal solution of silver nitrate would contain 107. Tugn. of silver in each cubic centimeter.

Bal'n.tive (SDI'd.tiv), a. [Cf. F. solutif.] Tending

would contain 107.7 mgr. of silver in each cubic centimeter.

Sol'u-tive (sol'u-tiv), a. [Cf. F. solutif.] Tending to dissolve; loosening; laxative.

Solva-bil'1-ty (solv'4-bil'1-ty), n. [F. solvabilité.]

1. The quality or state of being solvable; as, the solvability of a difficulty; the solvability of a problem.

2. The condition of being solvent; ability to pay all; late debts; solvency; as, the solvability of a merchant.

Solva-bile (sōlv'4-b'l), a. [F. solvable. See Solve, and cf. Solvele, Solvele]

1. Susceptible of being solved, resolved, or explained; admitting of solution.

2. Capable of being paid and discharged; as, solvable bligations.

bligations. Tooke.

3. Able to pay one's debts; solvent. [Obs.] Fuller.

Solv'a-ble-ness (sŏlv'a-b'l-nĕs), n. Quality of being

S. Able to pay one's debts; solvent. [Obs.] Fuller.

Solvable.ness (sölv/a-b'l-něs), n. Quality of being solvable.

Solve (sölv), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Solved (sölvd); p. pr. & vb. n. Solving.] [L. solvere, solutum; from a prefix so-expressing separation (cf. Solem) + lucre to loosen; cf. Off. soldre, soudre. See Loose, and cf. Absolve.] To explain; to resolve; to unfold; to clear up (what is obscure or difficult to be understood); to work out to a result or conclusion; as, to solve a doubt; to solve alficulties; to solve a problem.

True piety would effectually solve such scruples. South. God shall solve the dark decrees of fate. Tickell.

Syn.— To explain; resolve; unfold; clear up.

Bolven, n. A solution; an explanation. [Obs.] Shak.

Bol'vend (söl'vendy), n. [L. solvendus to be loosened or dissolved, fr. solvere. See Solvent.] The quality or state of being solvent.

Sol'vend (söl'vent), a. [L. solvens, p. pr. of solvere. See Solvable.] 1. Having the power of dissolving; dissolving; as, a solvent fluid. "The solvent body." Boyle.

2. Able or sufficient to pay all just debts; as, a solvent merchant; the estate is solvent.

Sol'vent, n. 1. (Chem.) A substance (usually liquid) suitable for, or employed in, solution, or in dissolving something; as, water is the appropriate solvent of most salts, alcohol of resins, ether of fats, and mercury or acids of metals, etc.

2. That which resolves; as, a solvent of mystery.

Solver (sölv'ēr), n. One who, or that which, solves.

Solv'er (sölv'ēr), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σώμα σώματος, the body.] (dnat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. Widder.

So-ma' (sō-mā'īō), h. [Kf. fr. Gr. σώματος, the body.] (dnat.) The whole axial portion of an animal, including the head, neck, trunk, and tail. B. Widder.

So-ma'l' (sō-mā'īō), h. [Gr. σωματικός, fr. σώμα the body.] 1. Of or pertaining to the body as a whole; corporeal; as, somatic death; somatic changes.

2. Of or pertaining to the wall of the body; somatopleuric; parietal; as, the somati

Somatic death. See the Note under Draffi, n., 1.

So-mat'io-al (-I-kal), a. Somatic.

So-mat'ios (-Iks), n. The science which treats of the general properties of matter; somatology.

So'ma-tist (sō'mā-tist), n. One who admits the existence of material beings only; a materialist. Glanvill.

So'ma-to-cyst (sō'mā-tō-sīst), n. [Gr. σώμα, σώμα-τος, body + κύστις a bladder.] (Zööl.) A cavity in the primary nectocalyx of certain Siphonophora. See Illust, under Nectocalyx.

primary nectocallyx of certain sipnonophora. See Itlust. under Nectocallyx.

So'ma-tol'o-gy (sō'mā-tōl'ō-jỳ), n. [Gr. σῶμα, σῶμα-στος, body + -logy.] 1. The doctrine or the science of the general properties of material substances; somatics.

2. A treatise on the human body; anatomy. Dunglison.

So'ma-tome (sō'mā-tōn), n. [Gr. σῶμα body + τέμνευ to cut.] (Anat. & Zoōl.) See Somite.

So'ma-to-pleure (sō'mā-tō-plūr), n. [Gr. σῶμα, σῶμα-στος, body + πλευρά side.] (Anat.) The outer, or parietal, one of the two lamellæ into which the vertebrate blastoderm divides on either side of the notochord, and from which the walls of the body and the amnion are developed. See Spilanchyofleptic.

So'ma-to-pleu'rio (-plū'rik), a. (Anat.) Of or per-

developed. See Splancinopleure.

So'ma-to-pleuric (-plū'rYk), a. (Anal.) Of or pertaining to the somatopleure.

So'ma-tot'ro-plsm (so'mā-tōt'rō-plz'm), n. [Gr. σωμα, σώματος, the body + ηρόπεω to turn.] (Physiol.)

A directive influence exercised by a mass of matter upon

receive exercise. Visit

A directive influence exercised by a mass of matter upon growing organs.

Encyc. Brit.

**Som*ber* (som*ber; 277), a. [F. sombre; cf. Sp. Som*bre | sombra shade, prob. from LL. subunder brare to put in the shade; L. sub under + umbra shade. See UMBRAGE.] 1. Dull; dusky; somewhat dark; gloomy; as, a somber prest; a somber house.

2. Melancholy; sad; grave; depressing; as, a somber person; somber reflections.

The dinner was silent and somber; happily it was also short.

Ecaconspectal

σώμα (gen. σώματος) the body; as in merosome, a body segment; cephalosome, etc.

-some (-sûm). [AS. -sum; akin to G. & OHG. -sam, Icel. sam; Goth. lustusams longed for. See Sams, a., and cf. Somz, a.] An adjective suffix having primarily the sense of like or same, and indicating a considerable degree of the thing or quality denoted in the first part of the compound; as in mettlesome, full of mettle or spirit; gladsome, full of gladness; winsome, bilthesome, etc.

Some (stim), a. [OE. som, sum, AS. sum; akin to OS., OFries., & OHG. sum, OD. som, D. sommig, Icel.

sumr, Dan. somme (pl.), Sw. somlige (pl.), Goth. sums, and E. same. v191. See Same, a., and cf. some.]

1. Consisting of a greater or less portion or sum; composed of a quantity or number which is not stated; — used to express an indefinite quantity or number; as, some wine; some water; some persons. Used also pronominally; as, I have some.

nominally; as, I have some.

Some theoretical writers allege that there was a time when there was no such thing as society.

2. A certain; one; — indicating a person, thing, event, etc., as not known individually, or designated more specifically; as, some man, that is, some one man. "Some brighter clime."

Mrs. Barbauld.

e man praiseth his neighbor by a wicked intent. Most gentlemen of property, at some period or other of their lives, are ambitious of representing their county in Parliament

3. Not much: a little; moderate; as, the censure was

5. Considerable in number or quantity. "Bore us ome leagues to sea." Shak.

On its outer point, some miles away.
The lighthouse lifts its massive masonry. Longfellow 6. Certain; those of one part or portion;—in distinction from other or others; as, some men believe one thing, and others another.

Some [seeds] fell among thorns; . . . but other fell into good ground.

Matt. xiii. 7, 8.

7. A part; a portion;—used pronominally, and followed sometimes by of; as, some of our provisions.

Your celets some reclaim from sins,
But most your life and blest example wins. Dryden.

All and some, one and all. See under ALL adv. [Obs.]
The illiterate in the United States and Scotland often use some as an adverb, instead of somewhat, or an equivalent expression; as, I am some tired; he is some better, it rains some, etc.

Some . . . some, one part . . . another part; these . . . those : — used distributively.

Some to the shores do fly, Some to the woods, or whither fear advised. Daniel. Formerly used also of single persons or things: this one . . . that one; one . . . another.

Some in his bed, some in the deep sea. Chaucer.

Some'bod-y (sum'bod-y), n. 1. A person unknown or uncertain; a person indeterminate; some person.

Jesus said, Somebody hath touched me. Luke viii. 46. We must draw in somebody that may stand 'Twixt us and danger.

Denham.

2. A person of consideration or importance.

Before these days rose up Theudas, boasting himself to be mucbody.

Acts v. 38.

macody.

**Acts v. 3c.

**Some'deal' (-dēl'), adv. In some degree; somewhat.

Written also sumdel, sumdeale, and sumdele.] [Obs.]

She was somedeal deaf."

**Chaucer. Thou lackest somedeal their delight.

Thou lackest somedeal their delight. Spenser.

Some how! (-how!), adv. In one way or another; in some way not yet known or designated; by some means; as, the thing must be done somehow; he lives somehow. By their action upon one another they may be swelled somehow, so as to shorten the length.

The indefiniteness of somehow is emphasized by the addition of or other.

Although youngest of the family, he has somehow or other got the entire management of all the others.

Sir W. Scott.

the entire management of all the others.

Sir W. Scott.

Som'er-sault (stim'er-sait), n. [F. soubresaut a Som'er-set (stim'er-set) jump, leap, OF. soubresautt, It. soprassatio an overleap, fr. L. supra over + sutus a leap, fr. satire to leap; or the French may be from Sp. sobresatio a sudden assault, a surprise. See Supria, and Salient.] A leap in which a person turns his heels over his head and lights upon his feet; a turning end over end. [Written also summersault, sommerset, summerset, etc.] "The vaulter's sombersatis." Donne.

Now I'll only

Make him break his neck in doing a sommerset. Beau. & Fl. RAME INITIOTERA INS ECER IN GOING a sommerset. Beau. & FA.

Some-thing (-thing), n. 1. Anything unknown, undetermined, or not specifically designated; a certain indefinite thing; an indeterminate or unknown event; an unspecified task, work, or thing.

There is something in the wind.

Shak.

The whole world has something to do, something to talk of, some-thing to wish for, and something to be employed about. Pope. Something attempted, something done, Has carned a night's repose. Longfellow.

2. A part; a portion, more or less; an indefinite quantity or degree; a little.

Something yet of doubt remains.

Something of it arises from our infant state.

I. Watts.

3. A person or thing of importance. If a man thinketh himself to be something, when he is nother, he deceiveth himself.

Gal. vi. 3.

Some'thing, adv. In some degree; somewhat; to ome extent; at some distance.

Shak.

I something fear my father's wrath. Shak.
We have something fairer play than a reasoner could have expected formerly.

Hurke.

My sense of touch is something coarse. Tennyson.

It must be done to-night, And something from the palace.

Some time (-tim'), adv. 1. At a past time indefinitely referred to; once; formerly.

Did they not sometime cry "All hall" to me? Shak: 2. At a time undefined; once in a while; now and nen; sometimes.

Sometime we see a cloud that's dragonish, A vapor sometime like a bear or lion.

3. At one time or other hereafter; as, I will do it sometime. "Sometime he reckon shall." Chaucer. Some time (sum tim'), a. Having been formerly; former; late; whilom.

Our sometime sister, now our queen.

Our sometime sister, now our queen. Shak.

Ion, our sometime darling, whom we prized. Talfourd.

Some 'times' (-time'), adv. [Sometime + adverbial ending-s, as in -wards.] 1. Formerly; sometime. [Obs.]

That fair and warlike form
In which the majesty of buried Denmark
Did sometimes march.

Shak.

2. At times; at intervals; not always; now and then; occasionally

It is good that we sometimes be contradicted. Jer. Taylor Sometimes . . . sometimes, at certain times . . . at certain other times; as, sometimes he is earnest, sometimes he is frivolous.

Some'times', a. Former; sometime. [Obs.]

Thy sometimes proteins in the sometime.

Thy sometimes brother's wife.

Some what (-hw&V), n. 1. More or less; a certain quantity or degree; a part, more or less; something.

These saits have somewhat of a nitrous tasto. Grew.

Somewhat of his good sense will suffer in this transfusion, and much of the beauty of his thoughts will be lost. Dryden.

2. A person or thing of importance; a somebody.

Here come those that worship me.

They think that I am nomewhat.

Tempson.

Some'what', adv. In some degree or measure; a

His giantship is gone, somewhat crestfallen. Mit Somewhat back from the village street. Longfell Somewhat back from the village street. Long/ellow.

Some'when', adv. At some indefinite time. [R.]

Some'where' (-hwfir'), adv. In some place unknown or not specified; in one place or another. "Somewhere nigh at hand."

Some'while' (-hwil'), adv. Once; for a time.

Some'while' (-hwil'), adv. Once; for a time.

Though, under color of shepherds, somewhile
There crept in wolves, full of fraud and guile. Spenser.
Some'whith'er (-hwith'ār), adv. To some indeterminate place; to some place or other.

Driven by the winds of temptation somewhither. Barrow.
So'mite (sō'mit), n. [Gr. σωμα body.] (Anat. &
Zoötl.) One of the actual or ideal serial segments of which an animal, esp. an articulate or vertebrate, is composed; somatome; metamere. — Somit'io (-mit'l'k), a.

[Som'meil' (sō'mā'y'), n. [F.] Slumber; sleep.
Som'mer-set (stim'mēr-sēt), n. See Somensault.
Som-nam'bu-lar (sōm-nām'bu-lār), a. Of or pertaining to somnambulism; somnambulistic. Mrs. Browning.
Som-nam'bu-late (-lūt), v. i. & t. To walk when asleep.

Som-nam'bu-late (-lūt), v. i. & t. To walk when asleep.

Som-nam'bu-la'tion (-lū'shūn), n. [L. somnus sleep + ambulatio a walking about, from ambulare to walk. See Som.Olern, Amel. 1 The act of walking in sleep.

Som-nam'bu-la'tor (-lū'tēr), n.. A somnambulist. Som-nam'bu-lis (-bū-līk), a. Somnambulist. Som-nam'bu-lis (-bū-līk), n. [F.] A somnambulist. Som-nam'bu-lis (-bū-līk), n. [Cf. F. somnam-bu-lis See Som.Amellatron.] A condition of the nervous system in which an individual during sleep performs actions appropriate to the waking state; a state of sleep in which some of the senses and voluntary powers are partially awake; noctambulism.

Som-nam'bu-list (-līst), n. A person who is subject to somnambulist: (-līst), n. A person who is subject to somnambulist or somnambulisin; affected by somnambulist; papropriate to the state of a somnambulist. Whether this was an intentional and waking departure, or a somnambulistic leave-taking and walking in her sleep, may remain a subject of contention.

Som'ne (stūm'ne), v. t. To summon. [Obs.] Chaucer.
Som'ner (-nēr), n. A summoner; esp., one who summons to an ecclesiastical court. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Som'ni-al (stūm'ni-al), a. [L. somnialis dream bring-ing, fr. somnium dream, fr. somnus sleep.] Of or pertaining to sleep or dreams.

The somnium dream, fr. somnus sleep.]

taining to sleep or dreams.

The commal magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind.

Coloridae

**Colorida

The sominal magic superinduced on, without suspending, the active powers of the mind.

Som'nia-to-ry (-th-ry), a. Sominia; sominatory. [R.]

Som'nia-to-ry (-th-ry), a. Pertaining to sleep or dreams; sominial. [Obs. or R.]

Som.nio'u-lous (som-nik'6-lis), a. [L. somniculo-sus.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy; sleepy. [Obs.]

Som.nii'or-ous (-nii'or-its), a. [L. somnifer; somnus sleep + f-erre to bring.] Causing or inducing sleep; soporific; dorintitve; as, a somniferous potion. Walton.

Som.nii'o (-th), a. [L. somnifers; somnus sleep + facere to make.] Causing sleep; somniferous.

Som.nii'u-gous (-fi-güs), a. [L. somnus sleep + fu-gare to put to flight.] Driving away sleep. [Obs.]

Som.nii'o-quenoe(-nii'd-kwens), n. The act of talk-ing in one's sleep; somniloujum.

Som-nil'o-quenos (-nl'l'c-kwens), n. The act of talking in one's sleep; somniloquism.

Som-nil'o-quism (-kw'k'm), n. The act or habit of
talking in one's sleep; somniloquy.

Som-nil'o-quist, n. One who talks in his sleep.

Som-nil'o-quist (-kwihs), a. [L. somnus sleep +
loqut to speak.] Apt to talk in sleep.

Bom-nil'o-quy (-kwy), n. A talking in sleep; the
talking of one in a state of somnipathy. [R.] Coleridge.

Som-nil'a-thist (-n'lp's-th'ist), n. A person in a state
of somnily-a-thist (-n'lp's-th'ist), n.

Som.nip'a.thist (-n'p'a-thist), n. A person in a state of somnipathy.

Som.nip'a.thist (-n'p'a-thist), n. [L. somnus sleep + Gr. māθος a suffering of the body, fr. πάσχευν, παθεύν, to suffer.] Sleep from sympathy, or produced by mesme of value. "I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song, a trifle; nothing of value. "I do not intend to be thus put off with an old song," Dr. H. More.—Som'no-len-og-len-sy), cf. F. somnolenta:

Som'no-len-og-len-sy), cf. F. somnolente.]
Sleepiness; drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

Som'no-lent (-lent), a. [F. somnolent, L. somnolentus, from somnus sleep, akin to Gr. ϋπνος, Skr. svapna sleep, draam, svap to sleep, Icel. sofa, AS. swe/n sleep.

Cf. Hypnotic, Somnambulism, Soforific.] Sleepy; drowsy; inclined to sleep. — Som'no-lent-ly, adv.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a somnating want of interest in them.

He had no eye for such phenomena, because he had a somnetat want of interest in them.

Som'no-lism (sŏm'nō-lYz'm), n. The somnolent state induced by animal magnetism.

Som'nop'a-thy (sōm-nōp'a-thiy), n. Somipathy.

Som'nonur (sdm'nōōr), n. A summoner; an apparitor; a sompnour. [Obs.]

Som'one (sdm'dūns), n. [See Summon, Sumsom'one (sdm'dūns), n. [See Summon, Sumsom'oneo (sdm'dūns), n. A summoner. [Obs.]

Som'on-our (-dīn-sōr), n. A summoner. [Obs.]

Somp'ne (sdmp'ne or sūm'ne), v. l. To summon; to cite. [Obs.]

Somp'nour(-nōōr), n. A summoner. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Som (sūn), n. [OE sone, sune, AS sum; skin to D. zoon, OS., OFries., & OHG. sunu, G. sohn, Icel. sonr, Sw. son, Dan. sōn, Goth. sunus, Lith. sunus, Russ. suin', Skr. sūnu (from sā to begot, to bear), and Gr. wios son. \(\frac{1}{2} \) 293. Cf. Sow, n.]

A male chidi; the male issue, or offspring, of a parent, father or mother.

Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham son. Gen. xxi. 2.

Sarah conceived, and bare Abraham a son. Gen. xxi. 2. 2. A male descendant, however distant; hence, in the plural, descendants in general.

I am the son of the wise, the son of ancient kings. Isu. xix. 11. I am the son of the wise, the son or ancient arms.

I am the Lord, I change not; therefore ye sons of Jacob are
Mul. iii. 6. not consumed.

3. Any young male person spoken of as a child; an adopted male child; a pupil, ward, or any other young male dependent.

The child grew, and she brought him unto Pharach's daugher, and he became her son. he became her son.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift.

4. A native or inhabitant of some specified place; as, sons of Ablion; sons of New England.

5. The produce of anything.

Earth's tall sons, the cedar, oak, and pine. 6. (Commonly with the def. article) Jesus Christ, the Savior; — called the Son of God, and the Son of man.

We . . . do testify that the Father sent the Son to be the Savior of the world.

1 John iv. 14.

Who gave His Son sure all has given. Who gave IIIs Son sure all has given. Kolde.

The expressions son of pride, sons of light, son of Belial, are Hebraisms, which denote persons possessing the qualities of pride, of light, or of Belial, as children inherit the qualities of their ancestors.

Sons of the prophets. See School of the prophets, under

ROPHET.

So'nance (sō'.ams), n. 1. A sound; a tune; as, to ound the tucket sonance. [Obs.] Shak.

2. The quality or state of being sonant.

So'nant (sō'nant), a. [L. sonans, -antis, p. pr. of onare to sound. See Sound a noise.]

1. Of or pertaining to sound; sounding.

2. (Phonetics) Uttered, as an element of speech, with

2. (Phonetics) Uttered, as an element of speech, with tone or proper vocal sound, as distinguished from mere breath sound; intonated; voiced; vocal; tonic; the opposite of nonvocal, or surd;—said of the vowels, semi-vowels, liquids, and nasals, and particularly of the consonants b, d, g hard, v, etc., as compared with their cognates p, t, k, f, etc., which are called nonvocal, surd, or aspirate.—n. A sonant lotter.

Bo-na'ta (så-nä'tà), n. [It., fr. It. & L. sonare to sound. See Sound a noise.] (Mus.) An extended composition for one or two instruments, consisting usually of three or four movements; as, Beethoven's sonatus for the plano, for the violin and piano, etc.

the piano, for the violin and piano, etc.

The same general structure prevails in symphonies, instrumental trios, quartets, etc., and even in classical concertos. The sonata form, distinctively, characterizes the quick opening movement, which may have a short, slow introduction; the second, or slow, movement is either in the song or variation form; third comes the playful minuet or the more modern scherzo; then the quick finale in the rond form. But both form and order are sometimes exceptional.

**BOYMA-LYME (5/Wat-5/Ma) 20. [It] (May) A short.

|| So'na-ti'na (sō'ná-tē'ná), n. [It.] (Mus.) A short

and simple sonata. **Son'cy**, **Son'sy** (sön'sy), a. [Scot. sonce, sons, prosperity, happiness, fr. Gael. & Ir. sonas.] Lucky; fortunate; thriving; plump. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **Sond** (sönd), **Sonde**, n. [AS. sand. See SEND, v. t.]

That which is sent; a message or messenger; hence, also, a visitation of providence; an affliction or trial. [Obs.]

Ye have enough, parde, of Goddes sond. || Son'de-li (sou'dt-lt), n. (Zoöl.) The musk shrew.

Son'de-14 (sön'dh-15), n. (Zoöl.) The musk shrew. See under Musk.

Song (söng; 115), n. [AB. song, sang, fr. singan to sing; akin to D. zang, G. sang, Icel. söngr, Goth saggws. See Srnc.] I. That which is sung or attered with musical modulations of the voice, whether of a human being or of a bird, insect, etc. "That most ethereal of all sounds, the song of crickets."

2. A lyrical poem sdapted to vocal music; a ballad.

3. More generally, any poetical strain; a poem.

The bard that first adorned our native tongue

Tuned to his British lyre this ancient song. Dryden.

Poetical composition; poetry; verse.
 This subject for heroic song.

 An object of derision; a laughingstock.
 And now am I their song, yea, I am their byword. Job xxx. 9. And now am I their song, yea



in early spring. Its breast is covered with duaky brown atreaks which form a blotch in the center. — Song thrush (Zool.), a common European thrush (Turdus musicus), noted for its melodious song; — called also mavis, throstle, and thrasher.

Syn.—Sonnet; ballad; canticle; car-ol; canzonet; ditty; hymn; descant; lay; strain; poesy; verse. Song'craft' (sŏng'kráft'), n. Tho

art of making songs or verses; 1 rical composition; versification. A half-effaced inscription,
Written with little skill of songeraft. Longfellow.

Song'ful (-ful), a. Disposed sing; full of song.
Song'ish, α. Consisting of

to sing; full of song.

Song'ish, a. Consisting of
songs. [R.] Dryden. Song Thrush.

Song'iss, a. Destitute of the power of song; without song; as, songless birds; songless woods.

Song'ster (**kör), n. [A8. sungestre a female singer.]

1. One who sings; one skilled in singing; — not often applied to human beings.

2. (Zoôl.) A singing bird.

Song'stress (**stres), n. [See Songster, and **ess.] A woman who sings; also, a female singing bird. Thomson. Son'i-for (son'i-for), n. [NL. See Sonyergous.]

Kind of ear trumpet for the deaf, or the partially deaf.

Soni'er-ous (sô-nif'er-ds), n. [L. sonns sound + -fears, in comp.) to make. See **er.] The act of producing sound, as the stridulation of insects.

Son'-in-law' (sūn'In-la'), n. ; pl. Sons-in-law (sūn'-in-la'), n. ; pl. Sons-in-law (sūn'-in-la'), n. ; pl. Sons-in-law (sūn'-in-law'), n. ; pl. Sons-in-law (sūn'-in-law'). The husband of one's daughter; a man in his relationship to his wife's parents.

To take me as for thy son in lawe. Chaucer.

Son'less, a. Being without a son. Marston.

To take me as for thy son in lawe.

Son'less, a. Being without a son.

As no baron who was sonless could give a husband to his daughter, save with his lord's consent.

Son'net (sŏn'nĕt), n. [F., fr. It. sonctlo, fr. suono a sound, a song, fr. L. sonus a sound. See Sound noise.]

1. A short poem, — usually amatory. [Obs.] Shak.

He had a wonderful desire to chant a sonnet or hymn unto Apollo Pythius.

Chaucer.

Chaucer.

Autrelia Au

Apone rynnus.

2. A poem of fourteen lines, — two stanzas, called the octuve, being of four verses each, and two stanzas, called the sestet, of three verses each, the rhymes being adjusted by a particular rule.

justed by a particular rule.

The Tin the proper sonnet each line has five accents, and the octave has but two rhymes, the second, third, sixth, and seventh lines being of one rhyme, and the first, fourth, fifth, and eighth being of another. In the sestet there are sometimes two and sometimes three rhymes; but in some way its two stauzas rhyme togother. Often the three lines of the first stauza rhyme severally with the three lines of the second. In Shakespeare's sonnets, the first twelve lines are rhymed altornately, and the last two rhyme together.

Son'net, v. i. To compose somets. "Strains that come almost to sonneting."

Son'neteer' (-ër'), n. A composer of sonnets, or small poems; a small poet; — usually in contempt.

What world stuff this madrigal would be

What woful stuff this madrigal would be In some starved backney someteer or mo!

What worful stuff this madrigal would be In some starved hackney connecter or mo! Pope.

Son'net-er(stu'nèt-ër), n. A composer of sonnets.

Son'net-ist, n. A sonneter, or sonneteer. Bp. Hall.

Son'net-ist, n. To compose sonnets.

Son'net-ist, n. To compose sonnets.

Son'net-ist, n. To compose sonnets.

Son'net-ist, n. See Sunnitz.

Sonom's-ter(sc-nom's-ter), n. [L. sonus a sound +-meter.] 1. (Physics) An instrument for exhibiting the relations between musical notes. It consists of a cord stretched by weight along a box, and divided into different lengths at pleasure by a bridge, the place of which is determined by a scale on the face of the box.

2. An instrument for testing the hearing capacity.

Son'o-rif'ic (son's-rif'ik), a. [L. sonor, -oris, a sound + facere to make. See Sonosous.] Producing sound; as, the sonorific quality of a body. [R.] I. Watts.

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rūs), a. [L. sonorus.]. Producing sound y or state of being sonorous; sonorousness.

So-no'rous (sō-nō'rūs), a. [L. sonorus.]. I. Glving sound when struck; resonant; as, sonorous metals.

2. Loud-sounding; giving a clear or loud sound; as, a sonorous voice.

3. Yielding sound: characterized by sound: vocal:

3. Yielding sound; characterized by sound; vocal; somant; as, the vowels are sonorous.

4. Impressive in sound; high-sounding.

The Italian opera, amidst all the meanness and familiarity of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression.

Addison.

There is nothing of the artificial Johnsonian balance in his style. It is as often marked by a pregnant brevity as by a sonorous amplitude.

E. Everett.

Tous amplitude.

5. (Med.) Sonant; vibrant; hence, of sounds produced in a cavity, deep-toned; as, somerous rhonchi.

Sonorous Agures (Physics), figures formed by the vibrations of a substance capable of emitting a musical tone, as when the bow of a violin is drawn along the edge of a piece of glass or metal on which sand is strewed, and the sand arranges itself in figures according to the musical tone. Called also accustic figures.—Sonorous tumor (Med.), a tumor which emits a clear, resonant sound on percussion.

Sonorous in Agure Sonorous names.

Percussion.

— So-no'rous-ly, adv. — So-no'rous-ness, n.

Son'ship (stin'ship), n. The state of being a son, or
of bearing the relation of a son; filiation. Dr. H. More.

Son'sy (son'sy), a. See Soney. [Scot.] Burns.

Son'tag (-tig), n. [So called from Mine. Henriette
Sontag, a famous singer.] A knitted worsted jacket,
worn over the waist of a woman's dress.

Son'ties (son'tiz), n. Probably a corruption from saintes" saints, or from sanctities; — used as an oath.

Soo-chong' (soo-shong'), n. Same as Souchong.

|| Soo'dra (sōō'dra). Same as Sudra. Soo'fee (-fē), Soo'fee-ism (-Yz'm). Same as Sufi, Su-

Soo'lee (-jö), n. Same as Suji.
Soon (söön), adv. [OE. sone, AS. sōna; cf. OFries.
sōn, OS. sāna, sāno, sān, OHG. sān, Goth. suns.] 1. In
a short time; shortly after any time specified or supposed; as, soon after suurise. "Sooner sald than done."
Old Proverb. "As soon as it might be." Chaucer.

She finished, and the subtle fiend his lore Soon learned.

2. Without the usual delay; before any time supposed : early.

How is it that ye are come so soon to-day? Ex. ii. 18.

How is fit that ye are come so soon to-day r Ex. H. 10.

3. Fromptly; quickly; readily; easily.

Small lights are soon blown out, huge fires abide. Shak.

4. Readily; willingly; — in this sense used with would, or some other word expressing will.

I would as soon see a river winding through woods or in meadows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Addison.

Addison.

ows, as when it is tossed up in so many whimsical figures at Versailles.

Addison.

As soon as, or Bo soon as, immediately at or after another event. "As soon as he came nigh unto the camp he he saw the call, and the dancing." Ex. xxxii. 18. Bee So... as, under So... Soon at, as soon as; or, as soon as the time referred to arrives. [Obs.] "Is shall be sent for soon at night." Stak. —Boons or later, at some uncertain time in the future; as, he will discover his mistake sooner or later. —With the soonest, as soon as any; smong the earliest; too soon. [Obs.] Soon, a. Speedy; quick. [Obs.] Stak.

Boona (sōōva), n. See Suntie.

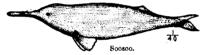
Boonly (sōon'l's), adv. Soon. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.

Soon (sōōva), n. Skin of bacon. [Obs.] Bp. Hall.

Boorma (sōōv'nh), n. [Hind. & Per. surna.] A preparation of antimony with which Mohammedan men anoint their eyelids.

Boo-shong' (sōō-shōng'), n. See Souchona.

Boo'soo (sōōvsō), n. [Zoōl.] A kind of dolphin (Platnista Gangeticus) native of the river Ganges; the Gangetic dolphin. It has a long, slender, somewhat spatulate beak. [Written also susu.]



Sooso.

Soot (80t or \$60t; 277), n. [OE. sot, AS. \$3t; akin to Icel. \$3t, Sw. sot, Dan. sod, OD. soct, Lith. \$3ddis; cf. Gael. \$stith, Ir. \$stth.] A black substance formed by combustion, or disengaged from fuel in the process of combustion, which rises in fine particles, and adheres to the sides of the chimney or pipe conveying the smoke; strictly, the fine powder, consisting chiefly of carbon, which colors smoke, and which is the result of imperfect combustion. See Smoke.

Soot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sooted; p. pr. & vb. n. Sootins.] To cover or dress with soot; to smut with, or as with, soot; as, to soot land. [See Sweet.] Sweet.

Soot (\$60t), Soot's (~), a. [See Sweet.] Sweet.

Soot(*er.kin (-3r.kin), n. [Cf. Prov. G. suttern to boil gently.] A kind of false birth, fabled to be produced by Dutch women from sitting over their stoves; also, an abortion, in a figurative sense; an abortive scheme.

Fruits of dull heat, and sootekins of wit. Popc.

Sooth (\$60th), a.; also adv. [Compur. Soother (-3r.);

Fruits of dull heat, and sosterkins of wit. Popc.

Sooth (sorth), a.; also adv. [Compar. Soother (-\vec{e}r);

superl. Soothert.] [OE. soth, AN. sod, for sond; akin

to OB. sod, OHG. sand, Ired. sannr, Sw. sann, Dan. sand,

Skr. sat, sant, real, genuine, present, being; properly p.

pr. from a root meaning, to be, Skr. as, L. esse; also akin

to Goth. sanjis true, Gr. èrec, Skr. satya. VS. Cf.

Abern, Am. Essence, Is, Soother, Sutter.] I. True;

faithful; trustworthy. [Obs. or Scat.]

The sentence [meaning] of it south is, out of doubt. Chaucer.

That shall I south (said he) to you declare. Spenser.

2. Pleasing; delightful; sweet. [R.]

The soothest sheherd that ever pined on plains. Milton.

The southest shepherd that ever piped on plains. Milton. With jellies souther than the creamy curd. Keats. Sooth, n. [AS. soo. See Soorn, a.] 1. Truth; ality. [Archaic]

The sooth is this, the cut fell to the knight. Chaucer.
In sooth, I know not why I am so sad. Shak.
In good sooth,
Its mystery is love, its meaning youth. Longfellow.

Its mystery is love, its meaning youth. Longreuow.

2. Augury; prognostication. [Obs.]

The soothe of birds by beating of their wings. Spenser.

3. Blandishment; cajolery. [Obs.] Shak.

Soothe (sōōth), r. l. [imp. & p. p. SootheD (sōōthd); p. pr. & vb. n. Soothing.] [Originally, to assent to as true; OE. sōōirn to verily, AS. gesbōian to prove the truth of, to bear witness. See Sooth, a.] 1. To assent to as true. [Obs.]

Testament of Love.

to as true. [Obs.] Testament of Love.

2. To assent to; to comply with; to gratify; to humor by compliance; to please with blandishments or soft words; to flatter.

Good, my lord, soothe him, let him take the fellow. Shak.
I've tried the force of every reason on him,
Soothed and carcused, been augry, soothed again. Addison.
3. To assuage; to mollify; to calm; to comfort; as,
to soothe a crying child; to soothe one's sorrows.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast, To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak. Congreve

Though the sound of Fame May for a moment southe, it can not slake The fever of vain longing.

Syn. To soften; assuage; allay; compose; mollify; tranquilize; pacify; mitigate.

Sooth'er (sooth'er), n. One who, or that which,

soothes.

Sooth fast (sooth fast), a. [Sooth + fast, that is, fast or firm with respect to truth.] Firmly fixed in, or founded upon, the truth; true; genuine; real; also, truthful; faithful. [Archaic] — Booth fast ness, n. [Archaic] "In very sooth fastness." Chaucer.

Why do not you . . . bear leal and sooth/ast evidence in her behalf, as ye may with a clear conscience! Sir W. Scott. Sooth'fast', adv. Soothly; really; in fact. [Archaic]

I care not if the pomps you show Be what they sooth/ast appear.

Bowhat they south/ast appear.

Sooth'ng (sooth'ng), a. & n. from Soothe, v.

Sooth'ng (sooth'ng), a. & n. from Soothe, v.

Sooth'ng (sooth'ng), adv. In truth; truly; really; verily. [Obs.] "Soothy for to say." Chaucer.

Sooth'ness, n. Truth; reality. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sooth'say' (-sā'), v. i. [Sooth + say; properly, to say truth, tell the truth.] To foretell; to predict. "You can not soothsay." Shak. "Old soothsaying Glaucus' spolh." Millon.

Sooth'say', n. 1. A true saying; a proverb; a prophecy. [Obs.]

Spenser.

Soth'say', n. 1. A true saying; a proverb; a propuscy. [Obs.]

2. Omen; portent. [Obs.]

God turn the same to good soothsay. Spenser.

Sooth'say'er (-sā'ēr'), n. 1. One who foretells events
by the art of soothsaying; a prognosticator.

2. (Zool.) A mantis.

Sooth'say'ing, n. 1. A true saying; truth. [Obs.]

2. The act of one who soothsays; the foretelling of
vents; the art or practice of making predictions.

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination which

A damsel, possessed with a spirit of divination . . . which rought her masters much gain by soothsaying. Acts xvi. 16.

Tought her masters much gain by soothsaying.

3. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

Divinations and soothsayings and dreams are vain.

Ecclus. xxiv. 5.

Soot'l-ness (250t'l-ness or 550t'-), n. The quality or Johnson.

Johnson. SOOTI-Ress (8050'I-n6s or 8050'-), n. The quality or state of being sooty; fuliginousness.

Soot'sh, a. Sooty.

SOOTIST.] (A. Soity.

SOOTIST.] [AS. Soity.

SOOTIST.] [AS. Soity.

SOOTIST.] [AS. Soity.

Wife.

"Fire Of sooty on the soot; producing soot; soiled by soot.

"Fire Of sooty on the soot; producing soot; soiled by soot.

2. Having a dark brown or black color like soot; fullginous; dusky; dark. "The grisly legions that troop under the sooty flag of Acheron." Millon. Booty alastross (Zoil.), an albatross (Phæbetria fuliginosa) found chiefly in the Pacific Ocean; called also nellis.—Sooty tern (Zoil.), a tern (Sterna fuliginosa) found chiefly in tropical seas.

Soot'y, v. t. To black or foul with soot. [R.]

Scotty, v. t. To black or foul with soot. [R.]
Scotied with noisome smoke. Chapman.

Sop (sop), n. [OE. sop, soppe; akin to AS. supan to sup, to sip, to drink, 11. sop sop, G. suppe soup, Icel. soppa sop. See Sur, v. t., and cf. Sour.] 1. Anything steeped, or dipped and softened, in any liquid; especially, something dipped in broth or liquid food, and intended to be active.

He it is to whom I shall give a sop, when I have dipped it. Sops in wine, quantity for quantity, inchriate more the wine itself.

The bounded waters
Should lift their bosoms higher than the shores,
And make a sop of all this solid globe.

2. Anything given to pacify; — so called from the soptient to Cerberus, as related in mythology.

All nature is not cured with a sop. L'Estrange.

3. A thing of little or no value. [Obs.] P. Plowman. Sops in wine (Bot.), an old name of the clove pink, alluding to its having been used to flavor wine.

Buding to its having been used to layor white.
Sops of wins (Bot.), an old European variety of apple, of a yellow and red color, shading to deep red; — called also sopsavine, and red shropsavine.
Sop, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sopped (söpt); p. pr. & vb. n. Soprino.] To steep or dip in any liquid.
Sope (söp), n. See Soar. [Obs.]
Soph (söf), n. (Eng. Univ.) A contraction of Soph istee. (Collog.]
Soph, n. (Amer. Colleges) A contraction of Sophome. [Collog.]
Sophin (söff), n.; pl. Sophis (-ffz). See Supt.
Soph'io (söff'ib), a. [Gr. σοφικός, fr. σοφός wise, Soph'io-al (-Y-kal),) σοφία wisdom.] Teaching wisdom. [Obs.]
Sularis.
<li Garlands of roses and sops in wine.

Boph'10-B1 (-1-Ka1),) topic and dom. [Obs.]

Bo-phime' (sō-fim' or sō-fō'me), n. [OF. soffime, sophisme.] Sophism. [Obs.]

I trow ye study aboute some sophime. Chaucer.

Soph'ism (söf'ις m), n. [F. sophisma, L. sophisma, fr. στο φότομα, fr. στο φότο wise.] The dectrine or mode of reasoning practiced by a sophist; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

ist; hence, any fallacy designed to deceive.

When a false argument puts on the appearance of a true one, then it is properly called a sophism, or "fallacy." I. Watts.

Let us first rid ourselves of sophisms, those of deprayed men, and those of heartless philosophers.

Soph'ist, n. [F. sophiste, L. sophistes, fr. Gr. σοφιστής. See Sophism,] I. One of a class of men who taught eloquence, philosophy, and politics in ancient Greece; especially, one of those who, by their fallacious but plausible reasoning, puzzled inquirers after truth, weakened the faith of the people, and drew upon themselves general hatred and contempt.

Many of the Sophists doubtless cared not for truth or morality, and merely professed to teach how to make the worse appear the better reason; but there seems no reason to hold that they were a special class, teaching special opinions; even Socrates and Plato were sometimes styled Sophists.

Liddell & Sopti.

2. Hence, an impostor in argument; a cantious or fell.

2. Hence, an impostor in argument; a captious or fal-Soph'ist-er (sof'Ist-er), n. 1. A sophist. See Soph2. (Eng. Univ.) A student who is advanced beyond the first year of his residence.

the first year of his residence.

The entire course at the university consists of three years and one term, during which the students have the titles of first-year men, or freshmen; second-year men, or junior sophs or sophisters; third-year men, or senior sophs or sophisters; and, in the last term, questionists, with reference to the approaching examination. In the older American colleges, the junior and senior classes were originally called, and in some of them are still called, junior sophisters and senior sophisters.

Soph'ast-or (solf'ist-or), v. t. To maintain by soph-istry, or by a fallacious argument. [Obs.] Cobham. So-phis'tic (solf'ist'ik), a. [L. sophisticus, Gr. cos-so-phis'tic-al(-t'ikd)), bursucés: cf. F. sophis-tique.] Of or pertaining to a sophist; embodying soph-istry; fallaciously subtile; not sound.

His argument

istry; fallaciously subtile; not sound.

His argument . . . is altogether sophistical. Macaulay

— So-phis'tio-al-1y, adv. — So-phis'tio-al-ness, n.

So-phis'tio-ate (-tl-kāt), v. t. [inp. & p. p. Sormsmoatro (-kātād); p. pr. & v. h. Sormstratnical, [LL.
sophisticatus, p. p. of sophisticare to sophisticate.] To
render worthless by admixture; to adulterate; to damage; to pervert; as, to sophisticate wine. Howell.

Yet Rutler professes to stick to plain facts, not to sophisticate,
not to refine. They purphes but conhiticated was a Drudel.

They purchase but sophisticated ware.

They purchase but sophisticated ware.

Syn. — To adulterate; debase; corrupt; vitiate.

So-phis'ti-cate (sō-fis'tJ-k\tat), } a. Adulterated; not So-phis'ti-cat'ed (-k\tat\tat\tat}), } pure; not genuine.

So truth, while only one supplied the state, Grew scarce and dear, and yet sophisticate. Dryden.

So-phis'ti-ca'tion (-k\tat\tat}'sh\tan), n. [Cf. LL. sophistication, F. sophistication.] The act of sophisticating; adulteration; as, the sophistication of drugs.

Bo-phis'ti-ca'tor (-k\tat\tat}'s), n. One who sophisticates.

Soph'ist-ry (s\tat'\tat\tat}'y), n. [OE. sophistrite, OF. sophistrite.]

2. The practice of a sophist; fallacious reasoning; reasoning sound in appearance only.

The juggle of sophistry consists, for the most part, in using a

The juggle of sophistry consists, for the most part, in using a word in one sense in the premise, and in another sense in the

Syn. - See Fallacy.

conclusion. Coleralge.

Syn.—Seo Fallact.

Syph'o-more (*δi'tô-mōr), n. [Probably fr. soph or sophister + Gr. μωρός foolish. The word was probably introduced into the United States at an early date, from the University of Cambridge, England. Among the cant terms at that university, as given in the Gradus ad Cantabrigiam, we find Soph-Mor as "the next distinctive appellation to Freshman," but the term has now almost ceased to be known at the English university from whence it came.] One belonging to the second of the four classes in an American college, or one next above a freshman. [Formerly written also sophimore.]

Soph'o-mor'le (*δi'tô-mōr'lk), | α. Of or pertaining Soph'o-mor'le (*δi'tô-mōr'lk), | α. Of or pertaining Soph'o-mor'le (*δi'tô-mōr'la'), | to a sophomore; resembling a sophomore; hence, pretentious; inflated in style or manner; as, sophomoric affectation. [U. S.]

Sopho'ra (*sō'tō'rā), n. [Ar. cufair.] (Bot.) (α) A genus of leguminous plants. (b) A tree (Sophora Japonica) of Eastern Asia, resembling the common locust; occasionally planted for ornament in the United States.

Soph'ta (*sō'tā), n. See Sorta.

Soph'ta (*sō'tā), n. See Sorta.

Soph'ta (*sō'tā), n. See Sorta.

The king's declaration for the sopiting of all Arminian hereits.

The king's declaration for the sopiting of all Arminian here-

So-pi'tion (sō-pi'sh'ŭn), n. The act of putting to sleep, or the state of being put to sleep; sleep. [Obs.]

Dementation and sopition of reason. Sir T. Browne.

Dementation and somition of reason. Sir T. Browne.

| So'por (sō'pōr), n. [L.] (Med.) Profound sleep
from which a person can be roused only with difficulty.

Sop'o-rate (sōp'ō-rāt), v. t. [L. soporatus, p. p. of
soporare to put to sleep, fr. sopor a heavy sleep.] To
lay or put to sleep; fr. sopor a heavy sleep.] To
lay or put to sleep; fr. sopor a heavy sleep. Forre to bring.] Causing sleep; somniferous; soporide. "Soporiferous medicine." Swift.

Sop'o-rif'er-ous. 1-18, adv. — Sop'o-rif'er-ous. Near,
Sop'o-rif'sopority, adv. — Sop'o-rif'er-ous. Near,
Sop'o-rif'sopority, adv. — Sop'o-rif'er-ous. SonnoLen, Fact.] Causing sleep; tending to cause sleep;
soporiferous; as, the soporific virtues of oplum.

Syn.— Sommiferous; narcotic; oplate; anodyne.

Syn. - Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

Syn.—Somniferous; narcotic; opiate; anodyne.

Bop'o-rif'io, n. A medicine, drug, plant, or other
agent that has the quality of inducing sleep; a narcotic.

Bop'o-rose (sop's-rose), a. [From Soron; cf. L.
Bop'o-rous (sop's-rose), soporus, fr. sopor a heavy
sleep, F. soporeux.] Causing sleep; sleepy.

Bop'per (-pêr), n. One who sops. Johnson.

Bop'ny (-py), a. Soaked or saturated with liquid or
moisture; very wet or sloppy.

It [Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and sonny. Dickens.

It (Yarmouth] looked rather spongy and soppy. Dickens. II So'pra (sō'pra), adv. [It., from L. supra above.] (Mus.) Above; before; over; upon.

So-pra'nist (sō-pra'nīst), n. (Mus.) A treble singer.

So-pra'no (-nō), n.; pl. E. Sopranos (-nōz), It. So-prano (-nō), It., sopra above, L. supra. See Sovereign.] (Mus.) (a) The treble; the highest vocal register; the highest kind of female or boy's voice; the upper part in harmony for mixed voices. (b) A singer, commonly a woman, with a treble voice.

Sops'a-vine (sops'a-vin), n. See Sops of wine, under

So'ra (sō'ra), n. (Zoöl.) A North American rail (Porzana Carolina) common in the Eastern United States. Its back is golden brown, varied with black and white, the front of the head and throat black, the breast and aides of the head and neck alate-colored. Called also American rail, Carolina rail, Carolina crake, common rail, sora rail, sores, meadow chicken, and orto-

King sora, the Florida gal-

Sor'ance (sor'ans or sor'-),

Sor'anoe(sor'ans or sor'.),

n. Soreness. [Obs.]

Sorb (sôrb), n. [L. sorbus the tree, sorbum the fruit: cf. F. sorbe. See Exerce Trree.] (Bot.) (a) The wild sora, or Carolina Rail (Porzana Curolina).

Take.] (Bot.) (a) The wild sora, or Carolina Rail (Porzana Curolina).

Revices tree (Fyrus tormi-Curolina).

Sorb apple, the fruit of these trees.

Sorb apple, the fruit of the sorb, or wild service tree.—

Sorb tree, the wild service tree.

rowan tree. (b) The fruit of these trees.

Borb apple, the fruit of the sorb, or wild service tree.—

Bor bare, the wild service tree.

Bor'bate (sôr'bāt), n. [Cf. F. sorbate. See Sorbe.]

(Chem.) A salt of sorbie acid.

Bor'be-fa'clent (sôr'bā-fa'shent), a. [L. sorbers to suck in, absorb + faciens, p. pr. of facers to make.]

(Med.) Producing absorption.— n. A medicine or substance which produces absorption.

Sorbent (sôr'bīt), n. [L. sorbens, p. pr. of sorbere to suck in, to absorb.] An absorbent. [R.]

Bor'bet (sôr'bāt), n. [F. sorbet or It. sorbetto or Sp. sorbete, from the same source as E. sherbet. See Sheriet.

Bor'ble (sôr'bāt), a. [Cf. F. sorbique. See Sorb.]

(Chem.) Pertaining to, or obtained from, the rowan tree, or sorb; specifically, designating an acid, Cpli-CO2H, of the acetylone series, found in the unripe berries of this tree, and extracted as a white crystalline substance.

Bor'bile (-bill), a. (Chem.) An unfermentable sugar, isomeric with glucose, found in the ripe berries of the rowan tree, or sorb, and extracted as a sweet white crystalline substance; — called also mountain-ash sugar.

Bor'bite (-bit), n. (Chem.) An unfermentable sugar, isomeric with glucose, found in the ripe berries of the rowan tree, or sorb, and extracted as a sweet white crystalline substance; — called also mountain-ash sugar.

Bor'bite (-bit), n. [L. sorbus service tree.] (Chem.) A sugarlike substance, isomeric with mannite and dulcite, found with sorbin in the ripe berries of the sorb, and extracted as a sirup or a white crystalline substance.—Bor-bit'io (sôr-bit'lk), a.

Bor-bit'ion (sôr-bish'fun), n. [L. sorbitio.] The act of drinking or sipping. [Obs.]

Bor-bon'(o-al (-būn'-kal), a. Belonging to the Sorbonne or to a Sorbonist. [Andector of the Sorbonne, or theological college, in the University of Paris, founded by Robert de Sorbon, A. D. 1252. It was suppressed in the Revolution of 1789.

Bor'oer-ess, n. A female sorcerer. Ex. vii. 11.

Bor'oer-fung. (-lab., a. Of or practice of using sorcery.

Phanon also called the wise men and the sorcerers. Ex. vii. 11.

SOT'OET-SUS, n. A female sorcerer.

SOT'OET-SUS, n. Act or practice of using sorcery.

SOT'OET-OUS (-18), a. Of or pertaining to sorcery.

SOT'OET-Y (-5), n. p. L. SORCERIES (-12). [OE. sorcerie,
OF. sorcerie, fr. OF. & F. sorcier a sorcerer, LL. sortia
rius, fr. L. sors, sortis, a lot, decision by lot, fate, des
tiny. See Sort, n.] Divination by the assistance, or supposed assistance, of evil spirits, or the power of com
manding avil spirits; magic; necromancy; witchcraft; enchantment.

Adder's wisdom I have learned, To fence my ear against thy sorceries.

To fence my ear against thy sorceries. Millon.

Sord (sörd or sôrd), n. See Sward. [R.] Millon.

Sor'des (sôr'dēs), n. [L., fr. sordere to be dirty or foul.] Foul matter; excretion; dregs; filthy, useless, or rejected matter of any kind; specifically (Med.), the foul matter that collects on the teeth and tongue in low fevers and other conditions attended with great vital depression.

depression.

Sor'det (-det), n. [See Sordine.] (Mus.) A sordine.

Sor'did (-did), a. [L. sordidus, fr. sordere to be fifthy
or dirty; probably akin to E. seart: cf. F. sordide. See

SWART, a.] 1. Filthy; foul; dirty. [Obs.]

A sordid god; down from his heavy chin
A length of beard descends, uncombed, unclean. Dryden.

 Vile; base; gross; mean; as, vulgar, sordid mords. "To scorn the sordid world." Mitton.
 Meanly avaricious; covetous; niggardly. He may be old, And yet not sordid, who refuses gold. Sir J. Denham

And yet not sortid, who refuses gold. Sir J. Denham.

Sor-did'-ty (sôr-did'-ty), n. Sordidness. [Obs.]

Sor'did-iy (sôr-did-ly), ath. In a sordid manner.

Sor'did-ness, n. The quality or state of being sordid.

Sor'dine (sôr'din or-dien: 277), n. [It. sordina, sordino, from sordo deaf, dull-sounding, L. surdus. See

Surb.] (Mus.) See Damper, and 5th Mutz.

Sore (sôr), a. [F. saure, sore, sor; faucon sor a sore
falcon. See Sorrel, a.] Reddish brown; sorrel. [R.]

Sore falcon. [Zoil] See Sorr, n., 1.

Sore, n., 1. [Zoil] A young howk or falcon in the

Sore, n. 1. (Zoöl.) A young hawk or falcon in the first year.

2. (Zoöl.) A young buck in the fourth year. See the Note under Buck.

the Note under Buck.

Sore, a. [Compar. Soren (-3r); superl. Sorest.]
[OE. sor, sar, AS. sar; akin to D. zeer, OS. & OHG.
ser, G. sehr very, Icel. sarr, Sw. sar, Goth. sair pain.
Cf. Soren. 1. Tender to the touch; susceptible of
pain from pressure; inflamed; painful;—said of the
body or its parts; as, a sore hand.
2. Fig.: Sensitive; tender; easily pained, grieved, or
vexed; very susceptible of irritation.

Malice and hatred are very fretting and vexatious, and apt to make our minds sore and uneasy.

S. Severe; afflictive; distressing; as, a sore disease; sore evil or calamity. "Sore distraction." Shak.

4. Criminal; wrong; evil. [Obs.]

Sore throat (Med.), inflammation of the throat and ton-sils; pharyngitis. See Cyranche.—Malignant, Ulcerated, or Patrid, sore throat. See Angina, and under Putrid. Sore (sör), n. [OE. sor, sar, A.B. sär. See Sons, a.] 1. A place in an animal body where the skin and fiesh are ruptured or bruised, so as to be tender or painful; a painful or diseased place, such as an ulcer or a boil.

The dogs came and licked his sores. Luke xvi. 21.

2. Fig.: Grief; affliction; trouble; difficulty. Chaucer. Sir W. Scott

I see plainly where his sore lies.

Cold sore. (Med.) See under Cold, n.

Sore, adv. [AS. sārc. See Sore, a.] 1. In a sore unner; with pain; grievously.

Thy hand presseth me sore.

Ps. xxxvii. 2.

2. Greatly; violently; deeply.

[Hannah] prayed unto the Lord and wept sore. 1 Sam. i. 10. Sore sighed the knight, who this long sermon heard. Dryden. Bo-re'di-a (sō-rē'dǐ-a), n., pl. of Soredium.
So-re'di-ate (-āt), a. (Bot.)

Soredifferous (sŏr/ē-dff/ēr- a Sor'e-dff/er-ous (sŏr-e-df-ff/ēr- ous (sŏr-e-df-ff/ēr- fs), a. [Soredium + -ferous.] (Bot.) Bearing sorediate,

Soredia. is; sorediste. Sorediste. Soredist. $| \mathbf{SOredist.} |$ $| \mathbf{SOredist.} |$ $| \mathbf{SOredist.} |$ $| \mathbf{SOREDIS.} |$ $| \mathbf{SOR$ of lichens

of lichens.

So'ree (85'rē), n. (Zoöl.) Same as Sora.

Sore'head' (85r'hēd'), n. One who is disgruntled by a failure in politics, or the like. (Slang, U. S.)

Sore'hon (-hōn), n. [Corrupted from sojourn, Scot. soiorne, sorn.] Formerly, in Ireland, a kind of servile tenure which subjected the tenant to maintain his chieftain gratuitously whenever he wished to indulge in a savel

revel.

Sor'el (a5r'51), n. [A diminutive. See Sore reddish brown.] 1. (Zoūl.) A young buck in the third year.

See the Note under Buck. Shak.

2. A yellowish or reddish brown color; sorrel.

See the Note under Buck.

2. A yellowish or reddish brown color; sorrel.

Sore'ng (sēr'ig), adv. In a sore manner; grievously; painfully; as, to be sorely afflicted.

Bo-re'ma (sō-rē/mā), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (Rot.) A heap of carpels belonging to one flower.

Sore'ness (sōr'nèa), n. [In., fr. Gr. σωρός a heap.] (Rot.) A heap of carpels belonging to one flower.

Sore'ness (sōr'nèa), n. [L., a shrew.] (Zoöl.) A genus of small Insectivors, including the common shrews.

Bor'ghe (sōr'gè), n. (Zoöl.) The three-bearded rock ling, or whistefish. [Prov. Fin.]

Sor'ghum (sōr'gūm), n. [NL., probably of Chinese origin.] (Bot.) (a) A genus of grasses, properly limited to two species, Sorghum Halepense, the Arabian millet, or Johnson grass (see Johnson Grasses, properly limited to two species, Sorghum vulgare, grown for its succharine juice; the Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go (-gō), n. [Cf. It. sorgo. See Sorghum.] (Bot.) Indian millet (see Indian millet, under Indian), (b) A variety of Sorghum vulgare, grown for its succharine juice; the Chinese sugar cane.

Sor'go (-gō), n. [Cf. It. sorgo. See Sorghum.] (Bot.) Indian millet and its varieties. See Sorghum.] (Bot.) Sort-tone (sō'rī-sin), a. [L. soricinus, fr. sorez a shrew.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Shrow family (Soricidæ); like a shrew in form or habits; as, the soricine but (Glossophaga soricina).

Sorl'tes (sō-rī'tēs), n. [L., from Gr. σωρείτης (sc. συλλογωραίο,) properly, heapsed up (hence, a heap of syllogisms), fr. σωρός a heap.] (Logic) An abridged form of stating a series of syllogisms in a series of propositions so arranged that the predicate of each one that precedes forms the subject of each one that follows, and the conclusion unites the subject of the first proposition with the predicate of the last proposition, as in the following example:—

tample:—
The soul is a thinking agent;
A thinking agent can not be severed into parts;
That which can not be severed can not be destroyed;
Therefore the soul can not be destroyed.

The When the series is arranged in the reverse order, it is called the Goclenian sorties, from Goclenius, a philosopher of the sixteenth century.

Destructive sorties. See under Destructive.

Destructive sorites. See under Destructive.

Sorit'ic-al (sō-rit'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining to a sorites; resembling a sorites.

Sorn (sōrn), v. i. [See Sorenon.] To obtrude one's self on another for bed and board. [Scot.] Sir W. Scott.

Sorn'er (-Sr), n. One who obtrudes hiuself on another for bed and board. [Scot.] De Quincey.

So-ro'ral (sō-rō'ral), a. [L. soror sister: cf. f. sororal.] Relating to a sister; sisterly. [R.]

So-ro'r'-oide (sō-rō'r'-sid; 277), n. [L. sororicida, and sororicidium; soror a sister + caedere to kill.] The murder of one's sister; also, one who murders or kills one's own sister.

Johnson.

one's own sister.

So-ro'rize (sō-rō'riz or sō'rōr-iz), v. i. [L. soror, so-roris, a sister.] To associate, or hold fellowship, as sisters; to have slaterly feelings;—analogous to fraternize.

ters; to have slaterly feelings;—analogous to fraternize.

[Recent & R.]

So-ro'sis (sō-rō'sis), n. [NL. See Soronize.] A
woman's club; an association of women. [U. S.]

So-rō'sis, n. [NL., fr. Gr. rowpo's a heap.] (Hot.) A
fleshy fruit formed by the consolidation of many flowers
with their receptacles, ovaries, etc., as the breadfruit,
mulberry, and pineapple.

Sor'rage (sō'rā]; 48), n. [Cf. Sorrer, n.] The
blades of green wheat or barley, [Obs.] Railey.

Sor'rance (-rans), n. Same as Sorance. [Obs.]

Sor'ral (-rāl), a. [F. saur, saure, OF sor, sore, probably of Teutonic origin; cf. D. zoor dry, LG. soor, the
meaning probably coming from the color of dry leaves.

See SEAR, a., and cf. SoreL.] Of a yellowish or reddish

brown color; as, a sorrel horse.

Sor'rel (sor'rel), n. A yellowish or reddish brown

Sorrel, n. [F. surelle, fr. sur sour, fr. OHG. sur sour. See Sous.] (Bot.) One of various plants having a sour juice; especially, a plant of the genus Rumez, as Rumez Acetosa, Rumez Acetosella, etc.

a sour lince; especially, a plant of the genus kunner, as Rumex Acctosal, a etc.

Mountain sorrel. (Bot.) See under Mountain. — Red sorrel. (Bot.) (a) A malvaceous plant (Hibiscus Sabdariffa) whose acid calytes and capsules are used in the West in dies for making tarts and acid drinks. (b) A troublesome weed (Rumex Acctosalia), also called skeep sorrel.— Balt of sorrel (Chem.), binoxinate of potassa:—so called because obtained from the juice of Rumex Acctosalia, or Rumex (Bot.), a small ericaceous tree (Oxydendrum arboreum) whose leaves resemble those of the peach and have a sour taste. It is common along the Alleghanies. Called also sourwood. — Wood sorral (Bot.), any plant of the genus Oxalis.

Sor-ren'to work' (sör-ren'tö würk'). Ornamental work, mostly carved fretwork in olivewood, decorated with inlay, made at or near Sorrento, Italy. Hence, more rarely, igs-saw work and the like done anywhere.

Sor't-1y (sör't-1y), adv. In a sorry manner; poorly.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall help, though I sing sorrity.

Sor't-ness, n. The quality or state of being sorry.

Thy pipe, O Pan, shall nelp, though 1 sing sorring.
Sir P. Sidney.

Bor'ri-ness, n. The quality or state of being sorry.
Bor'row (sör'rö), n. [OE. sorwe, sorewe, sorge, AS.
sorg, sorl, akin to D. zorg care, anxiety, OS. sorga,
OHG. sorga, sorga, suorga, G. sorge, Icel., Sw., & Dan.
sorg, Goth. saúrya; of unknown origin.] The uneasiness or pain of mind which is produced by the loss of
any good, real or supposed, or by disappointment in the
expectation of good; grief at having suffered or occasioned ovil; regret; unhappiness; sadness.

Millon.

How great a sorrow suffereth now Arcite! Chaucer.
The safe and general antidote against sorrow is employment.

Rambler.

Syn. — Grief; unhappiness; regret; sadness; heaviness; mourning; affliction. See Affliction, and Grief.
Softow, v. i. [imp. & p. Sorrowen (-rdd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sorrowen, sorwen, sorwen, soryian; akin to Goth. sawrgan. See Sorrow, n.]
To feel pain of mind in consequence of evil experienced,

Sorrowing most of all . . . that they should see his face no more.

Acts xx. 38.

I desire no man to sorrow for me. Sir J. Hayward.

Sor'rowed (-rôd), a. Accompanied with sorrow; sorrowful. [Obs.] - Shak.
Sor'row-ful (-rô-ful), a. [OE. sorweful, AS. sorgful.]
1. Full of sorrow; exhibiting sorrow; sad; dejected; distressed. "This sorrowful prisoner." Chaucer. My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death. Matt. xxvi. 38.

2. Producing sorrow; exciting grief; mournful; lamentable; grievous; as, a sorrowful accident.

entable; grievous; as, a sorrowful accident.

Syn.— Bad; mournful; dismal; disconsolate; drear; dreary; grievous; lamentable; doleful; distressing.

Sor'row-tul-ly, adv.— Sor'row-ful-ness, n.

Sor'row-less, a. Free from sorrow.

Soriry (-ry), a. [Compur. Sornier (-ri-\vec{e}r); superl.

Sornier.] [OE sory, sary, AS. sarig, fr. sar, n., sore.

See Sore, n. & a. The original sense was, painful; hence, miserable, sad.] 1. Grieved for the loss of some good; pained for some evil; feeling regret;— now generally used to express light grief or affliction, but formerly often used to express deeper feeling. "I am sorry for my sins."

Ye were made sorry after a godly manner. 2 Cor. vii. 9.

Ye were made sorry after a godly manner. 2 Cor. vii. 9.
I am sorry for thee, friend; 't is the duke's pleasure. Shak. She entered, were he lief or sorry. Spenser.

2. Melancholy; dismal; gloomy; mournful. Spenser.

All full of chirking was this sorry place.

3. Poor; mean; worthless; as, a sorry excuse.
sorry grace." Chaucer

Cheeks of sorry grain will serve.

Checks of sorry grain will serve.

Good fruit will sometimes grow on a sorry tree. Sir W. Scott.

Syn. — Hurt; afflicted; mortified; vered; chagrined; melaucholy; dismal; poor; mean; pitiful.

Sors (sôrz), n.; pl. Sortes (sôr'tēz). [L.] A lot; also, a kind of divination by means of lots.

Sortes Homerica or Virgilians (L., Homeric or Virgilian lots), a form of divination anciently practiced, which consisted in taking the first passage on which the eye fell, upon opening a volume of Homer or Virgil, or a passage drawn from an urn in which several were deposited, as indicating future events, or the proper course to be pursued. In later times the Bible was used for the same purpose by Christians.

Sort (sitt), n. [F. sort, L. sore, sortis. Soe Sort.

Bort (a6rt), n. [F. sort, L. sors, sortis. See Sort kind.] Chance; lot; destiny. [Obs.]

By aventure, or sort, or cas [chance]. Chaucer.

Let blockish Ajax draw The sort to fight with Hector.

The sort to fight with flector.

Sort., I. [F. sorte (cf. It. sorta, sorte), from L. sort, sortia, a lot, part, probably akin to server to connect. See Series, and cf. Assont, Consont, Resont, Sorcent, Sort lot.] 1. A kind or species; any number or collection of individual persons or things characterized by the same or like qualities; a class or order; as, a sort of men; a sort of horses; a sort of trees; a sort of poems.

2. Manner; form of being or acting.

Which for my part I covet to perform,
In sort as through the world I did preclaim. Spenser,
Flowers, in such sort worn, can neither be smelt nor seen
well by those that wear them.

Hooker.

I'll deceive you in another sort.

To Adam in what sort
Shall I appear?

Milton I shall not be wholly without praise, if in some sort I have prize this style.

Dryden.

3. Condition above the vulgar; rank. [Obs.] Shak.
4. A chance group; a company of persons who happen

to be together; a troop; also, an assemblage of animals. [Obs.] "A sort of shepherds." Spenser. "A sort of steers." Spenser. "A sort of doves." Dryden. "A to be together.

[Obs.] "A sort of surple steers." Spenser. "A sort of uses sort of rogues." Massinger.

A boy, a child, and we a sort of us, Yowed against his voyage.

- ed.; a suit.

- doures, points, for the steep sort of us, I would be suit.

Chanman

A pair; a set; a suit.
 pl. (Print.) Letters, figures, points, marks, spaces or quadrats, belonging to a case, separately considered.

or quantities, beinging or a case, separately consistent of the out of sorts (Print.), with some letters or sorts of type deficient or exhausted in the case or font; hence, colloquially, out of order; ill; vexed; disturbed.—To run upon sorts (Print.), to use or require a greater number of some particular letters, figures, or marks than the regular proportion, as, for example, in making an index.

some particular reteris, agrees, or agrees, or agrees, or making an index.

Syn. — Kind, species; rank; condition. — Soar, Kind.

Kind, originally denoted things of the same family, or bound together by some natural affinity; and hence, a class. Sort signifies that which constitutes a particular lot or parcel, not implying necessarily the idea of affinity, but of mere assemblage. The two words are now used to a great extent interchangeably, though sort (perhaps from its original meaning of lot) sometimes carries with it a slight tone of disparagement or contempt, as when we say, that sort of people, that sort of language.

As when the total kind

Of birds, in orderly array on wing,
Came summoned over telen to receive
Their names of thee.

None of noble sort

None of noble sort Would so offend a virgin.

Sort (sort), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sorted: p. p. & vb. n. Sortino.] 1. To separate, and place in distinct classes or divisions, as things having different qualities; as, to sort cloths according to their colors; to sort wool or thread according to its fineness.

Rays which differ in refrangibility may be parted and sorted from one another.

2. To reduce to order from a confused state. Hooker
3. To conjoin; to put together in distribution; to class Shellfish have been, by some of the ancients, compared and Bacon.

She sorts things present with things past. Sir J. Davies.

4. To choose from a number; to select; to cull.

That he may sort her out a worthy spouse. Chapman.

I'll sort some other time to visit you. Shak.

5. To conform; to adapt; to accommodate.

1 pray thee, sort thy heart to putience.

Shak Sort, v. i. 1. To join or associate with others, esp. with others of the same kind or species; to agree.

Nor do metals only sort and herd with metals in the earth, and minerals with minerals.

Woodward. The illiberality of parents towards children makes them base and sort with any company.

Bacon

2. To suit; to fit; to be in accord; to harmonize.

They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations. Bacon

2. To suit; to nt; to nt accord; to narmonize. They are happy whose natures sort with their vocations. Bacon. Things sort not to my will.

I can not tell you precisely how they sorted. Sir W. Scott.

Sort'a-ble (sôrt'â-b'l), a. [Cf. F. sortable suitable.]

1. Capable of being sorted.

2. Suitable; befitting; proper. [Obs.] Bacon.

Sort'a-bly, adr. Suitably. [Obs.] Cotyaver.

Sort'al (-al), a. Pertaining to a sort. [Obs.] Lockr.

Sort'ance (-ans), n. [From Sort, v. i.] Suitable.

Best'er (-3r), n. One who, or that which, sorts.

Bort'es (sôrt'62, 27), n. [F., fr. sortir to go out, to issue, probably fr. L. sortus, for survectus, p. p. of surgere to raise up, to rise up. See Source.] (Mil.) The sudden issuing of a body of troops, usually small, from a besieged place to attack or harass the besiegers; a sally.

Sor'ti-geg. (t-1:b), n. [F. sortilize, fr. L. sors, sortis, a lot + legere to gather, to select.] The act or practice of drawing lots; divination by drawing lots.

A woman infamous for sortileyes and witcheries. Sir W. Scott.

A woman infamous for sortileges and witcheries. Sir W. Scott.

tice of drawing lots; divination by unawing lots.

A woman infamous for sortilege and witheries. Sir W. Scott.

Sor'ti-le'glous (-lö'jūs), a. Pertaining to sortilege.

Sor-til'e-gy (-til'e-jy), n. Sortilege. [R.] De Quincey.

Sor-til'o-gy (-til'e-jy), n. Sortilege. [R.] De Quincey.

Bor-til'o-gy (-til'e-jy), n. Sortilege. [R.] De Quincey.

Bortwa or cast lots, fr. sors, sortis, a lot.] Selection or appointment by lot. [Obs.]

Bor'man (sōr'ds), n. [Obs.]

Bor'man (sōr'ds), n. ; pl. Sont (-ri). [NL., fr. Gr. σωρό a heap.] (Bot.) One of the fruit dots, or small clusters of sporangia, on the back of the fronds of ferns.

Sor'we (sōr'we), n. & r. Sorrow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sor'we-ful (-ful), a. Sorrow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sor'we-ful (-ful), a. Sorrow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sor'we-ful (-ful), a. Sorrow. [Obs.] (Old Min. Chem.) Green vitriol, or some earth impregnated with it.

So-so' (sō'sō'), a. [So + so.] Neither very good nor very bad; middling; passable; tolerable; indifferent.

In some Irish houses, where things are so-so, One gammon of bacon hangs up for a show. Goldsmith.

He [Burns] certainly wrote some so-so verses to the Tree of Proc. Witson.

He [Burns] certainly wrote some so-so verses to the Tree of Liberty.

He [Burns] certainly wrote some so-so verses to the Tree of Liberty.

80'-80', adv. Tolerably; passably.

80's (sos; 115), v. t. [Cf. Souse.] To fall at once into a chair or seat; to sit lazily. [Obs.] Swift.

80ss, v. t. To throw in a negligent or careless maner; to toss. [Obs.]

80ss, n. 1. A lazy fellow. [Obs.] Cotyrare.

2. A heavy fall. [Prov. Eng.] Haltiwell.

80ss, n. [See Sasroot.] Anything dirty or muddy; a dirty puddle. [Prov. Eng.]

80ss to nu'to (sab'tā-n5ō'tō), a. [It.] (Mus.) Sustained; — applied to a movement or passage the sounds of which are to be sustained to the utmost of the nomial value of the time; also, to a passage the tones of which are to be somewhat prolonged or protracted.

80t (sōt), n. [F., fr. LL. sotlus; of unknown origin, cf. Ir. sotal pride, soithir proud, or Chald. & NHeb. shoteh foolish.] 1. A stupid person; a blockhead; a dull fellow; a doit. [Obs.]

In Egypt oft has seen the sot bow down, And reverence some deifed baboon. Oldham.

A person stupefied by excessive drinking; an habit-ual drunkard. "A brutal sot." Granville.

Every sign
That calls the staring sots to nasty wine. Roscommor Sot (sot), a. Sottish; foolish; stupid; dull. [a. Rich, but sot."

Sot, v. t. To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. [

Sot (aδt), a. Sottish; foolish; stupid; dull. [Obs.]

**Rich, but sot."

**Bot, v. t. To stupefy; to infatuate; to besot. [R.]

**Intate to see a brave, hold fellow sotted. Dryden.

**Sot, v. t. To tippe to stupidity. [R.] Goldsmith.

**Bo'ta-de'an (aδ'tà-dō'an), a. Sotadic.

**Bo-tad'le (aδ'tā'lk'), a. Pertaining to, or resembling, the lascivious compositions of the Greek poet Sotades.

**—n. A Sotadic verse or poem.

**Sote (aδ'tā'l), **Bo'tīl (+tīl), a. Subtile. [Obs.]

**Sote'n-lo'o-gy (aδ-tē'rī-δi'ð-jỳ), n. [Gr. σωτηρία aslety (from σωτήριος saving, σωτήρ a savior, σωξεω to save) + -logy.]

**A discourse on health, or the science of promoting and preserving health.

**2. (Theol.) The doctrine of salvation by Jesus Christ.

**Sothe (aδ'tā)' tak), a. Of or pertaining to Sothis,

**Soth'io (aδ'th'k), j. the Egyptian name for the Dog Star; taking its name from the Dog Star; canicular.

Sothia. or Sothic, year (Chronol.), the Egyptian year of 355 days and 6 hours, as distinguished from the Egyptian vague year, which contained 355 days. The Sodiic period consists of 1,460 Sothic years, being equal to 1,461 year of the description of the Egyptian vague year. One of these periods ended in July, a. D. 139.

**Sot'li-te (aδ'til-te), n. Subtlety. [Obs.] Chaucer.

So'til-te (sö't'l-te), n. Subtlety. [Obs.] Chaucer. Sot'ted (sö't'töd), a. & p. p. of Sov. Befooled; deuded; besotted. [Obs.] "This sotted priest." Chaucer. Sot'ter-y (-ter-y), n. Folly. [Obs.] Gauden. Sot'tish (-t'sh), a. [From Sov.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.

Sot'tish (-ttsh), a. [From Sor.] Like a sot; doltish; very foolish; drunken.

How ignorant are sottish pretenders to astrology! Swift.

Syn. — Dull; stupid; senseless; doltish; infatuate.

Sot'tish.ly, adv. — Sot'tish.ness, n.

Bot'to vo'oe (sōt'tā vô'chā). [It.] 1. (Mus.) With a restrained voice or moderate force; in an undertone.

2. Spoken low or in an undertone.

Sou (sōō), n.; pl. Sous (sōōz or sōō). [F. son, OF. sot, from L. sotidats a gold coin, in Ll., a coin of less value. See Sold, n., Solde, and cf. Sot, Soldo.] An old French copper coin, equivalent in value to, and now displaced by, the five-centime piece (70 of a franc), which is popularly called a sou.

Sou-a'ri nut' (sōō-ä'rē nūt'). (Bot.) The large edible nutlike seed of a tall tropical American tree (Caryocar nuciferum) of the same natural order with the tea plant; — also called butternut. [Written also sawarra nut.] | Sou'bah (sōō'bhō'), n. See Subah.

Sou'brette' (sōō'brēt'), n. [F.] A female servant or attendant; specifically, as a term of the theater, a lady's maid, in comedies, who acts the part of an intrigante; a meddlesome, mischevous fomale servant or young woman.

Sou'brf'(net' (sōō'brē'kk'), n. See Soerioper.

a meddlesome, mischievous female servant or young woman.

Sou'orl'quet' (sōō'\rightarrow\text{i}'), n. See Sobriquet.

Souce (sous), n. See 1st Souse.

Souce, v. t. & i. See Souse. [Obs.] Spenser.

Sou-chong' (sōō-shōng'), n. [Chin. seou chong little plant or sort.] A kind of black tea of a fine quality.

Sou-dan' (sōō-din'), n. [F.] A sultan. [Obs.]

Soud'de (sōō'd'\$0, Soud'et (-\text{et}), a. [See Souber.]

United; consolidated; made firm; strengthened. [Obs.]

O martyr souded for virginity! Chaucer.

Souf'fle (sōō'fl), n. [F.], (Med.) A murmuring or blowing sound; as, the uterine souffle heard over the pregnant uterus.

Souf'fle (sōō'flā), n. [F., fr. souffle, p. p. of souffler to puff.] (Cookery) A side dish served hot from the oven at dinner, made of eggs, milk, and flour or other farinaceous substance, beaten till very light, and flavored with fruits, liquors, or essence.

Sough (sou), n. A sow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

fruits, liquors, or essence.

Sough (sou), n. A sow. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sough (súf), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A small drain; an adit. [Prov. Eng.] W. M. Buchanan.

Sough (súf; 277), n. [Cf. Icel. sügr (in comp.) a rushing sound, or OE. swough, swogh, a sound, AS. swögan to sound, akin to OS. swögan to rustle. Cf. Surr, Swoon, v. i.] 1. The sound produced by soughing; a hollow murmur or roaring.

The whispering leaves or solemn sough of the forest. W. Howitt.

hollow murmur or roaring.

The whispering leaves or solemn sough of the forest. W. Howitt.

2. Hence, a vague rumor or flying report. [Scot.]

3. A cant or whining mode of speaking, especially in preaching or praying. [Scot.]

Sough, v. i. To whistle or sigh, as the wind.

Sough (sat), imp. & p. p. of Seek.

Souke (söök), v. t. & i. To suck. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Soul, (söök), v. t. & i. To suck. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Soul, r. i. [F. soûler to satiate. See Son. to feed.]

To afford suitable sustenance. [Obs.] Warner.

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To afford suitable sustenance. [Obs.] Warner.

Tylor.

The eye of our souls only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing.

The eyes of our souls only then begin to see, when our bodily eyes are closing.

2. The seat of real life or vitality; the source of action; the animating or essential part. "The hidden soul of harmony." Milton.

Thou sun, of this great world both eye and so 3. The leader; the inspirer; the moving spirit; the heart; as, the soul of an enterprise; an able general is the soul of his army.

te sout of his army.

He is the very soul of bounty!

Shak.

Lenergy; courage; spirit; fervor; affection, or any her noble manifestation of the heart or moral nature; other noble maintenested of the heart of their inherent power or goodness.

That he wants algebra he must confess;
But not a soul to give our arms success.

5. A human being; a person; — a familiar appellation, usually with a qualifying epithet; as, poor sout.

As cold waters to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country.

Prov. xxv. 25.

God forbid so many simple souls Should perish by the sword! Now mistress (lilpin (careful soul). Cowper.

6. A pure or disembodied spirit.

6. A pure or disembodied spirit.

That to his only Son... every soul in heaven Shall bend the knee.

Shall bend the knee.

Shall is used in the formation of numerous compounds, most of which are of obvious signification; as, soul-betraying, soul-consuming, soul-destroying, soul-distracting, soul-encing, soul-encing, soul-spiring, soul-s

word-harrowing, sond-piercing, sond-withering, etc. syn.—Spirit; life; courage; fire; ardor. Cure of souls. See Cure, n., 2.—Soul bell, the passing bell. Bp. Hall.—Soul foot. See Soul scot, below. [Obs.]—Soul scot, or Soul soth, the Savelsceat. [O. Eccl. Land) A funeral duty paid in former times for a requiem for the soul.; to furnish with a soul or mind. [Obs.]

Soul (söld), a. Furnished with a soul; possessing of Chaucer.

Souled (söld), a. Furnished with a soul; possessing spreat-souled Hector. "Grecian chiefs... largely souled."

souled."

Bou'll-li' (sōō'là-lē'), n. (Zoöl.) A long-tailed, crested
Javan monkey (Semnopithecus mitratus). The head,
the crest, and the upper surface of the tail, are black.

Soul'less (sōl'lēs), a. Being without a soul, or without greatness or nobleness of mind; mean; spiritless.

Slave, soulless villain, dog!

Shak.

Slave, soulies willain, dog 1

Soul'less-ly, adv. In a soulless manner. Tylor.

Sound (sōun), n. & v. Sound. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sound (sound), n. [AS. sund a swimming, akin to E. swim. See Swim.] The air bladder of a fish; as, cod sounds are an esteemed article of food.

Sound, n. [Cool.) A cuttlefish. [Obs.] Ainsworth.

Sound, n. [Coongar. Sounder (-\$\frac{1}{2}\$); superl. Sounder.

Sound, a. [Compar. Sounder (-\$\frac{1}{2}\$); superl. Sounder.

Sound, OHG. sisund, Dan. & Sw. sund, and perhaps to L. sanus. Cf. Sane.] 1. Whole; unbroken; unharmed; free from flaw, defect, or decay; perfect of the kind; as, sound timber; sound fruit; a sound tooth; a sound ship.

2. Healthy; not diseased; not being in a morbid state; —said of body or mind; as, a sound body; a sound constitution; a sound understanding.

3. Firm; strong; safe.

The brasswork here, how rich it is in beams.

The brasswork here, how rich it is in beams,
And how, besides, it makes the whole house sound. Chapman.

4. Free from error; correct; right; honest; true; faithful; orthodox;—said of persons; as, a sound law-yer; a sound thinker.

yer; a sound thinker.

Do not I know you for a favorer
Of this new sect? Ye are not sound.

Shak.

5. Founded in truth or right; supported by justice; not to be overthrown or refuted; not fallacious; as, sound argument or reasoning; a sound objection; sound dottline; saund principles. doctrine; sound principles.

Hold fast the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of

6. Heavy; laid on with force; as, a sound beating.
7. Undisturbed; deep; profound; as, sound sleep.
8. Founded in law; legal; valid; not defective; as, a sound title to land.

sound the to land.

Found is sometimes used in the formation of self-explaining compounds; as, sound-headed, sound-hearted, sound-timbered, etc.

Sound currency (Com.), a currency whose actual value is the same as its nominal value; a currency which does not deteriorate or depreciate or fluctuate in comparison with the standard of values.

Sound, adv. Soundly.

So sound he slept that naught might him awake. Spenser. So sound he slept that neught might him awake. Spenser.

Sound, n. [AS. sund a narrow sea or strait; akin to Icel., Sw., Dan., & G. sund, probably so named because it could be summ across. See Swim.] (Geog.) A narrow passage of water, or a strait between the mainland and in island; also, a strait connecting two seas, or connecting a sea or lake with the ocean; as, the Sound between the Baltic and the German Ocean; Long Island Sound.

The Sand of Denmark where whip are tell (Sander)

The Sound of Denmark, where ships pay toll. Camden. Sound dues, tolls formerly imposed by Denmark on ves-sels passing through the Baltic Sound.

Sound, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sounded; p. pr. & vb. n. Sounding, v. t. [imp. & p. Sounded; p. pr. & vb. n. Sounding rod, sundline a sounding line (see Sound a narrow passage of water).]

1. To measure the depth of; to fathom; especially, to ascertain the depth of by means of a line and plummet.

2. Fig.: To ascertain, or try to ascertain, the thoughts, motives, and purposes of (a person); to examine; to try; to test; to probe.

I was in jest,
And by that offer meant to sound your breast. Dryden. And by that oner meant to sound your press. Drysen.

I've sounded my Numidians man by man.

3. (Med.) To explore, as the bladder or urethra, with a sound; to examine with a sound; also, to examine by auscultation or percussion; as, to sound a patient. **Sound** (sound), v. i. To ascertain the depth of water with a sounding line or other device.

I sound as a shipman soundeth in the sea with his plummet to know the depth of the sea.

I sound as a shipman soundeth in the sea with his plummet to know the depth of the sea.

Sound, n. [F. sonde. See Sound to fathom.] (Med.) Any elongated instrument or probe, usually metallic, by which cavities of the body are sounded or explored, especially the bladder for stone, or the wrethra for a stricture.

Sound, n. [OE. soun, OF. son, sun, F. son, fr. L. sonus; akin to Skr. suana sound, evan to sound, and perh. to E. swan. Of. Assonant, Consonant, Person, Sonata, Sonner, Soncous, Swan.] I. The perceived object occasioned by the impulse or vibration of a material substance affecting the ear; a sensation or perception of the mind received through the ear, and produced by the impulse or vibration of the eris ein contact; the effect of an impression made on the organs of hearing by an impulse or vibration of the air caused by a collision of bodies, or by other means; noise; report; as, the sound of a drum; the sound of the human voice; a horrid sound; a charming sound; a sharp, high, or shrill sound.

The warlike sound

The warlike sound Of trumpets loud and clarions. Milton

2. The occasion of sound; the impulse or vibration which would occasion sound to a percipient if present with unimpaired organs; hence, the theory of vibrations in elastic media such as cause sound; as, a treatise on sound.

In this sense, sounds are spoken of as audible and inaudible.

3. Noise without signification : empty noise : noise and nothing else.

Sense and not sound . . . must be the principle. Locke Sound boarding, boards for holding pugging, placed in partitions or under floors in order to deaden sounds.—
Sound bow, in a series of transverse sections of a bell, that segment against which the clapper strikes, being the part which is most efficacious in producing the sound. See Illust. of Bell.—Sound post. (Mus.) See Sounding post, under Sounding.

post, under Sounding.

Sound, v. i. [OE. sounen, sownen, OF. soner, suner, F. sonner, from L. sonare. See Sound a noise.] 1. To make a noise; to utter a voice; to make an impulse of the air that shall strike the organs of hearing with a perceptible effect. "And first taught speaking trumpets how to sound."

How silver-sweet sound lovers' tongues! 2. To be conveyed in sound; to be spread or published; to convey intelligence by sound.

From you sounded out the word of the Lord. 1 Thess. i. 8. 3. To make or convey a certain impression, or to have a certain import, when heard; hence, to seem; to appear; is, this reproof sounds harsh; the story sounds like an invention.

Good sir, why do you start, and seem to fear Things that do sound so fair?

To sound in or into, to tend to; to partake of the nature of; to be consonant with. [Obs., except in the phrase To sound in damages, below.]

Sound dling in moral virtue was his speech. To sound in damages (Law), to have the essential quality of damages. This is said of an action brought, not for the recovery of a specific thing, as replayin, etc., but for damages only, as trespass, and the like.

Sound, v. t. 1. To cause to make a noise; to play on; as, to sound a trumpet or a horn.

A bagpipe well could be play and soun[d]. 2. To cause to exist as a sound; as, to sound a note with the voice, or on an instrument.

3. To order, direct, indicate, or proclaim by a sound, or sounds; to give a signal for by a certain sound; as, to sound a retreat; to sound a parley.

The clock sounded the hour of noon. G. H. Lewes.

4. To celebrate or honor by sounds; to cause to be reported; to publish or proclaim; as, to sound the praises or fame of a great man or a great exploit.

5. To examine the condition of (anything) by causing the same to emit sounds and noting their character; as, to sound a piece of timber; to sound a vase; to sound the lungs of a patient.

he lungs of a patient.

6. To signify; to import; to denote. [Obs.] Milton.

Soun[d]ing alway the increase of his winning. Chaucer

Sound'a-ble (-a-b'1), a. Capable of being sounded.

Sound'age (-\frac{1}{2}; 4\frac{2}{2}), n. Dues for soundings.

Sound'-board' (-bord'), n. A sounding-board.

To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. Milton

To many a row of pipes the sound-board breathes. Milton. Sound'er (-3r), n. One who, or that which, sounds; specifically, an instrument used in telegraphy in place of a register, the communications being read by sound. Sound'er, n. (Zoot.) A herd of wild hoge. Sound'ing, a. Making or emitting sound; hence, sonorous; as, sounding words.

Sound'ing, n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, sounds (in any of the senses of the several verbs).

2. (Naut.) [From Sound to fathon.] (a) Measurement by sounding; also, the depth so ascertained. (b) Any place or part of the ocean, or other water, where a sounding line will reach the bottom; — usually in the plural. (c) The sand, shells, or the like, that are brought up by the sounding lead, the plummet at the end of a sounding

the sounding lead when it has touched bottom.

Sounding lead, the plummet at the end of a sounding line.—Sounding line, a line having a plummet at the end, used in making soundings.—Sounding post (Max.), a small post in a violin, violoncello, or similar instrument, set under the bridge as a support, for propagating the sounds to the body of the instrument; called also sound post.—Sounding rod (Naut.), a rod used to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.—In sounding, within the eighty-fathom line.

1. Max. Nav. Encyc.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Sound'ing—beard' (-bōrd'), n. 1. (Mus.) A thin board
which propagates the sound in a plano, in a violin, and
in some other musical instruments.

2. A board or structure placed behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness to a speaker's voice.
3. pl. See Sound boarding, under Sound, a noise.
Sound'less, (sound'les), a. Not capable of being sounded or fathomed; unfathomable.
Sound'less, a. Having no sound; noiseless; silent.
Sound'less-ly, adv. — Sound'less-ness, n.
Sound'less, The quality or state of being sound; as, the soundness of timber, of fruit, of the teeth, etc.; the soundness of reasoning or argument; soundness of faith.
Syn. — Firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; Syn. - Firmness; strength; solidity; healthiness; uth; rectitude.

truth; rectitude.

Sonne (sōōn), v. t. & i. To sound. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sounst (sōōnst), a. Boused. Bee Souse. [Obs.]

Boup (sōōn), n. [F. soupe, OF. sope, supe, soupe, perhaps originally, a piece of bread; probably of Tentonic origin; cf. D. sop sop, G. suppe soup. See Sor something dipped in a liquid, and of. Suppe. A liquid food of many kinds, usually made by boiling meat and vegetables, or either of them, in water, — commonly seasoned or flavored; strong broth.

Soup kitchen, an establishment for preparing and sup-ying soup to the poor. — Soup ticket, a ticket conferring e privilege of receiving soup at a soup kitchen.

Soup, v. t. To sup or swallow. [Obs.] Wyclif.
Soup, v. t. To sup or swallow. [Obs.] Canden.
Soup, v. t. To sweep. See Sweze, and Swoor. [Obs.]

| Soupe-mai/gre (sōp/mā/gr'), n. [F.] (Cookery)
Soup made chiefly from vegetables or fish with a little butter and a few condiments.

ple (soo'p'l), n. That part of a flail which strike

the grain.

Soup'y (sōōp'y), a. Resembling soup; souplike.

Sour (sour), a. [Compar. Souren (-Ġr); superl. Sourer.

1] [OE. sour, sur, AS. sūr; akin to D. zuur, G. sauer, OHC. sūr, let. sūrs, Sw. sur, Dan. suur, Lit. suras salt, Russ. surovuii harsh, rough. Cf. Sorrel the plant.] 1. Having an acid or sharp, biting taste, like winegar and the julees of most unripe fruits; acid; tart.

All sour things, as vinegar, provoke appetite. Bacon.

2. Changed, as by keeping, so as to be acid, rancid, or musty; turned.
3. Disagreeable; unpleasant; hence, cross; crabbed;

evish; morose; as, a man of a sour temper; a sour ply. "A sour countenance." Swift.

Iy. "A sour countenance."

He was a scholar.

Lofty and sour to them that loved him not.

But to those men that sought him sweet as summer. Shak.

Afflictive; painful. "Sour adversity." Shak. 4. Afflictive; painful. "Sour adversity." Shak.
5. Cold and unproductive; as, sour land; a sour marsh.

6. Cold and unproductive; as, sour man; a sour marsh.

Sour dock (Bot.), sorrel.—Sour gourd (Bot.), the gourdlike fruit of Adansonia Gregorii, and A. digitata; also,
either of the trees bearing this fruit. See Adansonia.

Sour grapes. See under Grape.—Sour gum. (Bot.) See TrPELO.—Sour plum (Bot.), the edible acid fruit of an Australian tree (Onernia venosa); also, the tree itself, which
furnishes a hard reddish wood used by wheelwrights.

Syn.—Acid; sharp; tart; acetous; acetose; harsh; acrimonious; crabbed; currish; peevish.

ir, n. A sour or acid substance; whatever pro-Sour. n.

Sour, v. t. [AS. sūrian to sour, to become sour.] 1. To cause to become sour; to cause to turn from sweet to sour; as, exposure to the air sours many substances.

So the sun's heat, with different powers, Ripens the grape, the liquor sours.

To make cold and unproductive, as soil. Mortimer.

3. To make unhappy, uneasy, or less agreeable.

To sour your happiness I must report,

The queen is dead.

4. To cause or permit to become harsh or unkindly. Souring his cheeks." Shak. Pride had not sour'd nor wrath debased my heart. Harte.

5. To macerate, and render fit for plaster or mortar; as, to sour line for business purposes.

Sour, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Soured (sourd); p. pr. & vb. n. Souring.] To become sour; to turn from sweet to sour; as, milk soon sours in hot weather; a kind temper sometlines sours in adversity.

They keep out melancholy from the virtuous, and hinder the hatred of vice from souring into severity.

Addison.

Source (sors), n. [OE. sours, OF. sourse, surse, sorse, F. source, fr. OF. sors, p. p. of OF. sordre, surdre, sourdre, to spring forth or up, F. sourdre, fr. L. surgere to lift or raise up, to spring up. See Surge, and cf. Source to plunge or swoop as a bird upon its prey.] 1. The act of rising; a rise; an ascent. [Obs.]

Therefore right as an hawk upon a sours
Up springeth into the air, right so prayers...
Maken their sours to Goddes cars two. Chancer

2. The rising from the ground, or beginning, of a stream of water or the like; a spring; a fountain.

Where as the Poo out of a welle small Taketh his firste springing and his sours. Kings that rule Behind the hidden sources of the Nile.

3. That from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; the person from whom anything originates : first cause.

This source of ideas every man has wholly in himself. Locke. The source of Newton's light, of Bacon's sense. Syn. - See Origin.

Sour'crout' (sour'krout'), n. See SAUERRAUT.
Sourde (soord), v. t. [F. sourdre. See So
o have origin or source; to rise; to spring. [Ol See Soum ng. [Obs.]

Now might men ask whereof that pride sourdeth. C. Souring (sour'ing), n. (Bot.) Any sour apple. Sourish, a. Somewhat sour; moderately act

Sour iss. a. Somewhat sour; moderately acid mirish fruit; a sourish taste.

Sour'krout' (-krout'), n. Same as Sauerkraut.

Sour'ny, adv. In a sour manner; with sourcess.

Sour'ness, n. The quality or state of being sour.

Sour's (sōrs), n. Source. See Source. [Obs.] Chaucer. Sour'sop' (sour'sop'), n. (Bot.) The large succulent and slightly sold fruit of a small tree (Anona muricala) of the West Indies; also, the tree itself. It is closely allied to

itself. It is closely allied to the custard apple.

Sour'wood' (-wōōd'), n.

Sour'wood' (-wōōd'), n.

(Bot.) The sorrel tree.

Sous \ (F. sōō; colloq. Eng.

Souse), n. A corrupt form of Sou. [Obs.]

Colman, the Elder.

Souse (sous), n. [OF. sausse.

See RAUE.] [Witten also souce, souce, and souse.] 1. Pickle made with salt.

2. Sounsthing kept or storped.

2. Something kept or steeped in pickle; esp., the pickle dears, feet, etc., of swine.

Fruit of Sourson.

And he that can rear up a pig in his house, Hath cheaper his bacon, and sweeter his souse,

1 The ear; especially, a hog's ear. [Prov. Eng.]

4. The act of sousing; a plunging into water.

Souse, v. t. [imp. & p. 20 Sousen (soust); p. pr. & vb. n. Sousing.] [Cf. F. saucer to wet with sauce. See Souse pickle.]

1. To steep in pickle; to pickle. "A Shak.

2. To where or improve is water as any limit."

2. To plunge or immerse in water or any liquid.

They soused me over head and ears in water. Addison.

3. To drench, as by an immersion: to wet thoroughly.

Although I be well soused in this shower. Gascoigne. Souse, v. i. [Probably fr. OF. sors, p. p. of sordre to rise, and first used of an upward swoop, then of a swoop in general, but also confused with Souse, v. t. See Souses.] To swoop or plunge, as a bird upon its prey; to fall suddenly; to rush with speed; to make a sudden

For then I viewed his body plunge and souse Into the foamy main.

Marston.

Jove's bird will souse upon the timerous hare. J. Dryden, Jr.

Souse, v. t. To pounce upon. [R.]
[The gallant monarch] like an eagle o'er his aeric towers.
To souse annoyance that comes near his nest. Shak.

Souse, n. The act of sousing, or swooping.

As a falcon fair That once hath failed of her souse full near. Spenser.

That once hath failed of her some full man. Npemer.

Souse, adv. With a sudden swoop; violently. Young.

Sous Alk (sous Alk), n. [F.] (Zoöl.) See Suslik.

Sout (sout), n. Soot. [Obs.] Spenser.

Bou'tache' (southsh'), n. [F.] A kind of narrow

braid, usually of silk;—also known as Russian braid.

Sout'age (sout'āj or soūt'āj; 48), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] That in which anything is packed; bagging, as for hops. [Obs.] Italiwell.

Bou'tane' (soūt'ah'), n. [F., fr. Sp. solana, or It. sotlana, IL. sublana, fr. L. sublus below, beneath, fr. sub under.] (Eccl. Costume) A close garment with straight sleeves, and skirts reaching to the ankles, and buttoned in front from top to bottom; especially, the

straight sleeves, and skirts reaching to the ankies, and buttoned in front from top to bottom; especially, the black garment of this shape worn by the clergy in France and Italy as their daily dress; a cassock.

Sou'ter (*55'16'), n. [AB. stlere, fr. L. sutor, fr. suere to sew.] A shoemaker; a cobbler. [Obs.] Chaucer. There is no work better than another to please God; . . . to wash dishes, to be a souter, or an apostle, — all is one. Tyndale.

Sou'ter'ly a. Of or nertaining to a cobbler or cobbler or cobbler or cobbler or cobbler.

wash dishes, to be a souter, oran nposte, —allis one. Tyndale.

Son'ter-ly, a. Of or pertaining to a cobbler or cobblers; like a cobbler; hence, vulgar; low. [Obs.]

Son'ter-rain (-rain), n. [F. See Subtrenraken.]

A grotto or cavern under ground. [Obs.] Arbuthnot.

South (south; by sailors son), n. [Ob. south, sub, AS. sūð, for sunð; akin to D. zuid, OHG. sund, G. süd, süden, Icel. sunðr, sunnr, Dan. syd, sinden, Icel. sun, syd, sinden, sin manning, the side towards the sun. \(\sqrt{297}\). See Sux.] 1. That one of the four cardinal polnts directly opposite to the north; the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the cast.

2. A country, region, or place situated for the sun or the side.

the region or direction to the right of a person who faces the east.

2. A country, region, or place situated farther to the south than another; the southern section of a country.

"The queen of the south." Matt. xii. 42.

3. Specifically: That part of the United States which is south of Mason and Dixon's line. See under Line.

4. The wind from the south. [Obs.] Shak.

South, a. Lying toward the south; situated at the south, or in a southern direction from the point of observation or reckoning; proceeding toward the south, or coming from the south; blowing from the south; southern; as, the south pole. "At the south entry." Shak.

South. Sea tea. (Bot.) See YAUFON.

South adv. 1. Toward the south; southward.

2. From the south; as, the wind blows south. Bacon.

South (south), v. i. [imp. & p. P. SOUTHED (southd); p. pr. & vb. n. SOUTHING.] 1. To turn or move toward the south; to veer toward the south.

2. (Astron.) To come to the meridian; to cross the north and south line; — said chiefy of the moon; as, the moon souths at nine.

South-Gentlian (south-köt'tl-an), n. (Eccl. Hist.)

south-sotti-an (south-köt'tY-an), n. (Eccl. Hist.) A follower of Joanna Southcott (1750-1814), an Englishwoman who, professing to have received a miraculous calling, preached and prophesied, and committed many impious absurdities.

impious absurdities. **South'down'** (south'down'), a. Of or pertaining to the Bouth Downs, a range of pasture hills south of the Thames, in England.

Southdown sheep (Zoül.), a celebrated breed of short-wooled, hornless sheep, highly valued on account of the delicacy of their flesh. So called from the South Downs, where the breed originated.

South'down', n. A Southdown sheep. South'east' (south'est'; by sailors sou'-), n. The

point of the compass equally distant from the south and the east; the southeast part or region.

South'east' (south'est'; by sailors sou'-), a. Of or pertaining to the southeast; proceeding toward, or coming from, the southeast; as, a southeast course; a southeast wind.

Bouth east/er (- \tilde{e} r), n. A storm, strong wind, or gale

coming from the southeast.

South'east'er-ly, a. Of or pertaining to the southeast; going toward, or coming from, the southeast.

South'east'ern (-ërn), a. Of or pertaining to the southeast southeasterly.

South'east'ward (-wërd), adv. Toward the southeast southeasterly.

South'east'ward (-wërd), adv. Toward the south-South'east'ward (-y east.

South'er (south'er), n. A strong wind, gale, or storm from the south.

from the south.

South'er-li-ness (sŭth'ër-li-nës), n. The quality or state of being southerly; direction toward the south.

South'er-ly (sŭth'ër-ly; 277), a. Southern.

South'ern (sŭth'ërn; 277), a. [AS. sūðern. See South.] Of or pertaining to the south; situated in, or proceeding from, the south; situated or proceeding toward the next.) ward the south.

ward the south.

Southern Cross (Astron.), a constellation of the southern hemisphere containing several bright stars so related in position as to resemble a cross.—Southern Pish (Astron.), a constellation of the southern hemisphere (Piscis Australia containing the bright star Foundhaut.—Southern Latic Co. 1811, A. Coop.), the States of the American Union Juga south of Pennsylvania and the Ohio River with Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.—Before the Civil War, Missouri also, being a slave State, was classed as one of the Southern States.

War, Missouri also, being a slave State, was classed as one of the Southern States.

South'ern, n. A Southerner. [R.]

South'ern-er (-\(\tilde{e}\)r), n. An inhabitant or native of the south, esp. of the Southern States of North America;—opposed to Northerner.

South'ern-ly (southerner.

South'ern-ly (south'ern-ly), a. Somewhat southern.—adv. In a southerly manner or course; southward.

South'ern-wood' (-w\(\tilde{o}\)south'ern-southward.

South'ern-most' (-\(\tilde{w}\)south'ern-southward.

South'ern-wood' (-\(\tilde{o}\)south'ern-southward.

South'ern-wood' (-\(\tilde{o}\)south'ern-southward.

South'ern-wood' (-\(\tilde{o}\)south'ern-southward.

South'ern-wood' (-\(\tilde{w}\)south'ern-south having aromatic foliage. It is sometimes used in making beer.

South'ing (south'ing; 277), n. 1. Tendency or progress southward; as, the southing of the sun. Emerson.

2. The time at which the moon, or other heavenly body, passes the meridian of a place.

3. (Astron.) Distance of any heavenly body south of the equator; south declination; south latitude.

4. (Surv. & Navigation) Distance southward from any point of departure or of reckoning, measured on a meridian; — opposed to northing.

South'most' (-\(\tilde{o}\)southerly, a. Farthest toward the south; southernmost. [R.]

South'most' (-\(\tilde{o}\)southerly, a. Farthest toward the south; southernmost. [R.]

South'ron (s\(\tilde{o}\)th'ren, (a. Southern. [Obs.] "I am a South'ron (s\(\tilde{o}\)th'ren, (a. Southern southern hard.")

Southren man."

Chaucer.

Southren man."

Chaucer.

Southren man.

Nan inhabitant of the more southern part of a country; formerly, a name given in Scotland to any Englishman.

South'say'er (ebr.), n. See Soothsay.

South'say'er (ebr.), n. See Soothsays.

South'say'er (ebr.), n. See Soothsays.

South'south'er-ly (south'stith'er-ly).

(Zool.) The old squaw;—so called in imitation of its cry. Called also southerly, and southerland. See under Old.

South'wards (werdz; collog. sith'erdz), adv.

South'wards (werdz; collog. sith'erdz), Toward the south, or toward a point nearer the south than the east or wost point; as, to go southward.

South'ward, a. Toward the south.

South'ward, n. The southern regions or countries; the south.

South ward, a. Toward the south.

South ward, n. The southern regions or countries; the south.

South ward-ly, adv. In a southern direction.

South west' (south west'; colleg. sou'-). n. The point of the compass equally distant from the south and the west; the southwest part or region.

South west', a. Pertaining to, or in the direction of, the southwest; proceeding toward the southwest; coming from the southwest; as, a southwest wind.

South west'er (south wast'er; colleg. sou'w st'er), n. 1. A storm, gale, or strong wind from the southwest.

2. A hat made of painted canvas, eiled cloth, or the like, with a flap at the back, — worn in stormy weather.

South west'ern (-ern), a. Of or pertaining to the southwest; southwestery course; a southwestery wind.

South west'ern (-ern), a. Of or pertaining to the southwest; southwesterly; as, to sail a southwestern course.

South/west/ward (-werd), adv. Toward the south-South/west/ward-ly, west.
Sout/ve-nance (soc ve-nans), Sove-nanne (soc ve-nans), n. [F. soute-nance.] Remembrance. [Obs.]
Of his way he had no sovename. Spenser.

Design, w. p. souvenance.] Identifibrance. [Ubs.]
Of his way he had no sorenance. Spenser.
Souven'r to remember, fr. L. subven're to come up, come to mind; sub under + ven're to come, akin to E. come. See Come, and cf. Subven'ron.] That which serves as a reminder; a remembrancer; a memento; a keepsake.
Sov'er-eign (siv'e-in or sov'-: 277), a. [OE. soverain, soverain, Soverain, soverain, Soverain, soverain, Soverain, soverain, L. superanus, fr. L. superus that is above, upper, higher, fr. super above. See Over, Supera, and cf. Soverain, soverain, E. superanus, fr. L. superus that is above, upper, higher, fr. super above. See Over, Supera, and cf. Soverain, soverain, E. superanus, fr. L. superus that is above, upper, higher, fr. super above. See Over, Supera to all others; chief; as, our sovereign prince.

2. Independent of, and unlimited by, any other; possessing, or entitled to, original authority or jurisdiction; sa, sovereign state; a sovereign laseration.

3. Princely; royal. "Most sovereign name." Shak.
At Babylon was his sovereign see. Chaucer.

4. Predominant; greatest; utmost; paramount.

We acknowledge him [God] our sovereign good. Hooker.

5. Efficacious in the highest degree; effectual; controlling; as, a sovereign reimedy.

Such a sovereign influence has this passion upon the regulation of the lives and actions of men.

Soversign state, a state which administers its own government, and is not dependent upon, or subject to, another power. other power.

Sov'er-eign (süv'ër-In or söv'.; 277), n. 1. The person, body, or state in which independent and supreme authority is vested; especially, in a monarchy, a king, queen, or emperor.

queen, or emperor.

No question is to be made but that the bed of the Mississippi belongs to the soversion, that is, to the nation.

2. A gold coin of Great Britain, on which an effigy of the head of the reigning king or queen is stamped, valued at one pound sterling, or about \$4.86.

3. (Zool.) Any butterfly of the tribe Nymphalidi, or genus Busilarchia, as the ursula and the viceroy.

Syn. - King; prince; monarch; potentate; emperor. Sov'er-eign-ize (-iz), v. i. To exercise supreme athority. [Obs.]

Sov'er-eign-128 (-12), v. t. 10 eactions authority. [Obs.]
Sov'er-eign-1y, adv. In a sovereign manner; in the highest degree; supremely.
Chaucer.
Sov'er-eign-1y (-ty), n.; pl. SovereignTies (-tf2).
[OE. soverainete, OF. sovraineté, F. souveraineté.] The quality or state of being sovereign, or being a sovereign; the exercise of, or right to exercise, supreme power; dominion; sway; supremacy; independence; also, that which is sovereign; a sovereign state; as, Italy was formerly divided into many sovereignties.

Women desiren to have sovereignty.

Women desiren to have sovereignty
As well over their husband as over their love. Chancer Soy'ran (-ran), a. A variant of Soveneign. [Poetic] On thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc. Coleridge

On thy bald, awful head, O sovran Blanc. Coloridge.

Sow (85), v. i. To sew. See Sew. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sow (801), v. [OK. sowe, stave, AS. sugu, akin to sū, D. zog, zeug, OHG. sū, G. sau, Icel. sÿr, Dan. so, Sw. sugga, so, L. sus, Gr. v. co, Zend. hu boar; probably from the root seen in Skr. sū to beget, to bear; the animal being named in allusion to its fecundity. 1294. (C. Hyens, Sout to stain, Son, Swine.] 1. (Zööl.) The female of swine, or of the hog kind.

2. (Zööl.) A sow bug.

3. (Metal.) (a) A channel or runner which receives the molten metal, and conducts it to the rows of molds in the pig bed. (b) The bar of metal which remains in such a runner. (c) A mass of solidified metal in a furnace hearth; a salamander.

4. (Mil.) A kind of covered shed, formerly used by

Hearth; a salamander.

4. (Mil.) A kind of covered shed, formerly used by besiegers in filling up and passing the ditch of a besieged place, sapping and mining the wall, or the like. Craig.

Sow bread. (Bol.) See Cyclamen.— Sow bug, or Sowbig (Zool.), any one of numerous species of terrestrial isopoda belonging to Oniceras, Porcello, and allied genera of the family Omiceriae. They By feed chiefly on decaying vegetable substances.—

Sow thirds [AS. suge-plate] (Bol.), a composite plant (Sonchus ole-raceau) said to be eaten by swine and some other

animals.

Sow Bug (Oniscus ascillas). A Dorssow (sō), v. t. [imp. Sow Bug (Oniscus ascillas). A Dorsow (sōu) or Sowen (sōu) or Sowen. Sowen, sawen, AS. sāwan; akin to Ofries. sēa. D. zaaijen, OS. & OHG. sājun, G. sāen, Icel. sā, Sw. sā, Dan. saae, Goth. saim, Lith. sēit, Sæns, siciate, L. serere, seri. Cf. Saturday, Season, Seed, upon the earth; to plant by strewing; as, to sow wheat. Also used figuratively: To spread abroad; to propagate. "He would sow some difficulty."

A sower went forth to sow: and when he would sowed.

A sower went forth to sow; and when he sowed, some seeds fell by the wayside.

And sow dissension in the hearts of brothers. Addison.

And sole dissension in the hearts of brothers. Addison.

2. To scatter seed upon, in, or over; to supply or stock, as land, with seeds. Also used figuratively: To scatter over; to besprinkle.

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, . . . and it is the worst husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles. Sir M. Hale

The intellectual faculty is a goodly field, ... and it is the worst husbandry in the world to sow it with trifles. Sir M. Halc. [He] sowced with stars the heaven. Milton. Now morn ... sowed the earth with orient pearl. Milton. Sow, v. t. To scatter seed for growth and the production of a crop; — literally or figuratively.

They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Pa. exxvi. 5.

Sow'ans (sou'anz or sō'anz), n. pl. See Sowens. Sow'ar (sou'ār), n. [Per. sawār a horseman.] In India, a mounted sodier.

Sow'bane' (sou'bān'), n. (Rot.) The red goosefoot (Chenopodium rubrum), — said to be fatal to swine.

Sow'dan (sō'dan), n. [F. soudan. See Soldan.]

Sow'dan (sou'enz or sō'enz), n. pl. [Soottish; cf. AS. scaw juice, glue, paste.] A nutritious article of food, much used in Scotland, made from the husk of the oat by a process not unlike that by which common starch is made; — called flummery in England. [Written also soveans, and sowins.]

Sow'er (sō'gr), n. One who, or that which, sows.

Sow'ins (sou'nz or sō'nz), n. pl. See Sowens.

Sow'l (sou') v. t. [Ot. Prov. G. zaueln, zaueln, Sowle) G. sausen to tug, drag.] To pull by the ears; to drag shout. [Obs.]

Sowne (soun), v. t. & t. To sound. [Obs.] Chaucer.

final, all; ēve, ēvent. Snd, fōrn, recent; tce,

SPADE

Sowse (sous), n. & v. See Souse. [Obs.] Dryden. Sow'ter (sou'ter), n. See Souse. [Obs.] B. Jonson. Soy (soi), n. [Chinese shöyü.] 1. A Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce for fish, etc., made by subjecting boiled beans (esp. soja beans), or beans and meal, to long formentation and then to long digestion in salt and water. 2. (Bot.) The sois, a kind of bean. See Soya. Soyle (soil), v. t. [Aphetic form of assoil.] To solve; to clear up; as, to soyl all other texts. [Obs.] Tyndale. Soyle, n. [Cf. Sont to feed.] Prev. [Obs.] Spenser. Soyn'ed (soin'ed or soind), a. [F. soigner to care.] Filled with care; anxious. [Obs.] Mir. for Mag. Sog'zle (sōz'z'), v. t. [Freq. from soss, v.] 1. To plash or wet carclessly; as, to sozzle the feet in water. [Local, U. S.]
2. To heap up in confusion. [Prov. Eng.] Forby. Sog'zle, n. 1. One who spills water or other liquids carclessly; specifically, a sluttlish woman. [Local, U. S.]
2. A mass, or heap, confusedly mingled. [Prov. Eng.] Spa (spä; 277, n. A spring of mineral water; — so called from a place of this name in Bolgium.

Spaad (späd), n. [Cf. G. spath spar. See Spar the mineral.] (Min.) A kind of spar; earth fiax, or amiantus. [Obs.]

Space (späs), n. [OE. space, F. espace, from L. spath and the sparse of the stant of the same reach shale of

thus. [Obs.] Woodward.

Space (spac), n. [OE. space, F. espace, from L. spatium space; cf. Gr. ona to draw, to tear; perh. akin to
E. span. Cf. EXPATIATE.] 1. Extension, considered
independently of anything which the may contain; that
which makes extended objects conceivable and possible. Pure space is capable neither of resistance nor motion. Locke.

2. Place, having more or less extension; room.

They gave him chase, and hunted him as hare:
Long had he no space to dwell [in].

While I have time and space.

Chaucer.

3. A quantity or portion of extension; distance from one thing to another; an interval between any two or more objects; as, the space between two stars or two hills; the sound was heard for the space of a mile.

Put a space betwirt drove and drove. Gen. xxxii. 16.

4. Quantity of time; an interval between two points of time; duration; time. "Grace God gave him here, this land to keep long space."

R. of Brunne.

Nine times the space that measures day and night. Minor Gold may defer his judgments for a time, and give a people a onger space of reportance.

Tillotson.

longer space of rependance.

5. A short time; a while. [R.] "To stay your sheady stiffe a space."

6. Walk; track; path; course. [Obs.]

This like [same] mosk let old things pace, And held after the new world the space. Chaucer.

7. (Print.) (a) A small piece of metal cast lower than a face type, so as not to receive the ink in printing,—used to separate words or letters. (b) The distance or interval between words or letters in the lines, or between lines, as in books. lines, as in books.

imes, as in books.

Epr Spaces are of different thicknesses, to enable the compositor to arrange the words at equal distances from each other in the same line.

8. (Mus.) One of the intervals, or open places, between the lines of the staff.

the lines of the staff.

Absolute space, Euclidian space, etc. See under Absoluter, Euclidian space, etc. See under Absoluter, Euclidian, etc. Space line (Print.), a thin piece of metal used by printers to open the lines of type to a regular distance from each other, and for other purposes; a lead. Hansard.—Space rule (Print.), a fine, thin, short metal rule of the same height as the type, used in printing short lines in tabular matter.

Space, v. i. [Cf. OF. espacier, L. spatiari. See Space, v.] To walk; to rove; to roam. [Obs.]

And loved in forests wild to space. Space v. t. [vine & v. p. Space v. t. [vine & v. p. Space v. t. [vine & v. p. Space v. p. space v. t. [vine & v. p. Space v. p. s

And loved in forests wild to space.

Space, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spacec (späst); p. pr. & v. b. n. Spacinc (späsing). [Of. F. espacer. See Space, n.] (Print.) To arrange or adjust the spaces in or between; as, to space words, lines, or letters.

Space [full.full, a. Wide; extensive. Sandys. Space less, a. Without space. Coleridge.

Spacolas, a. Without space. Spacial (späshal), a. See Spatial.

Spacial-ly, adv. See Spatially. Sir W. Hamilton.

Spacial-ly, adv. See Spatially. Sir W. Hamilton.

Spacial Späsins, a. [L. spatiosus: cf. F. spacieux. See Space, n.] 1. Extending far and wide; wat in extent. "A spacious plain outstretched in circuit wide."

2. Inclosing an extended space: having large or am. . Inclosing an extended space; having large or am-

2. Inclosing an extended space; having large or ample room; not contracted or narrow; capacious; roomy; as, spacious bounds; a spacious church; a spacious ball.

Spa'dous-ly, adv.—Spa'dous-ness, n.

Bpa'das'sin' (spà'dà'san'), n. [F., fr. It. spadactino a swordsman, from spada a sword.] A bravo; a bully; a duelist.

Spad'da (spà'dà'l), n. A little spade. [Obs.]

Spade (spàd), n. [Cf. Spay, n.] 1. (Zoöl.) A hart or stag three years old. [Written also spaid, spayade.]

2. [Cf. L. spado.] A castrated man or beast.

Spaden, [AS. spædu, spada; akin to D. spade, G. spaten, Icel. spadb, Dan. & Sw. spade, L. spatha a spatula, a broad two-edged sword, a spathe, Gr. oraén, Of. Epaller, Spade at cards, Spatrus, Icel. spatib, land spaten, Icel. spatib, land spaten, Icel. spatib, land spaten, Icel. spatib, and spaten, Icel. spatib, and spaten, Icel. spatib, land spaten, Icel. spatib, land spaten, Icel. spatib, and spatible spatible spatible spatible spatible spatible spatible sp pickax armed."

pickax armed."

2. [sp. sepada, literally, a sword;—so called because these cards among the Spanish bear the figure of a sword. Sp. sepada is fr. L. spatha, Gr. orado,. See the Etymology above.] One of that suit of cards each of which bears one or more figures resembling a spade.

"Let spades be trumps!" she said. Pope.

3. A cutting instrument used in flensing a whale.

Spade bayonst, a bayonet with a broad blade which
may be used for digging; — called also frouce bayonst.—

Spade handle (Mach.), the forked end of a connecting rod
in which a pin is held at both ends. See Illust. of Knuckle
joint, under KNUCKLE.

Bpade (spād), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Braded; p. pr. & pb. n. Spadies] To die with a spade; to pare oil the sward of, as land, with a spade.

Spade fone (-bōn'), n. Shoulder blade. [Prov. Eng.]
Spade fish' (-fish'), n. (Soul.) An American market fish (Chatodiplerus faber) common on the southern coasts;—called also angel fish, moonfish, and poryy.
Spade foot (-fob'), n. (Zoul.) Any species of burrowing toads of the genus Scaphiopus, esp. S. Holbrooki, of the Eastern United States;—called also spade toad.

Spade finl (-ful), n.; pl. Spadewuls (-fulz). [Spade + full.] As much as a spade will hold or lift.
Spade fra (spāde'n), n. One who, or that which, spades, specifically, a digging machine.
Spadicoous (spā-dish'us), a. [L. spadix, -icis, a date-brown or nut-brown color. See Spadix.] 1. Of a bright clear brown or chestnut color. Sir T. Browne.
2. (Bot.) Bearing flowers on a spadix; of the nature of a spadix.
Spa'dicoose' (spā'di-kōs'), a. (Bot.) Spadiceous.
Spa-dille' (spā-dil'), n. [F., fr. Sp. espadilla, dim. of espada. See Stade a card.] (Card Playing) The ace of spades in omber and quadrille.

Spa'dix (spā'diks), n.; pl. L. Spadices (spā-di'sēz), E. Spaduses (spā'di-sēz), [L. a palm branch broken off, with its fruit, Gr. oraôte! 1. (Bot.) A flealy spike of flowers, usually inclosed in a leaf called a spathe.
2. (Zoòl.) A special organ of the nau-

a spathe.
2. (Zoöl.) A special organ of the nautilus, due to a modification of the posterior tentacles.

" Spatacies." | Spatacies. | Spatacies. | Spatacies. | Spatacies. | L., fr. Gr. σπάδων.] 1. Same as 1st Spate, 2.

2. (Law) An impotent

Spadix and Spathe of Indian Turnip. a Spathe; hc Spadix; at c the Flowers show through the opening cut in the Spathe.

Spadroon' (spå-dröön'),
n. [Cf. F. & Sp. espadon,
tt. spadone. See Espadon,
Krade.] A sword, especially a broadsword, formerly used both to cut and thrust.

Spae (spā), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Spaen (spād); p. pr. & vb. n. Spaens. [Scot. spae, spay, to foretell, to divine, leel. spā.] To foretell; to divine, [Scot.]

Spae'man (-mān), n. A prophet; a diviner. [Scot.]

Spae'man (-mān), n. A female fortune teller. [Scot.]

Bpae'man (-mān), n. A female fortune teller. [Scot.]

Bpae'mie' (-wil'), n. A female fortune teller. [Scot.]

Spae'yrio (spā-glvtā), n. [It.] A variety of macaroni made in tubes of small diameter.

Spae'yrio (spā-glvtā), n. [It.] A variety of macaroni made in tubes of small diameter.

Spae'yrio (spā-glvtā), n. [Cf. F. spagyricus, fr. Gr. Spa-gyr'io (spā-glvtī), n. [Cf. F. spagyricus.] Chemical alchemical. [Obs.]

Spae'yrist (spā'/lrīst), n. [Cf. F. spagyriste.] 1. A chemist, esp. one devoted to alchemistic pursuits. [Obs.]

2. One of a sect which arose in the later days of alchemy, who sought to discover remedies for disease by chemical means. The spagyrists historically preceded the introchemists.

Bpae'ni (spā'/lē), n. [Per., Turk, & Hind. sipā-grade (spā') (spā'/lē) (n. [Per., Turk, & Hind. sipā-grade) (spā'/lē)

chemical means. The spagyrists historically preceded the introchemists.

Spath | (späthē), n. [Per., Turk., & Hind. sipā# Spathe | ti: cf. F. spaht. See Sefox.] 1. Formerly, one of the Turkish cavalry.

2. An Algerian cavalryman serving in the French army.

Spath (spāt), n. See 1st Stade.

Spake (spāt), archaic imp. of Spak.

Spake net (-nēt), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A net for
catching crabs.

Spake (spāt) a. Spaky. [Oh.] (therefore)

Spake ner (-nev), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] A net for catching crabs.

Spak'y (spāk'y), a. Specky. [Obs.] Chapman.

Spald'ing knife' (spald'ing nif'). A spalting knife.

Spale (spāl), n. [Cf. Spell a splinter.] 1. A lath;
a shaving or chip, as of wood or stone. [Prov. Eng. & Scat.]

a shaving or carp, as or wood or stone. [1 100. 2009.]

2. (Shipbuilding) A strengthening cross timber.

Spall (spal), n. [OF. espaule; cf. lt. spalla. See

EPAULE.] The shoulder. [Obs.] Spenser.

Spall, n. [Prov. E. spall, spell. See SPALE, SPELL a

splinter.] A chip or fragment, especially a chip of stone
as struck off the block by the hammer, having at least
one fasther-adoa.

one feather-edge.

Spall, v. t. 1. (Mining) To break into small pieces, as ore, for the purpose of separating from rock. Pryce.

2. (Masoury) To reduce, as irregular blocks of stone,

as ore, for the purpose of separating from rock. Pryce.

2. (Masonry) To reduce, as irregular blocks of stone, to an approximately level surface by hammering.

Spall, v. t. To give off spalls, or wedge-shaped chips; -said of stone, as when badly set, with the weight thrown too much on the outer surface.

Spal'peen (spal'pen), n. [Ir. spaipin, fr. spaip a beau, pride, self-conceit.] A scamp; an Irish term for a good-for-nothing fellow; -- often used in good-humore a good-for-nothing fellow; -- often used in good-humore a good-for-nothing fellow; -- often used in good-humore a spall to spall, n. [Colloq.]

Spalt (spalt), n. [C. G. spallstein, from spallen to spilt. See 1st Spall.] I. Liable to break or split brittle; as, spalt timber. [Prov. Eng.] Hulliwell.

2. Heedless; clumay; pert; saucy. [Prov. Eng.] Indiwell.

Spalt, v. t. & t. (Cf. OE. spalden. See Spalt, a.]

To split off; to cleave off, as chips from a piece of timber, with an ax. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Spalting knilse (nil?). A knife used in splitting codfah. [Written also spalding knife.]

Span, n. [AS. spann; akin to D. span, OHG. spanna, (spanna, Icel. spönn. 1710. See Spalv, v. l.] 1. The space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; eighth of a fathom.

2. Hence, a small space or a trief portion of time.

Thy rood nesses let me bound.

Pone.

Yet not to earth's contracted spon Thy goodness let me bound.

Life's but a span; 1'll every inch enjoy. Farquhar. 3. The spread or extent of an arch between its abutments, or of a beam, girder, truss, roof, bridge, or the like, between its supports.

4. (Naut.) A rope having its ends made fast so that a purchase can be hooked to the bight; also, a rope made fast in the center so that both ends can be used.

5. [Ct. D. span, Sw. spann, Dan. spand, G. gespann. See Sran, v. t.] A pair of horses or other animals driven together; usually, such a pair of horses when similar in color, form, and action.

Span blocks (Naut.), blocks at the topmast and topgallaut-mast heads, for the studding-sail halyards.—Span counter, an old English child's game, in which one throws a counter on the ground, and another tries to thit it with his counter, or to get his counter so near it that he can span the space between them, and touch both the counters. Hallivell. "Henry V., in whose time boys went to span counter for French crowns." Shak.—Span iron (Naut.), a special kind of harpoon, usually secured just below the gunwale of a whaleboat.—Span roof, a common roof, having two slopes and one ridge, with eaves on both sides. Greit.—Span shackle (Naut.), a large bolt driven through the forecastle deck, with a triangular shackle in the head to receive the heel of the old-lash-ioned fish davit. Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Span (spän), v. t. [imp. & p. p. SPANNED (spänd); p. pr. & vb. n. SPANNEN.] [AS. spannan; akin to D. & t. spannen, OHG. spannan, Sw. spänna, Dan. spande; L. spatium space. v170. Cf. SPIN, v. t., SPACE, SPASM.]

1. To measure by the span of the hand with the fingers extended, or with the fingers encompassing the object; as, to span a space or distance; to spun a cylinder.

My right hand lash spanned the heavens. Sac. xiviii. 13.

2. To reach from one side of to the other; to stretch over as an arch.

The rivers were spanned by arches of solid masonry. Prescott.

The rivers were spanned by arches of solid masonry. Prescott. 3. To fetter, as a horse; to hobble.

Span. v. i. To be matched, as horses

Span, v. z. 10 be matched, as norses. [v. N.] #Spa-næ/mi-a (spå-nĕ/mi-à), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σπανός scarce + alμa blood.] (Med.) A condition of impovcrishment of the blood; a morbid state in which the red corpuscies, or other important elements of the blood, are deficient.

are deficient.

Spa-næ/mic (-nē/mǐk or -něm/īk), a. (Med.) Of or having improverished blood. are dencient.

Spa.ns/mic (-ne/mik or -nemik), a. (Med.) Of or pertaining to spanemia; having impoverished blood.

Span/cel (spän/sel), n. [Perhaps span + AS. sāl a rope.] A rope used for tying or hobbing the legs of a horse or cow. [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.]

Span/cel, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spanceled (-sēid) or Spancelled (-sēid

U. S.]

Span'dogs' (span'dogz'), n. pl. A pair of grappling dogs for hoisting logs and timber.

Span'drel (-drel), n. [From Sran.] I (Arch.) The irregular triangular space between the curve of an arch and the inclosing right angle; or the space between the outer moldings of two contiguous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and lucious them.



uous arches and a horizontal line above them, or another arch above and inclosing them.

2. A narrow mat or passe partout for a picture.

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2. A pane (spān), v. t. [Akin to G. spānen, LG. & D. spenen.

2. Spang, v. 4. To spring; to bound; to leap.

3. But when they spang o'er reason's fence.

4. We smart for 't at our own expense.

4. Spang, n. Abound or spring. [Scot.] Sir W. Scotl.

5. Spang, n. [As. spange a clasp or fastening; akin to D. spang, G. spange, OHG. spanga, Icel. späng a spangle.] A spangle or shining ornament. [Obs.]

With glittering spangs that did like stars appear. Spenser.

With glittering snangs that did like stars appear. Spenser With guttering spaces that did like stars appear. Spenser.

Span'gle (span'gl'), n. [OE. spange!, dim. of AS.
spange. See SPANG a spangle.] 1. A small plate or
boss of shining metal; something brilliant used as an
ornament, especially when stitched on the dress.

2. Figuratively, any little thing that sparkles. "The
rich spangles that adorn the sky."

Walter.

oak spangle. See under Oak.

Span'gle, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spangled (-g'ld); p.
pr. & vb. n. Spangles; to adorn with small, distinct,
brilliant bodies; as, a spangled breastplate.

Donne.

What stars do spangle heaven with such beauty? Shak.

Spangled coquette (2001.), a tropical humming bird (Loharnis regina). See CoBerrie, 2.

Span'gle, v. i. To show brilliant spots or points; to glisten; to glitter.

Some men by feigning words as dark as mine Make truth to spangle, and its rays to shine.

Bunyan. Spangled Coquette

Span'gler (-gler), n. ne who, or that which, s

Span'gler (-gier), 72.
Ine who, or that which, spangles.

Span'gly (-gly), a. Resembling, or consisting of, spanles; glittering; as, spangly light.

Span'lard (span'yerd), 72. A native or inhabitant of

Span'del (-y8l), n. [OF. espagneul, F. épagneul, espagnel Spanish, 8p. español, fr. España Spain, from L. Hispania.] 1. (Zoil.) One of a breed of small dogs hav-

ing long and thick hair and large drooping ears. The legs re usually strongly feath-ered, and the tail bushy. See Illusts. under CLUMBER, and COOKER.

There are several varieties of spaniels, some of which, known as field spaniels, are used in hunting;



others are used for toy or pet dogs, as the Blenheim spaniel, and the King Charles spaniel (see under Blenheim). Of the field spaniels, the larger kinds are called springers, and to those belong the Bussex, Norfolk, and Clumber spaniels (see Chussex). The smaller field spaniels, used chiefly in hunting woodcock, are called cocker spaniels, used cherker. Field spaniels are remarkable for their activity and intelligence.

As a spaniel she will on him leap.

Chaucer.

As a spaniel she will on him leap.

Chaucer.

Shak.

Span'iel, v. t. To fawn; to cringe; to be obsequious. [R.]

Shan'iel, v. t. To follow like a spaniel. [R.]

us. [R.] Churchill. **Span'isl**, v. t. To follow like a spaniel. [R.] **Span'isl** (span'ish), a. Of or pertaining to Spain or ne Spaniards.

Bpan'ish, v. t. To follow like a spaniel. (R.]

Span'ish (spän'Ish), a. Of or pertaining to Spain or the Spaniards.

Bpan'ish bayonst (Bot.), a liliaceous plant (Fucca aloifolia) with rigid spine-tipped leaves. The mame is also spinled to other similar plants of the Southwestern United States and Mexico. Called also Spanish daggers.

Bpanish bean, (Bot.) See the Note under Bran.—Spanish back, as black pigmen, oltathod by charring cork.

In spanish brown, a species of entertile real-like twiggs and after reddish brown clored used the presence of sesquinoxide of fron.—Spanish buckeys (Bot.)

In spanish brown, a species of Texas, New Mexico, and, related to the buckeys, but having pinnate leaves and a three-seeded fruit.—Spanish burton (Mout.), a purchase composed of two single blocks. A double Spanish burton has one double and two single blocks. Lace (Textbook of Seamanship).—Spanish chalk (Min.), a kind of steatie;—so called because obtained from Aragon in Spain.—Spanish crass (Bot.), a cruciferous plant (Lepidum Cardumines), a species of peppergrass.—Spanish culter (Lobit.), the long-billed curlew. [U. S.]—Spanish culter (Lobit.), the long-billed curlew. [U. S.]—Spanish brown pigment obtained by calcining copper and sulphur together in closed cracibles.—Spanish fag (Lobit.), the California rockfish (Sebasichthys rubrivinctus). It is conspicuously colored with beads of red and white.—Spanish fag (Lobit.), the California rockfish (Sebasichthys rubrivinctus). It is conspicuously colored with beads of red and white.—Spanish fag (Lobit.), the California rockfish (Sebasichthys rubrivinctus). It is conspicuously colored with beads of red and white.—Spanish fag (Lobit.), the California rockfish (Sebasichthys rubrivinctus). It is conspicuously colored with beads of red and white.—Spanish fag. (Lobit.), the conspicuously colored with seads

a rope wound about it, into which a marline spike is thrust to serve as a lover.

Span'lish, n. The language of Spain.

Spank (spănk), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spanker) (spănkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Spankins.] [Of unknown origin; cf. l.d. spakkern, spenkern, to run and spring about quickly.] To strike, as the breech, with the open hand; to slap.

Spank, n. A blow with the open hand; a slap.

Spank, v. 4. To move with a quick, lively step between a trot and gallop; to move quickly. Thackeray.

Spank'er (spänk'er), n. 1. One who spanks, or anything used as an instrument for spanking.

2. (Naut.) The after sail of a ship or bark, being a fore-and-art sail attached to a boom and gaff;—sometimes called driver. See Illust. under Sam. Totten.

3. One who takes long, quick strides in walking; also, a fast horse. [Colloq.]

4. Something very large, or larger than common; a whopper, as a stout or tail person. [Colloq.]

Spanker boom (Naut.), a boom to which a spanker sail is attached. See Illust. of Ship.

Spank'er, n. A small coin. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

is attached. See Illust. of Ship.

Spank'er, a. A small coin. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Spank'ing, a. 1. Moving with a quick, lively pace, or capable of so doing; dashing.

Four spanking grays ready harnessed. G. Colman, the Younger.

Four spanking grays ready harnessed. G.
2. Large; considerable. [Colloq.]

Spanking breeze (Naut.), a strong breeze

Spanking breeze (Naul.), a strong breeze.

Span'less (spän'läs), a. Incapable of being spanned.

Span'ner (-nër), n. 1. One who, or that which, spans.

2. The lock of a fusee or carbine; also, the fusee or carbine itself. [Obs.]

3. An iron instrument having a jaw to fit a nut or the head of a bolt, and used as a lever to turn it with; a wrench; specifically, a wrench for unscrewing or tightening the couplings of hose.

4. pl. A contrivance in some of the earlier steam engines for moving the valves for the alternate admission and shutting off of the steam.

Span'new '(-nū'), a. [Icel. spānnŷr, properly, new as a chip just split; spānn chip + nŷr new. See Spoon, and Nzw.] Quite new, irrand-new; fire-new. "A spannew archbishop's chair."

Span'nish ing (-nīsh-lng), n. [From OF espanw to spread, F. épanaut. See Expans.] The full blooming of a flower. [Obs.]

a flower. [Obs.] Rom. of R. Span'plece' (-pes'), n. (Arch.) The collar beam of a

oof; sparpiece. Span'worm' (-wûrm'), n. (Zoöl.) The larva of any

geometrid moth, as the cankerworm; a geometer; a measuring worm.

Spar (spär), n. [AS. spær in spærstån clalkstone; akin to MHG. spar, G. sparkalk plaster.] (Min.) An old name for a nonmetallic mane for a n mineral, usually cleav-able and somewhat lus-



filamentaria) of the Strawberry, Plum, etc. a Larva, nat. size; b Imago.

able and somewhat lustrous; as, calc spar, or Imago.

True; as, calc spar, ot It was especially used in the case of the gangue minerals of a metalliferous vein.

Blue spar, Cube spar, etc. See under Blue, Cube, etc.

Spar, n. [OE. sparre; akin to D. spar, G. sparren, OHG. sparro, Dan. & Sw. sparre, Icel. sparre; of uncertain origin. v171. Cl. Spar, v. t.] 1. (Naut.) A general term for any round piece of timber used as a mast, yard, boom, or gaff.

2. (Arch.) Formerly, a piece of timber, in a general sense; — still applied locally to rafters.

3. The bar of a gate or door. [Obs.] Chancer.

Spar hug, (Naut.), a huck spacered by one end so that

3. The bar of a gate or door. [Obs.] Chancer. Spar buoy (Naut.), a buoy anchored by one end so that the other end rises above the surface of the water.— Spar deck (Naut.), the upper deck of a vessel; especially, in a frigate, the deck which is continued in a straight line from the quarter-deck to the forecastle, and on which spare spars are usually placed. See under DECK.— Spar torpedo (Naut.), a torpedo carried on the end of a spar usually projecting from the bow of a vessel, and intended to explode upon contact with an enemy's ships.

Spar, v. t. [OE. sparren, AS. sparrian; akin to G. sperren, leel. sperre; from the noun. \$\sqrt{171}\$. See Spar a beam, bar.] 1. To bolt; to bar. [Obs.] Chaucer.
2. To supply or equip with spars, as a vessel. \$\mathbb{T}\$ Y vessel equipped with spars that are too large or too small is said to be oversparred or undersparred.

Spar, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sparren of the departer.

**To h. Sparren of the legs of the legs, to struggle.] I. To strike with the feet or spurs, or leel. **sperra to stretch out the legs, to struggle.] I. To strike with the feet or spurs,

2. To use the fists and arms scientifically in attack or defense; to contend or combat with the fists, as for exercise or amusement: to box.

Made believe to spar at Paul with great science. Dicker

cise or amusement; to box.

Made believe to spar at Paul with great science. Dickens.

3. To contest in words; to wrangle. [Colloq.]

Spar, n. 1. A contest at sparring or boxing.

2. A movement of offense or defense in boxing.

Spar'a-ble (spär'à-b'l), n. [Corrupted from sparrow bill.] A kind of small nail used by shoemakors.

Spar'a-da (spär'à-dà), n. (Zoôl.) A small California surf fish (Micrometrus aggregatus); — called also shiner.

Spar'a-dap (-drèp), n. [F. sparadrap; ct. 1t. sparadrappo, NL. sparadrapaa.] 1. A cerecloth. [Obs.]

2. (Med.) Any adhesive plaster.

Spar'a-grage (-å.); 48), Spar'a-grag (-à-ghs.), Spar'a-grage (-à-gh; n. Obs. or corrupt forms of Asparagus.

Spar'ble (spär'bl.), v. t. [Off. esparpiller to seatter, F. Eparpiller.] To scatter; to disperse; to rout. [Obs.]

The king's host was sparbed and chased. Frabra.

Spare (spär), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spare (spär); p. pr. & vb. n. Sparing.] [AS. spurian, ir. spær spare, sparing, saving; akin to D. & G. sparen, OHG. sparpo, fiel. & Sw. spara, Dan. spare. See Spare, or out strugally or stintingly, as that which is scarce or valuable; to retain or keep unused; to save. "No cost would he spare."

[Thou] thy Father's dreadful thunder didst net spare. Milco. He thath knowledge, spareth his words. Prov. xvii. 27.

2. To keep to one's suff. to forbear to invent or given.

He that hath knowledge, spareth his words. Prov. xvii. 27. 2. To keep to one's self; to forbear to impart or give. Be pleased your politics to spare.

Source my sight the pain
Of seeing what a world of tears it costs you. 3. To preserve from danger or punishment; to forbear to nunish, injure, or harm; to show mercy to.

Spare us, good Lord. Book of Common Prayer
Dim sadness did not spare
That time celestial visages.
Man alone can whom he conquers spare.
Walter

Man alone can whom he conquers space.

4. To save or gain, as by fringality; to reserve, as from some occupation, use, or duty.

All the time he could space from the necessary cares of his weighty charge, the bestowed on . . serving of God. Knolles.

5. To deprive one's self of, as by being frugal; to do without; to dispense with; to give up; to part with.

Where angry Jove did never space of the present of kind and temperate air.

I could have better spaced a better man.

Statk.

To space one's self. (a) To act with reserve. [Obs.]

Her thought that a lady should her space. Charges.

Her thought that a lady should her space. ()
(b) To save one's self labor, punishment, or blame.

Spare (spar), v. 1. To be frugal; not to be profuse; to live frugally; to be parsimonious.

I, who at some times spend, at others spare, Divided between carclesaness and care.

Pope.

2. To refrain from inflicting harm; to use mercy or forbearance.

forbearance.

He will not spare in the day of vengeance. Prov. vi. 34.

3. To desist; to stop; to refrain. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Spare, a. [Compar. Sparen [.6r]; superl. Sparest;
— not used in all the senses of the word.] [AS. spær sparing. Cf. Spare, v. l.] 1. Scanty; not abundant or plentiful; as, a spare diet.

2. Sparing; frugal; parsimonious; chary.

He was spare, but discrete of speech. Carew.

3. Being over and above what is necessary, or what must be used or reserved; not wanted, or not used; superfluous; as, I have no spare time.

If that no spare clothes he had to give. Spenser.

If that no more clothes he had to give. Spensor. 4. Held in reserve, to be used in an emergency; as, a spare anchor; a spare bed or room.

5. Lean; wanting flesh; meager; thin; gaunt. o. Lean; wanting nean; meager; thin; gaunt.
O, give me the spare men, and spare me the great ones. Shak.
6. Slow. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Grose.
Spare (spar), n. 1. The act of sparing; moderation; estraint. [Obs.]

Killing for sacrifice, without any spare. Holland 2. Parsimony; frugal use. [Obs.] Bacon.
Poured out their plenty without spite or spare. Spenser

Poured out their plenty without spite or spare. Spenser.

3. An opening in a petticoat or gown; a placket. [Obs.]

4. That which has not been used or expended.

5. (Tenpins) The right of bowling again at a full set of pins, after having knocked all the pins down in less than three bowls. If all the pins are knocked down in one bowl it is a double spure; in two bowls, a single spare.

Spareful (-ful), a. Sparing; chary, [Obs.] Fairfax.

Spareful-ness, n. [Obs.] Sir P. Sidney.

Spareless, a. Unsparing.

Spareness, n. [Cf. AS. spærnis frugality.] The quality or state of being lean or thin; leanness.

Sparer (sparer), n. One who spares.

mality or state of being lean or thin; leanness. **Spar'er** (spar'er), n. One who spares. **Sparer'rib'** (-rib'), n. [Spare, a. + rib.] A piece of ork, consisting of ribs with little flesh on them. **Sparge** (spir), v. I. [L. sparyere; cf. F. asperger.] to sprinkle; to moisten by sprinkling; as, to sparye paper. **Spar'ge-iac** (ton (spir'jē-fāk'shīn), n. [L. sparyere o strow + facere, factum, to make.] The act of sprinkling. [Obs.] **Spar'ger** (spir'jōr') v. [Cf. F. asperger to sprinkle

to strew + facere, factum, to make.] The act of aprinkling. (Obs.]

Spar'ger (spin'jör), n. [Cf. F. asperger to sprinkle, L. asperger, spargere.] A vessel with a perforated cover, for sprinkling with a liquid; a sprinkler.

Spar'hawk' (-hak'), n. [OE. sperhauke.] (Zoùl.)
The sparrow hawk. [Prov. Eng.]

Spar'-hung' (-hüng'), a. Hung with spar, as a cave.

Spar'ing (spär'ing), a. Spare; saving; frugal; merciful. Biacon. Spar'ingly, adv. Spar'inglengeriful, spare, saving; frugal; merciful. Biacon. Spar'inglengeriful, spare, as a cave.

Spark (spärk), n. [OE. sparke, AS. spearea; akin to D. spark, sperk; cf. Icel. spraka to crackle, Lith. spraditi, Gr. ordparyos a bursting with a noise, Skr. sphirj to crackle, to thunder. Cf. Speak.] 1. A small purticle of fire or ignited substance which is cmitted by a body in combustion.

Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly unward. Job v. 7. And is born unto trouble, as the spaces by upward. Joon. 7.

2. A small, shining body, or translent light; a sparkle.

3. That which, like a spark, may be kindled into a flame, or into action; a feeble germ; an elementary principle. "If any spark of life be yet remaining." Shak. "Like little sparks of diamonds." Fuller. "Vital spark of heavenly flame." Pope.

We have here and there a little clear light, some sparks of bright knowledge.

Bright wowledge.

Right you justingt with music yoral spark. Wordswards.

right knowledge. Locky.
Bright gen instinct with music, vocal spark. Wordsworth.

Spark arrester, a contrivance to prevent the escape of parks while it allows the passage of gas, chiefly used a the smokestack of a wood-burning locomotive. Called lso spark consumer. [U. S.]

Spark, n. [Icel. sparkr lively, sprightly.] 1. A brisk,

showy, gay man.

The finest sparks and cleanest beaux.

The nnest sparks and cicanest neaux.

2. A lover; a gallant; a beau.

Spark, v. i. To sparkle. [Obs.] Spenser.

Spark, v. i. To play the spark, beau, or lover.

A sure sign that his master was courting, or, as it is termed.

W. heing.

Spark'er (spärk'er), n. A spark arrester.

Spark'ful (-ful), a. Lively; brisk; gay. [Obs.] "Our sparkful youth."

Spark'ful youth."

Spark'sta, a. I. Like a spark; airy; gay. W. Watsh.

2. Showy; well-dressed; fine.

Spark'le (spärk'!), n. [Dim. of spark.]

1. A little spark; a scintillation.

As fire is wont to quicken and go From a sparkle sprungen amiss, Till a city brent up is. The shock was sufficiently strong to strike out some sparkles of his fiery temper.

Prescott.

of his nery temper.

2. Brilliancy; luster; as, the sparkle of a diamond.

Sparkle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sparkled (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Sparkling (-k'lng).] [See Sparkle, n., Spark of fire.]

1. To emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; to shime as if throwing off sparks;

cannescent particles; to shine as if throwing off sparks; to emit flashes of light; to scintillate; to twinkle; as, the blazing wood sparkles; the stars sparkle; as, A mantelet upon his shoulder hanging Bretful of rubies red, as fire sparkling.

2. To manifest the start by the start of the 2. To manifest itself by, or as if by, emitting sparks;

I see bright honor sparkle through your eyes. Milton

3. To emit little bubbles, as certain kinds of liquors; to effervesce; as, sparkling wine.

Syn.—To shime; glisten; scintillate; radiate; coruscate; glitter; twinkle.

Spar'kle, v. t. To emit in the form or likeness of parks. "Did sparkle forth great light." Spenser. Spar'kle, v. t. [Cf. Sparkle.] 1. To disperse. [Obs.] The Landgrave hath sparkled his army without any further nterprise.

State Papers.

enterprise.

2. To scatter on or over. [Obs.] Purchas.

Spar'klor (-kler), n. One who scatters; esp., one who scatters money; an improvident person. [Obs.]

Spar'kler, n. One who, or that which, sparkles.

Spar'kler, n. (Zoöl.) A tiger beetle.

Spark'lie (spik'k'list), n. A small spark. [Obs.]

Spark'liness (-l'nos), n. Vivacity. [Obs.] Aubrey.

Spark'ling (-l'ing), a. Emitting sparks; glittering; flashing; brilliant; lively; as, sparkling wise; sparkling eyes.—Spark'ling-lively; as, sparkling eyes.—Spark'ling-lively; as, Spark'ling-ness, n.

Syn.—Spilliant, shiping.

Sen. Supurw.

Syn. — Brilliant; shining. See Shining.

Syn. — Brilliant; shining. See Shining.

Spar'ling (spür'lYng), n. [Akin to G. spierling, spiering, D. spiering: cf. F. Eperlan.] (Zool.) (a) The European smelt (Osmerus eperlanus). (b) A young salmon. (c) A tern. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.]

Spar/lyre' (spür/lir'), n. [AS. spear-lira.] The calf of the leg. [Obs.] Wyclif (Deul. xxviii. 35). Spar'roid (spär'roid; 277), a. [L. sparus the glithead +-oid: cf. F. sparuide.] (Zool.) Of or pertaining to the Sparide, a family of spinous-finned fishes which includes the scup, sheapland.

scup, sheepshead, and sea bream.

n. One of the

Sparids.

Spar'piece'
(spar'pes'), n.
(Arch.) The col-(Lanilt

the spanpiece. Sparoid (Pomadasus, or Anisotremus, the spanpiece.

the spanpiece.

Gwill.

Spar'poll (spär'poil), v. t. [See Sparelle.] To scatter; to spread abroad; to disperse. [Obs.]

Spar'row (spär'rō), v. [OE. sparue, AS. spearwa; akin to OHG. spare, G. speriling, Icel. spürr, Dan. spurv, spurre, Sw. sparf, Goth. sparwa; — originally, probably, the quiverer or flutterer, and akin to E. spurn.

See Spurn, and cf. Spavin.] 1. (Zoöl.)

One of many species of small singing birds of the family Fringilidae, having conical bills, and iceding chiefly on seeds. Many sparrows are called also finches, and buntings.

The commen sparrow, or house sparrow, of Europe house sparrow, of Europe (Passer domesticus) is noted for its familiarity,

English Sparrow (Passer domesticus). (%)

its voracity, its attachment to its young, and its fecundity. See House sparrow, under House.

The following American species are well known:
the chipping sparrow, or chippy, the sage
sparrow, the savannasparrow, the sage
row, the tree sparrow, and the white-throatcl sparrow (see Peanody Bird). See
these terms under Bace, Bavanna, etc. these terms under SAGE, BAVANAA, et 2. (Zoöl.) Any one of several small singing birds somewhat resembling the true sparrows in form or habits, as the European hedge sparrow. See under HEDGE.

He that doth the ravens feed, Yea, providently caters for the spar-

Shak. Be comfort to my age !

De comfort to my age! Shak.

Field sparrow, Fox sparrow, etc.
See under Field, Fox, etc.

Sparrow bill, a small nail; a castivon shee nail; a sparable.—Sparrow hawk. (Zoil.) (a) A small European hawk (Accipiter nisus) or any of the allied species. (b) A small American falcon (Falco sparverius). (e) The Australian collared sparrow hawk (Accipiter torquatus).

The name is applied to other small hawks, as the European kestrel and the New Zealand quail hawk.—Sparrow owl (Zoil.), a small owl (Glaucidium masserinum) found both in the Old World and the New.

The name is also applied to other species of small owls.—Sparrow spear (Zoil.), the female of the reed bunting. [Proc. Eng.]

Spar'row-grass' (-gras'), n.

The name is also applied to other species of small owis. — Sparrow spear (Zool.), the female of the reed bunting. [Proc. Eng.] sparrow-grass' (zpás'), n. [Corrupted from asparagus.]

Asparagus. [Collog.] See the Note under Asparagus.]

Asparagus. [Collog.] See the Note under Asparagus.]

Spar'row-word' (wfirt'), n. (Falco sparcerius). the genus Erica (E. passerina).

Spar'ry (spär'ry), a. [From Span.] Resembling spar, or consisting of spar; abounding with spar; having confused crystalline atructure; spathose.

Sparry iron (Min.), siderite. See Siderite. (a).—Sparry limestone (Min.), a coursely crystalline marble.

Sparse (spärs), a. [Compar. Sparser (-ër); superl. Sparses (spärs), a. [Compar. Sparser (-ër); superl. Sparses (spärs), a. [Compar. Sparagre to stew, scatter. Cf. Asperses, Diberrese] 1. Thinly scattered; set or planted here and there; not being dense or close together; as, a sparse population. (artyle.

2. (Bot.) Placed irregularly and distantly; scattered.—applied to branches, leaves, peduncles, and the like.

Sparse v. t. [L. sparsus, p. p. of spargere to scatter.] To scatter; to disperse. [Obs.] Sparsely; [Obs.]

Sparse-fly, adv. In a scattered or sparse manner.

Sparse-fless, n. The quality or state of being sparse; as, sparse-roses, n. The quality or state of being sparse; as, sparse-roses of population.

[Spar'sim (spär'tam), a. [L. Spartanus.] Of or pertaining to Sparta, especially to ancient Sparta; hence, hardy; undaunted; as, Spartan souls; Spartan bravery.—n. A native or inhabitant of Sparta, figuratively, person of great courage and fortitude.

Spar'te-ine (-tê-n or -ën), n. (Chem.) A narcotic alkaloid extracted from the tops of the common broom (Cytisus scoparium, formerly Spartium scoparium), as a color-less oily liquid of aniline-like odor and very bitter taste.

Spar'te-ine (-tê-rê), n. [F., from Sp. c-parto esparto, L. spartum, Gr. oraéproc.] Articles made of the blades or fiber of the Ligueum Spartum and Stipa (or Macrochila) tenacissima, kinds of grass used in Spain and other count

Sparth (spirth), n. [Cf. Icel. sparca.] An Anglo-Saxon battle-ax, or halberd. [Obs.] He hath a sparth of twenty pound of weight. Chaucer. Sparve (spärv), n. (Zoöl.) The hedge sparrow. [Prov. Eng.]

Sparre (sparry, n. [2000.]

Epor. V. Eng.]

Sparry (sparry), a. Sparing; parsimonious. [Obs.]

Sparm (sparry), n. [F. spasme, L. spasmus, Gr.

σπαρμός, from σπάκεν, σπάκ, to draw, to cause convulsion. Cf. Span, v. t.]

1. (Med.) An involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles or muscles of the sparred from the

The Spasms are usually either clonic or tonic. In clonic spasms, the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately in very quick succession. In tonic spasms, the contraction is steady and uniform, and continues for a comparatively long time, as in tetanus.

2. A sudden, violent, and temporary effort or emotion; as, a spasm of repentance.

tion; as, a spasm of repentance.

Oynic spasm. (Med.) See under Cynic.— Spasm of the chest. See Angina pectoris, under Angina.

Spasmattical (spit-mixtt-kal), a. Spasmodic. [Obs.]

Spas.modic. (-modifix), a. [Gr. σπασμώδης; σπασμός a convulsion + είδος likeneas: cf. F. spusmodique.]

1. (Med.) Of or pertaining to spasm; consisting in spasm; occurring in, or characterized by, spasms; as, a spasmodic asthma.

2. Soon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive; intermittent: as. spasmodic zeal or industry.

2. Boon relaxed or exhausted; convulsive; intermittent; as, spasmodic zeal or industry.

Spasmodic creup (Med.), an affection of childhood characterized by a stoppuse of breathing developed suddenly and without fever, and produced by spasmodic contraction of the vocal cords. It is somotimes fatal. Called also laryingtenus strictura, and childcrowing.— Spasmodic stricture, a stricture caused by muscular spasm without structural change. See Organic stricture, under Organic stricture, ander Organic stricture, under Organic stricture, ander Organic stricture, ander Organic stricture, ander Organic stricture, under Organic stricture, and for organic stricture, and for organic all (-I-kal) A medicine for spasm.

Spas-mod'lo-al-ly (-I-kal-ly), a. Same as Spasmodic, a.— Spas-mod'lo-al-ly (-I-kal-ly), a. L. spasticus, Gr. σπαστικός, fr. σπάν to draw: cf. F. spastique. See Spasm.] (Med.) Of or pertaining to spasm; spasmodic; especially, pertaining to tonic spasm; tetanic.

Spas-tio-al-ly (-I-kal-ly), adv. Spasmodically.

Spas-tio-al-ly (-I-kal-ly), adv. Spasm

mollusk, both before and after it first becomes adherent, or such young, collectively.

Spat, v. 4. & t. To emit spawn; to emit, as spawn.

Spat, v. 6. & t. To emit spawn; to emit, as spawn.

Spat, v. 6. To emit spawn; to emit, as spawn.

Spat, v. 6. To demit spawn; to emit, as spawn.

Spat, v. 6. To dispute. [U. S.]

Spat, v. 6. To dispute. [U. S.]

Spat, v. 6. To dispute. [L. Spat, v. 6. T

dea.

|| Spat'an-gol'de-a (spat'an-gol'de-à), n. pl. [NL.
See Spatangus, and -oid.] (Zoöl.) An order of irregular sea urchins, usually having a more or less heart-shaped shell with four or five petal-like ambulacra above. The



Spatangoid (Brissopsis lyrifera). a d Anterior Dorsal Ambulacral Sucker Tubes; b Oral ditto; c Anal ditto; f Dorsal Fasciole.

buiacra above. The mouth is edentu-lous and situated anteriorly, on the under side.

|| Spa-tan'gus (spà-tān'gūs), n. [NL., fr. L. spatan-gius a kind of sea urchin, Gr. σπατάγγηκ.] (Zoöl.) A genus of heart-shaped sea urchins belonging to the Spat-

angoidea.

Spatch'cock' (spach'kŏk'), n. See Spitchcock.

Spatc (spat), n. [Of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. speid.] A
river flood; an overflow or inundation.

Burns.

Gareth in a showerful spring Stared at the spate.

Stared at the spate.

Tennyson.

| Spa'tha (spā'thā), n.; pl. Spathæ (-thē). [L.]

(Bot.) A spathe.

Spa.tha'coous (spā-thā'shīds), a. (Bot.) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathal.

Spathe (spā'thal), a. (Bot.) Furnished with a spathe; as, spathal flowers.

Spathe (spāth), n. [L. spatha, Gr. oraôn; cf. F. spatha. See Spade for digging.] (Bot.) A special involucre formed of one leaf and inclosing a spadix, as in aroid plants and palms. See the Note under Bract, and Rust, of Spadix.

Spa'tial-ly (spa'shal-ly), adv. As regards space.

Spa'ti-ate (spa'shil-at), v. i. [L. spatiatus, p. p. of spatiari, fr. spatium. See Space.] To rove; to ramble. [Obs.]

Spa'ter (spatitur), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Spattered (-terd); p. pr. & vb. n. Spattering.] [From the root of spit saliva.] 1. To sprinkle with a liquid or with any wet substance, as water, mud, or the like; to make wet or foul spots upon by sprinkling; as, to spatter a coat; to spatter the floor; to spatter boots with mud. Upon any occasion he is to be spattered over with the blood of his people.

2. To distribute by surjukling: to surjukle around: as

f his people.

2. To distribute by sprinkling; to sprinkle around; as, o spatter blood.

3. Fig.: To injure by aspersion; to defame; to soil; lao, to throw out in a defamatory manner.

Spatter, v. i. To throw something out of the mouth a scattering manner; to sputter.

That mind must needs be irrecoverably deprayed, which, . . . tasting but once of one just deed, spatters at it, and abhors the relish ever after. Million. Spat'ter-dashed' (-dasht'), a. Wearing spatterdushes.

Spat'ter-dash'es (-dăsh'ez), n. pl. [Spatter + dash.]
Coverings for the legs, to protect them from water and mud; long gatters.

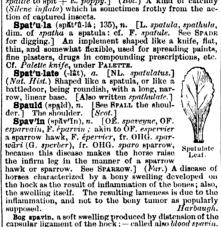
Spat'ter-dock' (-d δ k'), n. (Bot.) The common vellow

Spat'ter-dook' (-dok'), n. (Bot.) The common yellow water lily (Naphar advenu).

Spat'tle (spat't'1), n. Spawl; spittle. [Obs.] Bale.
Spat'tle, n. 1. A spatulu.

2. (Pottery) A tool or implement for mottling a molded article with coloring matter.

Spat'tling-pop'py (-tilng-pop'py), n. [Prov. k. spattle to spit + E. poppy.] (Bot.) A kind of catchily (Silene injutate) which is sometimes frothy from the action of captured insects.



Harbaugh.

Bog spavin, a soft swelling produced by distension of the capsular ligament of the hock;—called also blood spavin.

Bone spavin, spavin attended with exostosis; ordinary spavin.

spavin.

Spav'ined (-Ind), a. Affected with spavin.

Spaw (spa), n. See Sra.

Spawl (spal), n. A splinter or fragment, as of wood or stone. See Spall.

Spawl, n. [Cf. AS. spātl, fr. spātlan to spit; probably akin to spīwan, E. spew. Cf. Spew.] Scattered or ejected spittle.

Spawl, v. i. & t. [inp. & p. p. Spawled (spald); p. pr. & vb. n. Spawling.] [Cf. AS. spātlian.] To scatter spittle from the mouth; to spit, as saliva.

Why must he sputter, spawl, and slaver it In vain, against the people's favorite.

Spawl'ing, n. That which is spawled, or spit out.

Spawling, n. That which is spawled, or spit out.

Spawn (span), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Slawned (spand);
p. pr. & vb. n. Slawned.] [OE. spanen, OF. espander, properly, to shed, spread, L. expandere to spread out. See Expand.] 1. To produce or deposit (eggs), as fishes or forgs do.

out. See Expand.] 1. To produce or deposit (eggs), as fishes or frogs do.

2. To bring forth; to generate; — used in contempt.

One edition [of books] spawneth another. Fuller.

Spawn, v. i. 1. To deposit eggs, as fish or frogs do.

2. To issue, as offspring; — used contemptuously.

Spawn, n. [v170. See Srawn, v. i.] 1. The ova, or eggs, of fishes, oysters, and other aquatic animals.

2. Any product or offspring; — used contemptuously.

3. (Horl.) The buds or branches produced from underground stems.

round stems.

4. (Rot.) The white fibrous matter forming the matrix 'rom which fungi are produced; the mycelium of fungi.

Spawn eater (Zoöt.), a small American cyprinoid fish Notropis Hudsonius) allied to the dace.

wolure formed of one leaf and inclosing a spadix, as in aroid plants and palms. See the Note under Bract, and Iffust. of Spadix.

The name is also given to the several-leaved involure of the iris and other similar plants.

Spathed (spathd), a. (Bot.) Having a spathe or calyx like a sheath.

Spath'0 (spath'd), a. (Bot.) Having a spathe or calyx like a sheath.

Spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'16 (spath'fk), a. [Cf. F. spathigue, fr. F. & G. spath'ferm. A. [F. spath'ferm.] Resembling apar in form. "The ocherous, spathiform, and mineralized forms of uranite." Lavoisier (Trans.).

Spath'0se', (-3v.), a. (Min.) See Spathue.

Spath'ose', a. [See Spathe.] (Bot.) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathiacous; spathal.

Spath'ose', a. [See Spathe.] (Bot.) Having a spathe; resembling a spathe; spathiacous; spathal.

Spath'ose', a. [See Spathe.] (Bot.) Having a spathe; spath'u-late (-t-lit), a. See Spathulate.

Spath'u-late (-t-lit), a. See Spathulate.

Spath'al (spath'd), a. (Dot.) Spathose.

Spa

express thoughts by words; as, the organs may be so obstructed that a man may not be able to speak.

Till at the last she spake in this manner. Chaucer.

Speak, Lord; for thy servant heareth. 1 Sam. iii. 9.

2. To express opinions; to say; to talk; to converse.

That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the Euglic.

An honest man, sir, is able to speak for himself, when a knave is not.

Slak.

During the century and a half which followed the Conquest, here is, to speak strictly, no English history.

Macandag-

3. To utter a speech, discourse, or harangue; to address a public assembly formally.

Many of the nobility made themselves popular by speaking in Parlament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty. Clarendon.

4. To discourse: to make mention: to tell.

ucan speaks of a part of Casar's army that came to him from Leman Lake.

5. To give sound ; to sound.

Make all our trumpets speak 6. To convey sentiments, ideas, or intelligence as if by utterance; as, features that spirak of self-will.

Thine eye begins to speak.

Shak.

Thine eye begins to speak.

To speak of, to take account of, to make mention of, Robinson (More's Ubjeak). — To speak out, to speak loudly and distinctly; also, to speak unreservedly. — To speak well for, to commend; to be favorable to. — To speak with, to converse with. "Would you speak with me?" Shak. Syn. — To say; tell; talk; converse; discourse; articulate; pronounce; utter.

Speak (spik), v. t. 1. To utter with the mouth; to pronounce; to utter articulately, as human beings.

They sat down with him upon the ground seven days and seven nights, and none spake a word out thim. Jobin 1.3.

2. To utter in a word or words; to say; to tell; to declare orally; as, to speak the truth; to speak sense.

3. To declare; to proclain; to publish; to make known; to exhibit; to express in any way.

To speak your deeds.

Speaking a still good morrow with he cyes.

Tennyaon.

And for the heaven's wide circuit, let it speak. The Maker's high magnificence.

Report speaks you a bonny monk. Sir W. Scott.

4. To talk or converse in; to utter or pronounce, as in conversation; as, to speak Latin.

And French she spake full fair and totisely. Chancer.

5. To address; to accost; to speak to.

[He will] put thee in hope; he will speak thee fair. Ecclus. xhi. 6.

Each village senior paused to scan
And speak the lovely caravan.

Emerson.

To speak a ship (Naut.), to hall and speak to her captain or commander.

Speak'a-ble (-A-b'l), a. 1. Capable of being spoken:

Speak'a-ble (A-b'l), a. 1. Capane of none grown.
It to be spoken Archam.

2. Able to speak. [R.] Millon
Speak'er (-êr), n. 1. One who speaks. Specifically
(a) One who utters or pronounces a discourse; usually,
one who utters a speech in public; as, the man is a
good speaker, or a bad speaker. (b) One who is the
mouthpiece of others; especially, one who presides over,
or speaks for, a deliberative assembly, preserving order
and regulating the debates; a chairman; as, the Speaker
of the House of Commons, originally, the mouthpiece of
the House to address the king; the Speaker of a House
of Rapresentatives.

the House to address the king; the Speaker of a House of Representatives.

2. A book of selections for declamation. [U.S.]

Speak'er-ship, n. The office of speaker; as, the speakership of the House of Representatives.

Speak'ing, a. 1. Uttering speech; used for conveying speech; as, man is a speaking animal; a speaking tube.

2. Seeming to be capable of speech; hence, lifelike; as, a speaking acquaintance, a slight acquaintance with a

as, a speaking likeness.

A speaking acquaintance, a slight acquaintance with a person, or one which merely permits the exchange of salutations and remarks on indifferent subjects. — Speaking trumpet, by which the sound of the human voice may be so intensified as to be conveying speech, especially from one room to another at a distance. — To be on speaking terms, to be slightly acquainted.

Speaking, n. 1. The act of uttering words.

Public declaration; oratory.

Spear (sper), n. [OE. spere, AS. spere; akin to D. & G. speer, OS. & OHS. sper, Icel. splor, pl., Dan. spar. L. parus.] 1. A long, pointed weapon, used in war and hunting, by thrusting or throwing; a weapon with a long shaft and a sharp head or blade; a lance. [See Illust. of Speaking.] A sharp ground speer." Chaucer They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their speaks the state to the state of the splore and their speaks.

of SPEARHEAD.] "A sharp ground speer." Chaucer.

They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks.

Micah iv. 3.

Into pruning hooks.

2. Fig.: A spearman.

3. A sharp-pointed instrument with barbs, used for stabbing fish and other animals.

4. A shoot, as of grass; a spire.

5. The feather of a horse. See Feather, n., 4.

6. The rod to which the bucket, or plunger, of a pump is attached; a pump rod.

Spear foot, the off hind foot of a horse.—Bpear grass.

(Bota) (a) The common reed. See [Reed. n., 1. (b) Meadow grass. See under Meadow.—Spear hand, the hund in which a horseman holds a spear; the right hand. —Bpear side, the male line of a family. Loncil.—Spear thistie (Bot.), the common thistie (Chicus huncolatus).

Spoar, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Speare Speared); p. pr. & Spoar x. t. [imp. & p. p. Speared Sperdy]; p. pr. &

thistic (Bot.), the common thistic (Encas mineconics.

Spear, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Speared (spērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Spearento.] To plerce with a spear; to kill with a spear; as, to spear a fish.

Spear, v. i. To shoot into a long stem, as some plants.

Mortimer.

Spear'er (-er), n. One who uses a spear; as, a spearer

Spear'fish' (sper'ffsh'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) A large and

powerful fish (*Tetrapturus albidus*) related to the sword-fish, but having scales and ventral fins. It is found on the American coast and in the Mediterranean. (b) The



Spear/head' (sper/hed/), n. The pointed head, or end

Spear'man (-man),



(Acacta Doratorylon), and its tough wood, used by constituting a species of crowloot (Ranunculus) which have spear-shaped leaves.

Spear'y (-5), a. Hawing the form of a spear.

Spece (spes), n. Species; kind. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Spech (spest), n. [See Srengt.] (Zool.) A woodpacker. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

Sherwood.

Special (spest), q. [L. specialis, fr. species a particular sort, kind, or quality; cf. F. special. See Species; constituting a species or sort.

A special idea is called by the schools a "species." I. Watts.

2. Particular; peculiar; different from others; ex-

traordinary; uncommon.

Our Savior is represented everywhere in Scripture as the special patron of the poor and the afflicted.

Atterbury. To this special evil an improvement of style would apply a pecial redress.

Our Savior is represented everywhere in Scripture as the special patron of the poor and the afflicted.

To this special evil an improvement of style would apply a special redress.

3. Appropriate; designed for a particular purpose, occasion, or porson; as, a special act of Parliament or of Congress; a special sermon.

4. Limited in range; confined to a definite field of action, investigation, or discussion; as, a special distinctionary of commercial terms; a special branch of study.

5. Chief in excellence. [Obs.]

The special head of all the land together. Shal.

Special administration (Law), an administration limited to certain specified effects or acts, or one granted during a particular time or the existence of a special cause, as during a controversy respecting the probact of a wall, at the right of administration, etc.—Special group, an agency confined to some particular mixer.—Special wall, at the right of administration, the extent of a special cause, as during a controversy respecting the probact of a wall, at the right of administration, the extent of th

aw to them. marron (Law Incl.).

Syn.—Peculiar; appropriate; specific; distinctive; particular; exceptional; singular. See Peculiar.

Special, n. 1. A particular. [Obs.] Hammond.

2. One appointed for a special service or occasion.

In special, specially; in particular. Chaucer.

Spe'cial-ism (-Yz'm), n. Devotion to a particular and restricted part or branch of knowledge, art, or science; as, medical specialism.

Spe'cial-ist (sp&sh'al-Yst), n. One who devotes himself to some specialty; as, a medical specialist, one who devotes himself to diseases of particular parts of the body, as the eye, the ear, the norves, etc.

Spe'ci-al'i-ty (sp&sh'i-kl'i-ty), n.; pl. Specialities of the body as the eye the ear, the norves, etc.

Lar or peculiar case; a particularity.

Sir M. Hale.

(Licur) See Special, and cf. Speciality.

Sir M. Hale.

(Licur) See Special mark or characteristic of a person or thing; that for which a person is specially distinguished; an object of special attention; a special occupation or object of attention; a specialty.

On these two general heads all other specialities are dependent.

Blooker.

ent. Hooker.

Hooker.

Strive, while improving your one talent, to enrich your whole capital as a man. It is in this way that you escape from the wretched narrow-middedness which is the characteristic of every one who cultivates his speciality alone. Ltd. Lytton.

We'll say, instead, the inconsequent creature man.—
For that a his speciality.

Think of this, sir. . . remote from the impulses of passion, and apart from the specialities—if I may use that strong remark—of prejudice.

A A

mark—of prejudice.

4. An attribute or quality peculiar to a species.

8pecial-isay'ton (spesh'n'l-izi'shim), n. 1. The act of specializing, or the state of being specialized.

2. (Biol.) The setting apart of a particular organ for the performance of a particular function.

Darwin.

Special-ize (-iz), v. l. 1. To mention specially; to particularize

articularize.

2. To apply to some specialty or limited object; to

in to a specific use; as, specialized knowledge.

(Biol.) To supply with an organ or organs having a lafunction or functions.

special function or functions.

Special-ly, adv. 1. In a special manner; particularly; especially.

2. For a particular purpose; as, a meeting of the legislature is specially summoned.

Special-ty (-ty), n.; pl. SpecialLies (-t/z). [F. specialle Ct. SpecialLiv.] 1. Particularity.

Specially of rule hath been neglected.

Shak.

Specialty of rule hath been neglected.

2. A particular or peculiar case. [Obs.]

3. (Law) A contract or obligation under seal; a contract by deed; a writing, under seal, given as security for a debt particularly specified.

Chitty. Bouvier. Wharton (Law Dict.).

Let specialties be therefore drawn between us. Shak.

4. That for which a person is distinguished, in which he is specially versed, or which he makes an object of special attention; a specialty.

Men of boundless knowledge, like Humboldt, must have had once their specialty, their pet subject.

[Special equivalent of the person is special to the phrase in specie, that is, in sort, in kind, in (its own) form.

[The king] expects a return in specie from them [i. s.,

"[The king] expects a return in specie from them" kindness for kindness].

In specie (Law), in precise or definite form; specifically; according to the exact terms; of the very thing.

In specie (Luw), in precise or definite form; specifically; according to the exact terms; of the very thing.
Specie (specialt), n. [Formed as a singular from species, in sense 5.] Coin; hard money.
Species (specialty), n. sing. & pl. [L., a sight, outward appearance, shape, form, a particular sort, kind, or quality, a species. See Spics, n., and cf. Species, Specialty. I visible or sensible presentation; appearance; a sensible percept received by the imagination; an image. [R.] "The species of the letters illuminated with indigo and violet." Sir J. Newton.
Wit, . . . the faculty of imagination in the writer, which searches over all the memory for the species or ideas of those things which it designs to represent.

(B) In the scholastic philosophy, the species was start in any material object which was in fact discerned by the mind through the organ of perception, or that in any object which rendered it possible that it should be perceived. The sensible species, as apprehended by the understanding in any of the relations of thought, was called an intelligible species. "An apparent diversity between the species visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible ofth."

2. (Logic) A group of individuals agreeing in common

between the species visible and audible is, that the visible doth not mingle in the medium, but the audible doth."

2. (Logic) A group of individuals agroeing in common attributes, and designated by a common name; a conception subordinated to another conception, called a genus, or generic conception, from which it differs in containing or comprehending more attributes, and extending to fower individuals. Thus, Man is a species, under animal as a genus with respect to European, American, or the like, as species.

3. In science, a more or less permanent group of existing things or beings, associated according to attributes, or properties determined by scientific observation.

The limited of the same in crystallization and physical characters, are classed as belonging to a species. In zoology and botany, a species is an ideal group of individuals which are classed as belonging to a species. In zoology and botany, a species in a local group of individuals which are believed to have descended from common ancestors, which agree in essential characteristics, and are capable of indefinitely continued fertile reproduction through the sexes. A species, as thus defined, differs from a wariety or subspecies only in the greater stability of its characters and in the absence of individuals intermediate between the related groups.

4. A sort; a kind; a variety; as, a species of low cunning; a species of generosity; a species of cloth.

5. Coin, or coined silver, gold, or other metal, used as a circulating medium; specie. [Obs.]

There was, in th. splendor of the Roman empire, a less quantity of current species in Europe than there is now. Arbutmot.

6. A public spectacle or exhibition. [Obs.]

Broon.

7. [Pharmacy] (a) A component part of a compound

6. A public spectacle or exhibition. [Obs.] Racon.
7. (Pharmacy) (a) A component part of a compound medicine; a simple. (b) (Med.) An officinal mixture or compound powder of any kind; esp., one used for making an aromatic tea or tisane; a tea mixture. Quincy.

8. (Civil Law) The form or shape given to materials; fashion or shape; form; figure. Burrill. Incipient species (Zoöl.), a subspecies, or variety, which is in process of becoming permanent, and thus changing to a true species, usually by isolation in localities from which other varieties are excluded.

which other varieties are excluded.

Spec'l-fl'a-ble (spör'l-fl'a-b'l), a. Admitting specification; capable of being specified.

Specific (spö-sif'lk), a. [F. spécifique, or NL. specificus; I. specifs a particular sort or kind + facere to make. Cf. Specify.] 1. Of or pertaining to a species; characterizing or constituting a species; possessing the peculiar property or properties of a thing which constitute its species, and distinguish it from other things; as, the specific form of an animal or a plant; the specific qualities of a drug; the specific distinction between virtue and vice. tue and vice.

Specific difference is that primary attribute which distinguishes each species from one another.

1. Watts.

guishes each species from one another.

2. Specifying; definite, or making definite; limited; precise; discriminating; as, a specific statement.

3. (Med.) Exerting a poculiar influence over any part of the body; preventing or curing disease by a peculiar adaptation, and not on general principles; as, quinine is a specific medicine in cases of malaria.

In fact, all medicines will be found specific in the perfection of the science.

In fact, all medicines will be found specific in the perfection of the science.

Specific character (Nat. Hist.), a characteristic or characteristics distinguishing one species from every other species of the same genus. — Specific disease. (Med.) (a) A disease which produces a determinate definite effect upon the blood and tissues or upon some special tissue. (b) A disease which is itself uniformly produced by a definite and peculiar poison or organism. — Specific duty. (Com.) See under Duty. — Specific gravity. (Physics) See under Gravity. — Specific car (Physics) to death required to raise the temperature of a body one degree, taking as the unit of measure the quantity required to raise the same weight of water from zero to one degree; thus, the specific head of mercury is 0.033, that of water being 1.000. — Specific inductive capacity (Physics), the effect of a dielectric body in producing static electric induction as compared with that of some other body or bodies referred to as a standard. — Specific legacy (Latw), a bequest of a particular thing, as of a particular animal or piece of furniture, specified and distinguished from all others. Wharton. Hurrill. — Specific name (Vat. Hist.), the name which, appended to the name of the genus, constitutes the distinctive name of the species; — originally applied by Linnewa to the essential character of the species, or the essential difference. The present specific nome to at first called the trivial name. — Specific performance (Law), the performance of a contract or agreement as decreed by a court of equity.

Specific, a., 3.

His parents were weak enough to believe that the royal touch

Specificity.

11 Prict, a., 3.

11 In parents were weak enough to believe that the royal touch ras a specific for this malady.

2. Anything having peculiar adaptation to the purpose which it is applied.

1. More. Recomp.

2. Anything having peculiar adaptation to the purpose to which it is applied.

Specifical (-1-kal), a. Specific.

Bpecifical-1y (-1-kal), adv. In a specific manner.

Specifical-ness, n. The quality of being specific.

Specifical-ness, n. The quality of being specific.

Specificate (-1-kat), r. t. [See Specify.] To show, mark, or designate the species, or the distinguishing particulars of; to specify. [Obs.]

Specification, 11. specification.] 1. The act of specifying or determining by a mark or limit; notation of limits.

This specification or limitation of the question hinders the disputers from wandering away from the precise point of inquiry.

quiry.

2. The designation of particulars; particular mention; as, the specification of a charge against an officer.

3. A written statement containing a minute description or enumeration of particulars, as of charges against a public officer, the terms of a contract, the description of an invention, as in a patent; also, a single article, item, or particular, an allegation of a specific act, as in a charge of official misconduct.

charge of official misconduct.

Specificaness (specific psecific).

Specificaness (specific psecific p

He has there given us an exact geography of Greece, where the countries and the uses of their soils are specified. Pope. || Spe-cil'lum (spt-sil'lum), n. [L.] (Med.) See

STYLET, 2.

Speci-men (spesi-men), n. [L., fr. specere to look, to behold . See Sty.] A part, or small portion, of anything, or one of a number of things, intended to exhibit the kind and quality of the whole, or of what is not exhibited; a sample; as, a specimen of a man's handwriting; a specimen of painting; a specimen of one's art.

Syn.—Sample; model: pattern.—Specimen, Sample. Roudel: pattern.—Specimen, Sample. Model: pattern.—Specimen, Sample. A specimen is a representative of the class of things to which it belongs; as, a specimen of photography. A sample is a part of the thing itself, designed to show the quality of the whole; as, a sample of sugar or of broad-cloth. A cabinat of mineral consists of specimens; if a part be broken off from any one of these, it is a sample of the mineral to which it belongs. "Several persons have exhibited specimens of this art before multitudes of beholders." Addison. "I design this but for a sample of what I hope more fully to discuss." Woodward.

Specid-setty (specially to discuss." Woodward.

Specio-collety (specishi-5s/1-ty), n.; pl. Speciosities (-tiz). [Cf. LL. speciosities.] 1. The quality or state of being specious; speciousness.

Professions built so largely on speciosity, instead of perform-

2. That which is specious.

Bpe'cious (spē'shūs), a. [L. speciosus good-looking, beautiful, specious, fr. species look, show, appearance:

cf. F. spécieux. See Species.] 1. Presenting a pleasing appearance; pleasing in form or look; showy. Some [serpents] specious and beautiful to the eye

Bp. Rice

The rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward rites and specious forms
Religion satisfied.

2. Apparently right; superficially fair, just, or correct, but not so in reality; appearing well at first view; plausible; as, specious reasoning; a specious argument. Misled for a moment by the specious names of religion, liberty, and property.

Macaulau.

In consequence of their greater command of specious expres

Syn. - Plausible; showy; ostensible; colorable; feasible. See PLAUSIBLE.

Boek (spök), 2. [Cf. Icel. spik blubber, AS. spic, D. spek, G. speck.] The blubber of whales or other marine mammals; also, the fat of the hippopotamus.

Speck falls (Naut.), falls or ropes rove through blocks for hoisting the blubber and bone of whales on board a whaling vessel.

Speck, n. [OE. spekke, AS. specca; cf. 1.G. spaak.]

1. A small discolored place in or on anything, or a small place of a color different from that of the main substance; a spot; a stain; a blemish; as, a speck on paper or cloth; specks of decay in fruit. "Gray sand, with black specks."

2. A very small thing: a posticle a spect of a specific or specific according to the specks."

Anson.

2. A very small thing; a particle; a mite; as, specks of dust; he has not a speck of money.

Many bright specks hubble up along the blue Egean. Landor.

Many bright specks bubble up along the blue Egean. Landor.

3. (Zoöl.) A small etheostomoid fish (Ulocentra stigmwa) common in the Eastern United States.

Speck, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Specken (spökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Speckenso.] To cause the presence of specks upon or in, especially specks regarded as defects or blemishes; to spot; to speckle; as, paper specked by impurities in the water used in its manufacture.

Carnation, purple, azure, or specked with gold. Milton.

Carnation, m. This of speck of D. spik.

Spec'kle (spek'k'l), n. [Dim. of speck; cf. D. spik-kel.] A little speck or spot in or on anything, of a different substance or color from that of the thing itself.

An huge great screent, all with speckies pied. Spenser.

Speckies v. t. {imp, & p. p. Speckies (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Speckies (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Speckies (-k'ld); p. pr. & of a different color from that of the rest of the surface; to variegate with spots of a different color from the ground or surface.

Spec'kled (späk'k'ld), a. Marked or variegated with small spots of a different color from that of the rest of

Speckled Indians (Ethnol.), the Pintos. — Speckled trout.

Zool.) (a) The common American brook trout. See
Frout. (b) The rainbow trout.

Spec'kled-bel'ly (-bel'ly), n. (Zool.) The gadwall

Spec'kled-bel'ly (-bĕl'ly), n. (Zoöl.) The gadwan.
[Local, U.S.]

Spec'kled-bill' (-bIl'), n. (Zoöl.) The American
white-fronted goose (Anser albifrons).

Spec'kled-ness, n. The quality of being speckled.

Speck'sion-ser' (spēk'shūn-ēr'), n. The chief harpooner, who also directs in cutting up the speck, or blubber;—so called among whalers.

Speckt (spēk), n. A woodpecker. See Speight.

Spec'ta-ole (spēk'tā-k'l), n. [F., fr. L. spectaculum,
fr. spectare to look at, to behold, v. intens. fr. specere.
See Spr.] 1. Something exhibited to view; usually,
something presented to view as extraordinary, or as unusual and worthy of special notice; a remarkable or noteworthy sight; a show; a pageant; a gazingstock.

O, piteous spectacle! O, bloody times! Shak.

2. A spy-glass; a glass; a looking-glass. [Obs.]

2. A spy-glass; a glass; a looking-glass. f Obs. 7

2. A spy-guass; a guass; a looking-guass. [Obs.]
Powerty a spectacle is, as thinketh me,
Through which he may his very friendes see. Chaucer.
3. pl. An optical instrument consisting of two lenses set in a light frame, and worn to assist sight, to obviate some defect in the organs of vision, or to shield the eyes

from bright light.

4. pl. Fig.: An aid to the intellectual sight.

Shakespeare . . . needed not the spectacles of books to read

Syn. - Show; sight; exhibition; representation;

Spec'ta-cled (-k'ld), a. 1. Furnished with spectales; wearing spectacles.

As spectacled she sits in chimney nook. 2. (Zoöl.) Having the eyes surrounded by color markings, or patches of naked skin, resembling spectacles.

ings, or patones of naked skin, resembling spectacles. Spectacled bear $(Zrc.marclos\ ornatus)$ which inhabits the high mountains of Chili and Peru. It has a light-colored ring around each eye. Spectacled cock, or Spectacled duck (Zoit.), the surf scoter, or surf duck. [Local, U. S.] — Spectacled dadar. (Zoit.) See Eingr. — Spectacled Goose (Zoit.), the gannet. — Spectacled snake (Zoit.), the cobra de capello.

Spec-tac'u-lar (spëk-tāk'ū-lēr), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a show or shows; of the nature of a show. "Specualar sports."

G. Hickes.

ing to a show or shows; of the nature of a show. "Spectacular sports."

2. Adapted to excite wonder and admiration by a diplay of pomp or of scenic effects; as, a spectacular celebration of some event; a spectacular play.

3. Pertaining to spectacles, or glasses for the eyes.

Spec'tant (spik'tant), a. [L. spectans, p. pr. of spectare to look at.] Looking forward.

Spec-ta'tion (-tā'shūn), n. [L. spectatio.] Regard; aspect; appearance. [Obs.] Harvey.

Bpec-ta'tor (-tā'), n. [L. spectator: cf. F. spectatur. See Spectacle.] One who looks on; one who sees or beholds; a beholder; one who is personally present at, and sees, any exhibition; as, the spectators at a show. "Devised and played to take spectators." Shak.

Syn. — Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness. Syn. - Looker-on; beholder; observer; witness.

Spec'ta-to'ri-al (spěk'tà-tō'rĭ-al), a. Of or pertainag to a spectator. [R.] Addison. | Spec'ta-to'ri-al (späk'tā-tō'rī-al), a. Of or pertaining to a spectator. [R.] | Addison. |
| Spec-ta'tor-ship (spāk-tā'tēr-shīp), n. 1. The office or quality of a spectator. [R.] | Addison. |
| 2. The act of beholding. [Ohn.] | Shak. |
| Spec-ta'tress (-tršs), n. [L. spectatrix.] A female |
| Spec-ta'trix (-trīks), beholder or looker-on. "A |
| Spec'tar't (spāk'tēr), n. [F. spectre, fr. L. spectrum |
| Spec'tre | (spāk'tēr), n. [F. spectre, fr. L. spectrum |
| Spec'tre | an apparamoe, image, spectre, fr. spectre to look. See Spr., and of. Spectrum.] 1. Something preternaturally visible; an apparition; a ghost; a phantom. The choats of traitors from the bridge descend.

The ghosts of traitors from the bridge descend, With bold fanatic specters to rejoice.

Dryden. 2. (Zoöl.) (a) The tarsius. (b) A stick insect.

Specter bat (Zoöl.), any phyllostone bat. — Specter candle (Zoöl.), a belemnite. — Specter shrimp (Zool.), a skoleton shrimp. See under Skelleton.

Spec'tion-eer' (-shūn-ēr'), n. Same as Speckatoneer.
Spec'tral (spek'tral), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a specter; ghostly.
He that feels timid at the spectral form of evil is not the man to spread light.

F. W. Robertson.

s spread light. F. W. Robertson.
2. (Opt.) Of or pertaining to the spectrum; made by he spectrum; as, spectral colors; spectral analysis.
Spectral lemur. (Zoöl.) See Tarsius.

Spectral lemur. (Zoül.) See Tarsius.

Spec'tral-ly, adv. In the form or manner of a specter.

Spec'tre (späk'tër), n. See Spectrer.

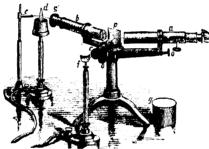
Spec'tro-log'lo-al (-trê-lôj'l-kal), a. Of or pertaining o spectrology; as, spectrological studies or experiments.—Spec'tro-log'lo-al-ly, adv.

Spec-trol'o-gy (späk-tröl'ö-ij), n. [Spectrum + -lo-y-] (Chem. I'hys.) The science of spectrum analysis any or all of its relations and applications.

Spec-trom'e-ter (-tröm'ĉ-têr), n. [Spectrum + -me-er.] (I'hysics) A spectroscope fitted for measurements of the luminous spectra observed with it.

Spec'tro-pho-tom'e-ter (späk'trò-fi-tōm'ż-têr), n. Spectrum + photometer.] (Opt.) An instrument for measuring or comparing the intensities of the colors of the spectrum.

Bpectrum.
Spectrum.
Spectrum.
Spectrum +
-scope.] (Physics) An optical instrument for forming
and examining spectra (as that of solar light, or those
produced by flames in which different substances are
volatilized), so as to determine, from the position of
the spectral lines, the composition of the substance.



A Simple Form of Spectroscope.

Priam of Flint Glass: a Telescope with Expinee: b Collimator through which the Light, which enters at the Slit in the End s from the Flame of the Bussen Bursen at the Slit in the Priam to form Spectrum in a: Tube with the Consider of Holder for Substance whose Spectrum is to be examined: a Flame Illuminating Micrometer Scale; g Cover for Priam: co Adjusting Screws.

Spec'tro-scop'ic (-sköp'Tk), \(\) a. Of or pertaining Spec'tro-scop'ic-al (-1-kal), \(\) to a spectroscope, or spectroscopy; produced by a spectroscope. — Spec'tro-scop'ic-al-ly, adv.

spectroscopy; produced by a spectroscope. — Spec'troscop'ic-al-ly, adv.

Spec-tros'co-pist (sp&k-tros'kô-p'ist or sp&k'tro-skō'-pist), n. One who investigates by means of a spectroscope; one skilled in the use of the spectroscope.

Spec-tros'co-py (-pÿ), n. The use of the spectroscope; investigations made with the spectroscope.

Spec'trum (sp&k'trim), n.; pl. Spectra (-trà). [L. See Spec'trum (sp&k'trim), n.; pl. Spec'trum (sp&c'trum), n.; pl. Spec'trum (sp&c'trum), n.; pl. Spec'trum (spec'trum), n.; pl. Spec'trum (spec'trum) Called also ocular spectrum.

Called also ocular spectrum.

Absorption spectrum, the spectrum of light which has passed through a medium capable of absorbing a portion of the rays. It is characterized by dark spaces, bands, or lines.—Chemical spectrum of rays considered solely with reference to their chemical effects, as in places, have their maximum influence at and beyond the violet rays, but are illusted to this region.—Chromatic spectrum, the visible colored rays of the solar spectrum, exhibiting the seven principal colors in their order, and covering the central and larger portion of the space of the whole spectrum.—Continuous spectrum, a spectrum not broken by bands or lines, but having the colors shaded into each other continuously, as that from an incandescent solid or liquid, or a gas under high pressure.—Diffraction spectrum, a spectrum produced by diffraction, as by a grating.—Gassous spectrum, the spectrum of the space of the solar spectrum of the space of the whole spectrum is the spectrum of the space of the spectrum of the spectrum of the space of the spectrum of the spe

bands or lines.—Normal spectrum, a representation of a spectrum arranged upon some conventional plan adopted as standard, especially a spectrum in which the colors are spaced proportionally to their wave lengths, as when formed by a diffraction grating.—Ocular spectrum. See Spectrum, 2 (b), above.—Prismatic spectrum, a spectrum produced by means of a prism.—Solar spectrum, the spectrum of solar light, especially as thrown upon ascreen in a darkened room. It is characterized by numerous dark lines called Fraunhofer lines.—Spectrum analysis, chemical analysis effected by comparison of the different relative positions and qualities of the fixed lines of spectram produced by flumes in which different substances are burned or evaporated, each substance having its own characteristic system of lines.—Thermal spectrum, a spectrum of rays considered solely with reference to their heating effect, especially of those rays which produce no luminous phenomena.

luminous phenomena.

Spec'u-lar (spek'û-lûr), a. [L. specularis (ef., from the same root, specular a lookout, watchtower): cf. K. speculaire. See Speculum.] 1. Having the qualities of a speculum, or mirror; having a smooth, reflecting surface; as, a specular metal; a specular surface.

2. (Med.) Of or pertaining to a speculum; conducted with the aid of a speculum; as, a specular examination.

3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. [Obs.]

3. Assisting sight, as a lens or the like. [Obs.]

Thy procular orb

Apply to well-dissected kernels; lot
In each observe the slender threads
Of first-beginning trees.

4. Affording view. [R.] "Look once more, ere we
leave this specular mount." Milton.

Specular iron. (Min.) See HEMATITE.

Specular from (Min.) See Hematite.

Spec'u-late (-lāt), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Speculated (-lāt'ēd'); p. pr. & vb. n. Speculating.] [L. speculatus, p. p. of speculari to spy out, observe, fr. specula a look-out, fr. specula a look. See Spr.] 1. To consider by turning a subject in the mind, and viewing it in its different aspects and relations; to meditate; to contemplate; to theorize; as, to speculate on questions in religion; to speculate on political events.

gion; to specutate on political events.

It is remarkable, that persons who speculate the most boldly often conform with the most perfect quietude to the external regulations of society.

2. (Philos.) To view subjects from certain premises given or assumed, and infer conclusions respecting them

3. (Com.) To purchase with the expectation of a con-3. (Com.) To purchase with the expectation of a contingent advance in value, and a consequent sale at a profit; — often, in a somewhat depresiative sense, of unsound or hazardous transactions; as, to speculate in coffee, in sugar, or in bank stock.

Speculate, v. t. To consider attentively; as, to speculate the nature of a thing. [R.] Sir W. Hamilton.

Speculation (Inshahin), n. [L. speculatio a spying out, observation: cf. F. speculation.] 1. The act of speculating. Specifically:—

(a) Examination by the eye; view. [Obs.]

(b) Mental view of anything in its various aspects and relations; contemplation; intellectual examination.

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep

Thenceforth to speculations high or deep I turned my thoughts.

I turned my thoughts.

(c) (Philos.) The act or process of reasoning a priori from premises given or assumed.

(d) (Com.) The act or practice of buying land, goods, shares, etc., in expectation of selling at a higher price, or of selling with the expectation of repurchasing at a lower price; a trading on anticipated fluctuations in price, as distinguished from trading in which the profit expected is the difference between the retail and wholesale prices, or the difference of price in different markets.

sale prices, or the difference of price in different markets.
Sudden fortunes, indeed, are sometimes made in such places,
by what is called the trade of speculation.
A. Smith.
Speculation, while confined within moderate limits, is the
agent for equalizing supply and demand, and rendering the
fluctuations of price less sudden and abrupt than they would
otherwise be. (e) Any business venture involving unusual risks, with

a chance for large profits.

2. A conclusion to which the mind comes by speculating; mere theory; view; notion; conjecture.

From him Socrates derived the principles of morality, and most part of his natural speculations. Sir W. Temple.

To his speculations on these subjects he gave the lofty name of the "Oracles of Reason."

Macaulay.

2. Power of right LOAD.

most part of ins attural speculations.

To his speculations on these subjects he gave the lofty manue of the "Oracles of Reason."

3. Power of sight. [Obs.]

Thou hast no speculation in those eyes.

4. A game at cards in which the players buy from one another trumps or whole hands, upon a chance of getting the highest trump dealt, which entitles the holder to the pool of stakes.

5. poo'u-la-tist (spēk'ū-là-tist), n. One who speculates, or forms theories; a speculator; a theorist.

The very ingenious speculatist, Mr. Hume. V. Knox.

5. poo'u-la-tist (spēk'ū-là-tist), n. One who speculations. The mind of man being by nature speculative. Hooker

2. Involving, or formed by, speculation; ideal; theoretical; not established by demonstration. Cudworth.

3. Of or pertaining to vision; also, prying; inquisitve; curious. [R.]

4. Of or pertaining to speculation in land, goods, shares, etc.; an, a speculative dealer or enterprise.

The speculative merchant exercises no one regular, established, or well-known branch of business.

— Spoc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — Spoc'u-la-tive-ness, n.

5. poc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — Spoc'u-la-tive-ness, n.

6. poc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — Spoc'u-la-tive-ness, n.

7. poc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — Spoc'u-la-tive-ness, n.

8. poc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — Spoc'u-la-tive-ness, n.

8. poc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — Spoc'u-la-tive-ness, n.

9. poc'u-la-tive-ly, adv. — one who speculates. Specifically: (a) An observer; a contemplator; hence, a spy; a watcher. [Obs.]

Spec'u-la-to'ri-al (spěk'ū-la-tō'rY-al), a. Speculatory;

speculative: [Obs.]

Spec'u-la-to-Ty (sp&k'6-la-to-Ty), a. [L. speculatorius belonging to spics or scouts.]

L. Intended or adapted for viewing or espying; having oversight.

2. Exercising speculation; speculative.

Spec'u-list (-list), n. One who observes or considers; an observer. [R.]

Spoc'u-lum (-lüm), n.; pl. L. Specula (-lá), E. Spec-u-lum (-lüm), n.; pl. L. Specula (-lá), E. Spec

4. (Zoöl.) A bright and lustrous patch of color found on the wings of ducks and some other birds. It is usually situated on the distal portions of the secondary quills, and is much more brilliant in the adult male than in the

Speculum metal, a hard, brittle alloy used for making the reflectors of telescopes and other instruments, usually consisting of copper and tin in various proportions, one of the best being that in which there are 126.4 parts of copper to 58.9 parts of tin, with sometimes a small proportion of arsenic, antimony, or zine added to improve the whiteness.

the whiteness.

Speci (speci), imp. & p. p. of Speed.

Speci (speci), v. Species; sort. [Obs.]

Special (speci), v. Species; sort. [Obs.]

Special (special), v. Species; sort. [Obs.]

Special (special), v. Species; sort.

Special (special), v. Specia

2. The act of speaking; that which is spoken; words, as expressing ideas; language; conversation.

137. Speech is voice modulated by the throat, tongue, lips, etc., the modulation being accomplished by changing the form of the cavity of the mouth and nose through the action of muscles which move their walls.

O goode God! how gentle and how kind Ye seemed by your speech and your visage The day that maked was our marriage.

The acts of God . . to human ears
Can not without process of speech be told.

3. A particular language, as distinct from others; a

tongue; a dialect.
People of a strange speech and of an hard language. Ezek. iii. 6.

4. Talk; mention; common saying.

The duke . . . did of me demand What was the speech among the Londone Concerning the French journey.

5. A formal discourse in public; oration; harangue. The constant design of these orators, in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point. Swift.

6. Any declaration of thoughts

I, with leave of speech implored, . . . replied. Syn. - Harangue; language; address; oration. See Harangue, and Language.

contempt.]

Speech'i-fi'er (spech'i-fi'er), n. One who makes a speech or speeches; an orator; a declaimer. [Used humorously or in contempt.]

Speech'i-fy (fi), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Speechiller (-fid); p. pr. & vb. n. Speech (-fid); p. n. at the opening of the annual season for the buckhounds.

Speech'ing. n. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. & speech (-fid); p. pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. Act of the pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. Act of the pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. Act of the pr. The act of making a speech (-fid); p. pr. Act of the pr. Act of t

Speech'ing, n. The act of making a speech. [R.]
Speech'less, a. 1. Destitute or deprived of the fac-

ulty of speech.

2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

2. Not speaking for a time; dumb; mute; silent.

Speechless with wonder, and half dead with fear. Addison.

- Speechless-ly, adv. - Speechless-ness, n.

Speechless; one accustomed to speak in a public assembly.

Speech (späd), n. [AS. spēd success, swiftness, from spāwan to succeed; Rikin to D. speed speed, OHG. spuot succeeds, Supuon to succeed, Skr. spåd to increase, grow fat.

v170 b.] 1. Prosperity in an undertaking; favorable issue; success. "For common speed." Chaucr.

O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good speed this day.

Sen. xxiv. 12.

2. The act or state of moving swiftly; swiftness; velocity; rapidity; rate of motion; dispatch; as, the speed of a horse or a vessel.

Speed, to describe whose swiftness number fails.

The kinematics, speed is sometimes used to denote the amount of velocity without regard to direction of motion, while velocity is not regarded as known unless both the direction and the amount are known.

3. One who, or that which, causes or promotes speed or success. [Obs.] "Hercules be thy speed!" Shak. Shak.



Speed Indicator God speed, good Speed Indicator.

speed: prosperity. See Godspeed. Speed gauge, Speed indicator, and Speed recorder (Mach.), devices for indicating or recording the rate of a body's motion, as the number of revolutions of a shaft in a given time. Speed lathe (Mach.), a power lathe with a rapidly revolving spindle, for turning small objects, for polishing, etc.; a land lathe.—Speed pulley, a cone pulley with steps.

Syn. — Haste; swiftness; celerity; quickness; c patch; expedition; hurry; acceleration. See HASTE. Ais.

See of (speed), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Speed (speed), Speed pot. p. p. & p. p. Speed (speed), n. i. [imp. & p. p. Speed (speed), n. j. kin to D. speeden, G. sich sputen. See Speed, n. j. To go; to fare. [Obs.]

To warn him now he is too farre speed. Remedy of Love.

2. To experience in going; to have any condition good or ill; to fare.

Shak

Ships heretofore in seas like fishes sped;
The mightiest still upon the smallest fed.

3. To fare well; to have success; to prosper.
Save London, and send true lawyers their meed!
For whose wants money with them shall not speed! Lydgate.

I told ye then he should prevail, and speed On his bad errand.

4. To make haste; to move with celerity.
I have speeded hither with the very extremest

5. To be expedient. [Obs.] Wyclif (2 Cor. xii. 1). Speed, v. t. 1. To cause to be successful, or to prosper; hence, to aid; to favor. "Fortune speed us!" Shak.

With rising gales that speed their happy flight. Dryden.

2. To cause to make haste; to dispatch with celerity; to drive at full speed; hence, to hasten; to hurry.

He speed him thence home to his habitation. Fairfax.

3. To hasten to a conclusion; to expedite.

Judicial acts... are sped in open court at the instance of one both of the parties.

Aphific. 4. To hurry to dostruction; to put an end to; to ruine; undo. "Sped with spavins." Shak. to undo.

to undo. "Sped with spavins."

A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped.
If foes, they write, if friends, they read, me dead. Pope.
5. To wish success or good fortune to, in any undertaking, especially in setting out upon a journey.

Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest. Pope.
God speed you, them, etc., may God speed you; or, may you have good speed.

Even — To disnatch: hasten: expedite; accelerate;

Syn. - To dispatch; hasten; expedite; accelerate;

hurry.

Speeder (-\vec{v}r), n. 1. One who, or that which, speeds,
2. (Spinning) A machine for drawing and twisting
slivers to form rovings.

Speed/ful-ful, a. Full of speed (in any sense). [Obs.]
Speed/ful-ly, adv. In a speedyl manner. [Obs.]
Speed/l-ly (-l-ly), adv. In a speedy manner.

Speed/l-ness, n. The quality or state of being speedy.
Speed/less, a. Being without speed.
Speed/well (-wil), n. (Bot.) Any plant of the genus
Veronica, mostly low herbs with pale blue corollas, which
quickly fall off.

quickly fall off.

quickly fall off.

Speedy (**), a. [Compar. Speedier (-Y-er); superl.

Speedy (**), a. [Compar. Speedier (-Y-er); superl.

Speedy flight; on speedy foot.

I will wish her speedy strength.

Darts, which not the good could shun,

The speedy could outfly.

Speedy (**Office of the speedy strength. Or the speedy could outfly.

Speedy (**Office of the speedy outfly. Or the speedy outfly.

as, a speedy flight; on speedy store.

I will wish her speedy store.

I will wish her speedy stores.

Darts, which not the good could shun,
Dryslen.

Speer (spēr), n. A sphere. [Obs.]

Speer (spēr), v. t. To ask. [Scot.] See Sperr.

Speer, v. t. To ask. [Scot.] See Sperr.

Speer (spēr), v. t. [Cf. D. speten. See Spir an iron prong.] To stab. [Obs.] Gammer Gurton's Needle.

Speight (spēl), n. [G. spetch, probably akin to L. picus: cf. D. specht. v169. See Pir a magpie.] (Zoūl.) A woodpecker; — called also specht, spekt, spight. [Obs. or Pron. Eng.]

Speir (spēl), v. i. To ask. See Sperr. Sir W. Scott.

Speis (spēl), v. i. To ask. See Sperr. Sir W. Scott.

Speis (spēls), n. [G. speise food, mixed metal for bells, etc.] (Metal.) A regulus consisting essentially of nickel, obtained as a rosidue in fusing cobalt and nickel ores with silica and sodium carbonate to make smalt.

Spek boom (spēk bom), n. [D., lit., fat tree.] (Bot.)

The purslane tree of South Africa, — said to be the tavorite food of elephants. Halfur (Cyc. of India).

Speke (spēk), v. i. & t. To speak. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Speke foouse' (-hous'), n. The parlor or reception room of a convent. [Obs.]

Spel'ding (spēl/ding), n. [Scot. speld to spread out, spelder to split, spread open; cf. G. spalten to split.] A haddock or other small fish split open and dried in the sun; — called also speldrom. [Scot.]

Spel'-cams (spēl/T-kanz), n. pl. See Spillin.

Spelk (spēlk), n. [As. spelc, spilc, a little rod by which a thing is kept straight, a splint for binding up broken bones, akin to Icel. spelkur, pl., a splint of spallen to split, OHG. spallan, MHG. spelle a splinter, led. Spell (spšl), n. [OE. speld, As. speld a spill to light a candle with; akin to D. speld a pin, OD. spelle, G. spallen to split, OHG. spallan, MHG. spelte a splinter, led. Spild a square tablet, Goth. spilda a writing tablet. Cf. Spilla a square tablet, Goth. spilda a pin to light a candle with; akin to D. speld a pin, OD. spelle, G. Spell, n. 1. [imp. & p. p. Spellied (spēld); p. pr. & vb. n

3. One of two or more persons or gangs who work by spells. [R.]

Their toil is so extreme that they can not endure it above four tours in a day, but are succeeded by spells. Carew.

hours in a day, but are succeeded by spells. Carein.

4. A gratuitous helping forward of another's work;

5. a logging spell. [Locat, U.S.]

5. pall (spöl), n. [AS. spell a saying, tale, speech; akin to OS. & OHG. spel, Icel. spjall, Goth. spill. Cf. Gospell, Spell, to tell the letters of.] 1. A story; a tale, [Obs.] "Hearken to my spell." Chaucer.

2. A stanza, verse, or phrase supposed to be endowed with magical power; an incantation; hence, any charm.

Start not, her actions shall be holy as

with magical power; an incantation; hence, any charm.

Start not; her actions shall be holy as
You hear my spell is lawful.

Spell, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spellen (spelld) or Speller,
spellin, to tell, relate, AS. spellin, fr. spell a saying, tale;
akin to MHG. spellen to relate, Goth. spillon. See Spellen,
tatale. In sense 4 and those following, OE. spellen, perhaps originally a different word, and from or influenced
by spell a spilnter, from the use of a plece of wood to
point to the letters in schools: cf. D. spellen to spell. Cf.
Spellen to spell it to relate; to teach. [Obs.]
Might I that holy legend find.
My fairies spell in mystic rhymes.

T. Warton.

To put under the influence of a spell; to affect by

2. To put under the influence of a spell; to affect by a spell; to bewitch; to fascinate; to charm. "Spelled With words of power."

He was much spelled with Eleanor Talbot. Sir G. Buck.

3. To constitute; to measure. [Obs.] The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did spell but one in effect.

4. To tell or name in their proper order the letters of, as a word; to write or print in order the letters of, esp. the proper letters; to form, as words, by correct orthog-

The word "satire" ought to be spelled with i, and not w

5. To discover by characters or marks; to read with difficulty; — usually with out; as, to spell out the sense of an author; to spell out a verse in the Bible.

To spell out a God in the works of creation. To sit spelling and observing divine justice upon every acci-Milton.

Spell, v. i. 1. To form words with letters, esp. with the proper letters, either orally or in writing. When what small knowledge was, in them did dwell, And he a god, who could but read or spell. Dryden.

2. To study by noting characters; to gain knowledge, or learn the meaning of anything, by study. [Obs.] Where I may sit and rightly spell Of every star that heaven doth shew, And every herb that sips the dew.

Spell'a-bi-le (-a-bi-l), a. Capable of being spelt. Cartyle. Spell'bound' (-bound'), a. Bound by, or as by, a spell. Spell'or (-ër), n. 1. One who spells. 2. A spelling book. [U.S.] Spell'ful (-tul), a. Abounding in spells, or charms.

Here, while his eyes the learned leaves peruse, Each spellful mystery explained he views. Hoole.

Spell'ing, n. The act of one who spells; formation words by letters; orthography.

Spell'ing, a. Of or pertaining to spelling.

Spelling bee, a spelling match. [U. S.] - Spelling book, book with exercises for teaching children to spell; a poller. - Spelling match, a contest of skill in spelling words, between two or more persons.

Spell'ken (-kën), n. A theater. [Slang] Byron.
Spell'work' (-wûrk'), n. Power or effect of magic;
that which is wrought by magic; enchantment.

Like those Peri isles of light That hang by spellwork in the air.

That hang by spellwork in the air.

Spelt (spelt), imp. & p. p. of Spell. Spelled.

Spelt, n. [AS. spelt, fr. L. spella.] (Bot.) A species of grain (Triticum Spelta) much cultivated for food in Germany and Switzerland; — called also German wheat.

Spelt, n. [See Spalt.] (Metal.) Spelter. [Collog.]

Spelt, v. t. & i. [See Spell. a splinter.] To split; to broak; to spalt. [Obs.]

Spelver (spelver), n. [Cf. LG. spialter, G. & D. spiauter. (F Pewver, [Metal.) Zinc; — especially so called in commerce and the arts.

Spelung' (spelvink'), n. [L. spelunga cave.] A

called in commerce and the arts.

Spelunc' (spelunk'), n. [L. spelunca cave.] A cavern; a cave. [Obs.]

Spence (spens), n. [OF. despense, F. dépense, buffet, buttery, fr. OF. despendre to spend, distribute, L. dispendere, dispensum. See Dispense, Spend.] 1. A place where provisions are kept; a buttery; a larder; a pantry. In . . . his spence, or "pantry," were hung the carcasses of a sheep or ewe, and two cows lately slaughtered. Sir W. Scott. Bluff Harry broke into the spence, And turned the cowls adrift.

And turned the cowls adrift. Tennyaon.

2. The inner apartment of a country house; also, the place where the family at and eat. [Scot.] Jamieson.

Spen'oer (spen'ser), n. [OF despensier. See Spence, and cf. Dispenser.] Oue who has the care of the spence, or buttery. [Obs.] Promptorium Parvulorum.

Spen'oer, n. [From the third Earl Spencer, who first wore it, or brought it into fashion.] A short jacket worn by men and by women.

y men and by women. Ld. Lutton.

by men and by women.

**Spen'cer, n. (Vaut.) A fore-and-aft sail, abaft the foremast or the mainmast, hoisted upon a small supplementary mast and set with a gaff and no boom; a trysall carried at the foremast or mainmast; — named after its inventor, Knight **Spencer*, of England [1802].

Spencer mast, a small mast just abaft the foremast or mainmast, for hoisting the spencer. R. H. Dana, Jr.

mainmast, for noisting the spencer. R. H. Dana, Jr.

Spond (spönd), v. l. [imp. & p. p. Strant (spönt);
p. pr. & vb. n. Stranding.] [AS. spenden (in comp.),
fr. L. expendere or dispendere to weigh out, to expend,
dispense. See Pendawn, and of. Dispend, Expend. Spence,

SPENCER.] 1. To weigh or lay out; to dispose of; to part with; as, to spend money for clething.

Spend thou that in the town

Wherefore do ye spend money for that which is not bread?

2. To bestow; to employ; - often with on or upon.

I . . . am never loath To spend my judgment.

3. To consume; to waste; to squander; to exhaust; as, to spend an estate in gaming or other vices.

4. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away; as, to spend a day idly; to spend the winter abroad.

We spend our years as a tale that is told. I's. xc. 9. 5. To exhaust of force or strength; to waste; to wear away; as, the violence of the waves was spent.

Their bodies spent with long labor and thirst. Knolles **Spend** (spend), v. i. 1. To expend money or any other possession; to consume, use, waste, or part with, anything; as, he who gets easily spends freely.

He spends as a person who knows that he must come to a reckoning.

South.

2. To waste or wear away; to be consumed; to lose force or strength; to vanish; as, energy spends in the using of it.

The sound spendeth and is dissipated in the open air. Bacon.

3. To be diffused; to spread.

The vines that they use for wine are so often cut, that their p spendeth into the grapes.

Bacon.

4. (Mining) To break ground; to continue working, Spend'er (-3r), n. One who spends; esp., one who spends lavishly; a prodigal; a spendshrik.

Spend'ang, n. The act of expending; expenditure.

Spending money, money set apart for extra (not necessary) personal expenses; pocket money. [Collog.]

Spend'thrift' (-thrift'), n. One who spends money profusely or improvidently; a prodigal; one who lavishes or wastes his estate. Also used figuratively.

A woman who was s generous spendthrift of life.

Mrs. R. H. Davis.

Spend'thrift, a. Prodigal; extravagant; wasteful. Spend'thrifty (-y), a. Spendthrift; prodigal, [R.]
Spen-se'ri-an (spen-se'ri-an), a. Of or pertaining to
the English poet Spenser;—specifically applied to the
stanza used in his poem "The Faeria Queene."
Spent (spent), a. 1. Exhausted; worn out; having

lost energy or motive force.

Now thou seest me
Spent, overpowered, desputing of success. Addison.
Heaps of spent arrows fall and strew the ground. Dryden. 2. (Zoöl.) Exhausted of spawn or sperm; — said especially of fishes.

Spent ball, a ball shot from a firearm, which reaches an object without having sufficient force to penetrate it.

object without having sufficient force to penetrate it.

Spor (spör), Sporre, v. t. [See Sfar to bar.] To shut in; to support; to inclose; to fasten. [Obs.] "To sperre the gate."

Sperable (spörfa-b'l), a. [L. sperabilis, fr. sperire to hope.] Within the range of hope; proper to be hoped for. [Obs.] Sperage (*ā; 48), n. Asparagus. [Obs.] Sylvester.

Sporfarde (spörfa-b'l), n. [See Sfarable. Sperare (spörfat), a. [L. speratus, p. n. of sperure to hope.] Hoped for, or to be hoped for. [R.] Bouvier.

Spera (spör), v. t. [AS. spyrian to inquire, properly, to follow the track; akin to D. speuren, G. spiren, Icel. spyrja. v171. See Sfoon.] To search; to pry; to ask; to inquire. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] [Written also speer, and speir.]

Spers, n. [See Sfiler.] A sphere. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sperse (spör), n. (Distilling) A charge of wash for the still.

Sperling (spörling), n. [See Sfaring.] (Zool.)

the still.

Sper'ling (spör'lYng), n. [See Sparling.] (Zoöl.)

(a) A smelt; a sparling. [Prov. Eng.] (b) A young herring. [Local, U. S.]

Sperm (spörm), n. [F. sperme, L. sperma, Gr. σπέρμα, -aros, from σπέρειν to sow. Cf. Spoke.] (Physiol.)

The male fecundating fluid; semen. See Semen.

Sperm cell (Physiol.), one of the cells from which spermatozoids are developed. — Sperm morula. (B. Same as Spermosphere.

Sperm, n. [Contr. fr. spermaceti.] Spermaceti. Sperm oil, a fatty oil found as a liquid, with spermaceti, in the head cavities of the sperm whale. — Sperm whale. (Zoül.) See in the Vocabulary.

(Zooil.) See in the Vocabulary.

Sper'ma-ce'ti (sper'ma-se'ti), n. [L. sperma sperm + cetus, gen. ceti, any large sea animal, a whale, Gr. knoos. See Sperm, Cetacrous.] A white waxy substance obtained from cavities in the head of the sperm whale, and used in making candles, ointments, cosmetics, etc. It consists essentially of etheroal salts of palmitic acid with ethal and other hydrocarbon bases.

The substance of spermaceti after the removal of certain impurities is sometimes called cetin.

Spermaceti whale (Zooil), the sperm

Spermaceti whale (Zoöl.), the sperm

whale.

Sper'mal-ist (sper'mal-ist), n.

(Biol.) See Spermist.

Sper'ma-phore (-mā-fōr), n.

[Gr. σπόρμα sperm + φόρειν to bear.] (Bol.) That part of the ovary tt Spermaries of Inform which the ovules arise; the placet (Nepa). d Vas decreas; e Sper'ma-ry (-ry), n. (Anat.) An Glands. Much encry coloped; a sperm gland; a testicle.

|| Sper'ma-the'oa (sper'mā-thē'kā), n.; pl. Sperma-theoæ (-sē). [NL., from Gr. σπόρμα seed + θήκη case,

zoa. **Sper-mat'io** (sper-mat''k), α. [L. σπεριματικός: cf. F. spermatics, Gr. steparatics, cf. R. spermatique. See Sperm.] (Physiol.) Of or pertaining to semen; as, the spermatic fluid, the spermatic vessels, etc.

Spermatic cord (Anat.), the cord which suspends the tosticle within the acrotum. It is made up of a connective tissue sheath inclosing the spermatic duet and accompanying vessels and nerves.

natic.

Sper'ma-tin (spör'ma-tYn), n. larged.

Physiol. Chem.) A substance allied
o alkali albumin and to mucin, present in semen, to
hich it is said to impart the mucinginous character.

Sper'ma-tism (tIz'm), n. (Physiol.) The emission

Which it is said to impart the mucinaginous character.

Sper'ma-tism (-tlz'm), n. (Physiol.) The emission of sperm, or semen.

"Sper-ma'ti-um (spër-mā'sh'\u00e4\

motogenetic function.

Sper'ma-tog'o-nous (spēr'mā-tōj'ō-nūs), a. [Sper-natto-+-genous.] (Physial.) Sperm-producing.

"Sper'ma-to-go'nl-um (-tō-gō'nl-um), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σπέμμα, -ατος, sperm + yorn ofispring.] (Physial.) A primitive seminal cell, occurring in masses in the seminal tubules. It divides into a mass (spermosphere) of small cells (spermoblasts), which in turn give rise to spermatogoids. spermatozoi

Sper'ma-told (sper'ma-toid), a. [Spermato-+-oid.] (Physiol.) Spermitte; resembling sperm, or semen. [Sper'ma-to'a] (-tō'on), n.; pl. Spermato-A (-tō). [NL., fr. Gr. σπέρμα, -ατος, seed + ώδν an egg.] (Anat.) A spermedust.—Sper'ma-to'al (-ta), κ. Ouen. Sper'ma-to-phore (-tō-for), n. [Spermato-+ Gr. σέρευ to bear.] 1. (Physiol.) Same as Spermato-R. 2. (Ζού.) A capsule or packet inclosing a number of spermatozoa. They are present in many amelids, brachiopods, mollusks, and crustaceans. In cephalopods the structure of the capsule is very complex. Sper'ma-toid (sper'ma-toid), a. [Spermato- + -oid.]

ceans. In caphalopods the structure of the capsule is very complex.

Sper'ma-toph'o-rous (-tol'foris), a. (Physiol.)
Producing seed, or sperm; seminiferous; as, the so-called spermatophorous cells.

Sper'ma-tor-rhe'a, act of extruding the Chain of Spermatophore of Octopus Bairdii, act of extruding the Chain of Spermatophore of the Chain of Spermatophore of the Sper'ma-tor-rhe'a, matoxidis (i r) i s Everted End. (-to-re'a), n. [NL., f. H. A Spermatophore hefore altera-Gr. ornépua, -aros, seed the in ab Terminal Filaments.

+peu to flow.] (Med.) Abnormally frequent involuntary emission of the semen without copulation.

Sper'ma-to-zorid (-to-zorid), n. [Spermatozoon + Gr. elbe form.] (Biol.) The male germ cell in animals and plants, the essential element in fertilization; a microscopic animal cule-like particle, usually provided with one or more cilia by which it is capable of active motion. In animals, the familiar type is that of a small, more or less ovoid head, with a delicate that of a small, more or less ovoid head, with a delicate threadlike cillum, or tail. Called also spermatozoon. In plants the more usual term is Spermatozoids. a Of Tape-worm; b Of Annelid; c Of Nematoid Worm; d Of Crustacean (Daphnia); e Of antherozoio

Sper'ma-to-zo'oid (-oid), (Biol.) A spermatozoid. || Sper'ma-to-zo'on (-ŏn),

 x_i , pl. Spenmarozoo (-a). NL., fr. Gr. $\sigma \pi \epsilon \rho \mu a_i$, $\sigma \tau c \phi$, sperm + $\xi \hat{\varphi} o \nu$ an animal.] Sper'mic (sper'mik), a. Of or pertaining to sperm, sperm + ζφον an animal.]

Crustacean (Daphnia); e Of Man; f Of Ray; g Of Salamander; h Of Shark. Much enlarged.

or semen.

| Sper-mid'i-um (sper-mid'I-um), n.; pl. Spermida
(-â). [NL., fr. Gr. σπέρμα seed.] (Bol.) An achenium.

Sperm'ist (sperm'ist), n. (Biol.) A believer in the doctrine, formerly current, of encasement in the male (see Encasement), in which the seminal thread, or spermatozoid, was considered as the real animal germ, the head being the true animal head and the tail the body.

Sper'mo-blast (sper'mō-blast), n. [Spermo-blast]. (Physiol.) One of the cells formed by the division of the spermospore, each of which is destined to become a spermatozoid; a spermatocyte; a spermatoblast.

or receptacle.] (Zoöl.) A small sac connected with the female reproductive organs of insects and many other invertebrates, serving to receive and retain the sperma

Sper-matical (ci-kal), a. Sper-matical (sper-matical), a. Sper-matical (sper-matical),

Spermo, and Coccus.] (Physiol.) The nucleus of the sperm cell.

Sper'mo-derm (-derm), n. [Spermo- + derm: cf. F. spermoderme.] (Bot.) The covering of a seed;—sometimes limited to the outer coat or testa. Lindley.

|| Sper'mo-go'ni-um (-gō'ni-um), n. [NL.; spermo-+ der. youn offspring.] (Bot.) A conceptacle of certain lichens, which contains spermatia.

Sper-mol'o-gist (-mōl'ō-jist), n. [Gr. σπερμολόγοε picking up seeds; σπερμα sperm, seed+λέγειν to gather.] One who treats of, or collects, seeds. Bailey.

Sper'mo-phile (-mō-fil), n. [Gr. σπερμα a seed+ φίλος spermophilus; a gopher. See Illust. under Gorher.

Sper'mo-phore (-fōr), n. (Zoō'l.) A spermatophore.

|| Sper'mo-phore (-fōr), n. (Zoō'l.) A spermatophore.

|| Sper'mo-phy'la (spēr-mōl'1-th), n. pl. [NL. from Gr. σπερμα a seed + φντον a plant.] Plants which produce seed; phenogamia. These plants constitute the highest grand division of the vegetable kingdom.

Sper'mo-phy'le (spēr'mō-fil), n. (Bot.) Any plant which produces true seeds; — a term recently proposed to replace phænogam.

Sper'mo-phy'le (-fil'Vik), a. (Bot.) Capable of producing seed; phenogamio.

|| Sper'mo-plas'ma (-plā/mā), n. [NL. See Spermo-, and Plasma.] (Physiol.) The protopham of the sperm cell.

Spor'mo-sphere (spēr'mō-slōr), n. [Spermo-!

Mo., and Plasma.] (Physiot.) The protoplasm sperm cell.

Sperm cell. (Physiot.) A mass or ball of cells formed by the repeated division of a male germinal cell (spermospore), each constituent cell (spermoblast) of which is converted into a spermatozoid; a spermatogemma.

Sper'mo-spore (-spör), n. [Spermo-+ spore.] (Physiol.) The male germinal or seminal cell, from the breaking up of which the spermoblasts are formed and ultimately the spermatozids; a spermatospore. Balfour.

Sper'mule (-mūl), n. [Dim. fr. sperm.] (Physiol.) Haecket.

Sper'mule (-mül), n. [Dim. ir. sperin.] Craysic., A sperm cell.

Sperm' whale' (sperm' hwāl'). (Zoöl.) A very large toothed whale (Physeter macrocephalus), having a head of enormous size. The upper jaw is destitute of teeth. In the upper part of the head, above the skull, there is a large cavity, or case, filled with oil and spermaceti. This whale sometimes grows to the length of more than eighty feet. It is found in the warmer parts of all the oceans. Called also cachalot, and spermaceti whale.



Sperm Whale.

Sperm Whale.

Pygmy sperm whale (Zoül.), a small whale (Kogia breviceps), seldom twenty feet long, native of tropical seas, but occasionally found on the American coast. Called also snub-nosed cachalot. — Sperm-whale perposes (Zoūl.), a toothed cetacean (Hyperoödan bidens), found on both sides of the Atlantic and valued for its oil. The adult becomes shout twenty-five about twenty-five shead is very large and thick. Called also bottle-nosed whale.

Sperm-whale Porpoise.

feet long, and its head is very large and thick. Called also bottle-nosed whate.

Spar'ry-lite (sper'ry-lit), n. [Named after F. L. Sperry, who discovered it.] (Min.) An arsenide of platinum occurring in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color. It is found near Sudbury, Ontario, Canada, and is the only known compound of platinum occurring in nature.

Sporse (spers), v. t. To disperse. [Obs.] Spenser. Spos'sart-ite (spes'särt-tit), n. [From Spensert, in Germany.] (Min.) A manganesian variety of garnet. Spot (spet), v. t. [AS. spetan. See Srit.] To spit; to throw out. [Obs.]

Spot (n. Spitch), Spetan. See Srit.] To spit; to throw out. [Obs.]

Spot (spec), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Srewen (spūd); p. pr. & vb. n. Spetwing.] (Off. spewen, speewen, AS. spituan; akint od. spawen to spit, OS. & OHG. spituan, G. speien, Icel. spija to spow, Sw. spy, Dan. spie, Goth. spetwan, Lith. spiauti, L. spurt to spit, Graview, Skr. shihiv, shihiv. Gr. Puke, Spr...] [Written also spue.] 1. To eject from the stomach; to vomit.

2. To cast forth with abhorronce or disgust; to eject. Because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will spective out of my mouth.

Because thou art lukewarm, and neither hot nor cold, I will new thee out of my mouth.

Rev. iii. 16.

rew thee out of my mouth. Rev. iii. 16.

Spew, v. i. I. To vomit.

2. To eject seed, as wet land swollen with frost.

Spew n. That which is vomited; vomit.

Spew'er (-êr), n. One who spews.

Spew'l-ness (-1-n8s), n. The state of being spewy.

Spew'y (-ŷ), a. Wet; soggy; inclined to spew.

Sphac'el (sfis/80), n. [Gr. σφάκελος: cf. F. sphacèle.]

Sphac'el (stas'el), n. [GF. σφακλος: cl. r. symactel.]
(Mcd.) Gangrene.

Sphac'e-late (-č-lāt), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sphacelated.]
(lāt'bēl); p. pr. & vb. n. Sphacelating.] [NL. sphacelare, sphacelatum, to mortify: cf. F. sphaceler. See Sphacelatum, to mortify: cf. F. sphaceler. See Sphacelatum, to mortify. cf. F. sphaceler. See Sphac'e-late v. t. (Mcd.) To affect with gangrene.

Sphac'e-late (-fix*-litt), a. (Med.) Affected with Sphac'e-lated (-lāt'tōd), gangrene; mortified.

Sphac'e-la'tion (sfăs'ē-lā'shun), n. (Med.) The proc-**Sphac's-lariton** (sfås'ε-lä'shfun), n. (Med.) The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

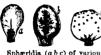
| Sphac's-lus (sfås'ε-lüs), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σφάκελος.]
(Med.) Gangrenous part; gangrene; slough.

| Sphac-ren'chy-ma (sfō-rēn'kY-mà), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σφάρα sphere + -enchyma as in parenchyma.] (Bot.)

Vegetable tissue composed of thin-walled rounded cells, a mulification of parenchyma.

vegetable tissue composed of tinn-waited remaded cells,
—a modification of parenchyma.

Sphæ-rid'i-um (sfê-rid'i-um), n. ; pl. Sphæridia
(-à). [NL., fr. Gr. σφαρα a sphere.] (Zool.) A peculiar
sense organ found upon
the exterior of most kinds



the exterior of most kinds of soa urchins, and consisting of an oval or spherical head surmounting a short pedicel. It is generally supposed to be an Spheridia (a b c) of various Significatory organ.

Spherio-spore (sfört).

Spör, n. [Gr. σφαίρα sphere + E. spore] (Bot.) One of the nonsxual spores found in red alga; a tetraspore. Spheriu-lite (sfört-lit or sföru-), n. (Min.) Same as Spheriultz.

Sphagnum + Sphagnum + Sphagnum + Colers to inhabit.] (Bot.) Growing in moss of the

L. colere to inhabit.] (Bot.) Growing in moss of the genus Sphagnum.

Sphagnums, (sfag'nūs), a. (Bot.) Pertaining to moss of the genus Sphagnum, or bog moss; abounding in peat or bog moss.

|| Bphag'num (-nūm), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σφάγνος a kind of moss.] (Bot.) A genus of mosses having white leaves slightly tinged with red or green and found growing in marshy places; hog moss; peat moss.)

ing in marshy places; bog moss; peat moss. **Sphal'er-ite** (sfäl'ēr-it), n. [Ġr. σφαλερός slippery, uncertain. See Blente.] (Min.) Zinc sulphide;—called also blende, black-jack, fulse gulena, etc. See

called also blende, black-jack, fulse gulena, etc. See BLENDE (a).

Sphene (sten), n. [F. sphène, fr. Gr. σφήν a wedge.] (Min.) A mineral found usually in thin, wedge-shaped crystals of a yellow or green to black color. It is a silicate of titanium and calcium; titanite.

Spheneth'moid (sten-bith'moid), a. [Sphenoid + ethmoid.] (Anal.) Of or pertaining to both the sphenoidal and the ethmoidal regions of the skull, or the sphenethmoid bone; sphenethmoidal.

Sphenethmoid bone (Anal.), a bone of the skull which surrounds the anterior end of the brain in many samplinis, the girdle bone.

ne girdle bone.

Sphe-neth'moid, n. (Anat.) The sphenethmoid bone.

Sphe'neth-moid'al (-al), a. (Anat.) Relating to the
plenethmoid bone; sphenethmoid.

Sphe-nis'can (sfe-nis'kan), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of

penguin.

Sphe'no- (sfē'nō-). A combining form used in anato-Sphe'no- (sie'no-). A combining form used in anatomy to indicate connection with, or relation to, the sphenoid bone; as in sphenomaxillary, sphenopalatine.

Sphe'no-don (sie'nō-dōn), n. [Gr. σφήν a wedge + δους, δόόντος, a tooth.] (Zoil.) Same as Hatteria.

Sphe'no-eth-moid'al (-ĕth-moid-al), a. (Anat.) Sphe-

Sphe'no-gram (sfë'nō-grăm), n. [Gr. σφήν a wedge --gram.] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character. -gram.] A cuneiform, or arrow-headed, character. Sphe-nog'ra-pher (sfc-nog'ra-fer), n. One skilled in ohenography; a sphenographist.

Sphe'no-graph'ic (sfē'no-grā:'Ik), a. Of or pertain-

ing to sphenography.

Sphenographist (sic-nog'ra-fist), n. A sphenog-

rapher.

Sphenog'ra-phy (-fy), n. [Gr. σφήν a wedge +
-σταρίν.] The art of writing in cuneiform characters,
or of deciphering inscriptions made in such characters.

Sphenoid (sfenoid), a. [Gr. σφηνοειδης; σφήν a
wedge + είδος form: cf. F. sphenoide.] 1. Wedgeahaped; as, a sphenoid crystal.

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the sphenoid bone.

Sphenoid bone (Anat.), an irregularly shaped bone in front of the occipital in the base of the skull of the higher vertebrates. It is composed of several fetal bones which become united in the adult. See ALISPHENOID, BASISPHENOID, ORBITOSPHENOID, PRESPHENOID.

Solio, Unitrosphenoid, Prisphenoid.

Sphe'noid (sfe'noid), n. 1. (Crystallog.) A wedge-shaped crystal bounded by four equal isosceles triangles. It is the hemihedral form of a square pyramid.

2. (Anat.) The sphenoid bone.

Sphe-noid'al (sfe-noid'al), a. 1. Sphenoid.

2. (Crystallog.) Pertaining to, or resembling, a sphenoid

Sphe-not'lo (-nöt'lk), a. [Spheno-+o\u00f3s, \u00f3r\u00f3s, \u00f3r\u00f3s, \u00f3r\u00f3s, \u00f3r\u00f3s, \u00e4r\u00f3s, \u00f3r\u00f3s, \u00f3s, \u00f3s\u00f3s, \u00f3s\u00f3s\u00f3s, \u00f3s\u00f3s\u00f3s\u00f3s, \u00f3s

Sphenotic bone (Anat.), a bone on the anterior side of the auditory capsule of many fishes, and connected with, or adjoining, the sphenoid bone.

Sphe-not'le, n. (Anat.) The sphenotic bone. Spher'al (sfēr'al), a. 1. Of or pertaining to a sphere r the spheres.

2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symietrical; counded to sphere; sphere-shaped;

2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical; complete; perfect.

Sphere (sfer), n. [OE. spere, OF. espere, F. sphère, L. sphaera, fr. Gr. oфaipa a sphere, a ball.] 1. (Geom.) A body or space contained under a single surface, which in every part is equally distant from a point within called

2. Hence, any globe or globular body, especially a celestial one, as the sun, a planet, or the earth.

Of celestial bodies, first the sun, A mighty sphere, he framed.

3. (Astron.) (a) The apparent surface of the heavens, which is assumed to be spherical and everywhere equally distant, in which the heavenly bodies appear to have their places, and on which the various astronomical circles, as of right ascension and declination, the equator, ecliptic, etc., are conceived to be drawn; an ideal

geometrical sphere, with the astronomical and geographical circles in their proper positions on it. (b) In ancient astronomy, one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which the stars, sun, planets, and moon were supposed to be set, and by which they were carried, in such a manner as to produce their approach protions.

apparent motions.
4. (Logic) The extension of a general conception, or the totality of the individuals or species to which it may be applied.

5. Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence;

compass: province: employment; place of existence. To be called into a huge sphere, and not to be seen to move in 't.

Taking her out of the ordinary relations with humanity, and inclosing her in a sphere by herself.

Each in his hidden sphere of joy or woe Our hermit spirits dwell.

Keble.

Our hermit spirits dwell.

6. Rank; order of society; social position.

7. An orbit, as of a star; a socket. [R.] Shak.

Armillary sphere, Crystalline spheres, Oblique sphere, etc. See under Armillary, Crystalline, otc.—Doctrine of the sphere, the application of the principles of spherical trigonometry to the properties and relations of the circles of the sphere, and the problems connected with them, in astronomy and geography, as to the latitudes and longitudes, distances and bearings, of places on the earth, and the right ascension and declination, altitude and azimuth, rising and setting, etc., of the heavenly bodies; spherical geometry.—Music of the spheres. See under MUSIC.

Syn.—Globe; orb; circle. See Globs.

Syn. - Globe: orb: circle. See GLORE.

Sphere (sfer), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sphered (sferd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sphering.] 1. To place in a sphere, or among the spheres; to insphere.

The glorious planet Sol
In noble eminence enthroned and sphered
Amidst the other.

Shak

2. To form into roundness; to make spherical, or

To form into roundness; to make spherical, or spheral; to perfect.
 Spher'lo-al (af&r'l-kal), } a. [L. sphaericus, Gr. Spher'lo (af&r'lk), } σφαρμούς: cf. F. spherique.]
 Having the form of a sphere; like a sphere; globular; orbicular; as, a spherical body.
 Of or pertaining to a sphere.
 Of or pertaining to the heavenly orbs, or to the sphere or spheres in which, according to ancient astronomy and astrology, they were set.

Knaves, threves, and treachers by spherical predominance. Shak.

Though the stars were suns, and overburned
Their spheric limitations.

Mrs. Browning.

Though the stars were suns, and overhurned.

Though the stars were suns, and overhurned.

Their spheric limitations.

Spherical angle. Spherical coördinate. Spherical excess, etc. See under Angle. Coordinate. Expherical excess, etc. See under Angle. Coordinate. Expherical excess, etc. See under Angle. Coordinate. Expherical excess, etc. See under Angle. Coordinate Spherical excess, etc. See under Harmonic expherical excess, etc. See under Harmonic spherical excess, etc. See under Harmonic expherical spherical magnitudes; the doctrine of the sphere, especially of the circles described on its surface. Spherical harmonic analysis. See under Harmonic, a.—Spherical lune, a portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles having a common diameter.—Spherical opying, a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles.—Spherical projection, the projection of the circles of the sphere upon a plane. See Projection of the circles of the sphere upon a plane. See Projection of the circles except the sphere spherical segment, the segment of a sphere. See under Segment.—Spherical segment, the segment of a sphere. See under Segment.—Spherical trigonometry.—Spherically, adv.—Sphericalle, a figure on the surface of a sphere, bounded by the arcs of three great circles which intersect each other.—Spherical trigonometry.—Spherically, adv.—Spherically, adv.—Spherically of the planets, or of a drop of water.

Sphericite, (sför/ks), n. (Math.) The doctrine of the sphere; the science of the properties and relations of the circles, figures, and other magnitudes of a sphere, produced by planes intersecting it; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

Trigonometry. [Sphe'ro-bak-të'ri-a), n. pl.; sing. Sphekro-bac-te'ri-a (sfë'rō-bāk-të'ri-a), n. pl.; sing. Sphekro-trehum (-tīm). [NL. See Sphere, and Bactenium.] (Biol.) See the Note under Microbacteria. Sphe'ro-con'ic (-kōn'fk), n. (Geom.) A nonplane curve formed by the intersection of the surface of an oblique cone with the surface of a sphere whose center is at the vertex of the cone

is at the vertex of the cone.

Spher'o-graph (sterth-graf or sterth-), n. [Sphere + -graph.] An instrument for facilitating the practical use of spherics in navigation and astronomy, being constructed of two cardboards containing various circles, and turning upon each other in such a manner that any possible spherical triangle may be readily found, and the measures of the parts read off by inspection.

Spher'oid (steroid; 277), n. [L. spharroides ball-like, spherical, Gr. σφαιροειδής; σφαίρα sphere + είδος form: cf. F. spheroide.] A body or figure approaching to a sphere, but not perfectly spherical; esp., a solid generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes.

Oblate spheroid. Polate spheroid. See Onlate. Prolate.

Oblate spheroid, Prolate spheroid. See Onlate, Prolate, and Ellipsoid of revolution, under Ellipsoid. Sphe-roid'al (sfc-roid'al), a. [Cf. F. sphéroïdal.]
Inving the form of a spheroid. — Sphe-roid'al-ly, adv.

spheroid. state (Physics), the state of a liquid, as water, when, on being thrown on a surface of highly heated metal, it rolls about in spheroidal drops or masses, at a temperature soveral degrees below ebullition, and without actual contact with the heated surface, — a phenomenon due to the repulsive force of heat, the intervention of a cushion of nonconducting vapor, and the cooling effect of evaporation.

Spheroidal (et al., 1914/14), 1 a. See Spurpage 1.

Sphe-roid'ic (sf. -roid'Ik), \ a. See SpheroidAL.
Sphe-roid'ic al (-I-kal),
Sphe-roid(ic-1t) (sfE'roidIs'I-ty), \ n. The quality
Sphe-roid'i-ty (sfE'roidIs'I-ty), \ \ or state of being spheroidal.

Sphe'ro-mere (stë'rō-mēr), n. [Sphere + -mere.]
(Zoōi.) Any one of the several symmetrical segments arranged around the central axis and composing the body of a radiate animal.

Sphe rowing the (Att X - Att X - Att

body of a radiate animal.

Sphe-rom/e-ter (sfe-rom/e-ter), n. [Sphere + -meter:
cf. F. sphéromètre.] (I'hysics) An instrument for measuring the curvature of spherical surfaces, as of lenses for copes, et

Bpher'o-sid'er-ite (sfér'ó-sïd'er-it or sfé'ró-), n. Spher'c + siderite.] (Min.) Siderite occurring in sphe-

[Sphere + siderile.] (Min.) Siderite occurring in spheroidal masses.

Sphero-some (stert-som), n. [Sphere + -some body.]
(Zoid.) The body wall of any radiate animal.

Spher'u-late (sit't-late), a. Covered or set with spherules; having one or more rows of spherules, or minute tubercles.

Spher'ule (sit't or -yl), n. [L. sphaerula: cf. F. spher'ule]. A little sphere or spherical body; as, quick-silver, when poured upon a plane, divides itself into a great number of minute spherules.

Spher'u-lite (sit't-lit or sit'ru-), n. [Cf. F. spherulite.] (Min.) A minute spherical crystalline body having a radiated structure, observed in some vitreous volcanic rocks, as obsidian and pearlstone.

Spher'u-lit'le (-lit'l'k), a. Of or pertaining to a spherulite; characterized by the presence of spherulites.

Spher'y (sit'f'y), a. 1. Round; spherical; starlike.

[R.] "Hermia's sphery eyne."

Shak.

Of or pertaining to the spheres. [R.]

Shak.

She can teach ye how to clin Higher than the sphery chin Wilton.

Higher than the sphery chime.

Sphex (sföks), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σφήξ, σφηκός, a wasp.]

(Zool.) Any one of numerous species of sand wasps of the genus Sphex and allied genera. These wasps have the abdomen attached to the thorax by a slender pediccl. See Illust. of Sand wasp, under Sand.

Sphex fly $(Zo\"{ol.})$, any one of numerous species of small dipterous flies of the genus Conops and allied genera. The form of the body is similar to that of a sphex.

Sphine term of the body is similar to that of a sphex.

Sphine ter (sfir), n. See Sphydrometer.

Sphine ter (sfirk ter), n. [NL., fr. σφίγγεν to bind tight.] (Anat.) A muscle which surrounds, and by its contraction tends to close, a natural opening; as, the sphine ter of the bladder.

contraction tends to tends, a material opening; as, the sphincter of the bladder.

Sphincter, a. (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or designating, a sphincter is as, a sphincter muscle.

Sphin'gid (sfin'ji'd), n. (Zool.) A sphinx.

Sphin'gid, a. Of or pertaining to a sphinx, or the family Sphingide.

Sphinx (sfInks), n. [L., from Gr. $\sigma\phi\dot{\psi}\dot{\psi}$, usually derived from $\sigma\phi\dot{\psi}\dot{\psi}\psi c\nu$ to bind tight or together, as if the Throttler.] 1. (a) In Egyptian art, an image of granite or porphyry, having a human head, or the head of a ram or of a hawk, upon the wingless of a hawk, upon the wingless body of a lion.

The awful ruins of the days of old . . . Or jusper tomb, or mutilated sphinx. Shelley.



Grecian Sphinx.

sphinx.

Shelles.

(b) In Greek art and mythology, a she-monster, usually represented as having the winged body of a lion, and the face and breast of a young woman. The most famous Greeian sphinx, that of Thebes in Becotia, is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, and killed those who were unable to guess it. The enigma was solved by Gdipus, whereupon the sphinx slew herself. "Subtle as sphinx."

2. Hance: A present of enigmatical character and nur-

2. Hence: A person of enigmatical character and pur-

poses, especially in politics and diplomacy.

3. (Zoul.) Any one of numerous species of large moths of the family Sphingide;
— called also hawk moth.

The larva is a stout naked caterpillar which, when a trest, often assumes a position suggesting the Egyptian sphinx, whence the name.

4. (Zoöl.) The Guinea, or sphinx, baboon (Cynocephalus sphinx).

Sphinx baboon (Zoöl.), a large West African baboon (Cymceephalus sphinx, 0: ten kept in menagerica.—Sphinx moth. (Zoöl.) Same as Sphinx as,

Sphing, 3. Larva of Sphing

- sphinx moth. (Zõil.) Same as Sprinx, 3.
Sphrag'ide (siršj'Id), n. [L. sphragis, -idis, Lemnian earth, fr. Gr. σφραγκ, -iδοs, a seal; — so called because sold in sealed packets.] (Min.) Lemnian earth. Sphra-gis'tics (sirå-jis'liks), n. [Gr. σφραγιστικός of or for sealing, fr. σφραγία a seal.] The science of sculs, their history, age, distinctions, etc., esp. as verifying the age and genulineness of documents.
|| Sphri-go'sis (sirî-go'sis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σφριγατο be full of strength.] (Bot.) A condition of vegetation in which there is too abundant growth of the stem and leaves. accompanied by deficiency of flowers and fruit.

which there was a companied by deficiency of flowers and fruit.

Sphyg'mio (sfig'mik), a. [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse.]

'hysiol.) Of or pertaining to the pulse.

(Physiol.) Of or pertaining to the pulse.

Sphyg'mo-gram (affy'mo-gram), n. [Gr. σφυγμός
pulse +-gram.] (Physiol.) A tracing, called a pulse tracing, consisting of a series of curves corresponding with
the beats of the heart, obtained by the application of the sphygmograph.

sphygmograph.
 Sphyg'mo-graph (-gråf), n. [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse + -graph.] (Physiol.) An instrument which, when applied over an artery, indicates graphically the movements or character of the pulse. See Sphyg/mo-graphio (-gräf/tk), a. (Physiol.) Relating to, or produced by, a sphygmograph; as, a sphygmographic tracing.

pulse + φωνή sound.] (Physiol.) An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person at a distance.

Sphyg'mo-scope (aflg'mō-skōp), n. [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse + scope.] (Physiol.) Same as Sphygacora a kind of sea fish (Gr. σφύρανα) + -oid.] (Zoöl.) Of or pertaining to the Sphyramide, a family of marine fishes including the barracudas.

Spl'al (api'al), n. A spy; a scout. [Obs.] Bacon. [Spl'al (api'al), n. A spy; a scout. [Obs.] Bacon. [Spl'al (api'al), n. pl. Spicæ (sē). [L., an ear, as of corn.] 1. (Med.) A kind of bandage passing, by successive turns and crosses, from an extremity to the trunk; — so called from its resemblance to a spike of barley.

2. (Astron.) A star of the first magnitude situated in the constellation Virgo.

Spl'ca-ted (spi'kūt), a. [L. spicatus, p. p. of spi-spl'ca-ted (spi'kūt), a. [L. spicatus, p. p. of spi-a-ted (spi'kūt), a. [I., p. of spicare to cars, fr. spica a spike, or ear; [Bot.) Having the form of a spike, or ear; arranged in a spike or spikes. Lec. [Splo-ca-to (spik-kūt't), a. [I., p. p. of spicare to detach, to separato.] (Mus.) Detached; separatod; — a term indicating that every note is to be performed in a distinct and pointed manner.

Sploe (spis), m. [Oß. spice, spece, spice, species, OF. espice, espece, F. épice spice, espece, spice, species, OF. espice, espece, F. épice spice, cspèce, species, fr. L. species; kind. [Obs.]

The spic-sc of pensace ben thres.

Abstain you from all evil spice. Wyclif (1 Thess. v. 22).

Justice, although it be but one entire virtue, yet is described in two kinds of spices. The one is named justice distributive, the other is called commutative.

2. A vegetable production of many kinds, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, aromatic and pungent to the taste,

2. A vegetable production of many kinds, fragrant or aromatic and pungent to the taste, as pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, mace, allapice, ginger, cloves, etc., which are used in cookery and to flavor sauces, pickles, etc.

Hast thou aught in thy purse [bag] any hot spices?

Piers Plowmen

3. Figuratively, that which enriches or alters the quality of a thing in a small degree, as spice alters the taste of food; that which gives zest or pungency; a slight flavoring; a relish; hence, a small quantity or admixture; a sprinkling; as, a spice of mischief.

So much of the will, with a spice of the willful. Coleridge.

Spice, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spices (spist); p. pr. & vb. n. Spicing (spi'sing).] 1. To season with spice, or as with spice; to mix aromatic or pungent substances with; to flavor; to season; as, to spice wine; to spice one's words with wit.

She'll first receive thee but will exist by head.

She'll first receive thee, but will spice thy bread With flowery poisons.

2. To fill or impregnate with the odor of spices.

In the spiced Indian air, by night.

In the spiced Indian air, by night.

3. To render nice or dainty; hence, to render scruppilous. [Obs.] "A spiced conscience." Chaucer.

Spice'bush' (-bush'). n. (Bot.) Spicewood.

Spice' nut' (nit'). A small crisp cake, highly spiced.

Spi'oer (spi'ser), n. [Of. OF. espicier, F. épicier.]

1. One who deals in spice. [Obs.] Piers Plowman.

Spi'oer-y (-y), n. [OF. espiceric, F. épiceric.]

1. Spices, in general. Chaucer.

2. A repository of spices. Addison.

Spice'wood' (spis'wōod'), n. (Bot.) An American shrub (Lindera Benzoin), the bark of which has a spicy taste and odor; — called also Benjamin, wild allspice, and fever bush.

shrub (Lindera Benzoin), the bark of which has a spicy taste and odor; — called also Benjamin, wild allspice, and fever bush.

Spl-difer-ous (spt-siffer-ds), a. [L. spicifer bearing spikes, or ears; spica ear + ferre to bear.] Bearing ears, or spikes; spicate. [Obs.]

Spl'ol-form (spik-16ru), a. [L. spica a spike, ear + form.] (Bot.) Splke-shaped.

Spl'ol-ly, adv. In a spicy manner.

Spl'ol-ness, n. The quality or state of being spicy.

Splok (spik), n. [Cf. Sw. spik. See Spike a nail.] A spike or nail. [Prov. Eng.]

Spick and span, quite new; that is, as new as a spike or nail inst made and a chip just split; brand-new; as, a spick and span novelty. See Shan-new. Howelt.

Splok'nel (-nšl), n. [Contr. from spike nail a large, long nail; — so called in allusion to the shape of its capillary leaves.] (Bot.) An umbelliferous herb (Meum Athamanticum) having finely divided loaves, common in Europe; — called also baldmoney, new, and bearwort.

[Written also spignel.]

Spl-cose' (spi-kös'), a. [L. spica a spike, or ear.]

(Nol.) Having spikes, or ears, like corn spikes.

Spl-cos'-ty (-kös'-ty), n. The state of having, or being full of, ears, like corn. [R.]

Spl-cos'-ty (-kös'-ty), n. The state of having, or being full of, ears, like corn. [R.]

Spl-cos'-ty (-kös'-ty), n. The state of having, or being full of, ears, like corn. [R.]

Spl'ous (spi'kis), a. (Bot.) See Stroosz.

Splo'u-la (spik'di-la), n.; pl. Spiculæ (-lö). [NL., dim. of L. spica a spike, ear.] (Bot.) (a) A little spike; a spikelet. (b) A pointed floshy appendage.

Splo'u-lat (-lö), a. [L. spiculum a dart: cf. F. spiculare.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Splo'u-late (-lö), b., a. [L. spiculum a dart.] 1. Covered with, or having, spicules.

Splo'u-late (-lö), v. t. To sharpen to a point. [R.]

"Mason.
Splo'u-late (-lö), v. t. To sharpen to a point. [R.]

"Mason.
Splo'u-late (-lö), n. [L. spiculum a little point, a dart.]

1. A minute, slender granule, or point.

2. (Bot.) Same as Srioula.

3. (Zoòl.) Any small calcareous or siliceous body found

(Bot.) Same as SPICULA.
 (Zoöl.) Any small calcareous or siliceous body found

Sphyg.mom'e-ter (sfig-mom'ė-ter), n. [Gr. σφυγμός pulse + meder.] (Physiol.) An instrument for measuring the strength of the pulse beat; a sphygmograph.

Sphyg'mo-phone (sfig'mė-fon), n. [Gr. σφυγμός the pulse + φωνή sound.] (Physiol.) An electrical instrument for determining by the ear the rhythm of the pulse of a person to discrete a di in sponges and in most Aleyonaria.

137 Spicules vary exceedingly in size and shape, and some of those found in siliceous sponges are very complex in structure and clegant in form. They are of great use in classification. Description of the Illustration: VII. the Illustration:
a Accrate; o Tri.
a Accrate; o Tri.
curvate, or Howshaped; c d Hamate; e Broomshaped; f Seepterellate; g Spinispirulate; h Inequi-anchorate;
i Sexradiate; f A
Trichite Sheaf;
K Six-rayed Capitate; f Rosette
of Experix; m

Spicules of Sponges.

Spi-cu'li-form (spi-kū'li-fôrm or spik'ū-li-; 277), a.

Spi-cu'li-form (spi-kū'li-fōrm or spik'ū-li-; 277), a. (Zoōi.) Having the shape of a spicule.

Spic'u-lig'e-nous (spik'ū-li'j'ō-nūs), a. [L. spiculum + -genous.] (Zoōi.) Producing or containing spicules.

|| Spic'u-li-spon'gi-so (-li-spōn'gi-ō), n. pl. [Nl.] (Zoōi.) A division of sponges including those which have independent siliceous spicules.

|| Spic'u-lim (spik'ū-lūm), n. ; pl. Spicula (-lā). [L., a little point.] (Zoōi.) Same as Spicule.

Spic'y (spi's'), a. [Compar. Spicier (-si-ōr); superl. Spicier.] [From Spice.] 1. Flavored with, or containing, spice or spices; fragrant; aromatic; as, spicy breezes. "The spicy nut-brown ale." Millon.

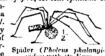
Led by new stars, and borne by spicy gales. Popc.

2. Producing, or abounding with, spices.

2. Producing, or abounding with, spices.

In hot Ceylon spicy forests grew. 3. Fig. : Piquant ; pungent ; racy ; as, a spicy debate. Syn. - Aromatic; fragrant; smart; pungent; pointed; een. See RACY.

Spi'der (spi'der), n. [OE. spipre, fr. AS. spinnan to Spi'der (spi'der), n. [OE. spibre, fr. AS. spinnan to spin; — so named from spinning its web; cf. D. spin a spider, G. spinne, Sw. spindel. See Srin.] I. (Zoök.) Any one of numerous species of arachnids comprising the order Araneina. Spiders have the mandibles converted into poison fangs, or falcers. The abdomen is large and not responsible a with two or three bairs of spinnerets near the

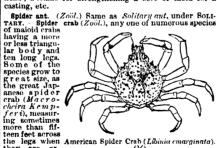


the mandibles converted into poison fangs, or falcers. The abdomen is large and not poison fangs, or falcers. The abdomen is large and not segmented, with two or three pairs of spinnerets near the end, by means of which they spin threads of silk to form cocoons, or nests, to protect their eggs and young. Many species spin also complex webs to entrap the insects upon which they prey. The eyes are usually eight in number (rarely six), and are situated on the back of the cephalothorax. See Illust. under Araneina.

**The Briders are divided into two principal groups: the Dipneumona, having two lungs: and the Tetrapneumona, having four lungs. See Myalle. The former group includes several tribes; as, the jumping spiders (see Baltigrade), the crab spiders, or Citigrade (see under Wolfs, the crab spiders, or Citigrade (see under Crab), the garden, or geometric, spiders, or Orbitella (see under Grab), under Bird. Grass spider, under Grabs, House spider, under House, Silk spider, under Bras.

2. (Zoöl.) Any one of various other grachnids resem-

 Ilouse spider, under House, Silk spider, under Silk.
 (Zoöl.) Any one of various other arachnids resembling the true spiders, especially certain mites, as the red spider (see under Reb).
 An iron pan with a long handle, used as a kitchen utensil in frying food. Originally, it had long legs, and was used over coals on the hearth.
 A trevet to support pans or pots over a fire.
 (Mach.) A skeleton, or frame, having radiating arms or members, often connected by crosspieces; as, a casting forming the hub and spokes to which the rim of a fly wheel or large gear is holted; the body of a piston head; a frame for strengthening a core or mold for a casting, etc. casting, etc.



cheria A cmpfert), measuring sometimes
more than fifteen feet across
the legs when American Spider Crab (Libinia emarginata),
they are extended.—Spider

By (Zoil.), any one of numerous species of parasitic
dipterous insects of the family Hippoboxidar. They are
mostly destitute of winga, and live among the feathers
of birds and the hair of bats. Called also bird Hck, and
but tick.—Spider hunter (Zoöl.), any one of several species
of East Indian sunbirds of the genus Aracinothera.—
Spider lines, flaments of a spider's web crossing the field
of vision in optical instruments;—used for determining
the exact position of objects and making delicate measurements. Fine wires, silk fibers, or lines on glass similarly placed, are called spider lines.—Spider mits. (Zoöl.)
(a) Any one of several species of parasitic mites of the
genus Araga and allied genera. See Araga. (b) Any one
of numerous small mites injurious to plants,—Buder
monkey (Zoöl.), any one of numerous species of South

American monkeys of the genus Ateles, having very long legs and a long prehensile tail.—

Spider orchis (liot.), a European orchidaceous plant (Ophrys aranifera), having flowers which resemble spiders.— Spider shell (Zool.), any shell of the genus Pteroceras.

See PTEROCERAS.

See PTEROCERAS.

Spi'dered (spi'derd), a. Infested by spiders; cobwebbed. Wolcott.

Spi'der-like' (spi'der-lik'), a. Like a spider.

Spi'der web' (wwb'), or Spi'der's web'. (Zoöl.) The silken web which is formed by most kinds of spiders, particularly the web spun to entrap their proy. See Geometric spider, and Triangle spider, under Geometric, and Triangle spider, under Geometric, and Triangle spider, and Triangle spider, under Geometric spider, wort' (wirt') n. (Rat.) An American culture spider.

See teometric space, and Triangle space, under thometric, and Thanage.

Spi'der-wort' (-würt'), n. (Rot.) An American endegenous plant (Tradescantia Virginica), with long linear leaves and ephemeral blue flowers. The name is sometimes extended to other species of the same genus.

Spied (spid), imp. & p. p. of Srv.

Bpie'gel-d'sen (spi'gel-d'sen), n. [G. spicgel mirror + ciscu iron.] [G. spicgel mirror + ciscu iron.] [G. spiegel mirror + E. iron.] (Medal.) A fusible white cast iron containing a large amount of carbon (from three and a half to six per cent) and some manganese. When the manganese reaches twenty-five per cent and upwards it has a granular structure, and constitutes the alloy ferro manganese, largely used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Called also specular pig ivon, spicgel, and spicgeleisen.

used in the manufacture of Bessemer steel. Called also specular pig iron, spiegel, and spiegeleisen.

Spight (spit), n. & v. Spite. [Obs.] Spenser.

Spight, n. A woodpecker. See Spieder. [Obs.]

Spight, n. A woodpecker. See Spieder. [Obs.]

Spight (spit), n. [Bot.] Same as Spiekers.

Spightet (spit), n. [Corrupted fr. spikenard.] (Bot.)

An aromatic plant of America. See Spiekersard.

Spigot (sit), n. [From spick, for spike.; cf. Ir. & Gael. spiccaid a spigot, Ir. spice a spike. See Spie.]

A pin or pag used to stop the vent in a cask; also, the plug of a fancet or cock.

Spigot and fancet toin, a joint for uniting pipes, formed

Spigot and faucet joint, a joint for uniting pipes, formed by the insertion of the end of one pipe, or pipe fitting, into a socket at the end of another.

into a socket at the end of another.

Spigur'nel (spi-gur'nel), n. (Eng. Law) Formerly the title of the sealer of writs in chancery. Mozley & W.

Spike (spik), n. [Akin to I.G. spiker, spicker, a large nall, D. spijker, Sw. spik, Dan. spiger, leel. spik; all perlaps from L. spica a point, an ear of grain; but in the sense of nail more likely akin to E. spoke of a wheel.

Cf. Sring.] 1. A sort of very large nail; also, a piece of pointed from set with the points upward or outward.

Anything resembling such a nail in shape.

He wears on his head the corona radiata..., the spikes that shoot out represent the rays of the sun.

Addison.

3. An ear of corn or grain.

3. An ear of corn or grain.
4. (Bot.) A kind of flower cluster in which essile flowers are arranged on an unbranched clongated axis.

elongated axis.

Spike grass (Fot.), either of two tall perennial American grasses (Uniola puniculata, and U. latifolia) having broad leaves and large flattened spikelets. - Spike rash. (Sot.) See under Rusn. -- Spike shell (Zool.), any pteropod of the genus Styliola having a slender conical shell. -- Spike tam, three horses, or a horse and a yoke of oxen, harnessed together, a horse leading the oxen or the span. [U. S.]

leading the oxen or the span. [U. S.]

Spike, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spike0 (spikt); Spike, 4. p. pr. & vb. n. Spikino.] I. To fasten with spikes, or long, large nalls; as, to spike down planks.

2. To set or furnish with spikes.

3. To fix on a spike. [R.]

4. To stop the vent of (a gun or cannon) by driving a spike, nail, or the like into it.

Spike, n. [Cf. G. spicke, L. spica an ear of grain. See Spikesard.] [Bol.) Spike livender. See Lavender. Oil of spike (Chem.), a colorless or yellowish aromatic oil extracted from the European brond-leaved lavender or aspic (Lavendula Spira), used in artist's varnish and in veterinary medicine. It is often adulterated with oil of turpentine, which it much resembles.

Spike0mil* (-bif*), a. [Coöl.) (a) The hooded merganser. (b) The marbled godwit (Limosa fedoa).

Spike0 (spikt), a. Furnished or set with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes, as corn; fastened with spikes; stopped with spikes.

A youth, leaping over the spiked pales, . . . was caught by those spikes.

Wiseman.

None spikes. Hiseman.

Spike'fish' (spik'fish'), n. (Zoöl.) See Salfish (spik'fish') (spik'fish'), n. (Rot.) A small or secondary spike; especially, one of the ultimate parts of the inforescence of grasses. See Hust. of Quakno grass.

Spike'nard (spik'närd; collog. spik'närd), n. [For spiked nard; ef. G. spicknarde, Nl. spica nardi. See Spike aer, and Nab.] 1. (Bot.) An aromatic plant. In the United States it is the Aralia racemosa, often called spignet, and used as a medicine. The spikenard of the ancients is the Nardoslachys Jalumansi, a native of the Himalayan region. From its blackish roots a perfume for the hair is still prepared in India.

2. A fragrant essential oil, as that from the Nardoslachys Jalumansi.

stachus Jatamansi

Spike'tail' (spik'tal'), n. (Zoöl.) The pintail duck. Spik'y (spik'y), a. 1. Like a spike; spikelike.

nese spiky, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. C. A. Young.

These spiky, vivid outbursts of metallic vapors. C. A. Tomag.

2. Having a sharp point, or sharp points; furnished or armed with spikes.

Or by the spiky harrow cleared away.

The spiky wheels through heaps of earnage tore. Pape.

Spile (spil), n. [Cf. I.G. spile, dial. G. speil, speiler, D. spiji. \(\forall 1.0 \). 4710.]

1. A small plug or wooden pin, used to stop a vent, as in a cask.

2. A small tube or spout inserted in a tree for conducting sap, as from a sugar maple.
3. A large stake driven into the ground as a support for some superstructure; a pile.
Spile hole, a small air hole in a cask; a vent.

Spile hole, a small air hole in a cask; a vent.

Spile (spil), v. t. To supply with a spile or a spigot; to make a small vent in, as a cask.

Spil'-kin (spil')-kin), n. [OD. spelleken a small pin.

See Spil'-kin (spil')-kin), n. [OD. spelleken a small pin.

See Spil'-kin (spil')-kin), n. [OD. spelleken a small pine.

Spill spil')-kin (spil')-kin), a game, as in cribbage. In the plural (spil'kins), a game played with such pieces; pushpin. [Written also spillikin, spilliken.]

Spill (spil), n. [V170. Cf. Spill a spilinter.] 1. A bit of wood spilt off; a spilnter. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

2. A slender piece of anything. Specifically:—

(a) A pog or pin for plugging a hole, as in a cask; a spilc.

(b) A metallic rod or pin.

(c) A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used as a lamplighter, etc.

(c) A small roll of paper, or slip of wood, used as a lamplighter, etc.
(d) (Mining) One of the thick laths or poles driven horizontally ahead of the main timbering in advancing a level in loose ground.

3. A little sum of money. [Obs.] Aylife.
Spill, v. t. [imp. & p., P. Spill (spilt); p. pr. & vb. n.
Spill, v. t. [imp. & p., P. Spill (spilt); p. pr. & vb. n.
Spill (spil), vt. [imp. & p., P. Spiller (spild), Spenser.
Spill (spil), vt. [imp. & p., P. Spiller (spild), or Spill (spild), vt. [imp. & p., Spiller (spild), vt. Spiller, usually, to destroy, AS. spillan, spillan, to destroy; akin to leel. spille to destroy, Sw. spilla to slell, Dan. spille, LG. & D. spillen to squander, OHG. spildan.] 1. To destroy; to kill; to put an end to [Obs.]

And gave him to the queen, all at her will
To choose whether she would him save or spill. Chaucer.
Greater glory think (it) to save than spill. Spenser.

Greater glory think [it] to save than spill.

2. To mar; to injure; to deface; hence, to destroy by misuse; to waste. [Obs.]

They [the colors] disfigure the stuff and spill the whole workmuship.

Spill not the morning, the quintessence of the day, in recrea-

fuller.

3. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose, or suffer to be scattered; — applied to fluids and to substances whose particles are small and losse; as, to spill water from a pall; to spill quicksilver from a vessel; to spill powder from a paper; to spill sand or flour.

Spill differs from pour in expressing accidental loss, — a loss or waste contrary to purpose.

4. To cause to flow out and be lost or wasted; to shed, or suffer to be shed, as in battle or in manslaughter; as a man spills another's blood, or his own blood.

And to revenge his blood so justly spilt.

5. (Naut.) To relieve a sail from the pressure of the wind, so that it can be more easily reefed or furled, or to lessen the strain.

Spilling line (Naut.), a rope used for spilling, or dislodging, the wind from the belly of a sail.

Totten.

Spill, v. i. 1. To be destroyed, ruined, or wasted; to come to ruin; to perish; to waste. [Obs.]

That thou wilt suffer innocents to spill.

That thou wilt suffer innocents to spill. Chaucer.

2. To be shed; to run over; to fall out, and be lost or wasted. "He was so topful of himself, that he let it spill on all the company."

Spill'er (spil'or), n. 1. One who, or that which, spills.

2. A kind of fishing line with many hooks; a boulter.

Spill'liard fish'ing (spil'yōrd), method of fishing by means of a number of hooks set on snoods all on one line; — in North America, called trawl fishing, bultow, or bullow fishing, and long-line fishing.

Spill'ikin (spil'il-kin), n. See Spilkin.

Spill'way' (wa'), n. A sluiceway or passage for superfluous water in a reservoir, to prevent too great pressure on the dam.

Spill (spilt), imp. & p. p. of Spill. Spilled.

Spill' (spilt), imp. & p. p. of Spill. N. Any one of the small branches on a stag's head. [Obs.] Houcell.

Spill' (spilt), imp. & p. p. firm Spill. n.] Any one of the small branches on a tag's head. [Obs.] Houcell.

Spill (spilth), n. [From Spill.] Anything spill, or freely poured out; slop; effusion. [Archaic] "With drunken spillh of wine." Shuk.

Choicest cate, and the flagon's best spilth. R. Browning.

Choicest cates, and the flagon's best spilth. R. Browning. Choicest cates, and the flagon's best spills. R. Browning.

Spin (spin), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spun (spin) (Archaic
imp. Span (spin); p. pr. & vb. n. Spinning.] [AS.
spinnan; akin to D. & G. spinnen, Icel. & Sw. spinnen,
Jan. spinde, Goth. spinnan, and probably to E. span.
170. Cf. Span, v. t., Spinsen.] 1. To draw out, and
twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery; as,
to spin wool, cotton, or flax; to spin goat's hair; to produce by drawing out and twisting a fibrous material.

All the yarn she [Penclope] spun in Ulyssee' absence did but
fill Ithacs full of spoths.

2. To draw out telijonsly; to form by a slow process.

2. To draw out tediously; to form by a slow process, or by degrees; to extend to a great length; — with out; as, to spin out large volumes on a subject.

Do you mean that the story is tediously spun out? Sheridan.

3. To protract; to spend by delays; as, to spin out the day in idleness.

By one delay after another they spin out their whole lives.

4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl;

4. To cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to twirl; as, to spin a top.

5. To form (a web, a cocoon, silk, or the like) from threads produced by the extrusion of a viscid, transparent liquid, which hardens on coming into contact with the air; — said of the spider, the sikworm, etc.

6. (Mech.) To shape, as malleable sheet metal, into a hollow form, by bendling or buckling it by pressing against it with a smooth hand tool or roller while the metal revolves, as in a lathe.

To spin a yarn (Naut.), to tell a story, esp. a long or fabulous tale. — To spin hay (Mil.), to twist it into ropes

for convenient carriage on an expedition. — To spin street yarn, to gad about gossiping. { tollog.}

yarn, to gad about gossiping. [totlog.]

Spin (spin), v. i. 1. To practice spinning; to work at drawing and twisting threads; to make yarn or thread from fiber; as, the woman knows how to spin; a machine or jenny spins with great exactness.

They neither know to spin, nor care to toil. Prior.

2. To move round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve, as a top or a spindle, about its axis.

o or a spindle, about its same.

Round about him spine the landscape,
Sky and forest rected together.

With a whirligig of jubilant mosquitoes spinning about each
G. W. Cable.

3. To stream or issue in a thread or a small current or

3. To stream or issue in a thread or a small current or jet; as, blood spins from a vein. Shak.

4. To move swiftly; as, to spin along the road in a carriage, on a bicycle, etc. [Colloq.]

Spin, n. 1. The act of spinning; as, the spin of a top; a spin on a bicycle. [Colloq.]

2. (Kinematics) Velocity of rotation about some special spin of a spin on a bicycle.

2. (Kinematics) Velocity of rotation about some specified axis.

Bytna bit'i-da (spi'nā bit'i-da). (Med.) [L., cleft spine.] A congenital malformation in which the spinal column is cleft at its lower portion, and the membranes of the spinal cord project as an elastic swelling from the gap thus formed.

Byt-na'osous (spi-nā'shūs), a. (Bot.) Of, pertaining to, or resembling, the plant spinach, or the family of plants to which it belongs.

Bytna'csous (spin'ā); 48), n. [OF. espinache, espinach | (spin'ā); 48), n. [OF. espinache, espinach | (spin'ā); 48), n. (DF. espinache, espinacha; all fr. Ar. is fanāj, is fināj, aspanākh, probably of Perslan origin.] (Mot.) A common pot herb (Spinacia oleracea) belonging to the Goosefoot family.

Mountain spinach. See Garden orache, under Orache.

**New Zealand spinach (Hot.), a coarse herb (Tetrayonia expanaca, a poor substitute for spinach.

EF Various other pot herbs are locally called spinach.

Spinal (spi'nal), a. [L. spinalis, fr. spina the spine: cf. F. spinal. See Spins.] 1. (Anat.) Of, pertaining to, or in the region of, the backbone, or vertebral column; rachidian; vertebral.

2. Of or portaining to a spine or spines.

**Spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of crania perves in the bidler vertebrats. They originate from

2. Of or pertaining to a spine or spines.

Spinal accessory nerves, the eleventh pair of cranial nerves in the higher vertebrates. They originate from the spinal cord and pass forward into the skull, from which they emerge in company with the pneumogastrics.— Spinal column, the backbone, or connected series of vertebrae which forms the axis of the vertebrate skeleton; the spinal; rachis; vertebral column.—Spinal cord, the great nervous cord extending backward from the brain along the dorsal side of the spinal column of a vertebrate animal, and usually terminating in a thread-like appendage called the filum terminate; the spinal, or vertebral, marrow; the myelon. The nervous tissue consists of nerve fibers and nerve cells, the latter being confined to the se-called gray matter of the central portions of the cord, while the peripheral white matter is composed of nerve fibers only. The center of the cord is traversed by a slender canal connecting with the ventricles of the brain.

Spinate (-ntt), a. Bearing a spine; spiniform.

tricles of the brain.

Spi'nate (-nat), a. Bearing a spine; spiniform.

Spin'alle (spin'd'1), n. [AS. spini, fr. spinnan to spin; akin to D. spil, G. spille, spindel, OHG. spinnala.

170. See Srn.] 1. The long, round, slender rod or pin in spinning wheels by which the thread is twisted, and on which, when twisted, it is wound; also, the pin on which the bobbin is held in a spinning machine, or in the schuttle of a lower

on which the bobbin is held in a spinning machine, or in the shuttle of a loom.

2. A slender rod or pin on which anything turns; an axis; as, the spindle of a vane. Specifically:—

(a) (Mach.) The shaft, mandrel, or arbor, in a machine tool, as a lathe or drilling machine, etc., which causes the work to revolve, or carries a tool or center, etc.

(b) (Mach.) The vertical rod on which the runner of a grinding mill turns.

(c) (Founding) A shaft or pipe on which a core of sand is formed.

3. The fusee of a watch.

3. The fusee of a watch.

4. A long and slender stalk resembling a spindle.

5. A yarn measure containing, in cotton yarn, 15,120 yards; in linen yarn, 14,400 yards.

6. (Geom.) A solid generated by the revolution of a curved line about its base or double ordinate or chord.

7. (Zoil.) (a) Any marine univalve shell of the genus Rostellaria; — called also spindle stromb. (b) Any marine gastropod of the genus Fusus.

marine gastropod of the genus Fusus.

Dead spindle (Much.), a spindle in a machine tool that does not revolve; the spindle of the tailstock of a lathe.—Live spindle (Much.), the revolving spindle of a machine tool; the spindle of the headstock of a turning lathe.—Spindle shell. (Zööl.) See Spingle, 7, above.—Spindle side, the female side in descent; in the female line; opposed to spear side. Lat. Latton. [R.] "King Lycaon, grandson, by the spindle side, of Oceanus." Locall.—Spindle tree (Mot.), any shrub or tree of the genus Euconymus. The wood of E. Europarus was used for spindles and skewers. See Spingle, and spindles and skewers. See Spingle and spindles and skewers.

Spin'dle, v. i. [imp. & p. p. SPINDLED (**Clar) a cold (**Clar

ender legs.

Spin'dle-legs' (-légz'), n. A spin'dleshanks.

Spin'dle-shanked' (-shănkt'), a. Having long, slender

Spin'dle-shanks' (-shănks'), n. A person with slener shanks, or legs; — used humorously or in contempt.

Spin'dle-sh.ped' (-shāpt'), a. 1. Having the shape

a spindle.

2. (Bot.) Thickest in the middle, and tapering to both ends; fusiform; - applied chiefly to roots

Spin'dis-tail' (spin'd'l-tail'), n. (Zoöl.) The pintail duck. [Local, U. S.]

Spin'dis-worm' (wûrm'), n. (Zoöl.) The larve of a noctuid moth (Achatodes see; which feeds inside the stalks of corn (mairs), sometimes causing much damage. It is smooth, with a black head and tail and a row of black dots across each segment.

Spin'dilag (-dling), a. Long and slender, or disproportionately tail and slender; as, a spindling tree; a spiniding boy.

Spine (spin), n. [L. spina a thorn, the spine; aken spine (spin), n. [L. spina a thorn, the spine; aken spine a point: cf. OF. espine, F. épine. Cf. Skins, Spiner a musical instrument, KINNN.] 1. (Bot.) A sharp appendage to any part of a plant; a thorn.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) A rigid and sharp projection upon any part of an animal. (b) One of the rigid and undivided in rays of a fish.

3. (Anat.) The backbone, or spinal column, of an animal; —so called from the projecting processes upon the vertebree.

4. Anything resembling the spine or backbone; a ridge.

3. (Anal.) The Databouse of the projecting processes upon the vertebrae.

4. Anything resembling the spine or backbone; a ridge. Spine'back' (-bāk'), n. (Zoöl.) A fish having spines in, or in front of, the dorsal fins.

Spine'back' (-bāk'), n. (Zoöl.) Any species of Australian birds of the genus Acanthorhynchus. They are related to the honey eaters.

Spine'-linned' (spind'), a. (Zoöl.) Having fins supported by spinous fin rays; -said of certain fishes.

Spine'-linned' (spind'), a. (Zoöl.) Having fins supported by spinous fin rays; -said of certain fishes.

Spinel' (spind'), or spinal; 277), n. [F. spinelle, Spinelle' (spind'), or LL spinellus, perhaps from L. spina a thorn, a prickle, in allusion to its pointed crystals.] (Min.) A mineral occurring in octahedrons of great hardness and various colors, as red, green, blue, brown, and black, the red variety being the gen spinel ruby. It consists essentially of alumina and magnesia, but commonly contains iron and sometimes also chromium.

also chromium.

IF The spinel group includes spinel proper, also magnetite, chromite, franklinite, galmite, etc., all of which may be regarded as composed of a sesquioxide and a protoxide in equal proportions.

Spin'el (spin'81), n. Bleached yarn used in making the linen tape called inkle; unwrought inkle. Knight.

Spin-less (spin'16s), a. Having no spine.

Spin-nes'cent (spi-nes'ent), a. [L. spinescens, -entis, p. pr. of spinescene to grow thorny, fr. spine a thorn: cf. F. spinescent.] (Bot.) Becoming hard and thorny; tapering gradually to a rigid, leafless point; armed with spines.

spines.

Spin'et (spin'ét or spi-net'; 277), n. [OF. espinete, F. épinette (cf. it. spinetta), fr. L. spine a thorn; — so called because its quills resemble thorns. See Srine.] (Mss.) A keyed instrument of music resembling a harpsichord, but smaller, with one string of brass or steel wire to each note, sounded by means of leather or quill plectrums or jacks. It was formerly much used.

Dumb spinet. (Mss.) Sam M. wassers.

jacks. It was formerly much used.

Dumb spinet. (Mus.) See MARICHORDON.

Spinet (spinet or spinet), n. [L. spinetum. See
Spiney.] A spinny. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Spine'tail' (spin'tā'), n. (Zoil.) (a) Any one of
several species of swifts of the genus Acanthylis, or Chetura, and allied genera, in which the shafts of the tail
feathers terminate in rigid spines. (b) Any one of several species of South American and Central American
clamatorial birds belonging to Synallaxis and allied genera of the family Dendrocolaptidw. They are allied to
the ovenbirds. (c) The ruddy duck. [Local, U. S.]

Spine'-tailed' (spin'tāld'), a. (Zoil.) Having the
tail quills ending in sharp, naked tips.

Spine-tailed wift. (Zoil.) See Spinetall. (a).

Spin'et-ed (spin'tā-d), a. Slit'; cleft. [Obs. & R.]

Spine-tailed swift. (Zool.) See Spinstall (a).

Spin'et-ed (spin'et-ëd), a. Slit; cleft. [Obs. & R.]

Spin'et-ed (spin'et-ëd), a. Slit; cleft. [Obs. & R.]

Spin'et-ed (spin'et-ëd), a. [L. spinifer; spina a thorn + ferre to produce.] Producing spines; bearing thorns or spines; thorny; spiny.

Spin'-form (spin'-form), a. Shaped like a spine.

Spinig'er-ous (spin'i-form), a. [L. spiniger; spina spine + gerere to bear.] Bearing a spine or spines; thorn-bearing.

Spin'-ness (spin'i-nes), n. Quality of being spiny.

Spin'-ness (spin'i-nes), n. (Spin'i-spin'i-lik), a. (Zool.)

Having spines arranged spirally. See Spicule.

Spink (spink), n. [Of. dial Sw. spink a kind of small bird, Gr. oriyyos, and E. finch.] (Zool.) The chaffinch.

Spin'na-ker (spin'nà-ker), n. (Naut.) A large triangular sail set upon a boom, — used when running before the wind. beiw

the wind.

Spin'ner (-nër), n. 1. One who, or that which, spins; one skilled in spinning; a spinning machine.

2. A spider. "Long-legged spinners." Shak.

3. (2001.) A goatsucker; — so called from the peculiar noise it makes when darting through the air.

4. (2021.) A submorat

4. (Zoöl.) A spinneret.

2. (2001) A spinnere.

Ring spinner, a machine for spinning, in which the twist, given to the yarn by a revolving bobbin, is regulated by the drag of a small metal loop which slides around a ring eneircling the bobbin, instead of by a throstle.

Spin'ner-et (-et), n. (Zoöl.) One of the special jointed organs situated on the under side, and near the end, of the abdomen of spiders, by means of which they spin their webs. Most spiders have three pairs of spinnerets, but

some have only two pairs. The ordinary silk line of the spider is composed of numerous smaller lines joined after issuing from the spinnerets

Spin'ner-ule (-til), n. (Zööl.) Spininer-will a Spider, much entures on the spinnerets of spiders.

Spin'ney (-ny), n.; pl. Spinners (-nIz). Same as T. Hughes.

Spin'ning (spin'ning), a. & n. from Srin.

Spin'ning (spin'ning), a. & n. from Srin.

Splaning gland (Zoōl.), one of the glands which form
the material for spinning the slik of slikworms and other
laves.—Spinning house, formerly a common name for a
house of correction in England, the women confined therein being employed in spinning.—Spinning seany (Mach.),
an engine or machine for spinning wool or cotton, by
means of a large number of spindles revolving simultaneously.—Spinning mite (Zoōl.), the red spider.—Spinning
wheel, a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a
wheel drives a single spindle,
and is itself driven by the
hand, or by the foot acting on
a treadle.

Spinner (Xoòl.)

a treadle.

Spin'ny (-ny), n.; pl. SpinNes (-niz). [OF. espinage,
espinoye, espinet, espinot, F.
épinaie, from L. spinetum a
thicket of thorus, fr. spina a
thorn. See Srine.] A small
thicket or grove with undergrowth; a clump of trees.
[Written also spinney, and
spinn.] spiny.] The downs rise steep, crowned with black fir spinnies. C. Kingsley.

Spinning Wheel, with Housewife spinning Yarn.

Spin'ny, a. [Cf. Spiny, a.] Thin and long; slim; lender. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Spi.nose' (spi.nos', or spinos'), a. [L. spinosus, from pina a thorn.] Full of spines; armed with thorns;

norny.

Spi-nos'i-ty (spi-nōs'i-ty), n. The quality or state f being spiny or thorny; spininess.

Spi'nous (spi'nūs), a. 1. Spinose; thorny.

2. Having the form of a spine or thorn; spinelike.

Spinous process of a vertebra (Anal.), the dorsal process of the neural arch of a vertebra; a neurapophysis.

Spi-no'zism (spi-nō'ziz'm or spi'nō-), n. The form Pantheism taught by Benedict Spinoza, that there is of Panthelism taught by Benedict Nymozz, that there is but one substance, or infinite essence, in the universe, of which the so-called material and spiritual beings and phenomena are only modes, and that this one substance is God. [Written also Spinosism.]

Spin-ozist (-21st), n. A believer in Spinozism.

Spin-ster (spin-ster), n. [Spin + -ster.] 1. A woman who spins, or whose occupation is to spin.

She spake to spinsters to spin it out. Piers Plowman The spinsters and the knitters in the sun.

2. A man who spins. [Obs.] Shak.
3. (Law) An unmarried or single woman; — used in legal proceedings as a title, or addition to the surname.

If a gentlewoman be termed a spinster, she may abate the Coke.

4. A woman of evil life and character; —so called from being forced to spin in a house of correction. [Obs.] Spin'stress (-strés), n. A woman who spins. T. Browen. Spin'stry (-stré), n. The business of one who spins; spinning. [Obs.] Millon. Spin'all e(spin'all or spin'all), n. [L. spinula, dim. of spin'a a spine : cf. E. spinula, A minute spine. Dana. Spin'a-les'cent (-ti-lés'sent), a. (Bot.) Having small spines; somewhat thorny.

Spin'a-lose (-ti-lés'sent), a. [Cf. F. spinuleux.] Covered Spin'a-lous (-ti-lés'), a. [Cf. F. spinuleux.] Covered Spin'a-lous (-ti-lés'), a. [Cf. F. spinuleux.] Covered Spin'a-lous (-ti-lés'), a. [From Synke.] 1. Full of spines; thorny; as, a spiny tree.

2. Like a spine in shape; slender. "Spiny grasshoppers sit chirping."

3. Fig.: Abounding with difficulties or annoyances.
The spiny deserts of scholustic philosophy. Ip. Warburton. 4. A woman of evil life and character : - so called

The spiny deserts of scholastic philosophy. Bp. Warburton.

Spiny lobster. (Zoöl.) Same as Rock lobster, under Rock. See also Lobsten.

Spiny lobster. (Zoöl.) Same as Rock lobster, under Rock. See also Lonstren.

Spin'y, n. See Sfinny.

|| Spin'y, n. See Sfinny.
|| Spin'y de-a (spi-5'dê-a), n. pl. [NL., fr. Spio the typical genus.] (Zoôl.) An extensive division of marine Annelida, including those that are without oral tentacles or cirri, and have the gills, when present, mostly arranged along the sides of the body. They generally live in burrows or tubes.

Spit'ra-ble (spit'a-b'l), a. [L. spirabilis.] Capable of being breathed; respirable. [Obs.] Kash.

Spit'ra-del (spit'a-k'l) or spit'ra-k'l; 277), n. [L. spiracule. Spitra-la (e.ght'a-k'l) or one of the nostrils, of whales, porpoises, and allied animals.

2. (Zoôl.) (a) One of the external openings communicating with the air tubes or trachese of insects, myriapeds, and arachnids. They are variable in number, and are usually situated on the sides of the thorax and abdomen, a pair to a segment. These openings are usually elliptical, and capable of being closed. Spiracle of Common A tubular orifice communicating with Fly, much enlarged. A tubular orifice communicating with Fly, much enlarged the gill cavity of certain ganold and all elasmobranch fishes. It is the modified first gill cleft.

3. Any small aperture or vent for air or other fluid. Spirace (ro'a), n. [L., fr. Gr. σπειραία, fr. σπείρα

Spi-rao'u-lar (spi-rkk/û-lêr), a. Of or pertaining to a spiracle.

Spi-rao'a (-rê/à), n. [L., fr. Gr. σπειραία, fr. σπείρα a coll.] (Bot.) A genus of shrubs or perennial heros including the meadowsweet and the hardnack.

Spi-rao'io (-ik), a. (Chem.) Of, pertaining to, or derived from, the meadowsweet (Spiraca); formerly, designating an acid which is now called salicytic acid.

Spi'rai (spi'rai), a. (Cf. F. spiral. See Spiral (spi'rai), a. (Cf. F. spiral. See Spiral set a winding line.] 1. Winding or cirwith a Spiral cling round a center or pole and gradually Operculum receding from it; as, the spiral curve of a (of Cyclowatch spring.

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2. Winding round a cylinder or imaginary axis, and at the same time rising or advancing forward; winding like the thread of a screw; helical.

3. (Geom.) Of or pertaining to a spiral; like a spiral. Spiral gear, or spiral wheel (Mach.), a goar resembling in general a spur gear, but having its teeth cut at an angle with its axis, or so that they form small portions of screws or spirals.—Spiral gearing, a kind of gearing sometimes used in light machinery, in which spiral gears, instead of bevol gears, are used to transmit motion between shafts that are not parallel.—Spiral opreclum, an operculum which has spiral lines of growth.—Spiral shell, any shell in which the whork form a spiral or helix.—Spiral spring. See the Note under Spains, n., 4.

Spi/ral opi/ral), n. [OI. F. spi-

the Note under Spains, n., 4.

Spiral (spiral), n. [Cf. F. spirale. See Spiral, a.] 1. (Geom.) A
plane curve, not recintant, described by a point, called the generatriz, moving along a straight line
according to a mathematical law,
while the line is revolving about a
fixed point called the pole. Cf. Helix.

2. Anything which has a spiral form, as a spiral shell.
Equiangular spiral, a plane curve

A. Anything which has a spiral f
Equiangular spiral, a plane curve
which cuts all its generatrices at
the same angle. Same as Logarithmic spiral, under LOGARITHING.
Spiral of Archimedes, a spiral the
law of which is that the generatrix
moves uniformly along the revolving line, which also moves uniformly.

Ing line, which also moves uniformly.

Bpl-ral'i-ty (spi-ral'i-ty), n.

The quality or state of being spiral.

Spiral-ly (spiral-ly), adv. In a Spiral of Archmedes. spiral form, manner, or direction.

Spi-ra'0-zo'old (spi-ra'lb-zō'oid), n. [Spiral + zooid. So called because they often have a spiral form when contracted.] (Zoōi). One of the special defensive zooids of certain hydroids. They have the form of long, slender tentacles, and bear lasso cells.

Spirant (spirant), n. [L. spirans, antis, p. pr. of spirare to breathe. See Spirant.] (Phon.) A term used differently by different authorities; ss Spiralozooids of Hudracently by the continuous consonants, except the masals m, n, ng; with the further exception, but others of the lifewides of and the semilors of the semilors

ing all the continuous consonates, except the masta w, n, n, n; with the further exception, by others, of the liquids r, t, and the semivowels w, y; by others limited to f, v, th surd and sonant, and the sound of German ch,—thus excluding the sibilants, as well as the masta, liquids, and semivowels. See Guide to Pronunciation, §§ 197-208.

Byl:ran'thy (spl-ran'thy), n. [Gr. σπείρα a coil + ωνθος flower.] (Rot.) The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

Bpi-ran'thy (spi-ran'thy), n. [Gr. σπειρα a col + avêos flower.] (Boi.) The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

Spi-ra'tion (spi-rā'shin), n. [L. spiratio, fr. spirare to breathe.] The act of breathing. [Obs.] Barrow.

Spire (spir), r. i. [L. spirare to breathe. See Spirit. To breathe. [Obs.]

Spire, n. [OE. spire, spir, a blade of grass, a young shoot, AS. spir; akin to G. spier a blade of grass, Dan. spire a sprout, sprig, Sw. spira a spar, Icel. spiro.] 1. A slender stalk or blade in vegetation; as, a spire of grass or of wheat. or of wheat.

An oak cometh up a little spire.

An oak cometh up a little spire.

2. A tapering body that shoots up or out to a point in a conical or pyramidal form. Specifically (Arch.), the roof of a tower when of a pyramidal form and high in proportion to its width; also, the pyramidal or aspiring termination of a tower which can not be said to have a roof, such as that of Strasburg cathedral; the tapering part of a steeple, or the steeple itself. "With glistering spires and pinnacles adorned." Milton.

A spire of land that stands apart.
Cleft from the main.

Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful

Tall spire, from which the sound of cheerful bells

Just undulates upon the listening ear. Comper.

3. (Mining) A tube or fuse for communicating fire to the charge in blasting.
4. The top, or uppermost point, of anything; the summit.

The spire and top of praises.

Shak Spire, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Spired (spird); p. pr. & b. n. Spiring.] To shoot forth, or up in, or as if in, a It is not so upt to spire up as the other sorts, being more inclined to branch into urms.

Mortimer.

HATTEN Spire.

Spire. n. [L. spira coil, twist; akin to Gr. σπείρα: cf. F. spira.] 1. A spiral; a curl; a whorl; a twist. Dryden. 2. (Geom.) The part of a spiral generated in one revolution of the straight line about the pole. See Spiral., π. Spire bearer. (Pulcon.) Same as Spirifer.

Spired (spird), a. Having a spire; being in the form f a spire; as, a spired steeple.

Mason.

Spir-1-cle (spi'ri-k'l), n. [Dim., fr. L. spira a coil.]

Bot.) One of certain minute colled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened these threads pro-

(Bot.) One of certain minute coiled threads in the coating of some seeds. When moistened these threads protrude in great numbers.

Spi'rt.fer (spi'rt.fer), n. [NL., fr. L. spira a coil + ferre to bear.] (Paleon.) Any one of numerous species of fossil brachlopods of the genus Spirifer, or Delthyris,

and allied genera, in which the long calcareous supports of the arms form a large spiral, or

of the arms form a large spiral, or helix, on each side.

Spi-ril/lum (spt-ril/ldm), n.

[NL., dim. of L. spira a coll.]

(Biol.) A genus of common motile microörganisms (Spirobacteria) having the form of spiral-shaped fllaments. One species is said to be the cause of relapsing fever.

Spiring (spir'ing), a. Shooting up in a spire or spiros. "The spiring grass."

Spir'it (spir'it), n. [OF espirit, esperit, F. esprit, L. spiritus, from spirare to breathe, to blow. Cf. Conspirate to breathe, to blow. Cf. (Conspirate, Expirate, Espirate, Expirate, Espirate, Espirate, in spiral arms life itself. [Obs.] "All of spirit would deprive."

The mild it with season which is spirit would deprive." helix, on each side.

Spirifer (S. striatus). a Exterior; b Interior of Shell, opened to show Spiral Arms.

The mild air, with season moderate.

Gently attempered, and disposed so well.

That still it breathed forth sweet spirit.

2. A rough breathing; an aspirate, as the letter h; also, a mark to denote aspiration; a breathing. [Obs.]

Be it a letter or spirit, we have great use for it. B. Jonson.

Be it a letter or spirit, we have great use for it. B. Jonson.

3. Life, or living substance, considered independently of corporeal existence; an intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or embodiment; vital essence, force, or energy, as distinct from matter.

4. The intelligent, immaterial, and immortal part of man; the soul, in distinction from the body in which it resides; the agent or subject of vital and spiritual functions, whether spiritual or material.

There is a spirit in man; and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.

Job xxxii. 8. As the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also.

James ii. 26.

Spirit is a substance wherein thinking, knowing, doubting, and a power of moving, do subsist.

Locks.

and a power of moving, do subsist.

5. Specifically, a disembodied soul; the human soul after it has left the body.

Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it.

You gentlo spirits far away,
With whom we shared the cup of grace.

Keble.

6. Any supernatural being, good or bad; an apparition; a specter; a ghost; also, sometimes, a sprite; a fairy; an elf.

Whilst young, preserve his tender mind from all impressions of spirits and goblins in the dark.

Locks.

7. Energy, vivacity, ardor, enthusiasm, courage, etc.
"Write it then, quickly," replied Beder and summoning all his prints together, like the last blaze of a candle going out, he indited it, and expired.

Fuller.

8. One who is vivacious or lively; one who evinces

great activity or peculiar characteristics of mind or temper; as, a ruling spirit; a schismatic spirit.

Such spirits as he desired to please, such would I choose for my judges.

Druden.

8. Temper or disposition of mind; mental condition or disposition; intellectual or moral state; — often in the plural; as, to be cheerful, or in good spirits; to be downhearted, or in bad spirits.

God has . . . made a spirit of building succeed a spirit of pulling down.

South.

ing down.

A perfect judge will read each work of wit
With the same spirit that its author writ.

10. Intent; real meaning; — opposed to the letter, or
to formal statement; also, characteristic quality, especially such as is derived from the individual genius or
the personal character; as, the spirit of an enterprise,
of a document, or the like.

11. Tenuous, volatile, airy, or vapory substance, possessed of active qualities.

All bodies have spirits . . . within them. Bacon.

All bodies have spirits . . . within them. 12. Any liquid produced by distillation; especially, alcohol, the spirits, or spirit, of wine (it having been first distilled from wine); — often in the plural.

13. pl. Rum, whisky, brandy, gin, and other distilled liquors having much alcohol, in distinction from wine and malt liquors.

ad malt liquors.

14. (Med.) A solution in alcohol of a volatile principle. $U. S. \ Disp.$ Cf. TINCTURE

15. (Alchemy) Any one of the four substances, sulphur, sal ammoniac, quicksilver, or arsenic (or, according to some, orpiment).

The four spirits and the bodies seven.

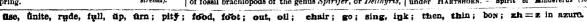
ing to some, orpiment).

The four spirits and the bodies seven. Chaucer.

16. (Dyeing) Stannic chloride. See under Stannic.

The Spirit is sometimes joined with other words, forming compounds, generally of obvious signification; as, spirit-moving, spirit-searching, spirit-stirring, etc.

Astral spirits, Pamiliar spirit, etc. See under ASTAL.
FAMILIAR, etc.—Animal spirits. (a) (Physiol.) The fluid which at one time was supposed to circulate through the nerves and was regarded as the agent of sensation and motion;—called also the nervous fluid, or nervous principle. (b) Physical health and energy; frolicsomeness; sportiveness.—Ardent spirits, strong alcoholic liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, etc., obtained by distillation.—Holy Spirit, or The Spirit of Cod. or the third person of the Trinity; the Holy Ghost. The spirit also signifies the human spirit as influenced or animated by the Divine Spirit.—Proof spirit. (Chem.) See under Proof.—Rectified spirit (Chem.), spirit rendered purer or more concentrated by redistillation, so as to increase the percentage of absolute alcohol.—Spirit butterijes of tropical America belonging to the genus lithomia. The wings are gauzy and nearly destitute of scales.—Spirit of hardenorm. (Ald Chem.) See under Harmsnow.—Spirit is burned.—Spirit level. See under Harmsnow.—Spirit of Mindererus (Med.), an



aqueous solution of acetate of ammonium; — named after R. Minderer, a physician of Angsburg. — Spirit of nitrous sther (Med. Chem.), a pale yellow liquid, of a sweetish taste and a pleasant ethereal odor. It is obtained by the distillation of alcohol with nitric and sulphuric acids, and consists essentially of ethyl nitrite with a little acetic aldehyde. It is used as a diaphoretic, diuretic, antispasmodic, etc. Called also sweet spirit of nitry. — Spirits of saits (Chem.), hydrochloric acid (;— so called because obtained from salt and sulphuric acid. [Obs.] — Spirits of sanse, the utmost refinement of sensation. [Obs.] — Spirits of sense, the utmost refinement of sensation. [Obs.] — Spirits or Spirit, of turpentine (Chem.), rectified oil of turpentine, a transparent, colorless, volatile, and very infammable liquid, distilled from the turpentine of the various species of pine; camphine. See Camphine. Spirit of vitrol (Chem.), sulphuric acid; — so called because formerly obtained by the distillation of green vitrol. [Obs.] — Spirits of vitrolic ether (Chem.), alcohol; — so called because formerly obtained by the distillation of wine. Spirits, or Spirit, appring, an alleged form of communication with the spirits of the dead by raps. See Spirityalation, 3. — Sweet spirits of intex. See Spirit of nitrous cher, above.

Syn. — Life; ardor; energy; fire; courage; animation; cherotheres, vircely, a characterists.

Syn.—Life; ardor; energy; fire; courage; animation; cheerfulness; vivacity; enterprise.

Spir't (spir't), v. t. [imp. & p. P. Spirited; p. pr. & vb. n. Spirited; j. p. pr. & vb. n. Spirited; j. to excite; to encourage; to inspirit; as, civil dissensions often spirit the ambition of private men; — sometimes followed by up.

Many officers and private men spirit up and assist those obsti-ate people to continue in their rebellion. Swift.

2. To convey rapidly and secretly, or mysteriously, as if by the agency of a spirit; to kidnap; — often with away, or off.

The ministry had him spirited away, and carried abroad as a angerous person.

Arbuthnot & Pone angerous person.

I felt us if I had been spirited into some castle of antiquity.

Willis

Spiriting away (Law), causing to leave; the offense of inducing a witness to leave a jurisdiction so as to evade process requiring attendance at trial.

Spir'tt-al-ly (-al-ly), adv. [L. spiritalis belonging to reathing.] By means of the breath. [Obs.] Holder.

Spir'tt-ed. a. 1. Animated or possessed by a spirit. Obs.] "So talked the spirited, sly snake." Millon.

2. Animated; full of life or vigor; lively; full of spirit r fire; as, a spirited oration; a spirited answer.

Extr. Suited is nucle, and in commenciation, as in high

Spirited is much used in composition; as in high-spirited, low-spirited, mean-spirited, etc.

Syn. - Lively; vivacious; animated; ardent; active; bold; courageous.

Spir'it-ed-ly, adv. — Spir'it-ed-ness, n.
Spir'it-ful (-iul), a. Full of spirit; spirited. [R.]
The spiritful and orderly life of our own grown men. Milton

The sprifful and orderly life of our own grown men. Milton.

Spir'it-iul-ly, adv. — Spir'it-ful-ness, n.
Spir'it-ism (-12'm), n. Spiritualism.
Spir'it-ies, n. A spiritualist.
Spir'it-less, a. 1. Destitute of spirit; wanting animation; wanting cheerfulness; dejected; depressed.

2. Destitute of vigor; wanting life, courage, or fire.

A man so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so woctegone. Stak.

3. Having no breath; extinct; dead. "The spiritless hody."

body

body."

Spir'it-less-ly, adv. — Spir'it-loss-ness, ...

Spir'it-love (spör'è-tô'aō), a. & adv. [It.] (Mus.)

Spirited; spiritedly; — a direction to perform a passage in an animated, lively manner.

Spir'it-lous (spir'it-la), a. [Cf. Spiritruous.] 1. Like spirit; refined; defecated; pure. [R.]

More refined, more spiritous and pure.

A state active (R.)

Milton.

2. Ardent; active [R.] Spir'it-ous-ness, n. Quality of being spiritous. [R.] Spir'it-u-al (-6-a); 135), a. [L. spiritualis: cf. F. spiritual. See Srmr.] 1. Consisting of spirit; not material; incorporeal; as, a spiritual substance or being. at; incorporeat, as, a special and a spiritual body.

It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body.

1 Cor. xv. 44.

2. Of or pertaining to the intellectual and higher endowments of the mind; mental; intellectual.

3. Of or pertaining to the moral feelings or states of the soul, as distinguished from the external actions; reaching and affecting the spirits.

God's law is spiritual; it is a transcript of the divine nature, and extends its authority to the acts of the soul of man.

Sir T. Browne.

4. Of or pertaining to the soul or its affections as influenced by the Spirit; controlled and inspired by the divine Spirit; proceeding from the Holy Spirit; pure; holy; divine; heavenly-minded;—opposed to carnal.

That I may impart unto you some spiritual gift. Rom. i. 11.

Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hath blessed us with all spiritual blessings.

Eph. i. 3.

If a man be overtaken in a fault, ye which are spiritual, restore such an one.

Gal. vi. 1. 5. Not lay or temporal; relating to sacred things; ecclesiastical; as, the spiritual functions of the clergy; lords spiritual and temporal; a spiritual corporation.

Spiritual coadjutor. (Eccl.) See the Note under Jrsuit.
— Spiritual court (Eccl. Law), an ecclesiastical court, or a court having inrisdiction in ecclesiastical affairs; a court hold by a bishop or other ecclesiastic.

Spir'it-u-al, n. A spiritual function, office, or affair. See Spirituality, 2.

He assigns supremney to the pope in spirituals, and to the emperor in temporals.

Spir'it-u-al-ism (-Yz'm), n. 1. The quality or state

2. (Philos.) The doctrine, in opposition to the materialists, that all which exists is spirit, or soul — that what is called the external world is either a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, as maintained

3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse wan mortals by means of physical phenomena, as by rapping, or during abnormal mental states, as in trances, or the like, commonly manifested through a person of special susceptibility, called a medium; aprintism; the doctrines and practices of spiritualists.

What is called spiritualism should, I think, be called a mental sectes of materialism.

R. H. Hutton.

Spir'ti-u-al-ist (spir'ti-d-al-ist), n. 1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is of a spiritual character; an ecclesiastic.

ployment is of a spiritual character; an eccleaiastic.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of spiritualism.

3. One who believes in direct intercourse with departed spirits, through the agency of persons commonly called mediums, by means of physical phenomena; one who attempts to maintain such intercourse; a spiritist.

Spiritualist, a. Spiritualistic.

Tylor.

Spiritualistic (-in'tik), a. Relating to, or connected with, spiritualism.

Spirituality (-in'tik), n.: pl. Spiritualities (-iz).

[L. spiritualitas: cf. F. spiritualité.] 1. The quality or state of being spiritual; incorporeality; heavenly-mindedness.

A pleasure made for the soul, suitable to its spirituality. South. A picasure made for the work, sales approacheth nearest to spir.

Sir W. Raleigh.

Much of our spirituality and comfort in public worship de-bends on the state of mind in which we come. Bickersteth 2. (Eccl.) That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinct from temporalities.

During the vacancy of a see, the archbishop is guardian of espiritualities thereof.

Blackstone.

the spiritualities thereof.

3. An ecclesiastical body; the whole body of the clergy, as distinct from, or opposed to, the temporality. [Obs.]Five entire subsidies were granted to the king by the spirituality.

Note: Spir'it-u-al-i-za'tion (-al-i-za'shidn), n. The act of spiritualizing, or the state of being spiritualized.

Spir'it-u-al-i-za'(-iz), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spiritualized (-izd); p. p. & v. b. Negrativalized (-izd); p. p. & v. b. Negrativalizing (-izling).] [Cf. F. spiritualiser.] 1. To refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the world; to give a spiritual character or tendency to; as, to spiritualise the soul. itualize the soul.

This seen in the clear air, and the whole spiritualized by end-less recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than I can find words to say.

Cartyle.

less recollections, fills the eye and the heart more forcibly than Lean find words to say.

Cartale.

2. To give a spiritual meaning to; to take in a spiritual sense; — opposed to literalize.

3. (Old Chem.) To extract spirit from; also, to convert into, or impregnate with, spirit.

Spir'it-u-al-1ye. (-l'zēr), n. One who spiritualizes.

Spir'it-u-al-1y, adv. In a spiritual manner; with purity of spirit; like a spirit.

Spir'it-u-al-mind'ed (-mind'ed), a. Having the mind set on spiritual things, or filled with holy desires and affections. — Spir'it-u-al-mind'ed.ness, n.

Spir'it-u-al-ness, n. The quality or state of being spiritual or spiritual-minded; spirituality.

Spir'it-u-al-ty (-tŷ), n. [Seo Spirituality.

Spir'it-u-al-ty (-tŷ), n. [Seo Spirity], a. [F.] Of the nature, or having the appearance, of a spirit; pure; refined; ethereal.

Spir'it-u-os'i-ty (spir'it-u-6s'i-tŷ), n. The quality

ined; ethereal.

Spir'it-u-os'1-ty (spir'/it-ū-ōs'l-ty), n. The quality or state of being spirituous; spirituousness. [K.]

Spir'it-u-ous (-ls), a. [Cf. (for sense 2) F. spiritueux. Cf. Spiritous.] 1. Having the quality of spirit; tenuous in substance, and having active powers or properties; ethereal; immaterial; spiritual; pure.

2. Containing, or of the nature of, alcoholic (esp. distilled) spirit; consisting of refined spirit; alcoholic; ardent; as, spirituous liquors.

3. Lively; gay; vivid; siry. [Obs.] Sir H. Wotton. The mind of man is of that spirituous, stirring nature, that it

The mind of man is of that spirituous, stirring nature, that it perpetually at work.

The mind of man is of that spirituous, stirring nature, that it is perpetually at work.

South.

Spir'it-u-ous-ness, n. The quality or state of being spirituous. [R.]

Boyle.

Spirk'et-ing (spërk'ët-Ing), n. (Naut.) The planking from the waterways up to the port sills.

Spir'ing (spër'ing), n. Sparling. [Prov. Eng.]

Spir'o-bac-te'ri-a (spir'tô-bāk-tē'ri-ā), n. pl.; sing.

Spir'o-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spir'o-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spiro-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spiro-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spiro-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spiro-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spiro-o-hac-ta (-kē'tā), n. [L. spira a coil + Gr.

Spiro-graph (spira-graf), n. [L. spira-ta-to breathe + graph.] (Physiol.) An instrument for recording the respiratory movements, as the sphygmograph does those of the pulse.

of the pulse.

Spi-rom'e-ter (spi-rom'e-ter), n. [L. spirare to breathe + -meter.] An instrument for measuring the vital capacity of the lungs, or the volume of air which can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possi-

can be expelled from the chest after the deepest possible inspiration. Cf. Parumatometers.

Spi-rom/e-try (-try), n. The act or process of measuring the chest capacity by means of a spirometer.

Spi-ros-coope (spir-tr-skop), n. [L. spirare to breathe + scope.] (Physiol.) A wet meter used to determine the breathing capacity of the lungs.

Spi-roy/l'o (spi-roil/lks), a Sweet (a source of salicylal) + yl + -ic, ous.] (Chem.) Pertaining to, or designating, a substance now called salicylal. [Obs.]

Spir (spērt), n. & n. Same as Spurr.

Spir'le (spērt), n. t. To spir tin a scattering manner.

| Spir'la-la (spir'l-la), n. [NL., dim. of L. spira a coil.] (Zoöl.) A genus of cophalopods having a multi-

by Berkoley, or else the mere educt of the mind itself, as taught by Fichte.

3. A belief that departed spirits hold intercourse with





Spirula. a Spirula lavis, showing the Internal Shell; b Shell of Spirula fragilis, nat. size.

Spir'u-late (spir'ú-lüt), a. (Zoöl.) Having color spots, or structural parts, arranged spirally.

Spir'y (spir'y), a. [From Spirk a winding line.] Of a spiral form; wreathed; curled; serpentine.

Hid in the spiry volumes of the snake. Spir'y, a. [Fr. Strae a steeple.] Of or pertaining to a spire; like a spire, tall, slender, and tapering; abounding in spires; as, spiry turrets. "Spiry towns." Thomson.

Spiss (spis), a. [L. spissus.] Thick; crowded; compact; dense. [Obs.]

This spiss and ... copious, yet concise, treatise. Brerewood.

pact; dense. [Obs.]
This spiss and . . copious, yet concise, treatise. Brerewood.

Spis'sa-ted (spis'sā-těd), a. Rendered dense or compact, as by evaporation; inspissated; thickened. [R.]
The spissated juice of the poppy. Bp. Warburton.

Spis'si-tude (st-tūd), n. [L. spissitude.] The quality or state of being spissated; as, the spissitude of coagulated blood, or of any coagulum.

Spit (spit), n. [OE. spite, AS. spitu; akin to D. spit, G. spicss, OHG. spize, Dan. spid, Sw. spett, and to G. spize pointed. 4/170.] 1. A long, slender, pointed rod, usually of iron, for holding meat while roasting.

roasting.

2. A small point of land running into the sea, or a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea; as, a spit of sand.

3. The depth to which a spade goes in digging; a spade; as spadeful. [Prov. Eng.] Halliwell.

Spit, v. 1. [imp. & p. p. Settled; p. pr. & vb. n.

Septtring.] [From Sert, n.; cf. Speet.] 1. To thrust a spit through; to fix upon a spit; hence, to thrust through or impale; as, to spit a loin of veal. "Infants spitted upon pikes."

2. To spade; to dig. [Prov. Eng.]

Spit, v. i. To attend to a spit; to use a spit. [Obs.]

She's spitting in the kitchen. Old Play.

Spit, v. i. To attend to a spit; to use a spit. [Obs.]

She's spitting in the kitchen. Old Play.

Spit, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spit (Spat, archaic); p. pr. & vh. n. Spitten; a kin to G. spitten; a hin to G. spitten; Dan. spitte; Sw. spotta, Icel. spita, and prob. E. spew. The past tense spat is due to AS. spittet, from spittin to spit. Cf. Spat, n., Spew, Spawn, Spot, n.] 1. To eject from the mouth; to throw out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth. "Thus spit I out my venom."

Chancer.

To eject ; to throw out ; to belch. TF Spitted was sometimes used as the preterit and the past participle. "He...shall be mocked, and spitefully entreated, and spitted on." Luke xviii. 32.

Spit, n. The secretion formed and in the mouth, spittle; saliva; sputum.

Spit, v. i. 1. To throw out saliva from the mouth.

Spit, v. i. 1. To throw out saliva from the mouth.

Dicks The secretion formed by the glands of the

2. To rain or snow slightly, or with sprinkles.

1 thad been spitting with rain.

2 is the deep spitting with rain.

1 is the deep spitting with rain.

It had been spitting with rain. Dickens.

To spit on or upon, to insult grossly; to treat with contempt. "Spitting upon all antiquity." South.

Spit'al (spit'al), n. [Abbreviated from hospital.] [Written also spittle.] A hospital. [Obs.] Shak.

Spit'al-house' (-hous'), n. A hospital. [Obs.] Shak.

Spit'ball' (-bal'), n. Paper chewed, and rolled into a ball, to be thrown as a missile.

Spit'hox' (-bōks'), n. A vessel to receive spittle.

Spitch'cock' (spich'kōk'), v. t. [lat spit + cock.] Cookery To split (as an eel) lengthwise, and broil it, or ry it in hot fat.

Spitch'cock', n. (Cookery) An eel split and broiled.

fry it in hot fat.

Spitch'cock', n. (Cookery) An eel split and broiled.

Spitch'cocked' (-kökt'), a. (Cookery) Broiled or
fried after being split lengthwise; — said of eels.

Spit' curl' (split' kürl'). A little lock of hair, plastered in a spiral form on the temple or forehead with
spittle, or other adhesive substance. [Colloq.]

Spite (spit), n. [Abbreviated fr. despite.] 1. Ill-will
or hatred toward another, accompanied with the disposition to irritate, annoy, or thwart; petty malice; grudge;
rancor; despite.

Pope. rancor; despite.

This is the deadly spite that angers

Tancor; despite.

This is the deadly spite that angers.

Shak.

1. This is the deadly spite that angers.

Shak.

1. Spite of, or Spite of, in opposition to all efforts of; in defiance or contempt of; notwithstanding. "Continuing, spite of the pain, to use a knee after it had been slightly injured." H. Spencer. "And saved me in spite of the world, the devil, and myself." South. "In spite of all applications, the patient grew worse every day." Arbuthnot. See Syn. under Norwithstanding.—To owe one a spite, to entertain a mean hatred for him.

Syn.—Pique; rancor; malevolence; grudge.—Spite, Malice. Malice has more reference to the disposition, and spite to the manifestations of it in words and actions. Malice denotes a spirit which desires evil to others. Spite is a temper which delights to express tiself in hitter and cutting language, or in low and irritating actions. It is, therefore, meaner than malice, though not always more criminal. "Malice... is more frequently employed to express the dispositions of interior minds to execute every purpose of mischief within the more limited circle of their abilities." Cogan. "Consider eke, that spite availeth naught." Wyall. See Pique.

Spite, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Stite); p. pr. & vb. n.

Securaci 1. To be anny at: to hate.

Eine spite availeth naught." Wyatt. See Pique.

Spite, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sfite); p. pr. & vb. n.

Sfitting.] 1. To be angry at; to hate. [Obs.]

The Dance, then . . . pagans, spited places of religion. Fuller.

2. To treat maliciously; to try to injure or thwart.

3. To fill with spite; to offend; to vex. [R.]

Darius, spited at the Magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language.

Spit'ful (-ful), n.; pl. Spitvuls (-fulz). A spadeful. [Prov. Eng.] 3
Spit'ous (spit'us), a. Having spite; spiteful. [Obs.] Chaucer. Spits'cous-ly, adv. Spitefully. [Obs.] Chaucer. Spits'cooked (spit'ted), a. [From Spit.] 1. Put upon a spit: pierced as if by a spit.
2. Shot out long; — said of antlers. Bacon. Spit'ted, p. p. of Spit, v. i., to eject, to spit. [Obs.] Spit'ter (-ter), n. [See Spit to eject from the mouth.] One who ejects saliva from the mouth.
Spit'ter, n. [See Spit an iron prong.] 1. One who must meat on a spit.

Spit'ter, n. [See Spir an iron prong.] 1. One who puts meat on a spit.

2. (Zoöl.) A young deer whose antlers begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket, or pricket.

Spit'tle (spit't'l), n. See Spir to spade.] To dig or stir with a small spade. [Prov. Eng.]

Spit'tle, n. A small sort of spade. [Prov. Eng.]

Spit'tle, n. A small sort of spade. [Prov. Eng.]

Spit'tle, n. [From Spir to eject from the mouth: cf. Spartne, and AS. zpäd.] The thick, moist matter which is secreted by the salivary glands; saliva; spit.

Spittle insect. (Zoöl.) See Cuckoo spit (b), under Cuckoo.

Cuckoo.

Spit-tyly (-tly), a. Like spittle; slimy. [Obs.]

Spit-toon' (spit-tōon'), n. A spitbox; a cuspidor.

Spit-ven'om (spit'vĕn'lim), n. Poison spittle; poison ejected from the mouth. [R.]

Hoker.

Spitz' dog' (spits' dōg'). [G. spitz, spitzhund.]

(Zool.) A breed of dogs having erect ears and long sitky hair, usually white; — called also Pomeranian dog, and loup-

lour

Spitz'en - burgh (spits'en-bûrg), n. A kind of red and yellow apple, of medium



kind of red and yellow apple, of medium size and spicy flavor. It originated at Newtown, on Long Island.

| Bplanch 'napophy-sis (apikink'-napoh'y-sis (apikink'-napoh'y-sis), n. · pl.

| Splanch Newtown, on Long laland.

| Splanch of the skeleton in relation with the alimentary canal, as the jaws and hyoidean apparatus.—

| Splanch'nic (splank'nik), a. [Gr. σπλάγχον an entrail.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the viscera; visceral.

| Splanch-noy'ra-phy (splkink-nöy'rà-fy), n. [Gr. σπλάγχον an entrail + -logy.] That part of anatomy which treats of the viscera; also, a treatise on the viscera.

| Splanch-nol'o-gy (-nöl'ō-jy), n. [Gr. σπλάγχον an entrail + -λομα side.] (Anat.) The inner, or visceral, one of the two lamella into which the vertebrate blastoderm divides on either side of the notochord, and from which the walls of the enteric canal and the umbilical vesicle are developed. See Somatopleure.

| Splanch'no-pleur'd(-plu'rik), a.

| Splanch-no-skel'e-ton (-skél'ē-tin), n. [Gr. σπλάγγον an entrail + .kskelton.] (Anat.) That part of the skelston connected with the sense organs and the viscera.

| Splanch-not'o-my (splank-nöt'ō-my), n. [Gr. σπλάγ-χον an entrail + .kskelton.] (Anat.) That part of the skelston connected with the sense organs and the viscera.

where a sense of same to the term of the viscera.

Splanch-not'o-my (splänk-nöt'ō-my), n. [Gr. σπλάγγρον an entrail + τέμνεν to cut.] The dissection, or anatomy, of the viscera.

Splan'drel (splän'drd'), n. See Spandrel [R.]

Splash (spläsh), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Splashed (spläsht); p. pr. & vb. n. Splashed, mud, etc.; to plash.

2. To spatter water, mud, etc., upon; to wet.

Splash, v. i. To strike and dash about water, mud, etc.; to dash in such a way as to spatter.

Splash, n. 1. Water, or water and dirt, thrown upon anything, or thrown from a puddle or the like; also, a spot or daub, as of matter which wets or disfigures.

2. A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid.

2. A noise made by striking upon or in a liquid.

Splash'board' (-bord'), n. A guard in the front part of a vehicle, to prevent splashing by mud or water from the horse's heels; — in the United States commonly called dashboard.

Splash'er (-er), n. 1. One who, or that which,

2. One of the guards over the wheels, as of a carriage

2. One of the guards over the wheels, as of a carriage, locomotive, etc.

3. A guard to keep off splashes from anything.

Splash'g (-y), a. Full of dirty water; wet and muddy, so as to be easily splashed about; slushy.

Splat'ter (splat'ter), v. t. & t. To spater; to splash.

Splat'ter (splat'ter), v. t. & t. To spater; to splash.

Splat'ter (splat'ter), v. t. & t. To spater; to splash.

Splay (spla), v. t. (Abbrev. of display.] 1. To display; to spread. [Obs.] "Our ensigns splayed." Gascoigne.

2. To dislocate, as a shoulder bone.

3. To spay; to castrate. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

4. To turn on one side; to render oblique; to slope or slant, as the side of a door, window, etc. Oxf. Gloss.

Splay, a. Displayed; spread out; turned outward; hence, flat; ungainly; as, splay shoulders.

Something splay, something blunt-edged, unhandy, and infelicitous.

Splay. n. (Arch.) A slope or bevel, especially of the

Retions.

Splay, n. (Arch.) A slope or bevel, especially of the sides of a door or window, by which the opening is made larger at one face of the wall than at the other, or larger at each of the faces than it is between them.

Splay'foot' (spla'foot'), n.; pl. Splayperr (-f8t'). A foot that is abnormally flattened and spread out; flat

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Splay'foot', \ a. Having a splayfoot Splay'foot'ed, \ or splayfeet. Splay'foot'ed, \ or splayfeet. Splay'mouth' (-mouth'), n. ; pl. Striay-mouth's -inouthz'). A wide mouth; a mouth stretched in derision. Dryden. Splay'mouthed' (-mouthd'), a. Havink a splaymouth. T. Brown. Splay'mouthed' (-mouthd'), a. Havink a splaymouth. T. Brown. Splay'mouthed the milt or spleen, affection of the spleen; Splayfoot of the init or spleen, affection of the spleen; Dug. Of. L. lien, Skr. pithan, pithan. 1. (Anat.) A peculiar glandlike but ductless organ found near the stomach or intestine of most vertebrates and connected with the vascular system: the milt. Its exact function

with the vascular system; the milt. Its exact function

Anger; latent spite; ill humor; malice; as, to vent one's spleen.

In noble minds some dregs remain, Not yet purged off, of *spleen* and sour disdain. 3. A fit of anger; choler.
4. A sudden motion or action; a fit; a freak; a whim. [Obs. or R.]

A thousand spleens bear her a thousand ways.

5. Melancholy; hypochondriacal affections Bodies changed to various forms by spicen. Pope.
There is a luxury in self-dispraise;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spicen a grateful feast. Wordsworth.

6. A fit of immoderate laughter or merriment. [Obs.] Thy silly thought enforces my spleen. Thy silly thought enforces my spleen. Stak.

Spleen, v. t. To dislike. [Obs.] Ep. Hacket.

Spleend (splend), a. 1. Deprived of the spleen.

2. Angered; annoyed. [Obs.] E. North.

Spleen'ful (splen'ful), a. Displaying, or affected with, spleen; angry; fretful; melancholy.

Myself have calmed their spleenful mutiny.

Then rode Geraint, a little spleenful yet, Across the bridge that spann'd the dry ravine. Tempson.

Across the bridge that spann at the dry ravine. Tempsen.

Spleen'ish, a. Spleeny; affected with spleen; fretful.— Spleen'ish-ness, n.

Spleen'less, a. Having no spleen; hence, kind; gentle; midl. [Obs.]

Spleen'wort' (-wart'), n. [Spleen + wort; cf. L. splenium, asplenum, Gr. σπληνίον, ἀσπλήνον, ἄσπλήνον, (Βοt.) Any fern of the genus Δερθενίωm, some species of which were anciently used as remedies for disorders of the spleen.

Spleen'y (-y), a. 1. Irritable; peevish; fretful. A spleeny Lutheran, and not wholesome to Our cause.

2. Affected with nervous complaints; melancholy.
Spleg'et (splēj'ēt), n. [Cf. Pledget.] (Med.) Λ
cloth dipped in a liquid for washing a sore.
"Sple-nal'gi-a (splēj-nāl']-λ, n. [NL, fr. Gr. σπλήν
spleen + ἄλγος pain.] (Med.) Pain over the region of

spleen + āAyor pain.] (Med.) Pain over the region of the spleen.

Bplen'ou-lus (splěn'kū-lūs), n.; pl. Splenculi (-li).

[NL., dim. of L. splen.] (Anat.) A lienculus.

Splen'dent (splěn'dent), a. [L. splendens, -entis, p. pr. of splendere to shine.] 1. Shining; glossy; beaming with light; lustrous; as, splendent planets; splendent metals. See the Note under 3d Lustrag, 4.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious. "Great and splendent fortouse."

Splen'did (-d'd), a. [L. splendidus, fr. splendere to shine; cf. Lith. splendidi: cf. F. splendide.] 1. Possessing or displaying splendor; shining; very bright; as, a splendid sun.

2. Showy; magnificent; sumptuous; pompous; as, a splendid palace; a splendid procession or pageant.

3. Illustrious; heroic; brilliant; celebrated; famous; as, a splendid victory or reputation.

Splen'did-iy (-did-iy), adv. In a splendid manner; magnificently.

Calan'did ness n. The quality of being splendid.

| Splen'did-ly (-did-ly), adv. In a spiendid manner, magnificently.
| Splen'did-ness, n. The quality of being splendid. Splen'did-ness, n. Splendid. [Obs.] B. Jonson. Splen'did-ons (-dis'), a. Splendid. [Obs.] B. Jonson. Splendid. Bale (1538). "A splendiferous woman." Haliburton. [Now used humorously.]
| Splen'dor (splen'dêr), n. [L., fr. splendere to shine: cf. F. splendeur.] 1. Great brightness; brillianty isset, the splender of the sun. B. Jonson.
| 2. Magnificence; pomp; parade; as, the splender of quipage, ceremonies, processions, and the like. "Rejoice in splender of mine own."
| 3. Brilliancy; glory; as, the splender of a victory.
| Syn.—Laster: brilliancy; magnificence; gorgeous.

Syn. -- Luster; brilliancy; magnificence; gorgeous-ess; display; showiness; pomp; parade; grandeur. Splen'drous (-drus), Splen'dor-ous (-der-us),

Splendid.

Splen'e-tic (splen't-tYk or sple-netTk; 277), a. [L. spleneticus: cf. F. splenetique. See Splenen.] Affected with spleen; mulicious; spiteful; peevish; fretful. "Splenetic guffaw."

G. Eliot.

You humor me when I am sick; Why not when I am splenetic?

Syn. - Morose; gloomy; sullen; peevish; fretful. Spin.— morose; gloomy; shilen; peevish; iretuil.

Spiene-tio, n. A person affected with spicen.

Spie-net'ic-al (spië-nēt'l-kal), a. Spienetic.

Spie-net'ic-al-ly, adv. In a spienetical manner.

Spie'mi-al (spiën'l-al), a. [L. spienium a plaster, a patch, Gr. σπληνίον a bandage.] (Anat.) (a) Designating the spienial bone. (b) Of or pertaining to the spienial bone or spienius muscle.

Splenial bone (Anat.), a thin splintlike bone on the inner ide of the proximal portion of the mandible of many ver-

Sple'ni-al, n. (Anat.) The splenial bone.

Splen'lo (splén'lk; 277), a. [L. splenicus, Gr. σπλη-ρικός; cf. F. splénique.] (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the spleen; lienal; as, the splenic vein.

ne spiecn; henai; as, the spiente vein.

Splenic apoplexy or fever. (Med.) See Anthrax, n., 3.

Splenical (-1-kal), a. Splenic.

Splenish, a. Spleenish. [Obs.] Drayton.

Sple-ni'tis (spie-ni'tis), n. [NL., fr. Gr. σπληνίτω of the spleen.] (Med.) Inflammation of the spleen.

Spleni'tive (spien't-tiv), a. Splenetic. Shak.

Bplen't-live (splēn't-liv), a. Splenetic. Shak. Even and smooth as seemed the temperament of the nonchalant, languid Virginian—not splentitic or rash. T. N. Page.
|| Sple'ni-um (splē'nī-ūni), n. [L., a plaster, a patch, from Gr. σπληνίον a bandage, compress.] (Anat.) The thickened posterior border of the corpus callosum;—so called in allusion to its shape.
|| Sple'ni-us (-is), n. [NL.] (Anat.) A flat muscle of the back of the neck.

of the back of the neck.

Splen'-ray'tion (splön'-rag'shūn or splö'n'-), n. (Med.)

A morbid state of the lung produced by inflammation, in

which its tissue resembles that of the spleen.

Splen'-cole (splön'f-sel), n. [Gr. σπλήν spleen +

πλη a tumor.] (Med.) Hernia formed by the spleen.

Sple-nog'ra-phy (splö-nög'ra-fy), n. [Gr. σπλήν

pleen + σταρήν, l. A description of the spleen.

Sple'noid (splö'noid), a. [Gr. σπλήν spleen + oid.]

And.) Resembling the spleen; splecnike.

Sple-nol'o-gy (splö-nöl'ō-jÿ), n. [Gr. σπλήν spleen

+ dogy.] The branch of science which treats of the

pleen.

spleen.

Sple-not'o-my (-not'o-my), n. [Gr. σπλήν spleen +
τέμνειν to cut.] (a) (Anat.) Dissection or anatomy of
the spleen. (b) (Med.) An incision into the spleen; removal of the spleen by incision.

Splent (splent), n. 1. See Splint.

2. See Nplent coal, below.

Splent coal, an inferior kind of cannel coal from Scotch
collicries; -- called also splent, splint, and splint coal.

Splent(splent, splint), and splint coal.

Splent coal, an inferior kind of cannel coal from Scotch collieries; - called also splent, splint, and splint coal.

Splen'chan (spli'kan), n. [Gaol. spliuchan.] A pouch, as for tobacco. [Sect.]

Splice (splis), v. t. [imp. & p. Belice (splist); p. pr. & vb. n. Sprisse, Splisse, Dan. splisse, and E. split; - from the dividing or splitting the ends into Separate strands. See Sprit; v. t.] 1. To unite, as two ropes, or parts of a rope, by a particular manner of interweaving the strands, - the union being between two ends, or between an end and the body of a rope.

2. To unite, as spars, timbers, rails, etc., by lapping the two ends together, or by applying a plece which laps upon the two ends, and then binding, or in any way making fast.

3. To unite in marriago. [Slang]

Splice gratting. See undor gray.

S. 10 times in marriage. [Stating]

Splice grafting. See under GraffING.— To splice the main brace (Nant.), to give out, or drink, an extra allowance of spirits on occasion of special exposure to wet or cold, or to severe fatigue; hence, to take a dram.



fatigue; hence, to take a dram.

Bylice, n. A junction or joining made by splicing.

Byline (splin), n. 1. A rectangular piece fitting grooves like key seats in a hub and a shaft, so that while the one may slide endwise on the other, both must revolve together; a feather; also, sometimes, a groove to receive such

times, a groove to receive such a rectangular piece.

2. A long, flexible piece of wood sometimes used as a ruler.

Splin'ing, a. Of or pertaining to a spline.

a Spline

Splining machine, a machine tool for cutting grooves, by seats, or slots; a slotting machine.

key seats, or slots; a slotting machine.

Splint (splint), n. [Akin to D. splinter, G. splinter, splitter, Dan. splint, Sw. splint a kind of spike, a forelock (in nautical use), Sw. splinta to splint, splinter, Dan. splinte, and E. split. See Splint, v. I., and cf. Splent; 1. A plece split off; a splinter.

2. (Surg.) A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used to keep in place, or protect, an injured part, especially a broken bone when set.

3. (Anal.) A splint bone.

4. (Far.) A disease affecting the splint bones, as a callosity or hard excrescence.

5. (Anc. Armor) One of the small plates of metal used in making splint armor. See Splint armor, below. The knees and feet were defended by splints, or thin plates of

The knees and feet were defended by splints, or thin plates of teel.

6. Splint, or splent, coal. See Splent coal, under SPLENT.

Splint armor, a kind of ancient armor formed of thin plates of metal, usually overlapping each other and allowing the limbs to move freely. — Splint bons (Anat.), one of the rudimentary, splintlike metacarpal or metatarsal bones on either side of the cannon bone in the limbs of the horse and allied animals. — Splint coal. See Splent coal, under Splent.

code, under Splent.

Splint, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Splinted; p. pr. & vb. n. Splint, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Splinted; p. pr. & vb. n. Splintine]

To salter; to shiver. [Obs. or R.] Florio.

To fasten or confine with splints, as a broken limb. See Splinten, n., 2. [R.] Shak.

Splinter (splinter), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Splintered. (cf. Ld. splinter), p. pr. & vb. n. Splintenno. [Cf. Ld. splinter, n. be Splinten, n., Splint.]. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver; as, the lightning splinters a tree.

After splintering their lances, they wheeled about, and ... abundozed the field to the enemy.

To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a

2. To fasten or confine with splinters, or splints, as a

Bp. Wren. broken limb.

Splin'ter, v. i. To become split into long piecos.
Splin'ter, v. [See SPLINTER, v., or SPLINT, n.] A thin lece split or rent off lengthwise, as from wood, bone, or

other solid substance; a thin piece; a sliver; as, splinters of a ship's mast rent off by a shot.

ters of a ship's mast rent off by a shot.

Splinter bar. (a) A crossbar in a coach, which supports the springs. (b) The bar to which the traces are attached; a roller bolt; a whiffletree.

Bplin'ter-proof' (splin'ter-proof'), a. (Mil.) Proof against the splinters, or fragments, of bursting shells.

Splin'ter-y(-y), a. Consisting of splinters; resombing splinters; as, the splintery fracture of a mineral.

Split (split), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Split (split), v. t. [imp. & p. Split], v. t. [imp. & p.

Cold winter mlit the rocks in twain.

2. To burst; to rupture; to rend; to tear asunder. A huge vessel of exceeding hard murble split asunder by congented water.

Boyle

gented water.

3. To divide or break up into parts or divisions, as by discord; to separate into parts or parties, as a political party; to disunite. [Collog.]

4. (Chem.) To divide or separate into components; often used with up; as, to split up sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid.

To split hairs, to make distinctions of useless nicety. Split, v. i. 1. To part asunder; to be rent; to burst;
as, vessels split by the freezing of water in them.
To be broken; to be dashed to pieces.

The ship splits on the rock.

3. To separate into parties or factions. [Colloq.]

4. To burst with laughter. [Colloq.]

Each had a gravity would make you split. 5. To divulge a secret; to betray confidence; to Thackeray.

Thackeray.

To split on a rock, to fail; to err fatally; to have the hopes and designs frustrated.

Split, n. 1. A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.
2. A breach or separation, as in a political party; a

A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting;
 A piece that is split off, or made thin, by splitting;
 Specif. (Leather Manuf.), one of the sections of a

2. Special Canada Minds, one the sections of a skin made by dividing it into two or more thicknesses.

5. (Faro) A division of a stake happening when two cards of the kind on which the stake is laid are dealt in the same turn.

Split, a. 1. Divided; cleft.

2. (Bot.) Divided deeply; cleft.

2. (Bot.) Divided deeply; cleft.

Spit pease, hulled pease split for making soup, etc.—

Split pia (Mach.), a pin with one end split so that it may
be spread open to secure it in its place.—Split pilley, a
parting pulley. See under Pullex.—Split ring, a ring
with overlapped or interlocked ends which may be sprung
apart so that objects, as keys, may be strung upon the
ring or removed from it.—Split ticket, a ballot containing the names of only a portion of the candidates regularly nominated by one party, other names being substituted for those omitted. [U.S.]

Splittleav (splittley), n. 21. (Zoil) The Fissipedia.

Bilit'fet' (plit'lët'), n. pl. (Zoöl.) The Fissipedia.

Split'eti' (split'lët'), n. pl. (Zoöl.) The Fissipedia.

Split'eti' (stal'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) A California market.

fleh (Pogonichthys macrolepidotus) belonging to the Carp

family. (b) The pintall duck.

Split'etr (str), n. One who, or that which, splits.

Split'-tongued' (split'tlingd'), n. (Zoöl.) Having a

forked tongue, as that of snakes and some lizards.

Splotoh (splöch), n. [Cf. Splash.] A spot; a stain;
a daub.

Splotoh'v-(-v). a. Covered or marked with splotches.

a daub.

A spot; a stain;

Splotch'y (*), a. Covered or marked with splotches.

Splurge (splûrj), n. A blustering demonstration, or

great effort; a great display. [Stang, U.S.] Bartlett.

Splurge, v. i. To make a great display in any way,

especially in oratory. [Stang, U.S.]

Bplut'ter (splût'tôr), v. i. [imp. & p. n. Spluttere,

t'erd); p. pr. & vb. n. Splutterening.] [Prov. E. splutter, equivalent to sputter. Cf. Sputter.] To speak

hastily and confusedly; to sputter. [Colloq.] Carleton.

Splut'ter, n. A confused noise, as of hasty speaking.

[Colloq.]

Splut'ter.er (2-)

Splut'ter, n. A confused noise, as of hasty speaking. [Colloq.]

Splut'ter-er (-er), n. One who splutters.

Spod'o-man'oy (spöd'ò-mān'sy), n. [Gr. σποδός ashes + mancy.] Divination by means of ashes.

Spod'o-man'tic (-mān'tik), n. Relating to spodomancy, or divination by means of ashes. C. Kingsley.

Spod'a-mene (spöd'ū-mēn; 135), n. [Gr. σποδούμενος, p. pr. pass. from σποδούν to burn to ashes, from σποδοίν ashes: cf. F. spodumêne.] (Min.) A mineral of a white to yellowish, purplish, or emerald-green color, occurring in prismatic crystals, often of great size. It is a silicate of alumina and lithia. See Hiddenitre.

Spod'fish (spöt'fish), a. [Probably from Prov. E. spod'fish (spöt'fish), a. [Probably from Prov. E. spod'fish]. [Earnest and active in matters of no moment; bustling. [Colloq. Eng.] Dickens.

Spod! (spoil), v. t. [imp. & p. D. Sfolled (spoild) or Sfoller (spoill); p. pr. & vb. n. Sfolled (spoil) (f. De-grout, Spoultarion, 1]. To plunder; to strip by violence; to pillage; to rob; — with of before the name of the thing taken; as, to spod one of his goods or possessions. "Ye shall spod! the Egyptians."

My sons their old, unhappy sire despise,
Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes. Pope.

My sons their old, unhappy sire despise, Spoiled of his kingdom, and deprived of eyes.

2. To seize by violence; to take by force; to plunder. man can enter into a strong man's house, and spoil his sexcept he will first hind the strong man. Mark iii. 27.

3. To cause to decay and perish; to corrupt; to vitiate: to mar. Spiritual pride spoils many graces. Jer. Taylor

4. To render useless by injury; to injure fatally; to

ruin; to destroy; as, to spoil paper; to have the crops spoiled by insects; to spoil the eyes by reading.

Spoil (spoil), v. i. 1. To practice plunder or robbery.

thaws, which, lurking in woods, used to break forth to

2. To lose the valuable qualities; to be corrupted; to

decay is a fruit will soon apoil in warm weather.

Spoil, n. [Of. OF. espoille, L. spoilum.] 1. That which is taken from another by violence; especially, the plunder taken from an enemy; pillage; booty.

Fanning their odoriferous wings, dispense
Native pertumes, and whisper whence they stole
Those balmy spoils.

Milton

2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the 2. Public offices and their emoluments regarded as the peculiar property of a successful party or faction, to be bestowed for its own advantage; — commonly in the plural; as, to the victor belong the spoils.
From a principle of gratitude I adhered to the coalition; my vote was counted in the day of battle, but I was overlocked in the drivino of the spoil.

3. That which is gained by strength or effort.

Each science and each art his spoil. 4. The act or practice of plundering; robbery; waste.
The man that hat no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems, and spoils.

Shak.

5. Corruption; cause of corruption. [Archaic]

Villainous company hath been the spoil of me 6. The slough, or cast skin, of a serpent or other anial. [Obs.] Bacon.

mai. [1008.]

Spoil bank, a bank formed by the earth taken from an excavation, as of a caual.—The spoils system, the theory or practice of regarding public offices and their emoluments as so much plunder to be distributed among their active partisans by those who are chosen to responsible offices of administration.

active partisans by those who are chosen to responsible offices of administration.

Spoil'a-ble (-4-b'l), a. Capable of being spoiled.
Spoil'er (-ër), n. 1. One who spoils; a plunderer; a pillager; a robber; a despoiler.

2. One who corrupts, mars, or renders uscless.
Spoil'tree (-fiv), n. A certain game at cards in which, if no player wins three of the five tricks possible on any deal, the game is said to be spoiled.
Spoil'mil (-ful), a. Wasteful; rapacious. [Pactic]
Spoils'man (spoilz'man), n.; pl. Spoilsmen (men). One who serves a cause or a party for a share of the spoils; in United Statos polities, one who makes or recognizes a demand for public office on the ground of practisan service; also, one who sanctions such a policy in appointments to the public service.
Spoils'mon'ger (-min'ger), n. One who promises or distributes public offices and their emoluments as the price of sorvices to a party or its leaders.
Spoke, n. [OE. spoke, spake, AS. spāca; akin to I). speck, Ld. speke, OHG. speitha, G. speiche. √170. Cf. Spike a nail.] 1. The radius or ray of a wheel; one of the small bars which are inserted in the hub, or nave, and which serve to support the rim or felly.

and which serve to support the rim or felly.

2. (Naut.) A projecting handle of a steering wheel.

3. A rung, or round, of a ladder.

4. A contrivance for fastening the wheel of a vehicle,

to prevent it from turning in going down a hill.

To put a spoke in one's wheel, to thwart or obstruct one in the execution of some design.

in the execution of some design.

Spoke, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spoken (spökt); p. pr. & vb. n. Spoken, or To furnish with spokes, as a wheel.

Spoken (spök'n), c. [p. p. of Speak.] Z. Uttered in speech; delivered by word of mouth; oral; as, a spoken narrative; the spoken word.

2. Characterized by a certain manner or style in speaking; — often in composition; as, a pleasant-spoken man.

Mathints wow 'n better redes at State.

Methinks you're better spoken.

Spoke'shave' (spok'shav'), n. A kind of drawing knife or planing tool for dressing the spokes of wheels, the shells of blocks, and other curved work.

Spokes'man (spoks'man), n.; pl. Spokesmen (-ncn).

[Speak, spoke + man.] One who speaks for another.

He shall be thy spokesman unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

If shall be thy spokesman unto the people. Ex. iv. 16.

Spoil-ate (spoil-ate), v. t. & i. [imp. & p. p. SroLIATED (-ā'tēd); p. pr. & vb. n. Srollating (-ā'tīng).]

L. spoilatus, p. p. of spoilare to spoil. See Sroin, v. t.]

To plunder; to pillage; to despoil; to rob.

Spoil-a'tion (-ā'shūn), n. [L. spoilatio: cf. F. spoilation. See Sroin, v. t.] 1. The act of plundering; robbery; deprivation; despoilation.

l spoliation, which will impoverish one part of the com-in order to corrupt the remainder. Sir G. C. Lewis.

Logal spoliation, which will impoverish one part of the community in order to corrupt the remainder.

2. Robbery or plunder in war; especially, the authorized act or practice of plundering neutrals at sea.

3. (Eccl. Law) (a) The act of an incumbent in taking the fruits of his benefice without right, but under a pretended title. Blackstone. (b) A process for possession of a church in a spiritual court.

4. (Law) Injury done to a document.

Spo'li-a-tive (-ā-t'v), a. [Cf. F. spoliatif.] Serving to take away, diminish, or rob; esp. (Mcd.), serving to diminish sensibly the amount of blood in the body; as, spoliative bloodletting.

Spo'li-a-to-ry (-ā-tō-ry), a. Tending to spoil; destructive; apoliative.

Spon-da'lo (spon-dā'lk), a. [L. spondaicus, spondius, sponda'loa ((-f. ka)), cus, Gr. σπουδεακός : cf. F. spond-újue.] 1. Of or pertaining to a spondee; consisting of spondees.

2. Containing spondees in excess; marked by spondees; as, a spondate hexameter, i. e., one which has a spondee instead of a dactyl in the fifth foot.

Spon'dee (spon'dō), n. [L. spondeus, Gr. σπουδείος (sc. πούς), fr. σπουδή a drink offering, libation, fr. σπόν-δεν to pour out, make a libation: cf. F. spondées.

called because at libations slow, solemn melodies were used, chiefly in this meter.] (Pros.) A poetic foot of two long syllables, as in the Latin word lēgēs.

Spon-du'lios (spŏn-dū'l'ks), n. Money. [Slang, U.S.]

Bpon'dyl } (spŏn-dū'l'ks), n. [Lt. spondylus, Gr. σπόν-spon'dyle } δυλος, σφόνδυλος: cf. F. spondyle.]

(Anat.) A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

Spong (spŏng), n. [Etymol uncertain.] An irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field. [Prov. Eng.]

Sponge (spŏng), n. [OF. esponge, F. feonge, L. spongid, Gr. σπόγγος. Cf. Fusaus, Spuns.] [Formerly written also spunge.] 1. (Zööl.) Any one of numerous species of Spongiae, or Porifera. See Iliust. and Note under Sronatæ.

2. The elastic, fibrous skeleton of many species of

Note under Sponatz.

2. The elastic, fibrous skeleton of many species of horny Spongia (Keratosa), used for many purposes, especially the varieties of the genus Spongia. The most valuable sponges are found in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and on the coasts of Florida and the West Indies.

3. Fig.: One who lives upon others; a pertinacious and indolant dependent; a parasite; a sponger.

4. Any spongelike substance. Specifically: (a) Dough before it is kneaded and formed into loaves, and after it is converted into a light, spongy mass by the agency of the yeast or leaven. (b) Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. (c) Iron ore, in masses, reduced in a pasty condition.

the yeast or leaven. (b) Iron from the puddling furnace, in a pasty condition. (c) Iron ore, in masses, reduced but not melted or worked.

5. (Gin.) A mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon after a discharge. It consists of a cylinder of wood, covered with sheepskin with the wool on, or cloth with a heavy looped anap, and having a handle, or staff.

6. (Far.) The extremity, or point, of a horseshoe, answering to the heel.

heavy looped an, and having a handle, or staff.

6. (Par.) The extremity, or point, of a horseshoe, answering to the heel.

Bath sponge, any one of several varieties of coarse commercial sponges, especially Syongia equina.—Cup sponge, a toilet sponge growing in a cup-shaped form.—Glove sponge. Ree Glass-spongs, in the Vocabulary.—Glove sponge, a variety of commercial sponge (Syongia officialist, variety thunlifera), having very fine fibers, native of Florida and the West Indies.—Grass sponge any one of several varieties of coarse commercial sponge shaving the surface irregularly tufted, as Syongia graminer, and S. equina, variety ererbriforms, of Florida and the West Indies.—Borse sponge, a coarse commercial sponge, especially Syongia equina.—Platinum sponge, (Chem.) See under Platinum.—Pyrotechnical sponge, especially Syongia equina.—Platinum sponge. (Chem.) Bee under Platinum.—Pyrotechnical sponge, a substance made of musirooms or fungi, which are boiled in water, dried, and beaten, then put in a strong lye prepared with saltpeter, and again dried in an oven. This makes the black match, or tinder, brought from Germany.—Sheep's-wool sponge, a fine and durable commercial sponge (Syongia equina, variety gossylvine) found in Florida and the West Indies. The surface is covered with larger and smaller tuits, having the osculation of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided is light and spongy.—Sponge lead, or Spongy lead (Chem.), metallic lead brought to a spongy form by reduction of lead salts, or by compressing finely divided lead;—used in perfumery.—Tolet sponge, a very fine and surporror variety of Mediterranea);—called also Turkish sponge. To stow up the sponge, to give up a contest; to acknowledge defeat;—from a custom of the prize ring, the person employed to sponge a puglist between rounds throwing his sponge in the air in token of defeat. [Cunt. Stong). "He was too brave a man to throw up the sponge to sponge a puglist between rounds throwing his sponge in the air in token of defeat. [Cunt. Stong). "He

sin found in Florida and the West Indies.

Sponge, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Stonesto (splinjd); p. p. & vb. n. Stonesto (splinjd); p. p. p. Stonesto (splinjd); p. r. & vb. n. Stonesto (splinjd); l. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge; as, to sponge a slate or a cannon; to wet with a sponge; as, to sponge cloth.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to efface; to destroy all trace of.

3. Fig.: To deprive of something by imposition. "How canne such multitudes of our nation... to be sponged of their plate and their money?" South.

4. Fig.: To get by imposition or mean arts without cost; as, to sponge a breakfast.

Sponge, v. i. 1. To suck in, or imbibe, as a sponge.

2. Fig.: To gain by mean arts, by intrusion, or hanging on; as, an idler sponges on his neighbor. E. Eggleston.

The fly is an intruder, and

The fly is an intruder, and a common smell-feast, that sponges upon other people's trenchers. L'Estrange.

3. To be converted, as dough, into a light, spongy mass by the agency of yeast, or leaven.

Sponge'let (-let), n.

Spon'geous (spun'jus), a. [See Spongious.] Resembling sponge; having the nature or qualities of

2. One employed an gathering sponges.

3. Fig.: A parasitical dependent; a hanger-on.

|| Spon/gl-m (spon/gl-ē),

n. pl. [See Spone.] (Zo-ol.) The grand division of the animal kingdom which

m his neighbor. E. Eggl C/ Spon'ger (-jer), n. x28-

Bpon'ger (-igr), n. x28 — 1. One who sponges, or One of the Spongia (Mycosponges a sponge.

2. One employed in athering sponges.

3. Fig.: A parastical spendent; a hanger-on.

|| Bpon'gia (spon')'-0), ...pi. [Bee Bronge.] (Zo-L) The grand division of unumber of the specific of the sponges. It is specified to the specified of th

includes the sponges; — called aria, Spongiozoa, and Porifera. - called also Spongida, Spongi-

aria, Spongiozoa, and Portjera.

The In the Spongias, the soft sarcode of the body is usually supported by a skeleton consisting of horny fibers, or of siliceous or calcareous spicules. The common sponges contain larger and smaller cavities and canals, and numerous small ampulia which are lined with ciliated cells capable of taking in solid food. The outer surface usually has minute pores through which water enters, and large openings for its exit. Sponges produce eggs and spermatozoa, and the egg when fertilized undergoes segmentation to form a ciliated embryo.

"Spongias" of the Spongias of the capture of the control of the co

|| **Spon'gi-da** (spon'ji-da), n. pl. [NL.] Spongie. **Spon'gi-form** (spon'ji-form), a. Resembling a sponge

spon'gi-torm (spun'ni-torm), a. nesamoning aspecter, soft and porous; porous.

|| Spon-gil'la (spön-jil'la), n. [NL., dim. of spongia a sponge.] (Zoöl.) A genus of siliceous sponges found in fresh water.

Spon'gin (spun'jin), n. (Physiol. Chem.) The chemical basis of sponge tissue, a nitrogenous, hornlike substance which on decomposition with sulphuric acid yields leucin and slucceall.

being spongy. Dr. Spon'ging (-jIng), a. & n. from Sponge, v.

Sponging Chang, a. A. Hom Stiff's or other house n which debtors are put before being taken to jail, or nutil they compromise with their creditors. At these courses extortionate charges are commonly made for food,

until they compromise with their creditors. At those houses extortionate charges are commonly made for food, lodging, etc.

Spon'gl-ole (spūn'jl-ōl; 277), n. [L. spongiola a rose gall, small roots, dim. of spongia: cf. F. spongiole.] (Bot.) A supposed spongelike expansion of the tip of a rootlet for absorbing water; — called also spongele.]

Spon'gl-olite (-ō-lit), n. [Gr. σπογγά sponge + lite.] (Paleon.) One of the microscopic sliceous spicules which occur abundantly in the texture of sponges, and are sometimes found fossil, as in filints.

Spon'gl-o-p'lin (-ō-p'lln), n. [Gr. σπογγά, dim. of σπόγγος a sponge + πλος fet.] (Med.) A kind of cloth interwoven with small pieces of sponge and rendered waterproof on one side by a covering of rubber. When moistened with hot water it is used as a poultice.

Spon'gl-ous (spūn'jl-ōs'), la. [L. spongiosus, spongl-ous (spūn'jl-ōs'), la. [L. spongiosus, spongleuz. See Sronoe.] Bomewhat spongy; spongelike; iull of small cavities like sponge; as, spongious bones.

Spon'gl-olast (spūn'gl-ōlast), n. [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + -biast.] (Zoūt.) One of the cells which, in sponges, spongodd (spūn'goid or spūn'-; 277), a. [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + -oid.] Resembling sponge; like sponge.

Spon'gl (spūn'goid or spūn'-; 277), a. [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + -oid.] Resembling sponge; like sponge.

Spon'gl (spūn'goid or spūn'-; 277), a. [Gr. σπόγγος sponge + -oid.] Resembling sponge; like sponge.

Spon'gl (spūn'gloid spūn'gloid spūn' spūn'gloids, like sponge.

Spon'gl (spūn'gloid spūn'gloids). See under Sponge sponge platnum. See under l'laatnus.

3. Having the quality of imbibing fluids, like a sponge.

Spongy lead (Chem.), sponge lead. See under Sponge.

Spongy platinum. See under Platinum.

Sponk (spunk), n. See Spunk.

Sponksal (sponsal), a. [L. sponsalis, fr. sponsus a betrothal, fr. spondere, sponsum, to betroth. See Spunk, and cf. Espousal, Spousal.] Relating to marriage, or to a spouse; spousal.

Sponsible (*si-b'l), a. [Abbrev. from responsible.] Responsible; worthy of credit. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.]

Spon'salfon (*shun), n. [L. sponsio, fr. spondere, sponsum, to promise solemnly.] 1. The act of becoming surety for another.

2. (Internat. Law) An act or engagement on behalf of

2. (Internat. Law) An act or engagement on behalf of a state, by an agent not specially authorized for the purpose, or by one who exceeds the limits of authority.

Spon'sion-al(-a), a. Of or pertaining to a pledge or agreement; responsible. [R.]

He is righteous even in that representative and sponsiona in the put on.

Aby. Leight

son he put on.

Spon'son (-sun), n. (Shipbuilding) (a) One of the triangular platforms in front of, and abaft, the paddle boxes of a steamboat. (b) One of the slanting supports under the guards of a steamboat. (c) One of the armored projections fitted with gun ports, used on modern

Spon'sor (-ser), n. [L., from spondere, sponsum, to engage one's self. See Sponse.] 1. One who binds himself to answer for another, and is responsible for his

self to answer for another, and is responsible for his default; a surety.

2. One who at the baptism of an infant professes the Christian faith in its name, and guarantees its religious education; a godfather or godmother.

Spon-sor-ship (spon-ser-), n. State of being a sponsor.

Spon'sor-ship (spon-ser-), n. State of being a sponsor.

Spon'sar-ship (spon-ser-), n. State of being a sponsor.

Spon'sar-ship (spon-ser-), n. State of being a sponsor state of being spontaneous, or acting from native feeling, promeness, or temperament, without constraint or external force.

Rommey Leigh, who lives by diagrams.

Romney Leigh, who lives by diagrams, And crosses not the spontancities Of all his individual, personal life With formal universals.

Mrs. Browning. With formal universals. Mrs. Browning.

2. (Biol.) (a) The tendency to undergo change, characteristic of both animal and vegetable organisms, and not restrained or checked by the environment. (b) The tendency to activity of muscular tissue, including the voluntary muscles, when in a state of healthful vigor and refreshment.

and refreshment.

Spon-ta'ne-ous (spon-ta'ne-da), a. [L. spontaneus, fr. sponte of free will, voluntarily.]

1. Proceeding from natural feeling, temperament, or disposition, or from a native internal proneness, readiness, or tendency, without constraint; as, a spontaneous gift or proposition.

energy, or natural law, without external force; as, sponneeds motion; spontaneous growth.

3. Produced without being planted, or without human

labor; as, a spontaneous growth of wood.

labor; as, a spontaneous growth of wood.

Spontaneous combustion, combustion produced in a substance by the evolution of heat through the chemical action of its own elements; as, the spontaneous combustion of waste matter saturated with oil.— Spontaneous generation. (Biol.) See under Generation.

tion. (Biol.) See under GENERATION.

Syn.—Voluntary; uncompelled; willing.—SPONTANEOUS, VOLUNTARY. What is voluntary is the result of
a volition, or act of choice; it therefore implies some degree of consideration, and may be the result of mere reason without excited feeling. What is spontaneous springs
wholly from feeling, or a sudden impulse which admits
of no reflection; as, a spontaneous burst of applause.
Hence, the term is also applied to things inanimate when
they are produced without the determinate purpose or
care of man. "Abstinence which is but voluntary fasting, and . . . exercise which is but voluntary labor."
J. Seed.

Somitaneous lovs, where nature has its play.

Spontaneous joys, where nature has its play, The soul adopts, and owns their firstborn sway. Goldsmith.

The soul adopts, and owns their firstborn sway. Goldsmith.

Spon-ta'ne-ous-ly, adv. — Spon-ta'ne-ous-ness, n.

Spon-toon' (spon-toon'), n. [F. sponton, espanton, It. spontone, espantone.] (Mil.) A kind of half-pike, or halberd, formerly borne by inferior officers of the British infantry, and used in giving signals to the soldiers.

Spook (spook), n. [D. spook; akin to G. spuk, Sw. spoke, Dan. spögelse a specter, spöge to play, sport, joke, spög a play, joke.] 1. A spirit; a ghost; an apparition; a hospoolin. [Written also spuke.] Ld. Lytton.

2. (Zoöl.) The chimæra.

Spool (spool), n. [OE. spole, OD. spoele, D. spoel; akin to G. spule, OHG. spudua, Dan. & Sw. spole.] A piece of cane or reed with a knot at each end, or a hollow cylinder of wood with a ridge at each end, used to wind thread or yarn upon. wind thread or yarn upon.

Spool stand, an article holding spools of thread, turn of on pins, — used by women at their work.

ing on pins, — used by women at their work.

Spool, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spooled (spōold); p. pr. & vb. n. Spool.word. To wind on a spool or spools.

Spool'er (-er), n. One who, or that which, spools.

Spoom (spōom), v. i. [Probably fr. spume foam. See

Spume.] (Naut.) To be driven steadily and swiftly, as before a strong wind; to be driven before the wind without any sail, or with only a part of the sails spread; to scud under bare poles. [Written also spoon.]

When virtue spooms before a prosperous gale, My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.

Spoon (spoon), v. i. (Naut.) See Spoom. [Obs.] We might have spooned before the wind as well as they. Pepys

Spoon, n. [OE spon, AS spon, a chip; akin to D. spaan, G. span, Dan. spaan, Sw. span, Icel. spann, sponn, 4,770. Cf. Span-new.] 1. An implement consisting of a small bowl (usually a shallow oval) with a handle, used especially in preparing or chips food.

"Therefore behoveth him a full long spoon That shall eat with a fiend," thus heard I say. He must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil. Shak 2. Anything which resembles a spoon in shape; esp.

Fishing), a spoon bait.

3. Fig.: A simpleton; a spooney. [Slang] S. Fig.: A simpleton; a spooney. [Slang] Hood.

Spoon batt (Fishing), a lure used in trolling, consisting of a glistening metallic plate shaped like the bowl of a spoon with a fishhook attached.—Spoon bit, a bit for boring, hollowed or furrowed along one side.—Spoon drift, spray blown from the tops of waves during a gale at sea; slao, snow driven in the wind at sea.—Spoon net, a net for landing fish.—Spoon oar. See under OAE.

Spoon, v. i. To act with demonstrative or foolish fondness, as one in love.

Spoon phill (-bill), n. (Zool.) (a) Any one of several species of wading birds of the genera Ajaja and Platatea, and allied genera, in which the long bill is broadly expanded and flattened at the tip.

and flattened at the tip.

The roseate spoonbill of America (Ajaja
ajaja), and the European
spoonbill (Platatea leucorodia) are thebest known.
The royal spoonbill (P.
regia) of Australia is
white, with the skin in
front of the eyes naked
and black. The male in
the breeding season has a
fine crest.

(h) The shovelet. See

15 European Spoonbill (Platalea

(b) The shoveler. (d) The paddlefish.

Speon'-billed' (-bYld'), a. (Zoöl.) Having the bill expanded and spatulate at the end.

Spoon-billed teal (Zool.), the shoveler.

Saa

Spoon-billed teal (Zoöt.), the snoveuer.

Spoon'ey (-ÿ), a. Wenk-ininded; demonstratively fond; as, spooney lovars. [Speit also spoony.] [Colloq.]

Spoon'ey, n.; pl. Spooneys (-Iz). A weak-minded or silly person; one who is foolishly fond. [Colloq.]

There is no doubt, whatever, that I was a lackadaisical young spooney.

Dickens.

Spoon/sul (-ful), n.; pl. Spoonfuls (-fulz). 1. The quantity which a spoon contains, or is able to contain; as, a teaspoonful; a tablespoonful.

2. Hence, a small quantity. Arbuthnot.

Spoon't-ly (-Y-ly), adv. In a spoony manner.

Spoon'-meat' (-met'), n. Food that is, or must be, taken with a spoon; liquid food. "Diet most upon spoon-meats."

Harvey, Spoon'-meats."

Harrey.

2. Proceeding from, or acting by, internal impulse, (Kalmia latifolia).

(Kalmia latifolia).

Spoon'worm' (spoon'wûrm'), n. (Zoöl.) A gephyrean worm of the genus Thalas-sema, having a spoonlike pro-

ma, having
Spoon'wort' (-wurt'), n. x2 b
Bot.) Scurvy grass.
Spoon'y (-y), a. & n. Samo Spoonworm (Thelassema rividis), a Probosts; b Mouth; c Anus.

Spoon'y (-y), a. & n. Samo Spoonworm (Thalassema as Spoonworm), n. [D. spoor; b. Mouth; c Anus. Spoor (spōor), n. [D. spoor; b. Mouth; c Anus. akin to A8. spor, G. spur, and from the root of E. spur, '1711. See Spus.] The track or trail of any wild animal; as, the spoor of an elephant; — used originally by travelers in South Africa.

Spoor, v. δ. To follow a spoor or trail. [R.]

Bpor'a-des (spōr'd-dēx), n. pl. [L., fr. Gr. σποράδες. Cf. Spoandic.] (Astron.) Stars not included in any constellation; — called also informed, or unformed, stars.

Spo-rad'1a (spōr'd'd-di), a. Sporadic [K.]

Spo-rad'1c, dōs, scattered, fr. σποράκος scattered, fr. σπορά, dōs, scattered, fr. σποράς dōs, scattered, fr. σποράς dōs, scattered, fr. σποράς dōs, scattered instances; separate; single; as, a sporadic fireball; a sporadic case of disease; a sporadic example of a flower.

Spo-rad'd classase (Mcd.), a disease which occurs in single of the same of

Sporadic disease (Mcd.), a disease which occurs in single and scattered cases. See the Note under Endemic, a.

and scattered cases. See the Note under endemic, a.

Spo-rad'lo-al (-1-kal), a. Sporadic.

Spo-rad'si-o-phore (sp-ran')1-5-15r), n. [Sporan-gium + Gr. ¢pecu to bear.] (fot.) The axis or receptacle in certain ferns (as Trichomanes), which bears the

sporangia.

| Sporan'gi-um (-tm), n.; pl. Sporangia (-t). [NL., fr. Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed + άγγείον a receptacle.] (Bot.) A spore case in the cryptogamous plants, as in ferms, etc.

Spore (spōr), n. [Gr. σπόρος a sowing, seed, from σπείρεν to sow. Cf. Sperm.]

1. (Bot.) (a) One of the minute grains in flowerless plants, which are analogous to spode as serving to reproduce the species.

seeds, as serving to reproduce the species.

seeds, as serving to reproduce the species.

(TP Spores are produced differently in the different classes of cryptogamous plants, and as regards their nature are often so unlike that they have only their minuteness in common. The peculiar spores of diatoms (called auxospores) increase in size, and at length acquire a siliceous conting, thus becoming new diatoms of full size. Compare Machospore, Microspore, Obsobre, Resting sorre, Sprakenspoue, Swammspore, Terhaspoote, Zodspore, and Zygospore.

spons, and Zygospous.

(b) An embryo sac or embryonal vesicle in the ovules of flowering plants.

2. (Biol.) (a) A minute grain or germ; a small, round or ovoid body, formed in certain organisms, and by germination giving rise to a new organism; as, the reproductive spores of bacteria, etc. (b) One of the parts formed by fission in certain Protozoa. See Spore formation, below.

tion, below.

Spors formation. (a) (Biol.) A mode of reproduction resembling multiple fission, common among Protozoa, in which the organism breaks up into a number of pieces, or spores, each of which eventually develops into an organism like the parent form. Balfour. (b) The formation of reproductive cells or spores, as in the growth of bacilli.

Sportd (spörtd), n. (Bot.) A sportdium. Lindley.

Sportdifferous (cridifferos), a. [Sportdium + ferons.] (Bot.) Bearing sportdia.

Sportd-um (spö-rld'I-lin), n.; pl. Sportlat (A).

[NL. See Store.] (Bot. (a) A secondary spore, or a filament produced from a spore, in certain kinds of minute fungi. (b) A spore.

sportifer-ous (-riffer-us), a. [Spore + -ferous.] (Bi-

Spo-rir'er-ous (-riv'er-us), α. [Spore + ferous.] (Biol.) Bearing or producing spores.

Spo'ri-fi-cat'ton (spō'ri-fi'-kā'sh'n), n. [Spore + I., feare (in comp.) to make. See -rv.] (Biol.) Spore formation. See Spore formation (b), under Spore.

Spo'ro-carp (spō'rō-kārp), n. [Spore + Gr. καρπός fruit.] (Bol.) (a) A closed body or conceptacle containing one or more masses of spores or sporangia. (b) A sporangium. B

ing one or more masses of spores sporangium.

Spotro-cyst (-siat), n. [Gr. σπόρος seed + κύστις bladder.]

1. (Zoiil.) An assexual zooid, usually forming one of a series of larval forms in the agamic reproduction of various trematodes and other parasitic worms. The sporocyst generally develops from an egg, but in its turn produces other larvas by internal budding, or by the subdivision of a part or all of its contents into a number of minute germs.

duces other larve by internal budding, or by the subdivision of a part or all of its contents into a number of minute germs. See Red. 2. (Zoöl.) Any protozoan when it becomes encysted and produces germs by sporulation.

Sporto-gen'e-sis (-jön'ē-n's), Embryos from which in [Spore + genesis.] (Biol.)

Reproduction by spores.

Sporto-gen'e-sis (-jön'ē-n's), caris (cc). B' C'clisted sportogen's produced from a nonexual germ. All much caris (ac) to be born.] (Zoöl.) The growth or development of an animal or a zooid from a nonexual germ.

Sporto-phore (sporto-far), n. [Spore + Gr. φέρευ to bear.] (Bot.) (a) A placenta. (b) That alternately produced form of certain cryptogamous plants, as ferns, mosses, and the like, which is nonsexual, but produces spores in countless numbers. In ferns it is the leafy plant, in mosses the capsule. Cf. Obehone.

Sporto-phor'le (-för'lk), a. (Bot.) Having the nature of a sporophore.

Sporto-sac (spö'rå-säk), n. [Sport + sac.] (Zobl.)

(a) A hydrozom reproductive zooid or gonophore which does not become medusoid in form or structure. See Itst. under ATHECATA. (b) An early or simple larval stage of trematode worms and some other invertebrates,

stage of trematode worms and some other invertebrates, which is capable of reproducing other germs by asexual generation; a nurse; a redia.

Spo'ro-zo'a (-zō'ā), n. pl. [NL., from Gr. σπόρος a spore + ζῶον an animal.] (Zööl.) An extensive division of parasite Protozoa, which increase by sporulation. It includes the Gregarinida.

Spo'ro-zo'id ('40), n. [Spore + Gr. ζῶον an animal.] (Iiol.) Same as Zoöspore.

(Hot.) Same as Zoösrone.

Spor'ran (spŏr'ran), n. [Gael. sporan.] A large purse or pouch made of skin with the hair or fur on, worn in front of the kilt by Highlanders when in full dress.

Sport (spŏrt), n. [Abbreviated from disport.] 1. That which diverts, and makes mirth; pastime; annusoment.

It is as sport to a fool to do mischief. Prov. x. 23.

It is as sport to a fool to do mischief. Prov. x. 23.

Her sports were such as carried riches of knowledge upon the stream of delight.

Sir P. Sidney. Think it but a minute spent in sport.

2. Mock; mockery; contemptuous mirth; derision.
Then make sport at me; then let me be your jest. Shak

3. That with which one plays, or which is driven about in play; a toy; a plaything; an object of mockery.

Flitting leaves, the sport of every wind.

Dryden.

Never does man appear to greater disadvantage than when he is the sport of his own ungoverned passions. John Clarke.

4. Play; idle jingle.

An author who should introduce such a sport of words upon our stage would meet with small applause.

Broome 5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing,

5. Diversion of the field, as fowling, hunting, fishing, racing, games, and the like, esp, when money is staked.
6. (Bot. & Zoöl.) A plant or an animal, or part of a plant or animal, which has some peculiarity not usually seen in the species; an abnormal variety or growth. See Eporting plant, under Scotting.
7. A sportsman; a gambler. [Slang]
In sport, in jest; for play or diversion. "So is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, Am not I in sport!"
Play are an all logical properties.

Syn. - Play; game; diversion; frolic; mirth; mock; kery : jeer.

mockery; jear.

Sport, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sported; p. pr. & vb. n.

Sportno.] 1. To play; to frolic; to wanton.

[Fish], sporting with quick glance,

Show to the aun their waved coard dropt with gold. Milton. 2. To practice the diversions of the field or the turf;

To practice the diversions of the field or the turf; to be given to betting, as upon races.
 To trifle. "He sports with his own life." Tillotson.
 (Bot. & Zoöl.) To assume suddenly a new and different character from the rost of the plant or from the type of the species; — said of a bud, shoot, plant, or animal. See Sport. m, 6. Darwin.
 Syn. — To play; frolic; game; wanton.

Sport, $v.\ t.$ 1. To divert; to amuse; to make merry a used with the reciprocal pronoun.

Against whom do ye sport yourselves? Isa. lvil. 4.

2. To represent by any kind of play.

Now sporting on thy lyre the loves of youth. Dryden

3. To exhibit, or bring out, in public; to use or wear; as, to sport a new equipage. [Colloq.] Grose.

4. To give utterance to in a sportive manner; to throw

ont in an easy and copious manner; — with off; as, to sport off opigrams. [R.]

Zo sport off opigrams. [R.]

Addison.

To sport one's oak. See under O.K. n.

Sport'a-bil'1-ty (.a-bil'1-ty), n. Sportiveness. [Obs.]

Sport'al (sport/al), a. Of or pertaining to sports; [R.]

used in sports. [R.] "Sportal arms."

Dryder.

Sport'er (.ar.), n. One who sports; a sportsman.

As this gentleman and I have been old fellow sporters, I have a friendship for him. Goldsmith.

Sport'ful (-ful), a. 1. Full of sport; merry; frolic-some; full of jesting; indulging in mirth or play; playful; wanton; as, a sportful companion.

Down he alights among the sportful herd. Milton.

Down he alights among the sportful herd.

2. Done in jest, or for mere play; sportive.

They are no sportful productions of the soil. Bentley.

Sportful-ly, adv. — Sportful-ness, n.

Sportfug, a. Of, pertaining to, or engaging in, sport or sports; exhibiting the character or conduct of one who, or that which, sports.

Sporting book, a book containing a record of bets, gambling operations, and the like. C. Kingsley. — Sporting ness, a house frequented by sportsmen, gamblers, and the like. — Sporting man, one who practices field sports, and the like. — Sporting man, one who practices field sports, and the like. — Sporting plant (Not.), a plant in which a single bud or off-set auddenly assumes a new, and sometimes very different, character from that of the rest of the plant. Burwin.

Sporting-ly, adv. In sport; sportively.

The question you there put, you do it, I suppose, but sportney.

Sport'Ive (-Iv), a. Tending to, engaged in, or pro-vocative of, sport; gay; frolicsome; playful; merry.

Is ti I

That drive thee from the sportice court? Shak.

- Sport'lve-ly, adv. - Sport'lve-ness, n. Sport'less, a. Without sport or mirth; joyless. Sport'ling (-ling), n. A little person or creature engaged in sports or in play.

aged in sports or in play.

When again the lambkins play —
Pretty sportlings, full of May.

Philips.

Sports'man (sports'man), n.; pl. Sportsman (-men).
The who pursues the sports of the field; one who hunts, shes, otc.

fishes, etc.

Sports'man-ship, n. The practice of sportsn

skill in field sports.

| Spor'tu-la (spôr'tū-lā), n. ; pl. Sportulæ (-lō). [L.]
A gilt; a present; a prizo; hence, an alms; a largess.

To feed luxuriously, to frequent sports and theaters, to run for the sportula.

Spor'tu-la-ry (sp8r'tū-lā-ry), a. Subsisting on alms or charitable contributions. [Obs.] Bp. Hall. Spor'tule (+till), n. [L. sportula a little basket, a glit, dim. of sporta a basket: cf. K- sportule.] A charitable gift or contribution; a gift; an alms; a dole; a larges; a sportula. [Obs.] Aylific. Spor'u-la'tion (sp5r'ū-lā'shīm), n. (Biol.) The act or process of forming spores; spore formation. See Illust. of Reculture.

of BACILLUS, b.

Spor'ule (spor'ul), n. [Dim. of spore.] (Biol.) A

nall spore; a spore.

Spor'u-lif'er-ous (-ū-l'ff'er-ūs), a. [Sporule + -fer-

ous.] (Biol.) Producing sporules.

Spot (spot), n. [Cf. Scot. & D. spat, Dan. spette, Sw. spott spittle, slaver; from the root of E. spit. See Spir to eject from the mouth, and cf. Spatter.] 1. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; a place discolored.

Out, damned spot! Out, I say! 2. A stain on character or reputation; something that soils purity; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish.

Yet Chloe, sure, was formed without a spot.

3. A small part of a different color from the main part, or from the ground upon which it is; as, the spots of a leopard; the spots on a playing card.

4. A small extent of space; a place; any particular place. "Fixed to one spot."

Otway.

That spot to which I point is Paradise. "A jolly place," said he, " in times of old!
But something ails it now: the spot is cursed." Wordsworth.

5. (Zoil.) A variety of the common domestic pigeon, so called from a spot on its head just above its beak.

6. (Zoil.) (a) A sciennoid food fish (Liostomus xanthurus) of the At-

lantic coast of the lantic coast of the United States. It has a black spot behind the shoulders and fifteen ob 1 i que dark bars on the sides. Called also goody, Lafuvette, mason.

Canada also goody.

Lafqyette, masooka, and old wife.

(b) The southern
redfish, or red
horse, which has a spot on each side at the base of the
tail. See REDFISH.

7. pl. Commodities, as merchandise and cotton, sold for immediate delivery. [Brokers' Cant]

for immediate delivery. [Brokers Caul]

Croscent spot (Zoid), any butterfly of the family Mclitaida having croscent-shaped white spots along the margins of the red or brown wings. — Spot lens [Microscopy], a condensing lens in which the light is confined to an anular pencil by means of a small, round diaphragm (the spot), and used in dark-field illumination; — called also spotted lens. — Spot rump (Zoid), the Hudsonian godwit [Limosa hymastica]. — Spots on the sun. (Astron.) Sec Sun spot, under Sun. — On, or Upon, the spot, immediately; before moving; without changing place.

It was determined man the mot. Swith.

It was determined upon the spot. Syn. - Stain; flaw; speek; blot; disgrace; reproach; fault; blemish; place; site; locality.

Spot, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spotted; p. pr. & vb. n. Spottino.] 1. To make visible marks upon with some foreign matter; to discolor in or with spots; to stain; to cover with spots or figures; as, to spot a garment; to

3. To stain; to blemish; to taint; to disgrace; to tar-

nish, as reputation; to asperse.

My virgin life no spotted thoughts shall stain. Sir P. Sidney.

If ever I shall close these eyes but once, May I live spotted for my perjury. Beau. & Fl. To spot timber, to cut or chip it, in preparation for hewing.

Spot, v. i. To become stained with spots.

Spot'less, a. Without a spot; especially, free from reproach or impurity; pure; untainted; innocent; as, a spotless mind; spotless behavior.

A spotless virgin, and a faultless wife. Walter.

n. — Blameless; unspotted; unblemished; pure; culate; irreproachable. See Blameless.

Spotlessly, adv. — Spotless-ness, n.
Spotles, ly, adv. — Spotless-ness, n.
Spotled, a. Marked with spots; as, a spotted garent or character. "The spotted panther." Spenser.

Spotted, a. Marked with spots; as, a space, gament or character. "The spotted panther." Spenser.
Spotted fiver (Med.), a name applied to various cruptive fevers, esp. to typhus fever and cerebro-spinal meningins.—Spotted tree (Bot.), an Australian tree (Flindersia muculosa);—so called because its bark falls off in spots.

Spot'ted-ness, n. State or quality of being spotted.
Spot'ter (-ter), n. One who spots.
Spot'ti-ness (-ti-nes), n. The state or quality of

Spot'ti-ness (-ti-nes), n. The state or quality of being spotty.

Spot'ty (-ty), a. Full of spots; marked with spots.

Spous'age (spouz'ā); 48), n. [OF. espousuige, from espouser. See Spouse, v. t.] Espousal. [Obs.] Bale.

Spous'al (-ul), a. [See Espousat, Spossat, and Spouse] Of or pertaining to a spouse or marriage; nuptial; matrimonial; conjugal; commubial; bridal, as, spousal rites; spousal ornaments.

Wordsworth.

Spous'al, n. [See Espousat, Spouse] Marriago; nuptials; espousal; — generally used in the plural; as, the spousals of Hippolita.

Bow th your head under that blissful yoke.

Boweth your head under that blissful yoke . . Which that men clepeth spousal or wedlock. The spousals of the newborn year.

Spouse (spouz), n. [OF. espous, espos, fem. espouse, . epoux, epo

man or woman engaged or joined in wedlock; a married person, husband or wife.

n, husband or wife.

At last such grace I found, and means I wrought,

That I that lady to my spouse had won.

Spenser.

2. A married man, in distinction from a spousess or married woman; a bridegroom or husband. [Obs.]

At which marriage was [were] no persons present but the souse, the spouses, the Duches of Bedford her mother, the riest, two gentlewomen, and a young man.

Spouse (spouz), v. t. [See Esrouse, and Spouse, n.] To wed; to espouse. [Obs.]

This markis hath her spoused with a ring. Chaucer.
Though spoused, yet wanting wedlock's solemnize. Spenser.
She was found again, and spoused to Marinell. Spenser. Spenser.

2. To utter magniloquently; to recite in an oratorical

Pray, spout some French, son. 3. To pawn; to pledge; as, to spout a watch. [Cant]

Spout, v. i. 1. To lasne with violence, or in a jet, as a liquid through a narrow orifice, or from a spout; as, water spouts from a hole; blood spouts from an artery.

All the glittering hill

Is bright with spouting rills. Thomson.

Is bright with spouting rills. Thomson.

2. To eject water or liquid in a jet.

3. To utter a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

Spout, n. [Cf. Sw. spruta a squirt, a syringe. See
Frout, v. t.] 1. That through which anything spouts; a discharging lip, pipe, or orifice; a tube, pipe, or conductor of any kind through which a liquid is poured, or by which it is conveyed in a stream from one place to another; as, the spout of a teapot; a spout for conducting water from the roof of a building. Addison. "A conduit with three issuing spouts." Shak.

In whales . . . an ejection thereof [water] is contrived by a fixula, or spout, at the head.

From silver spouts the grateful liquors glide. Pope.

2. A trough for conducting orain, flour, etc., into.

2. A trough for conducting grain, flour, etc., into a

ceptacle.
3. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp.

3. A discharge or jet of water or other liquid, esp. when rising in a column; also, a waterspout.

To put, shove, or pop, up the spout, to pawn or pledge at a pawnbroker's;—in allusion to the spout up which the pawnbroker sent the ticketed articles. [Cant]

Spout'er (-\vec{a}r), n. One who, or that which, spouts.

Spout'fish' (-fish'), n. (Zoòl.) A marine animal that spouts water;—applied especially to certain bivalve mollusks, like the long clams (Mya), which spout, or squirt out, water when retiring into their holes.

Spout'shell' (-shel'), n. (Zoòl.) Any marine gastropod shell of the genus Aparrhais having an elongated siphon. See Illust. under Kosthipera.

Sprack (sprak), a. [Cf. Icel. sprekr sprightly, dial. Sw. sprik, spring, spirited, mettlesome; or Gael. spraic vigor.] Quick; lively; alert. [Prov. Eng. & Seot.]

Sprad (sprad), obs. p. p. of Spread. Chaucer.

Sprag (sprag), n. [Cf. Icel. sprak a small flounder.]

(Zoòl.) A young salmon. [Prov. Eng.]

Sprag, n. [See Stray a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber used as a prop.

(Zool.) A young samon. 12 ross 2.09.

Sprag, n. [See Spray a branch.] A billet of wood; a piece of timber used as a prop.

Sprag, v. t. [fmp. & p. p. Spragaged (spragd); p. pr. & vb. n. Spragomp (gping.) 1. To check the motion of, as a carriage on a steep grade, by putting a sprag between the spokes of the wheel.

2 To prop or sustain with a sprag.

tween the spokes of the wheel.

2. To prop or sustain with a sprag.

Sprag, a. See Sprack, a.

Sprain (aprān), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spraine (appānd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Sprainence, fr. l. exprimere. See Express, v. t., and cf. Sprainers. To weaken, as a joint, ligament, or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion, as by wrenching; to overstrain, or stretch injuriously, but without luxation; as, to sprain on's ankle.

Sprain, n. The act or result of spraining; lameness caused by spraining; ias, a bad sprain of the wrist.

Sprain fracture (Med.), the separation of a tendon from its point of insertion, with the detachment of a shell of bone to which the tendon is attached.

Spraints (sprānts), n. nl. [OF, espraintes, espreintes.

bone to which the tendon is attached.

Spraints (spraints), n. pl. [OF. espraintes, espreintes, F. epreintes, from espreinte a desire to go to stool, from espreindre. See Spraint, v. t.] The dung of an otter.

Sprain (sprain, n. [OE. sprot, sprotte, D. sprot; akin to G. sprotte.] (Zoöl.) (a) A small European herring (Clupea spruttus) closely allied to the common herring and the plichard;—called also garvic. The name is also applied to small herring of different kinds. (b) A California surf-fish (Rhacochilus tozotes);—called also alfone. and perch. flone, and perch

flone, and percn.

Sprat borer (Zoil.), the red-throated diver; — so called from its fondness for sprats. See Diver. — Sprat loon. (Zoil.) (a) The young of the great northern diver. [Prov. Eng.] (b) The red-throated diver. See Diver. — Sprat mew (Zoil.), the kittiwake gull.

Sprawl (spral), v. 4. [imp. & p. p. Sprawlen (sprald); p. pr. & vb. n. Sprawling.] [OE. spraulen; cf. Sw. sprattla to sprawl, dial. Sw. spralla, Dan. sprælle, sprælde, D. spartelen, spertelen, to flounder, to struggle.]

1. To spread and stretch the body or limbs carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out ungracefully.

out ungraceruny.

2. To spread irregularly, as vines, plants, or trees; to spread ungracefully, as chirography.

3. To move, when lying down, with awkward extension and notions of the limbs; to acramble in creeping. The birds were not fiedged; but upon sprawling and struggling to get clear of the flame, down they tumbled. L'Estrange.

Sprawis (aprglz), n. pl. Small branches of a tree;
twigs; sprays. [Prov. Eng.]

Byray (aprā), n. [Cf. Dan. sprag. See Sprac.]

1. A small shoot or branch; a twig. Chaucer.

The suited birth committee of the wing.

The painted birds, companions of the spring.
Hopping from spray to spray, were heard to sing. Dryden.

2. A collective body of small branches; as, the tree

2. A collective body of sman pranches, as, as has a beautiful spray.

And from the trees did lop the needless spray.

Spenser.

3. (Founding) (a) A side channel or branch of the runner of a flask, made to distribute the metal in all parts of the mold. (b) A group of castings made in the same mold and connected by sprues formed in the runner and the heavables.

Knight. ner and its branches. Knight

ner and its branches. Knight.

Spray drain (Agric.), a drain made by laying under
earth the sprays or small branches of trees, which keep
passages open.

Spray, n. [Probably from a Dutch or Low German
form akin to E. spread. See Sprad, v. t.] 1. Water
flying in small drops or particles, as by the force of wind,
or the dashing of waves, or from a waterfall, and the like.

2. (Med.) (a) A jet of fine medicated vapor, used
either as an application to a diseased part or to charge
the air of a room with a disinfectant or a deodorizer.

(b) An instrument for applying such a spray; an atomizer.

Spray condenser (Steam Engine), an injection condenser Spray condenser (Steam Engine), an injection condenser in which the steam is condensed by a spray of water which mingles with it.

Spray, v. t. 1. To let fall in the form of spray. [Poetic] M. Arnold.

2. To throw spray upon; to treat with a liquid in the form of spray; as, to spray a wound, or a surgical instrument, with carbolic acid.

Spray'board' (spra'bord'), n. (Naut.) See Dash-

Spray'board' (sprā'boru'), n. (1993), p. 2(b).

Sprad (sprēd), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Sprad (sprēd), r. t.

& vb. n. Sprad (sprēd), r. t. [imp. & p. p. Sprad (sprēd), r. t.

akin to D. spreiden, spreijen, LG. spreden, AS. sprēdan;

akin to D. spreiden, spreijen, LG. spreden, spreen, spreed,

en, G. spreiden, Dan. sprede, Sw. sprida. Cf. Spray

water flying in drops.] 1. To extend in length and

breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand to a

broad or broader surface or extent; to open; to unfurl;

as, to spread a carpet; to spread a tent or a sail.

He bought a parcel of a field where he had spread his tent.

Gen. xxxiii. 19.

Here the Rhone

Here the Rhone
Hath spread himself a couch.

7. To extend so as to cover something; to extend to a

2. To extend so as to cover something; to extend to a great or greater extent in every direction; to cause to fill or cover a wide or wider space.

Rose, as in a dance, the stately trees, and spread Their branches hung with copious fruit.

Mitton.

3. To divulge; to publish, as news or fame; to cause to be more extensively known; to disseminate; to make known fully; as, to spread a report; — often accompanied by abroad.

They, when they many departs.

They, when they were departed, spread abroad his fame in all that country.

Matt. ix. 31.

4. To propagate; to cause to affect great numbers; s, to spread a disease.

as, to spread a disease.

5. To diffuse, as emanations or effluvia; to emit; as, odoriferous plants spread their fragrance.

6. To strew; to scatter over a surface; as, to spread manure; to spread lime on the ground.

7. To prepare; to set and furnish with provisions; as to spread a table.

Boiled the flesh, and spread the board. Tenny Boiled the flesh, and spread the poars. Zenngom.

To spread cloth, to unfurl sail. [clbs.] Evelyn.

Syn.—To diffuse; propagate; disperse; publish; distribute; scatter; circulate; disseminate; dispense.

Spread, v. i. 1. To extend in length and breadth in all directions, or in breadth only; to be extended or

stretched; to expand.

Plants, if they spread much, are reldom tall.

Plants, if they spread much, are seldem tail. Baccon.
Governor Winthrop, and his associates at Charlestown, had
for a church a large, spreading tree. B. Trumbull.
2. To be extended by drawing or beating; as, some
metals spread with difficulty.
3. To be made known more extensively, as news.
4. To be propagated from one to another; as, the
disease spread into all parts of the city.

Spread, n. 1. Extent; compass.

I have got a fine spread of improvable land. Addison.

2. Expression of norts.

2. Expansion of parts.

No flower hath spread like that of the woodbine

3. A cloth used as a cover for a table or a bed.

4. A table, as spread or furnished with a meal; hence, an entertainment of food; a feast. [Collog.]

5. A privilege which one person buys of another, of demanding certain shares of stock at a certain price, or

of delivering the same shares of stock at another price, within a time agreed upon. [Brokers' Cant]

6. (Geom.) An unlimited expanse of discontinuous

Spread, imp. & p. p. of Spread, v. Spread, imp. & p. p. of Spread, r.

Spread eagle. (a) An eagle with outspread wings, the national emblem of the United States. (b) The figure of an eagle, with its wings elevated and its legs extended; often met as a device upon military ornaments, and the like. (c) (Hier.) An eagle displayed; an eagle with the wings and legs extended on each side of the body, as in the double-headed eagle of Austria Spread Eagle (Her.) and Russia. See DISPLAYED, 2.



Spread'-ea/gle (apréd'è'g'l), a. Characterized by a pretentious, boast'ul, exaggerated style; defiantly or extravagantly bombastic; as, a spread-eagle orator; a spread-eagle speech. [Colloq. & Humorous]
Spread'er (-ër), n. 1. One who, or that which, spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.

2. A machine for combining and drawing fibers of flat to form a sliver preparatory to spinning.
Spread'ing-ly, adv. Increasingly.

The best times were spreadingly infected. Millon

The best times were spreadingly infected. Milton.

Sprech'er-y (sprech'er-y), n. [Of. Gael. spreidh cattle.] Movables of an inferior description: especially, such as have been collected by depredation. [Scot.]

Spree (spre), n. [Of. Ir. spre a spark, animation, spirit, Gael. spraic. Cf. Spracks.] A merry frolic; especially, a drinking frolic; a carousal. [Colloq.]

Sprenge (spren), v. t. [OE. sprengen, p. p. sprent, spreint, from AS. sprengen to sprinkle. See Serinkle.]

To sprinkle; to scatter. [Obs.] Wyclif (1 Pet. i. 2).

Spreng'el pump' (spreng'el pump'). (Physics) A form of air pump in which exhaustion is produced by a stream of mercury running down a narrow tube, in the manner of an aspirator; — named from the inventor.

Sprent (sprent), obs. p. p. of Sprenge. Sprinkled.

All the ground with purple blood was sprent. Spenser.

All the ground with purple blood was spread. Spenser.

Sprew (sprij), n. [Cf. D. sprouw, spruw.] (Med.)
hrush. [Local, U. S.]

Spreynd (sprimd), obs. p. p. of Sprenge. Sprinkled.

When spreynd was holy water. (Chaucer.

Sprig (sprig), n. [AS. sprec; akin to Icel. sprek a stick. Cf. Sprax a branch.] 1. A small shoot or twig of a tree or other plant; a spray; as, a sprig of laurel or of parsley.

2. A youth; a lad; - used humorously or in slight disparagement

A sprig whom I remember, with a whey-face and a satchel, not so many years ago.

Sir W. Scott.

3. A brad, or nail without a head.
4. (Naut.) A small eyebolt ragged or barbed at the

Sprig, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sprigger (sprigd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sprigging (-ging).] To mark or adorn with the representation of small branches; to work with as, to sprig muslin.

Sprigged (sprigd or sprig'ged), a. Having sprigs.
Sprig'gy (sprig'gy), a. Full of sprigs or small

Spright (sprit), n. [See Sprite.] 1. Spirit; mind; oul; state of mind; mood. [Obs.] "The high heroic Spenser.

Wondrous great grief groweth in my spright. Spenser. 2. A supernatural being; a spirit; a shade; an apparition; a ghost.

Forth he called, out of deep darkness dread, Legions of sprights.

To thee, O Father, Son, and Sacred Spright. Fairfax. To thee, O Father, Son, and Sacred Spright. Forted
3. A kind of short arrow. [Obs.] Bacc
Spright, v. t. To haunt, as a spright. [Obs.] Sha
Spright'ful (-ful), a. [Spright sprite + full.] For
of spirit or of life; earnest; vivacious; lively; brish
nimble; gay. [Obs.]—Spright'ful-ly, adv. [Obs.]
Spak.—Spright'ful-ness, n. [Obs.]
Spok like a sprightful noble gentleman. Sh
Spoks like a sprightful noble gentleman. Sh Bacon. Kull

Cowley. Steeds sprightful as the light.

Spright less, a. Destitute of life; dull; sluggish. Spright liness (-li-nes), a. The quality or state of being sprightly; liveliness; life; briskness; vigor; activity; gayety; vivacity.

In dreams, observe with what a sprightliness and alacrity does she [the soul] exert herself t Addison.

she (the soul) exert herself I

Spright'ly (-15), a. [Compar. SprightLier (-11-en, superl. SprightLier.] [See Sprite.] Sprightlike, or spiritlike; lively; brisk; animated; vigorous; alry; gay; as, a sprightly youth; a sprightly air; a sprightly dance.

"Sprightly wit and love inspires." Dryden.

The sprightly Sylvia trips along the green. Popc.

The sprightly Sylvia trips along the green. Pope.

Sprig'tall' (sprig'tāl'), n. (Zoöl.) (a) The pintail duck;—called also sprig, and spreet-tail. [Locat, U. S.]

Spring (spring), v. i. [imp. Sprang (spring) or Sprang (spring), v. i. [imp. Sprang (spring) or Sprang (spring); p. p. Sprang; p. pr. & vb. n. Spranging.) [AS. springan; akin to D. & G. springan, OS. & OHG. springan; lel. & Sw. springa, Ian. springe; cf. Gr. σπέρχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. Sprange, Sprankle.]

1. To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that springs

The mountain stag that springs From height to height, and bounds along the plains. Philips. 2. To issue with speed and violence; to move with activity; to dart; to shoot.

3. To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert.
Watchful as fowlers when their game will spring. 4. To fly back; as, a bow, when bent, springs back by

4. To ny ouca; as, a soon, and its elastic power.

5. To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; to become warped; as, a piece of timber, or a plank, sometimes springs in soasoning.

6. To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light; to begin to appear; to emerge; as a plant from its seed, as streams from their source, and the like; — often followed by up, forth, or out. as streams from their some lowed by up, forth, or out.

To satisfy the desolate and waste ground, and to cause the bud of the tender herb to spring forth. Job xxxviii. 27.

Do not blast my springing hopes. Rowe.

7. To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; to result, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

8. To grow; to thrive; to prosper.

What makes all this, but Jupiter the king,
At whose command we perish, and we spring? Dryden. At whose command we persist and we spring Drynes.

To spring at to leap toward; to attempt to reach by a leap.— To spring forth, to leap out; to rush out.— To spring in, to rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.— To spring on or upon, to leap on; to rush on with haste or violence; to assault.

Spring (spring), v. t. 1. To cause to spring up; to art or rouse, as game; to cause to rise from the earth,

2. To produce or disclose suddenly or unexpectedly.

She starts, and leaves her bed, and springs a light. Dryden. The friends to the cause sprang a new project. Swift.

She starts, and leaves her hed, and springs a light. Driden.
The friends to the cause sprang a new project. Swift.

3. To cause to explode; as, to spring a mine.

4. To crack or split; to bend or strain so as to weaken; as, to spring a mast or a yard.

5. To cause to close suddenly, as the parts of a trape operated by a spring; as, to spring a trap.

6. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to force or put by bending, as a beam into its sockets, and allowing it to straighten when in place; — often with in, out, etc.; as, to spring in a slat or a bar.

7. To pass over by leaping; as, to spring a fence.
To spring a butt (Naul.), to loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom. — To spring a leak (Naul.), to begin to a common term among masons; as, to spring an arch over a lintel. — To spring a rattle, to cause a rattle to sound. See Walchman's rattle, under WATCHMAN. — To spring the luft (Naul.), to ease it he helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before; — said of a vessel. Man. Dict. — To spring a mast or spar (Naul.), to strain it so that it is unserviceable.

Spring, n. [AS. spring a fountain, a leap. See

Spring, n. (AS. spring a fountain, a leap. See raise, v. i.] 1. A leap; a bound; a jump.

The prisoner, with a spring, from prison broke. Dryden.

2. A flying back; the resilience of a body recovering a former state by its elasticity; as, the spring of a bow.
3. Klastic power or force.

Heavens! what a spring was in his arm! Dryden.

4. An elastic body of any kind, as steel, India rubber, tough wood, or compressed air, used for various mechanical purposes, as receiving and imparting power, diminishing concussion, regulating motion, measuring weight or other force.

measuring weight or other force.

For The principal varieties of
springs used in mechanisms are
the spiral spring (Fig. a), the coil
spring (Fig. b), the elliptic spring
(Fig. c), the half-elliptic spring
(Fig. d), the volute spring, the
India rubber spring, the atmospheric spring, etc.

5. Any source of supply; especially, the source from which a cially, the source from which a stream proceeds; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain.

"All my springs are in thee." Ps. Springs. Ixxxvii. 7. "A secret spring of spiritual joy." Bentley. "The sacred spring whence right and honor streams."

6. Any active power; that by which action, or motion, is produced or propagated; cause; origin; motive.

Our author shuns by vulgar springs to move The hero's glory, or the virgin's love.

7. That which springs, or is originated, from a source; as: (a) A race; leneage. [Obs.] Chapman. (b) A youth; a springal. [Obs.] Spenser. (c) A shoot; a plant; a young tree; also, a grove of trees; woodland. [Obs.] Spenser Milton.

8. That which causes one to spring; specifically, a lively tune. [Obs.] Beau. & Fl.

9. The season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow; the vermal season, usually comprehending the months of March, April, and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator. "The green lap of the new-come spring."

Shak.

STF Spring of the astronomical year begins with the

no new-come spring."

Fig. 3pm of the astronomical year begins with the ernal equinox, about March 21st, and ends with the unmor solstice, about June 21st.

10. The time of growth and progress; early portion; rst stage. "The spring of the day." 1 Sam. ix. 26.

O how this spring of love resembleth The uncertain glory of an April day.

ing (sprIng), v. i. [imp. Sprang (spräng) or NG (spring), v. i. [imp. Sprang (spring) or NG (springen), v. i. [imp. Sprang (spring) or NG (springen), v. i. [imp. Sprang, lock, Sw. springen, OB. G. springen, lock Sw. springen, Dan. springe; iv. σπέρχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. Springen, Dan. Springe; iv. σπέρχεσθαι to hasten. Cf. Springen, Dan. Philips.

To leap; to bound; to jump.

The mountain stag that springe meight to height, and bounds along the plains. Philips.

To issue with speed and violence; to move with tity; to dart; to shoot.

And sudden light Spring through the valled roof.

To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert.

Vatchful as fowlers when their game will spring. Otway.

To start or rise suddenly, as from a covert.

Vatchful as fowlers when their game will spring. Otway.

To bend from a straight direction or plane surface; come warped; as, a piece of timber, or a plank; times springs in seasoning.

To shoot up, out, or forth; to come to the light into appear; to emerge; as a plant from its seed, earms from their source, and the like; — often folly up, forth, or out.

Till well nigh the day began to spring. Chaucer.

Tall well night the day began to spring.

O, spring to light: sunpicious Babe, be born.

To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; sult, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

To issue or proceed, as from a parent or ancestor; sult, as from a cause, motive, reason, or principle.

The found) new hone to spring.

Out of despair, joy, but with fear yet linked.

Milton.

Milton.

that fastons with a spring. — Spring mattress, a spring bed. — Spring of an arch. (Arch.) See Springsing line of an arch. under Springsine spring of port, the lower part of a fore quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. [Ob.]

Sir, pray hand the spring of pork to me.

Sir, pray hand the spring of pork to me. Gayton.

- Spring pin (Locomotive Engines), an iron rod fitted between the springs and the axle boxes, to sustain and regulate the pressure on the axles. — Spring yes, a kind of rye sown in the spring; — in distinction from winter vec, sown in autumn. — Spring stay (Naut.), a preventer xsy, to assist the regular one. R. H. Duna, Jr. — Spring tide, the tide which happens at, or soon after, the new and the full moon, and which rises higher than common tides. See Tide. — Spring wagon, a wagon in which springs are interposed between the body and the axles to form clastic supports. — Spring wheat, any kind of wheat sown in the spring; — in distinction from winter wheat, which is sown in autumn.

Spring'al (spring'al), | n. [Scot. springald, spring-spring'ald (spring'ald), | el, fr. Scot. & E. spring.]
Spring'all (spring'al), | An active, spring young man. [Ob.] "There came two springals of full tender years."

Joseph, when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, a fair young springall.

Alairyoung springall.

Spring'al, n. [OF. espringale; of Teutonic origin, kin to E. spring.'] An ancient military engine for casting stones and arrows by means of a spring.

Spring'board' (-bōtd'), n. An elastic board, secured at the ends, or at one end, often by elastic supports, used in performing feats of agility or in exercising.

Spring'bok' (-bōk'), n. [D. springbok'; springen Spring'buok' (-bōk'), to spring, leap + bok a hegoat, buok.) (Zōōt). A South African gazelle (Gazella euchore) noted for its grace-

ful form and swiftness, and for its peculiar habit of springing lightly and suddenly into the air. It has a white dorsal stripe, expanding into a broad patch of white on the rump and tail. Called also springer. [Written also ful form and



and tail. Called also springer.

[Written also springboc, and springbock.]

Springboc, and springbock.]

Springboc, and springbock.]

Springboc, and springbock.]

From Spring, v. i.: cf. G. sprenkel, Prov. E. springle.] A noose fastoned to an elastic body, and drawn close with a sudden spring, whereby it catches a bird or other animal; a gin; a snare.

As a woodcock to mine own springe. To catch in a springe; to insnare. [R.]

Springe, v. t. To catch in a springe; to insuare. [R. Spring's (spring'e or spring), v. t. [OE. spring'e See Sprinkle.] To sprinkle; to scatter. [Obs.]

He would sowen some difficulty.

Or springen cockle in our cleane corn. Chauce

Spring'sr (spring'er), n. 1. One who, or that which, springs' specifically, one who rouses game.

2. A young plant. [Obs.]

3. (Arch.) (a) The impost, or point at which an arch rests upon its support, and from which it seems to spring. Hence: (b) The bottom stone of an arch, which has on the impost. The skew back is one form of springer. (c) The rib of a groined vault, as being the solid abutment for each section of vaulting.

4. (Zoil.) The grampus.

5. (Zoil.) A variety of the field spaniel. See Spaniel.

6. (Zoil.) A species of antelope; the springbok.

Spring'halt' (-halt'), n. (Far.) A kind of lameness in a horse. See Springhalt.

Spring'head' (-höd'), n. A fountain or source.

Spring'head' (-höd'), n. The stat or quality of being springy.

being springy. n. 1. The act or process of one who, or that which, springs.

2. Growth; increase; also, that which springs up; a

shoot : a plant.

Thou blessest the springing thereof. Springing line of an arch (Arch), the horizontal line drawn through the junction of the vertical face of the impost with the curve of the intrados;—called also spring of an arch.

Sprin'gle (sprin'g'1), n. A springe. [Pro Spring'let (spring'let), n. A little spring. But yet from out the little hill Oozes the slender springlet still. S

Sir W. Scott

Occès the slender springlet still. Sir W. Scott.

Spring'tall' (-tāl'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of small apterous insects belonging to the order Thysanura.

They have two elastic caudal stylets which can be bent under the abdomen and then suddenly extended like a spring, thus enabling them to leap to a considerable distance. See COLLEMBOLA, and PODURA.

Spring'tide' (-tid'), n. The time spring; springtime. Thomson.

Spring'tide' (-tid'), n. The time of spring; springtime Thomson.
Spring'time' (-tim'), n. The season of spring; springtide.
Spring'y (-y), a. [Compar.
Springry (-y), a. [Compar.
Sprin



2. Abounding with springs or fountains; wet; spongy; as, springy land.

Sprin'kie (sprin'k'l), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Breinkled (-k'ld); p. pr. & vb. n. Sprinklino (-kilng).] [OE. sprenkelen, freq. of sprengen to sprinkle, to scatter, AS. sprengen, properly, to make to spring, causative of spring and to spring; akin to D. sprenkelen to sprinkle, gan to spring; akin to D. sprenkelen to sprinkle, gan to spring; akin to D. sprenkelen to sprinkle.

2. To scatter on; to disperse something over in small drops or particles; to besprinkle; as, to sprinkle the earth with water; to sprinkle a floor with sand.

3. To baptize by the application of a few drops, or a small quantity, of water; hence, to cleanse; to purify laving our hearts sprinkle from an evil conscience. Heb. x. 22.

seven times before the Lord.

2. To rain moderately, or with scattered drops falling now and then; as, it sprinkles.

3. To fly or be scattered in small drops or particles.

Sprinkle, n. 1. A small quantity scattered, or sparsely distributed; a sprinkling; a sprinkler. [Obs.]

Sprinkler (-klör), n. 1. One who sprinkles.

2. An instrument or vessel used in sprinkling; specifically, a watering pot.

Sprinkling (-kling), n. 1. The act of one who, or that which, sprinkles.

Baptism may well snough be performed by sprinkling or

Baptism may well enough be performed by sprinkling or effusion of water.

Ayliffe.

Aphige.

2. A small quantity falling in distinct drops or particles; as, a sprinkling of rain or snow.

3. Hence, a moderate number or quantity distributed like separate drops, or as if scattered like drops. Craik.

Sprint (sprint), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sprintep; p. pr. & wb. n. Sprintins.] [Ci. Sprint.] To run very rapidly; to run at full speed.

A runner [in a quarter-mile race] should be able to sprin the whole way. Encyc. Brit

Sprint, n. The act of sprinting; a run of a short distance at full speed.

Sprint race, a foot race at the highest running speed; usually limited to distances under a quarter of a mile.

usually limited to distances under a quarter of a mile.

Sprint'eer (-3r), n. One who sprints; one who runs in sprint races; as, a champion sprinter.

Sprit (sprYt), v. t. [Akin to G. spritzen, spriitzen. Seo Sprit, v. i.] To throw out with force from a narrow orice; to eject; to spurt out. [Obs.] Sir T. Browne.

Sprit, v. 4. [AS. sprytlan to sprout, bud. See Sprout, v. i., and cf. Spurt, v. t., Sprit a spar.] To sprout; to bud; to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

Sprit, n. A shoot; a sprout. [Obs.] Mortimer.

Sprit, n. [OR. sprit, AS. sprot a sprit, spear; akin to D. spriet, and E. sprout, sprit, v. t. & i. See Sprout, v. 1.] (Aaul.) A small boom, pole, or spar, which crosses the sail of a boat diagonally from the mast to the upper aftmost corner, which it is used to extend and elevate.

Sprite (sprit), n. [OE. sprit, F. esprit, fr. L. spritius. See Spritt, and cf. Sprighter. See Spritt; a soul; a shade; also, an apparition. See Sprietz, guitty sprite. Dryden.

Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty sprite. Dryden.

Gaping graves received the wandering, guilty sprite. Depden.

2. An elf; a fairy; a goblin.

3. (Zoöl.) The green woodpecker, or yaffle.

Spriteful (-ful), a., Spriteful-ly, adv., Spriteful-ness (-il-nés), n., Spriteful-ly, a., etc. See Spriority.

Spriteful (-ful), a., Spriteful-ly, adv., Spriteful-ness (-il-nés), n., Spriteful-ly, a., etc. See Spriority.

Spriteful (sprit/sāl; among seamen sprit/sīl), n.

(Naut.) (a) A sail cytended by a sprit. (b) A sail formerly hung under the bowsprit, from the spritsail yard.

Sprocket wheel' (sprök/et hwell). [Etymolegy of sprocket is uncertain.] (Mach.) Same as Chain wheel.

Sprod (spröd), n. [Cf. Gael. & Ir. hradan a salmon.]

(Zoöl.) A salmon in its second year. [Pron. Erg.]

Sprong (spröng), obs. imp. of Spring. Spring.

Sprout (sprout), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Strouted, g. spriessen, Sw. sprita to squirt, to spout. Cf. Sprite, akin to Ofries. sprita, AS. spredam, D. spriten, G. spriessen, Sw. sprita to squirt, to spout. Cf. Sprit, v. & i., Sprit a spar, Srout, v. t., Sprit.] 1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to push out new shoots; hence, to grow like shoots of plants.

2. To shoot into ramifications. [Obs.]

Sprout; as, the rain will sprout

Sprout, v. t. 1. To cause to sprout; as, the rain will sprout the seed.

2. To deprive of sprouts; as,

2. To deprive of sprouts; as, to sprout potatoes.

Sprout, potatoes.

Sprout, n. [Cf. AS. sprote a sprout, sprig; akin to Icel. sproti, G. sprosse. See Sprout, v. i.]

1. The shoot of a plant; a shoot from the seed, from the stump, or from the root or tuber, of a plant or tree; more rarely, a shoot from the stem of a plant, or the end of a branch.

2. pl. Young coleworts; Brussols sprouts.

Brussels sprouts. (Hot.) Berussels sprouts.

Brussels sprouts. (Bot.) See under Brussels.

Spruce (sprus), n. [OE. Spruce or Pruse, Prussia, Prussian. So named because it was

of America (P. alba and P. nigra), besides several others in the far Northwest. See PICEA.

2. The wood or timber of the spruce tree.
3. Prussia leather; pruce. [Obs.]
Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather.
E. Phillips.

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather.

Douglas spruce (Bot.), a valuable timber tree (Pseudotsuga Douglassi) of Northwestern America. — Essence of agruce, a thick, dark-colored, bitterish, and acidalous liquid made by evaporating a decoction of the young branches of spruce. — Bemlock spruce (Bot.), a graceful coniferous tree (Tsuga Conadensis) of North America. Its timber is valuable, and the bark is largely used in taming leather. — Bpruce beer. (G. agroacebier; sprosse sprout, shoot takin to E. sprout, n.) + bier beer. The word was changed into spruce beer because the beer came from Irussia (OE. Spruce), or because it was made from the spruce, or because it was made from the spruce, at his did of beer which is tinctured or favored with spruce, either by means of the extract or by decoction. — Spruce grouse. (Zod.) Same as Spruce partridge (Zod.), a handsome American grouse (Dendungapus Canadensis) found in Canada and the Northern United States; — called also Canade grouse.

Spruce (sprus), a. [Comport Sprus (Sprus), a. [Comport Sp

Canada grouse.

Spruce (sprus), a. [Compar. Spruce (sprus) ser):
superl. Sprucest (-set).]
[Perhaps fr. spruce a sort of leather from Prussia, which was an article of finery. See Spruce, n.] 1. Neat, without elegance or dignity; out eleganie or dignity;
formerly applied to things
with a serious meaning;
now chiefly applied to persons. "Nent and spruce
array." Remedy of Love.
2. Sprightly; dashing.
[Obs.] "Now, my spruce
companions." Shak.
He is a support that he can

He is so spruce that he can never be genteel. Tatler.

Spruce Partridge (Dendraga-pus Canadensis), Mule.

Syn. - Finical: neat: trim. See Finical.

never be genteel.

Syn. - Finical; neat; trim. See Finical.

- Spruce'ly, adv. - Spruce'ness, n.

Spruce, v. t. [imp. &v. p. Spruce (sprust); p. pr. &v. h. n. Spruces, v. t. [imp. &v. p. Spruce (sprust); p. pr. &v. h. n. Spruces, v. t. To dress one's self with affected neatness; to trin; to make spruce.

Spruce, v. t. To dress one's self with affected neatness; as, to spruce up.

Spruce (spru), n. [Etymol. uncertain.] 1. (Founding) (a) Strictly, the hole through which melted metal is poured into the gate, and thence into the mold. (b) The waste piece of metal cast in this hole; hence, dross.

2. (Med.) Same as Spruw.

Sprug (sprüg), v. t. [Cf. Prov. E. sprug up to dress neatly, sprag to prop, a., lively.] To make smart. [Obs.]

Sprung (sprüng), imp. & p. p. of Spruns.

Sprung, a. (Naul.) Said of a spar that has been cracked or strained.

Sprunt (sprünt), v. i. [Cf. Sprout, v. i.] To spring up; to germinate; to spring forward or outward. [Obs.]

To sprunt up, to draw one's self up suddenly, as in anger or defance; to bristle up. [Leval, U. S.]

Sprunt, n. 1. Anything short and stiff. [Obs.]

To sprint up, to drike one's sent up statuting, as a surger or defiance; to bristle up. [Locat, U. S.] Obs.]

Sprunt, n. 1. Anything short and stiff.

2. A leap; a spring, [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]

3. A steep ascent in a road. [Prov. Eng.]

Sprunt, a. Active; lively; vigorous. [Obs.] Kersey.

Spruntly, adv. In a sprunt manner; smartly; vigorously; youthfully. [Obs.] B. Jonson.

Spry (spri), a. [Compar. Spring or Spring (eg); swaperl. Springs or Spring. [Cf. dial. Sw. sprygg lively, skittish, and E. sprag.] Having great power of leaping or running; nimble; active. [L. S. & Local Eng.]

She is as spry as a cricket. S. Judd (Margaret).

If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small us 1,
And not half so spry.

Spud (spud), n. [Cf. Dan. spyd a spear.] 1. A

Spud (spud), n. [Cf. Dan. spyd a spear.] 1. A sharp, narrow spade, usually with a long handle, used by farmers for digging up large-rooted weeds; a similarly shaped implement used for various purposes.

My spud these nettles from the stone can part.

My spud these nettles from the stone can part. Swift.

2. A dagger. [Obs.] Holland.

3. Anything short and thick; specifically, a piece of dough boiled in fat. [Local, U.S.]

Spue (spū, v. t. & i. See Spew.

Spuil'zie (spūl'zi or -yī), n. See Spulzie.

Spuke (spūk), n. See Spook.

Spuil'er (spūl'ivī), n. [For spooler.] [See Spook.]

One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun, and fit for the loom. [Prov. Eng.]

Spuil'zie (-zī or -yī), n. [Cf. Spoil.] Plunder, or booty. [Written also spuilzie, and spulpe.] Sir W. Scott.

Spuine (spūm), n. [L. spuma. Cf. Punter, Spoot.]

Frothy matter raised on liquids by boiling, effervescence, or agitation; froth; foam; scum.

Materials dark and crude,

Materials dark and crude, Of spiritous and flery spume.

Of spiritous and hery spame.

Spume, v. i. [imp, & p. p. Spumen (spumd); p. pr. & v. n. Spumner.] To froth; to foam. Spume'ous (-us), a. Spumnous. [Ohs.] Dr. H. More. Spu-mes'oence (spd-uds'sens), n. [See Spumescent.] The state of being foamy; frothiness.

Spu-mes'oent (-sent), a. [L. spumescens, p. pr. of spumescere to grow foamy, from spuma foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

Spum'id (spum'id), a. [L. spumidus.] Spumous; frothy. [Ohs.]

sían. So named because it was first krown as a native of Prussia, or because its sprouts were used for making spruce beer. Cf.

Spruce beer, below, Spruce, a.]

1. (Bot.) Any confiferous tree of the genus Picea, as the Norway spruce (P. excelsu).

Norway Spruce (P. excelsa), and the white and black spruces

spumescere to grow foamy, from spuma foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

Spum'd (spūm'd), a. [L. spumidus.] Spumous; frothy. [Obs.]

Spum'de-ous (spū-mit'e-ous (spū-mit'e

Spum'ous (spum'dis), a. [L. spumosus, fr. spuma Spum'y (spum'y), foam: cf. F. spumeux.] Consisting of, containing, or covered with, froth, scum, or foam; frothy; foamy.

The spumous and florid state of the blood. Arbuthnot.

The spumous and fiorid state of the blood. Arbithmot. The spumy waves proclaim the watery war. Dryden.

Spun (spun), imp. & p. p. of Srin.

Spun hay, hay twisted into ropes for convenient carriage, as on a military expedition.—Spun sitk, a cheap article produced from floss, or short-floered, broken, and waste sikk, carded and spun, in distinction from the long filaments wound from the cocoon. It is often mixed with cotton.—Spun yara (Naut.), a line formed of two or more rope-yarns loosely twisted.

Spunned (ashly) - A sponse. [Oh.]

rope-yarns loosely twisted.

Spunge (spunj), n. A sponge. [Obs.]

Spunge (spunj), n. [Gael. spong, or Ir. sponc, tinder, eponge; cf. AS. sponge a sponge (L. spongia), spona a chip. Cf. Sponge, Punk.] [Written also sponk.]

1. Wood that readily takes fire; touchwood; also, a kind of tinder made from a species of fungus; punk; smadou.

2. An inflammable temper; spirit; mettle; pluck; as, a man of spunk. [Collog.]

A lawless and dangerous set, men of spunk, and spirit, and power, both of mind and body.

Spunk' (*), a. [Commar. Spunking (*.23): smaller.

a wiese and angerous set, men of spink, and spirit, and power, both of mind and hody.

Spunkty (.y), a. [Compar. Spunkire (1-8r); superl. Spunkires.] Full of spunk; quick; spirited. [Colloy.]

Spur (spdr), n. [See Sparrow.] (Zoöl.) (a) A sparrow. [Scot.] (b) A tern. [Prov. Eng.]

Spur, n. [OE. spure, spore, AS. spura, spora; akin to D. spoor, G. sporn, OHG. spore, cel. spore, Control of trace, track, examine, and to AB. spor a trace, footstep, spyrian to trace, track, examine, and E. spurn. 1717. Cf. Sparrow, Spers, Spoor, Spurn.] 1. An implement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the plement secured to the heel, or above the heel, of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure. Modern spurs have a small wheel, or rowel, with short points. Spurs were the badge of knighthood.



Spurs (two forms).

And on her feet a pair of spars large.

2. That which goods to action; an incitement.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind)
To scorn delights and live laborious days.

Fame is the span that the clear spirit doth raise (That last infirmity of noble mind)

3. Something that projects; a snag.

4. One of the large or principal roots of a tree. Shak.

5. (Zowl.) Any stiff, sharp spine, as on the wings and legs of certain birds, on the legs of insects, etc.; especially, the spine on a cock's leg.

6. A mountain that shoots from any other mountain, or range of mountains, and extends to some distance in a lateral direction, or at right angles.

7. A spiked iron worn by seamen upon the bottom of the boot, to enable them to stand upon the carcass of a whale, to strip off the blubber.

8. (Carp.) A brace strengthening a post and some connected part, as a rafter or crossbeam; a strut.

9. (Arch.) (a) The short wooden buttress of a post. (b) A projection from the round base of a column, occupying the angle of a square plinth upon which the base rosts, or bringing the bottom bed of the base to a nearly square form. It is generally carved in leafage.

10. (Bot.) (a) Any projecting appendage of a flower looking like a spur. (Gray.) (b) Ergotized rye or other grain. [R.]

11. (Fort.) A wall that crosses a part of a rampart and joins to an inner wall.

22. (Shipbuilding) (a) A piece of timber serving as a half beam to support the deck where a whole beam can not be placed.

Spur fow! (Zowl.), any one of several species of Asiatic gallinaceous birds of the genus Galloperdix, allied to the jungle fowl. The males have two or more spurs on each leg.—Spur gear (Mach.), a cogwheel having teet which project radially and stand parallel to the axis; a spur wheel.—Spur gear, above.

Spur, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spurren [spirity, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spurren [spirity, v. t. [rooth the genes to incide the project in content of the genes are used. See under Garnno.—Spur pear, above.

spur, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spurred [spurd]; p. pr. & vb. n. Spurred [spurd] [spurred [spu

Love will not be sourred to what it loother

Love will not be spurred to what it loathes. Shak.

3. To put spurs on; as, a spurred boot.

Spur, v. i. To spur on one's horse; to travel with great expedition: to hasten; hence, to press forward in any pursuit. "Now spurs the lated traveler." Shak.

The Parthians shall be there.

The roads leading to the capital were covered with multitudes of yeomen, spurring hard to Westminster. Maccaular.

Some bold men, ... by spurring on, refine themselves. Greve.

Spurgall' (-ggl'), n. A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

Spurge (spûr), v. t. [Etymol. uncertain.] To emit foam; to froth; -said of the emission of yeart from beer in course of fermentation. [Ohs.] W. Cartright.

Spurge, n. [Off. espurge, f. fpurge, from Off. espurgier to purgo, L. expurgare. See Expurgate. See Expurgate.

Spurge flax, an evergreen shrub (Daphne Gnidium) with

crowded narrow leaves. It is a native of Southern Europe.

— Spurge laurel, a European shrub (Duphne Laureola) with oblong evergreen leaves. — Spurge nettle. See under Nertze. — Spurge olive, an evergreen shrub (Daphne oleoides) found in the Mediterranean region.

Spurge'wort' (spûrj'wûrt'), n. (Bot.) Any euphor Spur'ging (spür'jing), n. [See 2d Spurge.] A pur ling. [Obs.] B. Jonson

ging. [Obs.] Spu'71-018, a. [L. spurius.] 1. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not genuine; counterfeit; false; adulterate.

2. Not legitimate; bastard; as, spurious issue. "Milton." Milton.

"Her spurious firstborn." Milton.

Asset spurious firstborn."

Millon.

Spurious primary, or Spurious quill (Zoöl.), the first, or outer, primary quill when rudimentary or much reduced in size, as in certain singing birds. — Spurious wing (Zool.), the bastard wing, or alula.

Syn.—Counterfeit; false; adulterate; supposititious; fictitious; bastard.

Spurious in edge. Spurious and specific primary specific specific primary specific specific primary specific specific primary speci

fictitious; bastard.

— Spu'ri-ous-ly, adv. — Spu'ri-ous-ness, n.
Spur'less (spu'ri6s), a. Having no spurs.
Spur'less (spu'ri6s), a. Having no spurs.
Spur'ling (-ling), n. [See Bralling.] (Zoöl.) A
term. [Obs. or Prov. Eng.]
Spur'ling-line' (-lin'), n. [Ct. Prov. E. spuring the
rut of a wheel, a cart rut, AS. spor a track, trace, E.
spoor, Seot. spuril to sprawl.] (Naut.) The line which
forms the communication between the steering wheel
and the telltan.

and the telltale.

Spurn (spûrn), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Spurned (spûrnd);
p. pr. & vb. n. Spernino.] [OE. spurnen to kick
against, to stumble over, AS. spurnan to kick, offend;
akin to spura spur, OS. & OHG. spurnan to kick, Icel.
spyrna, L. sperners to despise, Skr. sphur to jerk, to
push. \$\sqrt{171}\$. See Spur.] 1. To drive back or away,
as with the foot; to kick.

[The bird] with his foot will spurn adown his cup. Chaucer.

1 spurn thee like a cur out of my way. Shak.

2. To reject with disdain; to scorn to receive or ac-

2. To reject with discain; to scorn to receive of accept; to treat with contempt.

What safe and nicely I might well delay
By rule of knighthood, I disdain and sporn. Shak.

Domestics will pay a more cheerful service when they find themselves not spurned because fortune has laid them at their master's feet.

Locke.

Spurn, v. i. 1. To kick or toss up the heels.

The miller spurned at a stone.

The drunken chairman in the kennel spurns.

2. To manifest disdain in rejecting anything; to make contemptuous opposition or resistance.

Nay, more, to spurn at your most royal image. Spurn, n. 1. A kick; a blow with the foot. What defense can properly be used in such a despleable enunter as this but either the slap or the spurn? Millon.

2. Disdainful rejection; contemptuous treatment.
The insolence of office, and the sparms
That patient merit of the unworthy takes. S

3. (Mining) A body of coal left to sustain an over-

hauging mass.

Spurn'er (-\vec{e}r), n. One who spurns.

Spurn'ewa'ter (-wa't\vec{e}r), n. (Naut.) A channel at the end of a deck to restrain the water.

Spurred (sp\vec{e}rd), a. 1. Wearing spurs; furnished with a spur or spurs; having shoots like spurs.

2. Affected with spur, or ergot; as, spurred rye.

Spurred corolla (Bot.), a corolla in which there are one or more petals with a spur.

spurred coronis (50t.), a coronis in which there are one or more petals with a spur.

Spur'rer (aptr'rer), n. One who spurs.
Spur'rer (sptr'rl-er), n. One whose occupation is to make spurs.

Spur'ri-er (sptr'rl-er), n. One whose occupation is to make spurs.

Byur'ri-er (sptr'rl-er), n. One whose occupation is to make spurs.

Byur'ri-er (sptr'rl-er), n. One whose occupation is to make spurs (sptr'rol'al), n. A gold coin, first made in the reign of Edward IV., having a star on the reverse resembling the rowel of a spur. In the reigns of Elizabeth and of James I., its value was fifteen shillings.

Written also spur-rial, and spur-ryal.

Spur'ry (sptr'ry), n. [D. or OF. spurrie; cf. G. gergel, Nt. spergula.] [Bol.) An annual herb (Spergula arvensis) with whorled filiform leaves, sometimes grown in Europe for fodder. [Written also spurrey.]

Sand spurry (Bot.), any low herb of the genus Lepigo-

julia arven.is) with whorled filiform leaves, sometimes grown in Europe for fodder. [Written also spurrey.]

Sand spurry (Bot.), any low herb of the genus Lepigonum, mostly found in sandy places.

Spur-shell' (spird-shel'), n. (Zoöl.) Any one of several species of handsome marine gastroped shells of the genus Trochus, or Imperator. The shell is coulcal, with the margin toothed somewhat like the rowel of a spur.

Spurt (spirt), v. i. [Written also spirt, and originally the same word as sprit; OE. sprutten to sprout. AS. spryttan. See Sert. v. i., Sprour, v. i.] To gush or issue suddenly or violently out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush from a confined place in a small stream or jet; to spirt.

Thus the small jet, which hasty hands unlock.

Spurts in the gardener's eyes who turns the cock. Pope.

Spurt, v. t. To throw out, as a liquid, in a stream or jet; to drive or force out with violence, as a liquid from a pipe or small orifice; as, to spurt water from the mouth.

Spurt, n. 1. A sudden or violent ejection or gushing of a liquid, as of water from a tube, orifice, or other confined place, or of blood from a wound; a jet; a spirt.

2. A shoot; a bud. [Obs.]

Holland.

3. Fig.: A studden outbreak; as, a spurt of jealousy.

Spurt grass (Bot.), a rush fit for basket work. Dr. Prior.

Spurt (spirt), n. [Cf. Icel. sprettr a spurt, spring, run, spretlat to spirt, spring.] A sudden and energetic effort, as in an emergency; an increased exertion for a brief space.

The long, steady sweep of the so-called "paddle" tried him

brief space. The long, steady sweep of the so-called "paddle" tried him almost as much as the breathless strain of the spart. T. Hughes.

Spurt, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Spurted; p. pr. & vb. n. Spurting.] To make a sudden and violent exertion, as in an emergency.

Spurvile (spūr't'1), v. t. [Freq. of spurt.] To spurt or shoot in a scattering manner. [Obs.] Drayton.
Spurvway' (spūr'wŭ'), n. [Prov. E. spoor a track, trace (AS. spor) + way.] A bridle path. [E.]
Spur'-winged' (-wingd'), a. (Zoöl.) Having one or more spurs on the bend of the wings.
Spur-winged goose (Zoöl.), any one of several species of long-legged African geese of the genus Plectropterus and allied genera, having a strong spur on the bend of the wing, as the Gambo goose (P. tambenxis) and the Exyptian, or Nile, goose (Alopocher. Exppiacon.) — Sparwingsed plover (Zoöl.), an Old World plover (Hophapterus spinosus) having a sharp spur on the bend of the wing. It inhabits Northern Africa and the adjacent parts of Asia and Europe.

Sput (spūt), n. (Steam Roiler) An annular reënforce,

Asia and Europe.

Sput (spūt), n. (Steam Boiler) An annular reënforce, to strengthen a place where a hole is made.

Spu-ta'tion (spū-tā'shūn), n. [L. sputare to spit, v. intens. fr. spuere to spit : cf. F. sputation.] The act of spitting; expectoration.

Sput'ta-tive (spūt'tā-tīv), a. Inclined to spit; spitting much.

Spute (spūt), v. t. [Abbrev. from dispute.] To dispute; to discuss. [Obs.]

Sput'ta-tīve (spūt'tēr), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Sputtered (-tērd); p. pr. & vb. n. Sputtereno.] [From the root of spout or spit to eject from the mouth. Cf. Sputtereno.]

1. To spit, or to emit saliva from the mouth in small, scattered portions, as in rapid speaking.

2. To utter words hastily and indistinctly; to speak so rapidly as to emit saliva.

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so fell a

They could neither of them speak their rage, and so fell a sputtering at one another, like two rousting apples. Congress. 3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

3. To throw out anything, as little jets of steam, with a noise like that made by one sputtering.

Like the green wood . . . sputtering in the flame. Drylen.

Sput'ter, v. t. To spit out hastily by quick, successive efforts, with a spluttering sound; to utter hastily and confusedly, without control over the organs of speech. In the midst of caresses, and without the least pretended in eltement, to sputter out the basest accusations. Sul't.

Sput'ter, n. Moist matter thrown out in small detached particles; also, confused and hasty speech.

Sput'ter-er (-Er), n. One who sputters.

Bpu'tum (sput'tim), n., pl. Seven (-ta). [L., from spurre, sputum, to spit.] That which is expectorated; a salival discharge; spittle; saliva.

Spy (spi), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Sried (spid); p. pr. & vb. n. Sevino.] [OL. spien, espien, OF espier, F. épier, OHG. spehön, a. spühen; akin to L. specere to see, Skr. spac, "4169. Ci. Fary, v. t., Aspect, Ausliese, Special, of the spit. Special, Special,

One, in reading, skipped over all sentences where he spied a note of admiration.

Swift.

2. To discover by close search or examination.

Look about with your eyes: spy what things are to learning in the church of England.

3. To explore; to view, inspect, and examine secretly, as a country; — usually with out.

Moses sent to spy out Jazzer, and they took the villages thereof.

Num. xxi. 32.

Spy, v. i. To search narrowly; to scrutinize.

It is my nature's plague To spy into abuses.

Spy, n.; pl. Spirs (spiz.) [See Sry, v., and cf. Esry, n.] 1. One who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others. "These wretched spics of wit." Dryden. 2. (Mil.) A person sent secretly into an enemy's camp, territory, or fortifications, to inspect his works, ascertain his strength, movements, or designs, and to communicate such intelligence to the proper officer.

such intelligence to the proper omeer.

Spy money, money paid to a spy; the reward for private or secret intelligence regarding the enemy.—Bpy Wednesday (Eccl.), the Wednesday immediately preceding the festival of Easter:—so called in allusion to the betrayal of Christ by Judas Iscariot. Syn. - See EMISSARY, and Scout.

Syn.—See Emissary, and Scour.

Spy'boat' (-bōt'), n. A boat sent to make discoveries and bring intelligence.

Arbuthnot.

Spy'glass' (-glas'), n. A small telescope for viewing distant terrestrial objects.

Spy'mac (-12'm), n. Act or business of spying. [R.]

Spy'mace (spi'nks; 48), n. (Anul.) See l'innack, n.,

Spyne (spi'n, 1 (a).

Squab (skwb), a. [Cf. dial. Sw. sqvabb a soft and fat body, sqvabba a fat woman, Icel. kvap jelly, jelly-like things, and E. quab.] 1. Fat; thick; plump; bulky.

Nor the squab daughter nor the wife were nice. Letterton,

2. Unifiedged: unfeathered: sa. sanuab piecon. Kina.

2. Unfledged; unfenthered; as, a squab pigeon. King.
Squab, n. 1. (Zoöl.) A nestling of a pigeon or other
similar bird, esp. when very fat and not fully fledged.

2. A person of a short, fat figure.
Gorgonious sits abdominous and wan,
Like a fat squab upon a Chinese fan.
Cowper.

3. A thickly stuffed cushion; especially, one used for the sent of a sofa, couch, or chair; also, a sofa.

Punching the spead of chairs and sofas.

On her large spead you find her spread.

Dicters.

Squab, adv. [Cf. dial. Sw. sqrapp, a word imitative of a splash, and E. squab fat, unfiedged.] With a heavy fall; plump. [Vulgar]

The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropped him down, squab, upon a rock.

L'Estrange.

own, squab, upon a rock.

Squab, v. i. To fall plump; to strike at one dash, or ith a heavy stroke. [Obx.]

Squa-bash' (skwā-bāsh'), v. f. To crush; to quash; o squash. [Colleg. or Slang, Scot.] Sir W. Scot.

Squab/bish (skwŏb'bish), a. Thick; fat; heavy.

Equabble (akwöb'b'l), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squabble (b'lid); p. pr. & vb. n. Squabble (b'lid).] [Cf. dial. Sw. skvabbel a dispute, skvappa to chide.] 1. To contend for superiority in an unseemly manner; to sout-

to the stringgle; to wrangle; to quartel.

2. To debate peevishly; to dispute.

The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might squarble a whole day whether they should rain them under negative or affirmative.

I. Watts Syn.—To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quar-rel; struggle.

Syn.—To dispute; contend; scuffle; wrangle; quarrel; struggle.

Squab'ble, v. t. (Print.) To disarrange, so that the letters or lines stand awry or are mixed and need careful readjustment;—said of type that has been set up.

Squab'ble (-blår), n. One who squab'bles; a contentious person; a brawler.

Squab'by (-by), a. Short and thick; squab'bish.

Squab'by (-by), a. Short and thick; squab'bish.

Squab'onlick (-chik'), n. (Zoil.) A young chicken before it is fully fledged. [Prov. Eng.]

Squab'oo (akwäk'k's), n.; pl. Squaccos (-kūz). (Zoil.)

A heron (Ardea comata) found in Asia, Northern Africa, and Southern Europe.

Squad (akwöd), n. [F. escouade, fr. Sp. escuadra, or It. squadra, (assumed) LL. ezquadrare to square, i. e. e. † quadra a square. See Square. I. (Mil.) A small party.

Squad' (n. Sloppy mud. [Prov. Eng.] Tennyson.

Squad'ron, Sp. escuadron, or it. squadrone. See Square. I. F. escaudron, formerly also esquadron, Sp. escuadron, or It. squadrone. See Square. In the square body of troops; a body of troops drawn up in a square. [E.]

Those half-rounding guards

Just met, and closing, stood in squadron joined. Millon.

Just met, and ciosing, stood in square, [R.]

Just met, and, closing, stood in squarron joined. Milton.

2. (Mil.) A body of cavalry comprising two companies or troops, and averaging from one hundred and twenty to two hundred men.

3. (Naut.) A detachment of vessels employed on any particular service or station, under the command of the senior officer; as, the North Atlantic Squadron. Totten. Flying squadron, a squadron of observation or practice, that cruises rapidly about from place to place.

Ham. Nav. Encyc.

Squad'roned (skwod'rund), a. Formed into squad-Squail (skwai), v. i. To throw sticks at cocks; to nrow anything about awkwardly or irregularly. [Proc. Southey.

Eng. Southey.

Squal'mous (skwk'mis), a. Squeamish. Obs.]

Squa'ii (skwk'ii), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. squalus a kind of sea fish.] (Zoöl.) The suborder of elasmobranch fishes which comprises the sharks.

Squal'id (skwöl'id), a. [L. squalidus, fr. squalcre to be foul or fithy.] Dirty through neglect; foul; filthy;

Uncombed his locks, and squalid his attire. Dryden.

Those squalid dens, which are the reproach of large countals.

Those squalid dens, which are the reprouch of large capitals.

Macaulai

Squa-lid'i-ty (skwå-l'd'i-ty), n. [L. squaliditas.] The quality or state of being squalid; foulness; filthiness. Squal'id-ty (skwä-l'i-ty), adv. In a squalid manner. Squal'id-ness, n. Quality or state of being squalid. Squali (skwal), n. [Cf. Sw. sqval an inpetuous running of water, sqvalregn a violent shower of rain, sqvalte to stream, to gush.] A sudden and violent gust of wind, often attended with rain or snow.

The gray skirts of a lifting squall. Tennyson.

Elack squall, a squall attended with dark, heavy clouds.

— Thick squall, a black squall accompanied by rain, hail, sleet, or snow. Totten.— White squall, a squall which comes unexpectedly, without being marked in its approach by the clouds. Totten.

proach by the clouds. Totten.

Squall, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squalled (skwald); p. pr. & vb. n. Squalled. [Icel. skvala. Cf. Squall. To cry out; to scream or cry violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in anger or distress; as, the infant squalled.

Squall, n. A loud scream; a harsh cry.

There oft are heard the notes of infant woo. —

The short, thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squall. Pope.

Squally (Zr). One who squalled a scream of the specific of the short of the short of the specific of the specific of the specific of the specific of the short of the specific of the spec

The short, thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squall. Pope.

Squall'ey (-7), n. One who squalls; a screamer.

Squall'y (-7), a. 1. Abounding with squalls; disturbed often with sudden and violent gusts of wind; gusty; sa, squally weather.

2. (Agric.) Interrupted by unproductive spots; — said of a field of turnips or grain. [Pron. Eng.] Halliwell.

3. (Weaving) Not equally good throughout; not uniform; uneven; faulty; — said of cloth.

Squall-odon (skwild-dion), n. [NL. Squalus a genus of sharks + Gr. obové, observos, a tooth.] (Palcon.) A genus of fossil whales belonging to the Phocodontia; — so called because their teeth are serrated, like a shark's.

Squalo-dont (-dont), a. (Zooil.) Pertaining to Squalodon.

lodon.

Squaloid (skw\$7loid), a. [NL. Squalu: s genus of sharks (fr. L. squalus a kind of sea fish) \(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \cdot id. \) [Like or pertaining to a shark or sharks.

Squalor (skw\$7lor), n. [L., fr. squaler sho be foul or filthy.] Squalidness; foulness; filthiness; squalidity.

The heterogeneous indigent multitude, everywhere wearing nearly the same aspect of squalor.

It Taylor.

To bring this sort of squalor among the upper casses. Dickens.

To bring this sort of squator among the upper casses. Dickens. || **Squa'ma** (skws'ma), n.; p.|. Squama(.m\overline{c}), [L., a scale.] (Med.) A scale cast off from the skin; a thin dry shred consisting of epithelium. **Squa-ma'ta** (skwa-ma'ta), n. pl. [NL., fr. L. squamatus scaly.] (Zo\overline{c}). A division of eleutates having the body covered with large, imbricated horny scales. It recludes the paraelium.

peludes the pangolins.

| Squa'mate (kwk'mtt), | a. [L. squamatus.] Same |
| Squa'ma-ted (-mā-tēd), | as Squamosus.
| Squam'duck' (kwbm' dūk'). (Zoöl.) The American ider duck. [Local, U. S.]

Bquame (akwām), n. [L. squama scale.] 1. A scale.
Obs.] "Iron squames." Chaucer.
2. (Zoöl.) The scale, or exopodite, of an antenna of a

crustacean.

| Squa-mel/la (skwa-mēl/la), n.; pl. Squamellæ (-15).

[NL., dim. fr. L. squama a scale.] (Bot.) A diminutive scale or bractiet, such as those found on the receptacle in many composite plants; a palea.

Squa-mel/late (-lūt), a. Furnished or covered with

little scales; squamulose.

Squami-form (skw2-m1-form), a. [L. squama a scale + -form.] Having the shape of a scale.

Squa-mig'er-ous (skw4-m1)'er-us), a. [L. squami-ger; squama a scale + gerre to bear.] (Zoöl.) Bearing scales.

quam'i-pen (skwām'i-pen or skwā'mi-), n.; pl. SQUAMPENNES (-PÉN'DÉZ).
[L. squama a scale + penna a fin: cf. F. squamipenne.] (Zoöl.) Any one of a group of fishes having the dorsal and anal fins par-

tially covered with scales. That y covered with scates.

If They are compressed and mostly bright-colored tropic al fishes, belonging to Charlodon and Squamipen (Charlodon striatus), allied genera. Many of them are called coral fishes, and angel fishes.

AMMA

them are caused coral issues, and anget issues. Squarmoid (skwā/moid), a. [L. squama scale +-otd.] Resembling a scale; also, covered with scales; scaly. Squa-mo'sal (skwā-mō'sal), a. (Anat.) (a) Scaleike; squamous; sa, the a_{j} aumosal bone. (b) Of or pertaining to the squamosal bone. —n. The squamous part of the to the squamous none. — n. The squamous part of the temporal bone, or a bone corresponding to it, in many of the lower vertebrates. See Temporal bone, under Tem-

FORAL

Squa-mose' (skwā-mōs' or skwā'mōs'), a. [L. squaSqua'mous (skwā'mūs),
squama a scale: cf. F. squameux.] I. Covered with, or
consisting of, scales; resembling a scale;
scaly; as, the squamose cones of the pine;
squamous epithelial cells; the squamous
portion of the temporal bone, which is so
called from a fancied resemblance to a

2. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to the squamosal bone; squamosal.

Squa'mo-zyg'o-mat'io(skwā'mō-zig'ō-māt'īk), a. (Anat.) Of or pertaining to
both the squamosal and zygomatic bones;
-applied to a bone, or a center of ossification, in some fetal skulls. — n. A squasquamosayromatic bone

mozygomatic bone.

Squam'u-la (akwăm'ū-lā or akwā'. zicai. (%)

Bquam'u-la (akwam'ū-lā or akwā'. [L., dim. of squama a scale.] (Bot.) One of the little hypogynous scales found

scale.] (Bōl.) One of the little hypogynous scales found in the flowers of grasses; a lodicule.

Squam'u-late (-lāt), a. Same as Squamulose.

Squam'u-lose' (-lūt), n. (Bol.) Same as Squamula.

Squam'u-lose' (-lūt), n. (Bol.) Same as Squamula.

Squam'u-lose' (-lūt), n. (Bol.) Same as Squamula.

Squam'u-lose' (-lūt), n. Having little scales; squamellate; squamulate.

Squam'd-der (skwön'dēr), n. t. [imp. & p. p. Squamdenko (-dārd); p. pr. & vb. n. Squamdenko.] [Cf. Scot. squatter to splash water about, to scatter, to squamder, lett. skwetta to squirt to squirt, sqrättra to squamder, lett. skwetta to squirt out, to throw out water.] 1. To scatter; to disperse. [Obs.] out water.] 1. To scatter; to disperse. [Obs.]
Our squandcred troops he rullies.

2. To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to use without economy or judgment; to dissipate; as, to squander an estate.

The crime of squandering health is equal to the folly. Rambler.

Syn. — To spend; expend; waste; scatter; dissipate. Squan'der, v. i. 1. To spend lavishly; to be wasteful.

They often squandered, but they never gave.

2. To wander at random; to scatter. [R.]

2. To wander at random; to scatter. [R.]

The wise man's folly is anatomized
Even by squandering glances of the fool. Shak.

Squan'der, n. The act of squandering; waste.

Squan'der-ing-iv, n. One who squanders.

Squan'der-ing-iv, adv. In a squandering manner.

Square (skwar), n. [OF. esquare, esquierre, F.

équerre a carpenter's square (cf. It. squadra), fr. (assumed) LL. exquadrars to make
square; L. ex + quadrus a square, fr. quattuor four. See Four, and cf. Quadrant,
Squad, Squima a square, 1. (Geom.) (a)
The corner, or angle, of a figure. [Obs.]

(b) A parallelogram having four equal sides Square, 1(b).
and four right angles.

2. Hence, anything which is square, or nearly so; as:
(a) A square plece or fragment.

He belted his food down his capacious throat in squares of
three inches.
(b) A pane of glass. (c) (Print.) A certain number of

three inches. Sir W. Scott. (b) A pane of glass. (c) (Print.) A certain number of lines, forming a portion of a column, nearly square;—used chiefly in reckoning the prices of advertisements in newspapers. (d) (Carp.) One hundred superficial

feet.
3. An area of four sides, generally with houses on each side; sometimes, a solid block of houses; also, an open place or area for public use, as at the meeting or intersection of two or more streets.

The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town.

4. (1'ech. & Joinery) An Instrument having at least one right angle and two or more straight edges, used to lay out or test square work.
It is of several forms, as the T square, the carpenter's square, the try-square,

etc.

6. Hence, a pattern or rule. [Obs.]

Carpenter's Square.

6. (Arith. & Alg.) The product of a number or quantity multiplied by itself; thus, 64 is the square of 8, for $8 \times 8 = 64$; the square of a + b is $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. 7. Exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct; regularity; rule. [Obs.]

They of Galatia (wee) much more out of square. Hooker. I have not kept my square. Shak.

8. (Mil.) A body of troops formed in a square, espanse formed to resist a charge of cavalry; a squadron. The brave squares of war."

Shak.

9. Fig. : The relation of harmony, or exact agreement; equality; level.

We live not on the square with such as these.

equality; level.

We live not on the square with such as these. Dryden.

10. (Astrol.) The position of planets distant ninety degrees from each other; a quadrate. [Obs.]

11. The act of squaring, or quarreling; a quarrel. [R.]

12. The front of a woman's dress over the bosom, usually worked or embroidered. [Obs.]

Geometrical square. See Quadrat, n., 2.— Hollow square (Mil.), a formation of troops in the shape of a square, cach side consisting of four or five ranks, and the colors, officers, horses, etc., occupying the middle.— Least square, Magic square, etc. See under Least, Magic, etc.— On the square, or Upon the square, in an open, fair manner; honestly, or upon honor. [Obs. or Collog.]—On, or Upon, the square with, upon equality with; even with. Mares.—To be at squares, to be in a state of quarreling. [Obs.] Nares.—To beat no squares, to give in offense; to make no difference. [Obs.]—To break squares, to depart from an accustomed order. [Obs.]—To see how the squares go, to see how the game proceeds;—a phrase taken from the game of cliess, the chossboard being formed with squares. [Obs.] Estrange.

Square (skwar), a. 1. (Geom.) Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a square figure.

2. Forming a right angle; as, a square corner.

3. Having a shape broad for the height, with rectlineal and sangular rather than curving outlines; as, a man of a square frame.

4. Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just.

of a square frame.
4. Exactly suitable or correspondent; true; just. 's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her. Shak-

5. Rendering equal justice; exact; fair; honest; as

6. Even; leaving no balance; as, to make or leavone accounts square. the

7. Leaving nothing; hearty; vigorous.

Ry Heaven, square enters. More meat, I say.

Rean & Fl. 8. (Naul.) At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon;—said of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are so braced.

and partities to the horizon;—sand of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are so braced.

EFF Square is often used in self-explaining compounds or combinations, as in square-bulk, square-cornered, square-cut, square-nosed, etc.

Square foot, an area equal to that of a square the sides of which are twelve inches; 144 square inches.—Square knot, a knot in which the terminal and standing parts are parallel to each other; a rec's knot. Selflust, under Knot.—Square measure, the measure of a superficient or surface which depends on the length and breadth taken conjointly. The units of square measure are squares whose sides are the linear measures; as, square inches, square feet, square meters, etc.—Square number. See Square, n., 6.—Square root of a number or quantity (Math.), that number or quantity (Math.), that number or quantity (Math.), that number or quantity (Math.), and the square stem (Math.), a four-sided sail extended upon a yard snapended by the middle; somethines, the foresail of schoner set upon a yard; also, a cutter's or sloop's sail boomed out. See Must. of Sail.—Square stem (Math.), a stern having a transom and joining the counter timbers at an angle, as distinguished from a round stern, which lass no transom.—Three-square, Five-square, etc., laving three, five, etc., equal sides; as, a three-square file.—To get aquare with, to get even with; to pay off. [Colleg.]

Square, v. t. [imp. & p. Squared (skwfrd); p. r. & the Square at [16] [Colleg.]

Square, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Squared (skward); p. pr. & vb. n. Squared. [Cf. OF. escarrer, esquarrer. See Square, n.] 1. To form with four equal sides and four right angles.

2. To form with right angles and straight lines, or flat surfaces; as, to square masons' work.

3. To compare with, or reduce to, any given measure

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mold; to shape; to fit; as, to square our actions by the opinions of others.

Square my trial To my proportioned strength. 5. To make even, so as to leave no remainder or diference; to balance, as, to square accounts.
6. (Math.) To multiply by itself; as, to square a

6. (Math.) 10 initially by likely; as, to square a number or a quantity.
7. (Astrol.) To hold a quartile position respecting. The icy Goat and Crab that square the Scales. Creeks.
8. (Nant.) To place at right angles with the keel; as, to square the yards.

to aquire the yards.

To square some's shoulders, to raise the shoulders so as to give them a square appearance,—a movement expressing contempt or dialike. Sir W. Scott.—To square the circle (Math.), to determine the exact contents of a circle in square measure. The solution of this famous problem is now generally admitted to be impossible.

Square, v. i. 1. To accord or agree exactly; to be onsistent with; to conform or agree; to suit; to fit.

No works shall find acceptance . . . That square not truly with the Scripture plan. Compe 2. To go to opposite sides; to take an attitude of of-fense or defense, or of defiance; to quarrel. [Obs.]

Are you such fools To square for this? Shal:

3. To take a boxing attitude; — often with up, sometimes with off. [Collog.] Dickens.

Square'17, adv. In a square form or manner.

Square'ness, n. The quality of being square; as, an instrument to try the squareness of work.

Squar'er (skwar'dr), n. 1. One who, or that which, Squares.

2. One who squares, or quarrels; a hot-headed, contentious fellow. [Obs.] Sharing Square'-rigged' (skw&r'rigd'), a. (Naut.) Having the sails extended upon yards suspended horizontally by the middle, as distinguished from fore-and-aft sails; thus, a ship and a brig are square-rigged vessels. Square'-toed' (-tōd'), a. Having the toe square.

a ship and a brig are square-rigged vessels.

Square-tood' (-tôd'), a. Having the toe square.

Obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and square-toed shoes. V. Knor.

Square-toes' (-tôd'), n. A precise person;—used contemptuously or jocularly.

Squar'ish, a. Nearly square.

Pennant.

Squar-rose' (skwör-rōs' or skwör'rōs'; 277), a. [L. squarrosus (perhaps) scurfty, scabby.] Ragged, or full of hose scales or projecting parte; rough; jagged; as: (a) (Bot. & Zoōi.) Consisting of scales widely divaricating; widely from the axis on which they are crowded;—said of a calyx or stem. (b) (Bot.) Divided into shreds or jags, raised above the plane of the leaf, and not parallel to it;—said of a leaf. (c) (Zoōi.) Having scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface;—suid of a shell.

Squarrose-lashed (Bot.), dou-



Squarrose clashed (Bot.), doubly slashed, with the smaller divisions at right angles to the others, as a leaf.

Squar-ro'so-den'tate (skwor-rō'sō-dĕn'tāt), a. (Bot.) Having the teeth bent out of the plane of the lamina; said of a leaf.

aid of a leaf.

Squar'rous (skwhr'ris or skwör'-), a. Squarrose.

Squar'ru-lose' (-ru-los'), a. [Dim. of squarrose.]

Bot.) Somewhat squarrose; slightly squarrose. Gray.

Squash (skwösh), n. [Cf. Musquash.] (Zoöl.) An
merican animal allied to the weasel. [Obs.] Goldsmith.

Squash, n. [Massachusetts Indian raw, green, immature, applied to fruit and vegetables which were used when green, or with-out cooking; askutasquash vine apple.] (Bot.) A plant and its fruit of the genus Cucurbita, or gourd kind.



gourd kind.

The species are much confused. The long-neck squash is called Cucurbila verrucosa, the Barbary or China squash, C. moschata, and the great winter squash, C. maxima, but the distinctions are not clear.

Squash bestle (Zodl), a small American beetle (Diabrotica, or Galeruca, viltuta) which is often abundant and very injurious to the leaves of squash, cucumber, etc. It is striped with yellow and black. The name is applied also to other allied species.—Squash bug (Zodl), a large black American hemipterous insect (Coreus, or Anasa, tristis) injurious to squash vines.

BISON OCCURRENCE OF THE STREET OF THE STREET

coactare to constrain, from copere, coactain, to compel. Cf. COGENT, SQUAT, v. i.] To beat or press into pulp or a flat mass; to crush.

SQUAS, n. 1. Something soft Squash Bug. Nat size, and easily crushed; especially, an unripe pod of pease. Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a squash is before 't is a peace.d.

2. Hence, something unripe or soft:—used in contempt. "This squash, this gentleman."

A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; also, a shock

My fall was stopped by a terrible squash. Squash'er (-êr), n. One who, or that which, squashes. Squash'i-ness (-I-nes), n. The quality or state of be-

ing squashy, or soft. Squash'y (-y), a.

Squash'y (-y), a. Easily squashed; soft. **Squat** (skwot), n. (Zoöl.) The angel fish (Squatina

angelus.

Squat. v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squatted; p. pr. & vb. n. Squattins.] [Off. squatten to crush, Of. squater, esquatir (cf. 1t. quatto squat, cowering), perhaps fr. L. ct. + coactus, p. p. of coyers to drive or urge together. See Cocent, Squash, v. f.] 1. To sit down upon the hams or heels; as, the savages squatted near the fire.

2. To sit close to the ground; to cower; to stoop, or lie close, to escape observation, as a partridge or rabbit.

3. To settle on another's land without title; also, to settle on common or public lands.

Squat, v. f. To bruise or make flat by a fall. [Obs.] Squat, a. 1. Sitting on the hams or heels; sitting close to the ground; cowering; croucking.

Him there they found, Squat like a toad, close at the car of Eve. 2. Short and thick, like the figure of an animal squatting. "The round, squat turret." R. Browning.

The head [of the squill insect] is broad and squat. Grew.

The head (of the squill insect is broad and squat. Gree. Squat, n. 1. The posture of one that sits on his heels or hams, or close to the ground.

2. A sudden or crushing fall. [Obs.] Herbert.

3. (Mining) (a) A small vein of ore. (b) A mineral consisting of tin ore and spar. Halliwell. Woodward.

Squat snipe (Zoöl.), the jacksnipe;—called also squatter. [Local, U. S.]

Squat'er-ole (-er-ol), n. (Zool.) The black-bellied

Squat'ter (-ter), s. 1. One who squats: specifically, one who settles unlawfully upon land without a title. In the United States and Australia the term is sometimes

applied also to a person who settles lawfully upon government land under legal permission and restrictions, before acquiring title.

In such a tract, squatters and trespassers were tolerated to an attent now unknown.

Macaulan

2. (Zool.) See Squat snipe, under SQUAT.

Squatter soversignty, the right claimed by the squatters actual residents, of a Territory of the United States take their own laws. [Local, U. S.]

Bartlett

make their own laws. [Local, U. S.] Bartlett.

Squat'ty (skwöt'ty), a. Squat; dumpy. J. Burroughs.

Squaw (skwa), n. [Massachusetts Indian squa, eshqua; Narragamett squāws; Delaware ochqueu, and khqueu; used also in compound words (as the names of animals) in the sense of female.] A female; a woman;
—in the language of Indian tribes of the Algonquin family, correlative of sannup.

Old squaw. [Zoöl] Sac unda Con.

Old squaw. (Zool.) See under OLD.

Old squaw. (Zööl.) See under Old. Squaw (Zööl.) See under Old. A local name for the partridge berry; also, for the deerberry. [U. S.]

Squawk (akwak), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squawken (akwakt); p. pr. & vb. n. Squawkina.] [See Squak.]

To utter a shrill, abrupt scream; to squaak harshly. Squawking thrush (Zööl.), the missel thrush;—so called from its note when alarmed. [Prov. Eng.]

Squawk, n. 1. Act of squawking; a harsh squeak. 2. $(Zo\overline{vl}.)$ The American night heron. See under

Squawk duck (Zoöl.), the bimaculate duck (Anas glocitans). It has patches of reddish brown behind, and in front of, each eye. [Prov. Eng.]

Squawl (skwal), v. i. See Squall.

Squaw'root' (skwafroot'), n. (Bot.) A scaly parasitic plant (Conopholis Americana) found in oak woods is the United Stetar and Led concerns.

sitic plant (Conopholis Americana) found in oak woods in the United States; — called also cancer root.

Squaw'weed' (skwawed'), n. (Bot.) The golden ragwort. See under RAGWORT.

Squeak (skwek), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squeaked (skwek), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squeaked (skwek); p. pr. & vb. n. Squeaked.] [Probably of imitative origin; cf. Sw. sqvika to croak, Icel. skvakka to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.] 1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry with an acute tone, as an animal; or, to make a sharp, disagreeable noise, as a pipe or quill, a wagon wheel, a door; to croak. Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans squeak-

Who can endure to hear one of the rough old Romans squeaking through the mouth of an ennuch? Addison.
Zoilus calls the companions of Ulysses the "squeaking pigs" of Homer.

2. To break silence or secrecy for fear of pain or punishment; to speak; to confess. [Collog.]

If he he obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he squeaks, I warrant him.

Iryulen.

and he squeaks, I warrant him.

Squeak, n. A sharp, shrill, disagreeable sound suddenly attered, either of the human voice or of any animal or instrument, such as is made by carriage wheels when dry, by the soles of leather shoes, or by a pipe or reed.

Squeak'er (-3r), n. 1. One who, or that which,

squeaks.

2. (Zoöl.) The Australian gray crow shrike (Strepera

2. (Zoùl.) The Australian gray crow shrike (Strepera anaphonensis); — so called from its note.

Squeak'ing-ly, adv. In a squeaking manner.

**Squeal (skwöl), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squeales (skwöl), v. p. & p. h. Squeales (j. for Saon origin; cf. Sw. sgvilla, Norw. skvella. Cf. Squeak, Squall.]

1. To cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound, as certain animals do, indicating want, displeasure, or pain.

2. To turn informer; to betray a secret. [Slang]

**Squeal'er (-er), n. 1. One who, or that which, squeals.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) The European swift. quin duck. (c) The American golden

squeals.

2. (Zoöl.) (a) The European swift. (b) The harloquin duck. (c) The American golden plover.

Squeam'ish (skwein'ish), a. [OE. squaimous, sweymous, probably from OE. sweem, sneem, dizziness, a swimming in the head; cf. Icel. sveimr a bustle, a stir, swimming in the nead; cf. 1ccl. stetum a outsing a sear. Norw. steim a hovering about, a sickness that comes upon one, Icel. stimi a giddiness, AS. swima. The word has been perhaps confused with qualmish. Cf. Swim to be dizzy.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nationally the search of the consistency of the state of the

has been perhaps confused with qualmish. Cf. Swim to be dizzy.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nausated; hence, nice to excess in taste; fastidious; easily disgusted; apt to be offended at trifling improprieties.

Quoth he, that honer's very spheromish. That takes a basting for a blemish.

His muse is rustic, and perhaps too plain. The men of squamish taste to entertain. Southern.

So ye grow squamish, Gods, and anift at heaven. M. Arnold.

Syn.—Fastidious; dainty; overnice; scrupulous. See Fastidious.—Factorians.

Seg Fastinous; damby; overface; scriptious.

— Equeam'ish.ly, adv. — Equeam'ish.ness, n.

Equeam'ish.ly, adv. — Equeam'ish.ness, n.

Equeam'ish.ly, adv. — Equeamish. [Obs.]

Equea'si.ness (skwë'zi.nës), n. Queasiness. [Obs.]

Equea'sy (zy), a. Queasy; nice; squeamish; fastidious; scruppious. [Obs.]

Equee'gee (skwë'jè), n. Same as Equilize.

Squeezee (skwë', v. t. [imp. & p. D. SQUEEZED (skwëa'); p. pr. & vb. n. Equeezing.] [OE. quetsen, AS. cavisan, cuijaan, cuijaan, of uncertain origin. The s-was probably prefixed through the influence of squash, v. t.] 1. To press between two bodies; to press to expel juice, moisture, etc.; as, to squeeze an orange with the fingers; to squeeze the hand in friendship.

2. Fig.: To oppress with hardships, burdens, or taxes; to harass; to crush.

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and squeezed

In a civil war, people must expect to be crushed and sque oward the burden.

L'Estre

toward the burden.

3. To force, or cause to pass, by compression; often with out, through, etc.; as, to squeeze water through felt.

Syn. — To compress; hug; pinch; gripe; crowd.

Squeeze, v. i. To press; to urge one's way, or to pass, by pressing; to crowd; — often with through, into, etc.; as, to squeeze hard to get through a crowd.

Squeeze, n. 1. The act of one who squeezes; compression between bodies; pressure.

2. A facaimile impression taken in some soft substance.

2. A facsimile impression taken in some soft substance, as pulp, from an inscription on stone.

Squeez'er (skwēz'ðr), n. 1. One who, or that which, squeezes; as, a lemon squeezer.

2. (Forging) (a) A machine like a large pair of pliers, for shingling, or squeezing, the balls of metal when puddled; — used only in the plural. (b) A machine of several forms for the same purpose; — used in the singular.

Squeez'ing, n. 1. The act of pressing; compression; oppression;

Squeering, n. A. The second pressure; dregs.

2. pl. That which is forced out by pressure; dregs.

3. Same as Squeeze, n., 2.

Squeloh (skwelch), v. t. [imp. & p. p. Squelched (skwelch); p. pr. & vb. n. Squelcheno.] [Cf. Prov. E. quelch a blow, and quell to crush, to kill.] To quell; to crush; to silence or put down. [Colloq.]

Oh 't was your luck and mine to be squelched. Beau. & Fl. If you deceive us you will be squelched. Cariple.

Sameloh n. A heavy fall, as of something flat; hence,

Squeloh, n. A heavy fall, as of something flat; bence, also, a crushing reply. [Colluq.]

Squelotagne' (skw*-teg'), n. [From the North American Indian name.]
(Zoöl.) An
American sciencid fish (Cyno-scion regu-lis), abun-Squeteague (Cynoscion regalis). (%)

Atlantic Atlantic coast of the United States, and much valued as a food fish. It is of a bright silvery color, with iridescent reflections. Called also weakfish, squites, chickwit, and sea trout. The spotted squeteague (C. nebulosus) of the Southern United States is a similar fish, but the back and upper fins are spotted with black. It is called also

and upper fins are spotted with black. It is called also spotted weakfish, and, locally, sea trout, and sea sulmon. Squib (skwlb), n. [OE. squippen, swippen, to move swittly, Icel. svipa to swoop, fiash, dart, whip; akin to AS. swipta to whip, and E. swift, a. See Swiff, a.]

1. A little pipe, or hollow cylinder of paper, filled with powder or combustible matter, to be thrown into the air while burning, so as to burst there with a crack.

Lampoons, like squibs, may make a present blaze. Waller. The making and selling of fireworks, and squibs. . . is punishable.

2. (Mining) A kind of alow match or safety time.

(Mining) A kind of slow match or safety fuse.
 A sarcastic speech or publication; a petty lampoon; a brief, witty essay.
 Who copied his squibs, and recenced his jokes.

4. A writer of lampoons. [Obs.] The squibs are those who in the common phrase of the world are called libelers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.

Tatler.

are called libelers, lampooners, and pamphleteers.

5. A paltry fellow. [Obs.]

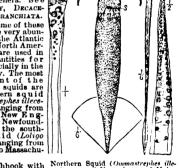
Squib, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squibbed (skwYhd); p. pr. & vb. n. Squibbenon; to contend in petty dispute; as, to squib a little in debate. [Collog.]

Squid (skwYd), n. [Cf. Squibler] 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of ten-armed cephalpoods having a \mathcal{O}_{+}^{D}

species of ten-armed cephalopods having a long, tapered body, and a caudal fin on each side; especially, any species of Loliyo, Ommustrephes, and related genera. See CALAMARY, DECACE. RATA, DIBRANCHIATA.

LIF' Some of these squids are very abundant on the Atlantic coast of North America, and are used in large quantities for bait, especially in the cod fishery. The most a bundant of the American squids are the northern squid (**ommastrephes illecebrosus*), ranging from Southern New England to Newfoundand, and the southern squid (**Loigo Pediti), ranging from Virginia to Massachusetts.

2. A fishhook with



2. A fishhook with piece of bright lead, one, or other autance, fashendon of the first piece of bright lead, one of the first piece of bright lead, one of the first piece of bright lead, or other autance, fashendon on its piece of Radula. a piece of bright lead, bone, or other sub-stance, fastened on its shank to imitate a squid.

Flying squid, Giant squid. (Zoöl.) See under Flying, and Giant. — Squid hound (Zoöl.), the striped bass.

Squier (skwir), n. A square. See 1st Squier. [Obs.]

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half

Squi'er-ie } (skwi'er-Y), n. [OF. escuterie. See Es-Squi'er-y | quire.] A company of squires; the whole body of squires.

This word is found in Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, but is not in the modern editions.

not in the modern editions.

Squig'gle (skwi'g'g'l), v. i. [Cf. Prov. E. swiggle to drink greedily, to shake liquor in a close vessel, and E. swig.] To shake and wash a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. [Prov. Eng.] Forby.

Squig'gle, v. i. [Cf. Squims, Whoels.] To move about like an eel; to squim. [Low, U.S.] Bartlett.

Squig'gee (skwil'j\vec{e}), n. Formerly, a small swab for dryling a vessel's deck; now, a kind of scraper having a blade or edge of rubber or of leather,—used for removing superfluous water or other liquids, as from a

vessel's deck after washing, from window panes, photographer's plates, etc. [Written also squillgee, squillagee,

rapher's plates, etc. [Written also squillagee, squeegee.]

Squill (skwll), n. [F. squille (also scille a squill, in sense 1), L. squilla, scilla, Gr. σκίλα.] 1. (Rot.) (α) A European bulbous liliaceous plant (Urginea, formerly Scilla, maritima), of acrid, expectorant, diuretic, and emetic properties, used in medicine. Called also sea onion. (b) Any bulbous plant of the genus Scilla; as, the bluebel squill (S. mutans).

2. (Zool.) (α) A squilla. (b) A mantis.

| Squilla (skwll'lâ), n.; pl. E. Squillas (-lâz), L. Squilla (-lâ). [L., a sea onion, also, a prawn or shrimp. See Squill.] (Zool.) Any one of numerous stomapod crustaceans of the genus Squilla and allied genera. They make burrown in mud or boneath stones on the scashore. Called also mantis shrimp. See Illust. under Sromarona. Squill-lift (-l'tl'k), a. Of or pertaining to squills.

[R.] "Squillite vinegar."

Squinance (skwl'ans), βn. [F. esquinance, OF. Squin'an-oy (-an-sy), squinance, esquinunce. See Quinsy.] 1. (Med.) The quinsy. See Quinsy. (Obs.) 2. (Bot.) A European perennial herb (Asperula equanchica) with narrowly linear whorled leaves; — formerly thought to curre the quinsy. Also called quincevort.

Equinancy berries, black currants; — so called because

Squinancy berries, black currents;—so called because used to cure the quinsy.

Dr. Prior.

Squinch (skwinch), n. [Corrupted fr. sconce.] (Arch.) A small arch thrown across the corner of a square room to support a superimposed mass, as where an octagonal spire or drum rests upon a square tower;—called also and sconcheon

sconce, and sconchoon.

Squin'sy (skwin'ržy), n. (Med.) See Quinsy. [Obs.]

Squint (skwint), a. (Cf. D. schuinte a slope, schuin, schuinsch, sloping, oblique, schuints slopingly. Cf.

ASKANT, ASKANCE, ASQUINT.] 1. Looking obliquely. Specifically (Med.), not having the optic axes coincident;—said of the eyes. See Squint, n., 2.

2. Fig.: Looking askance. "Squint suspicion." Milton.

Squint, v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squinted; p. pr. & vb. n. Squinted; p. pr. & vb. n. Squinting.] 1. To see or look obliquely, asquint, or awry, or with a furtive glance.

Some can squint when they will. 2. (Mcd.) To have the axes of the eyes not coincident;

(1001.) On hard the axes of the eyes not concludent, to be cross-eyed.
 To deviate from a true line; to run obliquely.
 Squint, v. t. 1. To turn to an oblique position; to direct obliquely; as, to squint an eye.
 To cause to look with noncoincident optic axes.

He . . . squints the eye, and makes the harelid. Shak.

He ... squints the eye, and makes the harelid. Shak.

Squint, n. 1. The act or habit of squinting.

2. (Med.) A want of coincidence of the axes of the oyes; strabismus.

3. (Arch.) Same as Hastoscope.

Squint'eye' (i'), n. One who squints.

Squint'eye' (id'), a. 1. Having eyes that squint; having eyes with axes not coincident; cross-eyed.

2. Looking obliquely, or asquint; malignant; as, squint-eyed praise; squint-eyed jealousy.

Squint'ife'go (1-10'gō), a. Squinting. [Obs. & R.]

Squint'ing (skwint'ing), a. & n. from Squint, v.—

Squint'ing 1y, adv.

Squint'gy (2y), n. (Med.) See Quinsy. [Obs.]

Squin'gw (2y), n. (Med.) See Quinsy. [Obs.]

Squin'gl-ty (skwir'M-iy), v. 1. Same as Squinc.] Addison.

Squir'al-ty (skwir'M-iy), n. Same as Squinc.] Addison.

Squir'al-ty (skwir'M-iy), n. Same as Squinc.] One

Squir'arch (skwir'M-iy), n. [Squirc | -arch.] One

Inal sinen weight and influence be put thereby into the hands of the equivative of my kingdom.

Squir'arch (skwir'ātk), n. [Squire | -arck.] One who belongs to the squirarchy, -Squir'arch-al (-al), a.

Squir'arch-y (-y), n. [Squire + -archy.] The gentlemen, or gentry, of a country, collectively. [Written also equivarchy.]

Squire (skwir), n. [OF. esquierre, F. équerre. See Square, n.] A square; a measure; a rule. [Obs.] "With golden squire."

Squire, n. [Aphetic form of esquire.] 1. A shield-bearer or armor-bearer who attended a knight.

2. A title of dignity next in degree below knight, and above gentleman. See Esquire. [Eng.] "His privy knights and squires."

3. A male attendant on a great personage; also (Collog.), a devoted attendant or follower of a lady; a beau.

4. A title of office and courteey. See under Esquire.

Squire, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Squire (skwird); p. pr.

4. A title of office and courtesy. See under Esquine.

Squire, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Squire (skwird); p. pr.

& vb. n. Squirino.] 1. To attend as a squire. Chaucer.

2. To attend as a beau, or gallant, for aid and protection; say, to squire a lady. [Colloq.] Goldsmith.

Squir-sen' (skwir-ën'), n. One who is half squire and half farmer; — used humorously. [Eng.] C. Kingsley.

Squire-hood (skwir-hood), n. The rank or state of source; sequires is suites and sequire and sequi

half farmer; — used numously.

Squire/hood (skwir/hood), n. The rank or state of a squire; squireship.

Rquire/ling (lIng), n. A petty squire.

Rquire/ling (swirm), v. i. [imp. & p. p. Squirmed (akwermd); p. pr. & vb. n. Squirmino.] [Cf. Swarm to climb a tree.] To twist about briskly with contortions like an eel or a worm; to wriggle; to writhe.

Rquire/skwer), v. i. See Squire.

Rquire/skwer), v. i. See Squire.

Rquire/le (skwir/e) or skwire; 277), n. [OE. squirel, OF. esquirel, escurel, F. écureui, LL. squirelus, squiro
lus, seuriolus, dim of L. sciurus, Gr. oxioopo; oxia

ahade + ovpá tail. Cf. Smire, v. i.] 1. (Zoöl.) Any one of numerous species of small rodents belonging to the genus

Sciurus and several allied genera of the family Sciuride.

Squirrels generally have a bushy tail, large erect ears, and strong hind legs. They are commonly arboreal in their habits, but many species live in burrows.

Among the common North American squirrels

are the gray squirrel (Sciurus Carolinensis) and its black variety; the fox, or cat, squirrel (S. cinereus, or S. niger) which is a large species, and variable in color, the southern variety being frequently black, while the northern and western varieties are usually gray or rusty brown; the red squirrel (See Chickabe); the striped, or chipping, squirrel (see Chickabe); the striped, or can determine the stability of a throne or a constitution.

2. Steadiness of firmness of candidatines; and an of little stability, or of unusual stability.

3. Fixedness;—as opposed to fluidity.

Since fluidness and stability are contrary qualities. Boyle.

Syn.—Stoadiness; stableness; constancy; immovability; firmness.

3. Fixedness; tableness; constancy; immovability; firmness.

so-called Australian squirrels are marsupials. See PetauRIST, and Pialanger.

2. One of the small rollors of a carding machine which work with the large cylinder.

Barking squirrel (Zoid.) the prairie dog. — Federation squirrel (Zoid.), the striped gopher. See Gopher, 2.—
Flying squirrel (Zoid.). See Flying squirrel (Zoid.). See Flying squirrel (Zoid.). See Jellerang.— Squirrel corn (Bot.), a North American herb (Dicentra Canadensis) bearing little yellow tubers.— Squirrel cup (Bot.), a borth American herb (Dicentra Canadensis) bearing little yellow tubers.— Squirrel cup (Bot.), a the blossom of the Hepatica triloba, a low perennial herb with cup-shaped flowers varying from purplish blue to pink or even white. It is one of the earliest flowers of spring.— Squirrel fish. (Zoid.) (a) A sea bass (Nervanus Juscicalaris) of the Southern United States. (b) The sailor's choice (Diplodus rhomboides). (c) The redmouth, or grunt. (d) A market fish of Bernuda (Holocentrum Ascensione).— Squirrel grass (Bot.), a pestiferous grass (Horadenm murimum) related to barley. In California the stiffly swned spikelets work into the wool of sheep, and into the throat, fiesh, and eyes of animals, sometimes even producing death.— Squirrel hake (Zoid.), a common American hake (Phycis tenuis):— called also white hake.— Squirrel make (Zoid.), any rough-legged hawl;; especially, the California species Archibuteo ferrugincus.— Squirrel monkey. (Zoid.) (a) Any one of several species of small, soft-haired South American monkeys of the genus (Zoid.), a flying phalanger of Australia. See Phalanger.— Branner.

See Phalanger.— Squirrel petaurs (Zoid.), a flying phalanger of Australia. See Phalanger.— Squirrel petaurs (Zoid.), a flying phalanger of Australia. See Phalanger.— Squirrel petaurs (Zoid.), a squirrel shew (Zoid.), any one of several species of East Indian and Squirrel shew (Zoid.), any one of several species of east Lades, having a dense spike lesset with long awns.

Squirrel shew (Zoid.), asy one of several species of East Indian and

[Low] 1. An instrument out of which a liquid is Young.

2. Hence, to throw our surprise. L'Estrange.

Squirt, n. 1. An instrument out of which a liquid is ejected in a small stream with force.

2. A small, quick stream; a jet.

Squirt'er (-cr), n. One who, or that which, squirts.

Squiry (skwir'y), n. [See Squiery.] The body of squires, collectively considered; squirarchy. [Obs.]

The flower of chivalry and squiry. Let. Berners.

Squitch' grass' (skwich' grás'). [Ott.) Quitch grass.

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Squitch' grass' (skwich' grás'). [Cf. Ott.) Quitch grass.

Stab (stäb), r. t. [imp. & p. extabed); p.

pr. & vb. n. Stadbing.] [Cf. Ott. staven to fix, fasten, r. stave, staff, a staff, rod; kin to G. stab a staff, stick, E. staff; also Gael. stob to stab, as n., a stake, a stub.

Cf. Staff.] 1. To pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound or kill by the thrust of a pointed instrument; as, to stab a man with a dagger; also, to thrust; as, to stab a dagger into a person.

to stab a man with a dagger; also, to this does, and a dagger into a person.

2. Fig.: To injure secretly or by malicious falschood or slander; as, to stab a person's reputation.

Stab, v. t.

1. To give a wound with a pointed weapon; to pierce; to thrust with a pointed weapon.

None shall dare

With shortened sword to stab in closer war. Dryden.

2. To wound or pain, as if with a pointed weapon.

She speaks pomards, and every word stabs. Shak. stab at, to offer or threaten to stab; to thrust a ed weapon at.

onted weapon at.

\$\$1ab, n. 1. The thrust of a pointed weapon.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; as, to fall y the stab of an assassin.

\$\$\frac{Shak}{S}\$.

3. Fig.: An injury inflicted covertly or suddenly; as,

3. Fig.: An injury inflicted covertly or suddenly; as, a stab given to character.

**I Stab Mayer (sti/Wit mä/těr). [L., the mother was standing.] A celebrated Latin hymn, beginning with these words, commemorating the sorrows of the mother of our Lord at the foot of the cross. It is read in the Mass of the Sorrows of the Virgin Mary, and is sung by Catholies when making "the way of the cross" (Via Crucis). See Station, 7 (c).

Stab'Der (stab'Div), n. 1. One who, or that which, stabs; a privy murderer.

2. (Nau') A small murdine spike; a pricker.

Stab'Ding-ly (-b'Ing-l's), adv. By stabbing; with intent to injure covertly.

Bta-Dil'.-ment (sta-b'Il'I-ment), n. [L. stab'limentum, fr. stabilis be stablighter to make firm or stable, fr. stabilis. See Stables, a.] The act of making firm; firm support; establishment. [R.]

They serve for stabiliment, propagation, and shade.

Sta-Dil'-tate (-tat), v. t. [Li. stabilitatus, p. p. of

Sta-bil'i-tate (-tat), v. t. [LL. stabilitatus, p. p. of

stabilitare to make stable.] To make stable; to establish. [Obs.] Dr. H. More.
Sta-Mi'-ty (sta-bil'/I-ty), n. [L. stabilitas: cf. F.
stabilité. See STABLE, a.] 1. The state or quality of
being stable, or firm; steadiness; stableness; firmness;
strength to stand without being moved or overthrown;
as, the stability of a structure; the stability of a throne
or a constitution.
2. Steadiness or firmness of character; firmness of
resolution or purpose; the quality opposite to fickleness,
irresolution, or inconstancy; constancy; steadinatness;
as, a man of little stability, or of unusual stability.
3. Fixedness;—as opposed to fluidity.
Since fluidness and stability are contrary qualities. Boyle.
Syn.—Stoadiness; stableness; constancy; immovability; firmness.
Sta'ble (sta'b'l), a. [OF. estable, F. stable, fr. L. sta-

Bility; frimness.

Staylie (sta'b'l), a. [OF. estable, F. stable, fr. L. stabilis, fr. stare to stand. See Stand, v. i., and of. Established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; fixed; ss, a stable government. In this region of chance. . . . where nothing is stable. Rogers.

2. Steady in purpose; constant; firm in resolution; not easily diverted from a purpose; not fickle or wavering; as, a man of stable character.

And to her husband ever meck and stable. Chaucer.

3. Durable; not subject to overthrow or change; firm; as, a stable foundation; a stable position.

Stable squillbrium (Mech.), the kind of equilibrium of a body so placed that if disturbed it returns to its former position, as in the case when the center of gravity is below the point or axis of support;—opposed to unstable equilibrium, in which the body if disturbed does not tend to return to its former position, but to move farther away from it, as in the case of a body supported at a point below the center of gravity. CI. Neutral equilibrium, under NEUTRAL.

Syn.—Fixed; steady; constant; abiding; strong; durable; firm.

Stafthe. v. t. To fix; to establish. [Obs.] Chaucer.

Sta'ble, v. t. To fix; to establish. [Obs.] Chaucer. Sta'ble, v. t. [OF. estable, F. étable, from L. stabulum, fr. stare to stand. See Stand, v. i.] A house, shed, or building, for beasts to lodge and feed in; esp., a building or apartment with stalls, for horses; as, a horse stable; stable.

a cow stable. Button.

Stable fly (Zoöl.), a common dipterous fly (Stomozys calcitrans) which is abundant about stables and often enters dwellings, especially in autumn. These flies, unlike the common house flies, which they resemble, bite severely, and are troublesome to horses and cattle.

Stable, v. t. [imp. & p. p. Stabler (-bld); p. pr. & b. n. Stabling (-bld); p. pr. & stable, Stable, v. t. To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell an inclosed place; to kennel.

Millon.

verely, and are troublesome to horses and cattle.

Sta*Die, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Toput or keep in a stable.
Sta*Die, v. l. [imp. & p. p. Toput or keep in a stable.
Sta*Die, v. t. To dwell or lodge in a stable; to dwell
in an inclosed place; to kennel.

Sta*Die-boy' (-boi'), {n. A boy or man who attends in
Sta*Die-man (-mān), {a stable; a groom; a hostler.
Sta*Die stand' (stănd'). (O. Eng. Law) The position of a man who is found at his standing in the forest,
with a crossbow or a longbow bent, ready to shoot at a
deer, or close by a tree with greyhounds in a leash ready
to slip; — one of the four presumptions that a man intends stealing the king's deer.

Sta*Diig (-bling, h. I. The act or practice of keeping horses and cattle in a stable.

2. A building, shed, or room for horses and cattle.

Stab'lish (stab'l'Ish), v. t. [Aphetic form of establish.] To settle permanently in a state; to make firm;
to establish; to fix. [Obs.]

Stab'lish.ment (-ment), n. Establishment. [Obs.]

Stab'lish.ment (-ment), n. Establishment. [Obs.]

Stab'lish (stab'lish'slab'shin), n. [L. stabulatio, fr.
stabulari to stable cattle, fr. stabularn. See Stanle, n.]

1. The act of stabling or housing beasts. [Obs.]

\$2. A place for lodging beasts; a stable.

2a. A place for lodging beasts; a stable.

2b. 2 [Stap'u-lattion (stak-kā'u-t), a. [It., p. p. of staccare,
equivalent to distaccare. See Detach.]

1. (Mas.) Disconnected; separated;
distinct;—a direction to perform the
notes of a passage in a short, distinct, and pointed manner. It is opposed to legato, and often indicated by heavy
accents written over or under the notes, or by dots when
the performance is to be less distinct and emphatic.

2. Expressed in a briet, pointed manner.

Stacato and peremptory (literary critteism). G. Eliot.

Stack (stak). "Itel stable transfer."

Expressed in a brief, pointed manner.

Staccato and peremptory [literary criticism]. G. Eliot.

Stack (stak), n. [Icel. stakkr; a kin to Sw. stack, Dan. stack, Cf. Stake. [Icel. stakkr; a kin to Sw. stack, Dan. stak. Cf. Stake.] 1. A large pile of hay, grain, straw, or the like, usually of a nearly conical form, but sometimes rectangular or oblong, contracted at the top to a point or ridge, and sometimes covered with thatch. But corn was housed, and beans were in the stack. Covper.

2. A pile of poles or wood, indefinite in quantity.

Against every pillar was a stack of billets above a mar

Against every pular was a stack of billets above a man's fleight.

3. A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet. [Eng.]

4. (Arch.) (a) A number of flues embodied in one structure, rising above the roof. Hence: (b) Any single insulated and prominent structure, or upright pipe, which affords a conduit for smoke; as, the brick smoke-stack of a factory; the smoke-stack of a steam vessel.

Stack of a factory; the smoke-stack of a steam vessel.

Stack of a factory; the smoke-stack of a steam vessel.

Stack of a factory; the smoke-stack of a steam vessel.

Stack of a factory; the smoke-stack of stacks or rifles set up together, with the bayonets crossing one another, forming a sort of conical self-supporting pile.

Stack or .t. [imp. & p. p. Stacked (Stäkt); p. pr. & vb. n. Stackmon.] [Cf. Sw. stacka, Dan. stakke. See Stack, n.] To lay in a conical or other pile; to make into a large pile; as, to stack hay, cornstalks, or grain; to stack or place wood.

To stack arms (Mil.), to set up a number of muskets

to stack or place wood.

To stack arms (Mil.), to set up a number of muskets